

Excerpts from “Charting a Blue Future for Cooperation between West Africa and China on Sustainable Fisheries”

《描绘西非与中国的蓝色未来：合作发展可持续渔业》 节选

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About Stimson

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The Stimson Center promotes international security, shared prosperity & justice through applied research and independent analysis, deep engagement, and policy innovation. For three decades, Stimson has been a leading voice on urgent global issues. Founded in the twilight years of the Cold War, the Stimson Center pioneered practical new steps toward stability and security in an uncertain world. Today, as changes in power and technology usher in a challenging new era, Stimson is at the forefront: Engaging new voices, generating innovative ideas and analysis, and building solutions to promote international security, prosperity, and justice. The Environmental Security program conducts research and analysis on pressing environmental challenges facing communities around the globe, including wildlife trafficking, illegal fishing, and the climate emergency. Working with international stakeholders across government, civil society, business, and the security community, the program develops informed solutions that can be taken to action on the ground and in the water. The program uses our findings, policy recommendations and identifies opportunities to test their effectiveness and to make our ideas operational for real-world impact.

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Acknowledgments

致谢

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Acknowledgments

致谢

The Stimson Center wishes to express its gratitude to the Oak Foundation, Oceans5, and ph Fund for their generous support of this project.

史汀生中心感谢橡树基金会 (Oak Foundation)、海洋 5 (Oceans5) 和 ph 基金对本项目的慷慨支持。

The Stimson Center is grateful to all the organizations and individuals from China and throughout West Africa that supported our research over the course of this three-year project and participated in the interviews, Track 1.5 Workshop, and Track II Dialogue, as well as to those who supported our research, writing, and publication process.

史汀生中心感谢来自中国和西非的组织及个人在这个为期三年的项目中对我们的研究、访谈、1.5 轨研讨会和二轨对话的参与和支持，以及感谢为我们的研究、编写和出版提供支持的每一位同仁。

Translation to Mandarin

The following excerpts have been taken from the full report, Charting a Blue Future for Cooperation between West Africa and China on Sustainable Fisheries.” To view the references that are included as endnotes in these excerpts, which begin with endnote 128, please refer to the full report.

中文翻译

中文翻译节选自《描绘西非与中国的蓝色未来：合作发展可持续渔业》报告，节选中的尾注请参阅报告全文。

Executive Summary

执行摘要

West African countries and the People's Republic of China (PRC) share a deep mutual interest in supporting the development of sustainable fisheries management throughout West Africa to ensure long-term economic, food, and environmental security in both regions of the world. To support these goals, the Stimson Center coordinated a comprehensive review of illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, fisheries management, and the role of the PRC in the development of West Africa's sustainable blue economy.

西非国家和中国的支持西非发展可持续渔业管理，确保两个地区的长期经济、粮食和环境安全方面有着深厚的共同利益。为了实现这些目标，史汀生中心对非法、不报告和不受管制的捕捞（以下简称，IUU 捕捞）、渔业管理以及中国在西非可持续蓝色经济发展中的作用进行了全面综述。

To complete this extensive body of work, the Stimson Center and its partners performed desk research, conducting over 40 hours of interviews with leading experts, including academia, journalism, local and international non-governmental organizations (NGO), and civil society stakeholders. Areas of expertise included fisheries, journalism, and a cross section of sustainable blue economy industries from West Africa and the PRC. The project culminated with a convening of civil society stakeholders from both West Africa and the PRC for a series of Track II and Track 1.5 dialogues. The goal of this expansive effort was to better understand how West Africa and the PRC's fisheries interests and experiences converge, differ, and where more work and cooperation is needed to achieve long-term sustainable fisheries management in West Africa.

为了完成这项内容广泛的工作，史汀生中心及其合作伙伴开展了案头调研，对包括学术界、新闻界、地方和国际非政府组织以及民间社会利益相关方在内的权威专家进行了 40 多个小时的访谈，涉及的专业领域包括渔业、新闻业以及西非和中国的可持续蓝色经济产业。项目聚集了西非和中国的民间社会利益相关方，开展了一系列二轨道和 1.5 轨道对话，这有助于更好地了解西非和中国在渔业利益和经验上的相同点和不同点，以及需要在哪些方面开展更多的工作和合作，来推动实现西非长期的可持续渔业管理。

The Track II Dialogue, "Charting a Blue Future for West African-China Cooperation on Sustainable Fisheries," was conducted over three sessions in May and June 2023. The dialogue brought together nine participants from Chinese environmental civil society organizations (CSOs) and 12 representatives from West African CSOs, journalism, and blue economy industries from Ghana, The Gambia, Mauritania, and Senegal. The Track II Dialogue accomplished its two main goals: (1) to develop a shared understanding of the perspectives of Chinese and West African participants on IUU fishing, fishmeal factory operations, marine ecosystem science and sustainable blue economies;

and (2) identify and mutually agree upon ideas for policy changes for the governments of the PRC and West African states.

“描绘西非与中国的蓝色未来：合作发展可持续渔业”二轨对话分别在 2023 年 5 月和 6 月举行，共分三场。来自中国民间环保组织的 9 名代表和来自加纳、冈比亚、毛里塔尼亚和塞内加尔的西非民间组织、新闻界和蓝色经济产业的 12 名代表参与了对话。二轨对话实现了两个主要目标：(1) 中国和西非代表在 IUU 捕捞、鱼粉厂运营、海洋生态系统科学和可持续蓝色经济等问题上达成共识；(2) 确定政策变革的思路并达成共识，为中国政府和西非国家政府提供参考。

The Track 1.5 Dialogue, “Mapping opportunities for West African-China cooperation on sustainable fisheries and a blue future,” was held in Banjul, The Gambia, on 9 May 2023, as a closed-door, invitation-only event. The workshop brought together 21 stakeholders from Ghana, Mauritania, Senegal, and The Gambia in academia, NGOs, journalism, intergovernmental organizations, the fishing and tourism industries, and government ministries. Government representatives from the Embassy of the PRC in The Gambia and representatives from Chinese-owned fishmeal and fish oil factories located in West Africa were invited to participate but did not respond to repeated requests to attend. The purpose of the Track 1.5 Dialogue was to discuss the impacts of IUU fishing, fishmeal and fish oil factories, and Chinese investment in local communities and West Africa’s marine environment and sustainable blue economy. The workshop brought together key stakeholders for a constructive dialogue to identify potential areas for change on IUU fishing and fishmeal factory operations in the region. Participants developed a series of recommendations for the governments of the PRC, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, The Gambia, and Senegal.

