



ILLEGAL FISHING AND HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN CHINA'S FLEET
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
LONG DISTANCE ADVISORY COUNCIL
18 MAY 2022



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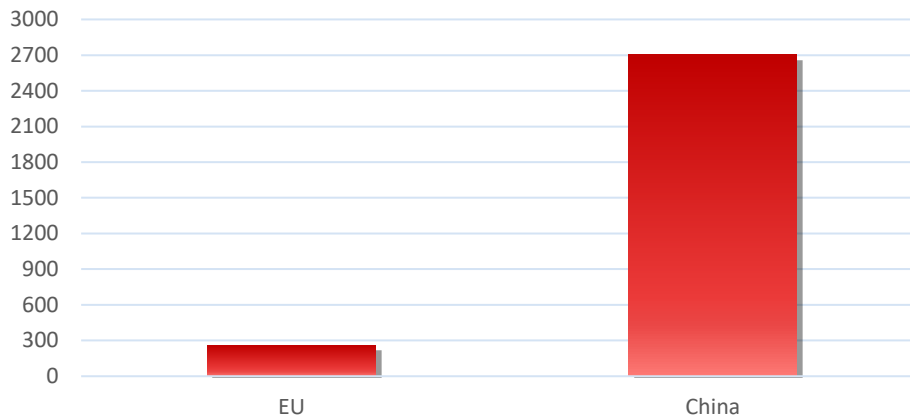
JULIEN DAUDU
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE FOUNDATION



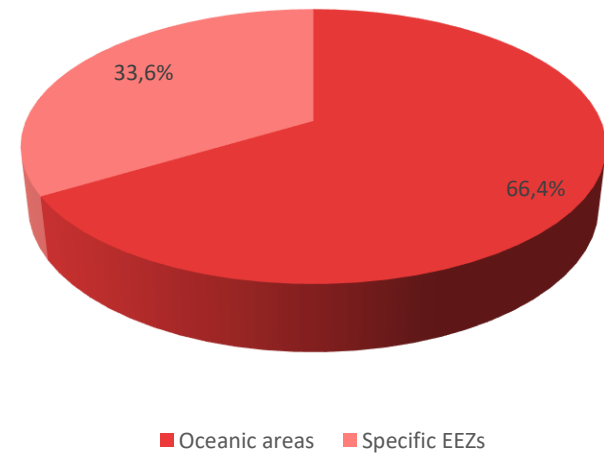
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THE GLOBAL FOOTPRINT OF CHINA'S DISTANT-WATER FISHING FLEET

The size of China's distant-water fishing fleet



Main locations and areas of operation



Main takeaways:

- By far the world's largest distant-water fishing fleet...
- ... Although its exact size is uncertain
- Operates on a truly global scale: all oceanic areas and 29 EEZs



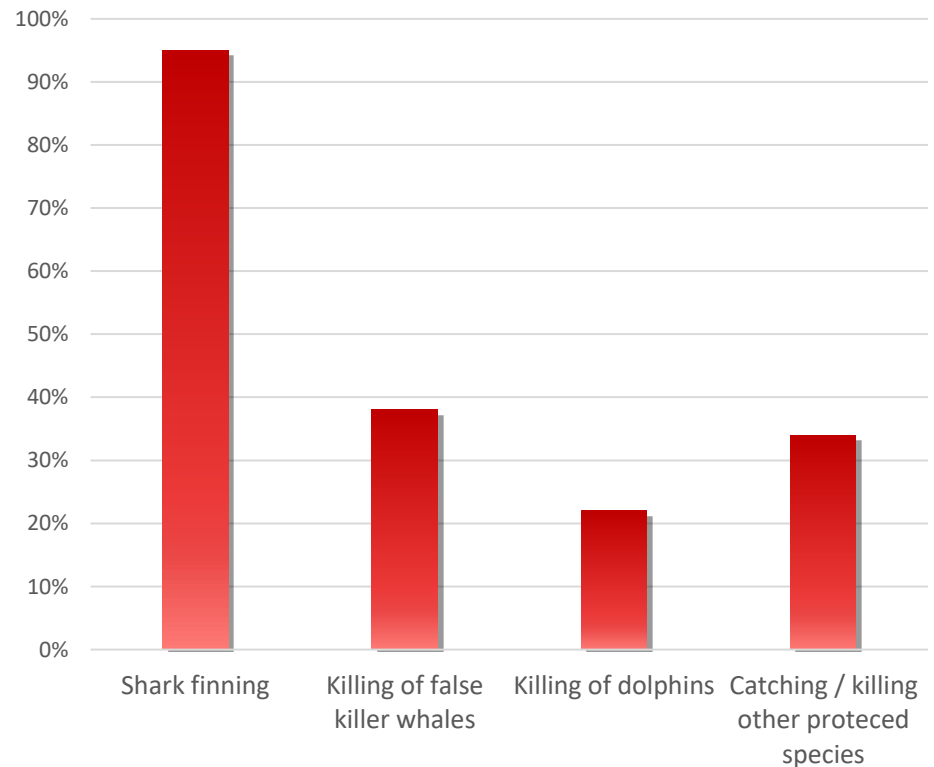
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IUU FISHING ACTIVITIES BY THE FLEET

