



## Exposing the Gap Between PRC Rhetoric and Illicit Maritime Activity: Summary Report

### Memaparkan Kesenjangan antara Retorika dan Aktivitas Maritim Ilegal RRT: Laporan Ringkasan

#### English and Bahasa Indonesian Translation

Ryan Loomis and Heidi Holz

## Abstrak

Laporan ini mengamati kesenjangan yang tampak jelas antara kebijakan dan retorika Republik Rakyat Tiongkok mengenai perannya dalam lingkungan maritim transnasional dan aktivitas terlarang yang dilaporkan telah dilakukan oleh para aktor RRT. Aktivitas maritim ilegal yang diduga dilakukan oleh para aktor RRT menimbulkan kerugian ekonomi dan lingkungan pada negara-negara pesisir, melanggar kedaulatan negara tersebut, dan merugikan warga negara tersebut. Dugaan aktivitas ilegal ini bertentangan dengan retorika resmi Beijing yang menunjukkan dukungan bagi hukum, peraturan, dan norma maritim internasional. Untuk mengembangkan pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang kontradiksi nyata ini, CNA memeriksa 15 kejadian saat para aktor PRC dituduh melakukan aktivitas ilegal antara tahun 2018 dan 2021 di wilayah maritim di sekitar Asia Tenggara, pesisir Atlantik di Afrika, dan negara-negara Kepulauan Pasifik. Dalam semua kecuali satu kasus, Beijing berusaha meminimalkan dampak negatif terhadap citra Tiongkok dengan membantah atau mengaburkan tuduhan bahwa para aktor RRT terlibat dalam perilaku ilegal. Strategi RRT untuk menyangkal dan mengaburkan perilaku buruk ini sangat mengganggu dan dapat menciptakan kesan bahwa, Beijing secara terang-terangan melanggar hukum, aturan, dan norma-norma internasional, bukan mengakui dan menangani perilaku ilegal dari beberapa aktor RRT.

---

This document contains the best opinion of CNA at the time of issue. It does not necessarily represent the opinion of the sponsor or client.

Dokumen ini berisi opini terbaik CNA pada saat terjadinya masalah. Dokumen ini tidak mencerminkan opini sponsor atau klien.

## Distribution

Distribution Statement A. Approved for public release. Unlimited distribution.

**Distribusi:** Disetujui untuk dirilis ke publik. Distribusi tak terbatas.

This work was performed under Cooperative Agreement/Grant Award Number: SGECPD19CA0026.

Karya tulis ini dilakukan berdasarkan Perjanjian Kerja Sama/Pemberian Hibah Nomor: SGECPD19CA0026.

This project has been supported by funding from the U.S. Department of State. This translation was provided by a third party translation service.

Proyek ini didukung oleh pendanaan dari Departemen Luar Negeri AS. Terjemahan ini disediakan oleh layanan terjemahan pihak ketiga.

**Cover image credit:** Shutterstock with modifications by Kimberly Dillon

**Approved by:**

**December 2021**

**Disetujui oleh:**

**Desember 2021**



Maryanne Kivlehan-Wise

Director, China Studies Program

CNA China & Indo-Pacific Security Affairs Division

Request additional copies of this document through [inquiries@cna.org](mailto:inquiries@cna.org).

Salinan tambahan dari dokumen ini dapat diperoleh melalui [inquiries@cna.org](mailto:inquiries@cna.org).

Copyright © CNA 2022

# Executive Summary

---

## Introduction

In recent years, persons, vessels, and corporations based in or tied to the People's Republic of China (PRC) have reportedly engaged in illicit maritime activities around the globe. These alleged illicit activities are at odds with Beijing's stated policies about how PRC actors should behave in the transnational maritime domain. According to these policies, PRC actors should do the following while operating in the transnational maritime domain:

- Abide by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), under Article 94 of which, flag states such as the PRC are responsible for (1) ensuring that vessels flying the PRC flag comply with the maritime laws to which Beijing is a party, and (2) holding violators accountable.
- Abide by local laws and regional frameworks
- Combat illegal, unregulated, and unreported (IUU) fishing
- Safeguard the marine environment

To develop a better understanding of the contradictions between Beijing's official rhetoric and the illicit international maritime activities of PRC state and nonstate actors, CNA examined 15 cases in which PRC actors were accused of carrying out illicit activities in the maritime domain between 2018 and 2021. The incidents occurred in the maritime areas surrounding Southeast Asia, the Atlantic coast of Africa, and the Pacific Island countries. Our key findings are discussed below.

## Key findings

***Some PRC actors are engaged in a variety of illicit international maritime activities around the world.*** Among the 15 cases we examined, PRC actors were accused of being involved in the following types of illegal activities in violation of multiple national, regional, and international laws, regulations, or provisions:

- Engaging in illegal, unregulated, and unreported (IUU) fishing practices that threaten ocean ecosystems and sustainable fisheries
- Intentionally ramming foreign vessels, damaging the vessels and endangering their crews
- Using forced labor aboard fishing vessels and engaging in human smuggling

- Discharging marine pollution from vessels and land-based sources, harming the marine environment and injuring local citizens
- Tampering with electronic tracking or monitoring devices to “go dark” so that vessels can engage in illicit activity without being tracked
- Illegally entering and operating in other countries’ jurisdictional waters

***The most frequent offenders are commercial fishing vessels belonging to the PRC’s vast distant water fishing (DWF) fleet.***

- The PRC has the largest DWF fleet in the world, and its vessels operate in waters around the globe. These vessels receive sizeable state subsidies and are subject to PRC government oversight.
- PRC-flagged fishing vessels were implicated in 13 of the 15 cases of illicit maritime activity examined for this study. At least two incidents allegedly involved government vessels—a PRC coast guard vessel and a survey ship.
- Our analysis found that some PRC-flagged DWF vessels are reportedly responsible for serious labor abuses and for ramming and sinking smaller foreign fishing boats, both leading to fatalities.

***There is a persistent gap between PRC rhetoric and the illicit behavior of PRC actors in the transnational maritime domain.***

- This gap was apparent in all 15 cases examined for this study.
- Beijing promotes the narrative that the PRC is a responsible global actor that effectively governs its DWF fleet and other oceangoing vessels.
- Government officials and media also seek to portray the PRC as a source of welcome investment in foreign fisheries and fishing industries, particularly in Africa. They describe PRC economic activity in other countries’ fishing sectors as “win-win,” “mutually beneficial,” and intended to benefit local economic development.
- These narratives stand in contrast to the recently reported illegal activities of some PRC actors.

***Beijing’s public responses to allegations of illicit activity by PRC actors suggest that it is trying to shape public discussion in ways that minimize any negative impact on the PRC’s image.***

- In response to allegations of wrongdoing by PRC actors, PRC officials and media often remained silent in a possible attempt to downplay the incidents.
- In other cases, PRC officials and media publicly denied the allegations, sometimes going as far as lodging counteraccusations intended to shift blame or discredit their accusers.

***Beijing’s efforts to downplay and deny allegations of illicit maritime behavior by PRC actors appear to contradict credible reports of bad behavior.***

- In the cases examined for this study, the alleged illicit activities were reported by foreign authorities, nongovernmental organizations, and media. Reports often included supporting data from maritime domain awareness technologies, fishing logbooks, first-person interviews, and video or photo evidence.
- In the face of such evidence, Beijing's responses create the appearance that, rather than acknowledging and addressing the behavior of some PRC actors, Beijing is publicly subverting international rules, laws, and norms.

# Ringkasan Eksekutif

---

## Pengantar

Dalam beberapa tahun terakhir, banyak orang, kapal, dan perusahaan yang berbasis atau terikat dengan Republik Rakyat Tiongkok (RRT) dilaporkan terlibat dalam aktivitas maritim ilegal di seluruh dunia. Semua aktivitas terlarang ini bertentangan dengan kebijakan yang disampaikan Beijing tentang bagaimana para aktor RRT seharusnya berperilaku di wilayah maritim lintas negara. Menurut kebijakan-kebijakan ini, aktor-aktor RRT harus melakukan hal-hal berikut saat beroperasi di wilayah maritim lintas negara:

- Mematuhi Konvensi Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa tentang Hukum Laut (UNCLOS), berdasarkan Pasal 94 yang menyatakan bahwa negara-negara bendera kapal seperti RRT bertanggung jawab untuk (1) memastikan bahwa kapal-kapal yang mengibarkan bendera RRT mematuhi undang-undang kelautan yang mana Beijing merupakan salah satu pihaknya, dan (2) membuat para pelanggarnya bertanggung jawab.
- Mematuhi hukum setempat dan kerangka kerja regional
- Memberantas penangkapan ikan yang ilegal, tidak diatur, dan tidak dilaporkan (IUU)
- Melindungi lingkungan laut

Untuk mengembangkan pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang pertentangan antara retorika resmi Beijing dan aktivitas maritim internasional yang ilegal dari para aktor negara dan non-negara RRT, CNA mengkaji 15 kasus di mana para aktor RRT dituduh melakukan aktivitas ilegal di wilayah maritim antara tahun 2018 dan 2021. Insiden ini terjadi di area maritim di sekitar Asia Tenggara, pesisir Atlantik di Afrika, dan negara-negara Kepulauan Pasifik. Temuan utama kami dibahas di bawah ini.

## Temuan utama

***Beberapa aktor RRT terlibat dalam berbagai aktivitas maritim internasional yang ilegal di seluruh dunia.*** Di antara 15 kasus yang kami kaji, para aktor RRT dituduh terlibat dalam jenis aktivitas ilegal berikut ini yang melanggar hukum, peraturan, atau ketentuan nasional, regional, dan internasional:

- Terlibat dalam tindakan penangkapan ikan secara tidak ilegal, tidak diatur, dan tidak dilaporkan (IUU) yang mengancam ekosistem laut dan perikanan yang berkelanjutan
- Sengaja menubruk kapal asing, merusak kapal, dan membahayakan kru mereka
- Menggunakan pekerja paksa di kapal nelayan dan terlibat dalam penyelundupan manusia

- Melakukan pencemaran laut dari kapal dan sumber dari darat, sehingga merusak lingkungan laut dan membahayakan warga setempat
- Mengutak-atik perangkat pemantauan atau pelacakan elektronik agar "gelap" sehingga kapal dapat terlibat dalam aktivitas ilegal tanpa terlacak
- Memasuki dan beroperasi secara ilegal di perairan yurisdiksi negara lain

***Pelanggar yang paling sering melakukannya adalah kapal penangkap ikan komersial milik armada penangkapan ikan perairan jauh (DWF) RRT.***

- RRT memiliki armada DWF terbesar di dunia, dan kapalnya beroperasi di perairan di seluruh dunia. Kapal ini menerima subsidi negara yang cukup besar dan tunduk pada pengawasan pemerintah RRT.
- Kapal penangkapan ikan berbendera RRT dianggap terlibat dalam 13 dari 15 kasus aktivitas maritim ilegal yang diuji untuk penelitian ini. Setidaknya ada dua insiden yang diduga melibatkan kapal milik pemerintah, satu kapal penjaga pantai dan satu kapal survei RRT.
- Analisis kami menemukan bahwa beberapa kapal DWF berbendera RRT dilaporkan bertanggung jawab atas penyalahgunaan tenaga kerja yang serius serta penubrukan dan penenggelaman kapal penangkap ikan asing yang lebih kecil, yang keduanya mengakibatkan kematian.

***Terdapat kesenjangan yang mengakar antara retorika RRT dan perilaku ilegal aktor-aktor RRT di wilayah maritim transnasional.***

- Kesenjangan ini tampak jelas dalam 15 kasus yang diteliti untuk studi ini.
- Beijing mendukung narasi bahwa RRT adalah aktor global yang bertanggung jawab yang secara efektif mengatur armada DWF-nya dan kapal-kapal lautnya yang lain.
- Pejabat dan media pemerintah juga berusaha menggambarkan RRT sebagai sumber investasi yang disambut baik dalam industri perikanan dan penangkapan ikan asing, khususnya di Afrika. Mereka menggambarkan aktivitas ekonomi RRT di sektor perikanan di negara lain sebagai "saling menguntungkan" dan dimaksudkan untuk memberikan manfaat bagi pembangunan ekonomi lokal.
- Narasi ini berbeda dengan laporan aktivitas ilegal yang dilakukan beberapa aktor RRT baru-baru ini.

***Tanggapan masyarakat Beijing terhadap tuduhan aktivitas terlarang oleh aktor RRT menyatakan bahwa RRT sedang mencoba untuk membentuk diskusi publik dengan cara yang meminimalkan dampak negatif terhadap citra RRT.***

- Sebagai tanggapan atas tuduhan pelanggaran oleh para aktor RRT, pejabat dan media RRT sebisa mungkin tetap diam untuk mengaburkan insiden tersebut.
- Dalam kasus lain, pejabat dan media RRT membantah tuduhan tersebut secara publik, terkadang sampai melakukan tuduhan balik yang ditujukan untuk menyalahkan atau mendiskreditkan pihak yang menuduh mereka.

***Upaya Beijing dalam mengaburkan dan membantah dugaan perilaku maritim ilegal oleh aktor RRT tampak bertentangan dengan laporan kredibel yang menyebutkan perilaku buruk tersebut.***

- Dalam kasus-kasus yang diteliti untuk studi ini, dugaan aktivitas terlarang telah dilaporkan oleh otoritas asing, organisasi non-pemerintah, dan media. Laporan tersebut kerap mencakup data pendukung dari teknologi yang meningkatkan kesadaran ranah maritim (*maritime domain awareness*), buku catatan harian penangkapan ikan, wawancara orang pertama, dan bukti video atau foto.
- Di hadapan dengan bukti-bukti seperti ini, tanggapan Beijing menciptakan kesan bahwa Beijing secara terbuka melanggar aturan, hukum, dan norma-norma internasional, bukan mengakui dan menangani perilaku beberapa aktor RRT.



# Contents

---

<b>1. Introduction</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2. The PRC and the Maritime Domain: Policy and Rhetoric</b> .....	<b>2</b>
2.1 PRC maritime policies.....	2
2.2 Portraying a positive image of the PRC’s role in the maritime domain .....	3
2.3 PRC public responses to allegations of misconduct .....	3
<b>3. PRC Actors and Illicit International Maritime Activities</b> .....	<b>5</b>
3.1 IUU fishing.....	7
3.1.1 PRC policy.....	8
3.1.2 Examples of alleged misconduct by PRC actors.....	8
3.1.3 PRC public responses to the allegations .....	10
3.2 Ramming foreign fishing vessels.....	12
3.2.1 PRC policy.....	12
3.2.2 Examples of alleged misconduct by PRC actors.....	12
3.2.3 PRC public responses to the allegations .....	14
3.3 Forced labor and human smuggling at sea.....	15
3.3.1 PRC policy.....	15
3.3.2 Examples of alleged misconduct by PRC actors.....	16
3.3.3 PRC public responses to the allegations .....	17
3.4 Discharging marine pollution .....	18
3.4.1 PRC policy.....	18
3.4.2 Examples of alleged misconduct by PRC actors.....	18
3.4.3 PRC public responses to the allegations .....	20
3.5 Operating “dark” vessels.....	21
3.5.1 PRC policy.....	22
3.5.2 Examples of alleged misconduct by PRC actors.....	23
3.5.3 PRC public responses to the allegations .....	24
3.6 Illegal entry and ownership.....	25
3.6.1 PRC policy.....	25
3.6.2 Examples of alleged misconduct by PRC actors.....	26
3.6.3 PRC public responses to the allegations .....	27
<b>4. Conclusion</b> .....	<b>29</b>
<b>Appendix A: Beijing’s Responders</b> .....	<b>30</b>
<b>Appendix B: Case Studies</b> .....	<b>32</b>
<b>1. Pengantar</b> .....	<b>38</b>

<b>2. RRT dan Wilayah Maritim: Kebijakan dan Retorika .....</b>	<b>39</b>
2.1 Kebijakan maritim RRT .....	39
2.2 Menggambarkan citra positif peran RRT di wilayah maritim.....	40
2.3 Jawaban publik RRT terhadap dugaan pelanggaran.....	40
<b>3. Aktor RRT dan Aktivitas Maritim Internasional Ilegal.....</b>	<b>42</b>
3.1 <i>IUU fishing</i> .....	44
3.1.1 Kebijakan RRT .....	45
3.1.2 Contoh dugaan pelanggaran oleh aktor RRT .....	45
3.1.3 Respons publik RRT atas tuduhan ini.....	48
3.2 Menubruk kapal penangkap ikan asing.....	49
3.2.1 Kebijakan RRT .....	49
3.2.2 Contoh dugaan pelanggaran oleh aktor RRT .....	50
3.2.3 Respons publik RRT atas tuduhan ini.....	52
3.3 Tenaga kerja paksa dan penyelundupan manusia di laut.....	53
3.3.1 Kebijakan RRT .....	54
3.3.2 Contoh dugaan pelanggaran oleh aktor RRT .....	54
3.3.3 Respons publik RRT atas tuduhan ini.....	56
3.4 Membuang polusi di laut.....	56
3.4.1 Kebijakan RRT .....	57
3.4.2 Contoh dugaan pelanggaran oleh aktor RRT .....	57
3.4.3 Respons publik RRT atas tuduhan ini.....	59
3.5 Mengoperasikan kapal dengan "gelap".....	61
3.5.1 Kebijakan RRT .....	62
3.5.2 Contoh dugaan pelanggaran oleh aktor RRT .....	62
3.5.3 Respons publik RRT atas tuduhan ini.....	64
3.6 Masuk kawasan dan kepemilikan ilegal .....	65
3.6.1 Kebijakan RRT .....	65
3.6.2 Contoh dugaan pelanggaran oleh aktor RRT .....	66
3.6.3 Respons publik RRT atas tuduhan ini.....	67
<b>4. Kesimpulan.....</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Lampiran A: Perespons Beijing .....</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Lampiran B: Studi Kasus .....</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Abbreviations.....</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Singkatan .....</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>References.....</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Endnotes .....</b>	<b>101</b>

Page intentionally left blank.  
Halaman ini sengaja dikosongkan.

# 1. Introduction

---

In recent years, persons, vessels, and corporations based in or tied to the People's Republic of China (PRC) have reportedly engaged in illicit maritime activities around the globe. International news media, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and foreign governments have all published reports detailing persistent illicit maritime activity involving PRC actors, including PRC nationals, PRC-based criminal organizations, PRC-flagged vessels, and vessels beneficially owned by PRC entities (a beneficial owner enjoys the benefits of ownership even though the title to the property is in another name).<sup>1</sup> The alleged illicit maritime activities of PRC actors are often at odds with Beijing's rhetoric expressing support for international maritime laws (including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, or UNCLOS), rules, and norms. Unless addressed, this gap between Beijing's rhetoric and the behavior of PRC actors undermines the global system of international laws, norms, and conventions that govern the maritime domain.<sup>2</sup>

The purpose of this analysis is to examine possible contradictions between the PRC's official rhetoric and the illicit international maritime activities reportedly carried out by PRC-based actors. To achieve this, CNA examined 15 cases in which PRC actors have been accused of carrying out illicit activities in the maritime domain between 2018 and 2021. These case studies are geographically focused in the maritime areas surrounding Southeast Asia, the Atlantic coast of Africa, and the Pacific Island countries. For each case study, we examined the following:

- The alleged illegal PRC activity and the types of PRC actors involved
- PRC official policies and narratives about that type of activity (e.g., illegal, unregulated, and unreported (IUU) fishing or human trafficking)
- International, local, and PRC laws, policies, and norms at risk of subversion by the alleged activity
- PRC officials' and media responses to these incidents

To compile these case studies, we examined data sources that included PRC official statements, PRC foreign-directed and domestic media, local news media reports in countries affected by the alleged PRC behavior, maritime domain awareness and vessel tracking databases, subject matter experts, maritime law and regulation databases, and secondary literature published by nongovernmental and other research organizations.

## 2. The PRC and the Maritime Domain: Policy and Rhetoric

---

### 2.1 PRC maritime policies

Beijing has stated policies about how PRC actors should behave in the international maritime domain. According to these policies, PRC actors—including PRC nationals, PRC-flagged vessels, vessels beneficially owned by PRC entities, and PRC corporations—should do the following while operating in the international maritime domain:

- ***Abide by UNCLOS.*** The PRC is a signatory to UNCLOS and ratified the Convention in 1996.<sup>3</sup> According to the PRC's ambassador to the United Nations (UN), China “resolutely safeguards the integrity and sanctity of UNCLOS” and “all countries should firmly defend the international maritime order based on international law, and properly resolve maritime disputes through negotiations and consultations in good faith.”<sup>4</sup> This stated PRC policy likewise extends to abiding by other UN maritime conventions, including those safeguarding maritime safety and prohibiting marine pollution.<sup>5</sup>
- ***Abide by local laws and regional frameworks.*** Beijing also urges PRC nationals and companies to comply with local laws when operating overseas. According to a Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) spokesperson, “As a principle, the Chinese government always asks Chinese citizens abroad to comply with local laws and regulations.”<sup>6</sup> Similarly, PRC policy frameworks such as the *Management Regulations of Far Seas Fisheries* recognize regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) as the regulatory authority governing fishing-related activities on the high seas.<sup>7</sup>
- ***Combat IUU fishing.*** Beijing promotes the conservation of fisheries and opposes IUU fishing among both its domestic and distant water fishing (DWF) fleets. According to an MFA spokesperson, “China has zero tolerance for violations of relevant laws and regulations committed by its distant fishing vessels.”<sup>8</sup>
- ***Safeguard the marine environment.*** Beijing's stated policy is to pursue cooperation with other countries to protect the marine environment. According to former Vice Foreign Minister and current chairperson of the National People's Congress Foreign Affairs Committee, Fu Ying, “China has been actively promoting cooperation with other countries on maritime policy and management to protect the marine environment, marine ecosystem and biodiversity.”<sup>9</sup>

## 2.2 Portraying a positive image of the PRC's role in the maritime domain

The Chinese Communist Party actively seeks to shape international perceptions of the PRC.<sup>10</sup> The Chinese Party-State maintains an extensive, mature, and experienced system of government and party organizations—including a massive state-directed media complex—tasked with carrying out this “external propaganda work.”<sup>11</sup> Beijing uses this vast propaganda apparatus to communicate its official policies and promote narratives that it wants told in the international media, including narratives aimed at portraying a positive image of China as a maritime actor. Among the 15 cases we examined, we observed two overarching narratives that Beijing sought to promote about China's role in the maritime domain:

- ***The PRC is a responsible maritime actor.*** PRC officials and media consistently sought to portray China as a responsible, law-abiding maritime actor that contributes to the safety, environmental security, scientific exploration, and sustainable exploitation of the oceans.
- ***PRC investment in foreign maritime sectors is mutually beneficial.*** PRC officials and media sought to portray China as a source of welcome investment in foreign fisheries and fishing industries, particularly in Africa. They describe PRC economic activity in other countries' fishing sectors as “win-win,” “mutually beneficial,” and intended to benefit local economic development.

## 2.3 PRC public responses to allegations of misconduct

When PRC actors are publicly accused of misconduct in the maritime environment, Beijing often seeks to offset the potential damage to China's international image. In many cases, it mobilizes elements of its vast propaganda apparatus to do so. (For more on this subject, see Appendix B.) China's official and media responses to foreign public allegations of illicit maritime activity by PRC actors fell into the following general categories:

- ***Acknowledgement.*** PRC officials publicly acknowledged the incident and the concerns of the other country or countries involved and promised to address the allegations. This acknowledgement was also conveyed by PRC media.
- ***Denial.*** PRC officials denied allegations of wrongdoing, defended the actions of the PRC actors in question, or both. PRC media echoed their indignation, portraying the PRC actors in question as innocent of any wrongdoing.

- ***Counteraccusations.*** PRC officials and media accused other parties of being responsible for causing the incident or guilty of the illicit behavior in question. In some cases, PRC officials and media publicly blamed the victims.
- ***Deflection.*** Beijing sought to deflect attention by accusing a third party of being guilty of a particular illicit activity.
- ***Silence.*** Neither PRC officials nor media publicly discussed the incident.

### 3. PRC Actors and Illicit International Maritime Activities

---

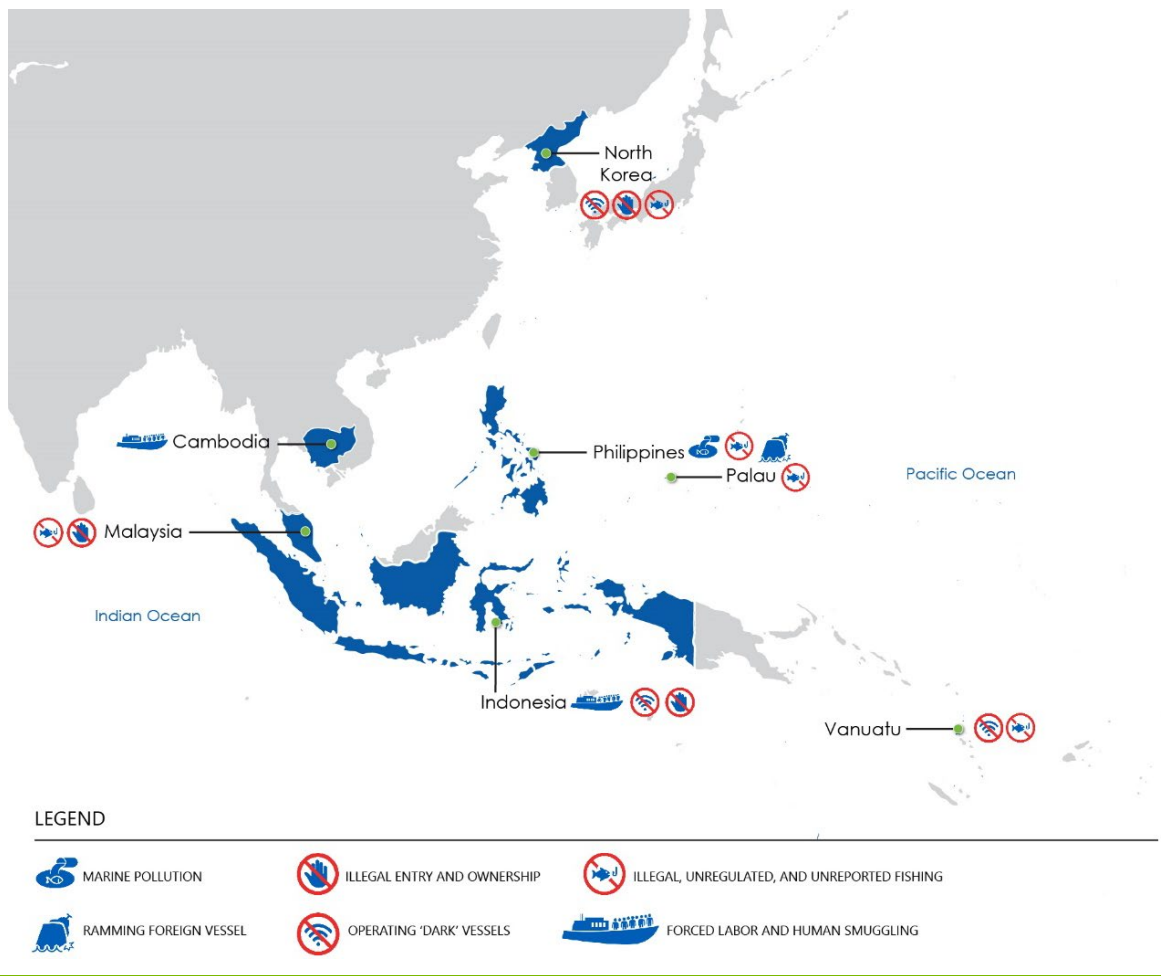
In recent years, international news media, NGOs, and foreign governments have all published reports detailing illicit maritime activity involving PRC actors, including PRC nationals, PRC-flagged vessels, vessels beneficially owned by PRC entities, and PRC-based criminal organizations. In addition, in the 2016 South China Sea Arbitration (Philippines vs. China), the Permanent Court of Arbitration detailed multiple instances of illegal behavior.<sup>12</sup> Among the 15 cases we examined, PRC actors were accused of being involved in the following types of illegal activities:

- ***IUU fishing.*** Illicit fishing activities that threaten ocean ecosystems and sustainable fisheries
- ***Ramming foreign vessels.*** Intentionally colliding with another vessel
- ***Forced labor and human smuggling.*** Illicit maritime activities involving human victims
- ***Discharging marine pollution.*** Marine dumping from vessel- and land-based sources
- ***Operating “dark” vessels.*** Tampering with electronic tracking or monitoring devices
- ***Illegal entry and ownership.*** Prohibited activities and corporate relationships in a foreign exclusive economic zone (EEZ)

In the following sections, we discuss China’s official policies regarding each of these activities, examples of alleged misconduct by PRC actors, Beijing’s public response to the allegations, and the potential gaps between PRC actors’ behavior and Beijing’s rhetoric that risk subverting international laws, rules, and norms. Figure 1 and Figure 2 show the types of illicit activities that PRC actors allegedly committed in the 15 case studies and where the activities took place.

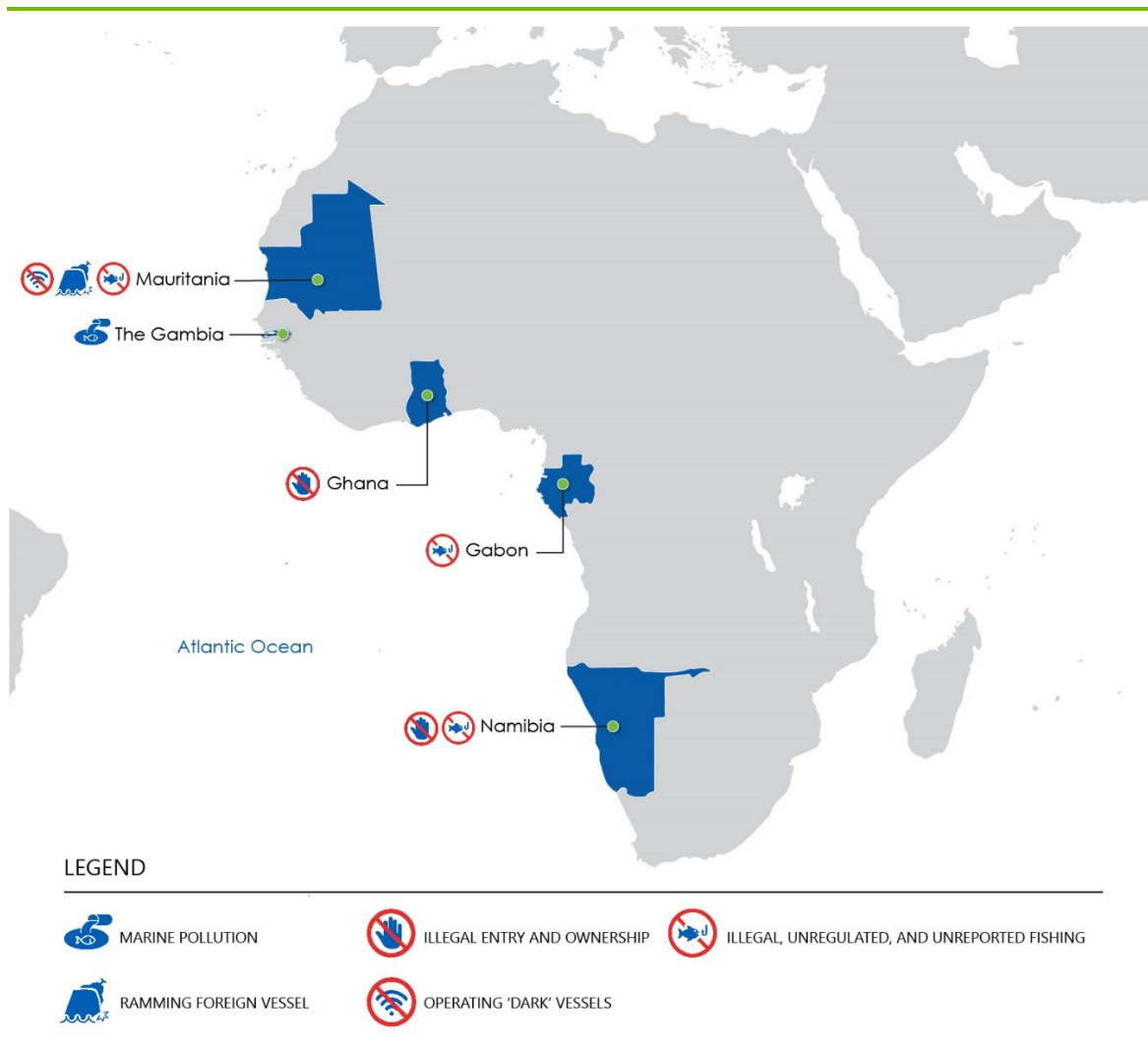


Figure 1. Alleged illicit activities by PRC actors in Southeast Asian waters



Source: CNA.

Figure 2. Alleged illicit activities by PRC actors off the coast of Africa



Source: CNA.

### 3.1 IUU fishing

IUU fishing is a broad term that captures a wide variety of illicit fishing activity. The UN International Plan of Action (IPOA) on IUU fishing describes IUU fishing as including a broad array of fishing activity prohibited by national, international, and regional regulations, laws, and conventions.<sup>13</sup> According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, IUU fishing is one of the greatest threats to marine ecosystems because it greatly undermines national and regional efforts to manage fisheries sustainably and conserve marine biodiversity. As a result, IUU fishing threatens livelihoods, exacerbates poverty, and contributes to food insecurity.<sup>14</sup>

The UN has promulgated multiple frameworks intended to prohibit IUU fishing that appear to be at risk of subversion by actors examined in this study. Examples include the IPOA to prevent, deter, and eliminate IUU fishing, the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity, and a UN resolution banning driftnet fishing.<sup>15</sup>

### 3.1.1 PRC policy

***PRC officials and media seek to portray China as a “responsible fishing nation” that promotes the conservation of fisheries and opposes IUU fishing among both its domestic and DWF fleets.*** For example, a PRC MFA spokesperson stated that China “attaches great importance to scientific conservation, sustainable use of fishery resources, and actively fulfills its international obligations.”<sup>16</sup> On a separate occasion, an MFA spokesperson asserted that “China has zero tolerance for violations of relevant laws and regulations committed by its distant fishing vessels.”<sup>17</sup> In February 2021, the director of the PRC Fisheries Administration Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs said that the PRC government “upholds the spirit and responsibility” of the “Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries” and follows a “path of responsible fishery and aquaculture development with Chinese characteristics.”<sup>18</sup>

Of note, the PRC has laws, regulations, and frameworks forbidding IUU fishing activity. Examples include the Distant Water Fishery Supervisory Regulations, the Fisheries Law, and the White Paper on Compliance of China’s Distant-Water Fishing.<sup>19</sup>

### 3.1.2 Examples of alleged misconduct by PRC actors

In 5 of the 15 cases we examined, PRC-flagged commercial fishing vessels were accused of activities that the UN categorizes as IUU fishing. These include the following types of activities:

- Fishing within waters under the jurisdiction of a coastal state without the state’s permission or in contravention of local laws and regulations
- Engaging in fishing that was either not reported or misreported to the relevant national authority or RFMO<sup>20</sup>
- Fishing in a manner that is not consistent with or contravenes the conservation and management measures of the relevant national authority or RFMO

***PRC-flagged fishing vessels reportedly engaged in fishing within waters under the jurisdiction of a coastal state without the state’s permission or in contravention of local laws and regulations.*** For example, in December 2020, a Palau Maritime Law Enforcement patrol vessel reportedly intercepted the PRC-flagged fishing vessel *Qiong Sanya Yu* for suspected illegal harvesting of sea cucumber at Helen Reef, within Palau’s territorial waters and EEZ.<sup>21</sup> According to local media reports, the Palau Ministry of Justice found evidence that the crew of the *Qiong Sanya Yu* poached 225 kilograms (496 pounds) of sea cucumber valued at roughly \$180,000.<sup>22</sup> Similarly, on January 19, 2021, a Vanuatu Maritime Police vessel reportedly intercepted two PRC-flagged fishing vessels, *Dong Gang Xing 13* and *Dong Gang Xing*

16, for IUU fishing activities within Vanuatu's territorial waters.<sup>23</sup> Vanuatu prosecutors alleged that the ship operators engaged in illegal fishing without a license, illegally turned off their satellite transponders while in Vanuatu's waters, and possessed a driftnet in violation of Vanuatu's Fisheries Act.<sup>24</sup>

***PRC-flagged fishing vessels allegedly engaged in fishing that was either not reported or misreported to the relevant national authority or RFMO.*** For example, in March 2020, local media reported that the Namibian navy had intercepted six PRC-owned fishing vessels in a popular fishing location 17 miles off the Namibian coast amid claims of illegal activity.<sup>25</sup> Ultimately, the investigation found no evidence of illegal fishing but did identify discrepancies and evidence of behaviors that could be used to conceal illicit activities. For example, the PRC fishing vessels had catch records for Angola ending in March 2019 but no logbooks or licenses for their subsequent 11 months in waters off Equatorial Guinea and Namibia.<sup>26</sup>

***PRC-flagged fishing vessels reportedly fished in a manner that is not consistent with or contravenes the conservation and management measures of the relevant national authority or RFMO.*** For example, on August 8, 2020, Gabonese authorities, in collaboration with Netherlands-based nonprofit Sea Shepherd, stopped two PRC-flagged trawlers, *Guo Ji 826* and *Guo Ji 866*, for a routine inspection (see Figure 3).<sup>27</sup> The inspection found illegally harvested rough-head catfish and endangered daisy stingrays, in violation of Gabonese law.<sup>28</sup> Gabonese authorities aboard the Sea Shepherd vessel arrested and escorted both vessels to port, where investigations uncovered additional rays and ray fins.<sup>29</sup> Similarly, in March 2021, the Philippine navy and media reported that PRC fishers operating near the contested Pagasa Islands (Philippines administered) and Scarborough Shoal (PRC administered) in the South China Sea continued to use damaging methods to illegally harvest protected giant clams.<sup>30</sup> Philippine media also asserted that the PRC coast guard is aware of the illegal harvesting around Scarborough Shoal.<sup>31</sup> Philippine media reported that PRC vessels have been observed using "chopper boats," explosives, chemicals, water pumps, and vacuums on the coral reefs to harvest the giant clams, whose shells are sold for high prices in China.<sup>32</sup>

Figure 3. Gabon Review report on the arrest of PRC-flagged vessels for IUU fishing in 2020



Source: Stevie Mounbombou, “Illegal Fishing: Two Trawlers in the Nets of Operation Albacore” (Pêche illicite: Deux chalutiers dans les filets de l’opération Albacore), *Gabon Review*, August 20, 2020, <https://www.gabonreview.com/peche-illicite-deux-chalutiers-dans-les-filets-de-loperation-albacore/>.

### 3.1.3 PRC public responses to the allegations

PRC officials and media seek to portray China as a “responsible fishing nation” that promotes the conservation of fisheries and opposes IUU fishing among both its domestic and DWF fleets. However, in the cases examined for this study, PRC officials and media generally sought to

downplay, deflect, or deny allegations that PRC-flagged vessels were engaging in IUU fishing overseas. Examples include the following:

- In the five cases examined, silence was the most common response. In a possible effort to downplay the allegations, PRC officials and media did not appear to comment publicly on the allegations that PRC-flagged vessels engaged in IUU fishing in waters off Vanuatu, Gabon, or the Philippines.
- In the Namibia case, PRC officials publicly denied the accusations lodged against PRC-flagged fishing vessels. In a Facebook post, the PRC embassy in Namibia offered an alternative narrative of events.<sup>33</sup> It asserted that the six PRC vessels were conducting “innocent navigation” and not engaging in any “wrongful acts.”<sup>34</sup> The PRC embassy also characterized the Namibian navy’s interdiction of the PRC vessels as “humanitarian assistance” in response to dangerous weather.<sup>35</sup>
- In only one case did PRC officials tacitly acknowledge the incident. In response to Palau’s detention of the *Qiong Sanya Yu*, PRC officials publicly urged PRC nationals to follow local laws while overseas.<sup>36</sup> At least two English-language PRC media outlets and the PRC embassy in the nearby Solomon Islands echoed these remarks.<sup>37</sup>

#### ***Quick Facts: China’s DWF Fleet***

The PRC actors most frequently involved in the alleged illicit maritime activities in this study are vessels belonging to China’s DWF fleet. Key facts about China’s DWF fleet include the following:

- The PRC has the largest DWF fleet in the world and this fleet operates globally.<sup>38</sup>
- Official PRC figures from 2020 show that the country has approximately 170 firms and 2,600 vessels involved in its DWF sector.<sup>39</sup>
- Estimates of the number of vessels in the PRC DWF fleet from international NGOs and academics range higher, from 3,400 to 17,000.<sup>40</sup>
- In 2017, the PRC government issued guidance to reduce the number of older wooden fishing vessels and subsidize their replacement with larger steel vessels.<sup>41</sup> The resulting PRC DWF fleet comprises many new large steel vessels.
- Most PRC DWF vessels are trawlers, longliners, or squid jiggers.<sup>42</sup>
- The Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime and Poseidon Aquatic Resource Management assess that, among the world’s fishing fleets, China’s DWF fleet had the highest prevalence of IUU fishing in 2019.<sup>43</sup>



## 3.2 Ramming foreign fishing vessels

For this study, we define ramming as intentionally colliding with another vessel. The UN International Maritime Organization (IMO) promulgates multiple conventions requiring vessels to use all available means to avoid risk of collision as well as to render assistance to persons in distress. Three such conventions are the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions (COLREGs), the Convention on Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA), and the Convention for Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS).<sup>44</sup>

Numerous eyewitness, video, photographic, investigative, and official accounts of ramming are readily available online. Ramming incidents among fishing vessels are typically the result of competition over contested fishing grounds or other natural resources, often in waters that are the subject of maritime territorial disputes. Reportedly, these ramming incidents have intimidated rival fisherfolk, damaged equipment, sunk vessels, and even injured, marooned, and killed crew.

### 3.2.1 PRC policy

**Beijing requires PRC vessels to strictly abide by maritime safety laws, conventions, and international norms.** For instance, the white paper, *The Development of China's Marine Programs*, presented by the PRC's permanent mission to the UN and other international organizations in Vienna, states that China "attaches great importance [to]" and "is constantly strengthening" maritime issues of international concern, including "maritime safety" and "marine-related laws."<sup>45</sup> Similarly, the PRC embassy in Vietnam issued a Vietnamese-language press statement in 2020 asserting that "China always strictly implements international laws, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea" and "actively protects safety" in the maritime domain.<sup>46</sup> The PRC also promulgates safety at sea regulations, including fishery-specific maritime safety laws on the prevention of fishing vessel collisions.<sup>47</sup>

### 3.2.2 Examples of alleged misconduct by PRC actors

PRC-flagged vessels reportedly rammed foreign fishing vessels on at least five occasions since 2018.<sup>48</sup> These incidents include the following:

- **Philippines.** On the night of June 9, 2019, the 44-meter steel-hulled PRC vessel *Yuemaobinyu* 42212 rammed the 19-meter wood-hulled Philippine vessel *Gem Ver*. The PRC vessel's automatic identification system (AIS) was deactivated, and its lights were off.<sup>49</sup> *Yuemaobinyu* 42212 sailed away from the scene, leaving the 22 crewmembers stranded at sea until they were saved by Vietnamese fishermen.<sup>50</sup>
- **Mauritania.** On the night of October 9, 2020, a large PRC trawler with its lights off and AIS deactivated rammed a Mauritanian artisanal fishing vessel.<sup>51</sup> The vessel sank, and three Mauritians were killed.<sup>52</sup>



- **Vietnam.** On the night of April 2, 2020, PRC coast guard vessel 4301 rammed Vietnamese fishing vessel QNg90617, sinking it and picking up its eight crewmembers (see Figure 4).<sup>53</sup> The PRC coast guard vessel then reportedly chased and stopped nearby Vietnamese vessels and confiscated and erased their crews' cell phones.<sup>54</sup>
- **Senegal.** On September 19, 2020, a PRC-operated trawler reportedly tried to capsize a Senegalese-captained 11-person fishing canoe.<sup>55</sup> With the canoe up against the trawler, the Senegalese captain climbed aboard the trawler to confront the PRC crew about its dangerous maneuvers and was beaten and burned with gasoline.<sup>56</sup>
- **Brazil.** On November 22, 2018, the 49-meter PRC tuna vessel *Chang Rong 4* rammed the 22-meter *Oceano Pesca* six times, resulting in \$90,000 of damage.<sup>57</sup>

Figure 4. Vietnamese media report showing three PRC coast guard vessels, one of which allegedly rammed and sank a Vietnamese fishing vessel in 2020



Source: "Fishermen Tell Stories of Being Rammed and Sunk by Chinese ships in the Paracels" (Ngư dân kể chuyện bị tàu Trung Quốc đâm chìm ở Hoàng Sa), *Thanh Nien*. May 4, 2020, <https://thanhnien.vn/ngu-dan-ke-chuyen-bi-tau-trung-quoc-dam-chim-o-hoang-sa-post943046.html>.



The PRC vessels involved in these incidents were typically larger steel-hulled vessels, and the non-PRC vessels were smaller and of wooden or nonmetal construction. Of note, China's DWF fleet not only outnumbers non-PRC fleets but also includes more large steel-hulled vessels. Moreover, according to reports, some of China's DWF fleet serve as China's People's Armed Forces Maritime Militia and are charged with challenging counterclaimants' abilities to maintain control over disputed waters.<sup>58</sup>

In at least two of the cases discussed above—those involving vessels from Mauritania and the Philippines—the PRC vessel had turned off its lights and deactivated its AIS during the incident. Peter Hammarstedt, director of campaigns for Sea Shepherd Global, a nonprofit organization that works to eliminate IUU fishing, said such tactics are common among trawlers that want to avoid detection in protected waters.<sup>59</sup>

#### ***PRC Fishery Subsidies***

The PRC government heavily subsidizes its DWF fleet. Subsidies that artificially increase profits by reducing the cost of fishing result in overcapacity among DWF fleets. This overcapacity leads to overfishing and a more congested maritime environment. The UN and World Trade Organization call this harmful category of subsidy “capacity-enhancing.” Given rapidly depleting fish stocks due to overfishing, the World Trade Organization seeks to eliminate capacity-enhancing fisheries subsidies.<sup>60</sup> Nevertheless, PRC subsidies continue to promote overcapacity in China's DWF fleet, totaling an estimated **\$5.87 billion**; roughly half goes to China's DWF industry and the other half goes to domestic fisheries.<sup>61</sup>

Persistent capacity-enhancing PRC subsidies are likely to continue to drive overcapacity in the PRC's DWF fleet, which may add pressure to engage in illicit maritime activities such as IUU fishing and forced labor as fish stocks decrease and pressure to stay at sea longer increases.

### **3.2.3 PRC public responses to the allegations**

PRC officials and media seek to portray China as a responsible maritime nation whose vessels adhere to international conventions for the safety of life and vessels at sea. However, in the ramming cases examined for this study, the behavior of some PRC actors—including government vessels—does not line up with Beijing's official rhetoric. PRC officials and media attempted to downplay, deflect, or deny the allegations of ramming in an effort to prevent them from undermining Beijing's official narrative. Examples include the following:

- In response to eyewitness and media accounts of a PRC steel-hulled trawler ramming a wooden Philippine fishing vessel, PRC officials and foreign-directed media asserted that the collision was an accident that occurred because the PRC vessel was “suddenly besieged by Filipino boats” and denied that it was “an intentional ‘hit and run.’”<sup>62</sup>

- PRC foreign-directed media blamed Vietnamese and Philippine vessels for instigating the incidents that resulted in the collisions.<sup>63</sup> For example, Vietnamese-language PRC media reporting alleged that a Vietnamese vessel sank after “harassing and colliding” with a PRC vessel and claimed that the PRC side saved the Vietnamese crew.<sup>64</sup>
- PRC officials and media have not publicly addressed the alleged 2020 PRC ramming incidents in Mauritanian or Senegalese waters nor the 2018 ramming of the Brazilian *Oceano Pesca* in the high seas off the eastern coast of South America.



## 3.3 Forced labor and human smuggling at sea

Forced labor and human smuggling at sea are two types of illicit maritime activities that involve human victims. The International Labour Organization's (ILO's) Forced Labour Convention defines forced labor as “all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily.”<sup>65</sup> The DWF industry—fishing in either international waters or those under a foreign jurisdiction—has increasingly come under scrutiny by media, government, and NGOs for the prevalence of forced labor within the industry.<sup>66</sup> The ILO has established at least three conventions against forced labor, including a convention specifically targeting forced and unsafe labor in the fishing sector.<sup>67</sup> Similarly, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights has promulgated a convention to protect migrant workers.<sup>68</sup> RFMO conventions also seek to promote labor standards for crew on vessels permitted within their convention areas. In the case of reported labor abuses against Indonesian workers aboard PRC fishing vessels, the relevant RFMO mechanism is a nonbinding resolution on labor standards (a draft binding resolution is under review).<sup>69</sup>

Regarding trafficking in persons, the UN has promulgated a convention to prevent and combat this type of crime.<sup>70</sup> According to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, human trafficking and smuggling of migrants by sea (i.e., the illegal transport of people, either forced or of their own volition, by sea) warrants a priority response because of the unique dangers of irregular travel by sea. According to the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, even though smuggling of migrants by sea accounts for only a small portion of overall migrant smuggling, more smuggling deaths occur by sea than by land or air.<sup>71</sup>

### 3.3.1 PRC policy

***PRC officials portray China as a law-abiding and “responsible” fishing nation whose vessels would not commit crimes such as forced labor.***<sup>72</sup> PRC law explicitly prohibits labor abuses.<sup>73</sup> The PRC Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs outlines labor protections within its “program for introducing foreign crews to the ocean fishing industry.”<sup>74</sup> Similarly, PRC officials and media portray China as an upholder of international law by emphasizing Beijing’s efforts to combat human trafficking and illegal immigration in the region.<sup>75</sup> PRC officials have

also publicly pointed out that many victims of human smuggling in the region are PRC citizens and have urged cooperation with local law enforcement.<sup>76</sup>

### 3.3.2 Examples of alleged misconduct by PRC actors

The PRC is home to the world's largest DWF fleet, and PRC-flagged fishing vessels have reportedly engaged in forced labor to maximize fishing time while reducing labor costs. According to a collaborative investigation by Greenpeace and Serikat Buruh Migran Indonesia (also known as the Indonesian Migrant Workers Union or SBMI) published in September 2021, Indonesia is widely believed to be the DWF industry's biggest supplier of labor. International NGOs Greenpeace and Destructive Fishing Watch report that between late 2019 and mid-2021, dozens of Indonesians were victims of exploitation by PRC-flagged fishing vessels and many have died from illness, beatings, inadequate working conditions, or lack of food and water.<sup>77</sup> According to Greenpeace, 32 of 42 allegations of forced labor at sea by Indonesian migrant laborers filed from May 2019 to June 2020 were lodged against PRC-owned fishing vessels.<sup>78</sup> Similarly, a report by the US-based nonprofit Center for Advanced Defense Studies that analyzed the prevalence of forced labor documented during port calls noted that PRC port calls rank first in reported forced labor incidents.<sup>79</sup>

In April 2020, Indonesian officials began to address the issue publicly when they reported the deaths of four Indonesian crewmembers on the PRC-flagged *Long Xin 629*.<sup>80</sup> Since then, Indonesian media have continued to report cases of human trafficking, abuse, and death of Indonesians aboard PRC-flagged vessels (see Figure 5).<sup>81</sup> Of note, in May 2021, US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) issued an entry ban for all goods produced by the fleet of China's Dalian Ocean Fishing Co., Ltd. "based on information that reasonably indicates the use of forced labor in the entity's fishing operations."<sup>82</sup> Dalian Ocean Fishing Co., Ltd. is the owner of at least two ships implicated in the forced labor of Indonesian crewmembers.<sup>83</sup>

In addition to allegations of forced labor against PRC-flagged fishing vessels, we observed one instance in which PRC nationals appeared to be involved in human smuggling. In July 2021, 36 PRC nationals sailed from China aboard the Cambodian-flagged vessel *Tong Hai* to waters outside of Sihanoukville, Cambodia, where Cambodian authorities arrested all 36 for entering Cambodia illegally via sea.<sup>84</sup> Although Cambodian police statements said that the reasons the PRC nationals attempted to enter Cambodia illegally were unknown, some media reports asserted that the PRC nationals on board were "deceived and smuggled" into Cambodia to work for illegal online gambling parlors based in Sihanoukville that target gamblers in China.<sup>85</sup> Cambodian authorities and media have not provided details on the vessel's owner or operator, but photographs of the ship's interior posted by local media show hardware with Chinese characters, possibly indicating that a PRC entity operates the ship.<sup>86</sup>

Figure 5. Indonesian media report on the death of an Indonesian on a PRC fishing vessel

## Kasus ABK WNI Meninggal di Kapal China Kembali Terjadi, Kapolri Diminta Bertindak

Kompas.com - 09/07/2020, 10:48 WIB



Source: “The Case of Indonesian Crew Members Who Died on a Chinese Ship Happened Again, the National Police Chief Asked to Take Action” (Kasus ABK WNI Meninggal di Kapal China Kembali Terjadi, Kapolri Diminta Bertindak), *Kompas*, July 9, 2020, <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2020/07/09/10484891/kasus-abk-wni-meninggal-di-kapal-china-kembali-terjadi-kapolri-diminta?page=all>.

### 3.3.3 PRC public responses to the allegations

Initially, PRC officials acknowledged Indonesia’s concerns about the reported abuses of Indonesian workers on PRC-flagged vessels and offered to cooperate with Indonesian authorities conducting the investigations.<sup>87</sup> However, by 2021, PRC officials had changed their tune and dismissed reports of abuses as politically motivated false accusations.<sup>88</sup> In addition, following the US CBP’s blacklisting of China’s Dalian Ocean Fishing Co., Ltd. in May 2021, PRC media began to dismiss accusations of abuses by PRC-flagged vessels as US lies designed to “create contradiction” between Indonesia and China.<sup>89</sup>

Beijing was silent in response to the allegations that PRC nationals were involved in human smuggling in Cambodia and refrained from commenting publicly on the incident. However, PRC official remarks and media reporting targeted at audiences in Cambodia have sought to deflect criticism by portraying the US as a hotspot for human trafficking and forced labor.<sup>90</sup>

If true, allegations of forced labor aboard PRC-flagged fishing vessels would contradict PRC officials' efforts to portray China as a law-abiding and "responsible" fishing nation. Similarly, if operated by a PRC entity, the *Tong Hai's* smuggling of PRC nationals into Cambodia would undermine Beijing's efforts to tout China's contributions to the fight against human trafficking and illegal immigration in the region.



## 3.4 Discharging marine pollution

The discharge of pollutants into the world's marine environment is regulated by national, international, and regional authorities. These authorities seek to reduce the harmful effects of manmade pollutants—which range from human waste and fish-processing effluent to microplastics and heavy metals—on the marine ecosystem. Such pollutants harm the ecosystem in numerous ways, including damaging coral reefs, contributing to habitat loss, and depleting fish stocks.

### 3.4.1 PRC policy

***PRC officials and media seek to portray China as a responsible steward and defender of the marine environment.*** In an opinion piece published by China's official English-language newspaper, *China Daily*, former Vice Foreign Minister and current chairperson of the National People's Congress Foreign Affairs Committee, Fu Ying, writes, "China has been actively promoting cooperation with other countries on maritime policy and management to protect the marine environment, marine ecosystem and biodiversity."<sup>91</sup> Similarly, a 2021 article published by China's official overseas broadcaster China Radio International's Bahasa Indonesian service describes China's regional cooperation in protecting the maritime environment and fisheries.<sup>92</sup>

### 3.4.2 Examples of alleged misconduct by PRC actors

Two of the cases examined for this study involved PRC actors discharging pollutants into the marine environment in apparent contravention of relevant national laws and international conventions. Each is discussed below.

***Illegal waste dumping in the Spratly Islands.*** A July 2021 report by US-based commercial imagery analysis company Similarity found that more than 200 vessels at anchor in the Spratly Islands had dumped sewage into the ecologically fragile waters in spring 2021.<sup>93</sup> Similarity estimated that the vessels observed at anchor in the Union Banks in June were dumping

roughly 2,596 pounds of sewage per day into the water.<sup>94</sup> According to Similarity, the vessels were discharging untreated or undertreated sewage, leading to chlorophyll-a blooms. In excess concentrations, chlorophyll-a can lead to hypoxic ocean conditions, which can negatively affect marine organisms and ecosystems. The report also asserted that the vessels were likely the same PRC vessels that the Philippine coast guard had observed in the same location weeks earlier.<sup>95</sup>

The alleged dumping occurred in disputed waters that are claimed by the Philippines as well as the PRC. In response to the Similarity report, the Philippine government reportedly initiated an in situ water and seafloor analysis to determine whether the vessels had discharged damaging sewage.<sup>96</sup> In addition, Philippine lawmakers issued statements noting that both domestic and international law bar ships from dumping their sewage in the waters as reported.<sup>97</sup> In addition to the Philippines Marine Pollution Law,<sup>98</sup> this case of alleged vessel pollution contravenes the IMO International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships.<sup>99</sup>

***Pollution by PRC fishmeal factories in the Gambia.*** PRC-owned fishmeal factories reportedly discharged untreated wastewater and dangerous chemicals into a maritime reserve and the coastal waters of the Gambia between 2017 and 2021 (see Figure 6).<sup>100</sup> The factories' actions violated the Gambia's environmental<sup>101</sup> and fishery<sup>102</sup> laws and appear to be in contravention to UNCLOS Article 194 on the prevention of marine pollution from land-based sources as well as the London Dumping Convention of 1972.<sup>103</sup>

The dumping led to fish kills, damaged aquatic plants, and injured locals who use the water for bathing. Testing initiated by local groups reportedly showed unsafe levels of arsenate, phosphates, and arsenic.<sup>104</sup> A 2017 lawsuit brought by the Gambian National Environmental Agency (NEA) resulted in one PRC-owned factory being fined and all three being forced to suspend operations.<sup>105</sup> The plants have since reopened and reportedly continue to pollute local waters.<sup>106</sup> In March 2021, the NEA issued a "stop notice" to one factory for violating the nation's environmental laws.<sup>107</sup> Despite the order, the factory continued plant expansion work, according to Gambian media.<sup>108</sup> During the same period, local protestors burned a second PRC-owned fishmeal factory in response to a constellation of alleged environmental and criminal complaints.<sup>109</sup>



Figure 6. Regional media report on PRC-owned fishmeal company paying fine for marine pollution in the Gambia in 2017



Source: "Chinese Company to Pay \$25,000 Bond for Polluting Gambian Waters," Africa News, June 30, 2017, <https://www.africanews.com/2017/06/30/gambia-chinese-fishmeal-factory-settled-out-of-court-case/>.

### 3.4.3 PRC public responses to the allegations

In both cases, PRC officials and media sought to deny the allegations that PRC actors had polluted the marine environment. Examples include the following:

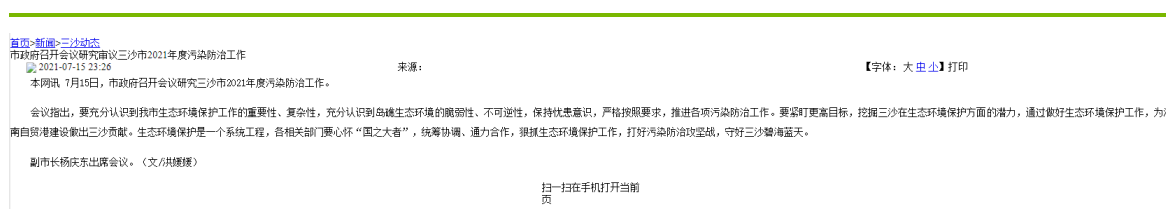
- In response to Similarity's report alleging that PRC vessels anchored in the Spratly Islands had been illegally dumping sewage, the PRC MFA and PRC embassy in the Philippines condemned the report as "fake news."<sup>110</sup> PRC media directed at audiences in the region similarly portrayed the report as an attempt to smear China.<sup>111</sup>
- PRC officials issued statements seeking to deny the PRC-owned factories' role in local environmental degradation in the Gambia:<sup>112</sup>
  - The PRC ambassador to the country told local media that the embassy's investigations had found no harmful substances in the factory effluent and that

China requires PRC entities to “follow local laws and fulfill their social responsibilities.”<sup>113</sup>

- Similarly, an embassy spokesperson said that allegations against the factories “lack evidence.”<sup>114</sup>
- The PRC ambassador claimed that the wastewater in question “provides abundant nutrition” and that “farmers in China buy this kind of wastewater to add to their fish ponds.”<sup>115</sup>

Of note, shortly after international attention turned to reports of PRC vessels dumping sewage in the Spratly Islands, some PRC government officials in charge of administering the Spratly Islands issued a press release stating that “the fragility and irreversibility of the ecological environment of the island and reefs should be fully recognized” and “it is important to strictly adhere to the requirements of promoting the various pollution prevention programs” (see Figure 7).<sup>116</sup>

**Figure 7. Sansha Government, PRC, press release demanding better maritime protection, posted three days after Similarity published its report**



Translation: “The meeting noted that it is important to fully grasp the importance and complexity of the work of protecting the ecological environment surrounding [Sanya] city, and the fragility and irreversibility of the ecological environment of the island and reefs should be fully recognized. it is important to strictly adhere to the requirements of promoting the various pollution prevention programs.”

Source: “The Municipal Government Held a Meeting to Study and Review the Pollution Prevention and Control Work of Sansha City in 2021” [市政府召开会议研究审议三沙市2021年度污染防治工作], Sansha Municipal Government, July 15, 2021, [http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:cvtRxVs\\_9-MJ:www.sansha.gov.cn/sansha/sysdt/202107/a4503cbae2d54e018ebd0864db6a2e8f.shtml+%&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us](http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:cvtRxVs_9-MJ:www.sansha.gov.cn/sansha/sysdt/202107/a4503cbae2d54e018ebd0864db6a2e8f.shtml+%&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us).



### 3.5 Operating “dark” vessels

Vessels “go dark” by obscuring their location, movement, or transmissions or by manipulating the data transmitted by their signals. One way that vessels “go dark” is by disabling or tampering with their electronic tracking or monitoring devices, such as their AIS or vessel monitoring system (VMS). In many cases, monitoring avoidance goes hand in hand with illicit maritime activities such as IUU fishing.<sup>117</sup>



AIS is an automatic open-source tracking system that assists a vessel's safe navigation and allows coastal authorities to track and monitor vessel movements.<sup>118</sup> The IMO conventions for SOLAS call for the use of AIS by all vessels greater than 300 gross tonnage that are on an “international voyage.” The IMO Revised Guidelines for the Onboard Operation Use of Shipborne AIS note that AIS on these vessels should always be in operation when ships are underway or at anchor.<sup>119</sup> VMS tracks vessels in a similar way as AIS. However, unlike AIS, VMS data have historically been restricted to government regulators or other fisheries authorities and are not generally publicly accessible.<sup>120</sup>

#### ***Fisheries and Vessel Monitoring Technologies***

Multiple monitoring technologies are available to track and monitor fishing vessels at sea, including the following:

**AIS** – AIS transponders provide position, identification, and other information about a ship to other ships and coastal authorities automatically. SOLAS regulation V/19 requires AIS “to be fitted aboard all ships of 300 gross tonnage and upwards engaged on international voyages.”<sup>121</sup> AIS data are generally publicly available in real time.

**VMS** – VMS tracks vessels in a similar way as AIS, but its data have historically been restricted to government regulators or other fisheries authorities and are not generally publicly available.<sup>122</sup> Individual countries have their own VMSs.

**EM** – Electronic monitoring (EM) uses cameras, gear sensors, and sophisticated data analysis to provide full accountability for fishing activities. The use of EM has several benefits, including high levels of compliance, documentation of sustainable fishing practices, and access to markets that demand high levels of transparency and sustainability. Less than 1 percent of the world’s fishing vessels are equipped with EM.<sup>123</sup>

**RF** – Space-based radio frequency (RF) analysis uses a range of RF signals such as marine radar and x-band to locate and track vessels that are not transmitting VMS or AIS.<sup>124</sup>

**SAR** – Synthetic aperture radar (SAR) uses space-based active sensors to produce high spatial resolution imagery from layered, or “synthetic,” images. SAR can be used to detect and identify marine vessels that are not transmitting VMS or AIS.<sup>125</sup>

**VIIRS** – Visible infrared imaging radiometer (VIIRS) is a polar-orbiting satellite that uses highly sensitive optical sensors to see lights at night.<sup>126</sup> VIIRS can be used to detect fishing vessels that do not broadcast VMS or AIS. More than 85 percent of the fishing vessels in the VIIRS database do not broadcast AIS or VMS.<sup>127</sup>

### **3.5.1 PRC policy**

***PRC officials and foreign-directed media promote the narrative that PRC vessels abide by “the world’s most rigorous Vessel Monitoring System requirements.”*** During at least four MFA press conferences in 2020, spokespersons asserted that “China implements the world’s most rigorous Vessel Monitoring System.”<sup>128</sup> These remarks were widely republished by PRC

foreign-directed media in multiple languages, including Indonesian, French, Spanish, and English.<sup>129</sup> Foreign-directed PRC media discussion of AIS focused on China's development of AIS-capable satellites and land-based AIS infrastructure for "increasing surveillance and monitoring."<sup>130</sup>

The PRC likewise has national laws requiring VMS, AIS, or both for its DWF fleet. For example, the PRC Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs' *Measures for the Administration of Monitoring the Position of Ocean Fishing Vessels* states that its DWF vessels "shall be equipped with ship position monitoring equipment" and that when operating in waters of countries that prohibit VMS, "they shall use the installed automatic vessel identification equipment (AIS) to submit relevant information."<sup>131</sup> Additionally, Article 24, Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2 (12) of the *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Maritime Affairs and Administrative Penalties* stipulates that "personnel on ships and facilities [who] do not keep AIS in normal working condition in accordance with the regulations, or fail to enter accurate information in the AIS equipment in accordance with regulations" face fines or revocation of licenses.<sup>132</sup>

### 3.5.2 Examples of alleged misconduct by PRC actors

In at least 7 of 15 cases we examined, PRC actors allegedly tampered with their vessel's monitoring or identification systems, usually to obscure or enable other illicit activities, such as IUU fishing or illegal transshipment.<sup>133</sup> Between 2018 and 2021, there were reports of PRC vessels allegedly shutting off or tampering with their AIS to obscure illicit activities in the waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK),<sup>134</sup> Ecuador,<sup>135</sup> Vanuatu,<sup>136</sup> The Gambia, Namibia,<sup>137</sup> the Philippines,<sup>138</sup> and Indonesia.<sup>139</sup>

- **DPRK.** According to a study conducted by eight institutions using satellite technology not reliant on AIS signals, nearly 1,000 "dark" vessels of PRC origin fished illegally in DPRK waters in 2017 and 2018, with the activity continuing into at least 2019.<sup>140</sup> Similarly, maritime trade organization Windward has reported that PRC vessels use multiple means of evading UN sanctions on the DPRK, including deactivating AIS as well as altering Marine Mobile Service Identity (MMSI) numbers, flag states, and vessel names.<sup>141</sup>
- **Ecuador.** From 2018 to 2021, investigative reports by international media and NGOs documented PRC squid jiggers and trawlers "going dark" in the high seas off South America, including near Ecuador's Galapagos Islands, a UNESCO world heritage site.<sup>142</sup> Similarly, an analysis of select PRC-flagged vessels' operations near the Galapagos in 2020 found numerous instances of vessels changing draft, length, or ownership and going dark near Galapagos' EEZ.<sup>143</sup>
- **Vanuatu.** On January 19, 2021, a Vanuatu Maritime Police vessel intercepted two PRC-flagged fishing vessels, *Dong Gang Xing 13* and *Dong Gang Xing 16*, for suspected IUU fishing activities within Vanuatu's territorial waters.<sup>144</sup> The vessels had permission to

fish within Vanuatu's EEZ but not within its 12-mile territorial waters, where they were caught with their AIS turned off, according to Vanuatu prosecutors.<sup>145</sup>

- **The Gambia.** A 2019-2020 analysis of fishing vessels operating in waters off the Gambia and other Economic Community of Western African States members found PRC-flagged vessels altering AIS data such that multiple vessels shared names or IMO and MMSI numbers, which are legally required to be distinct.<sup>146</sup>
- **Indonesia.** On January 11, 2021, Indonesian media reported that the Indonesian Maritime Security Agency had intercepted the PRC research vessel *Xiang Yang Hong* 03 in the Sunda Strait for operating in Indonesian waters with its AIS deactivated.<sup>147</sup> According to Indonesian and international regulations, all ships transiting Indonesia's archipelagic sea lanes are required to have functioning AIS.<sup>148</sup>
- **Philippines.** On the night of June 9, 2019, the 44-meter steel-hulled PRC vessel *Yuemaobinyu* 42212 rammed the Philippine 19-meter wood-hulled *Gem Ver* with its AIS deactivated and lights off, according to crew aboard the *Gem Ver* and Philippine media reports.<sup>149</sup> The PRC vessel sailed away from the scene, leaving the 22 crewmembers stranded at sea until they were saved by Vietnamese fishermen.<sup>150</sup>
- **Namibia.** In March 2020, local media reported that the Namibian navy had intercepted six PRC-owned fishing vessels in a popular fishing location 17 miles off the Namibian coast.<sup>151</sup> Namibian authorities stated that the PRC vessels entered Namibia illegally and had not received authorization to anchor.<sup>152</sup> The Namibian navy also noted that the vessels had deactivated their AIS.<sup>153</sup>

### 3.5.3 PRC public responses to the allegations

PRC officials and media seek to portray China as a “responsible fishing nation” that implements strict vessel monitoring over its DWF fleet and other vessels. However, in the cases examined for this study, PRC officials and media generally sought to downplay, deflect, or deny allegations that PRC-flagged vessels were tampering with or deactivating onboard AIS to obscure illicit maritime activity.

