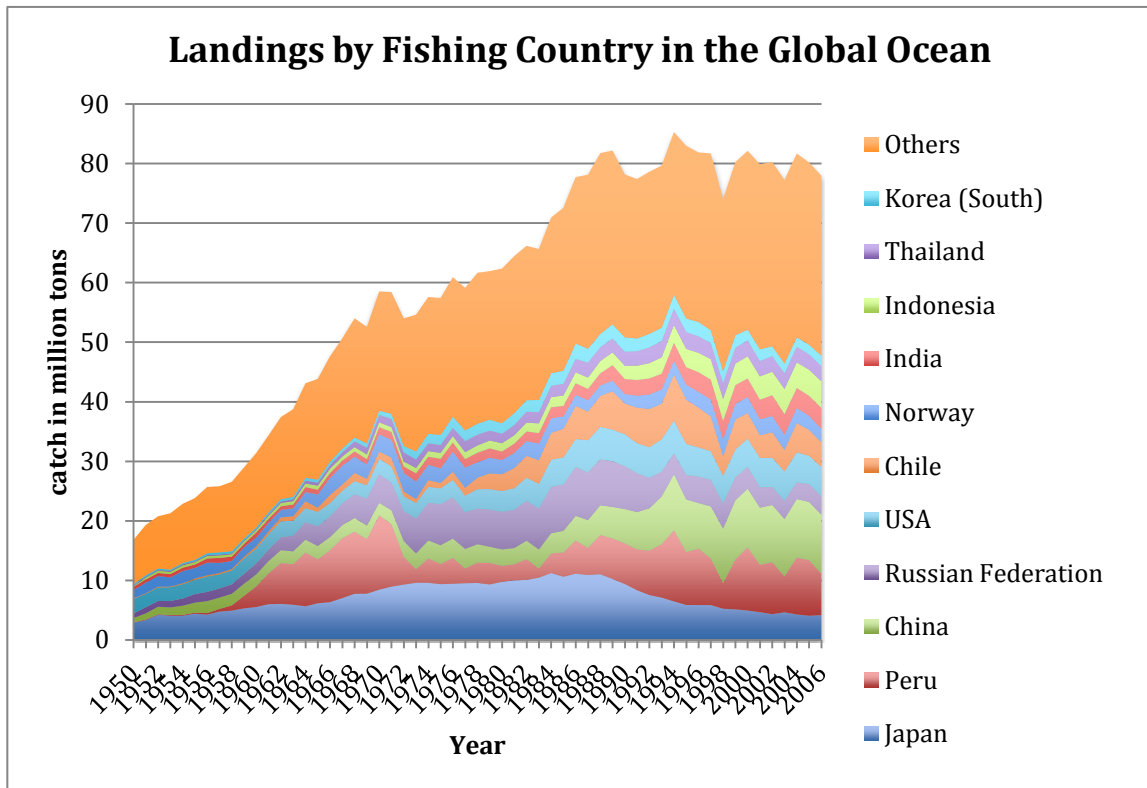
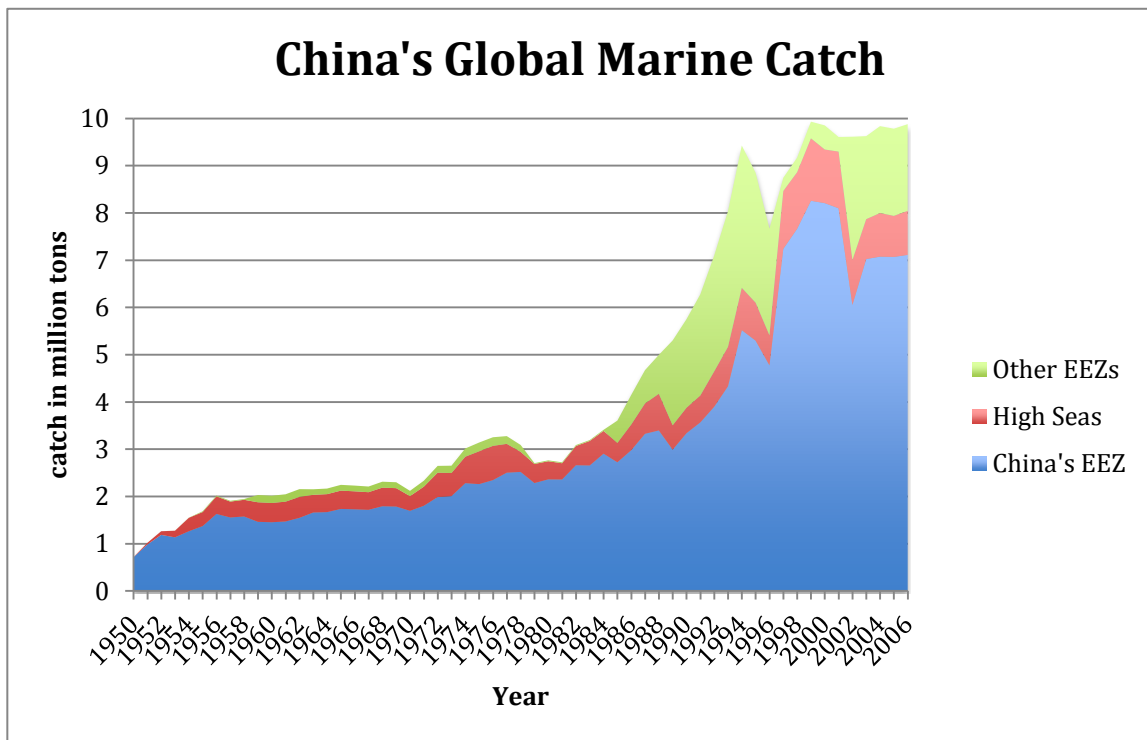