2023 年 5 月 9 日，在冈比亚的首都班珠尔举行了“西非与中国在可持续渔业和蓝色未来方面的合作机遇”的 1.5 轨对话，此次对话为仅限受邀参加的闭门会议。来自加纳、毛里塔尼亚、塞内加尔和冈比亚的学术界、非政府组织、新闻界、政府间组织、渔业和旅游业以及政府部门的 21 位利益相关方参加了此次研讨会。中国驻冈比亚的大使馆代表和在西非的中资鱼粉鱼油厂代表也受到与会邀请，但没有做出回应。1.5 轨对话旨在讨论 IUU 捕捞、鱼粉和鱼油厂以及中国投资对当地社区、西非海洋环境和可持续蓝色经济的影响。研讨会聚集主要利益相关方进行了建设性的对话，确定了该地区 IUU 捕捞和鱼粉厂运营的潜在变革机会。与会代表向中国、几内亚比绍、毛里塔尼亚、冈比亚和塞内加尔政府提出了一系列建议。

The following report offers a comprehensive understanding of the scale of IUU fishing in West Africa, the lasting impacts it has on local communities, the institutional weaknesses that are holding back long-term sustainable fisheries management, and the role of the PRC in the development of West Africa’s sustainable blue economy. Both the Dialogue and Workshop produced specific recommendations for the governments of the PRC and West African coastal fishing states, though several overlapping themes emerged. Calls for open governance, collaborative action, and a better understanding of the transboundary fish stocks echoed throughout the discussions. The following recommendations are directed at decision makers and stakeholders in China and West Africa who aim to develop and support a sustainable blue economy for West Africa that features a truly collaborative and productive approach to fisheries management.

以下报告节选介绍了西非 IUU 捕捞的规模、对当地社区的持久影响、阻碍长期可持续渔业管理的制度缺陷，以及中国在西非可持续蓝色经济发展中的作用。对话和研讨会都为中国和西非沿海渔业国家提出了具体的建议，且一些建议在不同的议题上反复被提及。公开治理、合作行动以及更好地了解跨界鱼类种群的呼声在整个讨论中不绝于耳。以下建议供中国和西非的决策者和利益相关方参考，旨在发展和支持西非的可持续蓝色经济，以协作和富有成效的方式进行渔业管理。

OPENNESS IN FISHERIES GOVERNANCE

渔业管理的公开性

Improve collaboration between the PRC and West African governments— and stakeholders—on fisheries management in West Africa.

加强中国与西非各国政府和利益相关方在渔业管理方面的合作。

- Commission an independent gap analysis to better understand the current landscape of regional fisheries management efforts (operational, technical, and institutional) in West Africa, including an analysis of strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities for improvement.
- 委托开展独立的差距分析，以更好地了解西非地区渔业管理工作（业务、技术和机构）的现状，包括分析优势、劣势和待改进的地方。
- Establish regular, productive communication channels between China's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) and the national and regional fisheries authorities in West Africa.
- 在中国农业农村部与西非国家和地区渔业机构之间建立定期、富有成效的沟通渠道。
- Create a regional framework for constructive engagement with stakeholders to facilitate information sharing related to fisheries management, with a particular focus on the operations of foreign-owned fishing vessels and companies in West Africa.
- 建立与利益相关方进行建设性接触的区域性框架，促进渔业管理相关信息的共享，尤其关注西非外资渔船和公司的运营情况。
- Share data on fishing effort and improve transparency to better manage fisheries, especially migratory stocks.
- 共享捕捞数据，提高透明度，以更好地进行渔业管理，尤其是洄游鱼类种群。

COORDINATED REGIONAL ACTION

协调区域行动

Establish new regional and/or multilateral fisheries access agreements that can build upon or replace existing agreements.

制定新的区域和/或多边渔业准入协议，以现有协议为基础或取代现有协议。

- Develop multilateral fisheries access agreements to better balance negotiating power and streamline access to fisheries resources.
- 制定多边渔业准入协议，更好地平衡谈判力量，简化渔业资源准入程序。
- Require that a percentage of access and/or licensing fees fund fisheries science, management, and enforcement.
- 要求将一定比例的准入费和/或许可费用于资助渔业科学、管理和执法。
- Establish and maintain a regional database of industrial fishing vessels.
- 建立并维护区域性的工业渔船数据库。
- Encourage regional cooperation to form a stronger West African political block that can elevate shared concerns about sustainable fisheries management.
- 鼓励开展区域合作，形成一个更强大的西非政治集团，提升对可持续渔业管理的共同关注。

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

科学与技术转移

Implement sustainable and science-based fisheries management in West Africa.

在西非开展以科学为基础的可持续渔业管理。

- Transfer PRC expertise in fisheries science and technology to strengthen the capacities of the West African authorities to implement long-term, sustainable fisheries management policies and programs.
- 传授中国在渔业科技方面的专业知识，加强西非政府执行长期、可持续渔业管理政策和计划的能力。
- Provide Chinese expertise and on-the ground training to support marine spatial planning in coastal communities in West Africa.
- 借鉴中国的专业知识和实地培训，支持西非沿海社区的海洋空间规划。
- Include area-based conservation in West African national and regional fisheries management based on sound science.
- 在可靠的科学基础上，将区域保护纳入西非国家和地区的渔业管理中。

FOOD SECURITY AND BLUE FOODS

粮食安全和蓝色食品

Promote best environmental management and labor practices for sustainable aquaculture development and fishmeal and fish oil production in West Africa.

在西非推广可持续水产养殖以及鱼粉和鱼油生产的最佳环境管理和工作实践。

- Take advantage of lessons learned from the PRC's domestic aquaculture development and fishmeal production to implement low impact, sustainable aquaculture production in West Africa.

- 利用中国国内水产养殖和鱼粉生产的经验，在西非开展低影响、可持续的水产养殖生产。
- Learn from China's own experiences and capabilities managing their domestic fisheries and fishmeal factories.
- 学习中国管理国内渔业和鱼粉厂的经验 and 能力。
- Implement more rigorous air, water, health, and safety standards for fishmeal factories in West Africa.
- 对西非的鱼粉厂执行更严格的空气、水、健康和安 全标准。
- Redirect Chinese investments into ecotourism and sustainable fisheries management, rather than unsustainable fishmeal and fish oil factories.
- 将中国的投资转向生态旅游和可持续渔业管理，而非不可持续的鱼粉和鱼油厂。

The authors are grateful to the trusted marine policy and fisheries experts from China and West Africa for their willingness to engage in open and frank discussions. The motivation to learn from one another and better understand the issues across nations, governments, businesses, and communities on both sides of the world was essential to the success of this work, as were their aspirations to work together to improve fisheries management in West African waters.