In a likely effort to downplay the incidents, PRC officials and media did not comment publicly on the allegations that PRC-flagged vessels tampered with their AIS in waters off the Philippines, Vanuatu, Indonesia, and the Gambia. In other cases, rather than respond directly to the allegations, PRC officials and foreign-directed media sought to deflect criticism by claiming that PRC vessels abide by “the world’s most rigorous” VMS requirements.<sup>154</sup> For instance, when asked about PRC vessels operating without AIS near Ecuador’s Galapagos Islands, an MFA spokesperson asserted that “all Chinese fishing vessels are using the Vessel Monitoring System recognized by the regional fisheries management organizations, which reports the position every hour.”<sup>155</sup>

In one case, the PRC embassy in Namibia appeared to deny the Namibian navy’s allegation that the PRC vessels it had detained for illegal entry and possible IUU fishing in its waters had deactivated their AIS. The PRC embassy asserted that “continuous computer records of the fishing boats’ sailing route” would prove that the vessels were not fishing illegally.<sup>156</sup>

***PRC Media Discussion of AIS Tampering***

PRC media reporting targeted at foreign audiences is silent on the issue of AIS tampering aboard PRC vessels, emphasizing instead that PRC vessels strictly adhere to a separate VMS regimen that is not publicly available. PRC media reporting aimed at domestic audiences in China, however, highlights China’s efforts to crack down on “illegal or incorrect use of AIS equipment,” acknowledging that such actions “pose challenges to maritime order.”<sup>157</sup> A report published by a popular online newspaper in 2020 bemoans the “current situation of illegal and chaotic information quality of shipborne AIS equipment” and calls for “jointly promoting the use of AIS equipment.”<sup>158</sup> Similarly, a 2021 report by China’s official Xinhua News Agency details how a regional PRC maritime authority investigated and penalized “the illegal installation of AIS by a fishing vessel,” referring to a vessel inaccurately transmitting as a bulk carrier instead of a fishing vessel.<sup>159</sup> A third report catalogs three cases of PRC bulk carrier vessels misusing AIS, summarizes the relevant international and PRC regulations on AIS, and draws attention to the issue of inputting incorrect or multiple vessel identifiers such as ship name, call sign, IMO number, ship type, and MMSI number.<sup>160</sup>



## 3.6 Illegal entry and ownership

Coastal states have the right under UNCLOS to regulate foreign economic and scientific activities in and on the water column of their own 200-mile EEZs.<sup>161</sup> Moreover, within a coastal state’s 12-mile territorial sea, it enjoys sovereignty over the water and seafloor while allowing for innocent passage by foreign vessels.<sup>162</sup> Conducting economic activities such as fishing or scientific activities such as oceanographic surveys within a coastal state’s EEZ or territorial waters without its consent is a contravention of UNCLOS. Many coastal states likewise have national laws codifying UNCLOS requirements for foreign vessels to receive permissions for commercial or scientific activities within their EEZ or territorial waters. Relatedly, some coastal states implement laws that require fishing vessels operating within their EEZ or territorial sea to have a specific flag, operator, or ownership relationship with the coastal state.

### 3.6.1 PRC policy

The PRC has ratified UNCLOS, according to which coastal states have the right to govern anchorage access for foreign vessels and set rules for licensing and foreign ownership of vessels under their registry (flag).<sup>163</sup> The PRC’s ambassador to the UN stated in June 2021 that China “resolutely safeguards the integrity and sanctity of UNCLOS” and that “all countries

should firmly defend the international maritime order based on international law, and properly resolve maritime disputes through negotiations and consultations in good faith.”<sup>164</sup>

Beijing also urges PRC nationals and companies to comply with local laws when operating overseas. The PRC MFA has stated, “As a principle, the Chinese government always asks Chinese citizens abroad to comply with local laws and regulations.”<sup>165</sup> Of note, PRC officials and media typically reiterate this policy in response to international media reports of PRC actors engaging in illicit activity, including at sea.<sup>166</sup>

### 3.6.2 Examples of alleged misconduct by PRC actors

In this study, multiple cases involved allegations that PRC vessels illegally entered foreign EEZs to conduct commercial and other non-transitory activities without the required permissions from the coastal state. In one case, PRC companies allegedly held beneficial ownership of fishing vessels operating in a country’s waters, in violation of that country’s national laws. Examples of alleged misconduct by PRC actors are as follows:

- ***PRC vessels reportedly carrying out illegal oceanographic survey.*** On January 11, 2021, news media reported that the Indonesian Maritime Security Agency had intercepted the PRC research vessel *Xiang Yang Hong 03* in the Sunda Strait for operating in Indonesia’s territorial waters with its AIS deactivated.<sup>167</sup> Indonesian authorities reportedly suspected the vessel was conducting unauthorized activities in the Sunda Strait while its AIS was off.<sup>168</sup> Media reports speculated that the PRC vessel was gathering oceanographic information to inform PRC navy submarine operations.<sup>169</sup>
- ***PRC vessels accused of illegal entry and anchoring.*** In October 2020, the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) announced it had detained six PRC-flagged fishing vessels and their crew for entering and anchoring in Malaysia’s territorial waters without permission.<sup>170</sup> Similarly, in March 2020, the Namibian navy intercepted six PRC-owned fishing vessels in a popular fishing location 17 miles off the Namibian coast. According to Namibian authorities, the PRC vessels entered Namibia illegally and had not received authorization to anchor.<sup>171</sup> Upon their release, the same six PRC vessels sailed into South African waters, where they were again detained and fined for illegal entry.<sup>172</sup>
- ***PRC companies illegally holding beneficial ownership of fishing vessels operating in Ghana.*** According to Ghana’s Fisheries Act, commercial fishing vessels with non-Ghanaian control or beneficial ownership are prohibited from fishing within Ghana’s EEZ.<sup>173</sup> Similarly, UNCLOS Article 91 requires a “genuine link” between the flag state and ship owners.<sup>174</sup> However, multiple investigative reports published by US-based environmental NGOs between 2019 and 2021 found that PRC corporations are the

beneficial owners of nearly all trawlers in Ghana.<sup>175</sup> According to the reports, PRC corporations register the trawlers with China's Ministry of Agriculture to benefit from state fuel subsidies and tax benefits while also registering the vessels with the Ghanaian flag via locally incorporated shell companies to benefit from fishing access in Ghana's EEZ and low-cost local fishing licenses.<sup>176</sup> This illegal practice results in Ghana losing up to \$23 million annually in fishing license fees.<sup>177</sup>

Figure 8. Indonesia media report about interception of a PRC survey vessel operating in the Sunda Strait with its AIS deactivated

### Bakamla Curiga Kapal Survei China Operasikan Sensor Bawah Air di Perairan Indonesia

Kompas.com - 02/02/2021, 12:14 WIB

Lihat Foto



Badan Keamanan Laut (Bakamla) berhasil mengintersep kapal survei China, Xiang Yang Hong 03 yang terbukti mematikan Automatic Identification System (AIS) ketika melintasi perairan Selat Sunda pada Rabu (13/1/2021) malam. (Dokumen Bakamla RI)

Source: Achmad Nasrudin Yahya, "Bakamla Suspects Chinese Survey Vessel Operates Underwater Sensors in Indonesian Waters" (Bakamla Curiga Kapal Survei China Operasikan Sensor Bawah Air di Perairan Indonesia), *Nasional Kompas* (Nasional Kompas), February 2, 2021, <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2021/02/02/12144011/bakamla-curiga-kapal-survei-china-operasikan-sensor-bawah-air-di-perairan?page=all>.

### 3.6.3 PRC public responses to the allegations

PRC officials and media seek to portray China as a "responsible fishing nation" that upholds coastal states' rights under UNCLOS, and Beijing publicly urges PRC entities to comply with local laws when operating abroad. In keeping with this narrative, Beijing publicly acknowledged that PRC vessels had been detained within Malaysia's territorial waters. Both

the MFA and the PRC embassy called on Malaysian authorities to carry out a “fair investigation, ensuring the rights and interests of the Chinese citizens involved.”<sup>178</sup>

However, gaps remain between PRC rhetoric and actions: in a possible attempt to downplay the allegations, PRC officials and foreign-directed media remained silent in response to allegations that PRC entities violated Ghanaian law by beneficially owning local fishing vessels. Likewise, Beijing did not respond publicly to Indonesia’s interception of a PRC research vessel that may have been conducting an oceanographic survey in Indonesian waters with its AIS deactivated and without the permission of the Indonesian government. In the Namibia case, the PRC embassy in Namibia denied that the PRC vessels were “illegally” stopped in Namibian waters and asserted that the vessels had been exercising innocent passage.<sup>179</sup>



## 4. Conclusion

---

Based on the cases examined for this study, some PRC actors appear to be engaged in a variety of illicit maritime activities around the world. Typically, PRC actors engage in more than one type of illicit activity. The most common offenders appear to be commercial fishing vessels belonging to China's vast DWF fleet. However, we identified at least two incidents in which government vessels—a PRC coast guard vessel and a survey ship—allegedly engaged in illicit behavior.

PRC official rhetoric seeks to portray China as a responsible maritime actor that effectively governs its DWF fleet and other oceangoing vessels. ***The illicit behavior of PRC actors thus creates a persistent gap between PRC rhetoric and behavior that was apparent in all 15 cases.*** Beijing's public responses to allegations of illicit activity by PRC actors suggest that it is trying to shape public discussion in ways that minimize any negative impact on China's image. In seven cases, PRC officials and media remained silent, in a possible attempt to downplay the incidents. In other cases, PRC officials and media publicly denied the allegations, sometimes going as far as lodging counteraccusations intended to shift blame or discredit their accusers. These responses could create the appearance that, rather than acknowledge the problem, Beijing is trying to publicly undermine or recast international rules, laws, and norms.

A secondary narrative that Beijing promotes to foreign audiences about PRC maritime activity portrays China's presence and investment as beneficial to local populations. Among the cases examined for this study, this narrative featured prominently in PRC messaging targeting the coastal African nations and is likely intended to portray the PRC as a benefactor that supports these countries' economic development. However, in multiple cases explored in this study, PRC investment came at a cost: it benefitted the countries' economic development, but also resulted in environmental and economic damage to local communities.

In summary, the alleged illicit maritime activities of PRC actors inflict economic and environmental damage on coastal nations, violate their sovereignty, and harm their citizens. PRC officials and media actively seek to offset the damage that this activity does to China's reputation by publicly denying, deflecting, or downplaying incidents involving illicit behavior by PRC actors.



## Appendix A: Beijing's Responders

---

In the cases we examined, the following elements of the PRC propaganda apparatus played a prominent role in Beijing's efforts to promote a positive image of China as a responsible maritime actor as well as respond to allegations of misconduct by PRC actors:

- **MFA spokespersons.** MFA spokespersons commented on 6 of the 15 incidents examined. Beijing first started designating government spokespersons in the early 1980s. Since then, these spokespersons have become one of the most routine and direct methods that the Chinese government employs to interact with both domestic and foreign audiences.<sup>180,181</sup>
- **PRC embassy officials.** The PRC ambassador or other local embassy officials publicly commented on 8 of the 15 cases. PRC diplomats posted overseas play a frontline role in Beijing's public diplomacy efforts, including its responses to allegations of misconduct by PRC actors overseas.
- **PRC foreign-directed media.** State-run PRC media outlets reported on 6 of the 15 cases. Typically, this reporting conveyed remarks by PRC MFA spokespersons or embassy officials. In some cases, it also included commentary that reinforced or expanded on Beijing's official narrative. To make it accessible to target audiences, PRC media reporting was published in local languages, including English, French, Bahasa, Filipino, Malay, and Vietnamese.<sup>182</sup>

See Table 1 on the next page for a summary of responders in each case study.

**Table 1. Elements of PRC propaganda apparatus that responded to 15 cases of alleged PRC illicit maritime activity**

<b>Alleged PRC Activity</b>	<b>MFA Response</b>	<b>PRC Embassy</b>	<b>Foreign-Directed Media</b>
Reports of PRC vessels dumping sewage in Philippine EEZ	Yes <sup>183</sup>	Yes <sup>184</sup>	Yes <sup>185</sup>
Illegal harvest of sea cucumber by PRC vessel in Palau EEZ	Yes <sup>186</sup>	Yes <sup>187</sup>	Yes <sup>188</sup>
Forced Indonesian labor on board PRC-flagged vessels	Yes <sup>189</sup>	Yes <sup>190</sup>	Yes <sup>191</sup>
PRC vessels detained for illegal fishing in Vanuatu EEZ	No <sup>192</sup>	No <sup>193</sup>	No <sup>194</sup>
PRC vessels engaging in illegal fishing in Gabon	No	No <sup>195</sup>	No <sup>196</sup>
Water pollution from PRC-owned fishmeal factories in the Gambia	No	Yes <sup>197</sup>	No <sup>198</sup>
Illegal ownership of Ghana’s fishing trawler fleet	No	No	No <sup>199</sup>
Illegal entering and anchoring in Malaysia’s territorial waters	Yes <sup>200</sup>	Yes <sup>201</sup>	Yes <sup>202</sup>
PRC harvesting giant clams in Philippine-administered waters	No	No	No <sup>203</sup>
PRC research vessel operating in Indonesian waters without AIS	No	No	No <sup>204</sup>
Tampering with AIS on PRC ships	Yes <sup>205</sup>	Yes <sup>206</sup>	Yes <sup>207</sup>
PRC trawler in Mauritanian restricted area rams local boat	No	No	No <sup>208</sup>
PRC vessels allegedly ramming foreign fishing vessels	Yes <sup>209</sup>	Yes <sup>210</sup>	Yes <sup>211</sup>
Namibia investigates PRC vessels for illegal entry and fishing	No	Yes <sup>212</sup>	No <sup>213</sup>
PRC nationals smuggled into Cambodia by sea	No	No <sup>214</sup>	No <sup>215</sup>
<b>Total responses out of 15 cases</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>

Source: CNA.

## Appendix B: Case Studies

---

### 1. Illegal harvest of sea cucumber by PRC vessel in Palau EEZ

In December 2020, Palau media outlets reported that a Palau Maritime Law Enforcement patrol vessel intercepted the PRC-flagged fishing vessel *Qiong Sanya Yu* for suspected illegal harvesting of sea cucumber at Helen Reef, within Palau's territorial waters and EEZ.<sup>216</sup> The US Coast Guard assisted Palau maritime authorities with locating the PRC vessel.<sup>217</sup> The Palau Ministry of Justice (MOJ) found evidence that the crew of the *Qiong Sanya Yu* poached 225 kilograms (496 pounds) of sea cucumber valued at roughly \$180,000.<sup>218</sup> The 28-member crew—all PRC nationals—accepted a settlement agreement offered by the Palau MOJ in place of charges, which required them to forfeit the vessel's fishing tackle and five small boats and pay \$200,000.<sup>219</sup>

### 2. PRC vessels detained for illegal fishing in Vanuatu EEZ

On January 19, 2021, a Vanuatu Maritime Police vessel intercepted two PRC-flagged fishing vessels, *Dong Gang Xing 13* and *Dong Gang Xing 16*, for suspected IUU fishing activities within Vanuatu's territorial waters.<sup>220</sup> Vanuatu prosecutors alleged that the ship operators engaged in illegal fishing without a license, turned off their satellite transponders while in Vanuatu's waters, and possessed a driftnet in violation of Vanuatu's Fisheries Act.<sup>221</sup> The ships' owner, Zhuhai Dong Gang Xing Ocean Fishing Co., refuted these charges at the time of the arrest of the ships and crew.<sup>222</sup> On May 18, 2021, the 14 detained PRC nationals pleaded not guilty on all charges in Vanuatu's Supreme Court.<sup>223</sup> As of August 18, 2021, the ruling in the case has not been publicly reported, and Vanuatu authorities have not responded to requests for information.

### 3. PRC vessels engaging in illegal fishing in Gabon

On August 8, 2020, Gabonese authorities, in collaboration with Netherlands-based nonprofit Sea Shepherd, stopped two PRC-flagged trawlers, *Guo Ji 826* and *Guo Ji 866*, for a routine inspection.<sup>224</sup> According to Sea Shepherd and local media reports, the inspection found illegally harvested rough-head sea catfish, endangered daisy stingrays, and other rays.<sup>225</sup> Gabonese authorities aboard the Sea Shepherd vessel arrested and escorted both vessels to port, where further investigation uncovered additional rays and ray fins.<sup>226</sup> The ship's captain, a PRC national, told authorities that he was unaware that the catch was illegal.<sup>227</sup> According to local media, a year earlier, Gabonese authorities arrested two other PRC-flagged vessels—*Guo Ji 827*

(operated by the same owner as *Guo Ji 826* and *866*) and *Haixin 27*—for IUU fishing in protected Gabonese waters.<sup>228</sup>

#### **4. PRC harvesting giant clams in Philippine-administered waters**

Giant clams are categorized as a vulnerable species by multiple international conventions, and both the Philippines and the PRC have banned their harvest.<sup>229</sup> The Philippine navy and media assert that PRC fishermen operating near the contested Pagasa Island (Philippines administered) and Scarborough Shoal (PRC administered) in the South China Sea continue to harvest giant clams illegally using environmentally damaging methods.<sup>230</sup> Philippine media also assert that the PRC coast guard is aware of the illegal harvesting around Scarborough Shoal.<sup>231</sup> Philippine journalists have observed the PRC using “chopper boats,” explosives, chemicals, water pumps, and vacuums on the coral reefs to harvest the giant clams, whose shells are sold for high prices in China.<sup>232</sup> These harvesting methods have reportedly destroyed more than 104 square kilometers of coral reefs in the South China Sea, further depleting fish stocks and harming the livelihoods of fisherfolk from the Philippines and other countries.<sup>233</sup>

#### **5. PRC trawler in Mauritania artisanal fishing area rams local boat**

According to Mauritanian media reporting from early September 2020, a PRC-flagged trawler struck a Mauritanian fishing vessel at night, killing three of the Mauritanian crew.<sup>234</sup> Local and regional media reported that the PRC fishing vessel struck the artisanal Mauritanian boat in waters off Nouadhibou in an area restricted to artisanal fishing where industrial trawlers are prohibited. The head of the local artisanal fishing association alleged that the incident was not an accident and asserted that the PRC vessel had turned off its lights, deactivated its AIS, and intentionally rammed the local fishing vessel.<sup>235</sup> Mauritanian authorities reportedly arrested the captain of the PRC vessel, and local community members carried out protests against PRC and other foreign trawlers for their alleged illegal and dangerous fishing practices.<sup>236</sup> According to Mauritanian media, a similar case occurred in 2017 when another PRC vessel reportedly collided with multiple local fishing vessels, killing at least four people.<sup>237</sup>

#### **6. PRC vessels allegedly ramming foreign fishing vessels**

Ramming incidents among fishing vessels are typically the result of competition over contested fishing grounds or other natural resources, often in waters that are the subject of maritime territorial disputes. Ramming incidents have intimidated rival fisherfolk, damaged equipment, sunk vessels, and injured, killed, and marooned crew. On at least five occasions between 2018 and 2021, news media reported that PRC-flagged vessels intentionally rammed fishing vessels from the Philippines, Mauritania, Vietnam, Senegal, and Brazil.<sup>238</sup>

## 7. Forced Indonesian labor on board PRC-flagged vessels

According to reports by NGOs based in Indonesia, Germany, and the US, between late 2019 and mid-2021, PRC-flagged fishing vessels exploited dozens of Indonesian crewmembers, many of whom have died from illness, beatings, unsafe working conditions, or lack of food and water.<sup>239</sup> In April 2020, Indonesian officials began to address the issue publicly when they acknowledged the deaths of four Indonesian crewmembers on the PRC-flagged *Long Xin 629*.<sup>240</sup> Since then, Indonesian authorities have announced additional cases of human trafficking, abuse, and death of Indonesians aboard PRC-flagged vessels. Subsequently, in May 2021, CBP issued an entry ban for all goods produced by the fleet of China's Dalian Ocean Fishing Co., Ltd. "based on information that reasonably indicates the use of forced labor in the entity's fishing operations."<sup>241</sup> Dalian is the owner of at least two ships implicated in the forced labor of Indonesian crewmembers.<sup>242</sup>

## 8. PRC nationals smuggled into Cambodia by sea

According to a Cambodian police report and local media, Cambodian maritime authorities arrested 36 PRC nationals and 2 Cambodians on July 26, 2020, for illegal entry into the country aboard the Cambodian-flagged vessel *Tong Hai*.<sup>243</sup> Cambodian authorities said that *Tong Hai* left the port of Fu'an in the PRC's Fujian province on July 18 and sailed roughly 2,000 nautical miles to waters outside of Sihanoukville, where Cambodian authorities boarded the ship.<sup>244</sup> Cambodian authorities and media have not provided details on the vessel's owner or operator, but photographs of the ship's interior posted by local media show hardware with Chinese characters, possibly indicating that a PRC entity operates the ship.<sup>245</sup> Local media reports say that Cambodian police found no suspicious cargo beyond the smuggled persons, and it is unknown why the PRC nationals were attempting to enter Cambodia illegally.<sup>246</sup> Cambodian police noted in a press release that they were prepared to deport the PRC nationals one day after their arrest but released no further details about the case.<sup>247</sup>

## 9. Reports of PRC vessels dumping sewage in Philippine EEZ

A July 2021 report by Similarity, a US-based commercial imagery analysis company, found that more than 200 vessels at anchor in the Spratly Islands were dumping sewage into the water.<sup>248</sup> Similarity assessed that the vessels at anchor in the Union Banks in June were dumping roughly 2,596 pounds of sewage per day into the water.<sup>249</sup> The report claims that the vessels were discharging untreated or undertreated sewage into the shallow waters, leading to chlorophyll-a blooms. These blooms, which Similarity said were visible in satellite imagery, can lead to hypoxic ocean conditions that can harm marine organisms and ecosystems.<sup>250</sup> The report also asserted that these vessels were likely the same PRC vessels that the Philippine coast guard had observed in the same location weeks earlier.<sup>251</sup> The Philippine government is independently investigating Similarity's claims.

## 10. Water pollution from PRC-owned fishmeal factories in the Gambia

Gambian media outlets report that three PRC-owned fishmeal factories have discharged untreated wastewater and dangerous chemicals into a maritime reserve and the country's coastal waters.<sup>252</sup> Local media reports say that pollution from these factories has damaged freshwater and coastal marine resources, killed marine life, and caused locals to suffer skin ailments.<sup>253</sup> Testing initiated by local groups reportedly showed unsafe levels of arsenate, phosphates, and arsenic.<sup>254</sup> A 2017 lawsuit brought by the NEA resulted in one PRC-owned factory being fined and all three being forced to suspend operations.<sup>255</sup> The plants have since reopened and reportedly continue to pollute local waters.<sup>256</sup> In March 2021, the NEA issued a "stop notice" to one factory for violating the nation's environmental laws.<sup>257</sup> Despite the order, the factory continued plant expansion work, according to Gambian media.<sup>258</sup> During the same period, local protestors burned a second PRC-owned fishmeal factory in response to a constellation of alleged environmental and criminal complaints.<sup>259</sup>

## 11. Tampering with AIS on PRC ships

Vessels "go dark" by obscuring their location, movement, or transmissions or by manipulating the data transmitted by their signals. One way that vessels "go dark" is by disabling or tampering with their AIS, an automatic open-source tracking system that assists a vessel's safe navigation and allows authorities to track and monitor vessel movements.<sup>260</sup> International conventions and PRC laws require ships with more than 300 gross tonnage to carry functioning AIS while sailing internationally.<sup>261</sup> According to experts, vessels sometimes turn off or tamper with their AIS to mask illicit activity.<sup>262</sup> DWF and other types of PRC vessels reportedly tamper with onboard AIS while operating around the world.<sup>263</sup> Between 2018 and 2021, there were reports of PRC vessels allegedly shutting off or tampering with their AIS to obscure illicit activities in the waters of the DPRK,<sup>264</sup> Ecuador,<sup>265</sup> Vanuatu,<sup>266</sup> West Africa,<sup>267</sup> the Philippines,<sup>268</sup> and Indonesia.<sup>269</sup>

## 12. PRC research vessel operating in Indonesian waters without AIS

On January 11, 2021, Indonesian news media reported that the Indonesian Maritime Security Agency had intercepted the PRC research vessel *Xiang Yang Hong* 03 in the Sunda Strait for operating in Indonesian waters with its AIS deactivated.<sup>270</sup> According to Indonesian and international regulations, all ships transiting Indonesia's archipelagic sea lanes are required to have functioning AIS.<sup>271</sup> Indonesian authorities reportedly suspected the vessel was conducting unauthorized activities in the Sunda Strait while its AIS was off.<sup>272</sup> Media reports speculated that the PRC vessel was gathering oceanographic information to inform PRC navy

submarine operations.<sup>273</sup> Indonesian law requires foreign vessels to obtain permission to conduct oceanographic research in Indonesia's EEZ or territorial waters. Indonesia's foreign ministry indicated that no such permissions had been given to the PRC vessel.<sup>274</sup>

### **13. Illegal entering and anchoring in Malaysia's territorial waters**

On October 9, 2020, Malaysian and international news media reported that the MMEA had detained six PRC-flagged fishing vessels and their crews for entering and anchoring in Malaysia's territorial waters without the legally required permissions.<sup>275</sup> The vessels' crewmembers reportedly told authorities that they were en route from China to Mauritania and stopped to anchor because of unspecified "malfunctions."<sup>276</sup> At the time of the detention, Malaysian and international media reports noted that Malaysian authorities were investigating the case under sections of Malaysian law that carry fines and jail time upon conviction.<sup>277</sup> However, Malaysian authorities released the crew two weeks after they were detained without making any public statement regarding their release or the status of the investigation.<sup>278</sup>

### **14. Namibia investigates PRC vessels for illegal entry and fishing**

In March 2020, local media reported that the Namibian navy had intercepted six PRC-owned fishing vessels in a popular fishing location 17 miles off the Namibian coast.<sup>279</sup> According to local media, Namibian authorities stated that the PRC vessels entered Namibia illegally and had not received authorization to anchor.<sup>280</sup> Ultimately, the investigation found no evidence of illegal fishing but did identify discrepancies and evidence of behaviors that could be used to conceal illicit activities. First, the PRC fishing vessels had catch records for Angola ending in March 2019 but no logbooks or licenses for their subsequent 11 months in waters off Equatorial Guinea and Namibia.<sup>281</sup> Second, the Namibian navy noted that the vessels had deactivated their AIS.<sup>282</sup> Third, the PRC crew claimed that they anchored to avoid inclement weather, but the Namibian navy could not corroborate the alleged bad weather.<sup>283</sup> Of note, after the PRC vessels were released, they sailed into South African waters without permission, where they were detained and fined.<sup>284</sup>

### **15. Illegal ownership of Ghana's fishing trawler fleet**

Two investigative reports published by US-based environmental NGOs in 2019 and 2021 found that PRC corporations are the beneficial owners of nearly all trawlers in Ghana.<sup>285</sup> It is illegal in Ghana for foreign companies to hold beneficial ownership of Ghanaian-flagged trawlers.<sup>286</sup> According to the US-based NGOs, PRC corporations register the trawlers with China's Ministry of Agriculture while also registering the vessels with the Ghanaian flag via locally incorporated shell companies. This practice allows them to benefit from PRC fuel subsidies and tax benefits

and to obtain low-cost local fishing licenses from Ghanaian authorities and fish in Ghana's EEZ.<sup>287</sup> According to one US-based NGO, this illegal practice results in Ghana losing up to \$23 million annually in fishing license fees.<sup>288</sup> In addition, the practice also leads to IUU fishing and a decreasing catch per fishing effort, negatively affecting local fisherfolk.<sup>289</sup>



# 1. Pengantar

---

Dalam beberapa tahun terakhir, banyak orang, kapal, dan perusahaan yang berbasis atau terikat dengan Republik Rakyat Tiongkok (RRT) dilaporkan terlibat dalam aktivitas maritim ilegal di seluruh dunia. Media berita internasional, lembaga swadaya masyarakat (LSM), dan pemerintah asing telah menerbitkan semua laporan yang memerinci aktivitas maritim ilegal yang mengakar yang melibatkan para aktor RRT, termasuk warga negara RRT, organisasi kriminal yang berbasis di RRT, kapal berbendera RRT, dan kapal dengan entitas RRT sebagai pemilik manfaat (pemilik manfaat mendapatkan manfaat kepemilikan meskipun hak milik properti tersebut adalah atas nama orang lain).<sup>290</sup> Dugaan aktivitas maritim ilegal dari para aktor RRT kerap tidak sesuai dengan retorika Beijing yang menunjukkan dukungan untuk hukum (termasuk Konvensi PBB tentang Hukum Laut, atau United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea/UNCLOS), aturan, dan norma maritim internasional. Kecuali diatasi, kesenjangan antara retorika Beijing dan perilaku aktor-aktor RRT ini mengacaukan sistem hukum global, norma-norma, dan konvensi internasional yang mengatur wilayah maritim.<sup>291</sup>

Tujuan dari analisis ini adalah untuk memeriksa kemungkinan adanya pertentangan antara retorika resmi dan aktivitas maritim internasional RRT yang tidak sah yang dilaporkan dilakukan oleh para aktor yang berbasis di RRT. Untuk mencapai tujuan tersebut, CNA meneliti 15 kasus di mana para aktor RRT dituduh melakukan aktivitas terlarang di wilayah maritim antara tahun 2018 dan 2021. Studi kasus ini secara geografis difokuskan pada wilayah laut di sekitar Asia Tenggara, pesisir Atlantik di Afrika, dan negara-negara Kepulauan Pasifik. Untuk masing-masing studi kasus, kami memeriksa hal berikut ini:

- Dugaan aktivitas RRT ilegal dan jenis aktor RRT yang terlibat
- Kebijakan dan narasi resmi RRT tentang jenis aktivitas tersebut (mis., penangkapan ikan ilegal, tidak diatur, dan tidak dilaporkan (IUU) atau perdagangan manusia)
- Undang-undang, kebijakan, dan norma internasional, lokal, dan RRT yang berisiko dilanggar oleh aktivitas terlarang tersebut
- Jawaban pejabat dan media RRT atas insiden tersebut

Untuk menyusun studi kasus ini, kami memeriksa sumber data yang mencakup pernyataan resmi RRT, media domestik dan menyasar pihak asing dari RRT, laporan media berita setempat di negara-negara yang terkena dampak dugaan perilaku RRT, kesadaran ranah maritim dan basis data pelacakan kapal, para ahli maritim, basis data peraturan dan perundang-undangan tentang kelautan, dan literatur sekunder yang diterbitkan oleh organisasi non-pemerintah dan organisasi penelitian lainnya.

## 2. RRT dan Wilayah Maritim: Kebijakan dan Retorika

---

### 2.1 Kebijakan maritim RRT

Beijing telah mempertegas kebijakan tentang bagaimana para aktor RRT seharusnya berperilaku di wilayah maritim internasional. Berdasarkan kebijakan ini, para aktor RRT, termasuk warga negara RRT, kapal berbendera RRT, kapal dengan entitas RRT sebagai pemilik manfaat, dan perusahaan RRT, harus melakukan hal berikut dalam wilayah maritim internasional:

- **Mematuhi konvensi UNCLOS.** RRT adalah penanda tangan UNCLOS dan turut mengesahkan Konvensi tersebut pada tahun 1996.<sup>292</sup> Menurut duta besar RRT untuk Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB), Tiongkok “dengan tegas melindungi integritas dan otoritas tertinggi dari UNCLOS” dan “semua negara harus dengan tegas mempertahankan tatanan maritim internasional berdasarkan hukum internasional, dan menyelesaikan sengketa kelautan dengan tepat melalui negosiasi dan konsultasi dengan iktikad baik.”<sup>293</sup> Kebijakan RRT yang dipertegas ini juga mencakup kepatuhan terhadap konvensi maritim PBB lainnya, termasuk melindungi keamanan laut dan melarang polusi laut.<sup>294</sup>
- **Mematuhi peraturan setempat dan kerangka kerja regional.** Beijing juga mendesak warga negara dan perusahaan RRT untuk mematuhi undang-undang setempat saat beroperasi di luar negeri. Menurut juru bicara Kementerian Luar Negeri (MFA), “Pada prinsipnya, pemerintah Tiongkok selalu meminta warga negara Tiongkok di luar negeri untuk mematuhi peraturan perundang-undangan setempat.”<sup>295</sup> Demikian pula, kerangka kerja kebijakan dari pihak RRT seperti *Peraturan Manajemen Penangkapan Ikan Perairan Jauh* mengakui organisasi pengelolaan perikanan regional (Regional Fisheries Management Organization/RFMO) sebagai otoritas regulasi yang mengatur aktivitas penangkapan ikan di laut lepas.<sup>296</sup>
- **Memberantas IUU fishing.** Beijing menggalakkan konservasi perikanan dan menentang *IUU fishing* atau penangkapan ikan ilegal, tidak diatur, dan tidak dilaporkan di antara armada nelayan dalam negeri dan perairan jauh (DWF) mereka. Menurut juru bicara MFA, “Tiongkok tidak menoleransi pelanggaran hukum dan peraturan terkait yang dilakukan oleh kapal penangkapan ikan perairannya.”<sup>297</sup>

- **Melindungi lingkungan laut.** Kebijakan yang dinyatakan Beijing adalah mengupayakan kerja sama dengan negara-negara lain dalam melindungi lingkungan laut. Menurut mantan Wakil Menteri Luar Negeri dan Ketua Komite Hubungan Luar Negeri Kongres Rakyat Nasional, Fu Ying, "Tiongkok secara aktif menggalakkan kerja sama dengan negara-negara lain dalam kebijakan dan manajemen kelautan untuk melindungi lingkungan laut, ekosistem laut, dan keanekaragaman hayatinya."<sup>298</sup>

## 2.2 Menggambarkan citra positif peran RRT di wilayah maritim

Partai Komunis Tiongkok secara aktif berusaha untuk membangun persepsi internasional atas RRT.<sup>299</sup> Negara-Partai Tiongkok memelihara sistem pemerintahan dan organisasi pemerintahan dan partai yang luas, matang, dan berpengalaman, termasuk kompleks media yang diarahkan oleh negara, yang bertugas melakukan "pekerjaan propaganda eksternal."<sup>300</sup> Beijing menggunakan alat propaganda besar ini untuk menyampaikan kebijakan resminya dan mempromosikan narasi yang ingin disampaikan kepada media internasional, termasuk narasi yang bertujuan menggambarkan citra positif Tiongkok sebagai aktor maritim. Di antara 15 kasus yang kami teliti, kami mengamati dua narasi menyeluruh yang berusaha dipromosikan Beijing tentang peran Tiongkok di bidang maritim:

- **RRT adalah aktor maritim yang bertanggung jawab.** Para pejabat dan media RRT secara konsisten berupaya menggambarkan Tiongkok sebagai aktor kelautan yang bertanggung jawab dan mematuhi hukum, berkontribusi pada keselamatan, keamanan lingkungan, eksplorasi ilmiah, dan eksploitasi laut yang berkelanjutan.
- **Investasi RRT di sektor maritim asing saling menguntungkan.** Para pejabat dan media RRT berusaha menggambarkan Tiongkok sebagai sumber investasi yang disambut baik di industri perikanan dan penangkapan ikan asing, khususnya di Afrika. Mereka menggambarkan aktivitas ekonomi RRT di sektor perikanan di negara lain sebagai "saling menguntungkan" dan dimaksudkan untuk memberikan manfaat bagi pembangunan ekonomi lokal.

## 2.3 Jawaban publik RRT terhadap dugaan pelanggaran

Ketika para aktor RRT dituduh di depan publik telah melakukan pelanggaran di lingkungan maritim, Beijing seringkali berusaha untuk menutup-nutupi potensi kerusakan terhadap citra internasional Tiongkok. Dalam banyak kasus, mereka menggerakkan elemen-elemen alat

propagandanya yang luas untuk melakukannya. (Untuk informasi selengkapnya tentang pembahasan ini, lihat Lampiran B.) Tanggapan resmi dan media Tiongkok terhadap tuduhan publik asing atas aktivitas maritim ilegal oleh para aktor RRT termasuk ke dalam kategori umum berikut:

- **Pengakuan.** Pejabat RRT mengakui insiden tersebut di depan umum serta kekhawatiran satu atau beberapa negara lainnya yang terlibat dan berjanji untuk mengatasi tuduhan tersebut. Pengakuan ini juga disampaikan oleh media RRT.
- **Pembantahan.** Pejabat RRT membantah tuduhan pelanggaran hukum, membela tindakan para aktor RRT yang dituduh, atau melakukan keduanya. Media RRT menyuarakan kemarahan mereka, menggambarkan para aktor RRT yang dituduh sebagai tidak bersalah atas kesalahan apa pun.
- **Tuduhan balik.** Pejabat dan media RRT menuduh pihak lain bertanggung jawab atas terjadinya insiden atau bersalah atas perilaku ilegal yang dituduhkan. Dalam beberapa kasus, para pejabat RRT dan media menyalahkan para korban.
- **Pengalihan.** Beijing berusaha mengalihkan perhatian dengan menuduh pihak ketiga bersalah atas aktivitas ilegal tertentu.
- **Diam.** Baik pejabat maupun media RRT tidak membahas insiden tersebut di depan umum.

### 3. Aktor RRT dan Aktivitas Maritim Internasional Ilegal

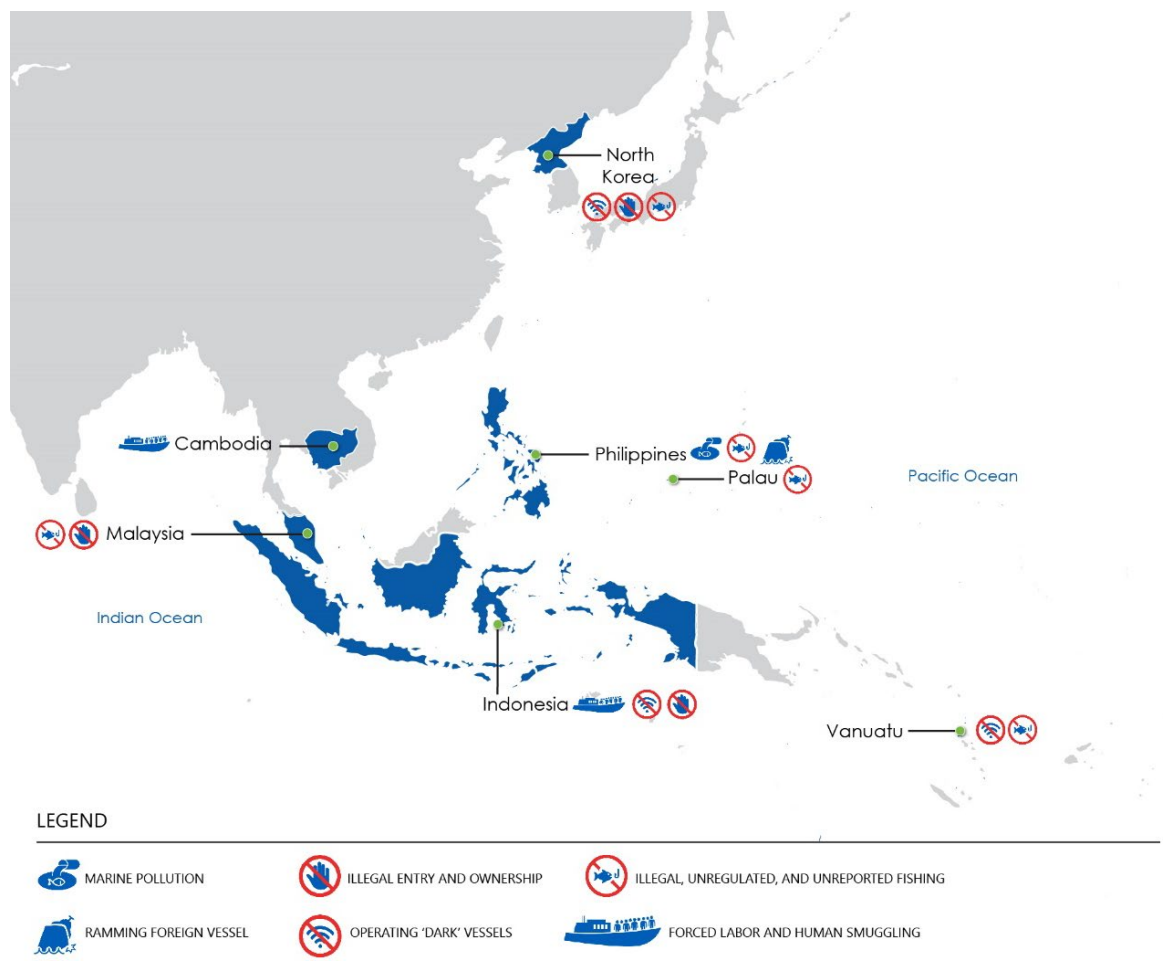
---

Dalam beberapa tahun terakhir, media berita internasional, LSM, dan pemerintah asing telah menerbitkan laporan yang menguraikan tentang aktivitas maritim ilegal yang melibatkan aktor RRT, termasuk warga negara RRT, kapal berbendera RRT, kapal dengan entitas RRT sebagai pemilik manfaat, dan organisasi kriminal yang berbasis di RRT. Selain itu, dalam Arbitrase Laut Tiongkok Selatan 2016 (Filipina vs. Tiongkok), Mahkamah Arbitrase Antarbangsa menjelaskan banyak peristiwa perilaku ilegal.<sup>301</sup> Di antara 15 kasus yang kami kaji, para aktor RRT dituduh terlibat dalam aktivitas ilegal seperti berikut:

- ***IUU fishing.*** Aktivitas penangkapan ikan ilegal yang mengancam ekosistem laut dan perikanan yang berkelanjutan
- ***Menubruk kapal asing.*** Sengaja menabrakkan dengan kapal lain
- ***Kerja paksa dan penyelundupan manusia.*** Aktivitas maritim ilegal yang melibatkan korban manusia
- ***Pembuangan polusi di laut.*** Pencemaran di laut dari kapal dan sumber dari darat
- ***Mengoperasikan kapal dengan "gelap".*** Mengutak-atik perangkat pemantauan atau pelacakan elektronik
- ***Masuk kawasan dan kepemilikan ilegal.*** Aktivitas dan hubungan korporasi yang dilarang dalam zona ekonomi eksklusif (ZEE) asing

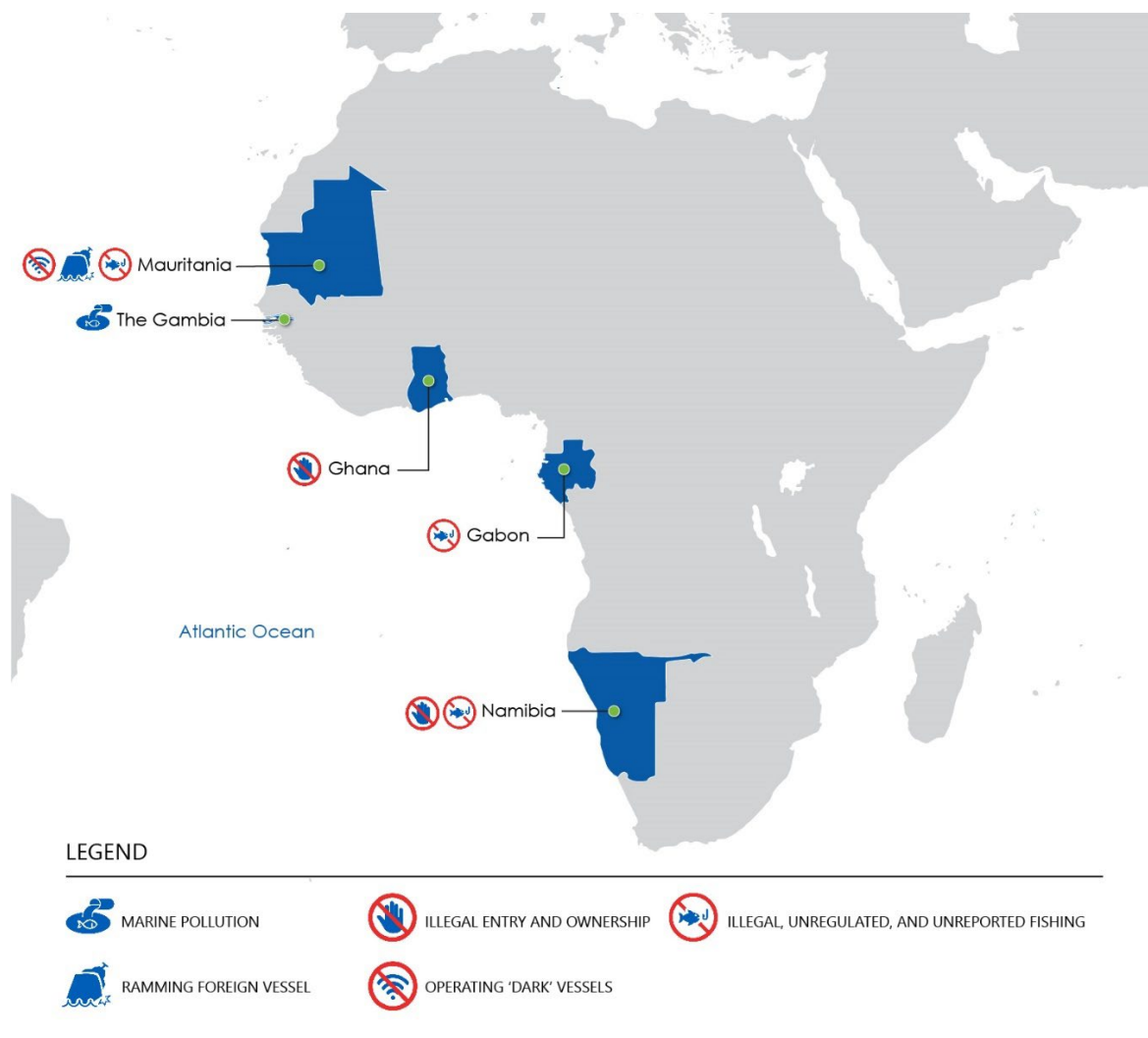
Dalam bagian berikutnya, kita akan membahas kebijakan resmi Tiongkok mengenai masing-masing aktivitas ini, contoh dugaan pelanggaran oleh para aktor RRT, respons publik Beijing terhadap tuduhan tersebut, dan potensi kesenjangan antara perilaku para aktor RRT dan retorika Beijing yang berisiko melanggar hukum, aturan, dan norma internasional. Gambar 1 dan Gambar 2 menunjukkan jenis aktivitas terlarang yang dilakukan para aktor RRT dalam 15 studi kasus dan tempat aktivitas tersebut berlangsung.

Gambar 9. Dugaan aktivitas ilegal oleh para aktor RRT di perairan Asia Tenggara



Sumber: CNA.

Gambar 10. Dugaan aktivitas ilegal oleh para aktor RRT di lepas pantai Afrika



Sumber: CNA.

### 3.1 IUU fishing

*IUU fishing* adalah istilah luas yang mencakup beragam aktivitas memancing ilegal. Rencana Aksi Internasional PBB (IPOA) terhadap *IUU fishing* menyatakan bahwa *IUU fishing* meliputi berbagai aktivitas penangkapan ikan yang dilarang oleh peraturan, hukum, dan konvensi internasional dan regional.<sup>302</sup> Menurut organisasi Pangan dan Pertanian PBB, *IUU fishing* merupakan salah satu ancaman terbesar terhadap ekosistem laut karena sangat merusak upaya nasional dan regional dalam mengelola perikanan yang berkelanjutan dan melestarikan keanekaragaman hayati laut. Akibatnya, *IUU fishing* mengancam mata

pencaharian masyarakat, memperburuk kemiskinan, dan berkontribusi terhadap ketidakpastian pasokan pangan.<sup>303</sup>

PBB telah mengumumkan berbagai kerangka kerja yang bertujuan melarang *IUU fishing* yang tampak berisiko dilanggar oleh aktor yang diteliti dalam studi ini. Contohnya termasuk IPOA untuk mencegah, menghalangi, dan menghapuskan *IUU Fishing*, adalah Konvensi 1992 tentang Keanekaragaman Hayati, dan resolusi PBB yang melarang *driftnet fishing* (teknik yang memanfaatkan jaring insang yang dipasang pada pelampung).<sup>304</sup>

### 3.1.1 Kebijakan RRT

***Para pejabat dan media RRT berusaha menggambarkan Tiongkok sebagai "bangsa nelayan yang bertanggung jawab" yang mendorong konservasi perikanan dan menentang IUU fishing di antara armada dalam negeri dan DWF mereka.*** Contohnya, juru bicara MFA RRT menyatakan bahwa Tiongkok "sangat mementingkan konservasi ilmiah, penggunaan sumber daya perikanan yang berkelanjutan, dan secara aktif memenuhi kewajiban internasionalnya."<sup>305</sup> Pada kesempatan terpisah, juru bicara MFA menegaskan bahwa "Tiongkok sama sekali tidak memberikan toleransi terhadap pelanggaran hukum dan peraturan terkait yang dilakukan oleh kapal penangkap ikan perairan jauhnya."<sup>306</sup> Pada bulan Februari 2021, Direktur Biro Administrasi Perikanan Departemen Pertanian dan Urusan Pedesaan RRT mengatakan bahwa pemerintah RRT "menjunjung semangat dan tanggung jawab" dari "Pedoman Perilaku Perikanan yang Bertanggung Jawab" dan mengikuti "jalur perikanan dan pembangunan budidaya perairan yang bertanggung jawab dengan karakteristik orang Tiongkok."<sup>307</sup>

Sebagai catatan, RRT memiliki hukum, peraturan, dan kerangka kerja yang melarang aktivitas *IUU fishing*. Contohnya mencakup Peraturan Pengawasan Perikanan Perairan Jauh, Hukum Perikanan, dan Laporan Resmi tentang Kepatuhan Penangkapan Ikan Perairan Jauh Tiongkok.<sup>308</sup>

### 3.1.2 Contoh dugaan pelanggaran oleh aktor RRT

5 dari 15 kasus yang kami kaji, kapal penangkap ikan komersial berbendera RRT dituduh melakukan aktivitas yang dikategorikan oleh PBB sebagai *IUU fishing*. Aktivitas tersebut meliputi jenis aktivitas berikut:

- Menangkap ikan di perairan yang berada di bawah kekuasaan negara pesisir tanpa izin negara tersebut atau bertentangan dengan hukum dan peraturan setempat
- Terlibat dalam penangkapan ikan yang tidak dilaporkan atau dilaporkan dengan salah ke otoritas nasional terkait atau RFMO<sup>309</sup>
- Menangkap ikan dengan cara yang tidak sesuai atau bertentangan dengan upaya konservasi dan pengelolaan oleh otoritas nasional yang terkait atau RFMO



***Kapal penangkap ikan berbendera RRT dilaporkan terlibat dalam penangkapan ikan di perairan yang berada di bawah yurisdiksi negara pesisir tanpa izin negara tersebut atau penangkapan ikan yang bertentangan dengan peraturan perundang-undangan setempat.*** Misalnya, pada bulan Desember 2020, kapal patroli Penegak Hukum Maritim Palau, dilaporkan telah mencegat kapal nelayan berbendera RRT *Qiong Sanya Yu* atas dugaan penangkapan ketimun laut ilegal di Helen Reef, di dalam wilayah perairan dan ZEE Palau.<sup>310</sup> Menurut laporan media setempat, Kementerian Kehakiman Palau menemukan bukti bahwa awak kapal *Qiong Sanya Yu* mengambil 225 kilogram (496 pound) timun laut secara liar senilai kurang-lebih \$180.000.<sup>311</sup> Demikian pula, pada tanggal 19 Januari 2021, kapal Kepolisian Maritim Vanuatu dilaporkan telah menahan dua kapal nelayan berbendera RRT, *Dong Gang Xing 13* dan *Dong Gang Xing 16*, atas aktivitas *IUU fishing* di perairan teritorial Vanuatu.<sup>312</sup> Jaksa Vanuatu mendakwa operator kapal tersebut yang terlibat dalam penangkapan ikan ilegal tanpa izin, yang telah secara melanggar hukum menonaktifkan transponder satelit mereka ketika berada di perairan Vanuatu, dan memiliki jaring hanyut (*driftnet*) yang melanggar UU Perikanan Vanuatu.<sup>313</sup>

***Kapal penangkap ikan berbendera RRT diduga terlibat dalam penangkapan ikan yang tidak dilaporkan atau salah dilaporkan kepada otoritas nasional terkait atau RFMO.*** Misalnya, pada bulan Maret 2020, media setempat melaporkan bahwa angkatan laut Namibia telah menangkap enam kapal penangkap ikan milik RRT di lokasi perikanan populer yang berjarak 17 mil dari pantai Namibia di tengah klaim aktivitas ilegal.<sup>314</sup> Pada akhirnya, penyelidikan tidak menemukan bukti penangkapan ikan ilegal, tetapi mengidentifikasi ketidaksesuaian dan bukti perilaku yang dapat digunakan untuk menyembunyikan aktivitas terlarang. Misalnya, kapal penangkap ikan Tiongkok telah menyimpan surat izin tangkapan di Angola yang berakhir pada bulan Maret 2019, tetapi tidak ada buku catatan atau izin untuk 11 bulan berikutnya di perairan Guinea Khatulistiwa dan Namibia.<sup>315</sup>

***Kapal penangkap ikan berbendera RRT dilaporkan menangkap ikan dengan cara yang tidak sesuai atau bertentangan dengan upaya konservasi dan pengelolaan oleh otoritas nasional terkait atau RFMO.*** Misalnya, pada tanggal 8 Agustus 2020, otoritas Gabon, bekerja sama dengan Sea Shepherd, sebuah organisasi nirlaba yang berbasis di Belanda, menghentikan dua kapal pukat berbendera RRT, *Guo Ji 826*, dan *Guo Ji 866*, dalam pemeriksaan rutin (lihat Gambar 3).<sup>316</sup> Dalam pemeriksaan tersebut ditemukan adanya ikan *rough-head catfish* dan ikan pari daisy yang terancam punah yang ditangkap secara ilegal, yang melanggar hukum Gabon.<sup>317</sup> Otoritas Gabon di kapal Sea Shepherd menangkap dan mengawal kedua kapal tersebut ke pelabuhan, di mana penyelidikan mengungkap adanya tangkapan ikan pari dan sirip ikan pari lainnya.<sup>318</sup> Demikian pula, pada bulan Maret 2021, angkatan laut dan media Filipina melaporkan bahwa para nelayan RRT yang beroperasi di dekat Kepulauan Pagasa yang diperebutkan (di bawah pemerintahan Filipina) dan Scarborough Shoal (di bawah pemerintahan RRT) di Laut Tiongkok Selatan terus menerus menggunakan metode yang merusak untuk secara ilegal memanen kerang raksasa yang dilindungi.<sup>319</sup> Media Filipina juga menegaskan bahwa penjaga pantai RRT mengetahui penangkapan ilegal tersebut di sekitar Scarborough Shoal.<sup>320</sup> Media Filipina melaporkan bahwa kapal RRT telah diamati menggunakan “kapal-kapal chopper,” bahan peledak, bahan kimia, pompa air, dan vakum di

terumbu karang untuk memanen kima raksasa, yang cangkang-cangkangnya dijual dengan harga tinggi di Tiongkok.<sup>321</sup>

Gambar 11. Gabon Review melaporkan penangkapan kapal berbendera RRT karena melakukan IUU fishing di tahun 2020



Sumber: Stevie Mounombou, "Illegal Fishing: Two trawlers in the Nets of Operation Albacore" (), Gabon Review, August 20, 2020, <https://www.gabonreview.com/peche-illicite-deux-chalutiers-dans-les-filets-de-l-operation-albacore/>.

### 3.1.3 Respons publik RRT atas tuduhan ini

Para pejabat dan media RRT berusaha menggambarkan Tiongkok sebagai "bangsa nelayan yang bertanggung jawab" yang mendorong konservasi perikanan dan menentang IUU fishing di antara armada dalam negeri dan DWF mereka. Akan tetapi, dalam kasus-kasus yang dipelajari untuk penelitian ini, para pejabat dan media RRT biasanya berusaha mengaburkan, mengalihkan, atau membantah dugaan bahwa kapal berbendera RRT terlibat dalam *IUU fishing* di luar negeri. Contohnya termasuk hal berikut:

- Dalam lima kasus yang diteliti, bersikap diam adalah tanggapan yang paling sering dilakukan. Dalam suatu upaya yang mungkin dilakukan untuk mengaburkan dugaan tersebut, pejabat dan media RRT nampaknya tidak mengomentari secara publik tentang dugaan bahwa kapal berbendera RRT yang dilaporkan terlibat dalam *IUU fishing* di perairan Vanuatu, Gabon, atau Filipina.
- Dalam kasus Namibia, pejabat RRT membantah tuduhan yang diajukan terhadap kapal berbendera RRT tersebut. Dalam sebuah postingan Facebook, kedutaan besar RRT di Namibia memberitakan narasi lain atas kejadian tersebut.<sup>322</sup> Dinyatakan bahwa enam kapal dari RRT melakukan "navigasi damai" dan tidak terlibat dalam "perbuatan yang melanggar hukum."<sup>323</sup> Kedutaan RRT juga menyebut larangan angkatan laut Namibia terhadap kapal RRT sebagai "bantuan kemanusiaan" dalam menanggapi cuaca yang berbahaya.<sup>324</sup>
- Hanya dalam satu kasus, pejabat RRT mengakui secara diam-diam insiden tersebut. Sebagai tanggapan penahanan *Qiong Sanya Yu* oleh Palau, pejabat Tiongkok mendesak warga negara RRT untuk mengikuti hukum setempat saat berada di luar negeri.<sup>325</sup> Setidaknya dua media RRT berbahasa Inggris dan kedutaan besar RRT di dekat Kepulauan Solomon menyuarakan pernyataan ini.<sup>326</sup>

#### **Fakta Cepat: Armada DWF Tiongkok**

Para aktor RRT yang paling sering terlibat dalam dugaan aktivitas maritim ilegal dalam studi ini adalah kapal milik armada DWF Tiongkok. Fakta penting tentang armada DWF Tiongkok meliputi hal berikut:

- RRT memiliki armada DWF terbesar di dunia dan armada ini beroperasi secara global.<sup>327</sup>
- Angka resmi pada tahun 2020 menunjukkan bahwa negara tersebut memiliki sekitar 170 perusahaan dan 2.600 kapal yang terlibat dalam sektor DWF-nya.<sup>328</sup>
- Perkiraan jumlah kapal di armada DWF RRT dari LSM internasional dan akademisi berkisar lebih tinggi, dari 3.400 hingga 17.000 buah.<sup>329</sup>

- Pada tahun 2017, pemerintah RRT mengeluarkan pedoman untuk mengurangi jumlah kapal kayu nelayan yang lebih tua dan memberikan subsidi penggantian dengan kapal-kapal baja yang lebih besar.<sup>330</sup> Hasilnya, armada RRT terdiri dari banyak kapal baja besar baru.
- Kebanyakan kapal DWF RRT adalah pukat hela (*trawler*), kapal rawai (*longliner*), atau kapal penangkap cumi-cumi (*squid jigger*).<sup>331</sup>
- Inisiatif Global Melawan Kejahatan Transnasional Terorganisir dan Manajemen Sumber Daya Poseidon Aquatic menilai bahwa di antara armada nelayan dunia, armada DWF Tiongkok memiliki tingkat prevalensi tertinggi dalam melakukan *IUU fishing* pada tahun 2019.<sup>332</sup>



## 3.2 Menubruk kapal penangkap ikan asing

Untuk studi ini, kami mendefinisikan penubrukan (*ramming*) sebagai secara sengaja menabrak kapal lain. Organisasi Maritim Internasional (IMO) PBB mengumumkan beberapa konvensi yang mengharuskan kapal menggunakan semua sarana yang tersedia untuk menghindari risiko benturan serta memberikan bantuan kepada orang-orang yang berada dalam kesulitan. Tiga konvensi tersebut adalah Konvensi tentang Peraturan Pencegahan Tubrukan di Laut Internasional (Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions/COLREGs), Konvensi Pemberantasan Tindakan Melawan Hukum Terhadap Keselamatan Navigasi Maritim (SUA), dan Konvensi Keselamatan Jiwa di Laut (SOLAS).<sup>333</sup>

Sejumlah saksi mata, video, foto, investigasi, dan laporan resmi perihal tubrukan dapat diakses secara online. Insiden tubrukan di antara kapal nelayan biasanya merupakan akibat perebutan daerah penangkapan ikan atau sumber daya alam lainnya, yang seringkali terjadi di perairan yang menjadi subjek sengketa wilayah maritim. Sesuai laporan, insiden tubrukan ini telah mengintimidasi nelayan saingan, merusak peralatan, menenggelamkan kapal, bahkan melukai, membunuh, dan menjadikan awak kapal terdampar.

### 3.2.1 Kebijakan RRT

**Beijing mewajibkan kapal RRT untuk secara ketat mematuhi undang-undang, konvensi, dan norma-norma internasional.** Contohnya, dalam laporan resmi *Pembangunan Program Kelautan Tiongkok*, yang disajikan oleh misi permanen RRT untuk PBB dan organisasi internasional lainnya di Wina, menyatakan bahwa Tiongkok “memiliki kepentingan yang luar biasa [pada]” dan “terus memperkuat penyelesaian” masalah maritim yang menjadi perhatian internasional, termasuk “keselamatan maritim” dan “hukum yang terkait dengan kelautan.”<sup>334</sup> Demikian pula, kedutaan RRT di Vietnam mengeluarkan pernyataan pers berbahasa Vietnam pada tahun 2020 yang menegaskan bahwa “Tiongkok selalu menerapkan hukum internasional secara ketat, termasuk Konvensi PBB tentang Hukum Laut” dan “secara aktif melindungi keselamatan” dalam ranah maritim.<sup>335</sup> RRT juga mengeluarkan peraturan keselamatan di laut,

termasuk undang-undang keselamatan maritim khusus perikanan mengenai pencegahan benturan kapal penangkapan ikan.<sup>336</sup>

### 3.2.2 Contoh dugaan pelanggaran oleh aktor RRT

Kapal berbendera RRT dilaporkan menubruk kapal nelayan asing setidaknya lima kali sejak tahun 2018.<sup>337</sup> Insiden tersebut termasuk berikut ini:

- **Filipina.** Pada malam 9 Juni 2019, kapal RRT berlambung baja dengan panjang 44 meter *Yuemaobinyu* 42212 menubruk kapal berlambung kayu 19 meter Filipina *Gem Ver*. Sistem identifikasi otomatis (AIS) kapal RRT dinonaktifkan, dan lampu-lampunya dipadamkan.<sup>338</sup> *Yuemaobinyu* 42212 berlayar kabur dari tempat kejadian, meninggalkan 22 orang awak kapal terdampar di laut sampai mereka diselamatkan oleh nelayan Vietnam.<sup>339</sup>
- **Mauritania.** Pada malam 9 Oktober 2020, sebuah pukat hela RRT besar yang mematikan lampu-lampu dan AIS-nya menubruk kapal nelayan Mauritania.<sup>340</sup> Kapal tenggelam, dan tiga orang Mauritania terbunuh.<sup>341</sup>
- **Vietnam.** Pada malam 2 April 2020, kapal penjaga pantai RRT 4301 menubruk kapal nelayan Vietnam, QNg90617, menenggelamkannya dan menaikkan delapan anggota awaknya ke kapal (lihat Gambar 4).<sup>342</sup> Kapal penjaga pantai RRT tersebut kemudian melaporkan bahwa mereka mengejar dan memberhentikan kapal-kapal Vietnam di sekitarnya dan menyita serta menghapus data ponsel awak kapalnya.<sup>343</sup>
- **Senegal.** Pada tanggal 19 September 2020, kapal pukat hela yang dioperasikan oleh RRT dilaporkan berusaha menenggelamkan perahu lesung nelayan berisi 11 orang yang dikapteni warga negara Senegal.<sup>344</sup> Dengan perahu lesung menghadap pukat hela, kapten Senegal memanjat naik ke kapal pukat hela untuk menghadapi awak RRT tentang manuver berbahaya dan dipukuli serta dibakar dengan bensin.<sup>345</sup>
- **Brasil.** Pada tanggal 22 November 2018, kapal *Chang Rong 4* menubruk *Oceano Pesca* yang berukuran 22 meter sebanyak enam kali, sehingga mengakibatkan kerusakan senilai \$90.000.<sup>346</sup>

Gambar 12. Laporan media Vietnam memberitakan tiga kapal penjaga pantai RRT, salah satunya diduga menubruk dan menenggelamkan sebuah kapal nelayan Vietnam pada tahun 2020



Sumber: "Fishermen Tell Stories of Being Rammed and Sunk by Chinese ships in the Paracels" (), *Thanh Nien*. 4 Mei 2020, <https://thanhnien.vn/ngu-dan-ke-chuyen-bi-tau-trung-quoc-dam-chim-o-hoang-sa-post943046.html>.