Possible illegal activities between 2015 and 2019

Offence	Count	Percentage of total
Fishing without licence/authorisation	237	42.7
Other fisheries violation	181	32.6
Use of prohibited gear	64	11.5
Fishing for prohibited species	57	10.3
Violations relating to documentation, identity, markings and flaggings	50	9.0
Other (e.g. drugs)	39	7.0
Failure to report/declare catch	38	6.8
Shark finning	37	6.7
Fishing in IEZ/prohibited areas	18	3.2
Failure to report AIS/Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)	17	3.1
Human rights abuses	16	2.9

Findings from interviews conducted by EJF with 116 crewmembers

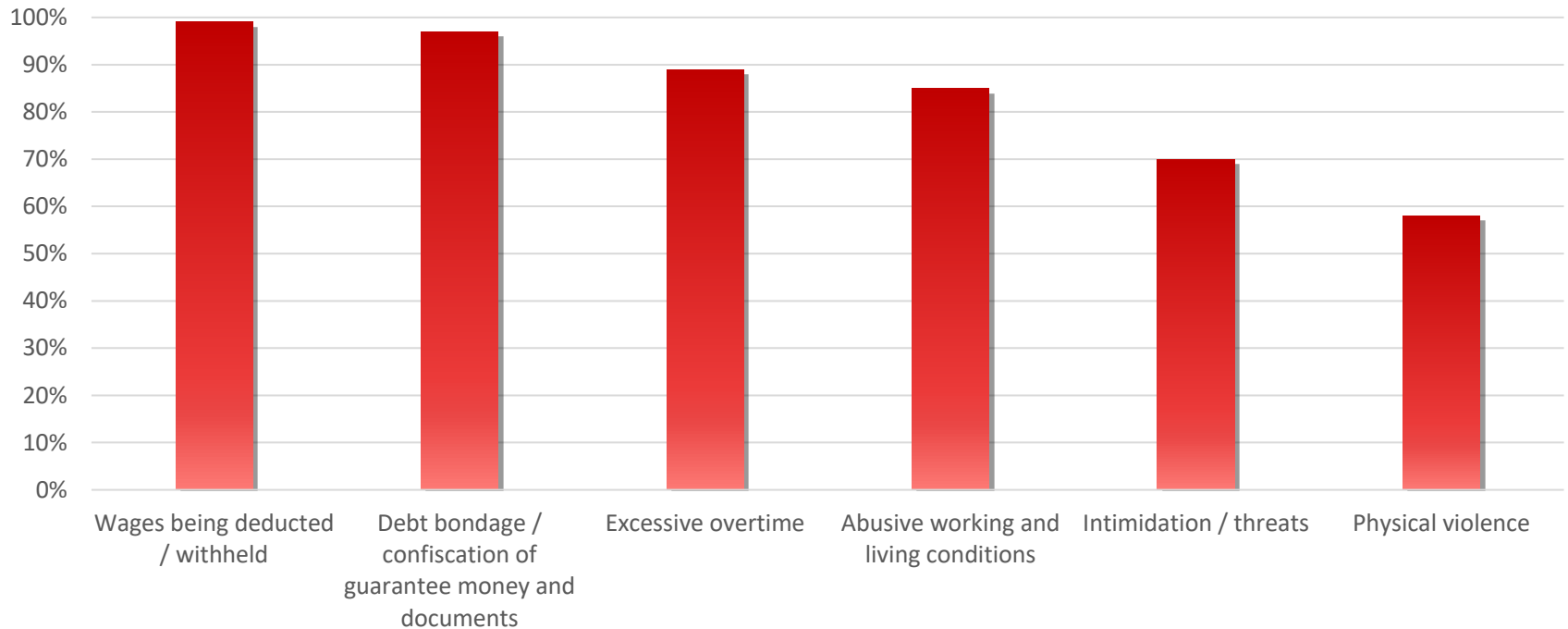




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HUMAN RIGHT ABUSES BY THE FLEET

Findings from interviews conducted by EJF with 116 crewmembers
(Experienced and / or witnessed)



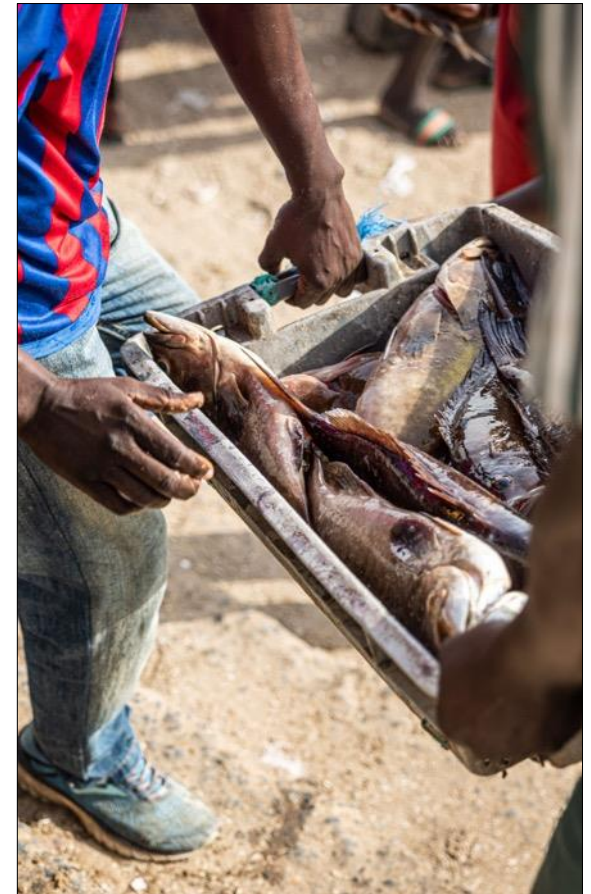


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THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE EXTENT AND BEHAVIOURS OF THE FLEET

Widespread and harmful economic, environmental, and human consequences:

- Depletion of resources and destruction of ecosystems
- Increasing precarity of coastal livelihoods in countries and regions dependent on marine and coastal ecosystems
- Uneven level playing field negatively affecting legal fishers and actors along the supply chain





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KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE EU

Step up its engagement with China aiming at similar sustainability and transparency being applied to drive positive changes all along the supply chain

- **Strengthen import controls** over products stemming from the fleet and **operate the EU “carding system” at pace**
- **Strive to achieve effective implementation of the transparency and non-discrimination clauses** by coastal partner countries
- **Increase coordination** of multilateral and bilateral cooperation mechanisms, trade-based measures and on global fisheries transparency policies
- **Increase efforts to further promote decent work and strengthen import control** to protect the market from imported seafood produced through forced labour and other human rights abuses
- **Tackle and support efforts to tackle the enabling factors of IUU fishing and human rights abuses** such as corruption



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THANK YOU
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