报告作者感谢来自中国和西非的海洋政策和渔业专家，感谢他们积极参与开诚布公的讨论。专家们相互学习，更好地理解国家、政府、企业和社区之间的异同，以及共同努力改善西非水域渔业管理的意愿，是这项工作取得成功的关键。

Track II Dialogue: Charting a Blue Future for West African–China Cooperation on Sustainable Fisheries

二轨对话：描绘西非与中国的蓝色未来：合作发 展可持续渔业

Overview

概述

Building on the research and interviews covered over three years, the Track II Dialogue was held over three days in May and June 2023 to discuss key fisheries and blue economy issues. Nine participants from international and domestic environmental civil society organizations from the PRC and 12 representatives from international, regional, and local environmental civil society organizations, academia, journalism, and the small-scale fishing and tourism industries from Ghana,

Mauritania, Senegal, and The Gambia met in a hybrid format over three sessions to discuss key fisheries and blue economy issues.

在三年多的研究和访谈基础上，2023 年 5 月和 6 月举行了为期三天的二轨对话，讨论了关键的渔业和蓝色经济问题。来自中国的国际和国内民间环保组织的 9 名代表，以及来自加纳、毛里塔尼亚、塞内加尔和冈比亚的国际、地区和地方民间环保组织、学术界、新闻界、小型渔业和旅游业的 12 名代表，以线上和线下综合的形式进行了三次会议，讨论了关键的渔业和蓝色经济问题。

The objectives of the Track II Dialogue were to bring together participants from Chinese and West African CSOs to develop a shared understanding of West Africa's blue economy related to fisheries, and challenges West African countries face from industrial fishing, including FMFO operations. Discussions centered on four key themes, described below.

二轨对话旨在聚集中国和西非民间环保组织的代表，就西非面临的与渔业相关的蓝色经济挑战、以及西非国家面临的工业化捕捞（包括渔业和渔业管理组织的运作）挑战达成共识。对话围绕以下四个关键主题展开。

Key Themes

关键主题

Openness in Governance

治理的公开性

Both Chinese and West African stakeholders identified opaque and poorly implemented governance as obstacles to sustainable domestic fisheries management and international cooperation on sustainable blue economy development. The lack of openness in fisheries management and governance also reduces the public's confidence in the authorities. West African CSO participants described how there is very little publicly available information on fisheries access agreements, foreign investment, and the outcomes of investigations into allegations of IUU fishing or other breaches of environmental laws.

中国和西非的利益相关方都认为，不透明和执行不力是可持续渔业管理和可持续蓝色经济发展国际合作的障碍。渔业管理和治理缺乏公开性也降低了公众对政府的信心。西非民间社会组织的代表指出，有关渔业准入协议、外国投资以及对 IUU 捕捞或其他违反环境法行为指控的调查，公开的信息非常少。

Dialogue participants noted that enforcement of anti-IUU fishing and other environmental laws and regulations are often compromised by corruption, in addition to a lack of financial, technical, and human resources and capacity. For example, the Gambia Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources posts observers at all landing sites to record and inspect incoming vessels and catch. However, according to one expert, they are paid poorly and are driven to take bribes to make ends meet. West African CSO participants said their governments do not, but should, ensure public access to the

outcomes of government investigations on IUU fishing or non-compliance cases in the West Africa region.

参与对话的代表还指出，IUU 捕捞及其他环境法律法规的执行通常涉及腐败，同时还缺乏财政、技术、人力的支持。例如，冈比亚渔业和水资源部在所有上岸地点派驻观察员，以记录和检查进港船只和渔获物。然而，一位专家指出，这些观察员的报酬很低，他们不得不通过收受贿赂来维持生计。西非民间社会组织的代表说，政府没有确保公众能够了解到政府对西非地区 IUU 捕捞或违规案件的调查结果，政府应该让公众获取到这些信息。

The details of fisheries access agreements in West Africa, apart from EU SFPAs, are not available to the public, and there are no public accountability mechanisms to ensure that funds received through the agreements are distributed according to the terms of those agreements. Opaque ownership structures obscure who owns vessels, what subsidies they receive, and the terms of their licenses. Information about foreign investment, by Chinese and other foreign companies, is similarly opaque. However, West African CSOs noted that it is particularly difficult to get engagement with Chinese stakeholders, including embassy and company officials.

除欧盟可持续渔业保护区（EU SFPAs）外，西非渔业准入协议的细节未向公众公开，也没有公共问责机制来确保通过协议获得的资金能够按照协议条款进行分配。不透明的所有权结构模糊了船只的所有者、他们所获得的补贴以及许可证的条款。中国和其他外国公司的投资信息也同样不透明。西非民间社会组织还指出，想要与中国利益相关方（包括大使馆和公司负责人）进行接触尤为困难。

Food Security and Blue Foods 粮食安全与蓝色食品

Food security challenges was a second theme shared by both West African and Chinese CSOs. In the 1980s in China, concerns regarding domestic food security drove the PRC to substantially increase its DWF fleet at that time. A growing population required additional sources of high-quality protein, and many young people needed jobs. Today a similar situation has taken hold in West Africa, where concerns over local food security are heavily featured in discussions of IUU fishing and fishmeal factories. Local communities rely on sardinella, bonga shad, and other small pelagic species for food and economic security that are also targeted by foreign fishers and used as raw materials in fishmeal factories.

粮食安全挑战是西非和中国民间社会组织共同关注的第二个关键主题。在 20 世纪 80 年代，中国对国内粮食安全的担忧促使其在当时大幅增加了远洋捕捞船队，不断增长的人口需要更多的优质蛋白质，年轻人也需要更多的工作机会。现如今，西非也出现了类似的情况，在关于 IUU 捕捞和鱼粉厂的讨论中，对当地粮食安全的担忧成为了重点。当地社区依靠沙丁鱼、邦加鲱和其他小型中上层鱼类获得粮食和经济安全，这些鱼类同时也是外国渔船的目标，并被鱼粉厂用作原料。

Dialogue participants expressed the need to develop a balanced and open approach to FMFO factory development and operations in West Africa. Chinese participants noted that they were not previously aware of the food and economic security concerns shared by West African communities and thought it was possible that the PRC government in Beijing was also likely unaware. This is despite local community outreach to PRC embassies in West African capitals and protests against Chinese-owned fishmeal factories reported in the international media. However, for the PRC government to act on the concerns related to overseas fishmeal factories, one expert suggested, it

should be incorporated into broader discourse around food security, because formal action by the PRC government on such a specific sector is unlikely. Another participant suggested that in addition to environmental impact assessments prior to siting new FMFO factories, Chinese companies should be required to conduct community impact and labor welfare surveys before building factories. West African CSO representatives stressed that while PRC vessels and Chinese-owned factories do engage in unsustainable and detrimental business practices, it is also up to West African governments to develop, implement, and enforce laws that limit damage to the environment and communities.

