## **China Distant Water Fishing**

-Achievement, Challenges, Polices

Prof Jilong LI Resource and Ecology Research Center Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences Vigo, Spain June, 2018

Achievement up to the end of 2016,

- > Enterprises:162, increased 46% compared with 2010;
- > Vessels : about 2900 (incl. under construction), increased 66% compared with 2010;
- > Total catches: 1.99 million tons, increased 78% compared with 2010.
- > Jobs related: 48 000 personals;
- Seas for fishing:
  - High seas of
    - Pacific Ocean, (squid, tuna)
    - India Ocean, (squid, tuna)
    - Atlantic Ocean, (tuna, saury)
    - Antarctic Ocean, (krill)

The jurisdiction waters of 42 Asian, African and south American countries/regions .

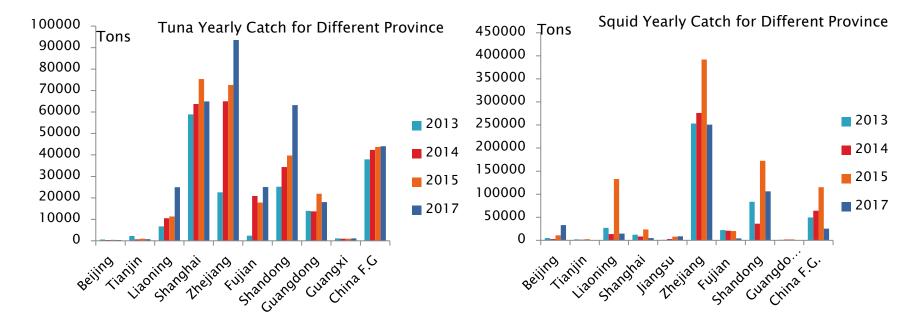
High Seas: 1329 vessels, 46% of its total, with 1.32 million tons of catches, consist 12% of the world high sea catches.

#### **Fishing Structure**

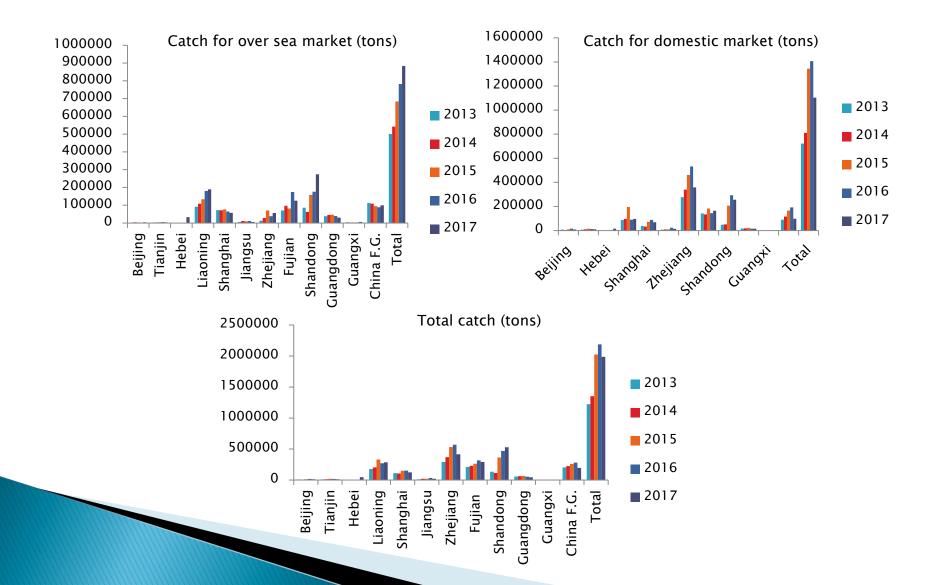
- **Fishing methods:** Tuna purse seine, Saury side pull net, squid jigging, trawlers and ultralow cold storage vessels;
- **Industry chain:** Fishing only, to fishing integrated with processing and trade;
- **Infrastructure:** 2 national distant water fishing bases and 29 oversea based enterprises with the investment over 2 million US\$;
- Vessels: 52% less than 5 year, 72% less than 10 years;



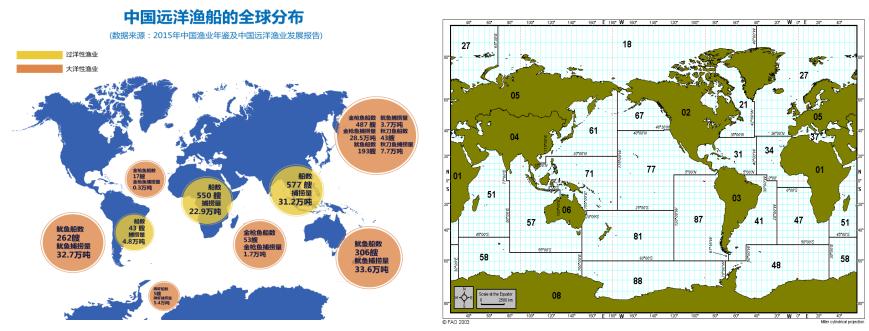
#### **Catch Yearly Changes**



Tuna catches is increasing yearly, While Squid catches are fluctuated. More over, Antarctic krill mainly caught by vessels from Liaoning and Shandong, but Saury main by vessels from Shanghai



#### Geographical Distribution



As early as 70-80 s, Chinese fishery "national team" just off the coast of Mauritania, Senegal in west Africa and other places set up fishing operations support base, to provide China distant water fishing vessels maintenance, the processing and sale of fish, fish, fishing gear, to supply logistics services.