Appendix I

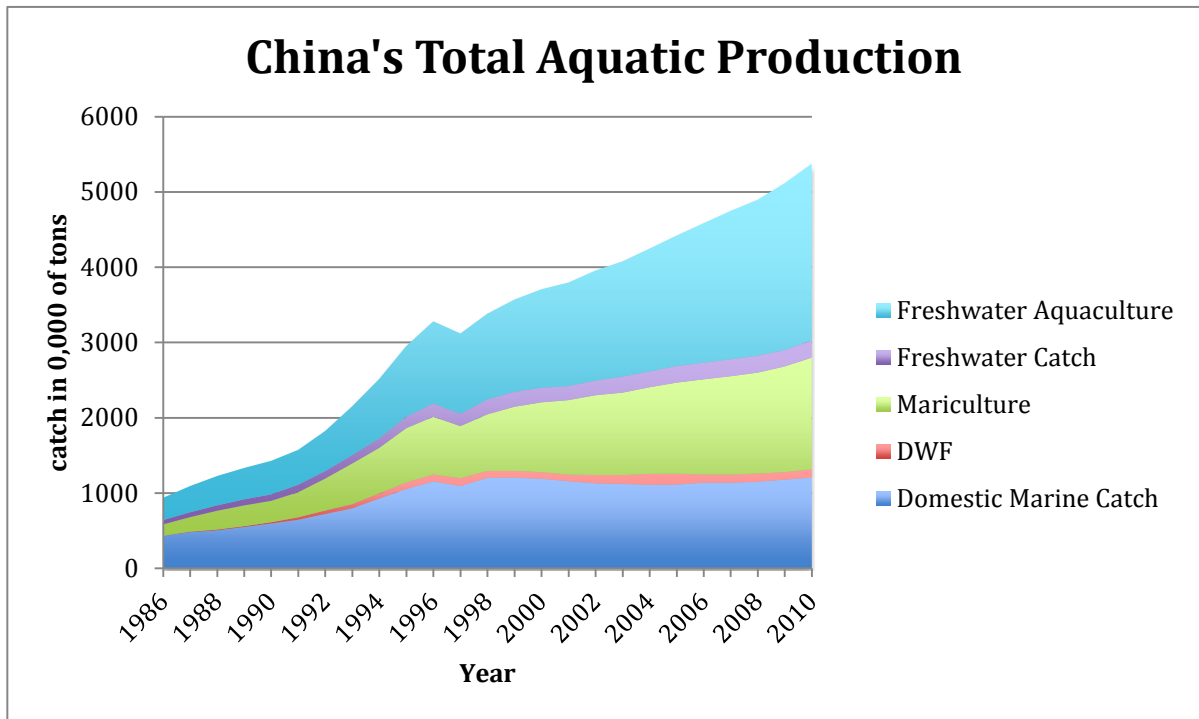


Source: Sea Around Us Project, www.searoundus.orgⁱ

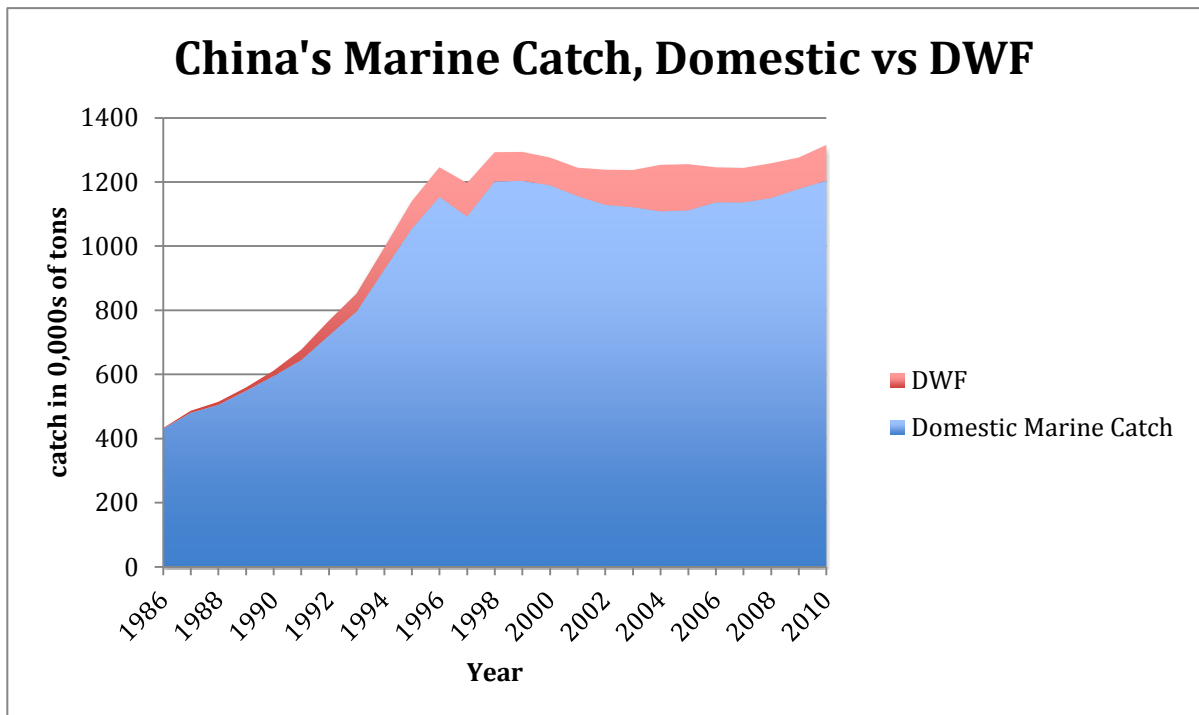


Source: Sea Around Us Project, www.searoundus.orgⁱⁱ

Appendix II



Source: 2011 China Fishery Statistical Yearbook



Source: 2011 China Fishery Statistical Yearbookⁱⁱⁱ

Appendix III

Definition of IUU Fishing:^{iv}

- 1) Illegal fishing refers to activities: conducted by national or foreign vessels in waters under the jurisdiction of a State, without the permission of that State, or in contravention of its laws and regulations; conducted by vessels flying the flag of States that are parties to a relevant regional fisheries management organization but operate in contravention of the conservation and management measures adopted by that organization and by which the States are bound, or relevant provisions of the applicable international law; or in violation of national laws or international obligations, including those undertaken by cooperating States to a relevant regional fisheries management organization.
- 2) Unreported fishing refers to fishing activities: which have not been reported, or have been misreported, to the relevant national authority, in contravention of national laws and regulations; or undertaken in the area of competence of a relevant regional fisheries management organization which have not been reported or have been misreported, in contravention of the reporting procedures of that organization.
- 3) Unregulated fishing refers to fishing activities: in the area of application of a relevant regional fisheries management organization that are conducted by vessels without nationality, or by those flying the flag of a State not party to that organization, or by a fishing entity, in a manner that is not consistent with or contravenes the conservation and management measures of that organization; or in areas or for fish stocks in relation to which there are no applicable conservation or management measures and where such fishing activities are conducted in a manner inconsistent with State responsibilities for the conservation of living marine resources under international law.