参与对话的代表认为必须为西非的鱼粉鱼油厂的发展和运营制定出一个平衡且公开的路线。中方的代表指出，尽管当地社区向中国驻西非各国使馆进行了宣传，国际媒体也对当地民众对中资鱼粉厂的担忧进行了报道，但在此前，中方代表并不了解西非社区对粮食和经济安全的关切，且认为中国政府对此可能也不太了解。一位专家建议，若要使中国政府就海外鱼粉厂的相关问题采取行动，应将这一问题纳入更广泛的粮食安全讨论中，因为政府不太可能就单一领域的问题展开行动。另一位代表则建议，除了在新鱼粉厂选址前进行环境影响评估外，还应要求中资公司在建厂前进行社区影响和劳工福利调查。西非民间社会组织代表强调，虽然中国船只和中资工厂存在一些不可持续的商业行为，但西非各国政府也有责任，应当制定、实施和执行相关法律，限制对环境和社区的破坏。

According to research and interviews, the PRC's blue foods revolution started in the 1980s, but had environmental problems. Aquaculture ventures often damaged the coastal environment, particularly through toxic and polluted water runoff, loss of fish habitat, fish die-offs, and human health concerns due to overuse of chemicals to prevent fungal and parasitic diseases, and antibiotics, like oxytetracycline, which is used to prevent bacterial infections. Early outcomes of actions and policies were uncertain, yet after 40 years, the PRC has developed cutting-edge technology and regulations intended to balance food production and economic growth with environmental protection. Government and private sector stakeholders have recommended that these lessons and technologies could be transferred to West African states, some of whom are just beginning to invest in their domestic expansion of blue foods and employed by Chinese companies. For example, in July 2022, Senegal announced a plan to increase oyster farming by 500 percent by 2032. Mirroring the conditions that sparked the growth of blue foods in China, this was a reaction and alternative to depleted fish stocks caused by IUU fishing and overfishing. Oysters are farmed in Senegal's southern provinces of Casamance and Siné-Saloum, mostly by women. The industry expansion aims to catalyze economic and social development and women's empowerment in a model that is more financially and environmentally sustainable than wild capture fisheries.¹²⁸

根据研究和访谈，中国的蓝色食品革命（blue foods revolution）始于 20 世纪 80 年代，但也随之产生了环境问题。水产养殖企业时常破坏沿海的环境，包括有毒和被污染的水源、鱼类栖息地丧失、鱼类死亡，以及由于过度使用化学药品来预防真菌和寄生虫病，以及抗生素（例如用于预防细菌感染的土霉素）造成的人体健康问题。然而，经过 40 年的发展，中国已开发出尖端的技术和制定出相关法规，旨在平衡粮食生产和经济增长与环境保护之间的关系。政府和私营部门的利益相关方建议将这些经验和技传授给西非国家，尤其是一些国家还处于扩大国内蓝色食品生产的初始阶段，且与中资公司联系紧密。例如，2022 年 7 月，塞内加尔宣布了一项计划，到 2032 年将牡蛎养殖量增加 500%。这与中国蓝色经济发展的情形相似，均是为了应对 IUU 捕捞以及过度捕捞造成鱼类资源枯竭。塞内加尔南部的卡萨芒斯省（Casamance）和西内-萨卢姆省（Siné-

Saloum) 主要由妇女进行牡蛎养殖, 这一产业的扩张旨在促进经济和社会发展, 并通过比野生捕捞更具经济和环境可持续性的形式来赋予女性权力。

Technology and Scientific Transfer

科学和技术转移

Chinese stakeholders in the Track II Dialogue series expressed that the PRC government cares deeply about its relationship with West African countries and sees itself as a partner for good through South-to-South development cooperation. West African CSO representatives were receptive to that notion. All agreed it would be fruitful to have experts work together and that West Africa stakeholders could benefit from Chinese funding to build essential fisheries research, monitoring, and management capacity, as well as marine protection. In addition, PRC expertise could transfer badly needed technical skills in marine science, fisheries management, and environmental protection to West African institutions. This type of mutual support could be helpful to West African countries, so long as the relationship is balanced, open, and accountable to the public.

在二轨系列对话中, 中国利益相关方表示, 中国政府十分注重与西非国家的关系, 且将自身定位为通过南南合作实现良好发展的合作伙伴。西非民间社会组织的代表也对这一观点表示赞同。大家一致认为, 专家们的合作将会是富有成效的, 西非的利益相关方可以从中国的资助中获益, 建立起基本的渔业研究、监测和管理能力, 以及海洋保护能力。此外, 中方可以将专业知识传授给西非的机构, 建立起海洋科学、渔业管理和环境保护方面急需的技术和技能。只要这类关系是平衡的、公开的和对公众负责的, 西非国家就能从中获益。

The PRC's 14th Five-Year Plan on Distant-Water Fisheries aims to strengthen bilateral fisheries cooperation by considering the fisheries policies and development needs of local countries. West African CSO representatives identified the lack of capacity and funding to conduct stock assessments as an area that the PRC could assist with. PRC researchers and academics could work alongside their West African colleagues in government, civil society, and academia to conduct joint scientific research and author joint publications, develop and implement new technologies, and help design marine protected areas and zoning schemes while sharing best practices. This suggestion closely aligns with the 14th Five-Year Plan's maritime priorities to deepen cooperation with other coastal nations in marine environmental monitoring and protection and scientific research,¹²⁹ and the 14th Five-Year Plan on Distant Water Fisheries direction to deepen bilateral fisheries cooperation by considering the fisheries policies and development needs of local countries.¹³⁰

中国的《“十四五”远洋渔业规划》旨在通过考量渔业活动所在国的渔业政策和发展需求来加强双边的渔业合作。西非民间社会组织的代表认为, 缺乏进行鱼量评估的能力和资金是中国可以提供帮助的一个领域。中国的研究人员和学者可以与西非政府、民间社会和学术界的同行一起开展科学研究, 联合编写出版物, 开发和实施新技术, 帮助规划海洋保护区和分区计划, 同时分享最佳实践。这一建议与“十四五”规划的海洋优先事项密切相关, 即深化与其他沿海国家在海洋环境监测和保护以及科学研究方面的合作, 以及“十四

五"规划的远洋渔业方向，即通过考虑所在国的渔业政策和发展需求来深化双边渔业合作。

Regional Action

区域行动

West Africa's productive fishery resources are essential to the food and economic security of the region. Small pelagic species, tunas, and even demersal species migrate up and down the coast of West Africa as the seasons change, crossing multiple EEZs, territorial seas, and even into the high seas. Yet, fisheries are not managed as a bloc, but by individual countries. Unsustainable fisheries management and overexploitation in one country can have direct effects on the region's stocks. Track II Dialogue participants highlighted that bilateral fisheries access agreements, including those between the PRC and Chinese-owned companies with individual West African nations creates a "race for fish" that incentivizes maximum exploitation for short-term gain.

