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Chinese fishing fleet galapagos

A fishing boat is seen from an Ecuadorian navy aircraft after a fishing fleet of vessels flying the Chinese flag in the Pacific Ocean was mostly spotted in an international corridor bordering the Galapagos Islands Economic Zone on August 7, 2020. Picture taken August 7, 2020. REUTERS/Santiago Arcos By Yury Garcia GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Sept 22 (Reuters) - Ecuador's navy said on Tuesday that Chinese fishing vessels have gradually disembarked from the vicinity of the Galapagos Islands and are now operating in international waters off Peru after months of fishing that drew criticism from environmental groups. More than 300 vessels arrived in June in the region of The Galapagos, one of the world's most biologically diverse vessels, to fish for giant squid in international waters. We have carried out a follow-up and we know that they are off Peru's exclusive economic zone, in its southern part, Rear Admiral Daniel Ginez, commander of operations for the Ecuadorian navy, said in an interview. We know they're there, we'll monitor them. Since 2017, Chinese ships have spent the summer months on the outskirts of the protected area? Galapagos, home to marine species, including some endangered. This year's fleet was larger than those registered in previous years, Ginez said. With so many fishing vessels, there is a risk that certain species will decline, Ginez explained. We need to identify measures that will enable us to avoid such a large number of fishing vessels, which can undoubtedly be classified as vessels that prey on fish stocks. Environmentalists say this type of fishing exploits species that cross the open seas from protected waters around the islands, which served as the basis for the evolutionary theory of 19th-century British scientist Charles Darwin. Ginez noted that no fishing fleet vessel entered Ecuadorian waters while operating near the Galapagos, adding that the fuel was supplied by vessels belonging to the same fleet. The presence of the fleet prompted Ecuador to ask regional organisations to better control fishing in international waters. Ecuadorian authorities have said that some vessels have shut down satellite communications systems in accordance with the applicable fishing protocols. China has promised zero tolerance for illegal fishing and proposed a moratorium on the area near Galapagos between September and November. (Written by Alexandra Valencia and Brian Ellsworth; Editing by David Gregorio) (c) Copyright Thomson Reuters 2020. Subscribe to our newsletter Illegal Fishing is the sixth most lucrative global criminal economy with estimated revenues of between \$15 billion and \$36 billion, according to a 2017 report by Global Financial Integrity. China's fishing fleet of nearly 17,000 vessels, by far the largest in the world, is a major factor in this problem as China placed the world's worst performing country in illegal fishing in 2019 Report. China's fishing fleet became a particular concern after 2016, although it had long been a problem. Since then, it has caused severe annual alerts in Ecuador, Peru, Chile and Argentina. In Chile alone, illegal fishing costs the country an estimated \$300 million annually, according to a new report from AthenaLab. In Ecuador, environmental concerns have loomed high since the encounter in 2017 of fu yuan yu leng 999, a ship intercepted inside the UNESCO-protected Galapagos marine reserve with a 300-tonne shark, including endangered hammerheads. This year, according to both reports and a publicly available map from Global Fishing Watch, part of the Chinese fleet remained east of Galapagos from January to April, while the second part moved into Argentine waters. By May, the two sections were reunited off southern Peru before moving between galapagos EEZ and waters of mainland Ecuador from May to September, causing the aforementioned international outcry. Since then, the fleet has moved south and is currently largely located in Peruvian southern waters, where its vessels currently fish. If there is any indication of previous years, most of the ships will move towards Argentina in the coming months before making the same journey in reverse next year. Transshipment – the transfer of fuel, equipment, crew or fish from one vessel to another – allows the fleet to remain at sea indefinitely. It also makes it easier to wash illegally caught fish. Overfishing and endangered species The world's largest seafood exporter, responsible for about 15% of the world's reported fishing catches in 2018 (more than twice the second and third placed countries), Chinese fishing vessels operate around the world. In the Pacific, however, they fish mostly for squid, of which the Chinese navy accounts for between 50% and 70% of all squid caught in international waters. However, the large number of vessels is a concern that the fleet will not only overexploit squid, but will inadvertently catch other species, including endangered species such as rays and hammer sharks. The fleet's huge cargoes have also forced local fishermen to