Kapal RRT yang terlibat dalam insiden tersebut biasanya berupa kapal besar berlambung baja, dan kapal non-RRT tersebut lebih kecil dengan konstruksi kayu atau non-logam. Sebagai catatan, armada DWF Tiongkok tidak hanya mengungguli armada non-RRT dalam jumlah, tetapi juga menyertakan kapal berlambung baja yang lebih besar. Selanjutnya, menurut laporan, beberapa armada DWF Tiongkok bekerja sebagai Milisi Laut Tentara Bersenjata Rakyat Tiongkok dan dituntut atas menantang pihak lawan untuk mempertahankan kendali atas perairan yang dipersengketakan.<sup>347</sup>

Dalam setidaknya dua kasus yang dibahas di atas, yang melibatkan kapal dari Mauritania dan Filipina, kapal RRT telah mematikan lampu dan menonaktifkan AIS-nya selama insiden



tersebut. Peter Hammarstedt, Direktur Kampanye untuk Sea Shepherd Global, sebuah organisasi nirlaba yang bekerja untuk menghapus *IUU fishing*, mengatakan bahwa taktik seperti ini umum terjadi di antara kapal pukat hela yang ingin menghindari deteksi di perairan yang dilindungi.<sup>348</sup>

#### ***Subsidi Perikanan RRT***

Pemerintah RRT memberi subsidi besar pada armada DWF-nya. Subsidi yang secara tidak wajar meningkatkan keuntungan dengan mengurangi biaya penangkapan ikan mengakibatkan kelebihan kapasitas di antara armada DWF. Kelebihan kapasitas ini menyebabkan aktivitas penangkapan ikan yang berlebihan dan lingkungan maritim yang lebih padat. Organisasi PBB dan organisasi Perdagangan Dunia menyebut jenis subsidi berbahaya ini sebagai "peningkatan kapasitas." Mengingat dengan cepat kehabisan persediaan ikan akibat penangkapan berlebih, Organisasi Perdagangan Dunia berusaha untuk menghilangkan subsidi perikanan yang meningkatkan kapasitas.<sup>349</sup> Meskipun demikian, subsidi RRT terus mendorong kelebihan kapasitas dalam jumlah besar pada armada DWF Tiongkok, dengan total sekitar **\$5,87 miliar**; sekitar setengah diperuntukkan bagi industri DWF Tiongkok dan separuh lainnya untuk perikanan dalam negeri.<sup>350</sup>

Subsidi RRT dengan kapasitas yang kerap meningkat cenderung terus mendorong kapasitas berlebihan dalam armada DWF RRT, yang dapat menambah tekanan untuk terlibat dalam aktivitas maritim ilegal seperti *IUU fishing* dan kerja paksa karena persediaan ikan menurun dan tekanan untuk bertahan di laut lebih lama meningkat.

### **3.2.3 Respons publik RRT atas tuduhan ini**

Para pejabat dan media RRT berusaha menggambarkan Tiongkok sebagai bangsa maritim yang bertanggung jawab yang kapal-kapalnya mematuhi konvensi internasional demi keselamatan kehidupan dan kapal di laut. Namun, dalam kasus tubrukan yang diperiksa dalam studi ini, perilaku beberapa aktor RRT, termasuk kapal pemerintah, tidak sesuai dengan retorika resmi Beijing. Pejabat dan media RRT berusaha untuk mengaburkan, mengalihkan, atau membantah tuduhan melakukan tubrukan dalam upaya mencegah mereka merusak narasi resmi Beijing. Contohnya termasuk hal berikut:

- Menanggapi saksi mata dan akun media dari pukat hela berlambung baja RRT yang menubruk kapal nelayan kayu Filipina, pejabat RRT dan media siaran yang menyasar pihak asing menyatakan bahwa tabrakan tersebut merupakan kecelakaan yang terjadi karena kapal dari RRT "secara tiba-tiba terkepung perahu Filipina" dan membantah bahwa "sengaja melakukan 'tabrak lari.'"<sup>351</sup>
- Media siaran untuk asing RRT menyalahkan kapal-kapal Vietnam dan Filipina sebagai penyebab terjadinya insiden yang mengakibatkan terjadinya tabrakan tersebut.<sup>352</sup> Misalnya, laporan media berbahasa Vietnam milik RRT menuduh kapal Vietnam

tenggelam setelah “mengusik dan membentur” kapal RRT dan mengklaim bahwa pihak RRT tersebut menyelamatkan awak kapal Vietnam.<sup>353</sup>

- Para pejabat dan media RRT tersebut belum secara publik membahas tentang dugaan insiden tubrukan oleh kapal RRT pada 2020 di perairan Mauritania atau Senegal maupun tubrukan pada 2018 di *Oceano Pesca* Brasil di laut lepas di pantai timur Amerika Selatan.



### 3.3 Tenaga kerja paksa dan penyelundupan manusia di laut

Kerja paksa dan penyelundupan manusia di laut merupakan dua jenis aktivitas maritim terlarang yang melibatkan korban manusia. Konvensi Tenaga Kerja Paksa dari Organisasi Perburuhan Internasional (ILO) mendefinisikan tenaga kerja paksa sebagai “semua pekerjaan atau jasa yang dipaksakan pada setiap orang dengan ancaman hukuman apa pun dan yang mana orang

tersebut tidak menawarkan diri secara sukarela.”<sup>354</sup> Industri DWF, penangkapan ikan di perairan internasional maupun perairan yang berada di bawah yurisdiksi asing, semakin diawasi oleh media, pemerintah, dan LSM karena kerja paksa lazim di dalam industri ini.<sup>355</sup> ILO telah menetapkan setidaknya tiga konvensi menentang kerja paksa, termasuk konvensi yang secara khusus menargetkan tenaga kerja paksa dan tidak aman di sektor perikanan.<sup>356</sup> Demikian pula, Komisioner Tinggi untuk Hak Asasi Manusia PBB telah mengumumkan konvensi untuk melindungi pekerja migran.<sup>357</sup> Konvensi RFMO juga berupaya meningkatkan standar tenaga kerja untuk awak di atas kapal yang diizinkan dalam area konvensi mereka. Dalam kasus laporan pelanggaran buruh terhadap pekerja Indonesia yang berada di kapal penangkap ikan RRT, mekanisme RFMO yang relevan adalah penyelesaian yang tidak mengikat atas standar tenaga kerja (rancangan resolusi yang mengikat sedang ditinjau).<sup>358</sup>

Mengenai perdagangan manusia, PBB telah mengumumkan konvensi untuk mencegah dan memerangi jenis kejahatan ini.<sup>359</sup> Menurut Komisioner Tinggi untuk Hak Asasi manusia PBB, perdagangan manusia dan penyelundupan para migran lewat laut (yaitu, transportasi orang secara ilegal, baik secara paksa atau atas kehendak mereka sendiri, melalui laut) menjamin sebuah tanggapan prioritas karena bahaya-bahaya tidak lazim dalam perjalanan yang tidak teratur lewat laut. Menurut Kantor PBB Urusan Narkoba dan Kejahatan (UNODC), walaupun penyelundupan buruh migran lewat laut hanya menyumbang sedikit dari penyelundupan migran secara keseluruhan, lebih banyak terjadi kematian saat penyelundupan lewat laut dibandingkan dengan penyelundupan lewat darat atau udara.<sup>360</sup>



### 3.3.1 Kebijakan RRT

*Para pejabat RRT menggambarkan Tiongkok sebagai bangsa nelayan yang mematuhi hukum dan "bertanggung jawab" yang kapalnya tidak akan melakukan kejahatan seperti kerja paksa.*<sup>361</sup> Undang-undang RRT secara eksplisit melarang penyalahgunaan tenaga kerja.<sup>362</sup> Kementerian Pertanian dan Urusan Pedesaan RRT menjabarkan perlindungan tenaga kerja dalam "program untuk memperkenalkan kru asing ke industri perikanan laut."<sup>363</sup> Demikian pula, pejabat dan media RRT menggambarkan Tiongkok sebagai pemegang teguh hukum internasional dengan menekankan upaya Beijing untuk memerangi perdagangan manusia dan imigrasi ilegal di kawasan tersebut.<sup>364</sup> Para pejabat RRT juga secara terbuka menegaskan bahwa banyak korban penyelundupan manusia di wilayah tersebut adalah warga negara RRT dan mendesak kerja sama dengan penegak hukum setempat.<sup>365</sup>

### 3.3.2 Contoh dugaan pelanggaran oleh aktor RRT

RRT merupakan rumah bagi armada DWF terbesar di dunia, dan kapal penangkap ikan berbendera RRT dilaporkan telah bekerja keras untuk memaksimalkan waktu penangkapan ikan serta mengurangi biaya tenaga kerja. Menurut hasil penyelidikan bersama oleh Greenpeace dan Serikat Buruh Migran Indonesia (SBMI) yang diterbitkan pada September 2021, Indonesia diyakini sebagai pemasok tenaga kerja terbesar industri DWF. LSM internasional seperti Greenpeace dan Destructive Fishing Watch melaporkan bahwa antara akhir 2019 dan pertengahan 2021, puluhan orang Indonesia menjadi korban eksploitasi kapal-kapal nelayan berbendera Tiongkok dan banyak yang telah meninggal akibat penyakit, pemukulan, kondisi kerja yang tidak memadai, atau kurangnya makanan dan air.<sup>366</sup> Menurut Greenpeace, 32 dari 42 dugaan kerja paksa tenaga kerja di laut oleh buruh migran Indonesia yang diajukan pada bulan Mei 2019 hingga Juni 2020 telah diajukan terhadap kapal nelayan yang dimiliki RRT.<sup>367</sup> Demikian pula, laporan oleh Pusat Studi Pertahanan Tingkat Lanjut nirlaba berbasis di AS yang menganalisis kelaziman tenaga kerja paksa yang didokumentasikan selama panggilan pelabuhan mencatat bahwa panggilan pelabuhan RRT berada di posisi pertama dalam laporan insiden kerja paksa.<sup>368</sup>

Pada bulan April 2020, para pejabat Indonesia mulai menangani masalah tersebut secara terbuka ketika mereka melaporkan kematian empat orang awak kapal Indonesia di kapal berbendera RRT, *Long Xin 629*.<sup>369</sup> Sejak saat itu, media Indonesia terus melaporkan kasus-kasus perdagangan manusia, penyalahgunaan, dan kematian warga Indonesia di kapal berbendera RRT (lihat Gambar 5).<sup>370</sup> Catatan, pada bulan Mei 2021, Bea Cukai dan Perlindungan Perbatasan (CBP) AS mengeluarkan larangan masuk untuk semua barang yang diproduksi oleh armada Tiongkok Dalian Ocean Fishing Co., Ltd. "berdasarkan informasi yang secara jelas mengindikasikan penggunaan tenaga kerja paksa dalam operasi penangkapan ikan oleh badan usaha tersebut."<sup>371</sup> Dalian Ocean Fishing Co., Ltd. adalah pemilik sedikitnya dua kapal yang terlibat dalam kerja paksa awak Indonesia.<sup>372</sup>

Selain tuduhan kerja paksa terhadap kapal nelayan berbendera Tiongkok, kami mengamati satu contoh ketika warga negara RRT terlibat dalam penyelundupan manusia. Pada bulan Juli 2021, 36 warga negara RRT bertolak dari Tiongkok dengan kapal berbendera Kamboja *Tong Hai* ke perairan di luar Sihanoukville, Kamboja, di mana otoritas Kamboja menangkap kesemua 36 orang tersebut karena memasuki Kamboja secara ilegal melalui laut.<sup>373</sup> Meskipun pernyataan polisi Kamboja mengatakan bahwa alasan percobaan masuknya warga negara RRT tersebut secara ilegal ke Kamboja tidak diketahui, beberapa laporan media menyatakan bahwa warga negara RRT yang berada di kapal tersebut "ditipu dan diselundupkan" ke Kamboja untuk bekerja bagi para pekerja rumah judi online ilegal yang berbasis di Sihanoukville, yang menasar penjudi di Tiongkok.<sup>374</sup> Otoritas dan media Kamboja tidak memberikan perincian mengenai pemilik atau operator kapal tersebut, tetapi foto bagian dalam kapal yang ditayangkan oleh media setempat menunjukkan perangkat keras dengan aksara Tionghoa, yang kemungkinan menunjukkan bahwa entitas RRT yang mengoperasikan kapal.<sup>375</sup>

Gambar 13. Laporan media Indonesia tentang kematian seorang warga Indonesia di kapal penangkap ikan RRT

## Kasus ABK WNI Meninggal di Kapal China Kembali Terjadi, Kapolri Diminta Bertindak

Kompas.com - 09/07/2020, 10:48 WIB



---

Sumber: "Kasus ABK WNI Meninggal di Kapal China Kembali Terjadi, Kapolri Diminta Bertindak" (), *Kompas*, 9 Juli 2020, <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2020/07/09/10484891/kasus-abk-wni-meninggal-di-kapal-china-kembali-terjadi-kapolri-diminta?page=all>.

### 3.3.3 Respons publik RRT atas tuduhan ini

Pada awalnya, para pejabat RRT mengakui keprihatinan Indonesia tentang laporan pelanggaran atas kapal-kapal berbendera RRT dan menawarkan untuk bekerja sama dengan pihak berwenang Indonesia dalam melakukan penyelidikan tersebut.<sup>376</sup> Akan tetapi, pada tahun 2021, pejabat RRT mengubah pandangannya dan mengabaikan laporan-laporan tentang pelanggaran sebagai tuduhan palsu yang memiliki motivasi politik.<sup>377</sup> Selain itu, setelah Dalian Ocean Fishing Co., Ltd. dimasukkan daftar hitam oleh CBP Amerika Serikat, pada bulan Mei 2021, media RRT mulai menolak tuduhan-tuduhan penyalahgunaan oleh kapal-kapal berbendera RRT sebagai kebohongan AS yang dirancang untuk "menciptakan pertentangan" antara Indonesia dan Tiongkok.<sup>378</sup>

Beijing tetap diam dalam menanggapi dugaan bahwa para warga negara RRT terlibat dalam penyelundupan manusia di Kamboja dan tidak berkomentar secara publik tentang insiden tersebut. Namun, pernyataan resmi dari RRT dan pelaporan media yang ditujukan kepada khalayak di Kamboja telah berusaha membelokkan kritik dengan menggambarkan AS sebagai tempat terjadinya perdagangan manusia dan kerja paksa.<sup>379</sup>

Jika benar, tuduhan kerja paksa di kapal nelayan berbendera RRT akan bertentangan dengan upaya para pejabat RRT untuk menggambarkan Tiongkok sebagai bangsa nelayan yang mematuhi hukum dan "bertanggung jawab". Sama halnya, jika dioperasikan oleh entitas RRT, penyelundupan warga RRT oleh *Tong Hai* ke Kamboja akan memperlemah upaya Beijing untuk menggembar-gemborkan kontribusi Tiongkok dalam melawan perdagangan manusia dan imigrasi ilegal di kawasan tersebut.



## 3.4 Membuang polusi di laut

Pembuangan polutan ke lingkungan laut dunia diatur oleh otoritas nasional, internasional, dan regional. Pihak-pihak berwenang ini berusaha mengurangi efek berbahaya dari polutan buatan manusia, yang meliputi limbah manusia dan limbah pemrosesan ikan hingga mikroplastik dan logam berat, pada ekosistem laut. Polutan seperti itu merusak ekosistem dalam berbagai hal, termasuk merusak terumbu karang, berkontribusi terhadap hilangnya habitat, dan menyebabkan berkurangnya persediaan ikan.

### 3.4.1 Kebijakan RRT

***Para pejabat dan media RRT berusaha menggambarkan Tiongkok sebagai pelayan warga yang bertanggung jawab dan melindungi lingkungan laut.*** Dalam rubrik opini yang diterbitkan oleh koran berbahasa Inggris resmi Tiongkok, *China Daily*, mantan Wakil Menteri Luar Negeri dan Ketua Komite Hubungan Luar Negeri Kongres Rakyat Nasional, Fu Ying, menulis "Tiongkok secara aktif menggalakkan kerja sama dengan negara-negara lain dalam kebijakan dan manajemen kelautan untuk melindungi lingkungan laut, ekosistem laut, dan keanekaragaman hayatinya."<sup>380</sup> Demikian pula, sebuah artikel 2021 yang diterbitkan oleh perusahaan penyiaran internasional resmi, Radio International Tiongkok, dalam siaran berbahasa Indonesianya, menggambarkan kerja sama wilayah Tiongkok dalam melindungi lingkungan laut dan perikanan.<sup>381</sup>

### 3.4.2 Contoh dugaan pelanggaran oleh aktor RRT

Dua kasus yang diteliti untuk studi ini melibatkan aktor RRT yang membuang polutan ke lingkungan laut yang tampak bertentangan dengan hukum nasional yang relevan dan konvensi internasional. Masing-masing kasusnya dibahas di bawah ini.

***Pembuangan limbah ilegal di Kepulauan Spratly.*** Pada laporan yang dibuat oleh Similarity, perusahaan analisis citra komersial yang berbasis di AS, pada bulan Juli 2021 menemukan bahwa lebih dari 200 kapal yang berlabuh di Spratly Islands membuang limbah ke perairan yang secara ekologi sangat rentan pada musim semi 2021.<sup>382</sup> Similarity mengestimasi bahwa kapal yang diamati berlabuh di Union Banks di bulan Juni telah membuang sekitar 2.596 pound limbah per hari ke dalam air.<sup>383</sup> Menurut Similarity, kapal yang membuang limbah yang tidak diproses atau kurang penanganan, menyebabkan berkembangnya klorofil-a. Dalam konsentrasi yang berlebihan, klorofil-a dapat menyebabkan kondisi hipoksik di laut, yang dapat berdampak negatif terhadap organisme dan ekosistem laut. Laporan tersebut juga menyatakan bahwa kapal itu mungkin adalah kapal RRT yang sama seperti yang telah diamati oleh penjaga pantai Filipina di lokasi yang sama beberapa minggu sebelumnya.<sup>384</sup>

Dugaan pembuangan itu terjadi di perairan yang dipersengketakan antara Filipina dan RRT. Sebagai tanggapan terhadap laporan Similarity, pemerintah Filipina dilaporkan memprakarsai analisis perairan dan dasar laut in situ untuk menentukan apakah kapal tersebut membuang limbah yang merusak.<sup>385</sup> Selain itu, para pembuat undang-undang Filipina menerbitkan pernyataan bahwa baik hukum domestik maupun internasional melarang kapal membuang limbah mereka ke dalam air seperti yang telah dilaporkan.<sup>386</sup> Selain Undang-Undang Polusi Laut Filipina,<sup>387</sup> kasus dugaan polusi kapal ini melanggar Konvensi Internasional IMO untuk Pencegahan Polusi dari Kapal.<sup>388</sup>

***Polusi oleh pabrik makanan ikan RRT di Gambia.*** Pabrik makanan ikan yang dimiliki RRT dilaporkan membuang air limbah yang tidak diolah dan bahan kimia berbahaya ke cagar alam laut dan perairan pantai Gambia antara tahun 2017 dan 2021 (lihat Gambar 6).<sup>389</sup> Tindakan-tindakan pabrik tersebut melanggar undang-undang lingkungan<sup>390</sup> dan perikanan<sup>391</sup> Gambia serta nyata-nyata bertentangan dengan UNCLOS Pasal 194 tentang pencegahan polusi laut dari sumber-sumber yang berbasis daratan serta Konvensi Pembuangan London tahun 1972.<sup>392</sup>

Pembuangan tersebut menyebabkan matinya ikan, merusak tanaman air, dan melukai penduduk setempat yang menggunakan air untuk mandi. Pengujian yang dilakukan oleh kelompok lokal dilaporkan menunjukkan level arsenat, fosfat, dan arsenik yang tidak aman.<sup>393</sup> Gugatan 2017 yang diajukan oleh Lembaga Lingkungan Nasional Gambia (NEA) mengakibatkan salah satu pabrik milik RRT didenda dan ketiganya dipaksa menunda operasinya.<sup>394</sup> Pabrik tersebut telah dibuka kembali dan dilaporkan terus mencemari air setempat.<sup>395</sup> Pada bulan Maret 2021, NEA mengeluarkan “pemberitahuan penghentian” kepada satu pabrik karena melanggar undang-undang lingkungan negara tersebut.<sup>396</sup> Menurut media Gambia, pabrik tersebut terus melakukan pekerjaan ekspansi pabriknya meski ada perintah tersebut.<sup>397</sup> Dalam jangka waktu yang sama, para demonstran lokal membakar pabrik makanan ikan milik RRT kedua sebagai tanggapan terhadap konstelasi keluhan lingkungan dan kriminal yang dituduhkan.<sup>398</sup>

Gambar 14. Laporan media regional tentang perusahaan makanan ikan yang dimiliki RRT membayar denda polusi laut di Gambia pada tahun 2017



Sumber: "Chinese Company to Pay \$25,000 Bond for Polluting Gambian Waters" (Perusahaan Tiongkok Didenda \$25.000 Karena Mencemari Perairan Gambia), Africa News, 30 Juni 2017, <https://www.africanews.com/2017/06/30/gambia-chinese-fishmeal-factory-settled-out-of-court-case/>.

### 3.4.3 Respons publik RRT atas tuduhan ini

Dalam kedua kasus tersebut, para pejabat dan media RRT berupaya menolak tuduhan bahwa para aktor RRT telah mencemari lingkungan laut. Contohnya termasuk hal berikut:

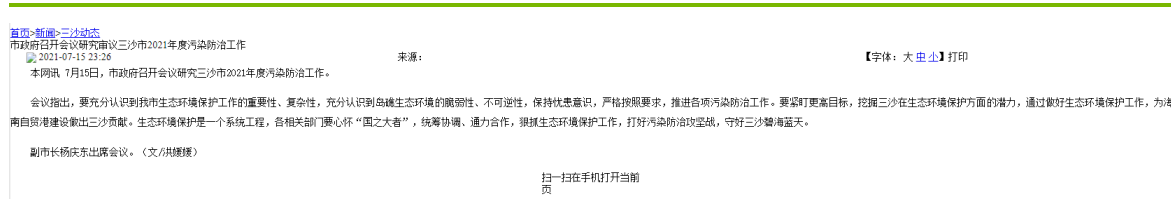
- Sebagai tanggapan terhadap laporan Similarity yang menyatakan bahwa kapal RRT yang ditambatkan di Spratly Islands telah secara ilegal membuang limbah, Kementerian Luar Negeri RRT dan kedutaan besar RRT di Filipina mengutuk laporan tersebut sebagai "berita palsu."<sup>399</sup> Media RRT yang ditujukan kepada khalayak di wilayah tersebut menggambarkan laporan tersebut sebagai upaya menodai Tiongkok.<sup>400</sup>
- Pejabat RRT mengeluarkan pernyataan yang berusaha menolak peran pabrik yang dimiliki RRT tersebut dalam pencemaran lingkungan setempat di Gambia:<sup>401</sup>



- Duta besar RRT untuk negara tersebut mengatakan kepada media lokal bahwa penyelidikan kedutaan besar tersebut tidak menemukan zat berbahaya di pembuangan pabrik tersebut dan bahwa Tiongkok mewajibkan entitas RRT untuk “mengikuti hukum setempat dan memenuhi tanggung jawab sosial mereka.”<sup>402</sup>
- Demikian pula juru bicara kedutaan mengatakan bahwa tuduhan terhadap pabrik-pabrik tersebut “kurang bukti.”<sup>403</sup>
- Duta besar RRT mengklaim bahwa air limbah tersebut “menyediakan nutrisi yang melimpah” dan bahwa “para petani di Tiongkok membeli jenis air limbah ini untuk ditambahkan ke kolam ikan mereka.”<sup>404</sup>

Sebagai catatan, tak lama setelah perhatian internasional beralih ke laporan kapal RRT yang membuang limbah di Spratly Islands, beberapa pejabat pemerintah RRT yang bertanggung jawab mengelola Kepulauan Spratly telah menerbitkan siaran pers yang menyatakan bahwa “kerentanan dan ketidakterbalikkan lingkungan ekologi pulau dan terumbu karang tersebut harus sepenuhnya diakui” dan “penting sekali untuk mematuhi dengan ketat persyaratan untuk mendorong berbagai program pencegahan polusi” (lihat Gambar 7).<sup>405</sup>

**Gambar 15.** Siaran pers pemerintah kota Sansha, RRT, yang menuntut perlindungan maritim yang lebih baik, diumumkan tiga hari setelah Similarity menerbitkan laporannya



Terjemahan: “Pertemuan tersebut menyatakan bahwa penting untuk sepenuhnya memahami pentingnya dan kompleksitas usaha perlindungan lingkungan ekologi di sekitar kota Sanya, dan kerentanan dan ketidakterbalikkan lingkungan ekologi pulau dan terumbu karang harus sepenuhnya diakui dan penting sekali untuk mematuhi dengan ketat persyaratan untuk mendorong berbagai program pencegahan polusi.”

Sumber: “*The Municipal Government Held a Meeting to Study and Review the Pollution Prevention and Control Work of Sansha City in 2021*” (Pemerintah Kota Menyelenggarakan Rapat untuk Mengkaji dan Meninjau Tindakan Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Polusi Kota Sosha pada tahun 2021) [], Sosha Municipal, 15 Juli 2021, [http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:cvtRxVs\\_9-MJ:www.sansha.gov.cn/sansha/sysdt/202107/a4503cbae2d54e018ebd0864db6a2e8f.shtml+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us](http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:cvtRxVs_9-MJ:www.sansha.gov.cn/sansha/sysdt/202107/a4503cbae2d54e018ebd0864db6a2e8f.shtml+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us).



## 3.5 Mengoperasikan kapal dengan "gelap"

Kapal beroperasi secara "gelap", dengan mengaburkan lokasi, pergerakan, atau transmisinya atau memanipulasi data yang ditransmisikan oleh sinyalnya. Salah satu cara kapal "gelap" adalah dengan menonaktifkan atau mengutak-atik alat pemantauan atau pelacakan elektroniknya, seperti AIS atau sistem pemantauan kapal (VMS). Dalam banyak kasus, penghindaran pemantauan terjadi bersamaan dengan aktivitas maritim ilegal seperti *IUU fishing*.<sup>406</sup>

AIS adalah sebuah sistem pelacakan sumber terbuka otomatis yang membantu navigasi kapal yang aman dan memungkinkan pihak berwenang melacak dan memantau gerakan kapal.<sup>407</sup> Konvensi IMO untuk SOLAS menyerukan penggunaan AIS oleh semua kapal berbobot kotor lebih dari 300 ton yang berada di "pelayaran internasional." Panduan yang direvisi IMO untuk Penggunaan Operasi AIS di Kapal menyatakan bahwa AIS di kapal ini harus selalu beroperasi ketika kapal sedang berlayar atau berlabuh.<sup>408</sup> VMS melacak kapal dengan cara yang sama seperti AIS. Namun, tidak seperti AIS, data VMS dibatasi secara historis untuk regulator pemerintah atau otoritas perikanan lainnya dan secara umum tidak dapat diakses oleh publik.<sup>409</sup>

### ***Teknologi Pemantauan Perikanan dan Kapal***

Berbagai teknologi pemantauan tersedia untuk melacak dan memantau kapal penangkap ikan di laut, termasuk berikut ini:

**AIS** – transponder AIS memberikan posisi, identifikasi, dan informasi lain tentang suatu kapal ke kapal-kapal lain dan pihak berwenang di pantai secara otomatis. Peraturan SOLAS V/19 mewajibkan AIS "untuk dipasang di semua kapal dengan bobot kotor 300 ton atau lebih, pada pelayaran internasional."<sup>410</sup> Data AIS biasanya tersedia secara umum secara *real time*.

**VMS** – VMS melacak kapal dengan cara yang sama seperti AIS, tetapi datanya secara historis hanya terbatas untuk regulator pemerintah atau otoritas perikanan lainnya dan umumnya tidak tersedia untuk umum.<sup>411</sup> Masing-masing negara memiliki VMS-nya sendiri.

**EM** – Pemantauan elektronik (*EM, Electronic monitoring/EM*) menggunakan kamera, sensor roda gigi, dan analisis data canggih guna memberikan akuntabilitas penuh terhadap aktivitas penangkapan ikan. Penggunaan EM memiliki beberapa manfaat, termasuk tingkat kepatuhan yang tinggi, dokumentasi praktik penangkapan ikan yang berkelanjutan, dan akses ke pasar yang menuntut transparansi dan keberlanjutan yang tinggi. Kurang dari 1 persen kapal nelayan dunia dilengkapi dengan EM.<sup>412</sup>

**RF** – Analisis frekuensi radio (*radio frequency/RF*) berbasis ruang menggunakan berbagai sinyal RF seperti radar laut dan pita-x untuk mencari dan melacak kapal yang tidak mengirimkan VMS atau AIS.<sup>413</sup>

**SAR** – Radar apertur sintetis (*synthetic aperture radar/SAR*) menggunakan sensor aktif berbasis ruang untuk menghasilkan gambar resolusi spasial tinggi dari gambar berlapis atau "sintetis." SAR



dapat digunakan untuk mendeteksi dan mengidentifikasi kapal laut yang tidak mengirimkan VMS atau AIS.<sup>414</sup>

**VIIRS** – Radiometer pencitraan inframerah yang terlihat (*Visible infrared imaging radiometer/VIIRS*) adalah satelit orbit kutub yang menggunakan sensor optik yang sangat sensitif untuk melihat lampu di malam hari.<sup>415</sup> VIIRS dapat digunakan untuk mendeteksi kapal penangkap ikan yang tidak menyiarkan VMS atau AIS. Lebih dari 85 persen kapal penangkap ikan di database VIIRS tidak menyiarkan AIS atau VMS.<sup>416</sup>

### 3.5.1 Kebijakan RRT

**Pejabat dan media RRT untuk asing mempromosikan narasi bahwa kapal-kapal RRT mematuhi persyaratan Sistem Pemantauan Kapal paling ketat di dunia.** Selama setidaknya empat konferensi pers MFA pada 2020, para juru bicara menyatakan bahwa “Tiongkok menerapkan Sistem Pemantauan Kapal Laut yang paling ketat di dunia.”<sup>417</sup> Pernyataan ini banyak diterbitkan kembali oleh media yang diarahkan untuk asing oleh RRT dalam berbagai bahasa, termasuk bahasa Indonesia, Prancis, Spanyol, dan Inggris.<sup>418</sup> Diskusi media RRT yang menyasar pihak asing tentang AIS berfokus pada pengembangan satelit berkemampuan AIS dan infrastruktur AIS berbasis lahan Tiongkok untuk “meningkatkan pengawasan dan pemantauan.”<sup>419</sup>

RRT juga memiliki undang-undang nasional yang mewajibkan VMS, AIS, atau keduanya untuk armada DWF. Misalnya, *Langkah-Langkah untuk Administrasi Pemantauan Posisi Kapal Laut* Kementerian Pertanian dan Urusan Pedesaan RRT menyatakan bahwa kapal DWF “harus dilengkapi dengan peralatan pemantauan posisi kapal” dan bahwa saat beroperasi di perairan negara-negara yang melarang VMS, “mereka harus menggunakan alat identifikasi kapal otomatis (AIS) yang terpasang untuk mengirimkan informasi yang relevan.”<sup>420</sup> Selain itu, Pasal 24, Paragraf 1, dan Paragraf 2 (12) *Peraturan Republik Rakyat Tiongkok tentang Urusan Maritim dan Sanksi Administratif* menetapkan bahwa “personel di kapal dan fasilitas [yang] tidak menjaga AIS dalam kondisi kerja normal sesuai dengan peraturan, atau gagal memasukkan informasi yang akurat dalam peralatan AIS sesuai dengan peraturan,” dikenakan denda atau pencabutan lisensi.<sup>421</sup>

### 3.5.2 Contoh dugaan pelanggaran oleh aktor RRT

Dalam setidaknya 7 dari 15 kasus yang kami telaah, aktor RRT diduga merusak sistem pengawasan atau identifikasi kapal mereka, biasanya untuk mengaburkan atau mendukung aktivitas ilegal lainnya, seperti *IUU fishing* atau transshipment ilegal.<sup>422</sup> Antara tahun 2018 dan 2021, terdapat laporan-laporan tentang kapal RRT yang diduga mematikan atau mengutak-atik AIS mereka untuk mengaburkan aktivitas terlarang di perairan Republik Rakyat Demokratik Korea (DPRK),<sup>423</sup> Ekuador,<sup>424</sup> Vanuatu,<sup>425</sup> Gambia, Namibia,<sup>426</sup> Filipina,<sup>427</sup> dan Indonesia.<sup>428</sup>

- **Korea Utara.** Menurut studi yang dilakukan oleh delapan lembaga yang menggunakan teknologi satelit yang tidak bergantung pada sinyal AIS, hampir 1.000 kapal "gelap" yang berasal dari RRT secara ilegal terlihat di perairan Korea Utara pada tahun 2017 dan 2018, dengan aktivitas yang berlanjut hingga setidaknya 2019.<sup>429</sup> Selain itu, organisasi perdagangan maritim Windward telah melaporkan bahwa kapal RRT menggunakan berbagai cara untuk menghindari sanksi PBB pada DPRK, termasuk menonaktifkan AIS serta mengubah nomor *Marine Mobile Service Identity* (MMSI), negara bendera kapal, dan nama kapal.<sup>430</sup>
- **Ekuador.** Dari tahun 2018 hingga 2021, laporan investigasi media internasional dan LSM mendokumentasikan kapal penangkap cumi-cumi (*squid jigger*) dan pukat hela (*trawler*) RRT yang beroperasi secara "gelap" di laut lepas di Amerika Selatan, termasuk dekat Kepulauan Galapagos Ekuador, salah satu situs warisan dunia UNESCO.<sup>431</sup> Demikian pula, analisis operasi kapal berbendera RRT terpilih di dekat Galapagos pada tahun 2020 menemukan sejumlah kejadian kapal mengubah sarat air, panjang, atau kepemilikan dan beroperasi secara "gelap" dekat ZEE Galapagos.<sup>432</sup>
- **Vanuatu.** Pada tanggal 19 Januari 2021, kapal Kepolisian Maritim Vanuatu telah mencegat dua kapal penangkap ikan berbendera RRT, *Dong Gang Xing 13* dan *Dong Gang Xing 16*, atas dugaan aktivitas *IUU fishing* di perairan teritorial Vanuatu.<sup>433</sup> Kapal-kapal tersebut memiliki izin untuk menangkap ikan di ZEE Vanuatu, tetapi tidak berada dalam wilayah perairan 12 mil-nya, ketika kapal-kapal tersebut ditangkap dengan AIS mereka dimatikan, menurut jaksa Vanuatu.<sup>434</sup>
- **Gambia.** Analisis 2019-2020 di kapal penangkap ikan yang beroperasi di perairan Gambia dan anggota Masyarakat Ekonomi Negara Afrika Barat lainnya menemukan kapal berbendera RRT mengubah data AIS sehingga beberapa kapal memiliki nama atau nomor IMO dan MMSI yang sama, yang secara hukum diwajibkan berbeda.<sup>435</sup>
- **Indonesia.** Pada tanggal 11 Januari 2021, media Indonesia melaporkan bahwa Badan Keamanan Maritim Indonesia telah menghentikan kapal riset RRT *Xiang yang Hong 03* di Selat Sunda karena beroperasi di perairan Indonesia dengan AIS dinonaktifkan.<sup>436</sup> Menurut peraturan Indonesia dan internasional, semua kapal yang transit di jalur laut kepulauan Indonesia harus memiliki AIS yang berfungsi.<sup>437</sup>
- **Filipina.** Pada malam 9 Juni 2019, kapal RRT berukuran 44 meter berlambung baja *Yuemaobinyu 42212* menubruk *Gem Ver* berukuran 19 meter berlambung kayu dengan AIS dinonaktifkan dan lampu dimatikan, menurut awak kapal *Gem Ver* dan laporan media Filipina.<sup>438</sup> Kapal RRT berlayar menjauh dari tempat itu, meninggalkan 22 orang awak kapal yang terdampar di laut sampai mereka diselamatkan oleh nelayan Vietnam.<sup>439</sup>
- **Namibia.** Pada bulan Maret 2020, media setempat melaporkan bahwa angkatan laut Namibia telah menangkap enam kapal nelayan milik RRT di lokasi memancing yang

populer, 17 mil dari pantai Namibia.<sup>440</sup> Pihak berwenang Namibia menyatakan bahwa kapal-kapal RRT memasuki Namibia secara ilegal dan tidak mendapatkan izin untuk berlabuh.<sup>441</sup> Angkatan laut Namibia juga mencatat bahwa kapal-kapal itu telah menonaktifkan AIS mereka.<sup>442</sup>

### 3.5.3 Respons publik RRT atas tuduhan ini

Para pejabat dan media RRT berusaha menggambarkan Tiongkok sebagai "negara nelayan yang bertanggung jawab" untuk melaksanakan pengawasan kapal yang ketat atas armada DWF dan kapal lainnya. Namun, dalam kasus yang diperiksa untuk studi ini, pejabat dan media RRT umumnya mencoba untuk mengaburkan, mengalihkan, atau membantah dugaan bahwa kapal berbendera RRT mengutak-atik atau menonaktifkan AIS di kapal untuk menyamarkan aktivitas maritim ilegalnya.

Dalam upaya yang mungkin dilakukan untuk mengaburkan insiden ini, para pejabat dan media RRT tidak memberikan komentar secara publik atas dugaan bahwa kapal berbendera RRT telah mengutak-atik AIS mereka di perairan Filipina, Vanuatu, Indonesia, dan Gambia. Dalam kasus lain, pejabat RRT dan media untuk asing berupaya mengalihkan kritik dengan mengklaim bahwa kapal-kapal RRT mematuhi persyaratan VMS yang paling ketat di dunia, bukan menanggapi tuduhan tersebut secara langsung.<sup>443</sup> Misalnya, ketika ditanya tentang kapal-kapal RRT yang beroperasi tanpa AIS dekat Kepulauan Galapagos, Ekuador, juru bicara MFA menyatakan bahwa "semua kapal nelayan Tiongkok menggunakan Sistem pemantauan Kapal Laut yang diakui oleh organisasi pengelolaan perikanan regional, yang melaporkan posisinya setiap jam."<sup>444</sup>

Dalam satu kasus, kedutaan RRT di Namibia tampak menepis tuduhan Angkatan Laut Namibia bahwa kapal-kapal RRT yang ditahan karena memasuki wilayah secara ilegal dan kemungkinan *IUU fishing* di perairannya telah menonaktifkan AIS mereka. Kedutaan RRT menegaskan bahwa "catatan komputer yang terus menerus dari rute pelayaran kapal nelayan" akan membuktikan bahwa kapal-kapal tersebut tidak melakukan penangkapan ikan secara ilegal.<sup>445</sup>

#### ***Diskusi Media RRT tentang Pengutak-atikan AIS***

Laporan media RRT yang ditujukan kepada khalayak asing tidak memberitakan masalah pengutak-atikan AIS di kapal RRT, dengan menekankan bahwa kapal RRT secara ketat mematuhi rangkaian VMS terpisah yang tidak tersedia untuk umum. Namun, laporan media RRT yang ditujukan kepada khalayak domestik di Tiongkok, menekankan upaya Tiongkok untuk memecahkan "penggunaan peralatan AIS secara ilegal atau tidak benar", mengakui bahwa tindakan tersebut "menimbulkan tantangan terhadap tatanan maritim."<sup>446</sup> Laporan yang diterbitkan oleh surat kabar online populer pada tahun 2020 menyebutkan "situasi saat ini dari kualitas informasi ilegal dan kacau-balau dari peralatan AIS di kapal" dan meminta "secara bersama-sama mempromosikan penggunaan peralatan AIS."<sup>447</sup> Demikian pula, laporan tahun 2021 oleh Xinhua News Agency resmi Tiongkok yang memerinci cara otoritas maritim RRT regional menyelidiki dan menghukum "pemasangan ilegal AIS

oleh kapal nelayan," dengan merujuk pada kapal yang melakukan transmisi secara tidak akurat sebagai kapal muatan curah, bukan kapal penangkap ikan.<sup>448</sup> Laporan ketiga mencatat tiga kasus kapal muatan curah RRT melakukan penyalahgunaan AIS, merangkum peraturan internasional dan RRT yang relevan tentang AIS, dan menarik perhatian pada masalah pemasukan yang salah atau beberapa pengidentifikasi kapal seperti nama kapal, tanda panggilan, nomor IMO, jenis kapal, dan nomor MMSI.<sup>449</sup>



## 3.6 Masuk kawasan dan kepemilikan ilegal

Negara-negara pesisir memiliki hak berdasarkan UNCLOS untuk mengatur aktivitas ekonomi dan ilmiah asing di dalam dan di permukaan kolom air dari ZEE 200 mil mereka sendiri.<sup>450</sup> Lebih jauh lagi, dalam wilayah laut 12 mil milik negara pesisir, negara tersebut memiliki kedaulatan atas air dan dasar laut sambil memungkinkan lintas damai oleh kapal asing.<sup>451</sup> Melakukan aktivitas ekonomi seperti penangkapan ikan atau aktivitas ilmiah seperti survei oseanografi dalam ZEE atau wilayah perairan pesisir negara pantai tanpa persetujuan merupakan pelanggaran terhadap UNCLOS. Demikian pula, banyak negara pesisir juga memiliki undang-undang nasional yang menetapkan persyaratan UNCLOS bagi kapal-kapal asing untuk memperoleh izin untuk aktivitas komersial atau ilmiah dalam wilayah EEZ atau perairan teritorial mereka. Secara terpisah, beberapa negara pesisir menerapkan undang-undang yang mengharuskan kapal nelayan yang beroperasi di dalam ZEE atau laut teritorial mereka untuk memiliki bendera khusus, operator, atau hubungan kepemilikan dengan negara pantai.

### 3.6.1 Kebijakan RRT

RRT telah meratifikasi UNCLOS, sesuai dengan negara pesisir yang berhak mengatur akses pelabuhan pada kapal asing dan menetapkan aturan lisensi dan kepemilikan asing atas kapal dalam registri (bendera) mereka.<sup>452</sup> Duta besar RRT untuk UN menyatakan pada Juni 2021 bahwa Tiongkok “dengan tegas melindungi integritas dan otoritas tertinggi dari UNCLOS” dan “semua negara harus dengan tegas mempertahankan tatanan maritim internasional berdasarkan hukum internasional, dan menyelesaikan sengketa kelautan dengan baik melalui negosiasi dan konsultasi dengan iktikad baik.”<sup>453</sup>

Beijing juga mendesak warga negara dan perusahaan RRT untuk mematuhi undang-undang setempat saat beroperasi di luar negeri. MFA RRT telah menyatakan, “Pada prinsipnya, pemerintah Tiongkok selalu meminta warga negara Tiongkok di luar negeri untuk mematuhi peraturan perundang-undangan setempat.”<sup>454</sup> Sebagai catatan, pejabat dan media RRT

biasanya mengulangi kebijakan ini sebagai tanggapan atas laporan media internasional tentang para aktor RRT yang terlibat dalam aktivitas ilegal, termasuk di laut.<sup>455</sup>

### 3.6.2 Contoh dugaan pelanggaran oleh aktor RRT

Dalam studi ini, beberapa kasus yang melibatkan dugaan bahwa kapal dari RRT telah memasuki ZEE asing secara ilegal untuk melakukan aktivitas komersial dan non-peralihan lainnya tanpa izin yang diperlukan dari negara pantai. Dalam satu kasus, perusahaan RRT diduga memegang kepemilikan manfaat atas kapal nelayan yang beroperasi di perairan sebuah negara, yang melanggar hukum nasional negara itu. Contoh perilaku menyimpang yang diduga oleh aktor RRT adalah sebagai berikut:

- ***Kapal RRT dilaporkan melakukan survei oseanografi yang ilegal.*** Pada tanggal 11 Januari 2021, media berita melaporkan bahwa Badan Keamanan Maritim Indonesia telah menghentikan kapal riset RRT *Xiang Yang Hong 03* di Selat Sunda, karena beroperasi di perairan Indonesia dengan AIS yang dinonaktifkan.<sup>456</sup> Pemerintah Indonesia melaporkan kapal tersebut diduga melakukan aktivitas yang tidak sah di Selat Sunda pada saat AIS-nya mati.<sup>457</sup> Media melaporkan dugaan bahwa kapal RRT mengumpulkan informasi oseanografi untuk menginformasikan operasi kapal selam angkatan laut RRT.<sup>458</sup>
- ***Kapal RRT dituduh memasuki wilayah dan berlabuh secara ilegal.*** Pada bulan Oktober 2020, Badan Penegakan Maritim Malaysia (MMEA) mengumumkan telah menahan enam kapal nelayan berbendera RRT dan awak kapalnya saat memasuki serta melabuhkan jangkar wilayah perairan Malaysia tanpa izin.<sup>459</sup> Demikian pula, pada bulan Maret 2020, angkatan laut Namibia telah menangkap enam kapal nelayan milik RRT di lokasi memancing yang populer, 17 mil dari pantai Namibia. Menurut pihak berwenang Namibia, kapal-kapal RRT memasuki Namibia secara ilegal dan tidak mendapatkan izin untuk berlabuh.<sup>460</sup> Setelah dilepaskan, enam kapal dari RRT yang sama tersebut berlayar ke perairan Afrika Selatan, di mana mereka sekali lagi ditahan dan didenda akibat masuk secara ilegal.<sup>461</sup>
- ***Perusahaan-perusahaan RRT yang secara ilegal memegang kepemilikan manfaat atas kapal nelayan yang beroperasi di Ghana.*** Menurut Undang-Undang Perikanan Ghana, kapal nelayan komersial yang memiliki kontrol atau kepemilikan manfaat non Ghana dilarang memancing di ZEE Ghana.<sup>462</sup> Demikian pula, Pasal 91 UNCLOS mewajibkan "hubungan asli" antara negara bendera dan pemilik kapal.<sup>463</sup> Namun, beberapa laporan investigasi yang diterbitkan oleh LSM lingkungan berbasis di AS antara tahun 2019 dan 2021 menemukan bahwa perusahaan-perusahaan RRT adalah pemilik manfaat atas hampir semua pukat hela Ghana.<sup>464</sup> Menurut laporan tersebut, perusahaan RRT mendaftarkan kapal pukat hela di Kementerian Pertanian Tiongkok untuk mendapatkan subsidi BBM dan manfaat pajak negara, sekaligus

mendaftarkan kapal-kapal dengan bendera Ghana melalui perusahaan cangkang yang didirikan untuk mendapatkan keuntungan dari akses penangkapan ikan di EEZ Ghana serta izin penangkapan ikan lokal berbiaya rendah.<sup>465</sup> Praktik-praktik ilegal ini menyebabkan Ghana kehilangan dana hingga \$23 juta per tahun untuk biaya izin penangkapan ikan.<sup>466</sup>

**Gambar 16.** Laporan media Indonesia tentang penahanan sebuah kapal survei RRT yang beroperasi di Selat Sunda dengan AIS dinonaktifkan

### Bakamla Curiga Kapal Survei China Operasikan Sensor Bawah Air di Perairan Indonesia

Kompas.com - 02/02/2021, 12:14 WIB



Badan Keamanan Laut (Bakamla) berhasil mengintersep kapal survei China, Xiang Yang Hong 03 yang terbukti mematikan Automatic Identification System (AIS) ketika melintasi perairan Selat Sunda pada Rabu (13/1/2021) malam. (Dokumen Bakamla RI)

Sumber: Achmad Nasrudin Yahya, "Bakamla Curiga Kapal Survei China Operasikan Sensor Bawah Air di Perairan Indonesia" (2 Februari 2021, <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2021/02/02/12144011/bakamla-curiga-kapal-survei-china-operasikan-sensor-bawah-air-di-perairan?page=all>).

### 3.6.3 Respons publik RRT atas tuduhan ini

Para pejabat dan media RRT berusaha menggambarkan Tiongkok sebagai "bangsa nelayan yang bertanggung jawab" untuk mempertahankan hak-hak negara pesisir di bawah UNCLOS, dan Beijing secara umum mendorong entitas RRT untuk mematuhi undang-undang setempat saat beroperasi di luar negeri. Sesuai dengan narasi ini, Beijing secara umum mengakui bahwa kapal-kapal RRT telah ditahan di wilayah perairan Malaysia. Baik MFA maupun kedutaan besar RRT menyerukan pihak berwenang Malaysia untuk melaksanakan "penyelidikan yang adil, dengan memastikan hak dan kepentingan warga negara Tiongkok yang terlibat."<sup>467</sup>

Akan tetapi, kesenjangan antara retorika dan tindakan RRT tetap ada: sebisa mungkin berusaha mengaburkan tuduhan tersebut, pejabat dan media untuk asing RRT tetap diam dalam menanggapi dugaan bahwa entitas RRT melanggar undang-undang Ghana dengan memegang kepemilikan manfaat atas kapal penangkap ikan lokal. Demikian pula, Beijing tidak merespons secara terbuka terhadap penangkapan kapal riset RRT yang mungkin telah melakukan survei kelautan di perairan Indonesia dengan AIS dinonaktifkan dan tanpa izin dari pemerintah Indonesia. Dalam kasus Namibia, kedutaan RRT di Namibia membantah bahwa kapal RRT dihentikan secara “ilegal” di perairan Namibia dan menyatakan bahwa kapal-kapal tersebut telah menggunakan lintas damai.<sup>468</sup>

## 4. Kesimpulan

---

Berdasarkan kasus yang dikaji untuk penelitian ini, beberapa aktor RRT tampaknya terlibat dalam berbagai aktivitas maritim yang tidak sah di seluruh dunia. Biasanya, para aktor RRT terlibat dalam lebih dari satu jenis aktivitas terlarang. Berbagai pelanggar yang paling umum tampaknya adalah kapal nelayan komersial milik armada DWF Tiongkok yang banyak. Namun, kami mengidentifikasi setidaknya dua insiden di mana kapal pemerintah, satu kapal penjaga pantai RRT dan satu kapal survei, yang diduga terlibat dalam perilaku ilegal.

Retorika resmi RRT berusaha menggambarkan Tiongkok sebagai aktor maritim yang bertanggung jawab yang secara efektif mengatur armada DWF-nya dan kapal lautnya yang lain. ***Karena itu, perilaku melanggar hukum dari para aktor RRT ini menciptakan kesenjangan yang nyata antara retorika dan perilaku RRT yang tampak jelas di semua 15 kasus tersebut.*** Tanggapan publik Beijing terhadap tuduhan aktivitas terlarang oleh aktor RRT menyatakan bahwa Beijing mencoba untuk membentuk diskusi publik dengan cara-cara yang meminimalkan dampak negatif terhadap citra Tiongkok. Dalam 7 kasus, pejabat dan media RRT sebisa mungkin tetap diam untuk mengaburkan insiden tersebut. Dalam kasus lain, pejabat dan media RRT membantah tuduhan tersebut secara publik, terkadang sampai melakukan tuduhan balik yang ditujukan untuk menyalahkan atau mendiskreditkan pihak yang menuduh mereka. Tanggapan-tanggapan ini dapat menciptakan kesan bahwa Beijing sedang berusaha untuk secara terbuka melemahkan atau merombak aturan, hukum, dan norma-norma internasional, bukan mengakui masalah tersebut.

Narasi sekunder bahwa Beijing mempromosikan kepada khalayak asing tentang aktivitas maritim RRT menggambarkan keberadaan dan investasi Tiongkok sebagai menguntungkan penduduk setempat. Di antara kasus-kasus yang diteliti untuk penelitian ini, narasi yang ditampilkan secara mencolok dalam pesan RRT ini menargetkan negara-negara pesisir Afrika dan cenderung menggambarkan RRT sebagai dermawan yang mendukung pembangunan ekonomi negara-negara ini. Akan tetapi, dalam beberapa kasus yang ditelaah dalam studi ini, investasi RRT pada akhirnya berimbas: investasi tersebut menguntungkan pembangunan ekonomi negara, tetapi juga mengakibatkan kerusakan lingkungan dan ekonomi bagi masyarakat lokal.

Singkatnya, aktivitas kelautan ilegal yang dilakukan aktor RRT menimbulkan kerugian ekonomi dan lingkungan pada negara-negara pesisir, melanggar kedaulatan mereka, dan merugikan warga negaranya. Para pejabat dan media RRT secara aktif berusaha untuk mengimbangi kerugian yang dilakukan aktivitas ini terhadap reputasi Tiongkok dengan membantah, mengalihkan, atau mengaburkan insiden yang melibatkan perilaku terlarang oleh aktor RRT kepada publik.



## Lampiran A: Perespons Beijing

---

Dalam kasus-kasus yang kita amati, unsur-unsur alat propaganda RRT berikut ini memainkan peran penting dalam upaya Beijing untuk mempromosikan citra positif Tiongkok sebagai aktor maritim yang bertanggung jawab serta menanggapi tuduhan pelanggaran oleh para aktor RRT:

- **Juru bicara MFA.** Juru bicara MFA mengomentari 6 dari 15 insiden yang diteliti. Beijing pertama kalinya menunjuk juru bicara pemerintah pada awal tahun 1980-an. Sejak saat itu, juru bicara ini telah menjadi salah satu metode yang paling rutin dan langsung yang digunakan pemerintah Tiongkok untuk berinteraksi dengan khalayak baik domestik maupun asing.<sup>469,470</sup>
- **Pejabat kedutaan RRT.** Duta besar RRT atau pejabat kedutaan besar setempat lainnya secara terbuka mengomentari 8 dari 15 kasus. Para diplomat RRT yang ditempatkan di luar negeri bertindak sebagai lini depan dalam upaya-upaya diplomasi publik Beijing, termasuk tanggapannya atas tuduhan pelanggaran oleh para aktor RRT di luar negeri.
- **Media RRT yang menysasar asing.** Outlet media RRT yang dijalankan negara melaporkan 6 dari 15 kasus. Biasanya, pelaporan ini mengabarkan hal yang disampaikan oleh juru bicara MFA atau pejabat kedutaan besar RRT. Dalam beberapa kasus, terdapat juga komentar yang memperkuat atau memperluas narasi resmi Beijing. Untuk membuatnya bisa diakses oleh audiens target, laporan media RRT diterbitkan dalam bahasa lokal, termasuk bahasa Inggris, Prancis, Indonesia, Filipina, Melayu, dan Vietnam.<sup>471</sup>

Lihat Tabel 1 di halaman berikutnya untuk mendapatkan ringkasan tentang responden dalam setiap studi kasus.

Tabel 2. Elemen alat propaganda RRT yang menjawab 15 kasus dugaan aktivitas maritim ilegal RRT

Aktivitas RRT yang dicurigai	Respons MFA	Kedutaan besar RRT	Media yang Menyasar Asing
Laporan kapal RRT yang membuang limbah di ZEE Filipina	Ya <sup>472</sup>	Ya <sup>473</sup>	Ya <sup>474</sup>
Panen liar ketimun laut oleh kapal RRT di ZEE Palau	Ya <sup>475</sup>	Ya <sup>476</sup>	Ya <sup>477</sup>
Pekerja paksa Indonesia di kapal berbendera RRT	Ya <sup>478</sup>	Ya <sup>479</sup>	Ya <sup>480</sup>
Kapal RRT yang ditahan untuk penangkapan ikan secara ilegal di ZEE Vanuatu	Tidak <sup>481</sup>	Tidak <sup>482</sup>	Tidak <sup>483</sup>
Kapal RRT terlibat dalam penangkapan ikan ilegal di Gabon	Tidak	Tidak <sup>484</sup>	Tidak <sup>485</sup>
Polusi air dari pabrik makanan ikan milik RRT di Gambia	Tidak	Ya <sup>486</sup>	Tidak <sup>487</sup>
Kepemilikan ilegal atas armada kapal pukat Ghana	Tidak	Tidak	Tidak <sup>488</sup>
Masuk dan berlabuh secara ilegal di wilayah perairan Malaysia	Ya <sup>489</sup>	Ya <sup>490</sup>	Ya <sup>491</sup>
RRT memanen kima raksasa di perairan wilayah Filipina	Tidak	Tidak	Tidak <sup>492</sup>
Kapal riset RRT beroperasi di perairan Indonesia tanpa AIS	Tidak	Tidak	Tidak <sup>493</sup>
Mengutak-atik AIS di kapal RRT	Ya <sup>494</sup>	Ya <sup>495</sup>	Ya <sup>496</sup>
Pukat hela RRT di wilayah terlarang Mauritania menubruk kapal lokal	Tidak	Tidak	Tidak <sup>497</sup>
Kapal RRT diduga sengaja menubruk kapal nelayan asing	Ya <sup>498</sup>	Ya <sup>499</sup>	Ya <sup>500</sup>
Namibia menyelidiki kapal RRT karena memasuki wilayah dan memancing secara ilegal	Tidak	Ya <sup>501</sup>	Tidak <sup>502</sup>
Warga negara RRT yang diselundupkan ke Kamboja melalui laut	Tidak	Tidak <sup>503</sup>	Tidak <sup>504</sup>
<b>Respons total dari 15 kasus</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>

Sumber: CNA.

## Lampiran B: Studi Kasus

---

### 16. Panen liar ketimun laut oleh kapal RRT di ZEE Palau

Pada bulan Desember 2020, sejumlah media Palau melaporkan bahwa kapal patroli Penegak Hukum Maritim Palau telah menghentikan kapal nelayan berbendera Tiongkok *Qiong Sanya Yu* atas dugaan penangkapan ketimun laut ilegal di Helen Reef, di dalam wilayah perairan dan ZEE Palau.<sup>505</sup> Penjaga Pantai AS membantu otoritas maritim Palau menemukan kapal RRT.<sup>506</sup> Kementerian Kehakiman (MOJ) Palau menemukan bukti bahwa awak *Qiong Sanya Yu* mencuri 225 kilogram (496 pound) timun laut senilai sekitar \$180.000.<sup>507</sup> Awak kapal yang berjumlah 28 orang—semua warga negara RRT—menerima perjanjian penyelesaian yang ditawarkan oleh MOJ Palau sebagai ganti biaya, yang mengharuskan mereka untuk menyerahkan kapal penangkap ikan dan lima kapal kecil serta membayar denda \$200.000.<sup>508</sup>

### 17. Kapal RRT yang ditahan untuk penangkapan ikan secara ilegal di ZEE Vanuatu

Pada tanggal 19 Januari 2021, kapal Kepolisian Maritim Vanuatu telah mencegat dua kapal penangkap ikan berbendera RRT, *Dong Gang Xing 13* dan *Dong Gang Xing 16*, atas dugaan aktivitas *IUU fishing* di perairan teritorial Vanuatu.<sup>509</sup> Jaksa Vanuatu mendakwa operator kapal tersebut yang terlibat dalam penangkapan ikan ilegal tanpa izin, menonaktifkan transponder satelit mereka ketika berada di perairan Vanuatu, dan memiliki jaring hanyut (*driftnet*) yang melanggar UU Perikanan Vanuatu.<sup>510</sup> Pemilik kapal, Zhuhai Dong Gang Xing Ocean Fishing Co., menyangkal tuduhan ini pada saat kapal dan kru ditangkap.<sup>511</sup> Pada tanggal 18 Mei 2021, 14 orang warga negara RRT yang ditahan menyatakan tidak bersalah atas semua tuntutan di Mahkamah Agung Vanuatu.<sup>512</sup> Per tanggal 18 Agustus 2021, keputusan dalam kasus ini belum dilaporkan secara publik, dan pihak Vanuatu tidak menanggapi permintaan informasi.

### 18. Kapal RRT terlibat dalam penangkapan ikan ilegal di Gabon

Pada tanggal 8 Agustus 2020, otoritas Gabon, bekerja sama dengan Sea Shepherd, sebuah organisasi nirlaba yang berbasis di Belanda, menghentikan dua kapal pukat berbendera RRT, *Guo Ji 826*, dan *Guo Ji 866*, dalam pemeriksaan rutin.<sup>513</sup> Menurut laporan Sea Shepherd dan media setempat, pemeriksaan ini menemukan *rough-head sea catfish*, ikan pari daisy yang terancam punah, dan ikan pari lainnya yang ditangkap secara liar.<sup>514</sup> Otoritas Gabon di kapal Sea Shepherd menangkap dan mengawal kedua kapal tersebut ke pelabuhan, di mana penyelidikan lebih lanjut mengungkapkan adanya tangkapan ikan pari dan sirip ikan pari

lainnya.<sup>515</sup> Sang kapten kapal, seorang warga negara RRT, mengatakan kepada pihak berwenang bahwa ia tidak menyadari bahwa tangkapan tersebut ilegal.<sup>516</sup> Menurut media lokal, setahun sebelumnya, pihak berwenang Gabon menangkap dua kapal berbendera RRT lainnya—*Guo Ji 827* (dioperasikan oleh pemilik yang sama dengan *Guo Ji 826* dan *866*) dan *Haixin 27*—atas *IUU fishing* di perairan Gabon yang dilindungi.<sup>517</sup>

## 19. RRT memanen kima raksasa di perairan wilayah Filipina

Kima raksasa dikategorikan sebagai spesies yang terancam oleh berbagai konvensi internasional, dan baik Filipina maupun RRT telah melarang pengambilannya.<sup>518</sup> Angkatan laut dan media Filipina menegaskan bahwa nelayan RRT yang beroperasi di dekat Pulau Pagasa (di bawah administrasi Filipina) dan Scarborough Shoal (di bawah administrasi RRT) di Laut Tiongkok Selatan terus mengambil kima raksasa secara ilegal menggunakan metode yang merusak lingkungan.<sup>519</sup> Media Filipina juga menegaskan bahwa penjaga pantai RRT mengetahui penangkapan ilegal tersebut di sekitar Scarborough Shoal.<sup>520</sup> Wartawan Filipina telah mengamati bahwa RRT menggunakan “kapal-kapal chopper,” bahan peledak, bahan kimia, pompa air, dan vakum di terumbu karang untuk memanen kima raksasa, yang cangkang-cangkangnya dijual dengan harga tinggi di Tiongkok.<sup>521</sup> Metode pengambilan ini dilaporkan telah merusak lebih dari 104 kilometer persegi batu karang di Laut Tiongkok Selatan, lebih menguras ketersediaan ikan dan merusak mata pencaharian para nelayan Filipina dan negara-negara lain.<sup>522</sup>

## 20. Pukat hela RRT di wilayah pemancingan tradisional Mauritania menubruk kapal lokal

Menurut laporan media Mauritania sejak awal September 2020, sebuah pukat hela berbendera RRT menabrak kapal nelayan Mauritania pada malam hari, membunuh tiga awak Mauritania.<sup>523</sup> Media lokal dan regional melaporkan bahwa kapal nelayan RRT telah menghantam perahu tradisional Mauritania di perairan Nouadhibou di wilayah terbatas untuk pemancingan tradisional tempat pukat hela industri dilarang. Kepala asosiasi perikanan lokal menduga bahwa kejadian tersebut bukan merupakan kecelakaan dan menegaskan bahwa kapal RRT telah mematikan lampu-lampunya, menonaktifkan AIS-nya, dan sengaja menubruk kapal nelayan lokal.<sup>524</sup> Otoritas Mauritania dilaporkan telah menahan kapten kapal RRT tersebut, dan anggota masyarakat setempat melakukan protes pada pukat hela RRT dan luar negeri lainnya karena dugaan praktik-praktik penangkapan ikan secara ilegal dan berbahaya.<sup>525</sup> Menurut media Mauritania, kasus yang sama terjadi pada tahun 2017 ketika kapal RRT lainnya dilaporkan bertabrakan dengan beberapa kapal nelayan lokal, sehingga menewaskan setidaknya empat orang.<sup>526</sup>

## 21. Kapal RRT diduga sengaja menubruk kapal nelayan asing

Insiden tubrukan di antara kapal nelayan biasanya merupakan akibat perebutan daerah penangkapan ikan atau sumber daya alam lainnya, yang seringkali terjadi di perairan yang menjadi subjek sengketa wilayah maritim. Insiden tubrukan ini telah mengintimidasi nelayan saingan, merusak peralatan, menenggelamkan kapal, bahkan melukai, membunuh, dan menjadikan awak kapal terdampar. Paling tidak dalam lima kesempatan antara tahun 2018 sampai 2021, media berita melaporkan bahwa kapal berbendera RRT sengaja menubruk kapal dari Filipina, Mauritania, Vietnam, Senegal, dan Brasil.<sup>527</sup>

## 22. Pekerja paksa Indonesia di kapal berbendera RRT

Menurut laporan LSM yang berbasis di Indonesia, Jerman, dan AS, antara akhir 2019 dan pertengahan 2021, kapal penangkap ikan berbendera RRT memanfaatkan puluhan orang Indonesia, dan banyak diantaranya meninggal akibat penyakit, pemukulan, kondisi kerja yang tidak aman, atau kekurangan makanan dan air.<sup>528</sup> Pada bulan April 2020, para pejabat Indonesia mulai menangani masalah tersebut secara terbuka ketika mereka membenarkan kematian empat orang awak Indonesia di kapal berbendera Tiongkok, *Long Xin 629*.<sup>529</sup> Sejak saat itu, pihak berwenang Indonesia mengumumkan kasus-kasus tambahan perdagangan manusia, penyaniayaan, dan kematian warga Indonesia di atas kapal-kapal berbendera Tiongkok. Kemudian, pada bulan Mei 2021, CBP mengeluarkan larangan masuk untuk semua barang yang diproduksi oleh armada Tiongkok Dalian Ocean Fishing Co., Ltd. “berdasarkan informasi yang secara jelas mengindikasikan penggunaan tenaga kerja paksa dalam operasi penangkapan ikan oleh badan usaha tersebut.”<sup>530</sup> Dalian adalah pemilik setidaknya dua kapal yang terlibat dalam kerja paksa awak Indonesia.<sup>531</sup>

## 23. Warga negara RRT yang diselundupkan ke Kamboja melalui laut

Menurut laporan polisi Kamboja dan media lokal, otoritas kelautan Kamboja menangkap 36 warga negara RRT dan 2 warga negara Kamboja pada 26 Juli 2020, karena masuk secara ilegal ke negara dengan menaiki kapal berbendera Kamboja *Tong Hai*.<sup>532</sup> Pihak berwenang Kamboja mengatakan bahwa *Tong Hai* meninggalkan pelabuhan Fu’an di provinsi Fujian RRT pada 18 Juli dan berlayar sekitar 2.000 mil laut menuju perairan di luar Sihanoukville, di mana pihak berwenang Kamboja menaiki kapalnya.<sup>533</sup> Otoritas dan media Kamboja tidak memberikan perincian mengenai pemilik atau operator kapal tersebut, tetapi foto bagian dalam kapal yang ditayangkan oleh media setempat menunjukkan perangkat keras dengan aksara Tionghoa, yang kemungkinan menunjukkan bahwa entitas RRT yang mengoperasikan kapal.<sup>534</sup> Laporan media lokal mengatakan bahwa polisi Kamboja tidak menemukan kargo mencurigakan selain orang yang diselundupkan, dan tidak diketahui mengapa warga negara RRT berusaha memasuki Kamboja secara ilegal.<sup>535</sup> Polisi Kamboja mencatat dalam sebuah siaran pers bahwa

mereka siap untuk melakukan deportasi warga negara RRT satu hari setelah penangkapan mereka tetapi tidak mengungkapkan perincian lebih lanjut tentang kasus ini.<sup>536</sup>

## 24. Laporan kapal RRT yang membuang limbah di ZEE Filipina

Pada laporan yang dibuat oleh Similarity, perusahaan analisis citra komersial yang berbasis di AS, pada bulan Juli 2021 menemukan bahwa lebih dari 200 kapal yang berlabuh di Spratly Islands membuang limbah ke perairan tersebut.<sup>537</sup> Similarity memperkirakan bahwa kapal yang diamati berlabuh di Union Banks di bulan Juni telah membuang sekitar 2.596 pound limbah per harinya ke dalam air.<sup>538</sup> Laporan ini mengklaim bahwa kapal tersebut membuang limbah yang tidak diproses atau kurang penanganan, menyebabkan berkembangnya klorofil-a. Pertumbuhan ini, yang dikatakan oleh Similarity terlihat dalam citra satelit, dapat menyebabkan kondisi hipoksik di lautan yang dapat membahayakan organisme dan ekosistem laut.<sup>539</sup> Laporan tersebut juga menyatakan bahwa kapal itu mungkin adalah kapal RRT yang sama seperti yang telah diamati oleh penjaga pantai Filipina di lokasi yang sama beberapa minggu sebelumnya.<sup>540</sup> Pemerintah Filipina secara independen menyelidiki gugatan Similarity.

