



JAPAN P&I NEWS

外航組合員各位

中国一禁漁期間の改訂版通達発行

Oasis P&I Services Company Limited から 2023 年 4 月 15 日以降に適用となる、禁漁期間に関する情報を入手しましたので、当組合試訳とともに添付のとおりご参考に供します。

以上

添付資料： OASIS Circular No.2304 (Circular のみ当組合試訳)
OASIS Circular No.2304

中国一禁漁期間の改訂版通達発行

2023 年 3 月 13 日、中国農務省（Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China）は 2023 年 4 月 15 日以降に適用となる、年間の禁漁期間の改訂版通達を発表しました。禁漁は漁船をサポートする補助用漁船を含めあらゆる漁船を対象としています。

具体的には、中国海域における年間禁漁期間は以下のとおり改訂されています。

1. **渤海と黄海の北緯 30 度以北の海域**：禁漁期間は 5 月 1 日 1200 時から 9 月 1 日 1200 時まで。
2. **黄海と東シナ海の北緯 35 度から北緯 26 度 30 分までの海域**：禁漁期間は 5 月 1 日 1200 時から 8 月 16 日 1200 時まで。
3. **東シナ海と南シナ海の北緯 12 度から北緯 26 度 30 分までの海域**：禁漁期間は 5 月 1 日 1200 時から 8 月 16 日 1200 時まで。
4. **禁漁期間中の黄海と東シナ海の北緯 35 度から北緯 26 度 30 分までの海域における特別禁漁解除期間**：エビの底引き漁業船（ケージ、刺し網、地引き網等使用するもの）は禁漁期間中も禁漁解除許可を受けて、エビ、カニ、深海魚等の漁業を行うことができる。
5. 小型の底引き漁業船に対する禁漁期間は 5 月 1 日 1200 時に開始され、少なくとも 3 か月継続される。禁漁解除日時については各地方の漁業当局が決定し、記録のため中国農業農村部に報告される。
6. 漁船は、ライセンスで割り当てられている海域以外での操業が禁止されている。

中国海域各地の禁漁区域については、以下の図をご参照ください。



安全のために

1. 禁漁期間をよくご確認ください。漁場の特性や漁船について適宜安全教育を実施してください。
2. 養殖場や漁場を避けて航行してください。航路選定の際には岸から離れた推奨航路を考慮し、関連する航路システムに厳密に従ってください。
3. COLREGS 1972 ならびに安全管理システムを順守し、見張りを強化し、安全な速度を保って早めの回避行動をとれるよう航行してください。
4. 漁船を回避して航行する際、漁船の運航特性を考慮しなければなりません。船舶と漁船との間で無

線によるコミュニケーションが確立できない場合、衝突を回避するためあらゆる利用可能な方法を取り、漁船への警告を行ってください。

5. 2021 年 5 月 6 日付 China MSA 発行の、中国沿岸水域における商船と漁船との衝突を防止するための安全ガイドラインを確認してください。(添付 Oasis P&I Services Company Limited による Free translation of Safety Guidelines issued by China MSA on 06 May 2021 ご参照)
6. 衝突事故が発生した、あるいは発生した疑いがある場合には、本船および乗組員、周辺環境等の安全を考慮して、直ちに救出活動を行ってください。その間、船舶は可能なかぎり早期に VHF を介して最寄りの VTS/MSA に連絡してください。船舶の代理店と P&I コレスポンデントにも連絡してください。近年、衝突事故の後、船舶が逃げ去ってしまい、人命が失われた際に、船主に対する民事訴訟に加え、船員が刑事責任を問われるケースが増加しています。

ご不明な点がございましたら、Oasis P&I Services Company Limited (oasis@oasispandi.com) までお気軽にお問い合わせください。

以上

Oasis P&I Services Company Limited

添付：

- I. Free translation of Announcement of MOA on the Adjustment of The Fishing Ban in the Summer Season
- II. Free translation of Safety Guidelines issued by China MSA on 06 May 2021