西非丰富的渔业资源对该地区的粮食和经济安全至关重要。随着季节的变化，小型中上层鱼类、金枪鱼甚至底层鱼类都会在西非沿海上下游洄游，穿越多个专属经济区、领海，甚至进入公海。然而，渔业活动并不是由一个企业来管理，而是由各个国家来管理。某一个国家不可持续的渔业管理和过度开发会对整个地区的种群产生直接的影响。参与二轨对话的代表强调，双边渔业准入协议，包括中国和中资公司与个别西非国家之间的协议造成了“争夺鱼群”的局面，导致了为短期利益进行最大限度开发的行为。

Participants expressed the need for transboundary stocks to be understood and managed at the regional level and for national governments to overcome the 'race to the bottom' mindset of domestic overexploitation. Greater regional cooperation—and sharing the burden—of resource intensive MCS and enforcement was also discussed as important to a regional approach to combating IUU fishing. Some national governments have made attempts to implement this model through bilateral agreements: Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, for example, conduct joint sea patrols and joint inspections of fishing and fishing-related vessels in port.¹³¹ In March 2022, the governments committed to implement a simultaneous fishery closed season.¹³²

代表们表示需要在区域层面了解和管理跨界种群，各国政府需要克服各国内过度开发的“逐底竞争”心态。代表们还讨论了加强区域合作和共同承担资源密集型监测、管制和监督（MCS）及执法的问题，并认为这对区域性打击 IUU 捕捞至关重要。一些国家的政府已尝试通过双边协议来执行这一模式：例如，加纳和科特迪瓦进行了海上联合巡逻，并对港口的捕捞和与捕捞相关的船只进行联合检查。

As individual countries, West African states lack bargaining power in negotiations for bilateral fisheries access agreements with the larger and wealthier states. As a bloc, West African states could stand on more equal footing to negotiate fair and balanced access agreements. Beyond negotiating power, unified regional management could establish clearer anti-IUU fishing regulations, as DWF vessels would be required to comply with a standardized set of regulations throughout the region, rather than a series of specific, often inconsistent rules that change from country to country.

作为单个国家，西非国家在与大国和富裕国家谈判双边渔业准入协议时缺乏谈判的能力。若作为国家集团，西非国家则可以站在更加平等的位置上谈判公平且平衡的准入协议。除了谈判能力之

外，统一的区域管理还可以制定更明确的反 IUU 捕捞法规，因为整个地区的远洋捕捞 渔船将被要求遵守一套标准化的法规，而不是繁琐的、不一致的、因国而异的规则。

Negotiating Fisheries Access as a Bloc: The South Pacific Tuna Treaty

作为国家集团谈判渔业准入协议：《南太平洋金枪鱼条约》

The Treaty on Fisheries Between the Governments of Certain Pacific Island States and the Government of the United States of America, also known as the South Pacific Tuna Treaty, is the only truly multilateral framework for fisheries access and cooperation in the Pacific, as well as the most transparent access agreement of any kind in the Pacific region.¹³³ The South Pacific Tuna Treaty provides fishing access for U.S. commercial purse seine vessels to fish for tuna within the EEZs of 16 Pacific Island parties to the Treaty (Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu) in a vast area of the western and central Pacific Ocean where approximately 60% of the world's tuna catch occurs. The United States and the Pacific Island parties have historically viewed the Tuna Treaty not simply as a fisheries access agreement, but as a foundation of the economic and political relationship between the United States and the Pacific Island parties. In addition to providing the terms of fishing access, the South Pacific Tuna Treaty also outlines opportunities for joint sustainable fisheries management, as well as cooperation on MCS efforts in the region and maritime security.¹³⁴

《某些太平洋岛国政府与美利坚合众国政府之间的渔业条约》，又称《南太平洋金枪鱼条约》，是太平洋地区渔业准入与合作唯一的真正的多边框架，也是太平洋地区最透明的准入协定。《南太平洋金枪鱼条约》为美国商业拖网渔船提供了在 16 个太平洋岛屿缔约国（澳大利亚、库克群岛、密克罗尼西亚联邦、斐济、基里巴斯、马绍尔群岛、瑙鲁、新西兰、纽埃、帕劳、巴布亚新几内亚、萨摩亚、所罗门群岛、汤加、图瓦卢和瓦努阿图）专属经济区内捕捞金枪鱼的准入权，全球约 60% 的金枪鱼捕获量都来自太平洋西部和中部的广阔区域。美国和太平洋岛国缔约方一向认为《条约》不仅是一项渔业准入协议，还是美国和太平洋岛国缔约方之间经济和政治关系的基础。除了规定捕捞准入条件外，《条约》还概述了可持续渔业联合管理的机会，以及在该地区监测、管制和监督及海上安全方面的合作。

Recommendations

建议

The goal of these discussions was to better understand from the perspectives of the two civil societies where West African countries' and China's fisheries' interests and experiences converge and differ, and where more work and cooperation by the PRC and West African nations is needed, with the goal of achieving sustainable fisheries management and resource protection in West Africa.

与会代表的讨论皆在从民间社会的角度更好地理解西非国家和中国在渔业利益和经验上的共同点和不同点，以及中国和西非国家需要在哪些方面开展更多的工作和合作，以实现西非可持续渔业管理和资源保护的目标。

The Track II Dialogue generated numerous recommendations agreed upon by all participants, which were edited for length and clarity and organized by theme by the Dialogue organizers. The following recommendations are intended for the governments of countries in the Gulf of Guinea and the PRC, although they may be globally applicable.

二轨对话中提出了许多所有代表都同意的建议，对话的组织者对这些建议进行了汇总和编辑，让内容更为清晰，并按主题进行了编排。以下建议针对的是几内亚湾国家和中国的情况，但在全球范围内也可能适用。

OPENNESS IN FISHERIES GOVERNANCE

渔业管理的公开性

Improve collaboration between the PRC and West African governments—and stakeholders—on fisheries management in West Africa.