Appendix IV

China's declaration upon signature of the Fish Stocks Agreement:^v

It is the belief of the Government of the People's Republic of China that the [said Agreement] is an important development of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. This Agreement will have a significant impact on the conservation and management of living marine resources, especially fish resources in the high seas as well as on the international cooperation in fishery. Upon signing the Agreement, the Government of the People's Republic of China wish to make the following statement in accordance with article 43 of the Agreement:

1. About the understanding of paragraph 7 of article 21 of the Agreement: The Government of China is of the view that the enforcement action taken by the inspecting State with the authorization of the flag State involves state sovereignty and national legislation of the States concerned. The authorized enforcement action should be limited to the mode and scope as specified in the authorization by the flag State. Enforcement action by the inspecting State under such circumstances should only be that of executing the authorization of the flag state.

2. About the understanding of subparagraph (f), paragraph 1 of article 22 of the Agreement: This subparagraph provides that the inspecting State shall ensure that its duly authorized inspectors ‘avoid the use of force except when and to the degree necessary to ensure the safety of the inspectors and where the inspectors are obstructed in the execution of their duties. The degree of force used shall not exceed that reasonably required in the circumstances.’ The understanding of the Chinese Government on this provision is that only when the personal safety of the authorized inspectors whose authorization has been duly verified is endangered and their normal inspecting activities are obstructed by violence committed by crew members of fishermen of the fishing vessel under inspection, may the inspectors take appropriate compulsory measures necessary to stop such violence. It should be emphasized that the action of force by the inspectors shall only be taken against those crew members or fishermen committing the violence and must never be taken against the vessel as a whole or other crew members or fishermen.

Appendix V

Countries in which China’s DWF fleets operate:^{vi}

Argentina, Australia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Suriname, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

ⁱ Note: The Sea Around Us Project calculates its statistics through a number of different sources, therefore its statistics vary from China’s officially reported statistics. Some fisheries experts believe that China’s catch statistics are artificially inflated. Watson, Reg and Pauly, Daniel, “Systematic distortions in world fisheries catch trends,” *Nature*, Vol. 414, 29 November, 2001, 534-536.

ⁱⁱ Note: Here EEZ catch includes both catch in the EEZs of neighboring countries in the Yellow Sea, East China Sea, and South China Sea as well as distant waters. China distinguishes between the two.

ⁱⁱⁱ DWF includes high seas catch and distant waters, excluding catch in the Yellow Sea, East China Sea, and South China Sea.

^{iv} UN FAO, The International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, adopted on 23 June 2001, <http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/y1224e/y1224e00.HTM>

^v Declaration of China, pursuant to Article 43 of the Fish Stocks Agreement, upon signature on 6 November 1996,

http://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/fish_stocks_agreement_declarations.htm#CHINA

^{vi} This list is not exhaustive.