look for new fishing spots, exacerbating both the overexploitation of fishing and the potential catching of endangered species. Elsewhere, such as the Malpelo Protected Area in Colombia, China's growing demand has fuelled an illegal fishing boom, and several endangered species have been heavily caught. Regional responses The inherently supranational nature of fleet fishing, which circumvents the maritime borders of several countries, is likely that only a coordinated regional response will be effective. However, such coordination has often been lacking. July costa rica signing four Latin American countries and had agreed to publish monitoring data on its vessels through the Global Fishing Watch (GFW). Through, illegal fishing. Ecuador wasn't among them. Instead, the country announced a private partnership with Kleos Space, which provides space data, to expand to monitor suspected IOS fishing in Ecuador. This may be part of the strategy to protect the Galapagos Islands, announced by Ecuadorian President Lenin Moreno.As in July on Twitter for Peru and Chile. Peru will also prosecute a Chinese captain for illegal fishing in Peruvian waters in 2018, the first indictment of a foreign vessel in Peruvian history. Although neither of these measures is a step in the right direction, it is unlikely to stop the wave of illegal fishing. Ecuador has installed Chinese captains to prosecute before, and it also oversaw Chinese ships, even though they allegedly arrived on its economic and EZ ship. More promising is the joint statement by the Chilean Foreign Ministry, together with Ecuador, Peru and Colombia, on a large fleet of foreign-flagged vessels fishing for their economic bidders. The declaration condemns illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing practices and commits to cooperation to deepen the exchange of information and strengthen regional fisheries management organisations. More importantly, it also highlights the decision of the Standing Commission for the South Pacific (CPPS) to condemn an act similar to all IPS fishing, even if they take place next to the country's Economic and Economic Commission. In other words, the next time a foreign fleet mass trawlers one of these countries from the waters, all four agreed that this would be clearly labelled as IUU fishing. Finally, the statement comes on the day after the 61st President of Unidas. This year's edition also applies to Peru, Chile and Colombia, involving the United States and several Latin American countries. The U.S. response to the United States has seemed the most bullish in wading into the dispute. US President Donald Trump condemned China's fishing operations in a UN speech on 22 March. September. On 2 May 2005, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo published a report on the issue of the The U.S. embassies in Ecuador and Peru condemned the Navy on Twitter.At the same time in late August, the U.S. Coast Guard sent USCGC Berthoff to support Ecuadorian navy patrols around the EEZ, weeks before unveiling its new China-focused strategy to combat IUU fishing aimed at promoting targeted intelligence-based enforcement activities, combating state-sponsored predatory fishing and increasing multilateral cooperation. Meanwhile, U.S. Coast Guard Commander, U.S. Admiral Karl Schultz, said in a recent speech that I.D. fishing 1 March 11: Commission 100 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0 He stressed the important role played by China in combating this global problem and claimed that illegal fishing accounts for 20% of fish caught worldwide. China's responses to China itself, although it has denied allegations that its fleet is engaged in ICING fishing through its embassies in Colombia, Peru and Ecuador. the government has responded by significantly tightening regulations on its fishing fleet for the first time in 17 years to include a tougher penalty for those caught violating the rules, tighter ship control, new port management procedures, stricter certification requirements, and clarifying the penalties, says Conservation News Website Mongabay.According to an official from the Chinese Embassy in Ecuador interviewed by El Universo in particular, the Chinese government plans to remove about \$400 million in annual fuel support that has long powered the navy, effectively reducing the navy's ability to operate all year round so far from China. In addition, China has proposed the ratification of the 2016 Agreement on Port State Measures, the first internationally binding agreement to prevent, deter and stop IUU fishing by preventing IUU vessels from using ports and landing their catches, although no date has been set. While this could be a major step in reducing IUU fishing, it is worth implementing the fact that China has signed a number of such agreements in the past without ratifying or implementing them, in particular the key UN agreement of 1996. It is also already a member of 7 RFMOs, the provisions of which its navy routinely ignores.**This article was previously published by InSightCrime. Read the original here. Here.

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