加强中国和西非各国政府以及利益相关方在西非渔业管理方面的合作。

- **Commission an independent gap analysis to better understand the landscape of existing regional fisheries management structures (operational, technical, and institutional) in West Africa, including an analysis of strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities for improvement.** The fisheries of the Gulf of Guinea are governed by several fisheries management bodies, in addition to national governments, each with ambitious and, at times, overlapping mandates. These bodies each aim to conserve and sustainably manage West Africa’s marine resources, promote cooperation in the region, and combat IUU fishing. A lack of trust in these existing bodies is compounded by language, bureaucratic, and funding barriers. A gap analysis will help the various relevant bodies to identify where there is appropriate reinforcement or redundancy, and where action and funding are needed to fulfill their mandates.
- 委托开展一项独立的差距分析，以更好地了解西非现有区域渔业管理结构（业务、技术和机构）的状况，包括分析优势、劣势和待改进的地方。除国家政府外，几内亚湾的渔业还由多个渔业管理机构来管理，每个机构都有各自的任务，有些任务会相互重叠。这些机构都旨在保护和可持续管理西非的海洋资源，促进该地区的合作，打击IUU捕捞。由于语言、官僚作风和资金方面的障碍，公众对现有的一些机构缺乏信任。差距分析将有助于各相关机构确定在哪些方面需要加强、哪些方面存在冗余，以及在哪些方面需要采取行动和提供资金，以履行其职责。
- **Establish regular, productive communication channels between China’s Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) and the national and regional fisheries authorities in West Africa.** With routine engagement and data sharing between authorities, including the use of VMS and automatic identification systems, new communications channels between fisheries management and enforcement authorities from West African countries and the PRC could improve diplomatic and operational exchanges on sustainable fisheries management in West Africa. Key items for communication would include access agreements, fisheries stock assessments, and incidents of IUU fishing.
- 在中国农业农村部与西非国家和地区渔业机构之间建立定期、富有成效的沟通渠道。通过政府及机构间的日常接触和数据共享，包括使用船只监控系统和自动识别系统，西非国家渔业管理和执法机构与中国之间新的沟通渠道，可以改善西非可持续渔业管理的外交和业务交流。交流的主要内容包括准入协议、渔业资源评估和IUU捕捞行为。
- **Create a regional framework for constructive engagement with stakeholders to facilitate information sharing related to fisheries management, with a particular focus on the operations of foreign-owned fishing vessels and companies in West Africa.** Such a framework would enable Chinese and West African stakeholders involved in fisheries governance (e.g., national authorities, civil society, industry representatives, and other stakeholders) to work together to better understand the complexities of the seafood supply chain. Key stakeholders should include West Africa’s industrial and artisanal fishers;

processors, including fishmeal and oil factories; and importers and exporters, particularly those exporting seafood products from West Africa to China, Turkey, and the EU.

- **建立与利益相关方进行建设性接触的区域性框架，促进渔业管理相关信息的共享，尤其关注西非外资渔船和公司的运营情况。**这一框架将让中国和西非参与渔业管理的利益相关方（如国家当局、民间团体、行业代表和其他利益相关方）能够共同努力，更好地了解海产品供应链的复杂性。主要利益相关方应包括西非的工业渔民和个体渔民；加工商，包括鱼粉和鱼油厂；进口商和出口商，尤其是从西非向中国、土耳其和欧盟出口海产品的进口商和出口商。

COORDINATED REGIONAL ACTION

协调区域行动

Integrate new regional and/or multilateral agreements into the existing (and primarily bilaterally focused) fisheries management structures.

将新的区域和/或多边协定纳入现有的（主要以双边为主的）渔业管理结构。

- **Develop multilateral fisheries access agreements to better balance negotiating power and streamline access to fisheries resources.** With a collaborative approach to fisheries access agreements, West African states can better manage their transboundary fish stocks, with the goal of long-term sustainability. Establishing multilateral fisheries access agreements will increase West African bargaining power and offer a role for regional economic organizations (e.g., ECOWAS, ECCAS) as well as RFMOs and subregional fisheries bodies. Beyond increasing bargaining power for West African nations, multilateral fisheries access may be particularly enticing to foreign-owned enterprises by offering a more streamlined approach.
- **制定多边渔业准入协议，更好地平衡谈判力量，简化渔业资源准入程序。**通过渔业准入协议的合作方式，西非国家可以更好地管理跨界鱼类种群，实现长期可持续发展的目标。建立多边渔业准入协议将增强西非国家的谈判能力，并为区域经济组织（例如，西非国家经济共同体、中部非洲国家经济共同体）以及区域渔业管理组织和次区域渔业机构发挥作用。除了提高西非国家的谈判能力，多边渔业准入还有助于精简流程，对外资企业尤为有吸引力。
- **Require that a percentage of access and/or licensing fees fund fisheries science, management, and enforcement.** Fisheries stock assessments are required to combat IUU fishing and better manage West African fisheries for the long-term. Such a percentage requirement, accompanied by an accountability mechanism to ensure that funds were distributed appropriately, would help secure the funding needed to support data collection, fish stock assessments, and capacity building to improve monitoring, control, and surveillance of foreign-flagged distant water fishing vessels.
- **要求将一定比例的准入费和/或许可证费用于资助渔业科学、管理和执法。**若要打击IUU捕捞、更好地长期管理西非渔业，则需要对渔业资源进行评估；再加上确保资金合理分配的问责机制，将有助于确保西非获得支持数据收集、鱼类种群评估和能力建设所需的资金，以完善对悬挂外国国旗的远洋渔船的监测、管制和监督。
- **Establish and maintain a regional database of industrial fishing vessels.** Managed by an existing regional fisheries management body, an effective and useful regional registry of vessels would include all industrial, commercial, and semi-industrial fishing vessels operating in West Africa, with the vessel name, call sign, and registration numbers; active permit or licensing information; captain, crew, and ownership information; as well as gear types and target species. Comparable information on artisanal vessels would also be helpful,

as would updated information on stock status, catches/landings, processing, trade, and exports.

- **建立并维护区域性的工业渔船数据库。**由现有的区域渔业管理机构管理，一个有效且有用的区域渔船登记册将涵盖在西非作业的所有工业、商业和半工业渔船，包括船名、船舶呼号和登记号；有效许可证或执照信息；船长、船员和所有权信息；以及渔具类型和目标鱼种。手工渔船的可比较信息以及有关种群状况、渔获量/上岸量、加工、贸易和出口的最新信息也将有所帮助。

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

科学与技术转移

Implement sustainable and science-based fisheries management in West Africa.