## 25. Polusi air dari pabrik makanan ikan milik RRT di Gambia

Saluran media Gambia melaporkan bahwa tiga pabrik makanan ikan yang dimiliki RRT telah mengalirkan limbah cair yang tidak terolah dan bahan kimia berbahaya ke cagar laut dan perairan pesisir negara tersebut.<sup>541</sup> Laporan media setempat mengatakan bahwa polusi dari pabrik-pabrik ini telah merusak sumber air tawar dan pesisir laut, membunuh kehidupan laut, dan menyebabkan penduduk setempat menderita penyakit kulit.<sup>542</sup> Pengujian yang dilakukan oleh kelompok lokal dilaporkan menunjukkan level arsenat, fosfat, dan arsenik yang tidak aman.<sup>543</sup> Gugatan tahun 2017 yang diajukan oleh NEA mengakibatkan salah satu pabrik milik RRT didenda dan ketiganya dipaksa menghentikan operasinya sementara.<sup>544</sup> Pabrik tersebut telah dibuka kembali dan dilaporkan terus mencemari air setempat.<sup>545</sup> Pada bulan Maret 2021, NEA mengeluarkan “pemberitahuan penghentian” kepada satu pabrik karena melanggar undang-undang lingkungan negara tersebut.<sup>546</sup> Menurut media Gambia, pabrik tersebut terus melakukan pekerjaan ekspansi pabriknya meski ada perintah tersebut.<sup>547</sup> Dalam jangka waktu yang sama, para demonstran lokal membakar pabrik makanan ikan milik RRT kedua sebagai tanggapan terhadap konstelasi keluhan lingkungan dan kriminal yang dituduhkan.<sup>548</sup>

## 26. Mengutak-atik AIS di kapal RRT

Kapal beroperasi secara “gelap”, dengan mengaburkan lokasi, pergerakan, atau transmisinya atau memanipulasi data yang ditransmisikan oleh sinyalnya. Salah satu cara kapal beroperasi secara “gelap” adalah dengan menonaktifkan atau mengutak-atik AIS-nya, sebuah sistem pelacakan sumber terbuka otomatis yang membantu navigasi kapal yang aman dan

memungkinkan pihak berwenang melacak dan memantau gerakan kapal.<sup>549</sup> Konvensi internasional dan undang-undang RRT mewajibkan kapal dengan bobot kotor lebih dari 300 ton agar dilengkapi AIS yang berfungsi saat berlayar di perairan internasional.<sup>550</sup> Menurut para ahli, kapal terkadang mematikan atau mengutak-atik AIS mereka untuk menutupi aktivitas ilegal.<sup>551</sup> DWF dan jenis kapal RRT lain dilaporkan mengutak-atik AIS di kapal saat beroperasi di seluruh dunia.<sup>552</sup> Antara tahun 2018 dan 2021, terdapat laporan-laporan tentang kapal RRT yang diduga mematikan atau mengutak-atik AIS mereka untuk mengaburkan aktivitas terlarang di perairan DPRK,<sup>553</sup> Ekuador,<sup>554</sup> Vanuatu,<sup>555</sup> Afrika Barat,<sup>556</sup> Filipina,<sup>557</sup> dan Indonesia.<sup>558</sup>

## **27. Kapal riset RRT beroperasi di perairan Indonesia tanpa AIS**

Pada tanggal 11 Januari 2021, media berita Indonesia melaporkan bahwa Badan Keamanan Maritim Indonesia telah menghentikan kapal riset RRT *Xiang yang Hong* 03 di Selat Sunda karena beroperasi di perairan Indonesia dengan AIS dinonaktifkan.<sup>559</sup> Menurut peraturan Indonesia dan internasional, semua kapal yang transit di jalur laut kepulauan Indonesia harus memiliki AIS yang berfungsi.<sup>560</sup> Pemerintah Indonesia melaporkan kapal tersebut diduga melakukan aktivitas yang tidak sah di Selat Sunda pada saat AIS-nya mati.<sup>561</sup> Media melaporkan dugaan bahwa kapal RRT mengumpulkan informasi oseanografi untuk menginformasikan operasi kapal selam angkatan laut RRT.<sup>562</sup> Hukum Indonesia mewajibkan kapal-kapal asing untuk memperoleh izin melakukan penelitian kelautan dalam wilayah ZEE atau perairan wilayah Indonesia. Kementerian luar negeri Indonesia menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada izin seperti itu yang diberikan kepada kapal RRT tersebut.<sup>563</sup>

## **28. Masuk dan berlabuh secara ilegal di wilayah perairan Malaysia**

Pada tanggal 9 Oktober 2020, media berita Malaysia dan internasional melaporkan bahwa MMEA mengumumkan telah menahan enam kapal nelayan berbendera RRT dan awak kapalnya saat memasuki serta berlabuh jangkar wilayah perairan Malaysia tanpa izin yang diperlukan.<sup>564</sup> Para awak kapal dikabarkan memberi tahu pihak berwenang bahwa mereka sedang dalam perjalanan dari Tiongkok ke Mauritania dan berhenti dengan membuang jangkar karena “malafungsi” yang tidak jelas.<sup>565</sup> Pada saat penahanan, laporan media Malaysia dan internasional mencatat bahwa pihak berwenang Malaysia sedang menyelidiki kasus ini berdasarkan pasal hukum Malaysia yang mengenakan denda dan hukuman penjara.<sup>566</sup> Namun, pemerintah Malaysia melepaskan para awak dua minggu setelah ditahan tanpa membuat pernyataan publik tentang pembebasan mereka atau status penyelidikannya.<sup>567</sup>

## **29. Namibia menyelidiki kapal RRT karena memasuki wilayah dan memancing secara ilegal**

Pada bulan Maret 2020, media setempat melaporkan bahwa angkatan laut Namibia telah menangkap enam kapal nelayan milik RRT di lokasi memancing yang populer, 17 mil dari pantai Namibia.<sup>568</sup> Menurut media setempat, pihak berwenang Namibia menyatakan bahwa kapal-kapal RRT memasuki Namibia secara ilegal dan tidak mendapat izin untuk berlabuh.<sup>569</sup> Pada akhirnya, penyelidikan tidak menemukan bukti penangkapan ikan ilegal, tetapi mengidentifikasi ketidaksesuaian dan bukti perilaku yang dapat digunakan untuk menyembunyikan aktivitas terlarang. Pertama, kapal penangkap ikan Tiongkok telah menyimpan surat izin tangkapan di Angola yang berakhir pada bulan Maret 2019, tetapi tidak ada buku catatan atau izin untuk 11 bulan berikutnya di perairan Guinea Khatulistiwa dan Namibia.<sup>570</sup> Kedua, angkatan laut Namibia juga mencatat bahwa kapal-kapal itu telah menonaktifkan AIS mereka.<sup>571</sup> Ketiga, awak kapal RRT mengaku bahwa mereka berlabuh untuk menghindari cuaca buruk, tetapi angkatan laut Namibia tidak mendukung dugaan cuaca buruk tersebut.<sup>572</sup> Sebagai catatan, setelah kapal-kapal RRT dilepaskan, mereka berlayar ke perairan Afrika Selatan tanpa izin, di mana mereka ditahan dan didenda.<sup>573</sup>

### 30. Kepemilikan ilegal atas armada kapal pukat Ghana

Dua laporan investigasi yang diterbitkan oleh LSM lingkungan berbasis di AS di tahun 2019 dan 2021 menemukan bahwa perusahaan-perusahaan RRT adalah pemilik manfaat dari hampir semua pukat hela di Ghana.<sup>574</sup> Merupakan hal yang ilegal di Ghana bagi perusahaan asing untuk memegang kepemilikan manfaat dari pukat hela berbendera Ghana.<sup>575</sup> Menurut LSM yang berbasis di AS, perusahaan RRT mendaftarkan pukat hela di Kementerian Pertanian Tiongkok, serta mendaftarkan kapal tersebut dengan bendera Ghana melalui perusahaan cangkang yang didirikan secara lokal. Praktik ini memungkinkan mereka mendapatkan keuntungan dari subsidi bahan bakar RRT dan manfaat pajak serta mendapatkan izin memancing setempat berbiaya rendah dari otoritas Ghana dan menangkap ikan di ZEE Ghana.<sup>576</sup> Menurut salah satu LSM yang berbasis di AS, praktik ilegal ini menyebabkan Ghana kehilangan dana hingga \$23 juta per tahun untuk biaya izin penangkapan ikan.<sup>577</sup> Selain itu, praktik ini juga menyebabkan *IUU fishing* dan penurunan tangkapan dalam setiap usaha penangkapan ikan, berdampak buruk pada nelayan setempat.<sup>578</sup>



## Figures/ Gambar

---

Figure 1.	Alleged illicit activities by PRC actors in Southeast Asian waters.....	6
Figure 2.	Alleged illicit activities by PRC actors off the coast of Africa.....	7
Figure 3.	<i>Gabon Review</i> report on the arrest of PRC-flagged vessels for IUU fishing in 2020 .....	10
Figure 4.	Vietnamese media report showing three PRC coast guard vessels, one of which allegedly rammed and sank a Vietnamese fishing vessel in 2020 .....	13
Figure 5.	Indonesian media report on the death of an Indonesian on a PRC fishing vessel .....	17
Figure 6.	Regional media report on PRC-owned fishmeal company paying fine for marine pollution in the Gambia in 2017 .....	20
Figure 7.	Sansha Government, PRC, press release demanding better maritime protection, posted three days after Similarity published its report.....	21
Figure 8.	Indonesia media report about interception of a PRC survey vessel operating in the Sunda Strait with its AIS deactivated .....	27
Gambar 1.	Dugaan aktivitas ilegal oleh para aktor RRT di perairan Asia Tenggara.....	43
Gambar 2.	Dugaan aktivitas ilegal oleh para aktor RRT di lepas pantai Afrika .....	44
Gambar 3.	<i>Gabon Review</i> melaporkan penangkapan kapal berbendera RRT karena melakukan <i>IUU fishing</i> di tahun 2020 .....	47
Gambar 4.	Laporan media Vietnam memberitakan tiga kapal penjaga pantai RRT, salah satunya diduga menubruk dan menenggelamkan sebuah kapal nelayan Vietnam pada tahun 2020.....	51
Gambar 5.	Laporan media Indonesia tentang kematian seorang warga Indonesia di kapal penangkap ikan RRT .....	55
Gambar 6.	Laporan media regional tentang perusahaan makanan ikan yang dimiliki RRT membayar denda polusi laut di Gambia pada tahun 2017.....	59
Gambar 7.	Siaran pers pemerintah kota Sansha, RRT, yang menuntut perlindungan maritim yang lebih baik, diumumkan tiga hari setelah Similarity menerbitkan laporannya.....	60
Gambar 8.	Laporan media Indonesia tentang penahanan sebuah kapal survei RRT yang beroperasi di Selat Sunda dengan AIS dinonaktifkan.....	67

# Abbreviations

---

AIS	automatic identification system
CBP	US Customs and Border Protection
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
DWF	distant water fishing
EEZ	exclusive economic zone
EM	electronic monitoring
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IPOA	International Plan of Action
IUU	illegal, unregulated, and unreported
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MMEA	Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency
MMSI	Marine Mobile Service Identity
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
NEA	Gambian National Environmental Agency
NGO	nongovernmental organization
PRC	People's Republic of China
RF	radio frequency
RFMO	regional fisheries management organization
SAR	synthetic aperture radar
SOLAS	Safety of Life at Sea
UN	United Nations
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
VIIRS	visible infrared imaging radiometer
VMS	vessel monitoring system

# Singkatan

---

AIS	automatic identification system (sistem identifikasi otomatis)
CBP	US Customs and Border Protection (Bea Cukai dan Perlindungan Perbatasan AS)
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Republik Demokratik Rakyat Korea)
DWF	distant water fishing (penangkapan ikan di perairan jauh)
EEZ	zoneexclusive economic zone (zona ekonomi eksklusif)
EM	electronic monitoring (pemantauan elektronik)
ILO	International Labour Organization (Organisasi Buruh Internasional)
IMO	International Maritime Organization (Organisasi Maritim Internasional)
IPOA	International Plan of Action (Rencana Tindakan Internasional)
IUU	illegal, unregulated, and unreported (ilegal, tidak diatur, dan tidak dilaporkan)
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Kementerian Luar Negeri)
MMEA	Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (Badan Penegakan Hukum Maritim Malaysia)
MMSI	Marine Mobile Service Identity (Identitas Layanan Mobile Maritim)
MOJ	Ministry of Justice (Kementerian Kehakiman AS)
NEA	National Environmental Agency (Badan Lingkungan Nasional Gambia)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization (LSM)
RRT	People's Republic of China (Republik Rakyat Tiongkok)
RF	Radio Frequency (Frekuensi Radio)
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organization (Organisasi Manajemen Perikanan Regional)
SAR	Synthetic Aperture Radar (Radar Apertur Sintetis)
SOLAS	Safety of Life at Sea (Keselamatan Hidup di Laut)
PBB	Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Konvensi PBB tentang Hukum Laut)
VIIRS	Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer (Pencitraan Inframerah Terlihat Radiometer)
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System (Sistem Pemantauan Kapal Perikanan)

## References/ Referensi

---

- “36 Chinese Nationals Arrested for Illegally Entering Cambodia on a Ship from China.” Kampuchea Thmey. July 24, 2021. [https://www-kampuchearthmey-com.translate.goog/local-news/168008/?\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](https://www-kampuchearthmey-com.translate.goog/local-news/168008/?_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc).
- “36 Chinese nationals arrested for illegally entering Cambodia via sea.” Khmer Times. July 26, 2021. <https://www.khmertimeskh.com/50901093/36-chinese-nationals-arrested-for-illegally-entering-cambodia-via-sea/>.
- “36 Chinese Nationals Detained in Cambodian Waters.” Cambodia News English. July 25, 2021. <https://cne.wtf/2021/07/25/36-chinese-nationals-detained-in-cambodian-waters/>.
- “36 Chinese Were Arrested for Smuggling into Cambodia! What Is Hidden Behind the 'Black Industry Chain'?” 36名中国人偷渡柬埔寨被抓！背后究竟暗藏什么“黑产业链”？. TNAOT. 柬埔寨头条 app. July 26, 2021. <https://www.tnaot.com/zh/m/%3Fpageindex%3D252+&cd=2&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us>.
- 1988 *Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation*. International Maritime Organization. June 26, 1992. UN. <https://treaties.un.org/doc/db/terrorism/conv8-english.pdf>.
- 1990 *International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families*. United Nations Human Rights. Dec. 18, 1990. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/cmw.aspx>.
- Act No. 6 of 8 August 1996 regarding Indonesian Waters, Third Part, Transit Crossing Rights, Article 20. National legislation - DOALOS/OLA - United Nations - INDONESIA. Aug. 8, 1996. Accessed Sept. 20, 2021. [https://www.un.org/depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/IDN\\_1996\\_Act.pdf](https://www.un.org/depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/IDN_1996_Act.pdf).
- Act of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 Year 2003 Concerning Manpower. State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia. 2003. ILO-NATLEX. <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/travail/docs/760/Indonesian+Labour+Law+-+Act+13+of+2003.pdf>.
- ADF Staff. “Mauritanians Protest Chinese Fishing After Deadly Incident.” الموريتانيون يحتجون على سفن الصيد الصينية عقب حادثة دموية. Africa Defense Forum. Oct. 7, 2020. <https://adf-magazine.com/2020/10/mauritanians-protest-chinese-fishing-after-deadly-incident/>.
- “AIS, the Things You Need to Know.” AIS; 那些您需要了解的事儿. *The Paper*. 澎湃. Dec. 5, 2019. [https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_5153173](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_5153173).
- Article 24, Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2 (12) of the “Regulations of the People’s Republic of China on Maritime Affairs and Administrative Penalties (中华人民共和国上海海事行政处罚规定: 第二十四条第一款及第二款第 (十二) )”. PRC Ministry of Transportation (中华人民共和国交通运输部). Sept. 1, 2021. Accessed Sept. 30, 2021. <https://www.xindemarinenews.com/m/view.php?aid=32598>
- “ASEAN Regional Forum Defense Officials' Dialogue Meeting Held in Phnom Penh.” កិច្ចប្រជុំសន្ទនារបស់មន្ត្រីការពារជាតិនៃវេទិកាតំបន់អាស៊ានបានបើកធ្វើនៅភ្នំពេញ. Cambodian CRI. May 25, 2012. [https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.goog/141/2012/05/25/1s5481.htm?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en-US&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,op,sc](https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.goog/141/2012/05/25/1s5481.htm?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en-US&_x_tr_pto=nui,op,sc).
- At What Cost? How Ghana Is Losing Out on Fishing Arrangements with China's Distant Water Fleet. Environmental Justice Foundation. 2021.

- Bachman, Elizabeth, and James Bellacqua. *Black and White and Red All Over: China's Improving Foreign-Directed Media*. CNA. DRM-2020-U-027331-1Rev. 2020.  
[https://www.cna.org/CNA\\_files/pdf/DRM-2020-U-027331-1Rev.pdf](https://www.cna.org/CNA_files/pdf/DRM-2020-U-027331-1Rev.pdf).
- Boechat, Geraldine. "Alleged Chinese Factory Pollution Kills Dolphin in Gambia." *MedAfrica Times*. May 14, 2018. Accessed Aug. 19, 2021. <https://medafricatimes.com/15852-alleged-chinese-factory-pollution-kills-dolphin-in-gambia.html>.
- "Brazilian Ship Attacked by Chinese in Dispute for Tuna, Union Says." *Navio brasileiro é atacado por chineses em disputa por atum, diz sindicato*. UOL. Nov. 27, 2018. [https://noticias-uol-com-br.translate.google.com/cotidiano/ultimas-noticias/2018/11/27/navio-brasileiro-piratas-chineses-pesca-atum-rn.htm?\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=pt&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](https://noticias-uol-com-br.translate.google.com/cotidiano/ultimas-noticias/2018/11/27/navio-brasileiro-piratas-chineses-pesca-atum-rn.htm?_x_tr_sl=pt&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc).
- Brown, Sadie. "Report: Chinese Fishing Companies Cheat Fishing License in Ghana." *Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project*. Mar. 30, 2021. <https://www.occrp.org/en/daily/14133-report-chinese-fishing-companies-cheat-fishing-license-in-ghana>.
- "Buoys, Beacons in Qiongzhou Strait Updated with Help of Beidou Navigation Marks." *Xinhua*. Jan. 9, 2020. [http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2020-01/09/c\\_138689423.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2020-01/09/c_138689423.htm).
- C029 - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)*. International Labour Organization. 1930. ILO. [https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:12100:0::NO::P12100\\_ILO\\_CODE:C029](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C029).
- C105 - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)*. International Labour Organization. 1957. ILO. [https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:12100:0::NO::P12100\\_ILO\\_CODE:C105](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C105).
- C188 - Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188)*. International Labour Organization. 2007. ILO. [https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100\\_ILO\\_CODE:C188](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C188).
- "CBP Issues Withhold Release Order on Chinese Fishing Fleet." U.S. Customs and Border Protection. May 28, 2021. <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/national-media-release/cbp-issues-withhold-release-order-chinese-fishing-fleet>.
- Chanboth, Chun. "Authorities ready to deport 36 Chinese nationals after illegally entering Cambodia by water." អាជ្ញាធរគ្រប់គ្រងចរាចរណ៍សមុទ្រជនជាតិចិន ៣៦នាក់ត្រលប់ទៅប្រទេសកំណើតវិញ ក្រោយលួចចូលកម្ពុជាខុសច្បាប់តាមផ្លូវទឹក. *Radio Free Asia*. July 27, 2021. [https://www-rfa-org.translate.google.com/khmer/news/social-economy/authorities-ready-to-deport-36-chinese-back-country-after-smuggling-into-cambodia-07272021162935.html?\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](https://www-rfa-org.translate.google.com/khmer/news/social-economy/authorities-ready-to-deport-36-chinese-back-country-after-smuggling-into-cambodia-07272021162935.html?_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc).
- Chen, Zhou. "Will Ranking China's Distant-Water Fishing Firms Encourage Sustainable Practices?" *China Dialogue Ocean*. Sept. 10, 2020. <https://chinadialogueocean.net/18512-chinas-distant-water-fishing-firms/>.
- "China's Embassy in Malaysia Seeks Protection for Legitimate Rights of Detained Chinese Sailors." *CGTN*. Oct. 11, 2020. <https://news.cgtn.com/news/2020-10-11/Chinese-embassy-seeks-info-on-fishing-vessels-crew-held-in-Malaysia--UuNRyT7OIo/index.html>.
- China's Hidden Fleet in West Africa: A Spotlight on Illegal Practices Within Ghana's Industrial Trawl Sector*. Environmental Justice Foundation. 2018. Accessed Aug. 13, 2021. <https://ejfoundation.org/reports/chinas-hidden-fleet-in-west-africa-a-spotlight-on-illegal-practices-within-ghanas-industrial-trawl-sector>.
- "China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Alleged Forced Labor Is a Conspiracy." *Kemenlu Tiongkok: Tuduhan Kerja Paksa Sepenuhnya Adalah Rekayasa*. *CRI Indonesian*. June 1, 2021. <http://indonesian.cri.cn/20210601/9a26ce57-d145-8f4a-acce-c7b2a22fbc8a.html&prev=search&pto=aue>.

- “China Accused the Vietnamese Fishing Boat of Ramming the Coast Guard Ship, so It Sank.” Trung Quốc cáo buộc tàu cá Việt Nam đâm tàu hải cảnh nên bị chìm. Radio Free Asia. Apr. 5, 2020. [https://www.rfa-org.translate.google.com/vietnamese/news/vietnamnews/china-accuse-vn-of-ramming-coast-guard-04052020080735.html?\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=vi&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](https://www.rfa-org.translate.google.com/vietnamese/news/vietnamnews/china-accuse-vn-of-ramming-coast-guard-04052020080735.html?_x_tr_sl=vi&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc).
- “China in America: Stop Baseless Criticism.” Tsina sa Amerika: Itigil ang walang batayang pagbatikos. CRI Filipino. Apr. 21, 2020. [https://filipino-cri-cn.translate.google.com/301/2020/04/21/109s167325.htm?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=tl&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](https://filipino-cri-cn.translate.google.com/301/2020/04/21/109s167325.htm?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=tl&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc).
- “China Is a Responsible Fishing Country.” Tiongkok Adalah Negara Perikanan Yang Bertanggung Jawab. CRI Indonesian. Dec. 26, 2020. <http://indonesian.cri.cn/20201226/f3edcb1f-c4cf-af20-8f82-541a8329c810.html&prev=search&pto=aue>.
- “China Responds 'Positively' to Indonesian Request on Human Trafficking.” Radio Free Asia. Aug. 20, 2020. <https://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/responds-08202020190246.html>.
- “China Urges Malaysia to Investigate Fishing Vessel Detention Case.” China Gesa Malaysia Siasat Kes Penahanan Kapal Nelayan. Malay CRI. Oct. 13, 2020. <http://malay.cri.cn/20201013/26a1b17c-e71a-469c-1eab-4ee65c6bc4eb.html>.
- “China, a Group of Countries, Addressed the UN Human Rights Council, Focusing on Human Trafficking and US Forced Labor.”  
 ប្រទេសចិនកំណត់ប្រទេសមួយក្រុមផ្ទៃក្នុងសុទ្ធជាជនរួមក្នុងសន្តិសុខក្រុមប្រឹក្សាសិទ្ធិមនុស្សនៃអង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិ  
 ដោយបានផ្ដោតការយកចិត្តទុកដាក់ដល់បញ្ហាជួញដូរមនុស្សនិងសកម្មភាពបង្ខំតបង្ខំឱ្យធ្វើពលកម្មរបស់អាមេរិក. Cambodian CRI. Sept. 18, 2021. [https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google.com/20210918/e9cf8efe-916d-27a2-223e-76cdd0c67ca3.html?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en-US&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,op,sc](https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google.com/20210918/e9cf8efe-916d-27a2-223e-76cdd0c67ca3.html?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en-US&_x_tr_pto=nui,op,sc).
- “China, Thailand Sign Memorandum of Understanding on Intergovernmental Cooperation to Prevent and Prevent Human Trafficking.”  
 ប្រទេសចិននិងថៃចុះហត្ថលេខាលើអនុស្សរណៈនៃការយោគយល់គ្នាស្តីពីកិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការអន្តររដ្ឋាភិបាលដើម្បីបង្ការនិងទប់ស្កាត់ការជួញដូរមនុស្ស. Cambodian CRI. Nov. 3, 2018. [https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google.com/i/20181103/c3107269-6b7a-44ea-4bcc-13a6c9a2657b.html?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en-US&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,op,sc](https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google.com/i/20181103/c3107269-6b7a-44ea-4bcc-13a6c9a2657b.html?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en-US&_x_tr_pto=nui,op,sc).
- “Chinese and Philippine Fishing Boats Accidentally Collided: Not Suitable for Politicized Interpretation.” 中菲渔船意外相撞 外交部：不宜政治化解读. The Observer. 观察者. June 17, 2019. [https://www.guancha.cn/politics/2019\\_06\\_17\\_505980.shtml](https://www.guancha.cn/politics/2019_06_17_505980.shtml).
- “The Chinese Embassy in Vietnam Has Expressed Its Stance on the US's Offensive Speech Against China.” Đại sứ quán Trung Quốc tại Việt Nam tỏ rõ lập trường về ngôn luận công kích Trung Quốc của Mỹ. Consulate General of the People's Republic of China in Da Nang. 中哈人民共和国驻岷港总领事馆. Oct. 31, 2020. [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/ce/cgdanang/vn/lgdt\\_3/t1831055.htm](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/ce/cgdanang/vn/lgdt_3/t1831055.htm).

- “The Chinese Embassy Is Highly Concerned About the Collision Between a Philippine Fishing Vessel and a Hong Kong Freighter, and Requires the Investigation of the Cause.” 中使馆高度关注菲律宾渔船与香港货轮相撞事故，要求查明原因. *The Paper*. 澎湃. 2020.  
[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_8056053](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_8056053).
- “Chinese Embassy Spokesperson's Remarks on the Recently Detained Chinese Fishing Vessel in Palau.” Embassy of The People's Republic of China in The Federated States Of Micronesia Dec. 22, 2020. <http://fm.china-embassy.org/eng/xwdt/t1841804.htm>.
- “Chinese Fishing Fleet Encroaches on the Galapagos Islands.” HawkEye 360. Sept. 30, 2020.  
<https://www.he360.com/insight/potential-illegal-fishing-seen-from-space/>.
- “Chinese Fishing Vessels Operate in Accordance with Relevant International Laws.” Los barcos pesqueros chinos operan de acuerdo con las leyes internacionales pertinentes. People's Daily Spanish. Sept. 11, 2020. <http://spanish.peopledaily.com.cn/n3/2020/0911/c31621-9759426.html>.
- “Chinese FM Condemns 'Fabricated, Malicious' Report of US Company Accusing Chinese Ships of Dumping Sewage in South China Sea.” *Global Times*. July 15, 2021.  
<https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202107/1228779.shtml>.
- “Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokeswoman Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference on Hong Kong-China.” ការិយាល័យស្នងការនៃក្រសួងការបរទេសចិនប្រចាំនៅហុងកុងក្នុងព្រមានយ៉ាងម៉ឺងម៉ាត់ចំពោះភាគីអាមេរិកថា កុំលាបពណ៌ច្បាប់សន្តិសុខជាតិនៅហុងកុងដោយចេតនា. Cambodian CRI. May 25, 2012. [https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google.com/i/20210704/f06037a1-2462-16ca-affa-10f8817d67c7.html?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en-US&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,op,sc](https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google.com/i/20210704/f06037a1-2462-16ca-affa-10f8817d67c7.html?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en-US&_x_tr_pto=nui,op,sc).
- “Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs Denies Pompeo's 'Worried and Concerned' Statement on Chinese Fishing Vessel Operations on the High Seas.” Kemlu Tiongkok Bantah Pernyataan Pompeo Yang 'Prihatin dan Khawatir' pada Operasi Kapal Nelayan Tiongkok di Laut Lepas. Indonesian CRI. Sept. 11, 2020. <http://indonesian.cri.cn/20200911/35f2e69f-b8db-afb1-7ae3-14763f12a8c8.html>.
- “Chinese Poachers Barred from Returning to Palau.” *Island Times*. Jan. 15, 2021.  
<https://islandtimes.org/chinese-poachers-barred-from-returning-to-palau/>.
- “Chinese trawler caught illegal fishing in protected waters of Loango National Park.” Un chalutier chinois pris en flagrant délit de pêche illégale dans les eaux protégées du parc national de Loango. Direct Info Gabon. Aug. 18, 2019. <https://directinfosgabon.com/un-chalutier-chinois-pris-en-flagrant-delit-de-peche-illegale-dans-les-eaux-protegees-du-parc-national-de-loango/>.
- “Chinese Vessels Cleared of Illegal Fishing.” New Era Live. Apr. 1, 2020.  
<https://neweralive.na/posts/chinese-vessels-cleared-of-illegal-fishing>.
- “Chinese Vessels Found in Namibian Waters: Something Fishy?” Erongo. Mar. 30, 2020.  
<https://www.erongo.com.na/news/chinese-vessels-found-in-namibian-waters-2020-03-30>.
- “Chinese Vessels Spark New IUU Fishing Concerns.” Fishing Industry News. Apr. 1, 2020.  
<https://www.fishingindustrynewssa.com/2020/04/01/chinese-vessels-spark-new-iuu-fishing-concerns/>.
- “Commercial and Fishery Governance 2021 – Prevention of Fishing Boat Collisions.” 两部门联合开展专项行动防范遏制商渔船碰撞事故. CCTV. 央视网. Aug. 23, 2021.  
<https://news.cctv.com/2021/08/23/ARTItkFQledFRqBIUIXwBxcj210823.shtml>.

*Convention on Biological Diversity*. United Nations. 1992. CBD. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/legal/cbd-en.pdf>.

*Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972 (COLREGs)*. International Maritime Organization. <https://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/Pages/COLREG.aspx>.

Copeland, Mary Utermohlen Duncan, and Austin Brush. *Spotlight on the Exploitation of Company Structures by Illegal Fishing Operators*. Trygg Mat Tracking and C4ADS. 2020. [https://static1.squarespace.com/static/566ef8b4d8af107232d5358a/t/5fd21567ce71ee580fb1cb72/1607603565040/TMT-C4ADS\\_Spotlight+on+Transparency.pdf](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/566ef8b4d8af107232d5358a/t/5fd21567ce71ee580fb1cb72/1607603565040/TMT-C4ADS_Spotlight+on+Transparency.pdf).

Costa, Agustinus Beo Da. "Indonesia Says Spots Chinese Research Vessel in Its Waters, Tracker Off." Reuters. Jan. 14, 2021. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-indonesia-maritime-china/indonesia-says-spots-chinese-research-vessel-in-its-waters-tracker-off-idUSKBN29J1IM>.

"The Curious Case of the SU RI BONG." Windward. Apr. 20, 2020. [https://windward.ai/blog/the-curious-case-of-the-su-ri-bong/?\\_hstc=223907780.247746a74fcdc3c545949a2506cf5540.1626264487711.1626264487711.1626264487711.1&\\_hssc=223907780.2.1626264487712&\\_hsfp=1621161622](https://windward.ai/blog/the-curious-case-of-the-su-ri-bong/?_hstc=223907780.247746a74fcdc3c545949a2506cf5540.1626264487711.1626264487711.1626264487711.1&_hssc=223907780.2.1626264487712&_hsfp=1621161622).

Daboe, Mustapha K. "Gambians protest alleged pollution from Chinese plant." *Anadolu Agency*. Mar. 22, 2018. Accessed Aug. 19, 2021. <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/africa/gambians-protest-alleged-pollution-from-chinese-plant/1096560#>.

Dara, Mech. "Chinese People-Smuggling Ship Traveled Six Days, more than 2,500 Km: Authorities." *Voice of Democracy*. July 27, 2021. <https://vodenglish.news/chinese-people-smuggling-ship-traveled-six-days-more-than-2500-km-authorities/>.

David, Nisha. "Source: Malaysia Releases Crew of Chinese Boats it Detained for Trespassing." *Benar News*. Oct. 22, 2020. <https://www.benarnews.org/english/news/malaysian/my-ch-boats-10222020180624.html>.

De Klerk, Eveline. "Namibia: Chinese Trawlers Seized for Illegal Fishing." *New Era (Windhoek)*. Mar. 30, 2020. <https://neweralive.na/posts/chinese-trawlers-seized-for-illegal-fishing>.

*Decision of the People's Government of Hainan Province on Amending the "Regulations on the Administration of the Safety Production of Marine Fishing Vessels in Hainan Province"* (海南省人民政府关于修改〈海南省海洋渔船安全生产管理规定〉的决定). People's Government of Hainan Province (海南省人民政府) Sept. 27, 2017. Accessed Sept. 30, 2021. <https://www.hainan.gov.cn/hainan/dfzfgz/201710/c6d50c366b5b4e679d1222b11b63834b.shtml>.

*The Development of China's Marine Programs*. Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Vienna. June 2. [fmprc.gov. https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/ce/cgvienna/eng/ljzg/zfbps/t127404.htm](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/ce/cgvienna/eng/ljzg/zfbps/t127404.htm).

"DFW: 35 Indonesian Migrant Fishing Vessel Crew Die Abroad." *Destructive Fishing Watch*. June 28, 2021. <https://dfw.or.id/35-indonesian-migrant/>.

Diop, Maria. "Senegalese Fisherman Burned Alive by Chinese." *Seneweb.com*. Sept. 25, 2020. <https://www.archyde.com/senegalese-fisherman-burned-alive-by-chinese/>.

*Distant Water Fishing Supervisory Provisions/Provisions for the Administration of Pelagic Fishery* [远洋渔业管理规定]. Ministry of Agriculture. Apr. 14, 2003. Law of China. [http://www.pkulaw.cn/fulltext\\_form.aspx?Db=chl&Gid=45795](http://www.pkulaw.cn/fulltext_form.aspx?Db=chl&Gid=45795).

"Distant Water Fishing: Overview of Research Efforts and Current Knowledge." *California Environmental Associates*. Oct., 2018. <https://www.ceaconulting.com/wp-content/uploads/DWF-Research-Summary-Oct-2018pptx.pdf>.



Dongyao, Li, and Cui Fandi. "China Attaches Great Importance to Malaysia's Detention of 60 Chinese Nationals: Embassy." *Global Times*. Oct. 11, 2020.  
<https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1203077.shtml>.

Economic and Commercial Office of the Embassy in Ghana. "Counselor Gao Wenzhi Interviewed by the Special Issue of China-Africa Trade and Economic Cooperation in the International Business Daily." Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China. Mar. 30, 2012. Accessed Feb. 28, 2018. <http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/i/dx/w/gz/d/201203/20120308044957.html>

EJF Staff. *Stolen at Sea: How Illegal 'Saiko' Fishing Is Fueling the Collapse of Ghana's Fisheries*. June 2019. [https://ejfoundation.org/resources/downloads/Stolen-at-sea\\_06\\_2019.pdf](https://ejfoundation.org/resources/downloads/Stolen-at-sea_06_2019.pdf).

"Embassy Spokesperson Statement." Facebook Page: Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Republic of Namibia. Mar. 28, 2020.  
<https://www.facebook.com/profile/100064740756584/search?q=fish>.

Fabunan, Sara Susanne D. "Sino Poachers Kill Coral Reefs." *Manila Standard*. Sept. 24, 2016.  
<https://manilastandard.net/news/top-stories/216988/sino-poachers-kill-coral-reefs.html>.

Ferrà, Carmen, Anna Nora Tassetti, Enrico Nicola Armelloni, Alessandro Galdelli, Giuseppe Scarcella, and Gianna Fabi. *Using AIS to Attempt a Quantitative Evaluation of Unobserved Trawling Activity in the Mediterranean Sea*. *Frontiers in Marine Science*. 2020.  
<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2020.580612/full>.

Field, Michael. "Murky Background to Vanuatu's Chinese Fishing Boat Arrests." *Asia Pacific Report*. Jan. 27, 2021. <https://asiapacificreport.nz/2021/01/27/michael-field-murky-background-to-vanuatus-chinese-fishing-boat-arrests/>.

"Filipino Scientists Seeded Giant Clams, Chinese Fishermen Stole Them." *ABS CBN*. Apr. 26, 2019.  
<https://news.abs-cbn.com/video/news/04/26/19/filipino-scientists-seeded-giant-clams-chinese-fishermen-stole-them>.

*Fisheries Act No. 10 of 2014, Part 14 - Ban on Driftnet Fishing*. Republic of Vanuatu. Accessed Aug. 18, 2021. UN FAO. <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/van143413.pdf>.

*Fisheries Act: Act 625, 2002*. June 30, 2003. <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/gha34737.pdf>.

*Fisheries and Aquaculture Code Law n 015 2005 [Code des pêches et de l'aquaculture Loi n°015/2005]*. Droit Afrique. 2005. Accessed Aug. 26, 2021. <http://www.droit-afrique.com/upload/doc/gabon/Gabon-Code-2005-peche-aquaculture.pdf>.

*Fisheries Law of the People's Republic of China (2013 Amendment) [Effective]*

[*中华人民共和国渔业法(2013修正) [现行有效]*]. Ministry of Environment and Ecology. Dec. 28, 2013. Law of China. <http://www.lawinfochina.com/display.aspx?id=18148&lib=law>.

"Fisherman Burned in Confrontation with Chinese Trawler." *Africa Defense Forum*. Sept. 19, 2020.  
<https://adf-magazine.com/2020/11/fisherman-burned-in-confrontation-with-chinese-trawler/>.

"Fishermen Tell Stories of Being Rammed and Sunk by Chinese Ships in the Paracels." *Ngư dân kể chuyện bị tàu Trung Quốc đâm chìm ở Hoàng Sa*. *Than Nien*. May 4, 2020.  
<https://thanhnien.vn/ngu-dan-ke-chuyen-bi-tau-trung-quoc-dam-chim-o-hoang-sa-post943046.html>.

*Forced Labor at Sea: The Case of Indonesian Migrant Fishers*. Greenpeace with Serikat Buruh Migran Indonesia (SBMI). 2021. Accessed Aug. 18, 2021. [https://www.greenpeace.org/static/planet4-southeastasia-stateless/2021/05/ef65bfe1-greenpeace-2021-forced-labour-at-sea-digital\\_final.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.org/static/planet4-southeastasia-stateless/2021/05/ef65bfe1-greenpeace-2021-forced-labour-at-sea-digital_final.pdf).

Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China. "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian's Regular Press Conference on July 15, 2021." July 15, 2021.  
[https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/2511\\_665403/t1892361.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/2511_665403/t1892361.shtml).

- “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on October 9, 2020.”  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the People's Republic of China. Oct. 9, 2020.  
[https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/t1822871.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1822871.shtml).
- “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on December 15, 2020.”  
*China Daily*. Dec. 16, 2020.  
<https://govt.chinadaily.com.cn/s/202012/16/WS5fdac538498eaba5051bdbc1/foreign-ministry-spokesperson-wang-wenbins-regular-press-conference-on-december-15-2020.html>.
- “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on December 25, 2020.”  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the People's Republic of China. Dec. 25, 2020.  
[https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/t1842734.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1842734.shtml).
- “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on July 21, 2020.” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China. July 21, 2020.  
[https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/t1799508.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1799508.shtml).
- “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on September 28, 2020.”  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the People's Republic of China. Sept. 28, 2020.  
[https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/t1819548.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1819548.shtml).
- “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian's Regular Press Conference on October 12, 2020.” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China. Oct. 12, 2020.  
[https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/t1823343.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1823343.shtml).
- “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian's Regular Press Conference on September 10, 2020.”  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the People's Republic of China. Sept. 10, 2020.  
[https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/t1813877.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1813877.shtml).
- “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian's Regular Press Conference on September 23, 2021.”  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China. Sept. 23, 2021.  
[https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/2511\\_665403/t1909182.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/2511_665403/t1909182.shtml).
- “Fujian subsidies to the fishing sector bring trouble to West African waters.” الدعم الفوجياني لقطاع الصيد يجلب المتاعب لمياه غرب إفريقيا. Africa Defense Forum. Aug. 11, 2021. [https://adf-magazine-com.translate.google/ar/2021/08/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D8%B9%D9%85-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%81%D9%88%D8%AC%D9%8A%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%8A-%D9%84%D9%82%D8%B7%D8%A7%D8%B9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B5%D9%8A%D8%AF-%D9%8A%D8%AC%D9%84%D8%A8-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%AA/?\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=ar&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](https://adf-magazine-com.translate.google/ar/2021/08/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D8%B9%D9%85-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%81%D9%88%D8%AC%D9%8A%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%8A-%D9%84%D9%82%D8%B7%D8%A7%D8%B9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B5%D9%8A%D8%AF-%D9%8A%D8%AC%D9%84%D8%A8-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%AA/?_x_tr_sl=ar&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc)
- “Gabon Cracks Down on Illegal Trawlers.” Livestock and Fisheries Chamber. 2020. Accessed Aug. 27, 2021. <https://livestockandfisherieschamber.com/gabon-cracks-down-on-illegal-trawlers/>.
- “The General Office of the Ministry of Agriculture on Printing and Distributing the Renewal and Transformation of Marine Fishing Vessels: Notice of Project Implementation Management Rules.” 农业部办公厅关于印发海洋捕捞渔船更新改造项目实施细则的通知 Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. 农业农村部. Nov. 20, 2017.  
[http://www.moa.gov.cn/nybg/2017/201711/201802/t20180201\\_6136247.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/nybg/2017/201711/201802/t20180201_6136247.htm).
- “General Situation of World Fish Stocks.” Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). 2020.  
<https://www.fao.org/Newsroom/common/ecg/1000505/en/stocks.pdf>.

- Giant Clams Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) – Vulnerable*. CITES. 1985. Accessed Sept. 27, 2021. <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/ac/22/E22-10-2-A8e.pdf>.
- “Giant Clams Still on Sale in South China Despite Bans.” *Global Times*. Apr. 25, 2019. <https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1147431.shtml>.
- Godfrey, Mark. “China Moves Forward with Investments in Gambia, Despite Protests.” *SeafoodSource*. July 3, 2019. Accessed Aug. 19, 2021. <https://www.seafoodsource.com/news/supply-trade/china-moves-forward-with-investments-in-gambia-despite-protests>.
- Goodman, Joshua. “Great Wall of Lights: China’s Sea Power on Darwin’s Doorstep.” AP and Univision. Sept. 24, 2021. <https://apnews.com/article/china-oceans-overfishing-squid-294ff1e489589b2510cc806ec898c78f>.
- “Government charged to protect Ghanaian nationals from abuse on foreign fishing vessels.” *Ghana Web*. July 30, 2021. <https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Government-charged-to-protect-Ghanaian-nationals-from-abuse-on-foreign-fishing-vessels-1320817>.
- Green, Matthew. “Ocean Shock: Fishmeal Factories Plunder Africa.” *Reuters*. Oct. 30, 2018. Accessed Aug. 19, 2021 <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-oceans-tide-sardinella-specialreport-idUSKCN1N420W>.
- . “Ocean Shock: Fishmeal factories plunder Africa.” *Reuters*. October 30, 2018. Accessed August 19, 2021 <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-oceans-tide-sardinella-specialreport-idUSKCN1N420W>.
- Griffiths, James. “Malaysia detains Chinese vessels for trespassing in territorial waters.” *CNN*. Oct. 12, 2020. <https://www.cnn.com/2020/10/12/asia/malaysia-china-japan-sea-intl-hnk/index.html>.
- Grossman, Derek, and Logan Ma. “A Short History of China’s Fishing Militia and What It May Tell Us.” *RAND*. Apr. 6, 2020. <https://www.rand.org/blog/2020/04/a-short-history-of-chinas-fishing-militia-and-what.html>.
- Gu, Vanessa. “Chinese ships have dumped so much poop in the South China Sea, you can see it from space: report.” *Insider*. July 14, 2021. <https://www.insider.com/chinese-ships-dumped-sewage-south-china-sea-see-from-space-2021-7>.
- Gulle, Jimbo Owen B. “Sino Poachers Target Giant Clams in Palawan Waters.” *Manila Standard*. Apr. 15, 2021. <https://manilastandard.net/news/top-stories/351892/sino-poachers-target-giant-clams-in-palawan-waters.html>.
- Gutiérrez, Miren, Alfonso Daniels, Guy Jobbins, Guillermo Gutiérrez Almazor, and César Montenegro. *China’s Distant Water Fishing Fleet: Scale, Impact and Governance*. ODI. 2020. <https://odi.org/en/publications/chinas-distant-water-fishing-fleet-scale-impact-and-governance/>.
- Han, Yin. “China to Build Satellites and Monitor ‘Every Reef and Ship’ in South China Sea.” *Global Times*. Aug. 15, 2018. <https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1115523.shtml>.
- Han, Zhang. “China Launches First Low-Earth-Orbit Satellite.” *Global Times*. Dec. 22, 2018. <https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1133157.shtml>.
- Hartman, Adam. “Navy Intercepts Suspicious Fishing Vessels.” *The Namibian*. Mar. 31, 2020. <https://www.namibian.com.na/199650/archive-read/Navy-intercepts-suspicious-fishing-vessels>.
- “Harvesting Giant Clams Has Led to ‘Wanton Destruction’ of Scarborough Shoal: Expert.” *ABS CBN*. Apr. 17, 2019. <https://news.abs-cbn.com/spotlight/04/17/19/harvesting-giant-clams-has-led-to-wanton-destruction-of-scarborough-shoal-expert>.
- Hazard, Myrtle. “Palau and USCG Bust Chinese Vessel for Illegal Fishing.” *Maritime Executive*. Dec. 24, 2020. <https://www.maritime-executive.com/article/palau-and-uscg-bust-chinese-vessel-for-illegal-fishing>.

“Held: Fishing Trawlers Entered South African Waters Without Permission Due to Bad Weather.” *The Citizen* (Gauteng). Apr. 24, 2020.  
[https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwjRisypsXzAhVNTTABHSTbDb4QFnoECAsQAQ&url=http%3A%2F%2Foverseas.mofa.go.kr%2Fzako%2Fbrd%2Fm\\_9938%2Fdown.do%3Fbrd\\_id%3D12753%26seq%3D1347306%26data\\_tp%3DA%26file\\_seq%3D1&usg=AOvVaw1oo2CiaAJ4IJE4UQFm7-Gi](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwjRisypsXzAhVNTTABHSTbDb4QFnoECAsQAQ&url=http%3A%2F%2Foverseas.mofa.go.kr%2Fzako%2Fbrd%2Fm_9938%2Fdown.do%3Fbrd_id%3D12753%26seq%3D1347306%26data_tp%3DA%26file_seq%3D1&usg=AOvVaw1oo2CiaAJ4IJE4UQFm7-Gi).

Holz, Heidi, and Anthony Miller. *China’s Playbook for Shaping the Global Media Environment*. CNA. IRM-2020-U-024710-FINAL. 2020. [https://www.cna.org/CNA\\_files/pdf/IRM-2020-U-024710-Final.pdf](https://www.cna.org/CNA_files/pdf/IRM-2020-U-024710-Final.pdf).

Hunt, Louise. “Growing Tension over Illegal Fishing and Pollution in The Gambia.” *Now This*. May 6, 2021. Accessed Aug. 19, 2021. <https://nowthisnews.com/earth/growing-tension-over-illegal-fishing-and-pollution-in-the-gambia>.

Iita, Ndalimpinga. “Chinese Culture Radio Series Gaining Popularity in Namibia.” *Xinhua*. Oct. 24, 2020. [http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2020-10/24/c\\_139464503.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2020-10/24/c_139464503.htm).

*The Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Index*. The Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime and Poseidon Aquatic Resource Management. 2019. <https://globalinitiative.net/analysis/iuu-fishing-index/>.

*Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Strategic Outlook*. United States Coast Guard. 2020. <https://www.uscg.mil/iuufishing/>.

“In a 600-Page Report on Human Trafficking in the United States, Only Half of the Pages Describe Its Problems in This Regard, with the Chinese Foreign Ministry Criticizing the United States for Perpetuating False Diplomacy.”  
 ក្នុងរបាយការណ៍ស្តីពីការដ្ឋានដូចម្តេចមនុស្សរបស់អាមេរិកដែលមានរហូតដល់ទៅ ៦០០ ទំព័រ មានតែកន្លះទំព័រប៉ុណ្ណោះដែលរៀបរាប់ពីបញ្ហារបស់ខ្លួន ទាក់ទិននឹងរឿងនេះ  
 ក្រសួងការបរទេសចិនវិភាគអាមេរិកថា បានអនុវត្តការទូតបែបភូតកុហកជាប់រហូត.  
 July 9, 2021. [https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google/i/20210709/82712c04-fc3b-7819-6996-b5f64eb8e814.html?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en-US&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,op,sc](https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google/i/20210709/82712c04-fc3b-7819-6996-b5f64eb8e814.html?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en-US&_x_tr_pto=nui,op,sc).

“Incredible China EP 26: China-Namibia Friendship; EP 15: China-Namibia Friendship Highlights in 2020.” *Sound Cloud*. Mar. 17; Jan. 2, 2021. <https://soundcloud.com/discover/sets/artist-stations:904960045>.

“Indonesia Charges Recruiters over Sailor's Torture Killing.” *The Jakarta Post*. July 21, 2020. <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/07/21/indonesia-charges-recruiters-over-sailors-torture-killing.html>.

“Indonesia Ends KRI Nanggala 402 Submarine Lifting Operation.” *Indonesia Akhiri Operasi Pengangkatan Kapal Selam KRI Nanggala 402*. Indonesian CRI. June 3, 2021. <http://indonesian.cri.cn/20210603/d326421e-f138-8ee8-906b-999eb8f6e624.html>.

“Indonesia Launches Probe After 2 Men Jump Off Chinese Fishing Boat.” *Radio Free Asia*. June 10, 2020. <https://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/indonesia-probe-06102020170430.html>.

*Indonesian Government Regulation No. 37 on the Rights and Obligations of Foreign Ships and Aircraft Exercising the Right of Archipelagic Sea Lane Passage Through Designated Archipelagic Sea Lanes, 28 June 2002*. National legislation - DOALOS/OLA - United Nations - INDONESIA. June 28, 2020. Accessed Sept. 20, 2021. [https://www.un.org/Depts/los/doalos\\_publications/LOSBulletins/bulletinpdf/bulletin52e.pdf](https://www.un.org/Depts/los/doalos_publications/LOSBulletins/bulletinpdf/bulletin52e.pdf).

- International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)*. UN International Maritime Organization. Accessed July 16, 2021. [https://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Prevention-of-Pollution-from-Ships-\(MARPOL\).aspx](https://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Prevention-of-Pollution-from-Ships-(MARPOL).aspx).
- International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974*. International Maritime Organization. 1974. Accessed Sept. 21, 2021. [https://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Safety-of-Life-at-Sea-\(SOLAS\)-1974.aspx](https://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Safety-of-Life-at-Sea-(SOLAS)-1974.aspx).
- “International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing.” United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. 2001. <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/71be21c9-8406-5f66-ac68-1e74604464e7>.
- “Intersessional Work on Improving Labour Standards for Crew on Fishing Vessels (2021).” Western & Central Pacific Fisheries Commission. Aug. 1, 2021. [https://www.wcpfc.int/labour\\_standards](https://www.wcpfc.int/labour_standards).
- “Interview: Chairman of the Ruling Party in Mauritania: The Chinese Communist Party Is Leading China to Achieve Unprecedented Development.” مقابلة: رئيس الحزب الحاكم في موريتانيا: الحزب الشيوعي الصيني يقود الصين إلى تحقيق تنمية غير مسبوقة. CRI Arabic. July 16, 2021. [http://arabic.news.cn/2021-07/16/c\\_1310065216.htm](http://arabic.news.cn/2021-07/16/c_1310065216.htm).
- Issa, Mikaila. “A Good Day for People and for the Ocean: Greenpeace Lauds Gambia’s Government for Stopping the Expansion of Major Fishmeal and Fish Oil Plant.” Greenpeace. Apr. 6, 2021. <https://www.greenpeace.org/africa/en/press/13437/a-good-day-for-people-and-for-the-ocean-greenpeace-lauds-gambias-government-for-stopping-the-expansion-of-major-fishmeal-and-fish-oil-plant/>.
- Issue Paper: Smuggling of Migrants by Sea*. UN Office on Drugs and Crime. 2011. [https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Migrant-Smuggling/Issue-Papers/Issue\\_Paper\\_-\\_Smuggling\\_of\\_Migrants\\_by\\_Sea.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Migrant-Smuggling/Issue-Papers/Issue_Paper_-_Smuggling_of_Migrants_by_Sea.pdf).
- “It Is Better to Advance the Fisheries Agreement with China.” Mas magandang isulong ang Fisheries Agreement sa Tsina. Filipino CRI. Nov. 17, 2017. [https://filipino-cri-cn.translate.goog/301/2017/11/17/109s152848.htm?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=tl&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc,elem](https://filipino-cri-cn.translate.goog/301/2017/11/17/109s152848.htm?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=tl&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc,elem).
- “The Japanese Destroyer Collided with a Chinese Fishing Boat and Returned to Hong Kong. The Side of the Apron Was Knocked out of a Crack.” 日本驱逐舰与中国渔船相撞后返港 停机坪侧面被撞出裂口. People's Daily. 人民日报. Apr. 14. <http://military.people.com.cn/n1/2020/0414/c1011-31672945.html>.
- Jingjing, Ma. “US Mounts ‘Forced Labor’ Lies on Fishing Firm to Serve Strategy of Containing China Following Attack on Xinjiang Industries.” *Global Times*. May 29, 2021. <https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202105/1224800.shtml>.
- Jr., E.F. Smalls. “The Gambia: Chinese Fishmeal Company Burnt Down by Angry Protesters.” Eye Gambia. Mar. 15, 2021. <https://eyegambia.org/the-gambia-chinese-fishmeal-company-burnt-down-by-angry-protesters/>.
- Keita, Musa. “Gunjur – Court Orders Stay on Chinese Golden Lead Fish-Meal Expansion Spree.” Chronicle Gambia. June 17, 2021. <https://www.chronicle.gm/gunjur-court-orders-stay-on-chinese-golden-lead-fish-meal-expansion-spree/>.
- Kuo, Lily. “Gambians are accusing a Chinese company of destroying their coastl.” *Quartz*. May 29, 2017. Accessed August 19, 2021 <https://qz.com/africa/993840/gambians-and-environmentalists-are-accusing-chinese-company-golden-leaf-of-destroying-their-coastline/>.
- . “Gambians Are Accusing a Chinese Company of Destroying Their Coastline.” *Quartz*. May 29, 2017. Accessed Aug. 19, 2021 <https://qz.com/africa/993840/gambians-and-environmentalists-are-accusing-chinese-company-golden-leaf-of-destroying-their-coastline/>.

- “Lancang-Mekong Cooperation: After Five Fruitful Years, a New Journey Awaits.” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China. Apr. 14, 2021. <https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/ce/cemm/eng/sgxw/t1868878.htm>.
- “Lancang-Mekong Countries Launch Joint Crackdown on Human Trafficking.” Xinhua. Sept. 3, 2019. [http://xinhuanet.com/english/2019-09/03/c\\_138362117.htm](http://xinhuanet.com/english/2019-09/03/c_138362117.htm).
- Lanlan, Huang, Li Qiao, and Hu Yuwei. “Western-Aligned Opposition Forces in Cambodia Exaggerate Anti-China Sentiment.” *Global Times*. Jan. 14, 2020. <https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1176808.shtml>.
- “Lianyungang Maritime Investigation and Punishment of a Fishing Vessel Illegally Installing Cargo Ship AIS.” 连云港海事查处一起渔船违法安装货船AIS行为. Xinhua. 新华社. Apr. 8, 2021. [http://www.js.xinhuanet.com/2021-04/08/c\\_1127306535.htm](http://www.js.xinhuanet.com/2021-04/08/c_1127306535.htm).
- De Lima Seeks Inquiry into the Dumping of Human Waste by Chinese Ships in the WPS*. Senate of the Philippines, 18th Congress. July 17, 2021. [http://legacy.senate.gov.ph/press\\_release/2021/0717\\_delima2.asp](http://legacy.senate.gov.ph/press_release/2021/0717_delima2.asp).
- Long, Drake. “US Condemns Sinking of Vietnam Fishing Vessel by Chinese Coast Guard.” Radio Free Asia. Apr. 6, 2020. <https://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/vietnam-southchinasea-04062020154618.html>.
- Luo, Shuxian, and Jonathan G. Panter. “China’s Maritime Militia and Fishing Fleets: A Primer for Operational Staffs and Tactical Leaders.” *Military Review* Jan.-Feb. 2021 (2021). <https://www.armyupress.army.mil/Journals/Military-Review/English-Edition-Archives/January-February-2021/Panter-Maritime-Militia/>.
- Mai, Valerie. “The Indonesian Patrol Vessel Blocked the Chinese Research Vessel in Sunda Strait.” *Vietnam Times*. Jan. 20, 2021. <https://vietnamtimes.org.vn/the-indonesian-patrol-vessel-blocked-the-chinese-research-vessel-in-sunda-strait-27492.html>.
- Malarky, Lacey, and Beth Lowell. “Avoiding Detection: Global Case Studies of Possible AIS Avoidance.” Oceana. Mar. 2018. <https://usa.oceana.org/publications/reports/avoiding-detection-global-case-studies-possible-ais-avoidance>.
- “Malaysia Detained 60 Fishermen from 6 Chinese Fishing Boats? Chinese Embassy Response.” (马来西亚扣留中国6艘渔船60名渔民？中国使馆回应). *Global Times*. (环球时报). Oct. 11, 2020. <https://world.huanqiu.com/article/40EumM0Hosn>.
- “Malaysia Detains 6 Chinese Fishing Boats, Dozens of Seamen in Waters off Johor.” *South China Morning Post*. Oct. 10, 2020. <https://www.scmp.com/news/asia/southeast-asia/article/3104991/malaysia-detains-6-chinese-fishing-boats-dozens-seamen>.
- “Malaysia Seizes Six Illegal Chinese Fishing Vessels, Arrests 60 Men.” *Business Standard*. Oct. 11, 2020. [https://www.business-standard.com/article/international/malaysia-seizes-six-illegal-chinese-fishing-vessels-arrests-60-men-120101100054\\_1.html](https://www.business-standard.com/article/international/malaysia-seizes-six-illegal-chinese-fishing-vessels-arrests-60-men-120101100054_1.html).
- Mallory, Tabitha Grace, Chen Hao, and Leng Danyan. *China’s Financing and Subsidization of Capture Fisheries*. China Ocean Institute and Oceana. 2021. <https://oceana.org/publications/reports/chinas-fisheries-subsidies-propel-distant-water-fleet>.
- Mallory, Tabitha, and Ian Ralby. “Evolution of the Fleet: A Closer Look at the Chinese Fishing Vessels off the Galapagos.” CIMSEC. Oct. 19, 2020. <https://cimsec.org/evolution-of-the-fleet-a-closer-look-at-the-chinese-fishing-vessels-off-the-galapagos/>.
- Manneh, Alagie. “China condemns assault on Sanyang fishmeal factory.” *Standard Gambia*. Mar. 25, 2021. <https://standard.gm/china-condemns-assault-on-sanyang-fishmeal-factory0/>.



- “The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Talks About the Collision of Chinese and Philippine Fishing Boats: I Believe the Two Sides Can Properly Handle the Matter.” 外交部谈中菲渔船相撞：相信双方能够妥善处理此事. Xinhua. June 17, 2019. [http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2019-06/17/c\\_1124635672.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2019-06/17/c_1124635672.htm).
- “The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Talks About the Collision of Chinese and Philippine Fishing Boats: It Is Recommended to Initiate a Joint Investigation As Soon As Possible.” 外交部谈中菲渔船相撞事件：建议尽快启动联合调查. Xinhua. 新华社. June 20, 2019. [http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2019-06/20/c\\_1124650679.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2019-06/20/c_1124650679.htm).
- “Ministry of Foreign Affairs: China Is a Responsible Fishing Country.” [外交部：中国是负责的渔业国家]. *China Radio International*. Dec. 25, 2020. <http://news.cri.cn/20201225/1ee6cb88-6330-3fed-472e-abe0246a7f19.html>.
- Mounombou, Stevie. “Illegal Fishing: Two Trawlers in the Nets of Operation Albacore.” *Pêche illicite: Deux chalutiers dans les filets de l’opération Albacore. Gabon Review*. Aug. 20, 2020. <https://www.gabonreview.com/peche-illicite-deux-chalutiers-dans-les-filets-de-loperation-albacore/>.
- “The Municipal Government Held a Meeting to Study and Review the Pollution Prevention and Control Work of Sansha City in 2021.” [市政府召开会议研究审议三沙市2021年度污染防治工作]. Sansha Municipal Government. July 15, 2021. [http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:cvtRxVs\\_9-MJ:www.sansha.gov.cn/sansha/sysdt/202107/a4503cbae2d54e018ebd0864db6a2e8f.shtml+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us](http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:cvtRxVs_9-MJ:www.sansha.gov.cn/sansha/sysdt/202107/a4503cbae2d54e018ebd0864db6a2e8f.shtml+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us).
- Named. “Six Chinese fishing boats were detained in Johor waters ” Enam bot nelayan China ditahan masuk perairan Johor. *MalaysiaKini*. Oct. 11, 2020.
- Namibia Press Agency. “Six Chinese Fishing Vessels Under Investigations.” *Namibia News Digest*. Mar. 31, 2020. <https://www.namibianewsdigest.com/six-chinese-fishing-vessels-under-investigations/>.
- NASA. “Chlorophyll a (chlor\_a).” *Earth Data*. Accessed Aug. 9, 2021. [https://oceancolor.gsfc.nasa.gov/atbd/chlor\\_a/](https://oceancolor.gsfc.nasa.gov/atbd/chlor_a/).
- National Environmental Agency Gambia. STOP NOTICE. Subject: Golden Lead Import & Export Co. Ltd. Mar. 10, 2021. [https://drive.google.com/file/d/19J3vcNCLZH6v\\_pYG4egwkIGT6RAumUd/view](https://drive.google.com/file/d/19J3vcNCLZH6v_pYG4egwkIGT6RAumUd/view).
- National Task Force for the West Philippine Sea. “Statement on the Presence of China’s Maritime Militia at the West Philippine Sea.” *PTV News*. Mar. 20, 2021. <https://ptvnews.ph/national-task-force-for-the-west-philippine-sea-statement-on-the-presence-of-chinas-maritime-militias-at-the-west-philippine-sea/>.
- Nepomuceno, Priam. “DND Verifying Chinese Ships’ Waste Dumping in WPS.” *Philippine News Agency*. July 12, 2021. <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1146933>.
- Njeru, Gitonga. “Chinese companies get go-ahead to operate in a range of industries in Mauritania ” *Beijing Review*. June 18, 2019. [http://www.bjreview.com/World/201906/t20190618\\_800171021.html](http://www.bjreview.com/World/201906/t20190618_800171021.html).
- Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on the Issuance of the “Measures for the Administration of Monitoring the Position of Ocean Fishing Vessels”* (农业农村部关于印发《远洋渔船船位监测管理办法的通知》). Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (农业农村部) Aug. 19, 2018. Accessed Sept. 30, 2021. [http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2019-08/19/content\\_5422285.htm](http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2019-08/19/content_5422285.htm).



- Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Security, and the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security on Continuing the Zhoushan, Zhejiang Pilot Work of Introducing Foreign Crews in the Ocean Fishing Industry [农业部 外交部 公安部 人力资源社会保障部关于继续在舟山市开展远洋捕捞行业引进外籍船员试点工作的通知]*. Dec. 4, 2017. PRC Ministry of Agriculture. [http://www.moa.gov.cn/nybgb/2014/derq/201712/t20171219\\_6104794.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/nybgb/2014/derq/201712/t20171219_6104794.htm).
- “Nouadhibou: A Chinese ship kills four Mauritanian fishermen.” نواذيبو: باخرة صينية تتسبب في مقتل أربعة صيادين موريتانيين. El Hiyad. July 26, 2017. [https://elhiyad-info.translate.google/node/4413?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=ar&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,s](https://elhiyad-info.translate.google/node/4413?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=ar&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,s)
- Ochona, Zandro. “More Chinese Ships May Be Dumping Wastes in Spratlys: Satellite Imagery Expert.” *ABS CBN News*. July 15, 2021. <https://news.abs-cbn.com/news/07/15/21/similarity-report-china-ships-dumping-wastes-spratlys-july152021>.
- Oirere, Shem. “Foreign Trawler in Illegal Fishing Venture Nabbed in Ghana.” *Seafood Source*. Oct. 22, 2019. <https://www.seafoodsource.com/news/supply-trade/foreign-trawler-in-illegal-fishing-venture-nabbed-in-ghana>.
- Okai, Efua Konyim. “Gambians Torch Chinese Fishmeal Plant.” *The Fish Site*. Mar. 25, 2021. Accessed Aug. 9, 2021. <https://thefishsite.com/articles/gambians-torch-chinese-fishmeal-plant>.
- “Opening of the 34th Session of the FAO Fisheries Committee.” 联合国粮农组织渔业委员会第34届会议开幕. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. 中华人民共和国农业农村部. Feb. 4, 2021. [http://www.yyj.moa.gov.cn/gzdt/202102/t20210204\\_6361160.htm](http://www.yyj.moa.gov.cn/gzdt/202102/t20210204_6361160.htm).
- “Over 300 Smuggled Endangered Species Items Seized in NE China.” *Xinhua*. May 19, 2019. [http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2019-05/19/c\\_138070724.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2019-05/19/c_138070724.htm).
- Park, Jaeyoon. “A 2020 Analysis: Detecting the Dark Fleets in North Korea and Russia.” *Global Fishing Watch*. Jan. 20, 2021. <https://globalfishingwatch.org/fisheries/2020-analysis-dark-fleets/>.
- Pazzibugan, Dona Z., Jhesset O. Enano, and Julie M. Aurelio. “PH Protests China’s Harvest of Giant Clams.” *Global Nation*. Apr. 17, 2019. <https://globalnation.inquirer.net/174536/ph-protests-chinas-harvest-of-giant-clams>.
- People’s Republic of China Embassy in the Philippines. “Chinese Embassy Spokesperson Answers Question on a Report of Alleged Chinese Ships Dumping Waste in the South China Sea.” July 16, 2021. <http://ph.china-embassy.org/eng/sgdt/t1892713.htm>.
- “Philippine Coast Guard drives away China warship.” *Business World*. July 19, 2021. <https://www.bworldonline.com/philippine-coast-guard-drives-away-china-warship/>.
- Philippine fisheries code Republic Act No. 8550*. Congress of the Philippines Tenth Congress. Feb. 25, 1998. Accessed Sept. 26, 2021. UN FAOLEX. <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/phi16098.pdf>.
- Philippines’ Wildlife Protection Act Republic Act No. 9147*. Congress of the Philippines Eleventh Congress. July 30, 2001. Accessed Sept. 26, 2021. Philippines Official Gazette. <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2001/07/30/republic-act-no-9417/>.
- Phillips-Levine, Trevor, Dylan Phillips-Levine, and Walker Mills. “How NGOs Can Help Keep Tabs on China’s Illegal Fishing Activity.” *Maritime Executive*. Oct. 20, 2020. <https://www.maritime-executive.com/editorials/how-ngos-can-help-keep-tabs-on-china-s-illegal-fishing-activity>.
- . “Leveraging NGOs and Volunteerism for Maritime Surveillance Against IUU Fishing.” *CIMSEC*. Oct. 20, 2020. <https://cimsec.org/category/ocean-governance/>.

- “Pollution: Clandestine Treatment of Garbage in China.” *Pollution: Traitement clandestin des ordures en Chine*. People’s Daily French. le Quotidien du Peuple en ligne 2017. [https://french-people-com-cn.translate.googleusercontent.com/translate/a/9181873.html?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=fr&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc,elem](https://french-people-com-cn.translate.googleusercontent.com/translate/a/9181873.html?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=fr&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc,elem).
- PRC Embassy in Gambia Spokesperson. “Discussions on the Burnt-Down Sanyang Fishmeal Factory Should Be Constructive.” People’s Republic of China Embassy in Gambia. Apr. 14, 2021. <http://gm.china-embassy.org/eng/sgxw/t1868724.htm>.
- PRC MFA English-Chinese Weibo Account. “Regular Press Conference (2020-12-15).” 双语 例行记者会. Weibo. Dec. 16, 2020. <https://weibo.com/ttarticle/p/show?id=2309404582715696480264>.
- “Press Release on the So-Called Collision of Fishing Boats Between China and the Philippines.” Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in the Republic of the Philippines. June 15, 2019. <http://ph.china-embassy.org/eng/sgfyrbt/t1672506.htm>.
- Pulita, Benjamin. “PH to Finally Get Compensation Offer for Gem-Ver Incident.” Philippines News Agency. 2021. <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1142951>.
- Ralby, Ian. “Looking Past Gulf of Guinea Piracy: Chinese Twins, 'Ghanaian' Fishing, and Domain Awareness.” CIMSEC. Mar. 17, 2021. <https://cimsec.org/category/ocean-governance/>.
- Ramos, Marlon. “Remember Gem-Ver? Redress for PH Fishermen Still Stuck in Talks.” Philippine Daily Inquirer. June 9, 2021. <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1443586/remember-gem-ver-redress-for-ph-fishermen-still-stuck-in-talks>.
- “The Ratification of Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress on UNCLOS.” (*Quanguo renda changwei hui guanyu pizhun “lianheguo haiyang gongyue” de jue ding*; 全国人大常委会关于批准《联合国海洋公约》的决定). (*Zhongguo renda wang*; 中国人大网). [http://www.npc.gov.cn/wxzl/gongbao/2000-12/16/content\\_5003571.htm](http://www.npc.gov.cn/wxzl/gongbao/2000-12/16/content_5003571.htm).
- Regulations for Carriage of AIS*. UN International Maritime Organization. Dec. 31, 2004. Accessed Sept. 20, 2021. <https://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Safety/Pages/AIS.aspx>.
- Regulations on the protection of coral reefs and clams in Hainan Province (海南省珊瑚礁和砗磲保护规定)*. Qionghai, Hainan, China Government. May 24, 2021. Accessed Sept. 27, 2021. [http://qionghai.hainan.gov.cn/zfxgkzl/bm/gongsj/gkml/202105/t20210524\\_2983261.html](http://qionghai.hainan.gov.cn/zfxgkzl/bm/gongsj/gkml/202105/t20210524_2983261.html).
- Reinke, Mariana. “Illegal Fishing. Alert Due to the Large Presence of Foreign Ships in Argentine Sea in Full Quarantine.” Pesca ilegal. Alertan por la gran presencia de buques extranjeros en mar argentino en plena cuarentena. The Nation. La Nacion. Apr. 27, 2020. <https://www.lanacion.com.ar/economia/pesca-ilegal-alertan-enorme-presencia-pesqueros-chinos-nid2358795/>.
- Revised Guidelines for the Onboard Operational Use of Shipborne Automatic Identification Systems (AIS)*. International Maritime Organization. Dec. 2, 2015. Accessed Oct. 1, 2021. [https://www.navcen.uscg.gov/pdf/ais/references/IMO\\_A1106\\_29\\_Revised\\_guidelines.pdf](https://www.navcen.uscg.gov/pdf/ais/references/IMO_A1106_29_Revised_guidelines.pdf).
- “S. China Sea Corals on Brink of Extinction.” *Global Times*. May 24, 2016. <https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/984745.shtml>.
- Sabillo, Kristine. “Satellite Data: Chinese Vessel in Reed Bank Incident Often Went 'Dark'.” ABS-CBN News. June 20, 2019. <https://news.abs-cbn.com/news/06/20/19/satellite-data-chinese-vessel-in-reed-bank-incident-often-went-dark>.
- Safe Harbor: Port Prevalence in Cases of Forced Labor in Fishing*. Center For Advanced Defense Studies. 2020. <https://c4ads.org/safe-harbor>.
- Samari, Mona. *How Ghana's weak penalties are letting trawlers off the hook*. China Dialogue Ocean. doi: October 3, 2019. <https://chinadialogueocean.net/10522-ghana-weak-penalties-let-trawlers-off-the-hook/>.

- . “Investigation Ties Foreign-Owned Trawlers to Illegal Fishing in Ghana.” *China Dialogue Ocean*. Sept. 12, 2019. <https://chinadialogueocean.net/10050-investigation-illegal-fishing-in-ghana-pt-1/>.
- “The Second Batch of Chinese Medical Aid Delivered to Mauritania.” تسليم الدفعة الثانية من المساعدات الطبية الصينية إلى موريتانيا. *CRI Arabic*. Apr. 21, 2020. [https://arabic-cri-cn.translate.google.com/news/china/438/20200421/456053.html?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=ar&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](https://arabic-cri-cn.translate.google.com/news/china/438/20200421/456053.html?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=ar&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc).
- “A Senegalese Fisherman Burned Alive by Chinese off the Coast of Gambia.” Un pêcheur sénégalais brûlé vif par des Chinois. *Fandene TV Facebook Page*. Sept. 25, 2020. [https://m.facebook.com/413024349490289/photos/a.454433722016018/777875543005166/?type=3&\\_rdr](https://m.facebook.com/413024349490289/photos/a.454433722016018/777875543005166/?type=3&_rdr).
- Septiari, Dian, and Novan Iman Santosa. “Bakamla Intercepts Chinese Research Vessel in Sunda Strait.” *The Jakarta Post*. Jan. 17, 2021. <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2021/01/16/bakamla-intercepts-chinese-research-vessel-in-sunda-strait.html>.
- “Shenzhen Authorities Intercept Clam Shell Products.” *China Daily*. Sept. 19, 2017. [https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2017-09/19/content\\_32198728.htm](https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2017-09/19/content_32198728.htm).
- Similarity. “Sewage from Anchored Ships Is Damaging Spratly Reefs.” *South China Sea Rapid Alert Reports*. July 12, 2021. <https://similarity.com/july-2021-water-quality-in-spratleys-report/>.
- Sipalan, Joseph. “Malaysia Detains 60 Chinese Nationals, 6 Vessels for Trespassing.” *Reuters*. Oct. 10, 2020. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-malaysia-china-boats-idUSKBN26V0FX>.
- “Smuggled Chinese on Ship Test Positive for COVID.” *Cambodia News English*. July 30, 2021. <https://cne.wtf/2021/07/30/smuggled-chinese-on-ship-test-positive-for-covid/>.
- Somers, Adam. “Chinese fishing boat stripped and escorted out of Palau.” *Island Times*. Jan. 5, 2021. <https://islandtimes.org/chinese-fishing-boat-stripped-and-escorted-out-of-palau/>.
- . “US Embassy Commends ROP Government and Condemns Chinese IUU Fishing.” *Island Times*. Dec. 22, 2020. <https://islandtimes.org/us-embassy-commends-rop-government-and-condemns-chinese-iuu-fishing/>.
- The South China Sea Arbitration (The Republic of Philippines v. The People's Republic of China)*. Permanent Court of Arbitration. July 12, 2016. <https://pca-cpa.org/en/cases/7/>.
- South China Sea Probing Initiative (SCSPI). “Twitter Thread About Similarity Report Chlorophyll Analysis.” *Twitter*. July 15, 2021. [https://twitter.com/SCS\\_PI/status/1415869066200248320](https://twitter.com/SCS_PI/status/1415869066200248320).
- . “Twitter Thread about Similarity Report Funding.” *Twitter*. July 16, 2021. [https://twitter.com/SCS\\_PI/status/1416223221834153984](https://twitter.com/SCS_PI/status/1416223221834153984).
- “Spokesperson of Chinese Embassy to Indonesia Answers Reporters' Question Regarding Indonesian Crew Members Who Passed Away on a Chinese Fishing Vessel and Relevant Issues [Juru Bicara Kedutaan Tiongkok untuk Indonesia kembali menjawab pertanyaan wartawan mengenai masalah yang melibatkan ABK WNI di sebuah kapal perikanan].” May 20. Accessed Aug. 19, 2021. <http://id.china-embassy.org/indo/xwtd/t1780830.htm>.
- “The Spokesperson of the Chinese Embassy in Cambodia Made a Statement on the Cambodian Media's Report on the “China Town” In Sihanoukville.” 中国驻柬埔寨使馆发言人就柬媒体报道西哈努克省“中国城”有关情况发表谈话. Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Cambodia. Sept. 8, 2021. <http://kh.china-embassy.org/chn/dssghd/t1905615.htm>.

“The Statement by Ambassador Geng Shuang at the 31st Meeting of States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.” Permanent Mission of the People’s Republic of China to the UN. June 23, 2021. <https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/ce/ceun/eng/dbttx/2020070710/2020070714/t1888097.htm>.

Sumaila, U. Rashid, Naazia Ebrahim, Anna Schuhbauer, Daniel Skerritt, Yang Li, Hong Sik Kim, Tabitha Grace Mallory, Vicky W.L. Lam, and Daniel Pauly. “Updated Estimates and Analysis of Global Fisheries Subsidies.” *Marine Policy* 109 (2019). Science Direct. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X19303677#tbl3>.

Sutrisno, Budi. “2020 Indonesia Reiterates Concern About Alleged Mistreatment of Crewmen on Chinese Vessels.” *The Jakarta Post*. June 12, 2020. <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/06/12/indonesia-reiterates-concern-about-alleged-mistreatment-of-crewmen-on-chinese-vessels.html>.

Sutton, H I. “Chinese Ships Seen Mapping Strategic Seabed in Indian Ocean.” *Naval News*. Jan. 22, 2021. <https://www.navalnews.com/naval-news/2021/01/how-china-is-mapping-the-seabed-of-the-indian-ocean/>.

———. “Chinese Survey Ship Caught ‘Running Dark’ Give Clues to Underwater Drone Operations.” *USNI News*. Jan. 16, 2021. <https://news.usni.org/2021/01/16/chinese-survey-ship-caught-running-dark-give-clues-to-underwater-drone-operations>.

———. “Two Chinese Survey Ships Are Probing a Strategic Section of the Indian Ocean.” *USNI News*. Mar. 23, 2021. <https://news.usni.org/2021/03/23/two-chinese-survey-ships-are-probing-a-strategic-section-of-the-indian-ocean>.

“Take a Picture, the Rest is All up to Editing! This American Image Company Did It.” [开局一张图，剩下全靠编！这个美国图像公司做到了]. *China Daily*. [微信公众号“中国日报”（ID：CHINADAILYWX）]. July 17, 2021. [https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s?\\_biz=MzA3NTE5MzQzMA==&mid=2655790087&idx=3&sn=0abe8d2691564453fa8d358970b9f7d0&chksm=84ccc93eb3bb4028adcb0e3d5b5a99dce46f67e1b677e13a221ff8882d15efa71dac133a7284&scene=0&xtrack=1#rd](https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s?_biz=MzA3NTE5MzQzMA==&mid=2655790087&idx=3&sn=0abe8d2691564453fa8d358970b9f7d0&chksm=84ccc93eb3bb4028adcb0e3d5b5a99dce46f67e1b677e13a221ff8882d15efa71dac133a7284&scene=0&xtrack=1#rd).

Talabong, Rambo, and Sofia Tomacruz. “The Sinking of Gem-Ver.” *Rappler*. July 10, 2019. <https://specials.rappler.com/newsbreak/in-depth/234304-there-is-a-ship-about-hit-sinking-gem-ver-recto-bank-series-part-1/index.html>.

“Thirty-six Chinese ships smuggling into Cambodia were cracked down on in Koh Rong.”  
 នាវាដឹកជនជាតិចិន៣៦នាក់ លួចឆ្លងដែនចូលកម្ពុជាដោយខុសច្បាប់  
 ត្រូវសមត្ថកិច្ចបង្ក្រាបបាននៅក្រុងកោះរ៉ុង. *Cambodia Police*. July 26, 2021. [https://cambodiapolice.com.translate.google/policekh/297249?\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](https://cambodiapolice.com.translate.google/policekh/297249?_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc).

“Thirty-Six Chinese Ships Smuggling into Cambodia Were Cracked Down on Koh Rong (Video Inside).”  
 នាវាដឹកជនជាតិចិន៣៦នាក់ លួចឆ្លងដែនចូលកម្ពុជាដោយខុសច្បាប់  
 ត្រូវបានបង្ក្រាបនៅក្រុងកោះរ៉ុង. *Fresh News*. July 26, 2021. [https://m-freshnewsasia.com.translate.google/index.php/en/localnews/206606-2021-07-26-08-23-40.html?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](https://m-freshnewsasia.com.translate.google/index.php/en/localnews/206606-2021-07-26-08-23-40.html?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc).

Tilstone, Gavin H., Silvia Pardo, Giorgio Dall’Olmo, Robert J.W. Brewin, Francesco Nencioli, David Dessailly, Ewa Kwiatkowska, Tania Casal, and Craig Donlon. “Performance of Ocean Colour Chlorophyll a Algorithms for Sentinel-3 OLCI, MODIS-Aqua and Suomi-VIIRS in Open-Ocean Waters of the Atlantic.” *Remote Sensing of Environment* 260 (2021). Science Direct. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0034425721001620>.

Trent, Steve. "Opinion: False claims by some in the trawling industry are betraying Ghana and its fishing industry." Daily Guide Network Ghana. Apr. 22, 2021. <https://dailyguidenetwork.com/opinion-false-claims-by-some-in-the-trawling-industry-are-betraying-ghana-and-its-fishing-industry/>

*Tridacna gigas* IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. 2004. Accessed Sept. 27, 2021. <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/22137/9362283>.

Tsagaris, Vassilis, Giorgos Panagopoulos, and Vassilis Anastassopoulos. "Using Synthetic Aperture Radar Data to Detect and Identify Ships." SPIE. Mar. 9, 2008. <https://spie.org/news/1062-using-synthetic-aperture-radar-data-to-detect-and-identify-ships#B1>.

"Two Trawlers Arrested with Over One Ton of Rays and Fins in Gabon." Sea Shepherd Global. Aug. 17, 2020. <https://www.seashepherdglobal.org/latest-news/two-trawlers-arrested-rays/>.

"Typical Case of Maritime Radio Order Rectification." 水上无线电秩序整治典型案例. *The Paper*. 澎湃. June 23, 2020. [https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_7969619](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_7969619).

U.S. Department of Homeland Security. "Automatic Identification System Overview." U.S. Coast Guard Navigation Center. Accessed Sept. 30, 2021. <https://www.navcen.uscg.gov/?pageName=aismain>.

*UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons*. UN Office on Drugs and Crime. 2021. Accessed Oct. 14, 2021. [https://www.unodc.org/res/human-trafficking/2021the-protocol-tip\\_html/TIP.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/res/human-trafficking/2021the-protocol-tip_html/TIP.pdf).

*UNGA Resolution 52/29 Banning All Large-Scale Driftnet Fishing*. UN FAO. June 1998. <https://www.fao.org/3/AD366E/AD366E00.htm>.

*United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea Part II Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone*. 1982. Accessed Sept. 22, 2021. [https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention\\_agreements/texts/unclos/part2.htm](https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/part2.htm).

*United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea Part V Exclusive Economic Zone* 1982. [https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention\\_agreements/texts/unclos/part5.htm](https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/part5.htm).

*United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea Part XII Protection and Preservation of the Marine Environment, Article 194*. 1982. UN. [https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention\\_agreements/texts/unclos/part12.htm](https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/part12.htm)

"The United States Calls China the "Culprit" of Illegal Ocean Fishing. Ministry of Foreign Affairs: China Has "Zero Tolerance" for Violations of Ocean Fishing Boats." [美称中国是非法远洋捕鱼的“罪魁祸首” 外交部：中国对远洋渔船违规违法行为“零容忍”]. *CCTV*. Dec. 3, 2020. <http://m.news.cctv.com/2020/12/03/ARTIBznChAgvUYA40LnAE9hb201203.shtml>.

Urbina, Ian. "Fish Farming Is Feeding the Globe. What's the Cost for Locals?" *New Yorker*. March 8, 2021. Accessed August 19, 2021 <https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2021/03/08/fish-farming-is-feeding-the-globe-whats-the-cost-for-locals>.

"US Issues Withhold Release Orders to Chinese Companies Under the Pretext of 'Forced Labor'." AS Keluarkan Withhold Release Order Kepada Perusahaan Tiongkok Dengan Dalih 'Kerja Paksa'. *CRI Indonesian*. May 30, 2021. <http://indonesian.cri.cn/20210530/2537d8b0-47ea-4138-6e1a-4b7262d5dd13.html>.

"US Urged to Stop Spying in the South China Sea." AS Digesa Hentikan Kegiatan Pengintipan di Laut China Selatan. *Malay CRI*. Dec. 18, 2016. <http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:GPweZ83g1jcj:malay.cri.cn/601/2016/12/18/27s166433.htm+&cd=7&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us>.

"Vanuatu Detains Chinese Fishing Boats, Russian Yacht." Agence France Press. Jan. 30, 2021. <https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20210130-vanuatu-detains-chinese-fishing-boats-russian-yachtS>.

- “Vietnam Disrupts Chinese Company's Exploration of Xisha Islands, Illegal — Chinese Ambassador to Australia.” Panggugulo ng Biyetnam sa paggagalugad ng kompanyang Tsino sa Xisha Islands, ilegal—embahador Tsino sa Australia. CRI Filipino. June 12, 2014. [https://filipino-cri-cn.translate.goog/301/2014/06/12/103s129276.htm?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=tl&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en-US&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,op,sc](https://filipino-cri-cn.translate.goog/301/2014/06/12/103s129276.htm?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=tl&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en-US&_x_tr_pto=nui,op,sc).
- “A Vietnamese Fishing Boat Sank While Harassing and Colliding with a Chinese Fishing Vessel in the Waters of China's Xisha Islands-The Fishermen on Board Were Rescued.” Một tàu cá Việt Nam bị chìm trong khi quấy nhiễu và đâm va tàu cá Trung Quốc tại vùng biển quần đảo Tây Sa Trung Quốc-Các ngư dân trên tàu đã được cứu. CRI Vietnamese. May 27, 2014. <http://vietnamese.cri.cn/421/2014/05/27/1s199175.htm>.
- Viray, Patricia Lourdes. “DFA Summons Chinese Envoy over Lingering Ships in West Philippine Sea.” *Philstar*. Apr. 13, 2021. <https://www.philstar.com/headlines/2021/04/13/2090826/dfa-summons-chinese-envoy-over-lingering-ships-west-philippine-sea>.
- “Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS).” NASA LAADS DAAC. <https://ladsweb.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/missions-and-measurements/viirs/>.
- Voytenko, Mikhail. “Fishing Wars in South Atlantic. Chinese vs. Brazilian.” *FleetMon*. Nov. 25, 2018. <https://www.fleetmon.com/maritime-news/2018/24369/fishing-wars-south-atlantic-chinese-vs-brazilian/>.
- “Water Quality from Space.” Brockmann Consult GmbH. Accessed Aug. 9, 2021. <https://www.brockmann-consult.de/portfolio/water-quality-from-space/>.
- Wenbin, Wang. “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on December 15, 2020.” Beijing, China, 2020. [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/t1840373.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1840373.shtml).
- . “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on December 25, 2020.” Beijing, China, 2020. [http://sb.chineseembassy.org/eng/fyrth\\_17/t1842734.htm](http://sb.chineseembassy.org/eng/fyrth_17/t1842734.htm).
- . Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on May 31, 2021. Subject. <http://id.china-embassy.org/eng/fyrth/t1880105.htm>.
- “What is Eutrophication?” GEO Blue Planet. Accessed July 22, 2021. <https://chlorophyll-esriocceans.hub.arcgis.com/pages/eutrophication>.
- “What Is IUU Fishing?” United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. 2021. <https://www.fao.org/iuu-fishing/background/what-is-iuu-fishing/en/>.
- “What Is VMS?” Global Fishing Watch. 2021. <https://globalfishingwatch.org/faqs/what-is-vms/>.
- “What Vessels Are Required to Use AIS? What Are Global Regulations and Requirements for Vessels to Carry AIS?” Global Fishing Watch. Accessed Oct. 1, 2021. <https://globalfishingwatch.org/faqs/what-vessels-are-required-to-use-ais-what-are-global-regulations-and-requirements-for-vessels-to-carry-ais/>.
- White Paper on Compliance of China's Distant-Water Fishing (中国远洋渔业履约白皮书)*. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. Nov. 2020. Accessed July 2021. [http://www.moa.gov.cn/nybg/2020/202012/202102/t20210201\\_6360831.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/nybg/2020/202012/202102/t20210201_6360831.htm).
- Willie, Glenda. “The Chinese Embassy in Port Vila Did Not Respond to Requests for Comment.” *Daily Post Vanuatu*. Mar. 15, 2021. [https://www.dailypost.vu/news/chinese-nationals-pi-next-week/article\\_7950988c-8517-11eb-a64d-af2fea32f071.html](https://www.dailypost.vu/news/chinese-nationals-pi-next-week/article_7950988c-8517-11eb-a64d-af2fea32f071.html).
- . “Chinese Fishing Vessels Seized.” *Daily Post Vanuatu*. Jan. 22, 2021. [https://www.dailypost.vu/news/chinese-fishing-vessels-seized/article\\_7f921a84-5c33-11eb-8c48-8b7b17bf15d2.html](https://www.dailypost.vu/news/chinese-fishing-vessels-seized/article_7f921a84-5c33-11eb-8c48-8b7b17bf15d2.html).

- Willie, Hilaire Bule and Glenda. "14 Plead Not Guilty." *Daily Post Vanuatu*. May 19, 2021. [https://www.dailypost.vu/news/14-plead-not-guilty/article\\_5d5df734-b82d-11eb-bc45-a38a2e0ce52e.html](https://www.dailypost.vu/news/14-plead-not-guilty/article_5d5df734-b82d-11eb-bc45-a38a2e0ce52e.html).
- Xinyi, Zhao. "Life in the Wake of Hainan's Clam Shell Clampdown." *Sixth Tone*. June 3, 2019. <https://www.sixthtone.com/news/1004054/life-in-the-wake-of-hainans-clam-shell-clampdown>.
- Yahya, Achmad Nasrudin. "Bakamla Suspects Chinese Survey Vessel Operates Underwater Sensors in Indonesian Waters." *Bakamla Curiga Kapal Survei China Operasikan Sensor Bawah Air di Perairan Indonesia*. *Nasional Kompas*. Nasional Kompas. Feb. 2, 2021. <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2021/02/02/12144011/bakamla-curiga-kapal-survei-china-operasikan-sensor-bawah-air-di-perairan?page=all>.
- Yan, Zhang. "Crushing Cross-Border Trafficking." *China Daily*. Aug. 30, 2019. [http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/global/2019-08/30/content\\_37506664.htm](http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/global/2019-08/30/content_37506664.htm).
- Ying, Fu. "Safeguard Our Common Treasure." *China Daily*. Nov. 23, 2020. <https://global.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202011/23/WS5fbaf5daa31024ad0ba95b3a.html>.
- Yingjie, Wang. "China-Indonesia Foreign Ministers Meeting, Timely and Pragmatic." [Pertemuan Menlu Tiongkok-Indonesia, Tepat Waktu dan Pragmatis]. *CRI Bahasa Indonesia*. Apr. 4, 2021. <http://indonesian.cri.cn/20210404/109bae8f-1696-e466-4261-a8ca231660c8.html>.
- Zambrano, Chiara. "EXCLUSIVE: Chinese harvesting giant clams in Scarborough Shoal." *ABS CBN*. Apr. 15, 2019. <https://news.abs-cbn.com/news/04/15/19/exclusive-chinese-harvesting-giant-clams-in-scarborough-shoal>.
- "Zhang Xianliang, Director of the Fisheries and Fisheries Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Answered Reporters' Questions on the Revision of the 'Regulations on the Management of Ocean Fisheries'." 农业农村部渔业渔政管理局张显良局长就《远洋渔业管理规定》修订答记者问. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. 农业农村部渔业渔政管理局. Mar. 25, 2020. [http://www.moa.gov.cn/xw/bmdt/202003/t20200325\\_6339878.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/xw/bmdt/202003/t20200325_6339878.htm).

## Endnotes/ Penutup

---

- <sup>1</sup> **NGO report examples:** Mary Utermohlen Duncan Copeland and Austin Brush, *Spotlight on the Exploitation of Company Structures by Illegal Fishing Operators*, Trygg Mat Tracking and C4ADS, 2020, [https://static1.squarespace.com/static/566ef8b4d8af107232d5358a/t/5fd21567ce71ee580fb1cb72/1607603565040/TMT-C4ADS\\_Spotlight+on+Transparency.pdf](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/566ef8b4d8af107232d5358a/t/5fd21567ce71ee580fb1cb72/1607603565040/TMT-C4ADS_Spotlight+on+Transparency.pdf); *Forced Labor at Sea: The Case of Indonesian Migrant Fishers*, Greenpeace with Serikat Buruh Migran Indonesia (SBMI), 2021, accessed Aug. 18, 2021, [https://www.greenpeace.org/static/planet4-southeastasia-stateless/2021/05/ef65bfe1-greenpeace-2021-forced-labour-at-sea-digital\\_final.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.org/static/planet4-southeastasia-stateless/2021/05/ef65bfe1-greenpeace-2021-forced-labour-at-sea-digital_final.pdf); *China's Hidden Fleet in West Africa: A Spotlight on Illegal Practices Within Ghana's Industrial Trawl Sector*, Environmental Justice Foundation, 2018, accessed Aug. 13, 2021, <https://ejfoundation.org/reports/chinas-hidden-fleet-in-west-africa-a-spotlight-on-illegal-practices-within-ghanas-industrial-trawl-sector>. **Government report examples:** National Task Force for the West Philippine Sea, "Statement on the Presence of China's Maritime Militia at the West Philippine Sea," PTV News, Mar. 20, 2021, <https://ptvnews.ph/national-task-force-for-the-west-philippine-sea-statement-on-the-presence-of-chinas-maritime-militias-at-the-west-philippine-sea/>. *Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Strategic Outlook*, United States Coast Guard, 2020, <https://www.uscg.mil/iuufishing/>. **Media report examples:** "Mauritania: 3 Fishermen Died After Their Boat Collided with a Chinese Ship, and the Matter Worsened," موريتانيا: هلاك 3 صيادين إثر اصطدام قاربهم، بسفينة صينية و الأمر يزيد تازما، El Hayat, Oct. 10, 2020, [https://www-elhayatonline-dz.translate.google.com/%D9%85%D9%88%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%AA%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%8A%D8%A7-%D9%87%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%83-3-%D8%B5%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%AF%D9%8A%D9%86-%D8%A5%D8%AB%D8%B1-%D8%A5%D8%B5%D8%B7%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%85-%D9%82%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%A8/?\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=ar&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui;sc](https://www-elhayatonline-dz.translate.google.com/%D9%85%D9%88%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%AA%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%8A%D8%A7-%D9%87%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%83-3-%D8%B5%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%AF%D9%8A%D9%86-%D8%A5%D8%AB%D8%B1-%D8%A5%D8%B5%D8%B7%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%85-%D9%82%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%A8/?_x_tr_sl=ar&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui;sc); "Malaysia Seizes Six Illegal Chinese Fishing Vessels, Arrests 60 Men," Business Standard, Oct. 11, 2020, [https://www.business-standard.com/article/international/malaysia-seizes-six-illegal-chinese-fishing-vessels-arrests-60-men-120101100054\\_1.html](https://www.business-standard.com/article/international/malaysia-seizes-six-illegal-chinese-fishing-vessels-arrests-60-men-120101100054_1.html).
- <sup>2</sup> Failure to ensure that a state's flag vessels respect the laws in the exclusive economic zones of other countries reflects violations of a state's duties under UNCLOS Articles 58 and 61.
- <sup>3</sup> "The Ratification of Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on UNCLOS," (*Quanguo renda changwei hui guanyu pizhun "lianheguo haiyang gongyue" de jue ding*; 全国人大常委会关于批准《联合国海洋公约》的决定), (*Zhongguo renda wang*; 中国人大网), [http://www.npc.gov.cn/wxzl/gongbao/2000-12/16/content\\_5003571.htm](http://www.npc.gov.cn/wxzl/gongbao/2000-12/16/content_5003571.htm).
- <sup>4</sup> "The Statement by Ambassador Geng Shuang at the 31st Meeting of States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea," Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the UN, June 23, 2021, <https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/ce/ceun/eng/dbtxx/2020070710/2020070714/t1888097.htm>.
- <sup>5</sup> *The Development of China's Marine Programs*, Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Vienna, (June 2), [fmprc.gov, https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/ce/cgvienna/eng/ljzg/zfbps/t127404.htm](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/ce/cgvienna/eng/ljzg/zfbps/t127404.htm).
- <sup>6</sup> "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on July 21, 2020," Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, July 21, 2020, [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/t1799508.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1799508.shtml).



---

<sup>7</sup> “Zhang Xianliang, Director of the Fisheries and Fisheries Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Answered Reporters' Questions on the Revision of the 'Regulations on the Management of Ocean Fisheries',” 农业农村部渔业渔政管理局张显良局长就《远洋渔业管理规定》修订答记者问, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, 农业农村部渔业渔政管理局, Mar. 25, 2020, [http://www.moa.gov.cn/xw/bmdt/202003/t20200325\\_6339878.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/xw/bmdt/202003/t20200325_6339878.htm).

<sup>8</sup> “The United States Calls China the “Culprit” of Illegal Ocean Fishing. Ministry of Foreign Affairs: China Has “Zero Tolerance” for Violations of Ocean Fishing Boats,” [美称中国是非法远洋捕鱼的“罪魁祸首”外交部：中国对远洋渔船违规违法行为“零容忍”], *CCTV*, Dec. 3, 2020, <http://m.news.cctv.com/2020/12/03/ARTIBznChAgvUYA40LnAE9hb201203.shtml>.

<sup>9</sup> Fu Ying, “Safeguard Our Common Treasure,” *China Daily*, Nov. 23, 2020, <https://global.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202011/23/WS5fbaf5daa31024ad0ba95b3a.html>.

<sup>10</sup> Heidi Holz and Anthony Miller, *China's Playbook for Shaping the Global Media Environment*, CNA, IRM-2020-U-024710-FINAL, 2020, [https://www.cna.org/CNA\\_files/pdf/IRM-2020-U-024710-Final.pdf](https://www.cna.org/CNA_files/pdf/IRM-2020-U-024710-Final.pdf).

<sup>11</sup> For in-depth studies of China's foreign-directed propaganda apparatus, see: *ibid.*; Elizabeth Bachman and James Bellacqua, *Black and White and Red All Over: China's Improving Foreign-Directed Media*, CNA, DRM-2020-U-027331-1Rev, 2020, [https://www.cna.org/CNA\\_files/pdf/DRM-2020-U-027331-1Rev.pdf](https://www.cna.org/CNA_files/pdf/DRM-2020-U-027331-1Rev.pdf).

<sup>12</sup> *The South China Sea Arbitration (The Republic of Philippines v. The People's Republic of China)*, Permanent Court of Arbitration, (July 12, 2016), <https://pca-cpa.org/en/cases/7/>.

<sup>13</sup> “International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing,” United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, 2001, <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/71be21c9-8406-5f66-ac68-1e74604464e7>.

<sup>14</sup> “What Is IUU Fishing?,” United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, 2021, <https://www.fao.org/iuu-fishing/background/what-is-iuu-fishing/en/>.

<sup>15</sup> *Convention on Biological Diversity*, United Nations, (1992), CBD, <https://www.cbd.int/doc/legal/cbd-en.pdf>; “UN FAO.”; *Fisheries Act No. 10 of 2014, Part 14 - Ban on Driftnet Fishing*, Republic of Vanuatu, accessed Aug. 18, 2021, UN FAO, <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/van143413.pdf>; *UNGA Resolution 52/29 Banning All Large-Scale Driftnet Fishing*, UN FAO, (June 1998), <https://www.fao.org/3/AD366E/AD366E00.htm>.

<sup>16</sup> “Ministry of Foreign Affairs: China Is a Responsible Fishing Country,” [外交部：中国是负责任的渔业国家], *China Radio International*, Dec. 25, 2020, <http://news.cri.cn/20201225/1ee6cb88-6330-3fed-472e-abe0246a7f19.html>.

<sup>17</sup> “The United States Calls China the “Culprit” of Illegal Ocean Fishing. Ministry of Foreign Affairs: China Has “Zero Tolerance” for Violations of Ocean Fishing Boats.”

<sup>18</sup> “Opening of the 34th Session of the FAO Fisheries Committee,” 联合国粮农组织渔业委员会第34届会议开幕, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, 中华人民共和国农业农村部, Feb. 4, 2021, [http://www.yyj.moa.gov.cn/gzdt/202102/t20210204\\_6361160.htm](http://www.yyj.moa.gov.cn/gzdt/202102/t20210204_6361160.htm).

<sup>19</sup> See *Fisheries Law of the People's Republic of China (2013 Amendment) [Effective]* [《中华人民共和国渔业法(2013修正) [现行有效]]], Ministry of Environment and Ecology, (Dec. 28, 2013), Law of China, <http://www.lawinfochina.com/display.aspx?id=18148&lib=law>; *Distant Water Fishing Supervisory Provisions/Provisions for the Administration of Pelagic Fishery* [《远洋渔业管理规定》], Ministry of Agriculture, (Apr. 14, 2003), Law of China, [http://www.pkulaw.cn/fulltext\\_form.aspx?Db=chl&Gid=45795](http://www.pkulaw.cn/fulltext_form.aspx?Db=chl&Gid=45795); *White Paper on Compliance of China's Distant-Water Fishing (中国远洋渔业履约白皮书)*, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, (Nov.

---

2020), accessed July 2021,

[http://www.moa.gov.cn/nybgb/2020/202012/202102/t20210201\\_6360831.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/nybgb/2020/202012/202102/t20210201_6360831.htm).

<sup>20</sup> UN instruments such as UNCLOS and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries call out RFMOs as key regional mechanisms in support of efforts against IUU fishing.

<sup>21</sup> Adam Somers, "US Embassy Commends ROP Government and Condemns Chinese IUU Fishing," *Island Times*, Dec. 22, 2020, <https://islandtimes.org/us-embassy-commends-rop-government-and-condemns-chinese-iuu-fishing/>; *Fisheries Act No. 10 of 2014, Part 14 - Ban on Driftnet Fishing*.

<sup>22</sup> "Chinese Poachers Barred from Returning to Palau," *Island Times*, Jan. 15, 2021, <https://islandtimes.org/chinese-poachers-barred-from-returning-to-palau/>.

<sup>23</sup> Glenda Willie, "Chinese Fishing Vessels Seized," *Daily Post Vanuatu*, Jan. 22, 2021, [https://www.dailypost.vu/news/chinese-fishing-vessels-seized/article\\_7f921a84-5c33-11eb-8c48-8b7b17bf15d2.html](https://www.dailypost.vu/news/chinese-fishing-vessels-seized/article_7f921a84-5c33-11eb-8c48-8b7b17bf15d2.html).

<sup>24</sup> Dan McGarry, "Chinese Fishing Captains Face Jail, Big Fines for Alleged Illegal Fishing in Vanuatu," *The Guardian*, Feb. 16, 2021, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/feb/17/chinese-fishing-captains-face-jail-big-fines-for-alleged-fishing-in-vanuatu>.

<sup>25</sup> Adam Hartman, "Navy Intercepts Suspicious Fishing Vessels," *The Namibian*, Mar. 31, 2020, [https://www.namibian.com.na/199650/archive-read/Navy-intercepts-suspicious-fishing-vessels](https://www.namibian.com.na/199650/archive-read/Navy-intercepts-suspicious-fishing-vessels;); "Chinese Vessels Found in Namibian Waters: Something Fishy?," *Erongo*, Mar. 30, 2020, <https://www.erongo.com.na/news/chinese-vessels-found-in-namibian-waters-2020-03-30>; Eveline De Klerk, "Namibia: Chinese Trawlers Seized for Illegal Fishing," *New Era (Windhoek)*, Mar. 30, 2020, <https://neweralive.na/posts/chinese-trawlers-seized-for-illegal-fishing>.

<sup>26</sup> "Navy Intercepts Suspicious Fishing Vessels.," Namibia Press Agency, "Six Chinese Fishing Vessels Under Investigations," *Namibia News Digest*, Mar. 31, 2020, <https://www.namibianewsdigest.com/six-chinese-fishing-vessels-under-investigations/>.

<sup>27</sup> "Two Trawlers Arrested with Over One Ton of Rays and Fins in Gabon," *Sea Shepherd Global*, Aug. 17, 2020, <https://www.seashepherdglobal.org/latest-news/two-trawlers-arrested-rays/>.

<sup>28</sup> *Fisheries and Aquaculture Code Law n 015 2005 [Code des pêches et de l'aquaculture Loi n°015/2005]*, Droit Afrique, (2005), accessed Aug. 26, 2021, <http://www.droit-afrique.com/upload/doc/gabon/Gabon-Code-2005-peche-aquaculture.pdf>; Stevie Mounombou, "Illegal Fishing: Two Trawlers in the Nets of Operation Albacore," *Pêche illicite: Deux chalutiers dans les filets de l'opération Albacore*, *Gabon Review*, Aug. 20, 2020, <https://www.gabonreview.com/peche-illicite-deux-chalutiers-dans-les-filets-de-l-operation-albacore/>.

<sup>29</sup> Trevor Phillips-Levine, Dylan Phillips-Levine, and Walker Mills, "Leveraging NGOs and Volunteerism for Maritime Surveillance Against IUU Fishing," *CIMSEC*, Oct. 20, 2020, <https://cimsec.org/category/ocean-governance/>.

<sup>30</sup> Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) lists the giant clam in Appendix II, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) lists the giant clam on its "Red List," and the UN Biological Diversity Act seeks to protect at-risk species. See *Giant Clams Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) – Vulnerable*, CITES, (1985), accessed Sept. 27, 2021, <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/ac/22/E22-10-2-A8e.pdf>; *Tridacna gigas IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, (2004), accessed Sept. 27, 2021, <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/22137/9362283>; *Convention on Biological Diversity*, 1992. For media coverage, see, for example, Jimbo Owen B. Gulle, "Sino Poachers Target Giant Clams in Palawan Waters," *Manila Standard*, Apr. 15, 2021, <https://manilastandard.net/news/top-stories/351892/sino-poachers-target-giant-clams-in-palawan-waters.html>. "Filipino Scientists Seeded Giant Clams, Chinese Fishermen Stole Them," *ABS CBN*, Apr. 26, 2019, <https://news.abs-cbn.com/video/news/04/26/19/filipino-scientists-seeded-giant-clams-chinese-fishermen-stole-them>; Zhao Xinyi, "Life in the Wake of Hainan's Clam Shell Clampdown," *Sixth Tone*, June 3, 2019, <https://www.sixthtone.com/news/1004054/life-in-the-wake-of-hainans-clam-shell-clampdown>.

---

<sup>31</sup> “Sino Poachers Target Giant Clams in Palawan Waters.”; Dona Z. Pazzibugan, Jhesset O. Enano, and Julie M. Aurelio, “PH Protests China’s Harvest of Giant Clams,” *Global Nation*, Apr. 17, 2019, <https://globalnation.inquirer.net/174536/ph-protests-chinas-harvest-of-giant-clams>.

<sup>32</sup> See, for example, “Harvesting Giant Clams Has Led to ‘Wanton Destruction’ of Scarborough Shoal: Expert,” *ABS CBN*, Apr. 17, 2019, <https://news.abs-cbn.com/spotlight/04/17/19/harvesting-giant-clams-has-led-to-wanton-destruction-of-scarborough-shoal-expert>.; Sara Susanne D. Fabunan, “Sino Poachers Kill Coral Reefs,” *Manila Standard*, Sept. 24, 2016, <https://manilastandard.net/news/top-stories/216988/sino-poachers-kill-coral-reefs.html>; “PH Protests China’s Harvest of Giant Clams.”

<sup>33</sup> According to a Namibian navy official, the navy detained the PRC vessels in response to reports of illegal activity and contradictory statements from the crew, noting that the PRC crew “initially refused to cooperate and wanted to proceed with their way to China.” See “Chinese Vessels Cleared of Illegal Fishing,” *New Era Live*, Apr. 1, 2020, <https://neweralive.na/posts/chinese-vessels-cleared-of-illegal-fishing>; “Navy Intercepts Suspicious Fishing Vessels.”; “Chinese Vessels Found in Namibian Waters: Something Fishy?”

<sup>34</sup> “Embassy Spokesperson Statement,” Facebook Page: Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in the Republic of Namibia, Mar. 28, 2020, <https://www.facebook.com/profile/100064740756584/search/?q=fish>.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.* Of note, although the PRC embassy produces a weekly variety radio program that is broadcast nationwide by the Namibian Broadcasting Cooperation’s English national FM station, this program has not addressed China’s presence in the Namibian maritime; see Ndalimpinga Iita, “Chinese Culture Radio Series Gaining Popularity in Namibia,” *Xinhua*, Oct. 24, 2020, [http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2020-10/24/c\\_139464503.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2020-10/24/c_139464503.htm); “Incredible China EP 26: China-Namibia Friendship; EP 15: China-Namibia Friendship Highlights in 2020,” *Sound Cloud*, Mar. 17; Jan. 2, 2021, <https://soundcloud.com/discover/sets/artist-stations:904960045>.

<sup>36</sup> Wang Wenbin, “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin’s Regular Press Conference on December 15, 2020,” (Beijing, China, Dec. 15, 2020), [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/t1840373.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1840373.shtml).

<sup>37</sup> See, for example, “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin’s Regular Press Conference on December 15, 2020,” *China Daily*, Dec. 16, 2020, <https://govt.chinadaily.com.cn/s/202012/16/WS5fdac538498eaba5051bdbc1/foreign-ministry-spokesperson-wang-wenbins-regular-press-conference-on-december-15-2020.html>.; PRC MFA

English-Chinese Weibo Account, “Regular Press Conference (2020-12-15),” 双语 例行记者会, Weibo, Dec. 16, 2020, <https://weibo.com/ttarticle/p/show?id=2309404582715696480264>.; Wang Wenbin, “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin’s Regular Press Conference on December 25, 2020,” (Beijing, China, Dec. 25, 2020), [http://sb.chineseembassy.org/eng/fyrth\\_17/t1842734.htm](http://sb.chineseembassy.org/eng/fyrth_17/t1842734.htm).

<sup>38</sup> *Forced Labor at Sea: The Case of Indonesian Migrant Fishers*; Miren Gutiérrez et al., *China’s Distant Water Fishing Fleet: Scale, Impact and Governance*, ODI, 2020, <https://odi.org/en/publications/chinas-distant-water-fishing-fleet-scale-impact-and-governance/>; Zhou Chen, “Will Ranking China’s Distant-Water Fishing Firms Encourage Sustainable Practices?,” *China Dialogue Ocean*, Sept. 10, 2020, <https://chinadialogueocean.net/18512-chinas-distant-water-fishing-firms/>.

<sup>39</sup> “Zhang Xianliang, Director of the Fisheries and Fisheries Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Answered Reporters’ Questions on the Revision of the ‘Regulations on the Management of Ocean Fisheries.’”

<sup>40</sup> Gutiérrez et al., *China’s Distant Water Fishing Fleet: Scale, Impact and Governance*; “Distant Water Fishing: Overview of Research Efforts and Current Knowledge,” *California Environmental Associates*, Oct., 2018, <https://www.ceiconsulting.com/wp-content/uploads/DWF-Research-Summary-Oct-2018pptx.pdf>.

<sup>41</sup> “The General Office of the Ministry of Agriculture on Printing and Distributing the Renewal and Transformation of Marine Fishing Vessels: Notice of Project Implementation Management Rules,” 农业

---

部办公厅关于印发海洋捕捞渔船更新改造 项目实施管理细则的通知 Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, 农业农村部, Nov. 20, 2017,

[http://www.moa.gov.cn/nybgb/2017/201711/201802/t20180201\\_6136247.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/nybgb/2017/201711/201802/t20180201_6136247.htm).

<sup>42</sup> Gutiérrez et al., *China's Distant Water Fishing Fleet: Scale, Impact and Governance*. Analysis of vessel types in the Gutiérrez et al. report is elaborated from data from FishSpektrum (2018). FishSpektrum is a unique vessel identifier database designed to provide historical and near-real-time fishing activities globally.

<sup>43</sup> *The Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Index*, The Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime and Poseidon Aquatic Resource Management, 2019, <https://globalinitiative.net/analysis/iuu-fishing-index/>.

<sup>44</sup> *International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974*, International Maritime Organization, (1974), accessed Sept. 21, 2021,

[https://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Safety-of-Life-at-Sea-\(SOLAS\)-1974.aspx](https://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Safety-of-Life-at-Sea-(SOLAS)-1974.aspx); *Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972 (COLREGs)*, International Maritime Organization,

<https://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/Pages/COLREG.aspx>; *1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation*, International Maritime Organization, (June 26, 1992), UN, <https://treaties.un.org/doc/db/terrorism/conv8-english.pdf>.

<sup>45</sup> See, for example, “The Chinese Embassy in Vietnam Has Expressed Its Stance on the US's Offensive Speech Against China,” Đại sứ quán Trung Quốc tại Việt Nam tỏ rõ lập trường về ngôn luận công kích Trung Quốc của Mỹ, Consulate General of the People's Republic of China in Da Nang, 中哈人民共和国驻岷港总领事馆, Oct. 31, 2020, [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/ce/cgdanang/vn/lgdt\\_3/t1831055.htm](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/ce/cgdanang/vn/lgdt_3/t1831055.htm).; “The Chinese Embassy Is Highly Concerned About the Collision Between a Philippine Fishing Vessel and a Hong Kong Freighter, and Requires the Investigation of the Cause,” 中使馆高度关注菲律宾渔船与香港货轮相撞事故, 要求查明原因, *The Paper*, 澎湃, 2020,

[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_8056053](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_8056053); *The Development of China's Marine Programs*, June 2.

<sup>46</sup> “The Chinese Embassy in Vietnam Has Expressed Its Stance on the US's Offensive Speech Against China.”

<sup>47</sup> “Commercial and Fishery Governance 2021 – Prevention of Fishing Boat Collisions,” 两部门联合开展专项行动防范遏制商渔船碰撞事故, CCTV, 央视网, Aug. 23, 2021,

<https://news.cctv.com/2021/08/23/ARTItkFQledFRqBIUIXwBxcj210823.shtml>.

<sup>48</sup> See the following reports for examples involving foreign vessels from (1) the **Philippines**: Rambo Talabong and Sofia Tomacruz, “The Sinking of Gem-Ver,” Rappler, July 10, 2019, <https://specials.rappler.com/newsbreak/in-depth/234304-there-is-a-ship-about-hit-sinking-gem-ver-recto-bank-series-part-1/index.html>; Marlon Ramos, “Remember Gem-Ver? Redress for PH Fishermen Still Stuck in Talks,” Philippine Daily Inquirer, June 9, 2021,

<https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1443586/remember-gem-ver-redress-for-ph-fishermen-still-stuck-in-talks>; Benjamin Pulta, “PH to Finally Get Compensation Offer for Gem-Ver Incident,” Philippines News Agency, 2021, <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1142951>. (2) **Vietnam**: “China Accused the Vietnamese Fishing Boat of Ramming the Coast Guard Ship, so It Sank,” Trung Quốc cáo buộc tàu cá Việt Nam đâm tàu hải cảnh nên bị chìm, Radio Free Asia, Apr. 5, 2020, [https://www.rfa-org.translate.google/vietnamese/news/vietnamnews/china-accuse-vn-of-ramming-coast-guard-04052020080735.html?\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=vi&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](https://www.rfa-org.translate.google/vietnamese/news/vietnamnews/china-accuse-vn-of-ramming-coast-guard-04052020080735.html?_x_tr_sl=vi&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc); Drake Long, “US Condemns Sinking of Vietnam Fishing Vessel by Chinese Coast Guard,” Radio Free Asia, Apr. 6, 2020, <https://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/vietnam-southchinasea-04062020154618.html>; “Fishermen Tell Stories of Being Rammed and Sunk by Chinese Ships in the Paracels,” Ngư dân kể

---

chuyện bị tàu Trung Quốc đâm chìm ở Hoàng Sa, Than Nien, May 4, 2020, <https://thanhvien.vn/ngu-dan-ke-chuyen-bi-tau-trung-quoc-dam-chim-o-hoang-sa-post943046.html>. (3) **Senegal**: “Fisherman Burned in Confrontation with Chinese Trawler,” Africa Defense Forum, Sept. 19, 2020, <https://adf-magazine.com/2020/11/fisherman-burned-in-confrontation-with-chinese-trawler/>.

(4) **Mauritania**: “Mauritania: 3 Fishermen Were Killed After Their Boat Collided with a Chinese Ship,” موريتانيا: هلاك 3 صيادين إثر اصطدام قاربهم بسفينة صينية Skonic, Oct. 11, 2020, <https://skonic.com/en/%D9%85%D9%88%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%AA%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%8A%D8%A7-%D9%87%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%83-3-%D8%B5%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%AF%D9%8A%D9%86-%D8%A5%D8%AB%D8%B1-%D8%A5%D8%B5%D8%B7%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%85-%D9%82%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%A8/#fwdmspPlayer0?catid=0&trackid=0>; “Mauritania: 3 Fishermen Died After Their Boat Collided with a Chinese Ship, and the Matter Worsened.” (5) **Brazil**: Mikhail Voytenko, “Fishing Wars in South Atlantic. Chinese vs. Brazilian,” FleetMon, Nov. 25, 2018, <https://www.fleetmon.com/maritime-news/2018/24369/fishing-wars-south-atlantic-chinese-vs-brazilian/>.

<sup>49</sup> Kristine Sabillo, “Satellite Data: Chinese Vessel in Reed Bank Incident Often Went ‘Dark,’” ABS-CBN News, June 20, 2019, <https://news.abs-cbn.com/news/06/20/19/satellite-data-chinese-vessel-in-reed-bank-incident-often-went-dark>; “PH to Finally Get Compensation Offer for Gem-Ver Incident.”

<sup>50</sup> “The Sinking of Gem-Ver.”

<sup>51</sup> “Mauritania: 3 Fishermen Died After Their Boat Collided with a Chinese Ship, and the Matter Worsened.”; “Mauritania: 3 Fishermen Were Killed After Their Boat Collided with a Chinese Ship.”

<sup>52</sup> “Mauritania: 3 Fishermen Were Killed After Their Boat Collided with a Chinese Ship.”

<sup>53</sup> “Fishermen Tell Stories of Being Rammed and Sunk by Chinese Ships in the Paracels.”

<sup>54</sup> “China Accused the Vietnamese Fishing Boat of Ramming the Coast Guard Ship, so It Sank.”

<sup>55</sup> “A Senegalese Fisherman Burned Alive by Chinese off the Coast of Gambia,” Un pêcheur sénégalais brûlé vif par des Chinois, Fandene TV Facebook Page, Sept. 25, 2020, [https://m.facebook.com/413024349490289/photos/a.454433722016018/777875543005166/?type=3&\\_rdr](https://m.facebook.com/413024349490289/photos/a.454433722016018/777875543005166/?type=3&_rdr); Maria Diop, “Senegalese Fisherman Burned Alive by Chinese,” Seneweb.com, Sept. 25, 2020, <https://www.archyde.com/senegalese-fisherman-burned-alive-by-chinese/>.

<sup>56</sup> “Fisherman Burned in Confrontation with Chinese Trawler.”

<sup>57</sup> “Brazilian Ship Attacked by Chinese in Dispute for Tuna, Union Says,” Navio brasileiro é atacado por chineses em disputa por atum, diz sindicato, UOL, Nov. 27, 2018, [https://noticias-uol-com-br.translate.google.com/cotidiano/ultimas-noticias/2018/11/27/navio-brasileiro-piratas-chineses-pescatum-rn.htm?\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=pt&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](https://noticias-uol-com-br.translate.google.com/cotidiano/ultimas-noticias/2018/11/27/navio-brasileiro-piratas-chineses-pescatum-rn.htm?_x_tr_sl=pt&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc).

<sup>58</sup> See, for example, Derek Grossman and Logan Ma, “A Short History of China’s Fishing Militia and What It May Tell Us,” RAND, Apr. 6, 2020, <https://www.rand.org/blog/2020/04/a-short-history-of-chinas-fishing-militia-and-what.html>; Shuxian Luo and Jonathan G. Panter, “China’s Maritime Militia and Fishing Fleets: A Primer for Operational Staffs and Tactical Leaders,” *Military Review* Jan.-Feb. 2021 (2021), <https://www.armyupress.army.mil/Journals/Military-Review/English-Edition-Archives/January-February-2021/Panter-Maritime-Militia/>.

<sup>59</sup> ADF Staff, “Mauritanians Protest Chinese Fishing After Deadly Incident,” الموريتانيون يحتجون على سفن الصيد الصينية عقب حادثة دموية, Africa Defense Forum, Oct. 7, 2020, <https://adf-magazine.com/2020/10/mauritanians-protest-chinese-fishing-after-deadly-incident/>.

<sup>60</sup> “General Situation of World Fish Stocks,” Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 2020, <https://www.fao.org/Newsroom/common/ecg/1000505/en/stocks.pdf>.

---

<sup>61</sup> U. Rashid Sumaila et al., “Updated Estimates and Analysis of Global Fisheries Subsidies,” *Marine Policy* 109 (2019), Science Direct,

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X19303677#tbl3>; Tabitha Grace Mallory, Chen Hao, and Leng Danyan, *China’s Financing and Subsidization of Capture Fisheries*, China Ocean Institute and Oceana, 2021, <https://oceana.org/publications/reports/chinas-fisheries-subsidies-propel-distant-water-fleet>.

<sup>62</sup> See, for example, “Press Release on the So-Called Collision of Fishing Boats Between China and the Philippines,” Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in the Republic of the Philippines, June 15, 2019, <http://ph.china-embassy.org/eng/sgfyrbt/t1672506.htm>; “The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Talks About the Collision of Chinese and Philippine Fishing Boats: I Believe the Two Sides Can Properly Handle the Matter,” 外交部谈中菲渔船相撞：相信双方能够妥善处理此事, Xinhua, June 17, 2019, [http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2019-06/17/c\\_1124635672.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2019-06/17/c_1124635672.htm); “Chinese and Philippine Fishing Boats Accidentally Collided: Not Suitable for Politicized Interpretation,” 中菲渔船意外相撞 外交部：不宜政治化解读, The Observer, 观察者, June 17, 2019,

[https://www.guancha.cn/politics/2019\\_06\\_17\\_505980.shtml](https://www.guancha.cn/politics/2019_06_17_505980.shtml); “The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Talks About the Collision of Chinese and Philippine Fishing Boats: It Is Recommended to Initiate a Joint Investigation As Soon As Possible,” 外交部谈中菲渔船相撞事件：建议尽快启动联合调查, Xinhua, 新华社, June 20, 2019, [http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2019-06/20/c\\_1124650679.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2019-06/20/c_1124650679.htm); “The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Talks About the Collision of Chinese and Philippine Fishing Boats: I Believe the Two Sides Can Properly Handle the Matter.”

<sup>63</sup> See, for example, “China in America: Stop Baseless Criticism,” Tsina sa Amerika: Itigil ang walang batayang pagbatikos, CRI Filipino, Apr. 21, 2020, [https://filipino-cri-cn.translate.goog/301/2020/04/21/109s167325.htm?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=tl&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](https://filipino-cri-cn.translate.goog/301/2020/04/21/109s167325.htm?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=tl&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc); “The Japanese Destroyer Collided with a Chinese Fishing Boat and Returned to Hong Kong. The Side of the Apron Was Knocked out of a Crack,” 日本驱逐舰与中国渔船相撞后返港 停机坪侧面被撞出裂口, People's Daily, 人民日报, Apr. 14,

<http://military.people.com.cn/n1/2020/0414/c1011-31672945.html>; “Vietnam Disrupts Chinese Company’s Exploration of Xisha Islands, Illegal — Chinese Ambassador to Australia,” Panggugulo ng Biyetnam sa paggagalugad ng kompanyang Tsino sa Xisha Islands, ilegal—embahador Tsino sa Australia, CRI Filipino, June 12, 2014, [https://filipino-cri-cn.translate.goog/301/2014/06/12/103s129276.htm?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=tl&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en-US&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,op,sc](https://filipino-cri-cn.translate.goog/301/2014/06/12/103s129276.htm?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=tl&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en-US&_x_tr_pto=nui,op,sc); “A Vietnamese Fishing Boat Sank While Harassing and Colliding with a Chinese Fishing Vessel in the Waters of China’s Xisha Islands-The Fishermen on Board Were Rescued,” Một tàu cá Việt Nam bị chìm trong khi quấy nhiễu và đâm va tàu cá Trung Quốc tại vùng biển quần đảo Tây Sa Trung Quốc-Các ngư dân trên tàu đã được cứu, CRI Vietnamese, May 27, 2014, <http://vietnamese.cri.cn/421/2014/05/27/1s199175.htm>.

<sup>64</sup> “A Vietnamese Fishing Boat Sank While Harassing and Colliding with a Chinese Fishing Vessel in the Waters of China’s Xisha Islands-The Fishermen on Board Were Rescued.”

<sup>65</sup> *C029 - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)*, International Labour Organization, (1930), ILO, [https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:12100:0::NO::P12100\\_ILO\\_CODE:C029](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C029).

<sup>66</sup> See, for example, *Forced Labor at Sea: The Case of Indonesian Migrant Fishers; Safe Harbor: Port Prevalence in Cases of Forced Labor in Fishing*, Center For Advanced Defense Studies, 2020, <https://c4ads.org/safe-harbor>.

<sup>67</sup> *C188 - Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188)*, International Labour Organization, (2007), ILO, [https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100\\_ILO\\_CODE:C188](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C188); *C029 - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)*, 1930; *C105 - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention*,

1957 (No. 105), International Labour Organization, (1957), ILO, [https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:12100:0::NO::P12100\\_ILO\\_CODE:C105](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C105).

<sup>68</sup> 1990 *International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families*, United Nations Human Rights, (Dec. 18, 1990), <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/cmw.aspx>.

<sup>69</sup> “Intersessional Work on Improving Labour Standards for Crew on Fishing Vessels (2021),” Western & Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, Aug. 1, 2021, [https://www.wcpfc.int/labour\\_standards](https://www.wcpfc.int/labour_standards).

<sup>70</sup> *UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons*, UN Office on Drugs and Crime, (2021), accessed Oct. 14, 2021, [https://www.unodc.org/res/human-trafficking/2021the-protocol-tip\\_html/TIP.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/res/human-trafficking/2021the-protocol-tip_html/TIP.pdf).

<sup>71</sup> *Issue Paper: Smuggling of Migrants by Sea*, UN Office on Drugs and Crime, 2011, [https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Migrant-Smuggling/Issue-Papers/Issue\\_Paper\\_-\\_Smuggling\\_of\\_Migrants\\_by\\_Sea.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Migrant-Smuggling/Issue-Papers/Issue_Paper_-_Smuggling_of_Migrants_by_Sea.pdf).

<sup>72</sup> “China Is a Responsible Fishing Country,” *Tiongkok Adalah Negara Perikanan Yang Bertanggung Jawab*, *CRI Indonesian*, Dec. 26, 2020, <http://indonesian.cri.cn/20201226/f3edcb1f-c4cf-af20-8f82-541a8329c810.html&prev=search&pto=aue>.

<sup>73</sup> *Act of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 Year 2003 Concerning Manpower*, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, (2003), ILO-NATLEX, <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/travail/docs/760/Indonesian+Labour+Law++Act+13+of+2003.pdf>; *Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Security, and the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security on Continuing the Zhoushan, Zhejiang Pilot Work of Introducing Foreign Crews in the Ocean Fishing Industry* [农业部 外交部 公安部 人力资源社会保障部 关于继续在舟山市开展远洋捕捞行业 引进外籍船员试点工作的通知], (Dec. 4, 2017), PRC Ministry of Agriculture, [http://www.moa.gov.cn/nybg/b/2014/derq/201712/t20171219\\_6104794.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/nybg/b/2014/derq/201712/t20171219_6104794.htm).

<sup>74</sup> *Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Security, and the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security on Continuing the Zhoushan, Zhejiang Pilot Work of Introducing Foreign Crews in the Ocean Fishing Industry* [农业部 外交部 公安部 人力资源社会保障部 关于继续在舟山市开展远洋捕捞行业 引进外籍船员试点工作的通知], Dec. 4, 2017.

<sup>75</sup> See, for example, “China, Thailand Sign Memorandum of Understanding on Intergovernmental Cooperation to Prevent and Prevent Human Trafficking,” *ប្រទេសចិននិងថៃចុះហត្ថលេខាលើអនុស្សរណៈនៃការយោគយល់គ្នាស្តីពីកិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការអន្តររដ្ឋាភិបាលដើម្បីបង្ការនិងទប់ស្កាត់ការជួញដូរមនុស្ស*, *Cambodian CRI*, Nov. 3, 2018, [https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google.com/20181103/c3107269-6b7a-44ea-4bcc-13a6c9a2657b.html?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en-US&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,op,sc](https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google.com/20181103/c3107269-6b7a-44ea-4bcc-13a6c9a2657b.html?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en-US&_x_tr_pto=nui,op,sc); “ASEAN Regional Forum Defense Officials’ Dialogue Meeting Held in Phnom Penh,” *កិច្ចប្រជុំសន្តិសុខរបស់មន្ត្រីការពារជាតិនៃវេទិកាតំបន់អាស៊ានបានបើកធ្វើនៅភ្នំពេញ*, *Cambodian CRI*, May 25, 2012, [https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google.com/141/2012/05/25/1s5481.htm?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en-US&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,op,sc](https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google.com/141/2012/05/25/1s5481.htm?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en-US&_x_tr_pto=nui,op,sc); “Lancang-Mekong Countries Launch Joint Crackdown on Human Trafficking,” *Xinhua*, Sept. 3, 2019, [http://xinhuanet.com/english/2019-09/03/c\\_138362117.htm](http://xinhuanet.com/english/2019-09/03/c_138362117.htm); Zhang Yan, “Crushing Cross-Border Trafficking,” *China Daily*, Aug. 30, 2019, [http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/global/2019-08/30/content\\_37506664.htm](http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/global/2019-08/30/content_37506664.htm); “Lancang-Mekong Cooperation: After Five Fruitful Years, a New Journey Awaits,” *Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China*, Apr. 14, 2021, <https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/ce/cemm/eng/sgxw/t1868878.htm>.

<sup>76</sup> “The Spokesperson of the Chinese Embassy in Cambodia Made a Statement on the Cambodian Media’s Report on the “China Town” In Sihanoukville,” *中国驻柬埔寨使馆发言人就柬媒体报道西哈努*

克省“中国城”有关情况发表谈话, Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Cambodia, Sept. 8, 2021, <http://kh.china-embassy.org/chn/dssghd/t1905615.htm>.

<sup>77</sup> “DFW: 35 Indonesian Migrant Fishing Vessel Crew Die Abroad,” Destructive Fishing Watch, June 28, 2021, <https://dfw.or.id/35-indonesian-migrant/>; *Forced Labor at Sea: The Case of Indonesian Migrant Fishers*.