In Asian: 10 countries, 577 vessels, catches 312 000 tons;

In South American: 3 countries, 43 vessels, catch 48 000 tons;

In Africa: more than 5 countries, 500 vessels, catch 229 000 tons;

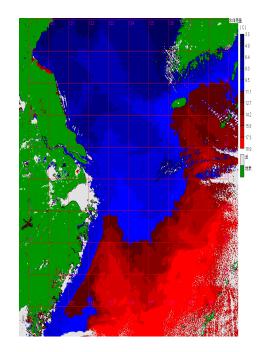
In Pacific Ocean: 400 squid fishing vessels with 700 000 tons catch; 43 saury vessels with 77 000 tons catch; 557 tuna fishing vessels with 285 000 tons catch; 83 trawlers with 140 000 tons catch.

#### **Techniques and Facilities**

- **Techniques**: Fishing equipment and skills, resource survey and exploration, marine condition and fishing ground forecasting, aquatic product processing;
- **Facilities:** Distant water fishing data center, Distant water fishing engineering and techniques center, colleges of Distant water fishing, Distant water fishing international convention performing center.







#### Management

- **Key methods:** approval, license, annual review, regulations, observer mechanism, certificate of origin catches, standardized electronic fishing logs;
- **Requirement:** vessel position and monitoring system
- **NGO organization:** China distant water fishing association;
- International cooperation: Participate in 7 regional fisheries management organizations (RFMO), signed 8 agreement or memorandum of understanding between government departments;
- **International convention performance:** carry on the international duty and control the IUU.

## **II. Challenges for Distant Water Fishing**

but not only for China

- Responsible fishing and selective fishing;
- IUU activities;
- Fishing subsidies;
- Small scale fishing business and unfair administration;
- Smaller vessel compared the need of security.

## **III.** Polices for China Distant Water Fishing by 2020

#### -General Goals

- To stable fleet size, improve the selectivity of fishing gear for protecting rare and endangered species, promote sustainable utilization of fishery resources;
- To strengthen supervision and law enforcement, fight with the IUU activities;
- To develop diversified jobs, including fishing, processing, supply, transportation based on the overseas bases;
- To establish bilateral cooperation mechanism between governments, develop win-win cooperation mode of bilateral fishery cooperation.

From 《the 13<sup>th</sup> Five year plan》

### **III. Polices for China Distant Water Fishing by 2020**

-Objectives

Up to 2020,

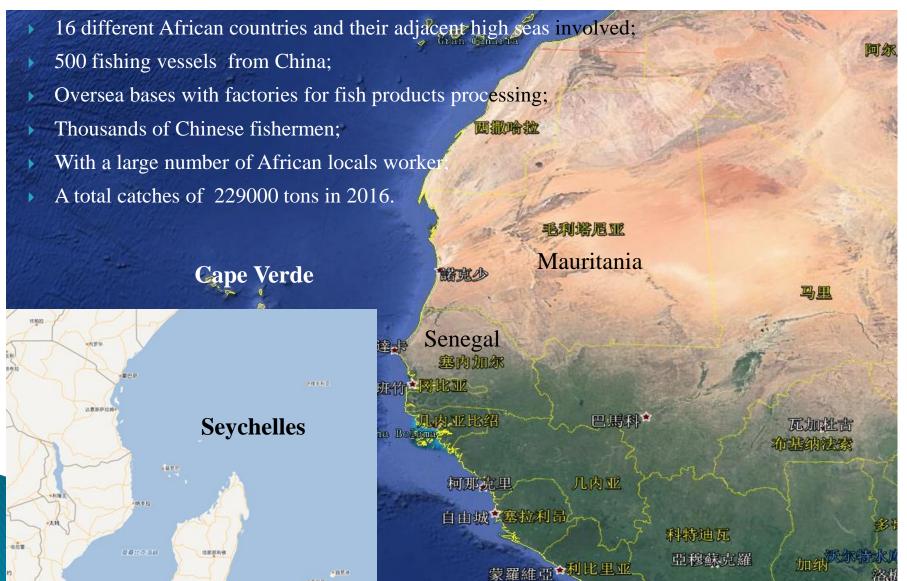
- Control the total number of deep sea fishing vessels within 3000;
- Maintain annual catches within 2.3 million tons, products to domestic above 65%;
- Rein the enterprise barriers to entry, "zero growth" for fishing enterprise ;
- > Perfect the management, fight with IUUs effectively.

## III. Polices for China Distant Water Fishing by 2020 -Main tasks

- Rein new vessels construction and overseas vessel;
- Actively participate in the regional fisheries management organizations;
- Improve long-term mutually beneficial cooperation and encourage enterprises join the local economic and social development;
- Improve the ability for long-term stock assessment;
- Strengthen the Antarctic krill processing abilities;
- Develop a distant water fishing "blacklist" and combat IUU;
- Improve vessel monitoring system and promote electronic fishing logs;
- Promote construction of integrated overseas bases;
- > Speed up high sea fishery resources survey professional ship construction;
- Strengthen the fishery observer team training and actively participate in international and regional fisheries management organizations;

## IV. China Distant Water Fishing in Africa

#### **General Picture**



## IV. China Distant Water Fishing in Africa

#### **General Picture**

- Vessels: Fujian, Zhejiang and CFG
- Agreement: Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, The Republic of Guinea, Senegal,.....
- The crews: the African crew members come from Senegal in west Africa and Guinea Bissau, Chinese crews for every boat can't exceed 4 in Mauritania;
- License: Fishing in the waters must obey the fishing license system;



几内亚比绍船 员在中国渔船 上合影

From Ministry of Agriculture

# Thank you !