在西非开展以科学为基础的可持续渔业管理。

- **Encourage the PRC to share its expertise in fisheries science and technology to strengthen the capacities of the West African authorities to implement long-term, sustainable fisheries management policies and programs.** Exchanges in science, technology, and best practices on effective ecosystem-based management between the PRC and West African states, as well as with relevant regional and sub-regional fishery organizations, could result in a specific plan to implement science-based fisheries management throughout the Gulf of Guinea. This may include joint stock assessments, collaboration on enforcement efforts, and providing operational assistance to implement domestic fishery management schemes.
- **鼓励中国分享其在渔业科学和技术方面的专业知识，以加强西非国家实施长期、可持续渔业管理政策和计划的能力。**中国与西非各国以及相关区域和次区域渔业组织就有效的基于生态系统的管理进行科学、技术和最佳实践的交流，有助于在几内亚湾实施以科学为基础的渔业管理的具体计划，包括联合进行鱼量评估、合作开展执法工作，以及为实施国内渔业管理计划提供业务援助。
- **Encourage the PRC to provide on-the-ground training to support marine spatial planning in coastal communities in West Africa.** The PRC has developed extensive marine spatial plans that establish zones for recreational activities, industry, and conservation in its domestic waters. Few West African countries, aside from Gabon and the Republic of Congo, have implemented marine spatial planning, which could reduce the conflict between industries over the same space and promote marine conservation. PRC scientists, academics, and government officials could share their expertise and experience with their West African counterparts to support the development of local, national, or regional marine spatial plans.
- **鼓励中国提供实地培训，支持西非沿海社区的海洋空间规划。**中国制定了大规模的海洋空间规划，在其国内水域建立了娱乐活动区、工业区和保护区。除加蓬和刚果共和国外，很少有西非国家进行了海洋空间规划。海洋空间规划可以减少各行业对同一空间的争夺，更好地促进海洋保护。中国的科学家、学者和政府官员可以与西非同行分享他们的专业知识和经验，以支持地方、国家或地区海洋空间规划的制定。
- **Include area-based conservation in national and regional fisheries management.** The PRC has implemented MPAs and fishery closures in its nearshore domestic waters to conserve important marine habitats and allow for stock regeneration, as have some West African countries, notably Gabon, Republic of the Congo, and Côte d'Ivoire. Working together, Chinese, and West African scientists, academics, and policymakers could collaborate to identify potential locations, develop legal and policy framework, design and

implement MPAs, and conduct MCS and enforcement to integrate MPAs into national and regional fisheries management.

- **将区域保护纳入国家和地区渔业的管理中。** 中国在其国内近岸水域划定了海洋保护区（MPAs）和禁渔区，以保护重要的海洋栖息地，让种群得以恢复，一些西非国家也进行了类似的实践，例如加蓬、刚果和科特迪瓦。中国和西非的科学家、学者和政策制定者可以携手合作，确定潜在的地点，制定法律和政策框架，规划和实施海洋保护区，开展监测、管制和监督及执法，将海洋保护区纳入国家和区域的渔业管理中。

FOOD SECURITY AND BLUE FOODS

粮食安全和蓝色食品

Promote best environmental management and labor practices for aquaculture development and fishmeal and fish oil production.

在水产养殖、鱼粉和鱼油生产中推广最佳环境管理和工作实践。

- **Take advantage of lessons learned from the PRC's domestic aquaculture development and fishmeal production efforts to support West Africa's ability to implement low impact aquaculture.** Implementing a sustainable, low-trophic-level FMFO program can provide responsible and affordable blue food to local communities in West Africa and produce products for export to the global market. Stakeholders from the PRC and West Africa can design and implement a balanced approach to FMFO production, including adapting remaining fishmeal production capacity to levels commensurate with available amounts of fish waste or trash fish unfit for human consumption. To support this work, governments can encourage the reconversion of FMFO processing capacity towards products for human consumption. Civil society can establish a sub-regional coalition to adequately address the issues of fishmeal factories, gender equality, and the rights of coastal communities.
- **从中国国内水产养殖和鱼粉生产中吸取的经验，帮助西非实施低环境影响水产养殖的能力。** 开展可持续的、由食物链底层的种群组成的鱼粉鱼油计划，可以为西非社区提供负责的且可负担的蓝色食品，并出口到全球市场。中国和西非的利益相关方可以设计并实施一种平衡的鱼粉鱼油生产方式，包括使用不适合人类食用的鱼废和杂鱼来制作鱼粉；同时，各国政府可以鼓励将鱼粉鱼油厂的加工能力重新投入到为人类所用的产品中。民间社会可以建立一个次区域联盟，以充分解决鱼粉厂、性别平等和沿海社区权利等问题。
- **Implement more rigorous air and water quality requirements for fishmeal factories in West Africa that are comparable to international standards.** Fishmeal factory host communities in West Africa have complained that air pollution from fishmeal factories has caused respiratory diseases, driven away tourists, increased the number of pests in community gardens, and reduced the quality of life for residents.¹³⁵ Untreated liquid factory waste pumped into nearby lagoons and offshore has caused elevated levels of arsenic, nitrogen, and phosphates which harm the ecosystem and promote the growth of harmful algal blooms. The PRC's local authorities have suspended operations of its domestic fishmeal factories due to air and water pollution that exceeded stringent domestic pollution standards. Overseas factories should adopt Chinese or international standards on pollution and environmental protection if host countries lack comparable laws. West African governments should, in turn, strictly enforce existing environmental laws and develop new, science-based laws and policies where there are shortfalls.
- **对西非的鱼粉厂执行更严格的空气和水质要求，使其达到国际标准。** 西非的鱼粉厂所在社区抱怨鱼粉厂产生的空气污染导致呼吸道疾病，赶走了游客，致使社区园林害虫数量增加，降低了居民的生活质量。未经处理的工厂废水流入附近的泻湖和近海区域，导致砷、

氮和磷酸盐的含量升高，损害了生态系统，还助长了有害藻类的繁殖。由于空气和水污染超过其国内的标准，中国地方政府暂停了鱼粉厂的运营。若渔业活动所在国缺乏类似的法律，海外工厂应该采用中国或国际的污染和环境保护标准。同时，西非各国政府也应该严格执行现有的环境法律，并在缺乏法规的环节制定新的、以科学为基础的法律和政策。

Conclusion

结论

Over the past decade, Chinese-owned and -flagged DWF fishing vessels have expanded their presence in West Africa, along with fisheries access partnerships and fishing enterprises. This rapid expansion is occurring in a region of small nations who often suffer from a lack of financial, technical, operational, and institutional capacity and where the political will to improve fisheries monitoring and management, enforce against illegal fishing, and address labor abuses in their waters and coastal communities is either limited or constrained by corruption.

在过去十年中，中国拥有并悬挂其国旗的远洋渔船、以及渔业准入合伙企业和渔业企业扩大了在西非的经营活动。这一快速的扩张发生在一个小国众多的地区，这些国家通常缺乏财政、技术、运营和机构管理能力，并且改善渔业监测和管理、打击非法捕捞、解决水域和沿海社区滥用劳动力问题的政治意愿不是有限，就是受到腐败行为的制约。

As the PRC continues to grow its DWF fleet, construct new fishing bases, and expand FMFO factories in West Africa, a lack of openness pervades these ventures, accompanied by a reluctance on the part of the PRC government to police its foreign fishing operations. However, this is not unique to the PRC's fishing industry; there is a lack of openness across the global seafood supply chain. The clandestine nature of the industry has led to IUU fishing and other illicit activities that threaten the long-term sustainability of fishery resources and the economic, food, and environmental security of West African coastal countries. Furthermore, concern from West African governments and local fishing communities about the growth of China's DWF operations is increasing as the loss of domestic revenues and jobs becomes clear, along with the obvious harm to the region's shared marine resources. West Africa's sustainable blue economies are increasingly threatened by an opaque system that shuts out stakeholders and ignores community needs.