<sup>78</sup> *Forced Labor at Sea: The Case of Indonesian Migrant Fishers*.

<sup>79</sup> *Safe Harbor: Port Prevalence in Cases of Forced Labor in Fishing*.

<sup>80</sup> “China Responds 'Positively' to Indonesian Request on Human Trafficking,” *Radio Free Asia*, Aug. 20, 2020, <https://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/responds-08202020190246.html>.

<sup>81</sup> See Indonesian authorities' statements: “Indonesia Launches Probe After 2 Men Jump Off Chinese Fishing Boat,” *Radio Free Asia*, June 10, 2020, <https://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/indonesia-probe-06102020170430.html>; “Indonesia Charges Recruiters over Sailor's Torture Killing,” *The Jakarta Post*, July 21, 2020, <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/07/21/indonesia-charges-recruiters-over-sailors-torture-killing.html>; Budi Sutrisno, “2020 Indonesia Reiterates Concern About Alleged Mistreatment of Crewmen on Chinese Vessels,” *The Jakarta Post*, June 12, 2020, <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/06/12/indonesia-reiterates-concern-about-alleged-mistreatment-of-crewmen-on-chinese-vessels.html>.

<sup>82</sup> “CBP Issues Withhold Release Order on Chinese Fishing Fleet,” U.S. Customs and Border Protection, May 28, 2021, <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/national-media-release/cbp-issues-withhold-release-order-chinese-fishing-fleet>.

<sup>83</sup> *Forced Labor at Sea: The Case of Indonesian Migrant Fishers*.

<sup>84</sup> Mech Dara, “Chinese People-Smuggling Ship Traveled Six Days, more than 2,500 Km: Authorities,” *Voice of Democracy*, July 27, 2021, <https://vodenglish.news/chinese-people-smuggling-ship-traveled-six-days-more-than-2500-km-authorities/>; “Smuggled Chinese on Ship Test Positive for COVID,” *Cambodia News English*, July 30, 2021, <https://cne.wtf/2021/07/30/smuggled-chinese-on-ship-test-positive-for-covid/>.

<sup>85</sup> “36 Chinese Nationals Detained in Cambodian Waters,” *Cambodia News English*, July 25, 2021, <https://cne.wtf/2021/07/25/36-chinese-nationals-detained-in-cambodian-waters/>; “36 Chinese Nationals Arrested for Illegally Entering Cambodia on a Ship from China,” *Kampuchea Thmey*, July 24, 2021, [https://www.kampuchearthmey-com.translate.google/local-news/168008/?\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](https://www.kampuchearthmey-com.translate.google/local-news/168008/?_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc); “36 Chinese Were Arrested for Smuggling into Cambodia! What Is Hidden Behind the 'Black Industry Chain'?,” 36名中国人偷渡柬埔寨被抓！背后究竟暗藏什么“黑产业链”？, TNAOT, 柬埔寨头条 app, July 26, 2021,

<https://www.tnaot.com/zh/m/%3Fpageindex%3D252+%cd=2&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us>.

<sup>86</sup> “Thirty-Six Chinese Ships Smuggling into Cambodia Were Cracked Down on Koh Rong (Video Inside),” នារីសីកជនជាតិចិន៣៦នាក់ លួចឆ្លងដែនចូលកម្ពុជាដោយខុសច្បាប់

ត្រូវបានបង្ក្រាបនៅក្រុងកោះរ៉ុង Fresh News, July 26, 2021, [https://m-freshnewsasia-com.translate.google/index.php/en/localnews/206606-2021-07-26-08-23-40.html?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](https://m-freshnewsasia-com.translate.google/index.php/en/localnews/206606-2021-07-26-08-23-40.html?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc).

<sup>87</sup> For example, during a PRC embassy press conference in Jakarta, a spokesperson of the Chinese Embassy to Indonesia answered reporters' questions regarding the deaths of Indonesian crew members aboard PRC fishing vessels. The spokesperson's response at the time conveyed concern over the reported deaths and assurances of cooperation with Indonesian authorities regarding investigations. “Spokesperson of Chinese Embassy to Indonesia Answers Reporters' Question Regarding Indonesian Crew Members Who Passed Away on a Chinese Fishing Vessel and Relevant Issues [Juru Bicara Kedutaan Tiongkok untuk Indonesia kembali menjawab pertanyaan wartawan mengenai masalah yang melibatkan ABK WNI di sebuah kapal perikanan],” May 20, accessed Aug. 19, 2021, <http://id.china-embassy.org/indo/xwdt/t1780830.htm>.



<sup>88</sup> See, for example, Ma Jingjing, "US Mounts 'Forced Labor' Lies on Fishing Firm to Serve Strategy of Containing China Following Attack on Xinjiang Industries," *Global Times*, May 29, 2021, <https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202105/1224800.shtml>; Wang Wenbin, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on May 31, 2021, Subject, <http://id.china-embassy.org/eng/fyrth/t1880105.htm>; "China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Alleged Forced Labor Is a Conspiracy," *Kemenlu Tiongkok: Tuduhan Kerja Paksa Sepenuhnya Adalah Rekayasa*, *CRI Indonesian*, June 1, 2021, <http://indonesian.cri.cn/20210601/9a26ce57-d145-8f4a-acce-c7b2a22fbc8a.html&prev=search&pto=aue>.

<sup>89</sup> "US Issues Withhold Release Orders to Chinese Companies Under the Pretext of 'Forced Labor'," AS Keluarkan Withhold Release Order Kepada Perusahaan Tiongkok Dengan Dalih 'Kerja Paksa', *CRI Indonesian*, May 30, 2021, <http://indonesian.cri.cn/20210530/2537d8b0-47ea-4138-6e1a-4b7262d5dd13.html>.

<sup>90</sup> See, for example, Huang Lanlan, Li Qiao, and Hu Yuwei, "Western-Aligned Opposition Forces in Cambodia Exaggerate Anti-China Sentiment," *Global Times*, Jan. 14, 2020, <https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1176808.shtml>; "Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokeswoman Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference on Hong Kong-China," ការិយាល័យស្នងការនៃក្រសួងការបរទេសចិនប្រចាំនៅហុងកុងក្នុងព្រមានយ៉ាងម៉ឺងម៉ាត់ចំពោះភាគីអាមេរិកថា កំលាបពណ៌ច្បាប់សន្តិសុខជាតិនៅហុងកុងដោយចេតនា, *Cambodian CRI*, May 25, 2012, [https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google.com/i/20210704/f06037a1-2462-16ca-af10f8817d67c7.html?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en-US&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,op,sc](https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google.com/i/20210704/f06037a1-2462-16ca-af10f8817d67c7.html?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en-US&_x_tr_pto=nui,op,sc); "China, a Group of Countries, Addressed the UN Human Rights Council, Focusing on Human Trafficking and US Forced Labor,"

ប្រទេសចិនកំណត់ប្រទេសមួយក្រុមថ្លែងសុន្ទរកថារួមក្នុងសន្និសីទក្រុមប្រឹក្សាសិទ្ធិមនុស្សនៃអង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិ

ដោយបានផ្ដោតការយកចិត្តទុកដាក់ដល់បញ្ហាជួញដូរមនុស្សនិងសកម្មភាពបង្ខំឱ្យធ្វើពលកម្មរបស់អាមេរិក, *Cambodian CRI*, Sept. 18, 2021, [https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google.com/20210918/e9cf8efe-916d-27a2-223e-76cdd0c67ca3.html?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en-US&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,op,sc](https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google.com/20210918/e9cf8efe-916d-27a2-223e-76cdd0c67ca3.html?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en-US&_x_tr_pto=nui,op,sc); "In a 600-Page Report on Human Trafficking in the United States, Only Half of the Pages Describe Its Problems in This Regard, with the Chinese Foreign Ministry Criticizing the United States for Perpetuating False Diplomacy,"

ក្នុងរបាយការណ៍ស្តីពីការជួញដូរមនុស្សរបស់អាមេរិកដែលមានរហូតដល់ទៅ ៦០០ ទំព័រ មានតែកន្លះទំព័រប៉ុណ្ណោះដែលរៀបរាប់ពីបញ្ហារបស់ខ្លួន ទាក់ទិននឹងរឿងនេះ

ក្រសួងការបរទេសចិនរិះគន់អាមេរិកថា បានអនុវត្តការទូតបែបភូតកុហកជាប់រហូត, July 9, 2021, [https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google.com/i/20210709/82712c04-fc3b-7819-6996-b5f64eb8e814.html?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en-US&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,op,sc](https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google.com/i/20210709/82712c04-fc3b-7819-6996-b5f64eb8e814.html?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en-US&_x_tr_pto=nui,op,sc); "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian's Regular Press Conference on September 23, 2021," Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, Sept. 23, 2021, [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/2511\\_665403/t1909182.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/2511_665403/t1909182.shtml).

<sup>91</sup> "Safeguard Our Common Treasure."

<sup>92</sup> Wang Yingjie, "China-Indonesia Foreign Ministers Meeting, Timely and Pragmatic," [Pertemuan Menlu Tiongkok-Indonesia, Tepat Waktu dan Pragmatis], *CRI Bahasa Indonesia*, Apr. 4, 2021, <http://indonesian.cri.cn/20210404/109bae8f-1696-e466-4261-a8ca231660c8.html>.

<sup>93</sup> Similarity, "Sewage from Anchored Ships Is Damaging Spratly Reefs," *South China Sea Rapid Alert Reports*, July 12, 2021, <https://similarity.com/july-2021-water-quality-in-spratleys-report/>.

<sup>94</sup> Zandro Ochona, "More Chinese Ships May Be Dumping Wastes in Spratlys: Satellite Imagery Expert," *ABS CBN News*, July 15, 2021, <https://news.abs-cbn.com/news/07/15/21/similarity-report-china-ships-dumping-wastes-spratlys-july152021>.

<sup>95</sup> "Statement on the Presence of China's Maritime Militia at the West Philippine Sea."

---

<sup>96</sup> Jonathan Mayuga, “DENR to Lead Verification of Human Waste Dumping Report in PHL Reef,” *Business Mirror*, July 13, 2021, <https://businessmirror.com.ph/2021/07/13/denr-to-lead-verification-of-human-waste-dumping-report-in-phl-reef/>; Priam Nepomuceno, “DND Verifying Chinese Ships' Waste Dumping in WPS,” *Philippine News Agency*, July 12, 2021, <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1146933>.

<sup>97</sup> Vanessa Gu, “Chinese ships have dumped so much poop in the South China Sea, you can see it from space: report,” *Insider*, July 14, 2021, <https://www.insider.com/chinese-ships-dumped-sewage-south-china-sea-see-from-space-2021-7>; “Philippine Coast Guard drives away China warship,” *Business World*, July 19, 2021, <https://www.bworldonline.com/philippine-coast-guard-drives-away-china-warship/>.

<sup>98</sup> *De Lima Seeks Inquiry into the Dumping of Human Waste by Chinese Ships in the WPS*, Senate of the Philippines, 18th Congress, (July 17, 2021), [http://legacy.senate.gov.ph/press\\_release/2021/0717\\_delima2.asp](http://legacy.senate.gov.ph/press_release/2021/0717_delima2.asp).

<sup>99</sup> *International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)*, (UN International Maritime Organization), accessed July 16, 2021, [https://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Prevention-of-Pollution-from-Ships-\(MARPOL\).aspx](https://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Prevention-of-Pollution-from-Ships-(MARPOL).aspx).

<sup>100</sup> E.F. Smalls Jr., “The Gambia: Chinese Fishmeal Company Burnt Down by Angry Protesters,” *Eye Gambia*, Mar. 15, 2021, <https://eyegambia.org/the-gambia-chinese-fishmeal-company-burnt-down-by-angry-protesters/>; Geraldine Boechat, “Alleged Chinese Factory Pollution Kills Dolphin in Gambia,” *MedAfrica Times*, May 14, 2018, accessed Aug. 19, 2021, <https://medafricatimes.com/15852-alleged-chinese-factory-pollution-kills-dolphin-in-gambia.html>; Lily Kuo, “Gambians are accusing a Chinese company of destroying their coastl,” *Quartz*, May 29, 2017, accessed August 19, 2021 <https://qz.com/africa/993840/gambians-and-environmentalists-are-accusing-chinese-company-golden-leaf-of-destroying-their-coastline/>.

<sup>101</sup> National Environmental Agency Gambia, STOP NOTICE, Subject: Golden Lead Import & Export Co. Ltd., Mar. 10, 2021, [https://drive.google.com/file/d/19J3vcNCLZH6v\\_pYG4egwkIGT6RAumUd/view](https://drive.google.com/file/d/19J3vcNCLZH6v_pYG4egwkIGT6RAumUd/view;); Musa Keita, “Gunjur – Court Orders Stay on Chinese Golden Lead Fish-Meal Expansion Spree,” *Chronicle Gambia*, June 17, 2021, <https://www.chronicle.gm/gunjur-court-orders-stay-on-chinese-golden-lead-fish-meal-expansion-spree/>.

<sup>102</sup> Patricia Lourdes Viray, “DFA Summons Chinese Envoy over Lingering Ships in West Philippine Sea,” *Philstar*, Apr. 13, 2021, <https://www.philstar.com/headlines/2021/04/13/2090826/dfa-summons-chinese-envoy-over-lingering-ships-west-philippine-sea>.

<sup>103</sup> *United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea Part XII Protection and Preservation of the Marine Environment, Article 194*, (1982), UN, [https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention\\_agreements/texts/unclos/part12.htm](https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/part12.htm) ; “Map of Parties to the London Convention/Protocol,” UN International Maritime Organization, Feb. 22, 2019, <https://wwwcdn.imo.org/localresources/en/OurWork/Environment/Documents/Parties%20to%20the%20LCLP%20February%202019.pdf>.

<sup>104</sup> Ian Urbina, “Fish Farming Is Feeding the Globe. What’s the Cost for Locals?,” *New Yorker*, March 8, 2021 accessed August 19, 2021 <https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2021/03/08/fish-farming-is-feeding-the-globe-whats-the-cost-for-locals>; Louise Hunt, “Growing Tension over Illegal Fishing and Pollution in The Gambia,” *Now This*, May 6, 2021, accessed Aug. 19, 2021, <https://nowthisnews.com/earth/growing-tension-over-illegal-fishing-and-pollution-in-the-gambia>.

<sup>105</sup> Hunt, “Growing Tension over Illegal Fishing and Pollution in The Gambia.”; Boechat, “Alleged Chinese Factory Pollution Kills Dolphin in Gambia.”

<sup>106</sup> Urbina, “Fish Farming Is Feeding the Globe. What’s the Cost for Locals?.”; Matthew Green, “Ocean Shock: Fishmeal factories plunder Africa,” *Reuters*, October 30, 2018, accessed August 19, 2021 <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-oceans-tide-sardinella-specialreport-idUSKCN1N420W>.

<sup>107</sup> National Environmental Agency Gambia, STOP NOTICE, Mar. 10, 2021. “Gunjur – Court Orders Stay on Chinese Golden Lead Fish-Meal Expansion Spree.”; Mikaila Issa, “A Good Day for People and for the

---

Ocean: Greenpeace Lauds Gambia's Government for Stopping the Expansion of Major Fishmeal and Fish Oil Plant," Greenpeace, Apr. 6, 2021, <https://www.greenpeace.org/africa/en/press/13437/a-good-day-for-people-and-for-the-ocean-greenpeace-lauds-gambias-government-for-stopping-the-expansion-of-major-fishmeal-and-fish-oil-plant/>.

<sup>108</sup> "Gunjur – Court Orders Stay on Chinese Golden Lead Fish-Meal Expansion Spree."

<sup>109</sup> According to Gambian media reports, protesters in the Gambia burned down the Nassim Fishmeal factory following the alleged murder of a Gambian by a Senegalese employee of the PRC-owned Nassim factory as well as growing public criticism for the plant's disregard for safe and environmental industrial operation, especially regarding waste disposal. See "The Gambia: Chinese Fishmeal Company Burnt Down by Angry Protesters.," Efua Konyim Okai, "Gambians Torch Chinese Fishmeal Plant," The Fish Site, Mar. 25, 2021, accessed Aug. 9, 2021, <https://thefishsite.com/articles/gambians-torch-chinese-fishmeal-plant>.

<sup>110</sup> People's Republic of China Embassy in the Philippines, "Chinese Embassy Spokesperson Answers Question on a Report of Alleged Chinese Ships Dumping Waste in the South China Sea," July 16, 2021, <http://ph.china-embassy.org/eng/sgdt/t1892713.htm>; Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China, "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian's Regular Press Conference on July 15, 2021," July 15, 2021,

[https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/2511\\_665403/t1892361.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/2511_665403/t1892361.shtml).

<sup>111</sup> See, for example, a July 15, 2021, article published by the *Global Times*, a widely read and influential nonauthoritative subsidiary of the *People's Daily* with a strong nationalist bent, which echoed the PRC MFA response, calling the report of PRC vessels dumping "fabricated and malicious." "Chinese FM Condemns 'Fabricated, Malicious' Report of US Company Accusing Chinese Ships of Dumping Sewage in South China Sea," *Global Times*, July 15, 2021,

<https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202107/1228779.shtml>.; South China Sea Probing Initiative (SCSPI), "Twitter Thread about Similarity Report Funding," Twitter, July 16, 2021,

[https://twitter.com/SCS\\_PI/status/1416223221834153984](https://twitter.com/SCS_PI/status/1416223221834153984); South China Sea Probing Initiative (SCSPI), "Twitter Thread About Similarity Report Chlorophyll Analysis," Twitter, July 15, 2021,

[https://twitter.com/SCS\\_PI/status/1415869066200248320](https://twitter.com/SCS_PI/status/1415869066200248320).; "Chinese Embassy Spokesperson

Answers Question on a Report of Alleged Chinese Ships Dumping Waste in the South China Sea.," "Take a Picture, the Rest is All up to Editing! This American Image Company Did It," [开局一张图，剩下全靠

编！这个美国图像公司做到了], China Daily, [微信公众号“中国日报” (ID : CHINADAILYWX) ], July 17, 2021,

[https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s?\\_biz=MzA3NTE5MzQzMA==&mid=2655790087&idx=3&sn=0abe8d2691564453fa8d358970b9f7d0&chksm=84ccc93eb3bb4028adcb0e3d5b5a99dce46f67e1b677e13a221ff8882d15efa71dac133a7284&scene=0&xtrack=1#rd](https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s?_biz=MzA3NTE5MzQzMA==&mid=2655790087&idx=3&sn=0abe8d2691564453fa8d358970b9f7d0&chksm=84ccc93eb3bb4028adcb0e3d5b5a99dce46f67e1b677e13a221ff8882d15efa71dac133a7284&scene=0&xtrack=1#rd).

<sup>112</sup> PRC Embassy in Gambia Spokesperson, "Discussions on the Burnt-Down Sanyang Fishmeal Factory Should Be Constructive," People's Republic of China Embassy in Gambia, Apr. 14, 2021,

<http://gm.china-embassy.org/eng/sgxw/t1868724.htm>. Mark Godfrey, "China Moves Forward with Investments in Gambia, Despite Protests," SeafoodSource, July 3, 2019, accessed Aug. 19, 2021,

<https://www.seafoodsource.com/news/supply-trade/china-moves-forward-with-investments-in-gambia-despite-protests>.

<sup>113</sup> Alagie Manneh, "China condemns assault on Sanyang fishmeal factory," Standard Gambia, Mar. 25, 2021, <https://standard.gm/china-condemns-assault-on-sanyang-fishmeal-factory0/>. "The Gambia: Chinese Fishmeal Company Burnt Down by Angry Protesters.," "Discussions on the Burnt-Down Sanyang Fishmeal Factory Should Be Constructive."

<sup>114</sup> "Discussions on the Burnt-Down Sanyang Fishmeal Factory Should Be Constructive."

<sup>115</sup> "China condemns assault on Sanyang fishmeal factory.," "The Gambia: Chinese Fishmeal Company Burnt Down by Angry Protesters."

<sup>116</sup> "The Municipal Government Held a Meeting to Study and Review the Pollution Prevention and Control Work of Sansha City in 2021," [市政府召开会议研究审议三沙市2021年度污染防治工作],

---

Sansha Municipal Government, July 15, 2021, [http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:cvtRxVs\\_9-MJ:www.sansha.gov.cn/sansha/sysdt/202107/a4503cbae2d54e018ebd0864db6a2e8f.shtml+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us](http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:cvtRxVs_9-MJ:www.sansha.gov.cn/sansha/sysdt/202107/a4503cbae2d54e018ebd0864db6a2e8f.shtml+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us).

<sup>117</sup> See, for example, “What Vessels Are Required to Use AIS? What Are Global Regulations and Requirements for Vessels to Carry AIS?,” Global Fishing Watch, accessed Oct. 1, 2021, <https://globalfishingwatch.org/faqs/what-vessels-are-required-to-use-ais-what-are-global-regulations-and-requirements-for-vessels-to-carry-ais/>; Lacey Malarky and Beth Lowell, “Avoiding Detection: Global Case Studies of Possible AIS Avoidance,” Oceana, Mar. 2018, <https://usa.oceana.org/publications/reports/avoiding-detection-global-case-studies-possible-ais-avoidance>; Mariana Reinke, “Illegal Fishing, Alert Due to the Large Presence of Foreign Ships in Argentine Sea in Full Quarantine,” Pesca ilegal. Alertan por la gran presencia de buques extranjeros en mar argentino en plena cuarentena, The Nation, La Nacion, Apr. 27, 2020, <https://www.lanacion.com.ar/economia/pesca-ilegal-alertan-enorme-presencia-pesqueros-chinos-nid2358795/>.

<sup>118</sup> U.S. Department of Homeland Security, “Automatic Identification System Overview,” U.S. Coast Guard Navigation Center, accessed Sept. 30, 2021, <https://www.navcen.uscg.gov/?pageName=aismain>.

<sup>119</sup> *Revised Guidelines for the Onboard Operational Use of Shipborne Automatic Identification Systems (AIS)*, International Maritime Organization, (Dec. 2, 2015), accessed Oct. 1, 2021, [https://www.navcen.uscg.gov/pdf/ais/references/IMO\\_A1106\\_29\\_Revised\\_guidelines.pdf](https://www.navcen.uscg.gov/pdf/ais/references/IMO_A1106_29_Revised_guidelines.pdf).

<sup>120</sup> “Avoiding Detection: Global Case Studies of Possible AIS Avoidance.”; “What Is VMS?,” Global Fishing Watch, 2021, <https://globalfishingwatch.org/faqs/what-is-vms/>.

<sup>121</sup> *Regulations for Carriage of AIS*, UN International Maritime Organization, (Dec. 31, 2004), accessed Sept. 20, 2021, <https://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Safety/Pages/AIS.aspx>.

<sup>122</sup> “What Is VMS?”

<sup>123</sup> Mark Michelin, Matthew Elliott, and Max Bucher, “Catalyzing the Growth of Electronic Monitoring in Fisheries,” California Environmental Associates, Sept. 10, 2018, [https://www.nature.org/content/dam/tnc/nature/en/documents/Catalyzing\\_Growth\\_of\\_Electronic\\_Monitoring\\_in\\_Fisheries\\_9-10-2018.pdf](https://www.nature.org/content/dam/tnc/nature/en/documents/Catalyzing_Growth_of_Electronic_Monitoring_in_Fisheries_9-10-2018.pdf).

<sup>124</sup> “Chinese Fishing Fleet Encroaches on the Galapagos Islands,” HawkEye 360, Sept. 30, 2020, <https://www.he360.com/insight/potential-illegal-fishing-seen-from-space/>.

<sup>125</sup> Vassilis Tsagaris, Giorgos Panagopoulos, and Vassilis Anastassopoulos, “Using Synthetic Aperture Radar Data to Detect and Identify Ships,” SPIE, Mar. 9, 2008, <https://spie.org/news/1062-using-synthetic-aperture-radar-data-to-detect-and-identify-ships#B1>.

<sup>126</sup> “Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS),” NASA LAADS DAAC, <https://ladsweb.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/missions-and-measurements/viirs/>.

<sup>127</sup> Gavin H. Tilstone et al., “Performance of Ocean Colour Chlorophyll a Algorithms for Sentinel-3 OLCI, MODIS-Aqua and Suomi-VIIRS in Open-Ocean Waters of the Atlantic,” *Remote Sensing of Environment* 260 (2021), Science Direct, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0034425721001620>.

<sup>128</sup> See “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian's Regular Press Conference on September 10, 2020,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the People's Republic of China, Sept. 10, 2020, [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/t1813877.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1813877.shtml); “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on October 9, 2020,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the People's Republic of China, Oct. 9, 2020, [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/t1822871.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1822871.shtml); “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on September 28, 2020,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the People's Republic of China, Sept. 28, 2020, [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/t1819548.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1819548.shtml); “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on December 25, 2020,” Ministry of

---

Foreign Affairs for the People's Republic of China, Dec. 25, 2020, [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/t1842734.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1842734.shtml).

<sup>129</sup> See, for example, “Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs Denies Pompeo's 'Worried and Concerned' Statement on Chinese Fishing Vessel Operations on the High Seas,” *Kemlu Tiongkok Bantah Pernyataan Pompeo Yang 'Prihatin dan Khawatir' pada Operasi Kapal Nelayan Tiongkok di Laut Lepas*, Indonesian CRI, Sept. 11, 2020, <http://indonesian.cri.cn/20200911/35f2e69f-b8db-afb1-7ae3-14763f12a8c8.html>; “Chinese Fishing Vessels Operate in Accordance with Relevant International Laws,” *Los barcos pesqueros chinos operan de acuerdo con las leyes internacionales pertinentes*, *People's Daily Spanish*, Sept. 11, 2020, <http://spanish.peopledaily.com.cn/n3/2020/0911/c31621-9759426.html>; “Pollution: Clandestine Treatment of Garbage in China,” *Pollution: Traitement clandestin des ordures en Chine*, *People's Daily French*, le Quotidien du Peuple en ligne 2017, [https://french-people-com-cn.translate.google.com/n3/2017/0223/c96851-9181873.html?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=fr&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc,elem](https://french-people-com-cn.translate.google.com/n3/2017/0223/c96851-9181873.html?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=fr&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc,elem).

<sup>130</sup> See, for example, Zhang Han, “China Launches First Low-Earth-Orbit Satellite,” *Global Times*, Dec. 22, 2018, <https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1133157.shtml>; Yin Han, “China to Build Satellites and Monitor ‘Every Reef and Ship’ in South China Sea,” *Global Times*, Aug. 15, 2018, <https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1115523.shtml>; “Buoys, Beacons in Qiongzhou Strait Updated with Help of Beidou Navigation Marks,” *Xinhua*, Jan. 9, 2020, [http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2020-01/09/c\\_138689423.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2020-01/09/c_138689423.htm).

<sup>131</sup> *Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on the Issuance of the "Measures for the Administration of Monitoring the Position of Ocean Fishing Vessels" (农业农村部关于印发《远洋渔船船位监测管理暂行办法》的通知)*, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (农业农村部) (Aug. 19, 2018), accessed Sept. 30, 2021, [http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2019-08/19/content\\_5422285.htm](http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2019-08/19/content_5422285.htm).

<sup>132</sup> *Article 24, Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2 (12) of the "Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Maritime Affairs and Administrative Penalties (中华人民共和国海上海事行政处罚规定: 第二十四条第一款及第二款第(十二))*, PRC Ministry of Transportation (中华人民共和国交通部), (Sept. 1, 2021), accessed Sept. 30, 2021, <https://www.xindemarinews.com/m/view.php?aid=32598>

<sup>133</sup> See, for example, “Lianyungang Maritime Investigation and Punishment of a Fishing Vessel Illegally Installing Cargo Ship AIS,” *连云港海事查处一起渔船违法安装货船AIS行为*, *Xinhua*, 新华社, Apr. 8, 2021, [http://www.js.xinhuanet.com/2021-04/08/c\\_1127306535.htm](http://www.js.xinhuanet.com/2021-04/08/c_1127306535.htm); “AIS, the Things You Need to Know,” *AIS: 那些您需要了解的事儿*, *The Paper*, 澎湃, Dec. 5, 2019,

[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_5153173](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_5153173); “Typical Case of Maritime Radio Order Rectification,” *水上无线电秩序整治典型案例*, *The Paper*, 澎湃, June 23, 2020,

[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_7969619](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_7969619); “Pollution: Clandestine Treatment of Garbage in China.”

<sup>134</sup> See Jaeyoon Park, “A 2020 Analysis: Detecting the Dark Fleets in North Korea and Russia,” *Global Fishing Watch*, Jan. 20, 2021, <https://globalfishingwatch.org/fisheries/2020-analysis-dark-fleets/>; Trevor Phillips-Levine, Dylan Phillips-Levine, and Walker Mills, “How NGOs Can Help Keep Tabs on China's Illegal Fishing Activity,” *Maritime Executive*, Oct. 20, 2020, <https://www.maritime-executive.com/editorials/how-ngos-can-help-keep-tabs-on-china-s-illegal-fishing-activity>; “The Curious Case of the SU RI BONG,” *Windward*, Apr. 20, 2020, [https://windward.ai/blog/the-curious-case-of-the-su-ri-bong/?\\_hstc=223907780.247746a74fcdc3c545949a2506cf5540.1626264487711.1626264487711.1626264487711.1&\\_hssc=223907780.2.1626264487712&\\_hsfp=1621161622](https://windward.ai/blog/the-curious-case-of-the-su-ri-bong/?_hstc=223907780.247746a74fcdc3c545949a2506cf5540.1626264487711.1626264487711.1626264487711.1&_hssc=223907780.2.1626264487712&_hsfp=1621161622).

<sup>135</sup> See, for example, PRC-flagged *Gang Tai 8* (gross tonnage 725) having “gone dark” for four days in waters just outside the Ecuador EEZ in July 2020 before apparent transshipment to a refrigerated

---

cargo vessel, raising concerns of illegal transshipment. Joshua Goodman, “Great Wall of Lights: China’s Sea Power on Darwin’s Doorstep,” AP and Univision, Sept. 24, 2021, <https://apnews.com/article/china-oceans-overfishing-squid-294ff1e489589b2510cc806ec898c78f>; Tabitha Mallory and Ian Ralby, “Evolution of the Fleet: A Closer Look at the Chinese Fishing Vessels off the Galapagos,” CIMSEC, Oct. 19, 2020, <https://cimsec.org/evolution-of-the-fleet-a-closer-look-at-the-chinese-fishing-vessels-off-the-galapagos/>; Ian Ralby, “Looking Past Gulf of Guinea Piracy: Chinese Twins, ‘Ghanaian’ Fishing, and Domain Awareness,” CIMSEC, Mar. 17, 2021, <https://cimsec.org/category/ocean-governance/>.

<sup>136</sup> Michael Field, “Murky Background to Vanuatu’s Chinese Fishing Boat Arrests,” *Asia Pacific Report*, Jan. 27, 2021, <https://asiapacificreport.nz/2021/01/27/michael-field-murky-background-to-vanuatus-chinese-fishing-boat-arrests/>.

<sup>137</sup> “Looking Past Gulf of Guinea Piracy: Chinese Twins, ‘Ghanaian’ Fishing, and Domain Awareness.”; “Chinese Vessels Spark New IUU Fishing Concerns,” *Fishing Industry News*, Apr. 1, 2020, <https://www.fishingindustrynewssa.com/2020/04/01/chinese-vessels-spark-new-iuu-fishing-concerns/>.

<sup>138</sup> “The Sinking of Gem-Ver.”

<sup>139</sup> See Dian Septiari and Novan Iman Santosa, “Bakamla Intercepts Chinese Research Vessel in Sunda Strait,” *The Jakarta Post*, Jan. 17, 2021, <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2021/01/16/bakamla-intercepts-chinese-research-vessel-in-sunda-strait.html>; Achmad Nasrudin Yahya, “Bakamla Suspects Chinese Survey Vessel Operates Underwater Sensors in Indonesian Waters,” *Bakamla Curiga Kapal Survei China Operasikan Sensor Bawah Air di Perairan Indonesia*, *Nasional Kompas*, Nasional Kompas, Feb. 2, 2021, <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2021/02/02/12144011/bakamla-curiga-kapal-survei-china-operasikan-sensor-bawah-air-di-perairan?page=all>; Valerie Mai, “The Indonesian Patrol Vessel Blocked the Chinese Research Vessel in Sunda Strait,” *Vietnam Times*, Jan. 20, 2021, <https://vietnamtimes.org.vn/the-indonesian-patrol-vessel-blocked-the-chinese-research-vessel-in-sunda-strait-27492.html>; Gloria Methri, “Chinese Research Vessel Intercepted in Indonesian Waters; Hints at Underwater Ops,” *Republic World*, Jan. 17, 2021, <https://www.republicworld.com/world-news/china/chinese-research-vessel-intercepted-in-indonesian-waters-hints-at-underwater-ops.html>.

<sup>140</sup> “A 2020 Analysis: Detecting the Dark Fleets in North Korea and Russia.”

<sup>141</sup> “The Curious Case of the SU RI BONG.”

<sup>142</sup> See, for example, PRC-flagged *Gang Tai 8* (gross tonnage 725) having “gone dark” for four days in waters just outside the Ecuador EEZ in July 2020 before apparent transshipment to a refrigerated cargo vessel, raising concerns of illegal transshipment. “Great Wall of Lights: China’s Sea Power on Darwin’s Doorstep.”; “Evolution of the Fleet: A Closer Look at the Chinese Fishing Vessels off the Galapagos.”; “Looking Past Gulf of Guinea Piracy: Chinese Twins, ‘Ghanaian’ Fishing, and Domain Awareness.”

<sup>143</sup> “Evolution of the Fleet: A Closer Look at the Chinese Fishing Vessels off the Galapagos.”

<sup>144</sup> Willie, “Chinese Fishing Vessels Seized.”

<sup>145</sup> Field, “Murky Background to Vanuatu’s Chinese Fishing Boat Arrests.”

<sup>146</sup> “Looking Past Gulf of Guinea Piracy: Chinese Twins, ‘Ghanaian’ Fishing, and Domain Awareness.”

<sup>147</sup> See Septiari and Santosa, “Bakamla Intercepts Chinese Research Vessel in Sunda Strait.”; Yahya, “Bakamla Suspects Chinese Survey Vessel Operates Underwater Sensors in Indonesian Waters.”; Mai, “The Indonesian Patrol Vessel Blocked the Chinese Research Vessel in Sunda Strait.”; “Chinese Research Vessel Intercepted in Indonesian Waters; Hints at Underwater Ops.”

<sup>148</sup> “Chinese Research Vessel Intercepted in Indonesian Waters; Hints at Underwater Ops.”; *Regulations for Carriage of AIS*, Dec. 31, 2004; *Indonesian Government Regulation No. 37 on the Rights and Obligations of Foreign Ships and Aircraft Exercising the Right of Archipelagic Sea Lane Passage Through*

---

*Designated Archipelagic Sea Lanes, 28 June 2002*, National legislation - DOALOS/OLA - United Nations - INDONESIA, (June 28, 2020), accessed Sept. 20, 2021,

[https://www.un.org/Depts/los/doalos\\_publications/LOSBulletins/bulletinpdf/bulletin52e.pdf](https://www.un.org/Depts/los/doalos_publications/LOSBulletins/bulletinpdf/bulletin52e.pdf);

“Chinese Research Vessel Intercepted in Indonesian Waters; Hints at Underwater Ops.”

<sup>149</sup> “Satellite Data: Chinese Vessel in Reed Bank Incident Often Went ‘Dark.’”; “PH to Finally Get Compensation Offer for Gem-Ver Incident.”

<sup>150</sup> “The Sinking of Gem-Ver.”

<sup>151</sup> “Navy Intercepts Suspicious Fishing Vessels.”; “Chinese Vessels Found in Namibian Waters: Something Fishy?”; “Namibia: Chinese Trawlers Seized for Illegal Fishing.”

<sup>152</sup> See, for example, “Navy Intercepts Suspicious Fishing Vessels.”; “Chinese Vessels Found in Namibian Waters: Something Fishy?”; “Six Chinese Fishing Vessels Under Investigations.”; “Namibia: Chinese Trawlers Seized for Illegal Fishing.”

<sup>153</sup> “Chinese Vessels Spark New IUU Fishing Concerns.”

<sup>154</sup> See “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian’s Regular Press Conference on September 10, 2020.”; “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference on October 9, 2020.”; “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin’s Regular Press Conference on September 28, 2020.”; “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin’s Regular Press Conference on December 25, 2020.”

<sup>155</sup> “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian’s Regular Press Conference on September 10, 2020.”

<sup>156</sup> “Embassy Spokesperson Statement.”

<sup>157</sup> See, for example, “Lianyungang Maritime Investigation and Punishment of a Fishing Vessel Illegally Installing Cargo Ship AIS.”; “AIS, the Things You Need to Know.”; “Typical Case of Maritime Radio Order Rectification.”; “Pollution: Clandestine Treatment of Garbage in China.”

<sup>158</sup> “AIS, the Things You Need to Know.”

<sup>159</sup> “Lianyungang Maritime Investigation and Punishment of a Fishing Vessel Illegally Installing Cargo Ship AIS.”

<sup>160</sup> “Typical Case of Maritime Radio Order Rectification.”

<sup>161</sup> *United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea Part V Exclusive Economic Zone* (1982),

[https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention\\_agreements/texts/unclos/part5.htm](https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/part5.htm).

<sup>162</sup> *United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea Part II Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone*, (1982), accessed Sept. 22, 2021,

[https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention\\_agreements/texts/unclos/part2.htm](https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/part2.htm).

<sup>163</sup> “The Ratification of Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress on UNCLOS.”

<sup>164</sup> “The Statement by Ambassador Geng Shuang at the 31st Meeting of States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.”

<sup>165</sup> “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin’s Regular Press Conference on July 21, 2020.”

<sup>166</sup> Wenbin, “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin’s Regular Press Conference on December 15, 2020.”; Wenbin, “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin’s Regular Press Conference on December 25, 2020.”; “Chinese Embassy Spokesperson’s Remarks on the Recently Detained Chinese Fishing Vessel in Palau,” Embassy of The People’s Republic of China in The Federated States Of Micronesia Dec. 22, 2020, <http://fm.china-embassy.org/eng/xwtd/t1841804.htm>.

<sup>167</sup> See Septiari and Santosa, “Bakamla Intercepts Chinese Research Vessel in Sunda Strait.”; Yahya, “Bakamla Suspects Chinese Survey Vessel Operates Underwater Sensors in Indonesian Waters.”; Mai, “The Indonesian Patrol Vessel Blocked the Chinese Research Vessel in Sunda Strait.”; “Chinese Research Vessel Intercepted in Indonesian Waters; Hints at Underwater Ops.”

<sup>168</sup> Agustinus Beo Da Costa, “Indonesia Says Spots Chinese Research Vessel in Its Waters, Tracker Off,” Reuters, Jan. 14, 2021, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-indonesia-maritime-china/indonesia-says-spots-chinese-research-vessel-in-its-waters-tracker-off-idUSKBN29J11M>; Yahya, “Bakamla Suspects Chinese Survey Vessel Operates Underwater Sensors in Indonesian Waters.”

<sup>169</sup> H I Sutton, “Chinese Survey Ship Caught ‘Running Dark’ Give Clues to Underwater Drone Operations,” USNI News, Jan. 16, 2021, <https://news.usni.org/2021/01/16/chinese-survey-ship->

---

caught-running-dark-give-clues-to-underwater-drone-operations; H I Sutton, "Two Chinese Survey Ships Are Probing a Strategic Section of the Indian Ocean," USNI News, Mar. 23, 2021, <https://news.usni.org/2021/03/23/two-chinese-survey-ships-are-probing-a-strategic-section-of-the-indian-ocean/>; H I Sutton, "Chinese Ships Seen Mapping Strategic Seabed in Indian Ocean," Naval News, Jan. 22, 2021, <https://www.navalnews.com/naval-news/2021/01/how-china-is-mapping-the-seabed-of-the-indian-ocean/>.

<sup>170</sup> See, for example, Joseph Sipalan, "Malaysia Detains 60 Chinese Nationals, 6 Vessels for Trespassing," Reuters, Oct. 10, 2020, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-malaysia-china-boats-idUSKBN26V0FX>; "Malaysia Seizes Six Illegal Chinese Fishing Vessels, Arrests 60 Men.," "Malaysia Detains 6 Chinese Fishing Boats, Dozens of Seamen in Waters off Johor," South China Morning Post, Oct. 10, 2020, <https://www.scmp.com/news/asia/southeast-asia/article/3104991/malaysia-detains-6-chinese-fishing-boats-dozens-seamen>.

<sup>171</sup> See, for example, "Navy Intercepts Suspicious Fishing Vessels.," "Chinese Vessels Found in Namibian Waters: Something Fishy?," "Six Chinese Fishing Vessels Under Investigations.," "Namibia: Chinese Trawlers Seized for Illegal Fishing."

<sup>172</sup> "Held: Fishing Trawlers Entered South African Waters Without Permission Due to Bad Weather," The Citizen (Gauteng), Apr. 24, 2020, [https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwjRisyepsXzAhVNTTABHSTbDb4QFnoECAsQAQ&url=http%3A%2F%2Foverseas.mofa.go.kr%2Fzako%2Fbrd%2Fm\\_9938%2Fdown.do%3Fbrd\\_id%3D12753%26seq%3D1347306%26data\\_tp%3DA%26file\\_seq%3D1&usg=AOvVaw1oo2CiaAJ4IJE4UQFm7-Gi](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwjRisyepsXzAhVNTTABHSTbDb4QFnoECAsQAQ&url=http%3A%2F%2Foverseas.mofa.go.kr%2Fzako%2Fbrd%2Fm_9938%2Fdown.do%3Fbrd_id%3D12753%26seq%3D1347306%26data_tp%3DA%26file_seq%3D1&usg=AOvVaw1oo2CiaAJ4IJE4UQFm7-Gi).

<sup>173</sup> Fisheries act provisions banning foreign beneficial ownership, see *Fisheries Act: Act 625, 2002*, (June 30, 2003), <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/gha34737.pdf>.

<sup>174</sup> UNCLOS articles regarding coastal states' rights to govern licensing, conservation, and foreign ownership, see *UNCLOS Part V*, 1982.

<sup>175</sup> *At What Cost? How Ghana Is Losing Out on Fishing Arrangements with China's Distant Water Fleet*, Environmental Justice Foundation, 2021; Mona Samari, "Investigation Ties Foreign-Owned Trawlers to Illegal Fishing in Ghana," China Dialogue Ocean, Sept. 12, 2019, <https://chinadialogueocean.net/10050-investigation-illegal-fishing-in-ghana-pt-1/>.

<sup>176</sup> See, for example, Mona Samari, *How Ghana's weak penalties are letting trawlers off the hook*, China Dialogue Ocean, doi: October 3, 2019, <https://chinadialogueocean.net/10522-ghana-weak-penalties-let-trawlers-off-the-hook/>; Karen McVeigh and Nancy Dzradosi, "The vanishing: Ghana's defenders face new perils in fight against overfishing," The Guardian, November 16, 2019 <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/nov/16/ghana-fisheries-observer-vanishes>; Sadie Brown, "Report: Chinese Fishing Companies Cheat Fishing License in Ghana," Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project, Mar. 30, 2021, <https://www.occrp.org/en/daily/14133-report-chinese-fishing-companies-cheat-fishing-license-in-ghana>; "Investigation Ties Foreign-Owned Trawlers to Illegal Fishing in Ghana.," Samari, *How Ghana's weak penalties are letting trawlers off the hook*.

<sup>177</sup> *At What Cost? How Ghana Is Losing Out on Fishing Arrangements with China's Distant Water Fleet*.

<sup>178</sup> "China Urges Malaysia to Investigate Fishing Vessel Detention Case," China Gesa Malaysia Siasat Kes Penahanan Kapal Nelayan, Malay CRI, Oct. 13, 2020, <http://malay.cri.cn/20201013/26a1b17c-e71a-469c-1eab-4ee65c6bc4eb.html>; "Malaysia Detained 60 Fishermen from 6 Chinese Fishing Boats? Chinese Embassy Response," (马来西亚扣留中国6艘渔船60名渔民？中国使馆回应), Global Times, (环球时报), Oct. 11, 2020, <https://world.huanqiu.com/article/40EumM0Hosn>; Li Dongyao and Cui Fandi, "China Attaches Great Importance to Malaysia's Detention of 60 Chinese Nationals: Embassy," Global Times, Oct. 11, 2020, <https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1203077.shtml>; "China's Embassy in Malaysia Seeks Protection for Legitimate Rights of Detained Chinese Sailors," CGTN, Oct. 11, 2020, <https://news.cgtn.com/news/2020-10-11/Chinese-embassy-seeks-info-on-fishing-vessels-crew-held-in-Malaysia--UuNRYT7OIo/index.html>; "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian's Regular Press



---

Conference on October 12, 2020,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, Oct. 12, 2020, [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/t1823343.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1823343.shtml).

<sup>179</sup> “Embassy Spokesperson Statement.”

<sup>180</sup> For a comprehensive overview of the PRC government’s spokesperson system, including how the system has developed over time and how spokespersons are selected and trained, see Ni Chen, “The Evolving Chinese Government Spokesperson System,” in *Soft Power in China: Public Diplomacy through Communication*, ed. Jian Wang (New York: Palgrave MacMillan, 2011), 73-93.

<sup>181</sup> Bachman and Bellacqua, *Black and White and Red All Over: China’s Improving Foreign-Directed Media*.

<sup>182</sup> See, for example, “A Vietnamese Fishing Boat Sank While Harassing and Colliding with a Chinese Fishing Vessel in the Waters of China’s Xisha Islands-The Fishermen on Board Were Rescued.”; “Vietnam Disrupts Chinese Company’s Exploration of Xisha Islands, Illegal — Chinese Ambassador to Australia.”; “US Urged to Stop Spying in the South China Sea,” AS Digesa Hentikan Kegiatan Pengintipan di Laut China Selatan, Malay CRI, Dec. 18, 2016,

<http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:GPweZ83g1jcj:malay.cri.cn/601/2016/12/18/27s166433.htm+&cd=7&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us>; “The Second Batch of Chinese Medical Aid Delivered to Mauritania,” تسليم الدفعة الثانية من المساعدات الطبية الصينية إلى موريتانيا, CRI Arabic, Apr. 21, 2020, <https://arabic-cri->

[cn.translate.goog/news/china/438/20200421/456053.html?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=ar&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](http://cn.translate.goog/news/china/438/20200421/456053.html?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=ar&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc);

“It Is Better to Advance the Fisheries Agreement with China,” Mas magandang isulong ang Fisheries Agreement sa Tsina, Filipino CRI, Nov. 17, 2017, <https://filipino-cri->

[cn.translate.goog/301/2017/11/17/109s152848.htm?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=tl&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc,elem](http://cn.translate.goog/301/2017/11/17/109s152848.htm?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=tl&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc,elem);

“Interview: Chairman of the Ruling Party in Mauritania: The Chinese Communist Party Is Leading China to Achieve Unprecedented Development,”

مقابلة: رئيس الحزب الحاكم في موريتانيا: الحزب الشيوعي الصيني يقود الصين إلى تحقيق تنمية غير مسبوقة

موريتانيا, CRI Arabic, July 16, 2021, [http://arabic.news.cn/2021-07/16/c\\_1310065216.htm](http://arabic.news.cn/2021-07/16/c_1310065216.htm);

“Indonesia Ends KRI Nanggala 402 Submarine Lifting Operation,”

Indonesia Akhiri Operasi Pengangkatan Kapal Selam KRI Nanggala 402, Indonesian CRI, June 3, 2021, <http://indonesian.cri.cn/20210603/d326421e-f138-8ee8-906b-999eb8f6e624.html>;

“Pollution: Clandestine Treatment of Garbage in China.”

<sup>183</sup> Chinese Embassy Spokesperson Answers Question on a Report of Alleged Chinese Ships Dumping Waste in the South China Sea, “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian’s Regular Press Conference on July 15, 2021.”

<sup>184</sup> Chinese Embassy Spokesperson Answers Question on a Report of Alleged Chinese Ships Dumping Waste in the South China Sea, *ibid*.

<sup>185</sup> See, for example, a July 15, 2021, article published by the *Global Times*, a widely read and influential nonauthoritative subsidiary of the *People’s Daily* with a strong nationalist bent, which echoed the PRC MFA response, calling the report of PRC vessels dumping “fabricated and malicious.” “Chinese FM Condemns ‘Fabricated, Malicious’ Report of US Company Accusing Chinese Ships of Dumping Sewage in South China Sea.”;

“Twitter Thread about Similarity Report Funding.”; “Twitter Thread About Similarity Report Chlorophyll Analysis.”;

“Chinese Embassy Spokesperson Answers Question on a Report of Alleged Chinese Ships Dumping Waste in the South China Sea.”;

“Take a Picture, the Rest is All up to Editing! This American Image Company Did It.”

<sup>186</sup> Wenbin, “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin’s Regular Press Conference on December 15, 2020.”

<sup>187</sup> See, for example, “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin’s Regular Press Conference on December 15, 2020.”; “Regular Press Conference (2020-12-15).”; Wenbin, “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin’s Regular Press Conference on December 25, 2020.”

---

<sup>188</sup> See, for example, “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on December 15, 2020.”; “Regular Press Conference (2020-12-15).”; Wenbin, “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on December 25, 2020.”

<sup>189</sup> See, for example, Jingjing, “US Mounts ‘Forced Labor’ Lies on Fishing Firm to Serve Strategy of Containing China Following Attack on Xinjiang Industries.” Wenbin, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on May 31, 2021; “China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Alleged Forced Labor Is a Conspiracy.”

<sup>190</sup> For example, during a PRC embassy press conference in Jakarta, a spokesperson of the Chinese Embassy to Indonesia answered reporters' questions regarding the deaths of Indonesian crew members aboard PRC fishing vessels. The spokesperson's response at the time conveyed concern over the reported deaths and assurances of cooperation with Indonesian authorities regarding investigations. “Spokesperson of Chinese Embassy to Indonesia Answers Reporters' Question Regarding Indonesian Crew Members Who Passed Away on a Chinese Fishing Vessel and Relevant Issues [Juru Bicara Kedutaan Tiongkok untuk Indonesia kembali menjawab pertanyaan wartawan mengenai masalah yang melibatkan ABK WNI di sebuah kapal perikanan].”

<sup>191</sup> “China Is a Responsible Fishing Country.”

<sup>192</sup> See, for example, Glenda Willie, “The Chinese Embassy in Port Vila Did Not Respond to Requests for Comment,” *Daily Post Vanuatu*, Mar. 15, 2021, [https://www.dailypost.vu/news/chinese-nationals-pi-next-week/article\\_7950988c-8517-11eb-a64d-af2fea32f071.html](https://www.dailypost.vu/news/chinese-nationals-pi-next-week/article_7950988c-8517-11eb-a64d-af2fea32f071.html); “Vanuatu Detains Chinese Fishing Boats, Russian Yacht,” Agence France Press, Jan. 30, 2021, <https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20210130-vanuatu-detains-chinese-fishing-boats-russian-yachtS>.

<sup>193</sup> See, for example, Willie, “The Chinese Embassy in Port Vila Did Not Respond to Requests for Comment.”; “Vanuatu Detains Chinese Fishing Boats, Russian Yacht.”

<sup>194</sup> CNA did not observe any PRC media reporting on the incident in English or French—two official languages of Vanuatu. The few Chinese-language PRC media reports observed asserted that this was the first time that Vanuatu had detained a Chinese fishing boat.

<sup>195</sup> CNA did not observe any PRC media reporting on the incident in French—the official language of Gabon.

<sup>196</sup> CNA did not observe any PRC media reporting on the incident in French—the official language of Gabon.

<sup>197</sup> “Discussions on the Burnt-Down Sanyang Fishmeal Factory Should Be Constructive.” “China Moves Forward with Investments in Gambia, Despite Protests.”

<sup>198</sup> CNA did not observe any PRC media reporting on the incident in English—the official language of Gambia.

<sup>199</sup> A PRC embassy representative in Ghana reportedly acknowledged the PRC-owned trawler fleet during a 2012 media interview. See Economic and Commercial Office of the Embassy in Ghana, “Counselor Gao Wenzhi Interviewed by the Special Issue of China-Africa Trade and Economic Cooperation in the International Business Daily,” Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China, Mar. 30, 2012, accessed Feb. 28, 2018, <http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/i/dxfw/gzzd/201203/20120308044957.html> accessed via: *China's Hidden Fleet in West Africa: A Spotlight on Illegal Practices Within Ghana's Industrial Trawl Sector*.

<sup>200</sup> “China Urges Malaysia to Investigate Fishing Vessel Detention Case.”; “Malaysia Detained 60 Fishermen from 6 Chinese Fishing Boats? Chinese Embassy Response.”; “China Attaches Great Importance to Malaysia's Detention of 60 Chinese Nationals: Embassy.”; “China's Embassy in Malaysia Seeks Protection for Legitimate Rights of Detained Chinese Sailors.”; “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian's Regular Press Conference on October 12, 2020.”

<sup>201</sup> “China Urges Malaysia to Investigate Fishing Vessel Detention Case.”; “Malaysia Detained 60 Fishermen from 6 Chinese Fishing Boats? Chinese Embassy Response.”; “China Attaches Great Importance to Malaysia's Detention of 60 Chinese Nationals: Embassy.”; “China's Embassy in Malaysia

---

Seeks Protection for Legitimate Rights of Detained Chinese Sailors.”; “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian's Regular Press Conference on October 12, 2020.”

<sup>202</sup> “China Urges Malaysia to Investigate Fishing Vessel Detention Case.”; “Malaysia Detained 60 Fishermen from 6 Chinese Fishing Boats? Chinese Embassy Response.”; “China Attaches Great Importance to Malaysia’s Detention of 60 Chinese Nationals: Embassy.”; “China's Embassy in Malaysia Seeks Protection for Legitimate Rights of Detained Chinese Sailors.”; “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian's Regular Press Conference on October 12, 2020.”

<sup>203</sup> One English report from the state-run nationalist-leaning *Global Times* newspaper blamed “mistaken government support for and promotion of the giant clam industry in Tanmen, Hainan Province” for “excessive exploitation” and “destruction of coral reef ecosystems.” See “S. China Sea Corals on Brink of Extinction,” *Global Times*, May 24, 2016, <https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/984745.shtml>. Another English report acknowledged that the “considerable economic opportunities” the giant clam shell trade entailed led to “unsustainable fishing methods that have not only led to a rapid decline in the number of giant clams in the South China Sea, but have also seriously damaged the coral reef ecosystem.” See “Giant Clams Still on Sale in South China Despite Bans,” *Global Times*, Apr. 25, 2019, <https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1147431.shtml>. For other examples, see, “Shenzhen Authorities Intercept Clam Shell Products,” *China Daily*, Sept. 19, 2017, [https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2017-09/19/content\\_32198728.htm](https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2017-09/19/content_32198728.htm); “Over 300 Smuggled Endangered Species Items Seized in NE China,” *Xinhua*, May 19, 2019, [http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2019-05/19/c\\_138070724.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2019-05/19/c_138070724.htm).

<sup>204</sup> English and Indonesian-language PRC media reporting also sought to portray PRC research vessels in a positive light, highlighting their efforts to assist the Indonesian navy in the retrieval of its sunken submarine KRI *Nanggala* 402.

<sup>205</sup> PRC MFA statements assert that PRC vessels rigorously abide by separate, but related, PRC VMS requirements. See “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian's Regular Press Conference on September 10, 2020.”; “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on October 9, 2020.”; “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on September 28, 2020.”; “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on December 25, 2020.”

<sup>206</sup> PRC embassies have reposted MFA remarks about PRC vessels abiding by rigorous VMS requirements. They do not remark specifically on AIS tampering or deactivating.

<sup>207</sup> See, for example, “Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs Denies Pompeo's 'Worried and Concerned' Statement on Chinese Fishing Vessel Operations on the High Seas.”; “Chinese Fishing Vessels Operate in Accordance with Relevant International Laws.”; “Pollution: Clandestine Treatment of Garbage in China.”

<sup>208</sup> CNA did not observe any PRC media reporting on the incident in Arabic—the official language of Mauritania.

<sup>209</sup> See, for example, “The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Talks About the Collision of Chinese and Philippine Fishing Boats: I Believe the Two Sides Can Properly Handle the Matter.”

<sup>210</sup> See, for example, “Press Release on the So-Called Collision of Fishing Boats Between China and the Philippines.”

<sup>211</sup> See, for example, “China in America: Stop Baseless Criticism.”; “The Japanese Destroyer Collided with a Chinese Fishing Boat and Returned to Hong Kong. The Side of the Apron Was Knocked out of a Crack.”; “Vietnam Disrupts Chinese Company's Exploration of Xisha Islands, Illegal — Chinese Ambassador to Australia.”; “A Vietnamese Fishing Boat Sank While Harassing and Colliding with a Chinese Fishing Vessel in the Waters of China's Xisha Islands-The Fishermen on Board Were Rescued.”

<sup>212</sup> According to a Namibian navy official, the navy detained the PRC vessels in response to reports of illegal activity and contradictory statements from the crew, noting that the PRC crew “initially refused to cooperate and wanted to proceed with their way to China.” See “Chinese Vessels Cleared of Illegal

---

Fishing.”; “Navy Intercepts Suspicious Fishing Vessels.”; “Chinese Vessels Found in Namibian Waters: Something Fishy?”

<sup>213</sup> CNA did not observe any PRC media reporting on the incident in English—the official language of Namibia.

<sup>214</sup> The PRC embassy in Cambodia issued a press release on September 8, 2021, two months after the *Tong Hai* incident, in response to local media reporting about human smuggling and illegal gambling in Sihanoukville’s “China Town.” This press release emphasized that “most of the victims” are PRC citizens and urged cooperation with local law enforcement. See “The Spokesperson of the Chinese Embassy in Cambodia Made a Statement on the Cambodian Media’s Report on the “China Town” In Sihanoukville.”

<sup>215</sup> CNA did not observe any PRC media reporting on the incident in Khmer—the official language of Cambodia.

<sup>216</sup> Somers, “US Embassy Commends ROP Government and Condemns Chinese IUU Fishing.”

<sup>217</sup> Myrtle Hazard, “Palau and USCG Bust Chinese Vessel for Illegal Fishing,” *Maritime Executive*, Dec. 24, 2020, <https://www.maritime-executive.com/article/palau-and-uscg-bust-chinese-vessel-for-illegal-fishing>.

<sup>218</sup> “Chinese Poachers Barred from Returning to Palau.”

<sup>219</sup> Adam Somers, “Chinese fishing boat stripped and escorted out of Palau,” *Island Times*, Jan. 5, 2021, <https://islandtimes.org/chinese-fishing-boat-stripped-and-escorted-out-of-palau/>.

<sup>220</sup> Willie, “Chinese Fishing Vessels Seized.”

<sup>221</sup> McGarry, “Chinese Fishing Captains Face Jail, Big Fines for Alleged Illegal Fishing in Vanuatu.”

<sup>222</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>223</sup> Hilaire Bule and Glenda Willie, “14 Plead Not Guilty,” *Daily Post Vanuatu*, May 19, 2021, [https://www.dailypost.vu/news/14-plead-not-guilty/article\\_5d5df734-b82d-11eb-bc45-a38a2e0ce52e.html](https://www.dailypost.vu/news/14-plead-not-guilty/article_5d5df734-b82d-11eb-bc45-a38a2e0ce52e.html).

<sup>224</sup> “Two Trawlers Arrested with Over One Ton of Rays and Fins in Gabon.”

<sup>225</sup> *Fisheries and Aquaculture Code Law n 015 2005 [Code des pêches et de l’aquaculture Loi n°015/2005]*, 2005; Mounombou, “Illegal Fishing: Two Trawlers in the Nets of Operation Albacore.”

<sup>226</sup> “Leveraging NGOs and Volunteerism for Maritime Surveillance Against IUU Fishing.”

<sup>227</sup> “Gabon Cracks Down on Illegal Trawlers,” Livestock and Fisheries Chamber, 2020, accessed Aug. 27, 2021, <https://livestockandfisherieschamber.com/gabon-cracks-down-on-illegal-trawlers/>.

<sup>228</sup> “Chinese trawler caught illegal fishing in protected waters of Loango National Park,” Un chalutier chinois pris en flagrant délit de pêche illégale dans les eaux protégées du parc national de Loango, Direct Info Gabon, Aug. 18, 2019, <https://directinfosgabon.com/un-chalutier-chinois-pris-en-flagrant-delit-de-peche-illegale-dans-les-eaux-protegees-du-parc-national-de-loango/>.

<sup>229</sup> *Regulations on the protection of coral reefs and clams in Hainan Province (海南省珊瑚礁和砗磲保护规定)*, Qionghai, Hainan, China Government, (May 24, 2021), accessed Sept. 27, 2021,

[http://qionghai.hainan.gov.cn/zfxxgkzl/bm/gongsj/gkml/202105/t20210524\\_2983261.html](http://qionghai.hainan.gov.cn/zfxxgkzl/bm/gongsj/gkml/202105/t20210524_2983261.html);

*Philippine fisheries code Republic Act No. 8550*, Congress of the Philippines Tenth Congress, (Feb. 25, 1998), accessed Sept. 26, 2021, UN FAOLEX, <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/phi16098.pdf>;

*Philippines’ Wildlife Protection Act Republic Act No. 9147*, Congress of the Philippines Eleventh Congress, (July 30, 2001), accessed Sept. 26, 2021, Philippines Official Gazette,

<https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2001/07/30/republic-act-no-9417/>; *Giant Clams Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) – Vulnerable*, 1985; *Tridacna gigas IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*, 2004.

<sup>230</sup> See, for example, “Filipino Scientists Seeded Giant Clams, Chinese Fishermen Stole Them.”; “Life in the Wake of Hainan’s Clam Shell Clampdown.”

<sup>231</sup> “Sino Poachers Target Giant Clams in Palawan Waters.”; “PH Protests China’s Harvest of Giant Clams.”

<sup>232</sup> See, for example, “Harvesting Giant Clams Has Led to ‘Wanton Destruction’ of Scarborough Shoal: Expert.”; “Sino Poachers Kill Coral Reefs.”; “PH Protests China’s Harvest of Giant Clams.”

<sup>233</sup> Dr. John McManus, *Massively Destructive Coral Reef Damage from Giant Clam Shell Digging in the South China Sea*, OpenChannels, 2019, <https://vimeo.com/342103171>; Chiara Zambrano, “EXCLUSIVE: Chinese harvesting giant clams in Scarborough Shoal,” ABS CBN, Apr. 15, 2019, <https://news.abs-cbn.com/news/04/15/19/exclusive-chinese-harvesting-giant-clams-in-scarborough-shoal>.

<sup>234</sup> See, for example, “Fujian subsidies to the fishing sector bring trouble to West African waters,” *الدعم الفوجياني لقطاع الصيد يجلب المتاعب لمياه غرب إفريقيا*, Africa Defense Forum, Aug. 11, 2021, [https://adf-magazine-com.translate.google/ar/2021/08/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D8%B9%D9%85-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%81%D9%88%D8%AC%D9%8A%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%8A-%D9%84%D9%82%D8%B7%D8%A7%D8%B9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B5%D9%8A%D8%AF-%D9%8A%D8%AC%D9%84%D8%A8-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%AA/?\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=ar&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](https://adf-magazine-com.translate.google/ar/2021/08/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D8%B9%D9%85-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%81%D9%88%D8%AC%D9%8A%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%8A-%D9%84%D9%82%D8%B7%D8%A7%D8%B9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B5%D9%8A%D8%AF-%D9%8A%D8%AC%D9%84%D8%A8-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%AA/?_x_tr_sl=ar&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc). Gitonga Njeru, “Chinese companies get go-ahead to operate in a range of industries in Mauritania”, *Beijing Review*, June 18, 2019, [http://www.bjreview.com/World/201906/t20190618\\_800171021.html](http://www.bjreview.com/World/201906/t20190618_800171021.html); “Mauritania: 3 Fishermen Were Killed After Their Boat Collided with a Chinese Ship.”

<sup>235</sup> “Mauritanians Protest Chinese Fishing After Deadly Incident.”

<sup>236</sup> “Mauritania: 3 Fishermen Died After Their Boat Collided with a Chinese Ship, and the Matter Worsened.”; “Mauritania: 3 Fishermen Were Killed After Their Boat Collided with a Chinese Ship.”

<sup>237</sup> “Nouadhibou: A Chinese ship kills four Mauritanian fishermen,” *نواذيبو: باخرة صينية تتسبب في مقتل أربعة صيادين موريتانيين*, El Hiyad, July 26, 2017, [https://elhiyad-info.translate.google/node/4413?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=ar&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,s](https://elhiyad-info.translate.google/node/4413?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=ar&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,s). As of October 2021, reporting on the outcome of cases brought against the PRC fishermen were not observed.

<sup>238</sup> See the following reports for examples involving foreign vessels from (1) the **Philippines**: “The Sinking of Gem-Ver.”; “Remember Gem-Ver? Redress for PH Fishermen Still Stuck in Talks.”; “PH to Finally Get Compensation Offer for Gem-Ver Incident.” (2) **Vietnam**: “China Accused the Vietnamese Fishing Boat of Ramming the Coast Guard Ship, so It Sank.”; “US Condemns Sinking of Vietnam Fishing Vessel by Chinese Coast Guard.”; “Fishermen Tell Stories of Being Rammed and Sunk by Chinese Ships in the Paracels.” (3) **Senegal**: “Fisherman Burned in Confrontation with Chinese Trawler.” (4) **Mauritania**: “Mauritania: 3 Fishermen Were Killed After Their Boat Collided with a Chinese Ship.”; “Mauritania: 3 Fishermen Died After Their Boat Collided with a Chinese Ship, and the Matter Worsened.” (5) **Brazil**: “Fishing Wars in South Atlantic. Chinese vs. Brazilian.”

<sup>239</sup> “DFW: 35 Indonesian Migrant Fishing Vessel Crew Die Abroad.”; *Forced Labor at Sea: The Case of Indonesian Migrant Fishers*.

<sup>240</sup> “China Responds ‘Positively’ to Indonesian Request on Human Trafficking.”

<sup>241</sup> “CBP Issues Withhold Release Order on Chinese Fishing Fleet.”

<sup>242</sup> *Forced Labor at Sea: The Case of Indonesian Migrant Fishers*.

<sup>243</sup> “Chinese People-Smuggling Ship Traveled Six Days, more than 2,500 Km: Authorities.”; “Smuggled Chinese on Ship Test Positive for COVID.”; “Thirty-six Chinese ships smuggling into Cambodia were cracked down on in Koh Rong,” *សាវត្រីកងនគរកិច្ចនព័ន្ធនាគ័*

*ល្អចន្លងនៃនចូលកង្កដាយខុសច្បាប់ ត្រូវសមត្ថកិច្ចបង្ក្រាបបាននៅក្រុងកោះរុង*, Cambodia Police, July 26, 2021, [https://cambodiapolice-com.translate.google/policekh/297249?\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](https://cambodiapolice-com.translate.google/policekh/297249?_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc).

