

**2nd Meeting of the Compliance and Technical Committee,
Auckland, New Zealand: 30 - 31 January 2015**

CTC-02-31

**China's Article 24(2) Implementation report, including the implementation reports for
CMM 2.01 (*T. murphyi*) and the national Observer programme**

**China National Report on the Implementation of Conservation and
Management Measures adopted at the Second Meeting of the South Pacific
Regional Fisheries Management Organisation**

Reporting country: China

Date: 12 January 2015

CMM 1.02: Conservation and Management Measure for Gillnets in the SPRFMO Convention Area

China prohibits the use of large-scale pelagic driftnets and all deepwater gillnets in the Convention area.

**CMM 1.04: establishing a list of vessels presumed to have carried out Illegal, Unreported and
Unregulated fishing activities in the SPRFMO Convention Area**

In 2014 China didn't found vessels carrying out illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) activities.

CMM 2.02: Standards for the collection, reporting, verification and exchange of data

China provided previous year's annual catch totals raised to "live" weight for all species/ species groups caught required under paragraph 1(a), and the Fishing Activity, Landing and Transshipment data for 2013 under paragraph 1(e).

Also the annual observer implementation report was provided.

China asked all the fishing vessels to implement Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS), and the polling frequency of VMS has improved from twice per day to six times per day from 2015.

CMM 2.03: Conservation and Management Measure for the Management of Bottom Fishing in the SPRFMO Convention Area

Not applicable as no bottom fishing was carried out.

CMM 2.04: Minimising bycatch of seabirds in the SPRFMO Convention Area

China has begun the research and preparation to implement this CMM before July 2015.

CMM 2.05: Conservation and Management Measure for the Establishment of the Commission Record of Vessels Authorised to Fish in the Convention Area

China provided a list of all vessels authorised to fish in the SPRFMO convention area pursuant to the timeframes outlined in CMM 1.05 (2.05) and has also provided subsequent updates to this list.

China submitted Annual list of active vessels (includes transshipment).

CMM 2.06: Establishment of the vessel monitoring system in the SPRFMO Convention Area

All China flagged vessels authorised to fish in the SPRFMO Convention Area are fitted with VMS systems.

CMM 2.07: Minimum standards of inspection in port

Not applicable as not yet in force.

Report on the implementation of CMM 2.01 (the Conservation and management Measures for Trachurus murphyi) for the year 2014

Reporting country: China

Date: 12 January 2015

Effort management measures:

China authorized 13 vessels with a total gross tonnage of 74516 MT to fish Chilean jack mackerel (CJM) in accordance with the level of total GT for China adopted in the 2014 Conservation and Management Measures.

Catch management:

In 2014, there were 3 Chinese vessels actively fishing for CJM in the high seas of SPO and had total CJM catch of 21154.78 t, equivalent to 76.5% of the total catch limit allocated to China in accordance with the CMM adopted at the Second Commission Meeting.

Data collection and reporting:

China provided verified data collected, such as authorized fishing vessels in 2014 and actively fishing vessels in 2014, monthly catch report and transshipment data, quarterly VMS, and annual national report in accordance with the 2014 CMM and SPRFMO data standard.

Monitoring (observer' coverage) and control measures:

Chinese vessels fishing for CJM were dispatched 2 observers on board in 2014, namely "Kai Fu Hao". The coverage rate of observers is 33% in accordance with a minimum of ten percent scientific observer coverage of trips adopted by the 2014 CMM.

All vessels flying the flag of China engaged in the CJM fishery are equipped with a vessel monitoring system. The biological data and environment data were measured and collected on board by the fishery scientific observers.

China Report on the Implementation of the Observe Programs for Pelagic Fisheries of the Year 2014

Reporting country: China

Date: 8 January 2015

1. Brief Introduction of Chinese CJM Observe Program

In order to implement the CJM Observe Programs of SPRFMO, China Fishery Authority and China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) accredit Shanghai Ocean University (SHOU) for the observe straining, selection and dispatch, etc. SHOU also responds for the data evaluation and debugging, and related studies. The observer program has been continually under way since 2008. Each year, 1 of Chinese fishing vessels were dispatched the observers on board. The coverage rate of observers shows in table 1. All vessels flying the flag of China engaged in the CJM fishery are equipped with a vessel monitoring system.

SHOU had planned to dispatch observer to the fishing vessels in 2013, but due to the transfer of fishing ground of the vessels concerned that resulted in the failure of the observer meeting with the fishing vessel.

Tab. 1 The implementation of Chinese CJM Observe Program

year	Name of vessel	Observer Number	Date Observer Embarked (UTC)	Date Observer Disembarked (UTC)	coverage rate
2008	KAIFU HAO	1	8Apr	15Aug	9.1%
2009	KAI FU HAO	1	20 Jul	30Oct	9.1%
2010	KAIXIN	1	21 Jun	29 Aug	14.3%
2011	KAI FU HAO	1	15 Aug	1 Oct	16.7%
2012	KAI FU HAO	1	7 Jan	11 Oct	16.7%
2013	-	-	-	-	
2014	KAI FU HAO	1	23 Apr	18 Aug	50.0%

2. Observer training

SHOU has organized three-week courses and lectures for fishery scientific observer training (for CJM fishery and tuna and tuna-like fishery) every year since 2008. These courses and lectures include Fish Identification, Fishing Vessel and Fishing Gear Identification, Fishing Activities Data Collection and Analysis, Fish Biology Measurement and Sampling, Data Entry and Backup Archive, etc. All of the students are selected from College of Marine Sciences, SHOU.

3. Program design

SHOU selected one student from the training class and sent to China CJM fishing vessel. Information and Data to be collected are in accordance with Standards for the Collection, Reporting and Exchange of Observer Data of SPRFMO. CJM Observer should stay at CJM fishing vessel for more than 3 months.

4. Coverage

China have 3 vessel fishing CJM in the SPRFMO Area in 2014. SHOU sent one observer to one of the three fishing vessels, so the coverage rate is 33%.

5. Type of data collected

The data collected by observer was supported by cooperation of China fishing fleet. These data include full log book, biological data, and environment data, etc.

The biological data and environment data were measured and collected on board by the fishery scientific observers. And the catch data were collected from log books or directly sampled from the catch. Data from log book mainly are catch per tow, fishing time and positions, towing speed etc. Environment data about fishing ground are also collected including wind direction and speed, SST, and data of STD, etc.

Biological items measured by means of the random sampling on board are fork length, body height, width and girth, body weight and net weight with organs, sex, germ cells maturity, contains in the stomach etc.

Depth of fish school inhabited in the water and temperature related were recorded by the echo sounder, net sounder and sonar.

22-Jan-15

CTC-02-31

The otolith collected on board and delivered to the SHOU laboratory for appraisal age. The maturity situation of germ cells and stomach containing were observed and sorted in six grades and five grades respectively according with the national standards of the Chinese marine fish survey.

Plankton and botany were collected in predetermined positions, and identified according to marine fishery survey standard.

6. Problems encountered during the year

There is no problem encountered during the year 2014.