中国在西非的远洋渔业船队、新捕捞基地不断扩大，鱼粉鱼油厂也在不断扩建。然而，这些企业普遍缺乏信息公开，中国政府对其海外捕捞业务也缺乏监管。这并不是中国渔业活动独有的现象，全球海产品供应链都普遍缺乏公开性。该行业的封闭性助长了 IUU 捕捞及其他非法活动，威胁到渔业资源的长期可持续性以及西非沿海国家的经济、食品和环境安全。此外，西非各国政府和渔业社区对外国远洋渔业业务增长的担忧日益加剧，因为其国内收入和工作岗位的流失、以及对该地区海洋资源的损害已日益凸显。西非的可持续蓝色经济正面临着不透明的体系带来的威胁，这一体系将利益相关方拒之门外，并且忽视社区的需求。

Despite China's lack of transparency across its DWF fleet and growing concerns about the fleet's impact in West African coastal fishing nations, recent evidence suggests China is moving to improve its image in this arena and reposition itself as a global power. The Chinese Bureau of Fisheries has started to deny some blacklisted IUU fishing vessels from entering Chinese ports and deny licenses

to Chinese fishing vessels caught engaging in IUU fishing overseas. China continues to say it will accede to the Port State Measures Agreement and the Cape Town Agreement on the protection of labor rights in the seafood industry. China now requires the use of AIS and VMS on its DWF vessels and agreed to include marine governance as one of its themes in their “greening” of the BRI. China’s 14th Five-Year Plan on Distant-Water Fisheries calls not only for comprehensive governance of its DWF fleet, but also for greater participation in international fisheries governance. Overall, the evidence suggests that the PRC is seeking to position itself as a more responsible player within the seafood industry. With these new rules and laws, continuous implementation, monitoring, and enforcement is required to turn good intentions into sustainably managed fisheries.

外国的远洋渔业船队缺乏透明度，并且人们越来越担心这些船队对西非沿海捕捞国的影响。近期的证据表明，中国正在努力改善其在这一领域的形象，将自身定位为处于领导地位的大国。中国渔业局已展开行动，拒绝一些被列入黑名单的 IUU 捕捞船只进入中国的港口，并拒绝向在海外从事 IUU 捕捞的中国渔船发放许可证。中国一直有意向加入《港口国措施协定》和《开普敦协定》海产品行业劳工权益保护相关条例。中国要求其远洋渔船使用自动识别系统（AIS）和船只监控系统（VMS），并将海洋治理列为其“绿色”一带一路倡议的主题之一。中国的《“十四五”远洋渔业规划》不仅要求对其远洋渔船队进行全面治理，还要求更多地参与国际渔业治理。总体而言，有证据表明，中国正努力使其成为海产品行业中更负责任的一员。有了这些新的规则和法律，还需要持续的执行、监督和执法，才能将良好的意愿转化为可持续的渔业管理。

There is a need to craft local, regional, and global policy solutions that address both industrial and small-scale fishing operations. Just as IUU fishing operations are varied, so must be the responses. Given the economic, food, environmental, and national security implications inherent to IUU fishing, all vessels, and fleets, both domestic and foreign, industrial or small-scale, must be held accountable to local, national, and international fisheries management regimes. Without a cohesive and robust strategy to combat IUU fishing, the over-exploitation of the ocean will continue unfettered, alongside its attendant security problems.

此外，还需要制定地方性、区域性和全球性的政策方案，以解决工业化和小型捕捞作业的问题。正如 IUU 捕捞的形式很多样，应对的措施也应该是多样化的。鉴于 IUU 捕捞对经济、食品、环境和国家安全的影响，所有船只和船队，无论是国内的还是国外的，无论是工业化的还是小型的，都必须遵守地方、国家和国际的渔业管理制度。如果没有一个一致的且强有力的战略来打击 IUU 捕捞，海洋的过度开发将肆无忌惮地继续进行下去，同时还会产生安全问题。

To make real, measurable progress in this area, productive, open, and regular engagement between the West African region and the PRC is needed. Any solution to combat IUU fishing and to improve fisheries management in West Africa must include the PRC. Similarly, any solution to the threats posed by foreign fleets and fishing enterprises in West Africa must include local and regional stakeholders.

为了在这一领域取得真正的、可衡量的进展，西非国家和中国需要展开富有成效的、公开的和定期的接触。任何打击 IUU 捕捞、改善西非渔业管理的解决方案都应该要有中国的参与。同样，任何解决外国船队和捕捞企业在西非造成的威胁的方案都必须包括当地和区域的利益相关方。

To meet this challenge, the Stimson Center engaged trusted marine and fishery experts from the PRC and West Africa, representing academia, government, businesses, and NGOs, to better understand how West Africa and the PRC’s fisheries interests and experiences converge, differ, and

where more work and cooperation is needed to achieve long-term sustainable fisheries management in West Africa.

为了应对这一挑战，史汀生中心聚集了来自中国和西非的可信赖的海洋和渔业专家，他们代表了学术界、政府、企业和非政府组织，以更好地了解西非和中国在渔业利益和经验上的相同点和不同点，以及需要在哪些方面开展更多的工作和合作，来推动实现西非长期的可持续渔业管理。

The outcomes of this expansive effort are set of clear, concise, and actionable recommendations aimed at decision makers and stakeholders. When set into the context of the broader report, which offers a comprehensive understanding of the scale of IUU fishing in West Africa, including the role of the PRC in the development of West Africa's sustainable blue economy, decision makers can pinpoint exactly how to improve policies, implementation, and enforcement actions by China and with governments throughout the West African region.

通过做出以上努力，我们希望为决策者和利益相关方提供一系列清晰、简明和可行的建议。本报告全面介绍了西非 IUU 捕捞的规模，以及中国在西非可持续蓝色经济发展中的作用，有助于中国和西非各国的决策者更好地完善其政策和政策的执行与执法。

Armed with the findings of this report, we hope decision makers can take action that will result in better fisheries management and greater economic sustainability for fisheries-dependent communities, while reducing harmful IUU fishing in the West African region.

我们希望决策者能够参考本报告的建议采取行动，改善渔业管理，提高以渔业为生的社区的经济可持续性，减少西非地区的 IUU 捕捞。