<sup>244</sup> “36 Chinese nationals arrested for illegally entering Cambodia via sea,” *Khmer Times*, July 26, 2021, <https://www.khmertimeskh.com/50901093/36-chinese-nationals-arrested-for-illegally-entering-cambodia-via-sea/>; “Thirty-Six Chinese Ships Smuggling into Cambodia Were Cracked Down on Koh Rong (Video Inside).”

<sup>245</sup> “Thirty-Six Chinese Ships Smuggling into Cambodia Were Cracked Down on Koh Rong (Video Inside).”

<sup>246</sup> “36 Chinese Nationals Detained in Cambodian Waters.”; “36 Chinese Nationals Arrested for Illegally Entering Cambodia on a Ship from China.”

<sup>247</sup> Chun Chanboth, “Authorities ready to deport 36 Chinese nationals after illegally entering Cambodia by water,” អាជ្ញាធរត្រៀមបញ្ជូនជនជាតិចិន ៣៦នាក់ត្រលប់ទៅប្រទេសកំណើតវិញ ក្រោយលួច ចូលកម្ពុជាខុសច្បាប់តាមផ្លូវទឹក, Radio Free Asia, July 27, 2021, [https://www-rfa-org.translate.google.com/khmer/news/social-economy/authorities-ready-to-deport-36-chinese-back-country-after-smuggling-into-cambodia-07272021162935.html?\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](https://www-rfa-org.translate.google.com/khmer/news/social-economy/authorities-ready-to-deport-36-chinese-back-country-after-smuggling-into-cambodia-07272021162935.html?_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc); “Thirty-six Chinese ships smuggling into Cambodia were cracked down on in Koh Rong.”

<sup>248</sup> “Sewage from Anchored Ships Is Damaging Spratly Reefs.”

<sup>249</sup> Ochona, “More Chinese Ships May Be Dumping Wastes in Spratlys: Satellite Imagery Expert.”

<sup>250</sup> Tilstone et al., “Performance of Ocean Colour Chlorophyll a Algorithms for Sentinel-3 OLCI, MODIS-Aqua and Suomi-VIIRS in Open-Ocean Waters of the Atlantic.”;

“Water Quality from Space,” Brockmann Consult GmbH, accessed Aug. 9, 2021,

<https://www.brockmann-consult.de/portfolio/water-quality-from-space/>;

NASA, “Chlorophyll a (chlor\_a),” Earth Data, accessed Aug. 9, 2021,

[https://oceancolor.gsfc.nasa.gov/atbd/chlor\\_a/](https://oceancolor.gsfc.nasa.gov/atbd/chlor_a/); “What is Eutrophication?,” GEO Blue Planet, accessed July 22, 2021, <https://chlorophyll-esriocceans.hub.arcgis.com/pages/eutrophication>.

<sup>251</sup> “Statement on the Presence of China’s Maritime Militia at the West Philippine Sea.”

<sup>252</sup> “The Gambia: Chinese Fishmeal Company Burnt Down by Angry Protesters.”; Boechat, “Alleged Chinese Factory Pollution Kills Dolphin in Gambia.” Lily Kuo, “Gambians Are Accusing a Chinese Company of Destroying Their Coastline,” *Quartz*, May 29, 2017, accessed Aug. 19, 2021

<https://qz.com/africa/993840/gambians-and-environmentalists-are-accusing-chinese-company-golden-leaf-of-destroying-their-coastline/>.

<sup>253</sup> See, for example, “Gunjur – Court Orders Stay on Chinese Golden Lead Fish-Meal Expansion Spree.” Mustapha K Daboe, “Gambians protest alleged pollution from Chinese plant,” *Anadolu Agency*, Mar. 22, 2018, accessed Aug. 19, 2021, <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/africa/gambians-protest-alleged-pollution-from-chinese-plant/1096560#>. Urbina, “Fish Farming Is Feeding the Globe. What’s the Cost for Locals?.”

<sup>254</sup> Urbina, “Fish Farming Is Feeding the Globe. What’s the Cost for Locals?.”; Hunt, “Growing Tension over Illegal Fishing and Pollution in The Gambia.”

<sup>255</sup> Hunt, “Growing Tension over Illegal Fishing and Pollution in The Gambia.” Boechat, “Alleged Chinese Factory Pollution Kills Dolphin in Gambia.”

<sup>256</sup> Urbina, “Fish Farming Is Feeding the Globe. What’s the Cost for Locals?.”; Matthew Green, “Ocean Shock: Fishmeal Factories Plunder Africa,” *Reuters*, Oct. 30, 2018, accessed Aug. 19, 2021

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-oceans-tide-sardinella-specialreport-idUSKCN1N420W>.

<sup>257</sup> National Environmental Agency Gambia, STOP NOTICE, Mar. 10, 2021. “Gunjur – Court Orders Stay on Chinese Golden Lead Fish-Meal Expansion Spree.”; “A Good Day for People and for the Ocean: Greenpeace Lauds Gambia’s Government for Stopping the Expansion of Major Fishmeal and Fish Oil Plant.”

<sup>258</sup> “Gunjur – Court Orders Stay on Chinese Golden Lead Fish-Meal Expansion Spree.”

<sup>259</sup> According to Gambian media reports, protesters in the Gambia burned down the Nassim Fishmeal factory following the alleged murder of a Gambian by a Senegalese employee of the PRC-owned Nassim factory as well as growing public criticism for the plant’s disregard for safe and environmental industrial operation, especially regarding waste disposal. See “The Gambia: Chinese Fishmeal Company Burnt Down by Angry Protesters.”; “Gambians Torch Chinese Fishmeal Plant.”

<sup>260</sup> “Automatic Identification System Overview.”

<sup>261</sup> See, for example, *Article 24, Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2 (12) of the “Regulations of the People’s*

*Republic of China on Maritime Affairs and Administrative Penalties* (中华人民共和国海上海事行政处

---

罚规定: 第二十四条第一款及第二款第(十二)), Sept. 1, 2021; *Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on the Issuance of the "Measures for the Administration of Monitoring the Position of Ocean Fishing Vessels"* (农业农村部关于印发《远洋渔船船位监测管理办法的通知》, Aug. 19, 2018; *Decision of the People's Government of Hainan Province on Amending the "Regulations on the Administration of the Safety Production of Marine Fishing Vessels in Hainan Province"* (海南省人民政府关于修改〈海南省海洋渔船安全生产管理规定〉的决定), People's Government of Hainan Province (海南省人民政府) (Sept. 27, 2017), accessed Sept. 30, 2021,

<https://www.hainan.gov.cn/hainan/dfzfgz/201710/c6d50c366b5b4e679d1222b11b63834b.shtml>; *UN IMO SOLAS, 1974; Revised Guidelines for the Onboard Operational Use of Shipborne Automatic Identification Systems (AIS)*, Dec. 2, 2015.

<sup>262</sup> See, for example, "What Vessels Are Required to Use AIS? What Are Global Regulations and Requirements for Vessels to Carry AIS?"; "Avoiding Detection: Global Case Studies of Possible AIS Avoidance."; "Great Wall of Lights: China's Sea Power on Darwin's Doorstep."; Carmen Ferrà et al., *Using AIS to Attempt a Quantitative Evaluation of Unobserved Trawling Activity in the Mediterranean Sea*, *Frontiers in Marine Science*, 2020,

<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2020.580612/full>.

<sup>263</sup> See, for example, "Lianyungang Maritime Investigation and Punishment of a Fishing Vessel Illegally Installing Cargo Ship AIS."; "AIS, the Things You Need to Know."; "Typical Case of Maritime Radio Order Rectification."; "Pollution: Clandestine Treatment of Garbage in China."

<sup>264</sup> See "A 2020 Analysis: Detecting the Dark Fleets in North Korea and Russia."; "How NGOs Can Help Keep Tabs on China's Illegal Fishing Activity."; "The Curious Case of the SU RI BONG."

<sup>265</sup> See, for example, PRC-flagged *Gang Tai 8* (gross tonnage 725) having "gone dark" for four days in waters just outside the Ecuador EEZ in July 2020 before apparent transshipment to a refrigerated cargo vessel, raising concerns of illegal transshipment. "Great Wall of Lights: China's Sea Power on Darwin's Doorstep."; "Evolution of the Fleet: A Closer Look at the Chinese Fishing Vessels off the Galapagos."; "Looking Past Gulf of Guinea Piracy: Chinese Twins, 'Ghanaian' Fishing, and Domain Awareness."

<sup>266</sup> Field, "Murky Background to Vanuatu's Chinese Fishing Boat Arrests."

<sup>267</sup> "Looking Past Gulf of Guinea Piracy: Chinese Twins, 'Ghanaian' Fishing, and Domain Awareness."

<sup>268</sup> "The Sinking of Gem-Ver."

<sup>269</sup> See Septiari and Santosa, "Bakamla Intercepts Chinese Research Vessel in Sunda Strait."; Yahya, "Bakamla Suspects Chinese Survey Vessel Operates Underwater Sensors in Indonesian Waters."; Mai, "The Indonesian Patrol Vessel Blocked the Chinese Research Vessel in Sunda Strait."; "Chinese Research Vessel Intercepted in Indonesian Waters; Hints at Underwater Ops."

<sup>270</sup> See Septiari and Santosa, "Bakamla Intercepts Chinese Research Vessel in Sunda Strait."; Yahya, "Bakamla Suspects Chinese Survey Vessel Operates Underwater Sensors in Indonesian Waters."; Mai, "The Indonesian Patrol Vessel Blocked the Chinese Research Vessel in Sunda Strait."; "Chinese Research Vessel Intercepted in Indonesian Waters; Hints at Underwater Ops."

<sup>271</sup> "Chinese Research Vessel Intercepted in Indonesian Waters; Hints at Underwater Ops."; *Regulations for Carriage of AIS*, Dec. 31, 2004; *Indonesian Government Regulation No. 37 on the Rights and Obligations of Foreign Ships and Aircraft Exercising the Right of Archipelagic Sea Lane Passage Through Designated Archipelagic Sea Lanes, 28 June 2002*, June 28, 2020; "Chinese Research Vessel Intercepted in Indonesian Waters; Hints at Underwater Ops."

<sup>272</sup> "Indonesia Says Spots Chinese Research Vessel in Its Waters, Tracker Off."; Yahya, "Bakamla Suspects Chinese Survey Vessel Operates Underwater Sensors in Indonesian Waters."

<sup>273</sup> "Chinese Survey Ship Caught 'Running Dark' Give Clues to Underwater Drone Operations."; "Two Chinese Survey Ships Are Probing a Strategic Section of the Indian Ocean."; "Chinese Ships Seen Mapping Strategic Seabed in Indian Ocean."

---

<sup>274</sup> See *Indonesian Government Regulation No. 37 on the Rights and Obligations of Foreign Ships and Aircraft Exercising the Right of Archipelagic Sea Lane Passage Through Designated Archipelagic Sea Lanes*, 28 June 2002, June 28, 2020; *Act No. 6 of 8 August 1996 regarding Indonesian Waters, Third Part, Transit Crossing Rights, Article 20*, National legislation - DOALOS/OLA - United Nations - INDONESIA, (Aug. 8, 1996), accessed Sept. 20, 2021,

[https://www.un.org/depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/IDN\\_1996\\_Act.pdf](https://www.un.org/depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/IDN_1996_Act.pdf);  
“Indonesia Says Spots Chinese Research Vessel in Its Waters, Tracker Off.”

<sup>275</sup> See, for example, “Malaysia Detains 60 Chinese Nationals, 6 Vessels for Trespassing.”; “Malaysia Seizes Six Illegal Chinese Fishing Vessels, Arrests 60 Men.”; “Malaysia Detains 6 Chinese Fishing Boats, Dozens of Seamen in Waters off Johor.”; Named, “Six Chinese fishing boats were detained in Johor waters” Enam bot nelayan China ditahan masuk perairan Johor, MalaysiaKini, Oct. 11, 2020.

<sup>276</sup> “Malaysia Detains 6 Chinese Fishing Boats, Dozens of Seamen in Waters off Johor.”; James Griffiths, “Malaysia detains Chinese vessels for trespassing in territorial waters,” CNN, Oct. 12, 2020, <https://www.cnn.com/2020/10/12/asia/malaysia-china-japan-sea-intl-hnk/index.html>.

<sup>277</sup> See, for example, “Malaysia Detains 6 Chinese Fishing Boats, Dozens of Seamen in Waters off Johor.”; Nisha David, “Source: Malaysia Releases Crew of Chinese Boats it Detained for Trespassing,” Benar News, Oct. 22, 2020, <https://www.benarnews.org/english/news/malaysian/my-ch-boats-10222020180624.html>; “Malaysia Seizes Six Illegal Chinese Fishing Vessels, Arrests 60 Men.”

<sup>278</sup> “Source: Malaysia Releases Crew of Chinese Boats it Detained for Trespassing.”

<sup>279</sup> “Navy Intercepts Suspicious Fishing Vessels.”; “Chinese Vessels Found in Namibian Waters: Something Fishy?”; “Namibia: Chinese Trawlers Seized for Illegal Fishing.”

<sup>280</sup> See, for example, “Navy Intercepts Suspicious Fishing Vessels.”; “Chinese Vessels Found in Namibian Waters: Something Fishy?”; “Six Chinese Fishing Vessels Under Investigations.”; “Namibia: Chinese Trawlers Seized for Illegal Fishing.”

<sup>281</sup> “Navy Intercepts Suspicious Fishing Vessels.”; “Six Chinese Fishing Vessels Under Investigations.”

<sup>282</sup> “Chinese Vessels Spark New IUU Fishing Concerns.”

<sup>283</sup> “Navy Intercepts Suspicious Fishing Vessels.”; “Embassy Spokesperson Statement.”

<sup>284</sup> “Held: Fishing Trawlers Entered South African Waters Without Permission Due to Bad Weather.”

<sup>285</sup> *At What Cost? How Ghana Is Losing Out on Fishing Arrangements with China's Distant Water Fleet*; “Investigation Ties Foreign-Owned Trawlers to Illegal Fishing in Ghana.”

<sup>286</sup> *Fisheries Act: Act 625, 2002*, June 30, 2003. For explanation of relevant legal issues, see Steve Trent, “Opinion: False claims by some in the trawling industry are betraying Ghana and its fishing industry,” Daily Guide Network Ghana, Apr. 22, 2021, <https://dailyguidenetwork.com/opinion-false-claims-by-some-in-the-trawling-industry-are-betraying-ghana-and-its-fishing-industry/>

<sup>287</sup> See, for example, Samari, *How Ghana's weak penalties are letting trawlers off the hook*; Karen McVeigh and Febriana Firdaus, “‘Hold on, brother’: the final days of the doomed crew on the Long Xing 629,” *The Guardian*, July 7, 2020, <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2020/jul/07/hold-on-brother-final-days-of-doomed-crew-on-chinese-shark-finning-boat>; “Report: Chinese Fishing Companies Cheat Fishing License in Ghana.”

<sup>288</sup> *At What Cost? How Ghana Is Losing Out on Fishing Arrangements with China's Distant Water Fleet*.

<sup>289</sup> See, for example, “Government charged to protect Ghanaian nationals from abuse on foreign fishing vessels,” Ghana Web, July 30, 2021,

<https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Government-charged-to-protect-Ghanaian-nationals-from-abuse-on-foreign-fishing-vessels-1320817>; Shem Oirere, “Foreign Trawler in Illegal Fishing Venture Nabbed in Ghana,” Seafood Source, Oct. 22, 2019,

<https://www.seafoodsource.com/news/supply-trade/foreign-trawler-in-illegal-fishing-venture-nabbed-in-ghana>; EJF Staff, *Stolen at Sea: How Illegal 'Saiko' Fishing Is Fueling the Collapse of Ghana's Fisheries*, June 2019, [https://ejfoundation.org/resources/downloads/Stolen-at-sea\\_06\\_2019.pdf](https://ejfoundation.org/resources/downloads/Stolen-at-sea_06_2019.pdf); Karen McVeigh and Nancy Dzradosi, “The Vanishing: Ghana’s Defenders Face New Perils in Fight Against Overfishing,” *The Guardian*, Nov. 16, 2019

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/nov/16/ghana-fisheries-observer-vanishes>.



---

<sup>290</sup> **Contoh laporan LSM:** Mary Utermohlen Duncan Copeland and Austin Brush, *Spotlight on the Exploitation of Company Structures by Illegal Fishing Operators*, Trygg Mat Tracking and C4ADS, 2020, [https://static1.squarespace.com/static/566ef8b4d8af107232d5358a/t/5fd21567ce71ee580fb1cb72/1607603565040/TMT-C4ADS\\_Spotlight+on+Transparency.pdf](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/566ef8b4d8af107232d5358a/t/5fd21567ce71ee580fb1cb72/1607603565040/TMT-C4ADS_Spotlight+on+Transparency.pdf); *Forced Labor at Sea: The Case of Indonesian Migrant Fishers*, Greenpeace with Serikat Buruh Migran Indonesia (SBMI), 2021, accessed Aug. 18, 2021, [https://www.greenpeace.org/static/planet4-southeastasia-stateless/2021/05/ef65bfe1-greenpeace-2021-forced-labour-at-sea-digital\\_final.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.org/static/planet4-southeastasia-stateless/2021/05/ef65bfe1-greenpeace-2021-forced-labour-at-sea-digital_final.pdf); *China's Hidden Fleet in West Africa: A Spotlight on Illegal Practices Within Ghana's Industrial Trawl Sector*, Environmental Justice Foundation, 2018, accessed Aug. 13, 2021, <https://ejfoundation.org/reports/chinas-hidden-fleet-in-west-africa-a-spotlight-on-illegal-practices-within-ghanas-industrial-trawl-sector>. **Contoh laporan pemerintah:** National Task Force for the West Philippine Sea, "Statement on the Presence of China's Maritime Militia at the West Philippine Sea," PTV News, Mar. 20, 2021, <https://ptvnews.ph/national-task-force-for-the-west-philippine-sea-statement-on-the-presence-of-chinas-maritime-militias-at-the-west-philippine-sea/>. *Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Strategic Outlook*, United States Coast Guard, 2020, <https://www.uscg.mil/iuufishing/>. **Contoh laporan media:** "Mauritania: 3 Fishermen Died After Their Boat Collided with a Chinese Ship, and the Matter Worsened," *El Hayat*, Oct. 10, 2020, "Malaysia Seizes Six Illegal Chinese Fishing Vessels, Arrests 60 Men," *Business Standard*, Oct. 11, 2020, [https://www.business-standard.com/article/international/malaysia-seizes-six-illegal-chinese-fishing-vessels-arrests-60-men-120101100054\\_1.html](https://www.business-standard.com/article/international/malaysia-seizes-six-illegal-chinese-fishing-vessels-arrests-60-men-120101100054_1.html).

<sup>291</sup> Kegagalan dalam memastikan bahwa kapal bendera negara menghormati hukum di zona ekonomi eksklusif negara lain mencerminkan pelanggaran tugas negara berdasarkan pasal 58 dan 61 UNCLOS.

<sup>292</sup> "The Ratification of Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on UNCLOS,"

<sup>293</sup> "The Statement by Ambassador Geng Shuang at the 31st Meeting of States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea," Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the UN, June 23, 2021, <https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/ce/ceun/eng/dbtxx/2020070710/2020070714/t1888097.htm>.

<sup>294</sup> *The Development of China's Marine Programs*, Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Vienna, (June 2), [fmprc.gov, https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/ce/cgvienna/eng/ljzg/zfbps/t127404.htm](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/ce/cgvienna/eng/ljzg/zfbps/t127404.htm).

<sup>295</sup> "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on July 21, 2020," Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, July 21, 2020, [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/t1799508.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1799508.shtml).

<sup>296</sup> "Zhang Xianliang, Director of the Fisheries and Fisheries Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Answered Reporters' Questions on the Revision of the 'Regulations on the Management of Ocean Fisheries'," , Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, , Mar. 25, 2020, [http://www.moa.gov.cn/xw/bmdt/202003/t20200325\\_6339878.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/xw/bmdt/202003/t20200325_6339878.htm).

<sup>297</sup> "The United States Calls China the "Culprit" of Illegal Ocean Fishing. Ministry of Foreign Affairs: China Has "Zero Tolerance" for Violations of Ocean Fishing Boats," [], *CCTV*, Dec. 3, 2020, <http://m.news.cctv.com/2020/12/03/ARTIBznChAgvUYA40LnAE9hb201203.shtml>.

<sup>298</sup> Fu Ying, "Safeguard Our Common Treasure," *China Daily*, Nov. 23, 2020, <https://global.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202011/23/WS5fbaf5daa31024ad0ba95b3a.html>.

<sup>299</sup> Heidi Holz and Anthony Miller, *China's Playbook for Shaping the Global Media Environment*, CNA, IRM-2020-U-024710-FINAL, 2020, [https://www.cna.org/CNA\\_files/pdf/IRM-2020-U-024710-Final.pdf](https://www.cna.org/CNA_files/pdf/IRM-2020-U-024710-Final.pdf).

<sup>300</sup> Untuk kajian mendalam mengenai alat propaganda yang menasar pihak asing dari Tiongkok, lihat: *ibid.*; Elizabeth Bachman and James Bellacqua, *Black and White and Red All Over: China's Improving Foreign-Directed Media*, CNA, DRM-2020-U-027331-1Rev, 2020, [https://www.cna.org/CNA\\_files/pdf/DRM-2020-U-027331-1Rev.pdf](https://www.cna.org/CNA_files/pdf/DRM-2020-U-027331-1Rev.pdf).

- 
- <sup>301</sup> *The South China Sea Arbitration (The Republic of Philippines v. The People's Republic of China)*, Permanent Court of Arbitration, (July 12, 2016), <https://pca-cpa.org/en/cases/7/>.
- <sup>302</sup> "International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing," United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, 2001, <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/71be21c9-8406-5f66-ac68-1e74604464e7>.
- <sup>303</sup> "What Is IUU Fishing?," United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, 2021, <https://www.fao.org/iuu-fishing/background/what-is-iuu-fishing/en/>.
- <sup>304</sup> *Convention on Biological Diversity*, United Nations, (1992), CBD, <https://www.cbd.int/doc/legal/cbd-en.pdf>; "UN FAO."; *Fisheries Act No. 10 of 2014, Part 14 - Ban on Driftnet Fishing*, Republic of Vanuatu, accessed Aug. 18, 2021, UN FAO, <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/van143413.pdf>; *UNGA Resolution 52/29 Banning All Large-Scale Driftnet Fishing*, UN FAO, (June 1998), <https://www.fao.org/3/AD366E/AD366E00.htm>.
- <sup>305</sup> "Ministry of Foreign Affairs: China Is a Responsible Fishing Country," [], *China Radio International*, Dec. 25, 2020, <http://news.cri.cn/20201225/1ee6cb88-6330-3fed-472e-abe0246a7f19.html>.
- <sup>306</sup> "The United States Calls China the "Culprit" of Illegal Ocean Fishing. Ministry of Foreign Affairs: China Has "Zero Tolerance" for Violations of Ocean Fishing Boats."
- <sup>307</sup> "Opening of the 34th Session of the FAO Fisheries Committee," , Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, , Feb. 4, 2021, [http://www.yyj.moa.gov.cn/gzdt/202102/t20210204\\_6361160.htm](http://www.yyj.moa.gov.cn/gzdt/202102/t20210204_6361160.htm).
- <sup>308</sup> *Lihat Fisheries Law of the People's Republic of China (2013 Amendment) [Effective] [(2013) []]*, Ministry of Environment and Ecology, (Dec. 28, 2013), Law of China, [http://www.lawinfochina.com/display.aspx?id=18148&lib=law; Distant Water Fishing Supervisory Provisions/Provisions for the Administration of Pelagic Fishery \[\]](http://www.lawinfochina.com/display.aspx?id=18148&lib=law; Distant Water Fishing Supervisory Provisions/Provisions for the Administration of Pelagic Fishery []), Ministry of Agriculture, (Apr. 14, 2003), Law of China, [http://www.pkulaw.cn/fulltext\\_form.aspx?Db=chl&Gid=45795](http://www.pkulaw.cn/fulltext_form.aspx?Db=chl&Gid=45795); *White Paper on Compliance of China's Distant-Water Fishing ()*, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, (Nov. 2020), accessed July 2021, [http://www.moa.gov.cn/nybgb/2020/202012/202102/t20210201\\_6360831.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/nybgb/2020/202012/202102/t20210201_6360831.htm).
- <sup>309</sup> Instrumen PBB, seperti UNCLOS dan Pedoman Perilaku Perikanan yang Bertanggung Jawab, menyebut RFMO sebagai mekanisme regional penting dalam mendukung upaya melawan *IUU fishing*.
- <sup>310</sup> Adam Somers, "US Embassy Commends ROP Government and Condemns Chinese IUU Fishing," *Island Times*, Dec. 22, 2020, <https://islandtimes.org/us-embassy-commends-rop-government-and-condemns-chinese-iuu-fishing/>; *Fisheries Act No. 10 of 2014, Part 14 - Ban on Driftnet Fishing*.
- <sup>311</sup> "Chinese Poachers Barred from Returning to Palau," *Island Times*, Jan. 15, 2021, <https://islandtimes.org/chinese-poachers-barred-from-returning-to-palau/>.
- <sup>312</sup> Glenda Willie, "Chinese Fishing Vessels Seized," *Daily Post Vanuatu*, Jan. 22, 2021, [https://www.dailypost.vu/news/chinese-fishing-vessels-seized/article\\_7f921a84-5c33-11eb-8c48-8b7b17bf15d2.html](https://www.dailypost.vu/news/chinese-fishing-vessels-seized/article_7f921a84-5c33-11eb-8c48-8b7b17bf15d2.html).
- <sup>313</sup> Dan McGarry, "Chinese Fishing Captains Face Jail, Big Fines for Alleged Illegal Fishing in Vanuatu," *The Guardian*, Feb. 16, 2021, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/feb/17/chinese-fishing-captains-face-jail-big-fines-for-alleged-fishing-in-vanuatu>.
- <sup>314</sup> Adam Hartman, "Navy Intercepts Suspicious Fishing Vessels," *The Namibian*, Mar. 31, 2020, <https://www.namibian.com.na/199650/archive-read/Navy-intercepts-suspicious-fishing-vessels>; "Chinese Vessels Found in Namibian Waters: Something Fishy?," *Erongo*, Mar. 30, 2020, <https://www.erongo.com.na/news/chinese-vessels-found-in-namibian-waters-2020-03-30>; Eveline De Klerk, "Namibia: Chinese Trawlers Seized for Illegal Fishing," *New Era (Windhoek)*, Mar. 30, 2020, <https://neweralive.na/posts/chinese-trawlers-seized-for-illegal-fishing>.
- <sup>315</sup> "Navy Intercepts Suspicious Fishing Vessels.," Namibia Press Agency, "Six Chinese Fishing Vessels Under Investigations," *Namibia News Digest*, Mar. 31, 2020, <https://www.namibianewsdigest.com/six-chinese-fishing-vessels-under-investigations/>.
- <sup>316</sup> "Two Trawlers Arrested with Over One Ton of Rays and Fins in Gabon," *Sea Shepherd Global*, Aug. 17, 2020, <https://www.seashepherdglobal.org/latest-news/two-trawlers-arrested-rays/>.

- 
- <sup>317</sup> *Fisheries and Aquaculture Code Law n 015 2005 [Code des pêches et de l'aquaculture Loi n°015/2005]*, Droit Afrique, (2005), accessed Aug. 26, 2021, <http://www.droit-afrique.com/upload/doc/gabon/Gabon-Code-2005-peche-aquaculture.pdf>; Stevie Mounombou, "Illegal Fishing: Two Trawlers in the Nets of Operation Albacore," *Pêche illicite: Deux chalutiers dans les filets de l'opération Albacore*, *Gabon Review*, Aug. 20, 2020, <https://www.gabonreview.com/peche-illicite-deux-chalutiers-dans-les-filets-de-l-operation-albacore/>.
- <sup>318</sup> Trevor Phillips-Levine, Dylan Phillips-Levine, and Walker Mills, "Leveraging NGOs and Volunteerism for Maritime Surveillance Against IUU Fishing," CIMSEC, Oct. 20, 2020, <https://cimsec.org/category/ocean-governance/>.
- <sup>319</sup> Konvensi Perdagangan Internasional untuk Spesies Satwa dan Tumbuhan Terancam Punah (CITES) mencantumkan kima raksasa dalam Lampiran II, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) mencantumkan kima raksasa dalam "Daftar Merah," dan Konvensi Keanekaragaman Hayati PBB berusaha melindungi spesies ini sebagai spesies terancam. Lihat *Giant Clams Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) – Vulnerable*, CITES, (1985), accessed Sept. 27, 2021, <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/ac/22/E22-10-2-A8e.pdf>; *Tridacna gigas IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, (2004), accessed Sept. 27, 2021, <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/22137/9362283>; *Convention on Biological Diversity*, 1992. Untuk contoh liputan media, lihat, contohnya Jimbo Owen B. Gulle, "Sino Poachers Target Giant Clams in Palawan Waters," *Manila Standard*, Apr. 15, 2021, <https://manilastandard.net/news/top-stories/351892/sino-poachers-target-giant-clams-in-palawan-waters.html>. "Filipino Scientists Seeded Giant Clams, Chinese Fishermen Stole Them," *ABS CBN*, Apr. 26, 2019, <https://news.abs-cbn.com/video/news/04/26/19/filipino-scientists-seeded-giant-clams-chinese-fishermen-stole-them>; Zhao Xinyi, "Life in the Wake of Hainan's Clam Shell Clampdown," *Sixth Tone*, June 3, 2019, <https://www.sixthtone.com/news/1004054/life-in-the-wake-of-hainans-clam-shell-clampdown>.
- <sup>320</sup> "Sino Poachers Target Giant Clams in Palawan Waters.," Dona Z. Pazzibugan, Jhesset O. Enano, and Julie M. Aurelio, "PH Protests China's Harvest of Giant Clams," *Global Nation*, Apr. 17, 2019, <https://globalnation.inquirer.net/174536/ph-protests-chinas-harvest-of-giant-clams>.
- <sup>321</sup> Lihat, contohnya, "Harvesting Giant Clams Has Led to 'Wanton Destruction' of Scarborough Shoal: Expert," *ABS CBN*, Apr. 17, 2019, <https://news.abs-cbn.com/spotlight/04/17/19/harvesting-giant-clams-has-led-to-wanton-destruction-of-scarborough-shoal-expert>; Sara Susanne D. Fabunan, "Sino Poachers Kill Coral Reefs," *Manila Standard*, Sept. 24, 2016, <https://manilastandard.net/news/top-stories/216988/sino-poachers-kill-coral-reefs.html>; "PH Protests China's Harvest of Giant Clams."
- <sup>322</sup> Menurut pejabat angkatan laut Namibia, angkatan lautnya menahan kapal RRT tersebut sebagai langkah tindak lanjut atas laporan aktivitas ilegal dan pernyataan yang bertentangan dari awaknya, dengan catatan bahwa para awak RRT "awalnya menolak bekerja sama dan ingin melanjutkan perjalanan mereka ke Tiongkok." Lihat "Chinese Vessels Cleared of Illegal Fishing," *New Era Live*, Apr. 1, 2020, <https://neweralive.na/posts/chinese-vessels-cleared-of-illegal-fishing>; "Navy Intercepts Suspicious Fishing Vessels.," "Chinese Vessels Found in Namibian Waters: Something Fishy?"
- <sup>323</sup> "Embassy Spokesperson Statement," Facebook Page: Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Republic of Namibia, Mar. 28, 2020, <https://www.facebook.com/profile/100064740756584/search/?q=fish>.
- <sup>324</sup> Ibid. Sebagai catatan, walaupun kedutaan RRT membuat berbagai program radio mingguan yang disiarkan secara nasional oleh stasiun FM nasional Berbahasa Inggris Namibia Broadcasting Cooperation, program ini tidak menyebut keberadaan Tiongkok di laut Namibia; lihat Ndalimpinga Iita, "Chinese Culture Radio Series Gaining Popularity in Namibia," *Xinhua*, Oct. 24, 2020, [http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2020-10/24/c\\_139464503.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2020-10/24/c_139464503.htm); "Incredible China EP 26: China-Namibia Friendship; EP 15: China-Namibia Friendship Highlights in 2020," *Sound Cloud*, Mar. 17; Jan. 2, 2021, <https://soundcloud.com/discover/sets/artist-stations:904960045>.

---

<sup>325</sup> Wang Wenbin, “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on December 15, 2020,” (Beijing, China, Dec. 15, 2020), [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/t1840373.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1840373.shtml).

<sup>326</sup> Lihat, contohnya, “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on December 15, 2020,” *China Daily*, Dec. 16, 2020,

<https://govt.chinadaily.com.cn/s/202012/16/WS5fdac538498eaba5051bdbd1/foreign-ministry-spokesperson-wang-wenbins-regular-press-conference-on-december-15-2020.html>; PRC MFA

English-Chinese Weibo Account, “Regular Press Conference (2020-12-15),” , Weibo, Dec. 16, 2020,

<https://weibo.com/ttarticle/p/show?id=2309404582715696480264>; Wang Wenbin, “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on December 25, 2020,” (Beijing, China, Dec. 25, 2020), [http://sb.chineseembassy.org/eng/fyrth\\_17/t1842734.htm](http://sb.chineseembassy.org/eng/fyrth_17/t1842734.htm).

<sup>327</sup> *Forced Labor at Sea: The Case of Indonesian Migrant Fishers*; Miren Gutiérrez et al., *China's Distant Water Fishing Fleet: Scale, Impact and Governance*, ODI, 2020, <https://odi.org/en/publications/chinas-distant-water-fishing-fleet-scale-impact-and-governance/>; Zhou Chen, “Will Ranking China's Distant Water Fishing Firms Encourage Sustainable Practices?,” *China Dialogue Ocean*, Sept. 10, 2020, <https://chinadialogueocean.net/18512-chinas-distant-water-fishing-firms/>.

<sup>328</sup> “Zhang Xianliang, Director of the Fisheries and Fisheries Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Answered Reporters' Questions on the Revision of the 'Regulations on the Management of Ocean Fisheries'.”

<sup>329</sup> Gutiérrez et al., *China's Distant Water Fishing Fleet: Scale, Impact and Governance*; “Distant Water Fishing: Overview of Research Efforts and Current Knowledge,” California Environmental Associates, Oct., 2018, <https://www.ceiconsulting.com/wp-content/uploads/DWF-Research-Summary-Oct-2018pptx.pdf>.

<sup>330</sup> “The General Office of the Ministry of Agriculture on Printing and Distributing the Renewal and Transformation of Marine Fishing Vessels: Notice of Project Implementation Management Rules,” Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, , Nov. 20, 2017, [http://www.moa.gov.cn/nybg/2017/201711/201802/t20180201\\_6136247.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/nybg/2017/201711/201802/t20180201_6136247.htm).

<sup>331</sup> Gutiérrez et al., *China's Distant Water Fishing Fleet: Scale, Impact and Governance*. Analisis jenis kapal dalam laporan Gutiérrez et al. diperinci dari data dari FishSpektrum (2018). FishSpektrum adalah database pengidentifikasi kapal unik yang didesain untuk menyediakan aktivitas memancing secara historis dan hampir mendekati waktu nyata di seluruh dunia.

<sup>332</sup> *The Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Index*, The Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime and Poseidon Aquatic Resource Management, 2019, <https://globalinitiative.net/analysis/iuu-fishing-index/>.

<sup>333</sup> *International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974*, International Maritime Organization, (1974), accessed Sept. 21, 2021, [https://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Safety-of-Life-at-Sea-\(SOLAS\)-1974.aspx](https://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Safety-of-Life-at-Sea-(SOLAS)-1974.aspx); *Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972 (COLREGs)*, International Maritime Organization, <https://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/Pages/COLREG.aspx>; *1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation*, International Maritime Organization, (June 26, 1992), UN, <https://treaties.un.org/doc/db/terrorism/conv8-english.pdf>.

<sup>334</sup> Lihat, contohnya, “The Chinese Embassy in Vietnam Has Expressed Its Stance on the US's Offensive Speech Against China,” , Consulate General of the People's Republic of China in Da Nang, , Oct. 31, 2020, [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/ce/cgdanang/vn/lgdt\\_3/t1831055.htm](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/ce/cgdanang/vn/lgdt_3/t1831055.htm); “The Chinese Embassy Is Highly Concerned About the Collision Between a Philippine Fishing Vessel and a Hong Kong Freighter, and Requires the Investigation of the Cause,” , *The Paper*, , 2020,

---

[https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_8056053](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_8056053); *The Development of China's Marine Programs*, June 2.

<sup>335</sup> “The Chinese Embassy in Vietnam Has Expressed Its Stance on the US's Offensive Speech Against China.”

<sup>336</sup> “Commercial and Fishery Governance 2021 – Prevention of Fishing Boat Collisions,” , CCTV, , Aug. 23, 2021, <https://news.cctv.com/2021/08/23/ARTItkFQledFRqBIUIXwBxcj210823.shtml>.

<sup>337</sup> Lihat laporan berikut untuk contoh-contoh yang melibatkan kapal asing dari (1) **Filipina**: Rambo Talabong and Sofia Tomacruz, “The Sinking of Gem-Ver,” Rappler, July 10, 2019, <https://specials.rappler.co/newsbreak/in-depth/234304-there-is-a-ship-about-hit-sinking-gem-ver-recto-bank-series-part-1/index.html>; Marlon Ramos, “Remember Gem-Ver? Redress for PH Fishermen Still Stuck in Talks,” Philippine Daily Inquirer, June 9, 2021, <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1443586/remember-gem-ver-redress-for-ph-fishermen-still-stuck-in-talks>; Benjamin Pulta, “PH to Finally Get Compensation Offer for Gem-Ver Incident,” Philippines News Agency, 2021, <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1142951>. (2) **Vietnam**: “China Accused the Vietnamese Fishing Boat of Ramming the Coast Guard Ship, so It Sank,” Trung Quốc cáo buộc tàu cá Việt Nam đâm tàu hải cảnh nên bị chìm, Radio Free Asia, Apr. 5, 2020, [https://www.rfa-org.translate.google.com/vietnamese/news/vietnamnews/china-accuse-vn-of-ramming-coast-guard-04052020080735.html?\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=vi&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](https://www.rfa-org.translate.google.com/vietnamese/news/vietnamnews/china-accuse-vn-of-ramming-coast-guard-04052020080735.html?_x_tr_sl=vi&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc); Drake Long, “US Condemns Sinking of Vietnam Fishing Vessel by Chinese Coast Guard,” Radio Free Asia, Apr. 6, 2020, <https://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/vietnam-southchinasea-04062020154618.html>; “Fishermen Tell Stories of Being Rammed and Sunk by Chinese Ships in the Paracels,” Ngư dân kể chuyện bị tàu Trung Quốc đâm chìm ở Hoàng Sa, Than Nien, May 4, 2020, <https://thanhnien.vn/ngu-dan-ke-chuyen-bi-tau-trung-quoc-dam-chim-o-hoang-sa-post943046.html>. (3) **Senegal**: “Fisherman Burned in Confrontation with Chinese Trawler,” Africa Defense Forum, Sept. 19, 2020, <https://adf-magazine.com/2020/11/fisherman-burned-in-confrontation-with-chinese-trawler/>.

(4) **Mauritania**: “Mauritania: 3 Fishermen Were Killed After Their Boat Collided with a Chinese Ship,” , Skonic, Oct. 11, 2020, ; “Mauritania: 3 Fishermen Died After Their Boat Collided with a Chinese Ship, and the Matter Worsened.” (5) **Brasil**: Mikhail Voytenko, “Fishing Wars in South Atlantic. Chinese vs. Brazilian.” FleetMon, Nov. 25, 2018, <https://www.fleetmon.com/maritime-news/2018/24369/fishing-wars-south-atlantic-chinese-vs-brazilian/>.

<sup>338</sup> Kristine Sabillo, “Satellite Data: Chinese Vessel in Reed Bank Incident Often Went 'Dark',” ABS-CBN News, June 20, 2019, <https://news.abs-cbn.com/news/06/20/19/satellite-data-chinese-vessel-in-reed-bank-incident-often-went-dark>; “PH to Finally Get Compensation Offer for Gem-Ver Incident.”

<sup>339</sup> “The Sinking of Gem-Ver.”

<sup>340</sup> “Mauritania: 3 Fishermen Died After Their Boat Collided with a Chinese Ship, and the Matter Worsened.”; “Mauritania: 3 Fishermen Were Killed After Their Boat Collided with a Chinese Ship.”

<sup>341</sup> “Mauritania: 3 Fishermen Were Killed After Their Boat Collided with a Chinese Ship.”

<sup>342</sup> “Fishermen Tell Stories of Being Rammed and Sunk by Chinese Ships in the Paracels.”

<sup>343</sup> “China Accused the Vietnamese Fishing Boat of Ramming the Coast Guard Ship, so It Sank.”

<sup>344</sup> “A Senegalese Fisherman Burned Alive by Chinese off the Coast of Gambia,” Un pêcheur sénégalais brûlé vif par des Chinois, Fandene TV Facebook Page, Sept. 25, 2020, [https://m.facebook.com/413024349490289/photos/a.454433722016018/777875543005166/?type=3&\\_rdr](https://m.facebook.com/413024349490289/photos/a.454433722016018/777875543005166/?type=3&_rdr); Maria Diop, “Senegalese Fisherman Burned Alive by Chinese,” Seneweb.com, Sept. 25, 2020, <https://www.archyde.com/senegalese-fisherman-burned-alive-by-chinese/>.

<sup>345</sup> “Fisherman Burned in Confrontation with Chinese Trawler.”

<sup>346</sup> “Brazilian Ship Attacked by Chinese in Dispute for Tuna, Union Says,” Navio brasileiro é atacado por chineses em disputa por atum, diz sindicato, UOL, Nov. 27, 2018, [https://noticias-uol-com-br.translate.google.com/cotidiano/ultimas-noticias/2018/11/27/navio-brasileiro-piratas-chineses-pesca-atum-rn.htm?\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=pt&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](https://noticias-uol-com-br.translate.google.com/cotidiano/ultimas-noticias/2018/11/27/navio-brasileiro-piratas-chineses-pesca-atum-rn.htm?_x_tr_sl=pt&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc).

---

<sup>347</sup> Lihat, contohnya, Derek Grossman and Logan Ma, "A Short History of China's Fishing Militia and What It May Tell Us," RAND, Apr. 6, 2020, <https://www.rand.org/blog/2020/04/a-short-history-of-chinas-fishing-militia-and-what.html>; Shuxian Luo and Jonathan G. Panter, "China's Maritime Militia and Fishing Fleets: A Primer for Operational Staffs and Tactical Leaders," *Military Review* Jan.-Feb. 2021 (2021), <https://www.armyupress.army.mil/Journals/Military-Review/English-Edition-Archives/January-February-2021/Panter-Maritime-Militia/>.

<sup>348</sup> ADF Staff, "Mauritanians Protest Chinese Fishing After Deadly Incident," Africa Defense Forum, Oct. 7, 2020, <https://adf-magazine.com/2020/10/mauritani-ans-protest-chinese-fishing-after-deadly-incident/>.

<sup>349</sup> "General Situation of World Fish Stocks," Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 2020, <https://www.fao.org/Newsroom/common/ecg/1000505/en/stocks.pdf>.

<sup>350</sup> U. Rashid Sumaila et al., "Updated Estimates and Analysis of Global Fisheries Subsidies," *Marine Policy* 109 (2019), Science Direct, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X19303677#tbl3>; Tabitha Grace Mallory, Chen Hao, and Leng Danyan, *China's Financing and Subsidization of Capture Fisheries*, China Ocean Institute and Oceana, 2021, <https://oceana.org/publications/reports/chinas-fisheries-subsidies-propel-distant-water-fleet>.

<sup>351</sup> Lihat, contohnya, "Press Release on the So-Called Collision of Fishing Boats Between China and the Philippines," Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Republic of the Philippines, June 15, 2019, <http://ph.china-embassy.org/eng/sgfyrbt/t1672506.htm>; "The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Talks About the Collision of Chinese and Philippine Fishing Boats: I Believe the Two Sides Can Properly Handle the Matter," Xinhua, June 17, 2019, [http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2019-06/17/c\\_1124635672.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2019-06/17/c_1124635672.htm); "Chinese and Philippine Fishing Boats Accidentally Collided: Not Suitable for Politicized Interpretation," The Observer, June 17, 2019, [https://www.guanca.cn/politics/2019\\_06\\_17\\_505980.shtml](https://www.guanca.cn/politics/2019_06_17_505980.shtml); "The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Talks About the Collision of Chinese and Philippine Fishing Boats: It Is Recommended to Initiate a Joint Investigation As Soon As Possible," Xinhua, June 20, 2019, [http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2019-06/20/c\\_1124650679.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2019-06/20/c_1124650679.htm); "The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Talks About the Collision of Chinese and Philippine Fishing Boats: I Believe the Two Sides Can Properly Handle the Matter."

<sup>352</sup> Lihat, contohnya, "China in America: Stop Baseless Criticism," Tsina sa Amerika: Itigil ang walang batayang pagbatikos, CRI Filipino, Apr. 21, 2020, [https://filipino-cri-cn.translate.goog/301/2020/04/21/109s167325.htm?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=tl&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](https://filipino-cri-cn.translate.goog/301/2020/04/21/109s167325.htm?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=tl&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc); "The Japanese Destroyer Collided with a Chinese Fishing Boat and Returned to Hong Kong. The Side of the Apron Was Knocked out of a Crack," People's Daily, 人民日报, Apr. 14, <http://military.people.com.cn/n1/2020/0414/c1011-31672945.html>; "Vietnam Disrupts Chinese Company's Exploration of Xisha Islands, Illegal — Chinese Ambassador to Australia," Panggugulo ng Biyetnam sa paggagalugad ng kompanyang Tsino sa Xisha Islands, ilegal—embahador Tsino sa Australia, CRI Filipino, June 12, 2014, [https://filipino-cri-cn.translate.goog/301/2014/06/12/103s129276.htm?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=tl&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en-US&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,op,sc](https://filipino-cri-cn.translate.goog/301/2014/06/12/103s129276.htm?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=tl&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en-US&_x_tr_pto=nui,op,sc); "A Vietnamese Fishing Boat Sank While Harassing and Colliding with a Chinese Fishing Vessel in the Waters of China's Xisha Islands-The Fishermen on Board Were Rescued," CRI Vietnamese, May 27, 2014, <http://vietnamese.cri.cn/421/2014/05/27/1s199175.htm>.

<sup>353</sup> "A Vietnamese Fishing Boat Sank While Harassing and Colliding with a Chinese Fishing Vessel in the Waters of China's Xisha Islands-The Fishermen on Board Were Rescued."

<sup>354</sup> *C029 - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)*, International Labour Organization, (1930), ILO, [https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:12100:0::NO::P12100\\_ILO\\_CODE:C029](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C029).

- 
- <sup>355</sup> Lihat, contohnya, *Forced Labor at Sea: The Case of Indonesian Migrant Fishers; Safe Harbor: Port Prevalence in Cases of Forced Labor in Fishing*, Center For Advanced Defense Studies, 2020, <https://c4ads.org/safe-harbor>.
- <sup>356</sup> *C188 - Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188)*, International Labour Organization, (2007), ILO, [https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:12100:0::NO::P12100\\_ILO\\_CODE:C105](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C188;C029 - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), 1930; C105 - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105), International Labour Organization, (1957), ILO,).
- <sup>357</sup> *1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families*, United Nations Human Rights, (Dec. 18, 1990), <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/cmw.aspx>.
- <sup>358</sup> "Intersessional Work on Improving Labour Standards for Crew on Fishing Vessels (2021)," Western & Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, Aug. 1, 2021, [https://www.wcpfc.int/labour\\_standards](https://www.wcpfc.int/labour_standards).
- <sup>359</sup> *UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons*, UN Office on Drugs and Crime, (2021), accessed Oct. 14, 2021, [https://www.unodc.org/res/human-trafficking/2021the-protocol-tip\\_html/TIP.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/res/human-trafficking/2021the-protocol-tip_html/TIP.pdf).
- <sup>360</sup> *Issue Paper: Smuggling of Migrants by Sea*, UN Office on Drugs and Crime, 2011, [https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Migrant-Smuggling/Issue-Papers/Issue\\_Paper\\_-\\_Smuggling\\_of\\_Migrants\\_by\\_Sea.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Migrant-Smuggling/Issue-Papers/Issue_Paper_-_Smuggling_of_Migrants_by_Sea.pdf).
- <sup>361</sup> "China Is a Responsible Fishing Country," Tiongkok Adalah Negara Perikanan Yang Bertanggung Jawab, *CRI Indonesian*, Dec. 26, 2020, <http://indonesian.cri.cn/20201226/f3edcb1f-c4cf-af20-8f82-541a8329c810.html&prev=search&pto=au>.
- <sup>362</sup> *Act of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 Year 2003 Concerning Manpower*, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, (2003), ILO-NATLEX, <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/travail/docs/760/Indonesian+Labour+Law+-+Act+13+of+2003.pdf>; *Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Security, and the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security on Continuing the Zhoushan, Zhejiang Pilot Work of Introducing Foreign Crews in the Ocean Fishing Industry []*, (Dec. 4, 2017), PRC Ministry of Agriculture, [http://www.moa.gov.cn/nybg/2014/derq/201712/t20171219\\_6104794.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/nybg/2014/derq/201712/t20171219_6104794.htm).
- <sup>363</sup> *Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Security, and the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security on Continuing the Zhoushan, Zhejiang Pilot Work of Introducing Foreign Crews in the Ocean Fishing Industry []*, Dec. 4, 2017.
- <sup>364</sup> Lihat, contohnya, "China, Thailand Sign Memorandum of Understanding on Intergovernmental Cooperation to Prevent and Prevent Human Trafficking," *Cambodian CRI*, Nov. 3, 2018, [https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google.com/141/2012/05/25/1s5481.htm?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en-US&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,op,sc](https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google.com/141/2012/05/25/1s5481.htm?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en-US&_x_tr_pto=nui,op,sc); "ASEAN Regional Forum Defense Officials' Dialogue Meeting Held in Phnom Penh," *Cambodian CRI*, May 25, 2012, [https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google.com/141/2012/05/25/1s5481.htm?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en-US&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,op,sc](https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google.com/141/2012/05/25/1s5481.htm?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en-US&_x_tr_pto=nui,op,sc); "Lancang-Mekong Countries Launch Joint Crackdown on Human Trafficking," *Xinhua*, Sept. 3, 2019, [http://xinhuanet.com/english/2019-09/03/c\\_138362117.htm](http://xinhuanet.com/english/2019-09/03/c_138362117.htm); Zhang Yan, "Crushing Cross-Border Trafficking," *China Daily*, Aug. 30, 2019, [http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/global/2019-08/30/content\\_37506664.htm](http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/global/2019-08/30/content_37506664.htm); "Lancang-Mekong Cooperation: After Five Fruitful Years, a New Journey Awaits," *Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China*, Apr. 14, 2021, <https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/ce/cemm/eng/sgxw/t1868878.htm>.
- <sup>365</sup> "The Spokesperson of the Chinese Embassy in Cambodia Made a Statement on the Cambodian Media's Report on the "China Town" In Sihanoukville," *Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Cambodia*, Sept. 8, 2021, <http://kh.china-embassy.org/chn/dssghd/t1905615.htm>.

---

<sup>366</sup> “DFW: 35 Indonesian Migrant Fishing Vessel Crew Die Abroad,” Destructive Fishing Watch, June 28, 2021, <https://dfw.or.id/35-indonesian-migrant/>; *Forced Labor at Sea: The Case of Indonesian Migrant Fishers*.

<sup>367</sup> *Forced Labor at Sea: The Case of Indonesian Migrant Fishers*.

<sup>368</sup> *Safe Harbor: Port Prevalence in Cases of Forced Labor in Fishing*.

<sup>369</sup> “China Responds ‘Positively’ to Indonesian Request on Human Trafficking,” *Radio Free Asia*, Aug. 20, 2020, <https://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/responds-08202020190246.html>.

<sup>370</sup> Lihat pernyataan pihak berwenang Indonesia: “Indonesia Launches Probe After 2 Men Jump Off Chinese Fishing Boat,” *Radio Free Asia*, June 10, 2020, <https://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/indonesia-probe-06102020170430.html>; “Indonesia Charges Recruiters over Sailor’s Torture Killing,” *The Jakarta Post*, July 21, 2020, <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/07/21/indonesia-charges-recruiters-over-sailors-torture-killing.html>; Budi Sutrisno, “2020 Indonesia Reiterates Concern About Alleged Mistreatment of Crewmen on Chinese Vessels,” *The Jakarta Post*, June 12, 2020, <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/06/12/indonesia-reiterates-concern-about-alleged-mistreatment-of-crewmen-on-chinese-vessels.html>.

<sup>371</sup> “CBP Issues Withhold Release Order on Chinese Fishing Fleet,” U.S. Customs and Border Protection, May 28, 2021, <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/national-media-release/cbp-issues-withhold-release-order-chinese-fishing-fleet>.

<sup>372</sup> *Forced Labor at Sea: The Case of Indonesian Migrant Fishers*.

<sup>373</sup> Mech Dara, “Chinese People-Smuggling Ship Traveled Six Days, more than 2,500 Km: Authorities,” *Voice of Democracy*, July 27, 2021, <https://vodenglish.news/chinese-people-smuggling-ship-traveled-six-days-more-than-2500-km-authorities/>; “Smuggled Chinese on Ship Test Positive for COVID,” *Cambodia News English*, July 30, 2021, <https://cne.wtf/2021/07/30/smuggled-chinese-on-ship-test-positive-for-covid/>.

<sup>374</sup> “36 Chinese Nationals Detained in Cambodian Waters,” *Cambodia News English*, July 25, 2021, <https://cne.wtf/2021/07/25/36-chinese-nationals-detained-in-cambodian-waters/>; “36 Chinese Nationals Arrested for Illegally Entering Cambodia on a Ship from China,” *Kampuchea Thmey*, July 24, 2021, [https://www-kampuchearthmey-com.translate.google/local-news/168008/?\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](https://www-kampuchearthmey-com.translate.google/local-news/168008/?_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc); “36 Chinese Were Arrested for Smuggling into Cambodia! What Is Hidden Behind the ‘Black Industry Chain’?,” *TNAOT*, app, July 26, 2021, <https://www.tnaot.com/zh/m/%3Fpageindex%3D252+%&cd=2&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us>.

<sup>375</sup> “Thirty-Six Chinese Ships Smuggling into Cambodia Were Cracked Down on Koh Rong (Video Inside),” *Fresh News*, July 26, 2021, [https://m-freshnewsasia-com.translate.google/index.php/en/localnews/206606-2021-07-26-08-23-40.html?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](https://m-freshnewsasia-com.translate.google/index.php/en/localnews/206606-2021-07-26-08-23-40.html?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc).

<sup>376</sup> Misalnya, dalam konferensi pers kedubes RRT di Jakarta, juru bicara Kedutaan Besar Tiongkok untuk Indonesia menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan wartawan mengenai kematian anggota kru Indonesia di atas kapal nelayan RRT. Tanggapan juru bicara pada waktu itu menyampaikan kepeduliannya terhadap laporan kematian tersebut dan kepastian kerja sama dengan pihak berwenang Indonesia dalam menyelidikannya. “Spokesperson of Chinese Embassy to Indonesia Answers Reporters’ Question Regarding Indonesian Crew Members Who Passed Away on a Chinese Fishing Vessel and Relevant Issues [Juru Bicara Kedutaan Tiongkok untuk Indonesia kembali menjawab pertanyaan wartawan mengenai masalah yang melibatkan ABK WNI di sebuah kapal perikanan],” May 20, accessed Aug. 19, 2021, <http://id.china-embassy.org/indo/xwtd/t1780830.htm>.

<sup>377</sup> Lihat, contohnya, Ma Jingjing, “US Mounts ‘Forced Labor’ Lies on Fishing Firm to Serve Strategy of Containing China Following Attack on Xinjiang Industries,” *Global Times*, May 29, 2021, <https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202105/1224800.shtml>; Wang Wenbin, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin’s Regular Press Conference on May 31, 2021, Subject, <http://id.china-embassy.org/eng/fyrth/t1880105.htm>; “China’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Alleged Forced Labor Is a Conspiracy,” *Kemenlu Tiongkok: Tuduhan Kerja Paksa Sepenuhnya Adalah Rekayasa*, *CRI Indonesian*,



---

June 1, 2021, <http://indonesian.cri.cn/20210601/9a26ce57-d145-8f4a-acce-c7b2a22fbc8a.html&prev=search&pto=aue>.

<sup>378</sup> “US Issues Withhold Release Orders to Chinese Companies Under the Pretext of 'Forced Labor',” AS Keluarkan Withhold Release Order Kepada Perusahaan Tiongkok Dengan Dalih 'Kerja Paksa', *CRI Indonesian*, May 30, 2021, <http://indonesian.cri.cn/20210530/2537d8b0-47ea-4138-6e1a-4b7262d5dd13.html>.

<sup>379</sup> Lihat, contohnya, Huang Lanlan, Li Qiao, and Hu Yuwei, “Western-Aligned Opposition Forces in Cambodia Exaggerate Anti-China Sentiment,” *Global Times*, Jan. 14, 2020, <https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1176808.shtml>; “Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokeswoman Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference on Hong Kong-China,” *Cambodian CRI*, Sept. 18, 2021, [https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google.com/20210918/e9cf8efe-916d-27a2-223e-76cdd0c67ca3.html?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en-US&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,op,sc](https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google.com/20210918/e9cf8efe-916d-27a2-223e-76cdd0c67ca3.html?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en-US&_x_tr_pto=nui,op,sc); “In a 600-Page Report on Human Trafficking in the United States, Only Half of the Pages Describe Its Problems in This Regard, with the Chinese Foreign Ministry Criticizing the United States for Perpetuating False Diplomacy,” July 9, 2021, [https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google.com/i/20210709/82712c04-fc3b-7819-6996-b5f64eb8e814.html?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en-US&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,op,sc](https://cambodian-cri-cn.translate.google.com/i/20210709/82712c04-fc3b-7819-6996-b5f64eb8e814.html?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en-US&_x_tr_pto=nui,op,sc); “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian's Regular Press Conference on September 23, 2021,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, Sept. 23, 2021, [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/2511\\_665403/t1909182.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/2511_665403/t1909182.shtml).

<sup>380</sup> “Safeguard Our Common Treasure.”

<sup>381</sup> Wang Yingjie, “China-Indonesia Foreign Ministers Meeting, Timely and Pragmatic,” [Pertemuan Menlu Tiongkok-Indonesia, Tepat Waktu dan Pragmatis], *CRI Bahasa Indonesia*, Apr. 4, 2021, <http://indonesian.cri.cn/20210404/109bae8f-1696-e466-4261-a8ca231660c8.html>.

<sup>382</sup> Similarity, “Sewage from Anchored Ships Is Damaging Spratly Reefs,” *South China Sea Rapid Alert Reports*, July 12, 2021, <https://similarity.com/july-2021-water-quality-in-spratleys-report/>.

<sup>383</sup> Zandro Ochona, “More Chinese Ships May Be Dumping Wastes in Spratlys: Satellite Imagery Expert,” *ABS CBN News*, July 15, 2021, <https://news.abs-cbn.com/news/07/15/21/similarity-report-china-ships-dumping-wastes-spratlys-july152021>.

<sup>384</sup> “Statement on the Presence of China’s Maritime Militia at the West Philippine Sea.”

<sup>385</sup> Jonathan Mayuga, “DENR to Lead Verification of Human Waste Dumping Report in PHL Reef,” *Business Mirror*, July 13, 2021, <https://businessmirror.com.ph/2021/07/13/denr-to-lead-verification-of-human-waste-dumping-report-in-phl-reef/>; Priam Nepomuceno, “DND Verifying Chinese Ships' Waste Dumping in WPS,” *Philippine News Agency*, July 12, 2021, <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1146933>.

<sup>386</sup> Vanessa Gu, “Chinese ships have dumped so much poop in the South China Sea, you can see it from space: report,” *Insider*, July 14, 2021, <https://www.insider.com/chinese-ships-dumped-sewage-south-china-sea-see-from-space-2021-7>; “Philippine Coast Guard drives away China warship,” *Business World*, July 19, 2021, <https://www.bworldonline.com/philippine-coast-guard-drives-away-china-warship/>.

<sup>387</sup> *De Lima Seeks Inquiry into the Dumping of Human Waste by Chinese Ships in the WPS*, Senate of the Philippines, 18th Congress, (July 17, 2021), [http://legacy.senate.gov.ph/press\\_release/2021/0717\\_delima2.asp](http://legacy.senate.gov.ph/press_release/2021/0717_delima2.asp).

<sup>388</sup> *International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)*, (UN International Maritime Organization), accessed July 16, 2021, [https://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Prevention-of-Pollution-from-Ships-\(MARPOL\).aspx](https://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Prevention-of-Pollution-from-Ships-(MARPOL).aspx).

<sup>389</sup> E.F. Smalls Jr., “The Gambia: Chinese Fishmeal Company Burnt Down by Angry Protesters,” *Eye Gambia*, Mar. 15, 2021, <https://eyegambia.org/the-gambia-chinese-fishmeal-company-burnt-down-by-angry-protesters/>; Geraldine Boechat, “Alleged Chinese Factory Pollution Kills Dolphin in Gambia,” *MedAfrica Times*, May 14, 2018, accessed Aug. 19, 2021, <https://medafricatimes.com/15852-alleged->

---

chinese-factory-pollution-kills-dolphin-in-gambia.html; Lily Kuo, "Gambians are accusing a Chinese company of destroying their coastl," *Quartz*, May 29, 2017, accessed August 19, 2021 <https://qz.com/africa/993840/gambians-and-environmentalists-are-accusing-chinese-company-golden-leaf-of-destroying-their-coastline/>.

<sup>390</sup> National Environmental Agency Gambia, STOP NOTICE, Subject: Golden Lead Import & Export Co. Ltd., Mar. 10, 2021, [https://drive.google.com/file/d/19J3vcNCLZH6v\\_pYG4egwkIGT6RAumUd/view.](https://drive.google.com/file/d/19J3vcNCLZH6v_pYG4egwkIGT6RAumUd/view.); Musa Keita, "Gunjur – Court Orders Stay on Chinese Golden Lead Fish-Meal Expansion Spree," *Chronicle Gambia*, June 17, 2021, <https://www.chronicle.gm/gunjur-court-orders-stay-on-chinese-golden-lead-fish-meal-expansion-spree/>.

<sup>391</sup> Patricia Lourdes Viray, "DFA Summons Chinese Envoy over Lingering Ships in West Philippine Sea," *Philstar*, Apr. 13, 2021, <https://www.philstar.com/headlines/2021/04/13/2090826/dfa-summons-chinese-envoy-over-lingering-ships-west-philippine-sea>.

<sup>392</sup> *United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea Part XII Protection and Preservation of the Marine Environment, Article 194*, (1982), UN,

[https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention\\_agreements/texts/unclos/part12.htm](https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/part12.htm) ; "Map of Parties to the London Convention/Protocol," UN International Maritime Organization, Feb. 22, 2019, <https://wwwcdn.imo.org/localresources/en/OurWork/Environment/Documents/Parties%20to%20the%20LCLP%20February%202019.pdf>.

<sup>393</sup> Ian Urbina, "Fish Farming Is Feeding the Globe. What's the Cost for Locals?," *New Yorker*, March 8, 2021 accessed August 19, 2021 <https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2021/03/08/fish-farming-is-feeding-the-globe-whats-the-cost-for-locals>; Louise Hunt, "Growing Tension over Illegal Fishing and Pollution in The Gambia," *Now This*, May 6, 2021, accessed Aug. 19, 2021, <https://nowthisnews.com/earth/growing-tension-over-illegal-fishing-and-pollution-in-the-gambia>.

<sup>394</sup> Hunt, "Growing Tension over Illegal Fishing and Pollution in The Gambia.;" Boechat, "Alleged Chinese Factory Pollution Kills Dolphin in Gambia."

<sup>395</sup> Urbina, "Fish Farming Is Feeding the Globe. What's the Cost for Locals?."; Matthew Green, "Ocean Shock: Fishmeal factories plunder Africa," *Reuters*, October 30, 2018, accessed August 19, 2021 <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-oceans-tide-sardinella-specialreport-idUSKCN1N420W>.

<sup>396</sup> National Environmental Agency Gambia, STOP NOTICE, Mar. 10, 2021. "Gunjur – Court Orders Stay on Chinese Golden Lead Fish-Meal Expansion Spree.;" Mikaila Issa, "A Good Day for People and for the Ocean: Greenpeace Lauds Gambia's Government for Stopping the Expansion of Major Fishmeal and Fish Oil Plant," *Greenpeace*, Apr. 6, 2021, <https://www.greenpeace.org/africa/en/press/13437/a-good-day-for-people-and-for-the-ocean-greenpeace-lauds-gambias-government-for-stopping-the-expansion-of-major-fishmeal-and-fish-oil-plant/>.

<sup>397</sup> "Gunjur – Court Orders Stay on Chinese Golden Lead Fish-Meal Expansion Spree."

<sup>398</sup> Menurut laporan media Gambia, para demonstran di Gambia membakar pabrik Nassim Fishmeal menyusul tuduhan pembunuhan seorang warga Gambia oleh pegawai Senegal pabrik Nassim, serta meningkatnya kritik masyarakat terhadap sistem operasi industri pabrik tersebut yang tidak mengindahkan lingkungan dan keamanan, khususnya menyangkut pembuangan limbah. Lihat "The Gambia: Chinese Fishmeal Company Burnt Down by Angry Protesters.;" Efua Konyim Okai, "Gambians Torch Chinese Fishmeal Plant," *The Fish Site*, Mar. 25, 2021, accessed Aug. 9, 2021, <https://thefishsite.com/articles/gambians-torch-chinese-fishmeal-plant>.

<sup>399</sup> People's Republic of China Embassy in the Philippines, "Chinese Embassy Spokesperson Answers Question on a Report of Alleged Chinese Ships Dumping Waste in the South China Sea," July 16, 2021, <http://ph.china-embassy.org/eng/sgdt/t1892713.htm>; Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China, "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian's Regular Press Conference on July 15, 2021," July 15, 2021,

[https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/2511\\_665403/t1892361.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/2511_665403/t1892361.shtml).

<sup>400</sup> Lihat, contohnya, 15 Juli, 2021, artikel yang diterbitkan oleh *Global Times*, anak perusahaan non-otoritatif yang telah dikenal luas dan berpengaruh dari *People's Daily* dengan ikatan nasionalis yang kuat, yang memberitakan respons Kementerian Luar Negeri RRT, yang menyebut laporan kapal RRT

---

melakukan pembuangan sebagai “dibuat-buat dan berbahaya.” “Chinese FM Condemns 'Fabricated, Malicious' Report of US Company Accusing Chinese Ships of Dumping Sewage in South China Sea,” *Global Times*, July 15, 2021, <https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202107/1228779.shtml>.; South China Sea Probing Initiative (SCSPI), “Twitter Thread about Similarity Report Funding,” Twitter, July 16, 2021, [https://twitter.com/SCS\\_PI/status/1416223221834153984](https://twitter.com/SCS_PI/status/1416223221834153984); South China Sea Probing Initiative (SCSPI), “Twitter Thread About Similarity Report Chlorophyll Analysis,” Twitter, July 15, 2021, [https://twitter.com/SCS\\_PI/status/1415869066200248320](https://twitter.com/SCS_PI/status/1415869066200248320).; “Chinese Embassy Spokesperson Answers Question on a Report of Alleged Chinese Ships Dumping Waste in the South China Sea.”; “Take a Picture, the Rest is All up to Editing! This American Image Company Did It,” [], *China Daily*, [“ (ID : CHINADAILYWX) ], July 17, 2021,

[https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s?\\_biz=MzA3NTE5MzQzMA==&mid=2655790087&idx=3&sn=0abe8d2691564453fa8d358970b9f7d0&chksm=84ccc93eb3bb4028adcb0e3d5b5a99dce46f67e1b677e13a221ff8882d15efa71dac133a7284&scene=0&xtrack=1#rd](https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s?_biz=MzA3NTE5MzQzMA==&mid=2655790087&idx=3&sn=0abe8d2691564453fa8d358970b9f7d0&chksm=84ccc93eb3bb4028adcb0e3d5b5a99dce46f67e1b677e13a221ff8882d15efa71dac133a7284&scene=0&xtrack=1#rd).

<sup>401</sup> PRC Embassy in Gambia Spokesperson, “Discussions on the Burnt-Down Sanyang Fishmeal Factory Should Be Constructive,” People’s Republic of China Embassy in Gambia, Apr. 14, 2021, <http://gm.china-embassy.org/eng/sgxw/t1868724.htm>. Mark Godfrey, “China Moves Forward with Investments in Gambia, Despite Protests,” *SeafoodSource*, July 3, 2019, accessed Aug. 19, 2021, <https://www.seafoodsource.com/news/supply-trade/china-moves-forward-with-investments-in-gambia-despite-protests>.

<sup>402</sup> Alagie Manneh, “China condemns assault on Sanyang fishmeal factory,” *Standard Gambia*, Mar. 25, 2021, <https://standard.gm/china-condemns-assault-on-sanyang-fishmeal-factory0/>. “The Gambia: Chinese Fishmeal Company Burnt Down by Angry Protesters.”; “Discussions on the Burnt-Down Sanyang Fishmeal Factory Should Be Constructive.”

<sup>403</sup> “Discussions on the Burnt-Down Sanyang Fishmeal Factory Should Be Constructive.”

<sup>404</sup> “China condemns assault on Sanyang fishmeal factory.”; “The Gambia: Chinese Fishmeal Company Burnt Down by Angry Protesters.”

<sup>405</sup> “The Municipal Government Held a Meeting to Study and Review the Pollution Prevention and Control Work of Sansha City in 2021,” [2021], Sansha Municipal Government, July 15, 2021, [http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:cvtRxVs\\_9-MJ:www.sansha.gov.cn/sansha/sysdt/202107/a4503cbae2d54e018ebd0864db6a2e8f.shtml+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us](http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:cvtRxVs_9-MJ:www.sansha.gov.cn/sansha/sysdt/202107/a4503cbae2d54e018ebd0864db6a2e8f.shtml+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us).

<sup>406</sup> Lihat, contohnya, “What Vessels Are Required to Use AIS? What Are Global Regulations and Requirements for Vessels to Carry AIS?,” *Global Fishing Watch*, accessed Oct. 1, 2021, <https://globalfishingwatch.org/faqs/what-vessels-are-required-to-use-ais-what-are-global-regulations-and-requirements-for-vessels-to-carry-ais/>; Lacey Malarky and Beth Lowell, “Avoiding Detection: Global Case Studies of Possible AIS Avoidance,” *Oceana*, Mar. 2018, <https://usa.oceana.org/publications/reports/avoiding-detection-global-case-studies-possible-ais-avoidance>; Mariana Reinke, “Illegal Fishing. Alert Due to the Large Presence of Foreign Ships in Argentine Sea in Full Quarantine,” *Pesca ilegal. Alertan por la gran presencia de buques extranjeros en mar argentino en plena cuarentena*, *The Nation, La Nacion*, Apr. 27, 2020, <https://www.lanacion.com.ar/economia/pesca-ilegal-alertan-enorme-presencia-pesqueros-chinos-nid2358795/>.

<sup>407</sup> U.S. Department of Homeland Security, “Automatic Identification System Overview,” U.S. Coast Guard Navigation Center, accessed Sept. 30, 2021, <https://www.navcen.uscg.gov/?pageName=aismain>.

<sup>408</sup> *Revised Guidelines for the Onboard Operational Use of Shipborne Automatic Identification Systems (AIS)*, International Maritime Organization, (Dec. 2, 2015), accessed Oct. 1, 2021, [https://www.navcen.uscg.gov/pdf/ais/references/IMO\\_A1106\\_29\\_Revised\\_guidelines.pdf](https://www.navcen.uscg.gov/pdf/ais/references/IMO_A1106_29_Revised_guidelines.pdf).

<sup>409</sup> “Avoiding Detection: Global Case Studies of Possible AIS Avoidance.”; “What Is VMS?,” *Global Fishing Watch*, 2021, <https://globalfishingwatch.org/faqs/what-is-vms/>.

---

<sup>410</sup> *Regulations for Carriage of AIS*, UN International Maritime Organization, (Dec. 31, 2004), accessed Sept. 20, 2021, <https://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Safety/Pages/AIS.aspx>.

<sup>411</sup> "What Is VMS?"

<sup>412</sup> Mark Michelin, Matthew Elliott, and Max Bucher, "Catalyzing the Growth of Electronic Monitoring in Fisheries," California Environmental Associates, Sept. 10, 2018, [https://www.nature.org/content/dam/tnc/nature/en/documents/Catalyzing\\_Growth\\_of\\_Electronic\\_Monitoring\\_in\\_Fisheries\\_9-10-2018.pdf](https://www.nature.org/content/dam/tnc/nature/en/documents/Catalyzing_Growth_of_Electronic_Monitoring_in_Fisheries_9-10-2018.pdf).

<sup>413</sup> "Chinese Fishing Fleet Encroaches on the Galapagos Islands," HawkEye 360, Sept. 30, 2020, <https://www.he360.com/insight/potential-illegal-fishing-seen-from-space/>.

<sup>414</sup> Vassilis Tsagaris, Giorgos Panagopoulos, and Vassilis Anastassopoulos, "Using Synthetic Aperture Radar Data to Detect and Identify Ships," SPIE, Mar. 9, 2008, <https://spie.org/news/1062-using-synthetic-aperture-radar-data-to-detect-and-identify-ships#B1>.

<sup>415</sup> "Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS)," NASA LAADS DAAC, <https://ladsweb.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/missions-and-measurements/viirs/>.

<sup>416</sup> Gavin H. Tilstone et al., "Performance of Ocean Colour Chlorophyll a Algorithms for Sentinel-3 OLCI, MODIS-Aqua and Suomi-VIIRS in Open-Ocean Waters of the Atlantic," *Remote Sensing of Environment* 260 (2021), Science Direct, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0034425721001620>.

<sup>417</sup> Lihat "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian's Regular Press Conference on September 10, 2020," Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the People's Republic of China, Sept. 10, 2020, [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/t1813877.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1813877.shtml); "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on October 9, 2020," Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the People's Republic of China, Oct. 9, 2020, [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/t1822871.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1822871.shtml); "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on September 28, 2020," Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the People's Republic of China, Sept. 28, 2020, [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/t1819548.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1819548.shtml); "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on December 25, 2020," Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the People's Republic of China, Dec. 25, 2020, [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/t1842734.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1842734.shtml).

<sup>418</sup> Lihat, contohnya, "Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs Denies Pompeo's 'Worried and Concerned' Statement on Chinese Fishing Vessel Operations on the High Seas," Kemlu Tiongkok Bantah Pernyataan Pompeo Yang 'Prihatin dan Khawatir' pada Operasi Kapal Nelayan Tiongkok di Laut Lepas, Indonesian CRI, Sept. 11, 2020, <http://indonesian.cri.cn/20200911/35f2e69f-b8db-afb1-7ae3-14763f12a8c8.html>; "Chinese Fishing Vessels Operate in Accordance with Relevant International Laws," Los barcos pesqueros chinos operan de acuerdo con las leyes internacionales pertinentes, People's Daily Spanish, Sept. 11, 2020, <http://spanish.peopledaily.com.cn/n3/2020/0911/c31621-9759426.html>; "Pollution: Clandestine Treatment of Garbage in China," Pollution: Traitement clandestin des ordures en Chine, People's Daily French, le Quotidien du Peuple en ligne 2017, [https://french-people-com-cn.translate.google.com/n3/2017/0223/c96851-9181873.html?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=fr&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc,elem](https://french-people-com-cn.translate.google.com/n3/2017/0223/c96851-9181873.html?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=fr&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc,elem).

<sup>419</sup> Lihat, contohnya, Zhang Han, "China Launches First Low-Earth-Orbit Satellite," Global Times, Dec. 22, 2018, <https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1133157.shtml>; Yin Han, "China to Build Satellites and Monitor 'Every Reef and Ship' in South China Sea," Global Times, Aug. 15, 2018, <https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1115523.shtml>; "Buoys, Beacons in Qiongzhou Strait Updated with Help of Beidou Navigation Marks," Xinhua, Jan. 9, 2020, [http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2020-01/09/c\\_138689423.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2020-01/09/c_138689423.htm).

<sup>420</sup> *Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on the Issuance of the "Measures for the Administration of Monitoring the Position of Ocean Fishing Vessels" ()*, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs () (Aug. 19, 2018), accessed Sept. 30, 2021, [http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2019-08/19/content\\_5422285.htm](http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2019-08/19/content_5422285.htm).

---

<sup>421</sup> Article 24, Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2 (12) of the "Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Maritime Affairs and Administrative Penalties" ( ), PRC Ministry of Transportation ( ), (Sept. 1, 2021), accessed Sept. 30, 2021, <https://www.xindemarinenews.com/m/view.php?aid=32598>

<sup>422</sup> Lihat, contohnya, "Lianyungang Maritime Investigation and Punishment of a Fishing Vessel Illegally Installing Cargo Ship AIS," AIS, Xinhua, , Apr. 8, 2021, [http://www.js.xinhuanet.com/2021-04/08/c\\_1127306535.htm](http://www.js.xinhuanet.com/2021-04/08/c_1127306535.htm); "AIS, the Things You Need to Know," AIS; , *The Paper*, , Dec. 5, 2019, [https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_5153173](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_5153173); "Typical Case of Maritime Radio Order Rectification," , *The Paper*, , June 23, 2020, [https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_7969619](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_7969619); "Pollution: Clandestine Treatment of Garbage in China."

<sup>423</sup> Lihat Jaeyoon Park, "A 2020 Analysis: Detecting the Dark Fleets in North Korea and Russia," Global Fishing Watch, Jan. 20, 2021, <https://globalfishingwatch.org/fisheries/2020-analysis-dark-fleets/>; Trevor Phillips-Levine, Dylan Phillips-Levine, and Walker Mills, "How NGOs Can Help Keep Tabs on China's Illegal Fishing Activity," Maritime Executive, Oct. 20, 2020, <https://www.maritime-executive.com/editorials/how-ngos-can-help-keep-tabs-on-china-s-illegal-fishing-activity>; "The Curious Case of the SU RI BONG," Windward, Apr. 20, 2020, [https://windward.ai/blog/the-curious-case-of-the-su-ri-bong/?\\_hstc=223907780.247746a74fcdc3c545949a2506cf5540.1626264487711.1626264487711.1626264487711.1&\\_hssc=223907780.2.1626264487712&\\_hsfp=1621161622](https://windward.ai/blog/the-curious-case-of-the-su-ri-bong/?_hstc=223907780.247746a74fcdc3c545949a2506cf5540.1626264487711.1626264487711.1626264487711.1&_hssc=223907780.2.1626264487712&_hsfp=1621161622).

<sup>424</sup> Lihat, contohnya, kapal berbendera RRT *Gang Tai 8* (tonase kotor 725) melakukan operasi secara "gelap" selama empat hari tepat di luar ZEE Ekuador pada bulan Juli 2020 sebelum transshipment yang jelas ke kapal kargo berpendingin, menimbulkan kekhawatiran akan transshipment ilegal. Joshua Goodman, "Great Wall of Lights: China's Sea Power on Darwin's Doorstep," AP and Univision, Sept. 24, 2021, <https://apnews.com/article/china-oceans-overfishing-squid-294ff1e489589b2510cc806ec898c78f>; Tabitha Mallory and Ian Ralby, "Evolution of the Fleet: A Closer Look at the Chinese Fishing Vessels off the Galapagos," CIMSEC, Oct. 19, 2020, <https://cimsec.org/evolution-of-the-fleet-a-closer-look-at-the-chinese-fishing-vessels-off-the-galapagos/>; Ian Ralby, "Looking Past Gulf of Guinea Piracy: Chinese Twins, 'Ghanaian' Fishing, and Domain Awareness," CIMSEC, Mar. 17, 2021, <https://cimsec.org/category/ocean-governance/>.

<sup>425</sup> Michael Field, "Murky Background to Vanuatu's Chinese Fishing Boat Arrests," *Asia Pacific Report*, Jan. 27, 2021, <https://asiapacificreport.nz/2021/01/27/michael-field-murky-background-to-vanuatus-chinese-fishing-boat-arrests/>.

<sup>426</sup> "Looking Past Gulf of Guinea Piracy: Chinese Twins, 'Ghanaian' Fishing, and Domain Awareness."; "Chinese Vessels Spark New IUU Fishing Concerns," Fishing Industry News, Apr. 1, 2020, <https://www.fishingindustrynewssa.com/2020/04/01/chinese-vessels-spark-new-iuu-fishing-concerns/>.

<sup>427</sup> "The Sinking of Gem-Ver."

<sup>428</sup> Lihat Dian Septiari and Novan Iman Santosa, "Bakamla Intercepts Chinese Research Vessel in Sunda Strait," *The Jakarta Post*, Jan. 17, 2021, <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2021/01/16/bakamla-intercepts-chinese-research-vessel-in-sunda-strait.html>; Achmad Nasrudin Yahya, "Bakamla Suspects Chinese Survey Vessel Operates Underwater Sensors in Indonesian Waters," Bakamla Curiga Kapal Survei China Operasikan Sensor Bawah Air di Perairan Indonesia, *Nasional Kompas*, Nasional Kompas, Feb. 2, 2021, <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2021/02/02/12144011/bakamla-curiga-kapal-survei-china-operasikan-sensor-bawah-air-di-perairan?page=all>; Valerie Mai, "The Indonesian Patrol Vessel Blocked the Chinese Research Vessel in Sunda Strait," *Vietnam Times*, Jan. 20, 2021, <https://vietnamtimes.org.vn/the-indonesian-patrol-vessel-blocked-the-chinese-research-vessel-in-sunda-strait-27492.html>; Gloria Methri, "Chinese Research Vessel Intercepted in Indonesian Waters; Hints at Underwater Ops," Republic World, Jan. 17, 2021, <https://www.republicworld.com/world-news/china/chinese-research-vessel-intercepted-in-indonesian-waters-hints-at-underwater-ops.html>.

---

429 "A 2020 Analysis: Detecting the Dark Fleets in North Korea and Russia."

430 "The Curious Case of the SU RI BONG."

431 Lihat, contohnya, kapal berbendera RRT *Gang Tai 8* (tonase kotor 725) melakukan operasi secara "gelap" selama empat hari tepat di luar ZEE Ekuador pada bulan Juli 2020 sebelum transshipment yang jelas ke kapal kargo berpendingin, menimbulkan kekhawatiran akan transshipment ilegal. "Great Wall of Lights: China's Sea Power on Darwin's Doorstep."; "Evolution of the Fleet: A Closer Look at the Chinese Fishing Vessels off the Galapagos."; "Looking Past Gulf of Guinea Piracy: Chinese Twins, 'Ghanaian' Fishing, and Domain Awareness."

432 "Evolution of the Fleet: A Closer Look at the Chinese Fishing Vessels off the Galapagos."

433 Willie, "Chinese Fishing Vessels Seized."

434 Field, "Murky Background to Vanuatu's Chinese Fishing Boat Arrests."

435 "Looking Past Gulf of Guinea Piracy: Chinese Twins, 'Ghanaian' Fishing, and Domain Awareness."

436 Lihat Septiari and Santosa, "Bakamla Intercepts Chinese Research Vessel in Sunda Strait."; Yahya, "Bakamla Suspects Chinese Survey Vessel Operates Underwater Sensors in Indonesian Waters."; Mai, "The Indonesian Patrol Vessel Blocked the Chinese Research Vessel in Sunda Strait."; "Chinese Research Vessel Intercepted in Indonesian Waters; Hints at Underwater Ops."

437 "Chinese Research Vessel Intercepted in Indonesian Waters; Hints at Underwater Ops."; *Regulations for Carriage of AIS*, Dec. 31, 2004; *Indonesian Government Regulation No. 37 on the Rights and Obligations of Foreign Ships and Aircraft Exercising the Right of Archipelagic Sea Lane Passage Through Designated Archipelagic Sea Lanes*, 28 June 2002, National legislation - DOALOS/OLA - United Nations - INDONESIA, (June 28, 2020), accessed Sept. 20, 2021, [https://www.un.org/Depts/los/doalos\\_publications/LOSBulletins/bulletinpdf/bulletin52e.pdf](https://www.un.org/Depts/los/doalos_publications/LOSBulletins/bulletinpdf/bulletin52e.pdf); "Chinese Research Vessel Intercepted in Indonesian Waters; Hints at Underwater Ops."

438 "Satellite Data: Chinese Vessel in Reed Bank Incident Often Went 'Dark.'"; "PH to Finally Get Compensation Offer for Gem-Ver Incident."

439 "The Sinking of Gem-Ver."

440 "Navy Intercepts Suspicious Fishing Vessels."; "Chinese Vessels Found in Namibian Waters: Something Fishy?"; "Namibia: Chinese Trawlers Seized for Illegal Fishing."

441 Lihat, contohnya, "Navy Intercepts Suspicious Fishing Vessels."; "Chinese Vessels Found in Namibian Waters: Something Fishy?"; "Six Chinese Fishing Vessels Under Investigations."; "Namibia: Chinese Trawlers Seized for Illegal Fishing."

442 "Chinese Vessels Spark New IUU Fishing Concerns."

443 Lihat "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian's Regular Press Conference on September 10, 2020."; "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on October 9, 2020."; "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on September 28, 2020."; "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on December 25, 2020."

444 "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian's Regular Press Conference on September 10, 2020."

445 "Embassy Spokesperson Statement."

446 Lihat, contohnya, "Lianyungang Maritime Investigation and Punishment of a Fishing Vessel Illegally Installing Cargo Ship AIS."; "AIS, the Things You Need to Know."; "Typical Case of Maritime Radio Order Rectification."; "Pollution: Clandestine Treatment of Garbage in China."

447 "AIS, the Things You Need to Know."

448 "Lianyungang Maritime Investigation and Punishment of a Fishing Vessel Illegally Installing Cargo Ship AIS."

449 "Typical Case of Maritime Radio Order Rectification."

450 *United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea Part V Exclusive Economic Zone* (1982), [https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention\\_agreements/texts/unclos/part5.htm](https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/part5.htm).

451 *United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea Part II Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone*, (1982), accessed Sept. 22, 2021, [https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention\\_agreements/texts/unclos/part2.htm](https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/part2.htm).

- 
- <sup>452</sup> “The Ratification of Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on UNCLOS.”
- <sup>453</sup> “The Statement by Ambassador Geng Shuang at the 31st Meeting of States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.”
- <sup>454</sup> “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on July 21, 2020.”
- <sup>455</sup> Wenbin, “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on December 15, 2020.”; Wenbin, “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on December 25, 2020.”; “Chinese Embassy Spokesperson's Remarks on the Recently Detained Chinese Fishing Vessel in Palau,” Embassy of The People's Republic of China in The Federated States Of Micronesia Dec. 22, 2020, <http://fm.china-embassy.org/eng/xwdt/t1841804.htm>.
- <sup>456</sup> Lihat Septiari and Santosa, “Bakamla Intercepts Chinese Research Vessel in Sunda Strait.”; Yahya, “Bakamla Suspects Chinese Survey Vessel Operates Underwater Sensors in Indonesian Waters.”; Mai, “The Indonesian Patrol Vessel Blocked the Chinese Research Vessel in Sunda Strait.”; “Chinese Research Vessel Intercepted in Indonesian Waters; Hints at Underwater Ops.”
- <sup>457</sup> Agustinus Beo Da Costa, “Indonesia Says Spots Chinese Research Vessel in Its Waters, Tracker Off,” Reuters, Jan. 14, 2021, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-indonesia-maritime-china/indonesia-says-spots-chinese-research-vessel-in-its-waters-tracker-off-idUSKBN29J11M>; Yahya, “Bakamla Suspects Chinese Survey Vessel Operates Underwater Sensors in Indonesian Waters.”
- <sup>458</sup> H I Sutton, “Chinese Survey Ship Caught ‘Running Dark’ Give Clues to Underwater Drone Operations,” USNI News, Jan. 16, 2021, <https://news.usni.org/2021/01/16/chinese-survey-ship-caught-running-dark-give-clues-to-underwater-drone-operations>; H I Sutton, “Two Chinese Survey Ships Are Probing a Strategic Section of the Indian Ocean,” USNI News, Mar. 23, 2021, <https://news.usni.org/2021/03/23/two-chinese-survey-ships-are-probing-a-strategic-section-of-the-indian-ocean>; H I Sutton, “Chinese Ships Seen Mapping Strategic Seabed in Indian Ocean,” Naval News, Jan. 22, 2021, <https://www.navalnews.com/naval-news/2021/01/how-china-is-mapping-the-seabed-of-the-indian-ocean/>.
- <sup>459</sup> Lihat, contohnya, Joseph Sipalan, “Malaysia Detains 60 Chinese Nationals, 6 Vessels for Trespassing,” Reuters, Oct. 10, 2020, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-malaysia-china-boats-idUSKBN26V0FX>; “Malaysia Seizes Six Illegal Chinese Fishing Vessels, Arrests 60 Men.”; “Malaysia Detains 6 Chinese Fishing Boats, Dozens of Seamen in Waters off Johor,” South China Morning Post, Oct. 10, 2020, <https://www.scmp.com/news/asia/southeast-asia/article/3104991/malaysia-detains-6-chinese-fishing-boats-dozens-seamen>.
- <sup>460</sup> Lihat, contohnya, “Navy Intercepts Suspicious Fishing Vessels.”; “Chinese Vessels Found in Namibian Waters: Something Fishy?”; “Six Chinese Fishing Vessels Under Investigations.”; “Namibia: Chinese Trawlers Seized for Illegal Fishing.”
- <sup>461</sup> “Held: Fishing Trawlers Entered South African Waters Without Permission Due to Bad Weather,” The Citizen (Gauteng), Apr. 24, 2020, [https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwjRisypsXzAhVNTTABHSTbDb4QFnoECAsQAQ&url=http%3A%2F%2Foverseas.mofa.go.kr%2Fza-ko%2Fbrd%2Fm\\_9938%2Fdown.do%3Fbrd\\_id%3D12753%26seq%3D1347306%26data\\_tp%3DA%26file\\_seq%3D1&usq=A0vVaw1oo2CiaAJ4IJE4UQFm7-Gi](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwjRisypsXzAhVNTTABHSTbDb4QFnoECAsQAQ&url=http%3A%2F%2Foverseas.mofa.go.kr%2Fza-ko%2Fbrd%2Fm_9938%2Fdown.do%3Fbrd_id%3D12753%26seq%3D1347306%26data_tp%3DA%26file_seq%3D1&usq=A0vVaw1oo2CiaAJ4IJE4UQFm7-Gi).
- <sup>462</sup> Ketentuan undang-undang perikanan melarang kepemilikan manfaat asing, lihat *Fisheries Act: Act 625, 2002*, (June 30, 2003), <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/gha34737.pdf>.
- <sup>463</sup> Artikel UNCLOS tentang hak-hak negara pesisir untuk mengatur perizinan, konservasi, dan kepemilikan asing, lihat *UNCLOS Part V*, 1982.
- <sup>464</sup> *At What Cost? How Ghana Is Losing Out on Fishing Arrangements with China's Distant Water Fleet*, Environmental Justice Foundation, 2021; Mona Samari, “Investigation Ties Foreign-Owned Trawlers to Illegal Fishing in Ghana,” China Dialogue Ocean, Sept. 12, 2019, <https://chinadialogueocean.net/10050-investigation-illegal-fishing-in-ghana-pt-1/>.
- <sup>465</sup> Lihat, contohnya, Mona Samari, *How Ghana's weak penalties are letting trawlers off the hook*, China Dialogue Ocean, doi: October 3, 2019, <https://chinadialogueocean.net/10522-ghana-weak-penalties-let-trawlers-off-the-hook/>; Karen McVeigh and Nancy Dzradosi, “The vanishing: Ghana's defenders

---

face new perils in fight against overfishing,” *The Guardian*, November 16, 2019 <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/nov/16/ghana-fisheries-observer-vanishes>; Sadie Brown, “Report: Chinese Fishing Companies Cheat Fishing License in Ghana,” *Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project*, Mar. 30, 2021, <https://www.occrp.org/en/daily/14133-report-chinese-fishing-companies-cheat-fishing-license-in-ghana>; “Investigation Ties Foreign-Owned Trawlers to Illegal Fishing in Ghana.”; Samari, *How Ghana's weak penalties are letting trawlers off the hook*.

<sup>466</sup> *At What Cost? How Ghana Is Losing Out on Fishing Arrangements with China's Distant Water Fleet*.

<sup>467</sup> “China Urges Malaysia to Investigate Fishing Vessel Detention Case,” *China Gesa Malaysia Siasat Kes Penahanan Kapal Nelayan*, Malay CRI, Oct. 13, 2020, <http://malay.cri.cn/20201013/26a1b17c-e71a-469c-1eab-4ee65c6bc4eb.html>; “Malaysia Detained 60 Fishermen from 6 Chinese Fishing Boats? Chinese Embassy Response,” [], *Global Times*, [], Oct. 11, 2020, <https://world.huanqiu.com/article/40EumM0Hosn>; Li Dongyao and Cui Fandi, “China Attaches Great Importance to Malaysia’s Detention of 60 Chinese Nationals: Embassy,” *Global Times*, Oct. 11, 2020, <https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1203077.shtml>; “China's Embassy in Malaysia Seeks Protection for Legitimate Rights of Detained Chinese Sailors,” *CGTN*, Oct. 11, 2020, <https://news.cgtn.com/news/2020-10-11/Chinese-embassy-seeks-info-on-fishing-vessels-crew-held-in-Malaysia--UuNRyT70Io/index.html>; “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian's Regular Press Conference on October 12, 2020,” *Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China*, Oct. 12, 2020, [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/xwfw\\_665399/s2510\\_665401/t1823343.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1823343.shtml).

<sup>468</sup> “Embassy Spokesperson Statement.”

<sup>469</sup> Untuk gambaran menyeluruh tentang sistem juru bicara pemerintah RRT, termasuk bagaimana sistem ini berkembang dari waktu ke waktu dan bagaimana juru bicara dipilih dan dilatih, lihat Ni Chen, “*The Evolving Chinese Government Spokesperson System*,” di *Soft Power in China: Public Diplomacy through Communication*, ed. Jian Wang (New York: Palgrave MacMillan, 2011), 73-93.

<sup>470</sup> Bachman and Bellacqua, *Black and White and Red All Over: China's Improving Foreign-Directed Media*.

<sup>471</sup> Lihat, contohnya, “A Vietnamese Fishing Boat Sank While Harassing and Colliding with a Chinese Fishing Vessel in the Waters of China's Xisha Islands-The Fishermen on Board Were Rescued.”; “Vietnam Disrupts Chinese Company's Exploration of Xisha Islands, Illegal — Chinese Ambassador to Australia.”; “US Urged to Stop Spying in the South China Sea,” *AS Digesa Hentikan Kegiatan Pengintipan di Laut China Selatan*, Malay CRI, Dec. 18, 2016, <http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:GPweZ83g1jcj:malay.cri.cn/601/2016/12/18/27s166433.htm+&cd=7&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us>; “The Second Batch of Chinese Medical Aid Delivered to Mauritania,” *CRI Arabic*, Apr. 21, 2020, [https://arabic-cri-cn.translate.goog/news/china/438/20200421/456053.html?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=ar&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](https://arabic-cri-cn.translate.goog/news/china/438/20200421/456053.html?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=ar&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc); “It Is Better to Advance the Fisheries Agreement with China,” *Mas magandang isulong ang Fisheries Agreement sa Tsina*, Filipino CRI, Nov. 17, 2017, [https://filipino-cri-cn.translate.goog/301/2017/11/17/109s152848.htm?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=tl&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc,elem](https://filipino-cri-cn.translate.goog/301/2017/11/17/109s152848.htm?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=tl&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc,elem); “Interview: Chairman of the Ruling Party in Mauritania: The Chinese Communist Party Is Leading China to Achieve Unprecedented Development,” *CRI Arabic*, July 16, 2021, [http://arabic.news.cn/2021-07/16/c\\_1310065216.htm](http://arabic.news.cn/2021-07/16/c_1310065216.htm); “Indonesia Ends KRI Nanggala 402 Submarine Lifting Operation,” *Indonesia Akhiri Operasi Pengangkatan Kapal Selam KRI Nanggala 402*, Indonesian CRI, June 3, 2021, <http://indonesian.cri.cn/20210603/d326421e-f138-8ee8-906b-999eb8f6e624.html>; “Pollution: Clandestine Treatment of Garbage in China.”

<sup>472</sup> Juru Bicara Kedutaan Besar Tiongkok Menjawab Pertanyaan tentang Laporan Dugaan Kapal Tiongkok Membuang Sampah di Laut Cina Selatan, “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian's Regular Press Conference on July 15, 2021.”

<sup>473</sup> Juru Bicara Kedutaan Besar Tiongkok Menjawab Pertanyaan tentang Laporan Dugaan Kapal Tiongkok Membuang Sampah di Laut Cina Selatan, *ibid*.



---

<sup>474</sup> Lihat, contohnya, 15 Juli, 2021, artikel yang diterbitkan oleh *Global Times*, anak perusahaan non-otoritatif yang telah dikenal luas dan berpengaruh dari *People's Daily* dengan ikatan nasionalis yang kuat, yang memberitakan respons Kementerian Luar Negeri RRT, yang menyebut laporan kapal RRT melakukan pembuangan sebagai “dibuat-buat dan berbahaya.” “Chinese FM Condemns 'Fabricated, Malicious' Report of US Company Accusing Chinese Ships of Dumping Sewage in South China Sea.”; “Twitter Thread about Similarity Report Funding.”; “Twitter Thread About Similarity Report Chlorophyll Analysis.”;

“Chinese Embassy Spokesperson Answers Question on a Report of Alleged Chinese Ships Dumping Waste in the South China Sea.”;

“Take a Picture, the Rest is All up to Editing! This American Image Company Did It.”

<sup>475</sup> Wenbin, “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on December 15, 2020.”

<sup>476</sup> Lihat, contohnya, “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on December 15, 2020.”; “Regular Press Conference (2020-12-15).”; Wenbin, “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on December 25, 2020.”

<sup>477</sup> Lihat, contohnya, “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on December 15, 2020.”; “Regular Press Conference (2020-12-15).”; Wenbin, “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on December 25, 2020.”

<sup>478</sup> Lihat, contohnya, Jingjing, “US Mounts 'Forced Labor' Lies on Fishing Firm to Serve Strategy of Containing China Following Attack on Xinjiang Industries.” Wenbin, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin's Regular Press Conference on May 31, 2021; “China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Alleged Forced Labor Is a Conspiracy.”

<sup>479</sup> Misalnya, dalam konferensi pers kedubes RRT di Jakarta, juru bicara Kedutaan Besar Tiongkok untuk Indonesia menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan wartawan mengenai kematian anggota kru Indonesia di atas kapal nelayan RRT. Tanggapan juru bicara pada waktu itu menyampaikan kepeduliannya terhadap laporan kematian tersebut dan kepastian kerja sama dengan pihak berwenang Indonesia dalam menyelidikannya. “Spokesperson of Chinese Embassy to Indonesia Answers Reporters' Question Regarding Indonesian Crew Members Who Passed Away on a Chinese Fishing Vessel and Relevant Issues [Juru Bicara Kedutaan Tiongkok untuk Indonesia kembali menjawab pertanyaan wartawan mengenai masalah yang melibatkan ABK WNI di sebuah kapal perikanan].”

<sup>480</sup> “China Is a Responsible Fishing Country.”

<sup>481</sup> Lihat, contohnya, Glenda Willie, “The Chinese Embassy in Port Vila Did Not Respond to Requests for Comment,” *Daily Post Vanuatu*, Mar. 15, 2021, [https://www.dailypost.vu/news/chinese-nationals-pi-next-week/article\\_7950988c-8517-11eb-a64d-af2fea32f071.html](https://www.dailypost.vu/news/chinese-nationals-pi-next-week/article_7950988c-8517-11eb-a64d-af2fea32f071.html).; “Vanuatu Detains Chinese Fishing Boats, Russian Yacht,” Agence France Press, Jan. 30, 2021, <https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20210130-vanuatu-detains-chinese-fishing-boats-russian-yacht>.

<sup>482</sup> Lihat, contohnya, Willie, “The Chinese Embassy in Port Vila Did Not Respond to Requests for Comment.”; “Vanuatu Detains Chinese Fishing Boats, Russian Yacht.”

<sup>483</sup> CNA tidak melihat laporan media tentang RRT apa pun tentang insiden tersebut dalam bahasa Inggris atau Prancis—dua bahasa resmi Vanuatu. Beberapa laporan media RRT berbahasa Tiongkok menyatakan bahwa ini adalah pertama kalinya Vanuatu menahan perahu nelayan Tiongkok.

<sup>484</sup> CNA tidak melihat laporan media tentang RRT apa pun tentang insiden tersebut dalam bahasa Prancis—bahasa resmi Gabon.

<sup>485</sup> CNA tidak melihat laporan media tentang RRT apa pun tentang insiden tersebut dalam bahasa Prancis—bahasa resmi Gabon.

<sup>486</sup> “Discussions on the Burnt-Down Sanyang Fishmeal Factory Should Be Constructive.” “China Moves Forward with Investments in Gambia, Despite Protests.”

<sup>487</sup> CNA tidak melihat laporan media RRT apa pun dalam insiden ini dalam bahasa Inggris—bahasa resmi Gambia.

---

<sup>488</sup> Perwakilan kedutaan RRT di Ghana dilaporkan mengakui armada kapal pukat hela yang dimiliki RRT selama wawancara media 2012. Lihat Economic and Commercial Office of the Embassy in Ghana, “Counselor Gao Wenzhi Interviewed by the Special Issue of China-Africa Trade and Economic Cooperation in the International Business Daily,” Ministry of Commerce of the People’s Republic of China, Mar. 30, 2012, accessed Feb. 28, 2018, <http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/i/dxfw/gzdz/201203/20120308044957.html> yang diakses melalui: *China’s Hidden Fleet in West Africa: A Spotlight on Illegal Practices Within Ghana’s Industrial Trawl Sector*.

<sup>489</sup> “China Urges Malaysia to Investigate Fishing Vessel Detention Case.”; “Malaysia Detained 60 Fishermen from 6 Chinese Fishing Boats? Chinese Embassy Response.”; “China Attaches Great Importance to Malaysia’s Detention of 60 Chinese Nationals: Embassy.”; “China’s Embassy in Malaysia Seeks Protection for Legitimate Rights of Detained Chinese Sailors.”; “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian’s Regular Press Conference on October 12, 2020.”

<sup>490</sup> “China Urges Malaysia to Investigate Fishing Vessel Detention Case.”; “Malaysia Detained 60 Fishermen from 6 Chinese Fishing Boats? Chinese Embassy Response.”; “China Attaches Great Importance to Malaysia’s Detention of 60 Chinese Nationals: Embassy.”; “China’s Embassy in Malaysia Seeks Protection for Legitimate Rights of Detained Chinese Sailors.”; “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian’s Regular Press Conference on October 12, 2020.”

<sup>491</sup> “China Urges Malaysia to Investigate Fishing Vessel Detention Case.”; “Malaysia Detained 60 Fishermen from 6 Chinese Fishing Boats? Chinese Embassy Response.”; “China Attaches Great Importance to Malaysia’s Detention of 60 Chinese Nationals: Embassy.”; “China’s Embassy in Malaysia Seeks Protection for Legitimate Rights of Detained Chinese Sailors.”; “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian’s Regular Press Conference on October 12, 2020.”

<sup>492</sup> Salah satu laporan berbahasa Inggris dari koran nasional yang dikelola negara, *Global Times* menyalahkan “kesalahan dukungan pemerintah untuk mendukung dan mempromosikan industri kima raksasa di Tanmen, Provinsi Hainan” atas “eksploitasi berlebihan” dan “perusakan ekosistem terumbu karang.” Lihat “S. China Sea Corals on Brink of Extinction,” *Global Times*, May 24, 2016, <https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/984745.shtml>. Laporan berbahasa Inggris lainnya mengakui bahwa “peluang ekonomi yang cukup besar” yang dihasilkan perdagangan kulit kima raksasa ini mengakibatkan “metode penangkapan ikan yang tidak berkelanjutan dan tidak hanya menyebabkan penurunan jumlah kima raksasa di Laut Tiongkok Selatan, tetapi juga telah benar-benar merusak ekosistem terumbu karang.” Lihat “Giant Clams Still on Sale in South China Despite Bans,” *Global Times*, Apr. 25, 2019, <https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1147431.shtml>. Untuk contoh lain, lihat, “Shenzhen Authorities Intercept Clam Shell Products,” *China Daily*, Sept. 19, 2017, [https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2017-09/19/content\\_32198728.htm](https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2017-09/19/content_32198728.htm); “Over 300 Smuggled Endangered Species Items Seized in NE China,” *Xinhua*, May 19, 2019, [http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2019-05/19/c\\_138070724.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2019-05/19/c_138070724.htm).

<sup>493</sup> Media RRT berbahasa Inggris dan Indonesia juga berupaya menggambarkan kapal-kapal penelitian RRT tersebut secara positif, menyoroti upaya mereka untuk membantu angkatan laut Indonesia dalam mengangkat kapal selam KRI *Nanggala* 402 yang tenggelam.

<sup>494</sup> Pernyataan MFA RRT menegaskan bahwa kapal RRT harus mematuhi persyaratan VMS RRT yang terpisah tetapi terkait. Lihat “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian’s Regular Press Conference on September 10, 2020.”; “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference on October 9, 2020.”; “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin’s Regular Press Conference on September 28, 2020.”; “Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin’s Regular Press Conference on December 25, 2020.”

<sup>495</sup> Kedutaan besar RRT telah memposting ulang keterangan MFA tentang kapal RRT yang mematuhi persyaratan VMS yang ketat. Mereka tidak secara khusus memberikan pernyataan tentang perubahan atau penonaktifan AIS.

<sup>496</sup> Lihat, contohnya, “Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs Denies Pompeo’s ‘Worried and Concerned’ Statement on Chinese Fishing Vessel Operations on the High Seas.”; “Chinese Fishing Vessels Operate

---

in Accordance with Relevant International Laws.”; “Pollution: Clandestine Treatment of Garbage in China.”

<sup>497</sup> CNA tidak menemukan laporan media RRT apa pun tentang insiden tersebut dalam bahasa Arab—bahasa resmi Mauritania.

<sup>498</sup> Lihat, contohnya, “The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Talks About the Collision of Chinese and Philippine Fishing Boats: I Believe the Two Sides Can Properly Handle the Matter.”

<sup>499</sup> Lihat, contohnya, “Press Release on the So-Called Collision of Fishing Boats Between China and the Philippines.”

<sup>500</sup> Lihat, contohnya, “China in America: Stop Baseless Criticism.”; “The Japanese Destroyer Collided with a Chinese Fishing Boat and Returned to Hong Kong. The Side of the Apron Was Knocked out of a Crack.”; “Vietnam Disrupts Chinese Company’s Exploration of Xisha Islands, Illegal — Chinese Ambassador to Australia.”; “A Vietnamese Fishing Boat Sank While Harassing and Colliding with a Chinese Fishing Vessel in the Waters of China’s Xisha Islands-The Fishermen on Board Were Rescued.”

<sup>501</sup> Menurut pejabat angkatan laut Namibia, angkatan lautnya menahan kapal RRT tersebut sebagai langkah tindak lanjut atas laporan aktivitas ilegal dan pernyataan yang bertentangan dari awaknya, dengan catatan bahwa para awak RRT “awalnya menolak bekerja sama dan ingin melanjutkan perjalanan mereka ke Tiongkok.” Lihat “Chinese Vessels Cleared of Illegal Fishing.”; “Navy Intercepts Suspicious Fishing Vessels.”; “Chinese Vessels Found in Namibian Waters: Something Fishy?”

<sup>502</sup> CNA tidak menemukan laporan media RRT apa pun tentang insiden ini dalam bahasa Inggris—bahasa resmi Namibia.

<sup>503</sup> Kedubes RRT di Kamboja menerbitkan siaran pers pada 8 September 2021, dua bulan setelah peristiwa *Tong Hai*, sebagai tanggapan terhadap pelaporan media lokal tentang penyelundupan manusia dan judi ilegal di “Pecinan” Sihanoukville. Siaran pers ini menekankan bahwa “sebagian besar korban” adalah warga negara RRT dan mendesak kerja sama dengan penegak hukum lokal. Lihat “The Spokesperson of the Chinese Embassy in Cambodia Made a Statement on the Cambodian Media’s Report on the “China Town” In Sihanoukville.”

<sup>504</sup> CNA tidak menemukan laporan media RRT apa pun tentang insiden ini dalam bahasa Khmer—bahasa resmi Kamboja.

<sup>505</sup> Somers, “US Embassy Commends ROP Government and Condemns Chinese IUU Fishing.”

<sup>506</sup> Myrtle Hazard, “Palau and USCG Bust Chinese Vessel for Illegal Fishing,” *Maritime Executive*, Dec. 24, 2020, <https://www.maritime-executive.com/article/palau-and-uscg-bust-chinese-vessel-for-illegal-fishing>.

<sup>507</sup> “Chinese Poachers Barred from Returning to Palau.”

<sup>508</sup> Adam Somers, “Chinese fishing boat stripped and escorted out of Palau,” *Island Times*, Jan. 5, 2021, <https://islandtimes.org/chinese-fishing-boat-stripped-and-escorted-out-of-palau/>.

<sup>509</sup> Willie, “Chinese Fishing Vessels Seized.”

<sup>510</sup> McGarry, “Chinese Fishing Captains Face Jail, Big Fines for Alleged Illegal Fishing in Vanuatu.”

<sup>511</sup> Ibid.

<sup>512</sup> Hilaire Bule and Glenda Willie, “14 Plead Not Guilty,” *Daily Post Vanuatu*, May 19, 2021, [https://www.dailypost.vu/news/14-plead-not-guilty/article\\_5d5df734-b82d-11eb-bc45-a38a2e0ce52e.html](https://www.dailypost.vu/news/14-plead-not-guilty/article_5d5df734-b82d-11eb-bc45-a38a2e0ce52e.html).

<sup>513</sup> “Two Trawlers Arrested with Over One Ton of Rays and Fins in Gabon.”

<sup>514</sup> *Fisheries and Aquaculture Code Law n 015 2005 [Code des pêches et de l’aquaculture Loi n°015/2005]*, 2005; Mounombou, “Illegal Fishing: Two Trawlers in the Nets of Operation Albacore.”

<sup>515</sup> “Leveraging NGOs and Volunteerism for Maritime Surveillance Against IUU Fishing.”

<sup>516</sup> “Gabon Cracks Down on Illegal Trawlers,” *Livestock and Fisheries Chamber*, 2020, accessed Aug. 27, 2021, <https://livestockandfisherieschamber.com/gabon-cracks-down-on-illegal-trawlers/>.

<sup>517</sup> “Chinese trawler caught illegal fishing in protected waters of Loango National Park,” *Un chalutier chinois pris en flagrant délit de pêche illégale dans les eaux protégées du parc national de Loango*, *Direct Info Gabon*, Aug. 18, 2019, <https://directinfosgabon.com/un-chalutier-chinois-pris-en-flagrant-delit-de-peche-illegale-dans-les-eaux-protegees-du-parc-national-de-loango/>.

- <sup>518</sup> *Regulations on the protection of coral reefs and clams in Hainan Province* (), Qionghai, Hainan, China Government, (May 24, 2021), accessed Sept. 27, 2021, [http://qionghai.hainan.gov.cn/zfxxgkzl/bm/gongsj/gkml/202105/t20210524\\_2983261.html](http://qionghai.hainan.gov.cn/zfxxgkzl/bm/gongsj/gkml/202105/t20210524_2983261.html);
- Philippine fisheries code Republic Act No. 8550*, Congress of the Philippines Tenth Congress, (Feb. 25, 1998), accessed Sept. 26, 2021, UN FAOLEX, <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/phi16098.pdf>;
- Philippines' Wildlife Protection Act Republic Act No. 9147*, Congress of the Philippines Eleventh Congress, (July 30, 2001), accessed Sept. 26, 2021, Philippines Official Gazette, <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2001/07/30/republic-act-no-9147/>;
- Giant Clams Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) – Vulnerable*, 1985; *Tridacna gigas IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*, 2004.
- <sup>519</sup> Lihat, contohnya, “Filipino Scientists Seeded Giant Clams, Chinese Fishermen Stole Them.”; “Life in the Wake of Hainan’s Clam Shell Clampdown.”
- <sup>520</sup> “Sino Poachers Target Giant Clams in Palawan Waters.”; “PH Protests China’s Harvest of Giant Clams.”
- <sup>521</sup> Lihat, contohnya, “Harvesting Giant Clams Has Led to ‘Wanton Destruction’ of Scarborough Shoal: Expert.”; “Sino Poachers Kill Coral Reefs.”; “PH Protests China’s Harvest of Giant Clams.”
- <sup>522</sup> Dr. John McManus, *Massively Destructive Coral Reef Damage from Giant Clam Shell Digging in the South China Sea*, OpenChannels, 2019, <https://vimeo.com/342103171>; Chiara Zambrano, “EXCLUSIVE: Chinese harvesting giant clams in Scarborough Shoal,” ABS CBN, Apr. 15, 2019, <https://news.abs-cbn.com/news/04/15/19/exclusive-chinese-harvesting-giant-clams-in-scarborough-shoal>.
- <sup>523</sup> Lihat, contohnya, “Fujian subsidies to the fishing sector bring trouble to West African waters,” Africa Defense Forum, Aug. 11, 2021, . Gitonga Njeru, “Chinese companies get go-ahead to operate in a range of industries in Mauritania”, Beijing Review, June 18, 2019, [http://www.bjreview.com/World/201906/t20190618\\_800171021.html](http://www.bjreview.com/World/201906/t20190618_800171021.html); “Mauritania: 3 Fishermen Were Killed After Their Boat Collided with a Chinese Ship.”
- <sup>524</sup> “Mauritanians Protest Chinese Fishing After Deadly Incident.”
- <sup>525</sup> “Mauritania: 3 Fishermen Died After Their Boat Collided with a Chinese Ship, and the Matter Worsened.”; “Mauritania: 3 Fishermen Were Killed After Their Boat Collided with a Chinese Ship.”
- <sup>526</sup> “Nouadhibou: A Chinese ship kills four Mauritanian fishermen,” باخرة صينية تتسبب في مقتل أربعة صيادين موريتانيين, El Hiyad, July 26, 2017, [https://elhiyad-info.translate.google/node/4413?\\_x\\_tr\\_sch=http&\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=ar&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,s](https://elhiyad-info.translate.google/node/4413?_x_tr_sch=http&_x_tr_sl=ar&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,s). Pada bulan Oktober 2021, pelaporan hasil kasus-kasus yang diajukan terhadap nelayan RRT tidak diketahui.
- <sup>527</sup> Lihat laporan berikut untuk contoh-contoh yang melibatkan kapal asing dari (1) **Filipina**: “The Sinking of Gem-Ver.”; “Remember Gem-Ver? Redress for PH Fishermen Still Stuck in Talks.”; “PH to Finally Get Compensation Offer for Gem-Ver Incident.” (2) **Vietnam**: “China Accused the Vietnamese Fishing Boat of Ramming the Coast Guard Ship, so It Sank.”; “US Condemns Sinking of Vietnam Fishing Vessel by Chinese Coast Guard.”; “Fishermen Tell Stories of Being Rammed and Sunk by Chinese Ships in the Paracels.” (3) **Senegal**: “Fisherman Burned in Confrontation with Chinese Trawler.” (4) **Mauritania**: “Mauritania: 3 Fishermen Were Killed After Their Boat Collided with a Chinese Ship.”; “Mauritania: 3 Fishermen Died After Their Boat Collided with a Chinese Ship, and the Matter Worsened.” (5) **Brasil**: “Fishing Wars in South Atlantic. Chinese vs. Brazilian.”
- <sup>528</sup> “DFW: 35 Indonesian Migrant Fishing Vessel Crew Die Abroad.”; *Forced Labor at Sea: The Case of Indonesian Migrant Fishers*.
- <sup>529</sup> “China Responds ‘Positively’ to Indonesian Request on Human Trafficking.”
- <sup>530</sup> “CBP Issues Withhold Release Order on Chinese Fishing Fleet.”
- <sup>531</sup> *Forced Labor at Sea: The Case of Indonesian Migrant Fishers*.
- <sup>532</sup> “Chinese People-Smuggling Ship Traveled Six Days, more than 2,500 Km: Authorities.”; “Smuggled Chinese on Ship Test Positive for COVID.”; “Thirty-six Chinese ships smuggling into Cambodia were cracked down on in Koh Rong,” Cambodia Police, July 26, 2021, [https://cambodiapolice-com.translate.google/policekh/297249?\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](https://cambodiapolice-com.translate.google/policekh/297249?_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc).

---

<sup>533</sup> “36 Chinese nationals arrested for illegally entering Cambodia via sea,” Khmer Times, July 26, 2021, <https://www.khmertimeskh.com/50901093/36-chinese-nationals-arrested-for-illegally-entering-cambodia-via-sea/>; “Thirty-Six Chinese Ships Smuggling into Cambodia Were Cracked Down on Koh Rong (Video Inside).”

<sup>534</sup> “Thirty-Six Chinese Ships Smuggling into Cambodia Were Cracked Down on Koh Rong (Video Inside).”

<sup>535</sup> “36 Chinese Nationals Detained in Cambodian Waters.”; “36 Chinese Nationals Arrested for Illegally Entering Cambodia on a Ship from China.”

<sup>536</sup> Chun Chanboth, “Authorities ready to deport 36 Chinese nationals after illegally entering Cambodia by water,” Radio Free Asia, July 27, 2021, [https://www-rfa-org.translate.goog/khmer/news/social-economy/authorities-ready-to-deport-36-chinese-back-country-after-smuggling-into-cambodia-07272021162935.html?\\_x\\_tr\\_sl=km&\\_x\\_tr\\_tl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_hl=en&\\_x\\_tr\\_pto=nui,sc](https://www-rfa-org.translate.goog/khmer/news/social-economy/authorities-ready-to-deport-36-chinese-back-country-after-smuggling-into-cambodia-07272021162935.html?_x_tr_sl=km&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=nui,sc); “Thirty-six Chinese ships smuggling into Cambodia were cracked down on in Koh Rong.”

<sup>537</sup> “Sewage from Anchored Ships Is Damaging Spratly Reefs.”

<sup>538</sup> Ochona, “More Chinese Ships May Be Dumping Wastes in Spratlys: Satellite Imagery Expert.”

<sup>539</sup> Tilstone et al., “Performance of Ocean Colour Chlorophyll a Algorithms for Sentinel-3 OLCI, MODIS-Aqua and Suomi-VIIRS in Open-Ocean Waters of the Atlantic.”; “Water Quality from Space,” Brockmann Consult GmbH, accessed Aug. 9, 2021, <https://www.brockmann-consult.de/portfolio/water-quality-from-space/>; NASA, “Chlorophyll a (chlor\_a),” Earth Data, accessed Aug. 9, 2021, [https://oceancolor.gsfc.nasa.gov/atbd/chlor\\_a/](https://oceancolor.gsfc.nasa.gov/atbd/chlor_a/); “What is Eutrophication?,” GEO Blue Planet, accessed July 22, 2021, <https://chlorophyll-esriocceans.hub.arcgis.com/pages/eutrophication>.

<sup>540</sup> “Statement on the Presence of China’s Maritime Militia at the West Philippine Sea.”

<sup>541</sup> “The Gambia: Chinese Fishmeal Company Burnt Down by Angry Protesters.”; Boechat, “Alleged Chinese Factory Pollution Kills Dolphin in Gambia.” Lily Kuo, “Gambians Are Accusing a Chinese Company of Destroying Their Coastline,” *Quartz*, May 29, 2017, accessed Aug. 19, 2021 <https://qz.com/africa/993840/gambians-and-environmentalists-are-accusing-chinese-company-golden-leaf-of-destroying-their-coastline/>.

<sup>542</sup> Lihat, contohnya, “Gunjur – Court Orders Stay on Chinese Golden Lead Fish-Meal Expansion Spree.” Mustapha K Daboe, “Gambians protest alleged pollution from Chinese plant,” *Anadolu Agency*, Mar. 22, 2018, accessed Aug. 19, 2021, <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/africa/gambians-protest-alleged-pollution-from-chinese-plant/1096560#>. Urbina, “Fish Farming Is Feeding the Globe. What’s the Cost for Locals?”

<sup>543</sup> Urbina, “Fish Farming Is Feeding the Globe. What’s the Cost for Locals?.”; Hunt, “Growing Tension over Illegal Fishing and Pollution in The Gambia.”

<sup>544</sup> Hunt, “Growing Tension over Illegal Fishing and Pollution in The Gambia.” Boechat, “Alleged Chinese Factory Pollution Kills Dolphin in Gambia.”

<sup>545</sup> Urbina, “Fish Farming Is Feeding the Globe. What’s the Cost for Locals?.”; Matthew Green, “Ocean Shock: Fishmeal Factories Plunder Africa,” Reuters, Oct. 30, 2018, accessed Aug. 19, 2021 <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-oceans-tide-sardinella-specialreport-idUSKCN1N420W>.

<sup>546</sup> National Environmental Agency Gambia, STOP NOTICE, Mar. 10, 2021. “Gunjur – Court Orders Stay on Chinese Golden Lead Fish-Meal Expansion Spree.”; “A Good Day for People and for the Ocean: Greenpeace Lauds Gambia’s Government for Stopping the Expansion of Major Fishmeal and Fish Oil Plant.”

<sup>547</sup> “Gunjur – Court Orders Stay on Chinese Golden Lead Fish-Meal Expansion Spree.”

<sup>548</sup> Menurut laporan media Gambia, para demonstran di Gambia membakar pabrik Nassim Fishmeal menyusul tuduhan pembunuhan seorang warga Gambia oleh pegawai Senegal pabrik Nassim, serta meningkatnya kritik masyarakat terhadap sistem operasi industri pabrik tersebut yang tidak mengindahkan lingkungan dan keamanan, khususnya menyangkut pembuangan limbah. Lihat “The Gambia: Chinese Fishmeal Company Burnt Down by Angry Protesters.”; “Gambians Torch Chinese Fishmeal Plant.”

---

<sup>549</sup> “Automatic Identification System Overview.”

<sup>550</sup> Lihat, contohnya, *Article 24, Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2 (12) of the "Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Maritime Affairs and Administrative Penalties ( (十二) )*, Sept. 1, 2021; *Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on the Issuance of the "Measures for the Administration of Monitoring the Position of Ocean Fishing Vessels" ()*, Aug. 19, 2018; *Decision of the People's Government of Hainan Province on Amending the "Regulations on the Administration of the Safety Production of Marine Fishing Vessels in Hainan Province" ()*, People's Government of Hainan Province () (Sept. 27, 2017), accessed Sept. 30, 2021, <https://www.hainan.gov.cn/hainan/dfzfgz/201710/c6d50c366b5b4e679d1222b11b63834b.shtml>; *UN IMO SOLAS, 1974; Revised Guidelines for the Onboard Operational Use of Shipborne Automatic Identification Systems (AIS)*, Dec. 2, 2015.

<sup>551</sup> Lihat, contohnya, “What Vessels Are Required to Use AIS? What Are Global Regulations and Requirements for Vessels to Carry AIS?”; “Avoiding Detection: Global Case Studies of Possible AIS Avoidance.”; “Great Wall of Lights: China's Sea Power on Darwin's Doorstep.”; Carmen Ferrà et al., *Using AIS to Attempt a Quantitative Evaluation of Unobserved Trawling Activity in the Mediterranean Sea*, *Frontiers in Marine Science*, 2020, <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2020.580612/full>.

<sup>552</sup> Lihat, contohnya, “Lianyungang Maritime Investigation and Punishment of a Fishing Vessel Illegally Installing Cargo Ship AIS.”; “AIS, the Things You Need to Know.”; “Typical Case of Maritime Radio Order Rectification.”; “Pollution: Clandestine Treatment of Garbage in China.”

<sup>553</sup> Lihat “A 2020 Analysis: Detecting the Dark Fleets in North Korea and Russia.”; “How NGOs Can Help Keep Tabs on China's Illegal Fishing Activity.”; “The Curious Case of the SU RI BONG.”

<sup>554</sup> Lihat, contohnya, kapal berbendera RRT *Gang Tai 8* (tonase kotor 725) melakukan operasi secara "gelap" selama empat hari tepat di luar ZEE Ekuador pada bulan Juli 2020 sebelum transshipment yang jelas ke kapal kargo berpendingin, menimbulkan kekhawatiran akan transshipment ilegal. “Great Wall of Lights: China's Sea Power on Darwin's Doorstep.”; “Evolution of the Fleet: A Closer Look at the Chinese Fishing Vessels off the Galapagos.”; “Looking Past Gulf of Guinea Piracy: Chinese Twins, 'Ghanaian' Fishing, and Domain Awareness.”

<sup>555</sup> Field, “Murky Background to Vanuatu's Chinese Fishing Boat Arrests.”

<sup>556</sup> “Looking Past Gulf of Guinea Piracy: Chinese Twins, 'Ghanaian' Fishing, and Domain Awareness.”

<sup>557</sup> “The Sinking of Gem-Ver.”

<sup>558</sup> Lihat Septiari and Santosa, “Bakamla Intercepts Chinese Research Vessel in Sunda Strait.”; Yahya, “Bakamla Suspects Chinese Survey Vessel Operates Underwater Sensors in Indonesian Waters.”; Mai, “The Indonesian Patrol Vessel Blocked the Chinese Research Vessel in Sunda Strait.”; “Chinese Research Vessel Intercepted in Indonesian Waters; Hints at Underwater Ops.”

<sup>559</sup> Lihat Septiari and Santosa, “Bakamla Intercepts Chinese Research Vessel in Sunda Strait.”; Yahya, “Bakamla Suspects Chinese Survey Vessel Operates Underwater Sensors in Indonesian Waters.”; Mai, “The Indonesian Patrol Vessel Blocked the Chinese Research Vessel in Sunda Strait.”; “Chinese Research Vessel Intercepted in Indonesian Waters; Hints at Underwater Ops.”

<sup>560</sup> “Chinese Research Vessel Intercepted in Indonesian Waters; Hints at Underwater Ops.”; *Regulations for Carriage of AIS*, Dec. 31, 2004; *Indonesian Government Regulation No. 37 on the Rights and Obligations of Foreign Ships and Aircraft Exercising the Right of Archipelagic Sea Lane Passage Through Designated Archipelagic Sea Lanes, 28 June 2002*, June 28, 2020; “Chinese Research Vessel Intercepted in Indonesian Waters; Hints at Underwater Ops.”

<sup>561</sup> “Indonesia Says Spots Chinese Research Vessel in Its Waters, Tracker Off.”; Yahya, “Bakamla Suspects Chinese Survey Vessel Operates Underwater Sensors in Indonesian Waters.”

<sup>562</sup> “Chinese Survey Ship Caught ‘Running Dark’ Give Clues to Underwater Drone Operations.”; “Two Chinese Survey Ships Are Probing a Strategic Section of the Indian Ocean.”; “Chinese Ships Seen Mapping Strategic Seabed in Indian Ocean.”

<sup>563</sup> Lihat *Indonesian Government Regulation No. 37 on the Rights and Obligations of Foreign Ships and Aircraft Exercising the Right of Archipelagic Sea Lane Passage Through Designated Archipelagic Sea*

---

*Lanes, 28 June 2002, June 28, 2020; Act No. 6 of 8 August 1996 regarding Indonesian Waters, Third Part, Transit Crossing Rights, Article 20, National legislation - DOALOS/OLA - United Nations - INDONESIA, (Aug. 8, 1996), accessed Sept. 20, 2021, [https://www.un.org/depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/IDN\\_1996\\_Act.pdf](https://www.un.org/depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/IDN_1996_Act.pdf);*

*"Indonesia Says Spots Chinese Research Vessel in Its Waters, Tracker Off."*

<sup>564</sup> Lihat, contohnya, "Malaysia Detains 60 Chinese Nationals, 6 Vessels for Trespassing."; "Malaysia Seizes Six Illegal Chinese Fishing Vessels, Arrests 60 Men."; "Malaysia Detains 6 Chinese Fishing Boats, Dozens of Seamen in Waters off Johor."; Named, "Six Chinese fishing boats were detained in Johor waters." Enam bot nelayan China ditahan masuk perairan Johor, MalaysiaKini, Oct. 11, 2020.

<sup>565</sup> "Malaysia Detains 6 Chinese Fishing Boats, Dozens of Seamen in Waters off Johor."; James Griffiths, "Malaysia detains Chinese vessels for trespassing in territorial waters," CNN, Oct. 12, 2020, <https://www.cnn.com/2020/10/12/asia/malaysia-china-japan-sea-intl-hnk/index.html>.

<sup>566</sup> Lihat, contohnya, "Malaysia Detains 6 Chinese Fishing Boats, Dozens of Seamen in Waters off Johor."; Nisha David, "Source: Malaysia Releases Crew of Chinese Boats it Detained for Trespassing," Benar News, Oct. 22, 2020, <https://www.benarnews.org/english/news/malaysian/my-ch-boats-10222020180624.html>; "Malaysia Seizes Six Illegal Chinese Fishing Vessels, Arrests 60 Men."

<sup>567</sup> "Source: Malaysia Releases Crew of Chinese Boats it Detained for Trespassing."

<sup>568</sup> "Navy Intercepts Suspicious Fishing Vessels."; "Chinese Vessels Found in Namibian Waters: Something Fishy?"; "Namibia: Chinese Trawlers Seized for Illegal Fishing."

<sup>569</sup> Lihat, contohnya, "Navy Intercepts Suspicious Fishing Vessels."; "Chinese Vessels Found in Namibian Waters: Something Fishy?"; "Six Chinese Fishing Vessels Under Investigations."; "Namibia: Chinese Trawlers Seized for Illegal Fishing."

<sup>570</sup> "Navy Intercepts Suspicious Fishing Vessels."; "Six Chinese Fishing Vessels Under Investigations."

<sup>571</sup> "Chinese Vessels Spark New IUU Fishing Concerns."

<sup>572</sup> "Navy Intercepts Suspicious Fishing Vessels."; "Embassy Spokesperson Statement."

<sup>573</sup> "Held: Fishing Trawlers Entered South African Waters Without Permission Due to Bad Weather."

<sup>574</sup> *At What Cost? How Ghana Is Losing Out on Fishing Arrangements with China's Distant Water Fleet*; "Investigation Ties Foreign-Owned Trawlers to Illegal Fishing in Ghana."

<sup>575</sup> *Fisheries Act: Act 625, 2002*, June 30, 2003. Untuk penjelasan tentang masalah hukum yang relevan, lihat Steve Trent, "Opinion: False claims by some in the trawling industry are betraying Ghana and its fishing industry," Daily Guide Network Ghana, Apr. 22, 2021, <https://dailyguidenetwork.com/opinion-false-claims-by-some-in-the-trawling-industry-are-betraying-ghana-and-its-fishing-industry/>

<sup>576</sup> Lihat, contohnya, Samari, *How Ghana's weak penalties are letting trawlers off the hook*; Karen McVeigh and Febriana Firdaus, "'Hold on, brother': the final days of the doomed crew on the Long Xing 629," *The Guardian*, July 7, 2020, <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2020/jul/07/hold-on-brother-final-days-of-doomed-crew-on-chinese-shark-finning-boat>; "Report: Chinese Fishing Companies Cheat Fishing License in Ghana."

<sup>577</sup> *At What Cost? How Ghana Is Losing Out on Fishing Arrangements with China's Distant Water Fleet*.

<sup>578</sup> Lihat, contohnya, "Government charged to protect Ghanaian nationals from abuse on foreign fishing vessels," Ghana Web, July 30, 2021, <https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Government-charged-to-protect-Ghanaian-nationals-from-abuse-on-foreign-fishing-vessels-1320817>; Shem Oirere, "Foreign Trawler in Illegal Fishing Venture Nabbed in Ghana," Seafood Source, Oct. 22, 2019, <https://www.seafoodsource.com/news/supply-trade/foreign-trawler-in-illegal-fishing-venture-nabbed-in-ghana>; EJF Staff, *Stolen at Sea: How Illegal 'Saiko' Fishing Is Fueling the Collapse of Ghana's Fisheries*, June 2019, [https://ejfoundation.org/resources/downloads/Stolen-at-sea\\_06\\_2019.pdf](https://ejfoundation.org/resources/downloads/Stolen-at-sea_06_2019.pdf); Karen McVeigh and Nancy Dzradosi, "The Vanishing: Ghana's Defenders Face New Perils in Fight Against Overfishing," *The Guardian*, Nov. 16, 2019 <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/nov/16/ghana-fisheries-observer-vanishes>.

Page intentionally left blank.  
Halaman ini sengaja dikosongkan.



**This report was written by CNA's China and Indo-Pacific Security Affairs Division (CIP).**

CNA's China and Indo-Pacific Security Affairs Division provides its sponsors with timely, data-based analyses on a wide range of security issues across the Indo-Pacific region, providing decision-makers the context they need to make informed choices and plans.

CNA is a not-for-profit research organization that serves the public interest by providing in-depth analysis and result-oriented solutions to help government leaders choose the best course of action in setting policy and managing operations.



Dedicated to the Safety and Security of the Nation

IIM-2022-U-031926-Final

3003 Washington Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22201

[www.cna.org](http://www.cna.org) • 703-824-2000