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Oasis Circular No.: 2304

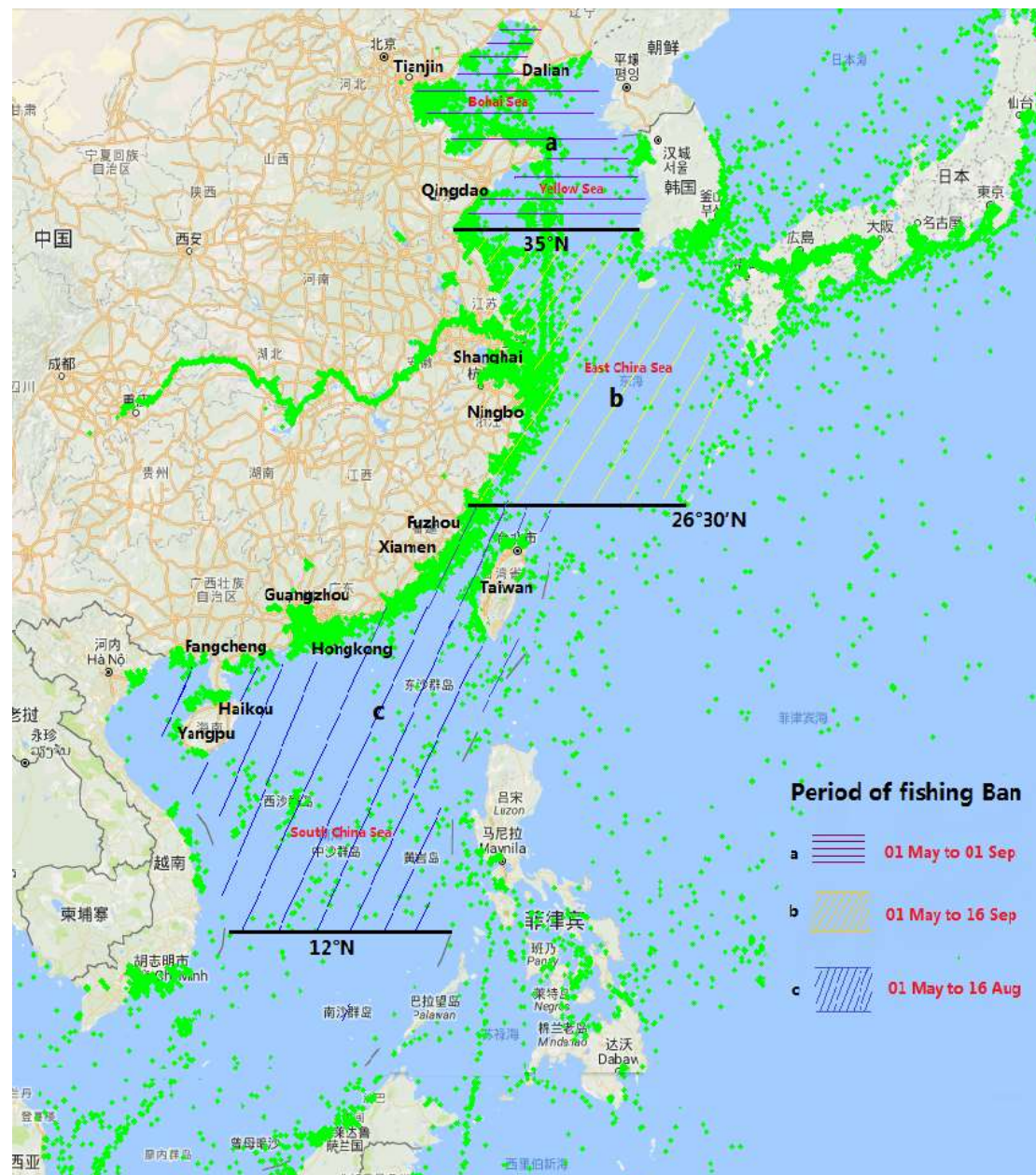
Subject: Chinese authorities issued revised fishing ban periods in China

On 13 Mar 2023, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China (MOA) announced the revised annual fishing ban periods which will come into effect as of 15 Apr 2023. The fishing ban applies to all kinds of fishing vessels, including fishing auxiliary vessels.

To be more specific, the applicable period of annual fishing ban in different sea waters in China are revised as follows:

- 1. Waters north of 35°N in the Bohai Sea and the Yellow Sea:** the ban period is between 1200 hours on 01 May and 1200 hours on 01 September.
- 2. Waters between 35 °N and 26°30'N in the Yellow Sea and the East China Sea:** the ban period is between 1200 hours 01 May and 1200 hours on 16 September.
- 3. Waters between 12 °N and 26°30'N in the East China Sea and the South China Sea:** the ban period is between 1200 hours 01 May and 1200 hours on 16 August.
- 4. Special Fishing Permit in Waters between 35 °N and 26°30'N in the Yellow sea and the East China Sea during the fishing ban period:** fishing boats including truss-trawls for shrimp, cage and pot, gill net and light-seining (lift) net can apply for the special fishing permit for shrimp, crab, pelagic fish and other resources with the relevant fishery authorities, so that they can carry on fishing activities during the fishing ban.
- 5.** The ban of small trawlers shall start from 1200 hours on 01 May and last for no less than three months. The lifting time of fishing ban shall be determined by the provincial fishery authorities and reported to the MOA for record.
- 6.** Fishing boats are prohibited from operating outside the boundaries of the sea areas assigned to them in their licenses.

For your easy reference, please see below illustration on the fishing ban in different waters of China.



Suggestions

1. Get familiar with duration of the fishing ban periods. Carry out relevant safety training on the characteristics of the fishing areas and fishing boats.
2. Avoid the traditional fishery farms and fishing areas. When choosing a route, ships shall stay away from shore, apply the recommended routes carefully and strictly obey the relevant ship routing system.
3. Fully comply with relevant provisions of COLREGS 1972 and Safety Management

System, ensure there is a proper and sufficient lookout, keep a safe speed and take early avoidance actions.

4. In the process of avoiding fishing boats, ship officers shall consider the particular operational characteristics of the fishing boat involved. If effective radio communication cannot be established between the ships and the fishing boats, all other available means shall be used to warn the fishing boats of the risk of collision.

5. Be familiar with the *Safety guidelines for preventing from collisions between merchant ships and fishing boats in Chinese coastal waters* issued by China MSA on 06 May 2021, the free translation of which is appended below.

6. In case a collision incident occurs or is suspected to have occurred, rescue operation shall be immediately carried out, taking into consideration various factors such as safety of the ship and her crews, the surrounding environment etc. Meanwhile, the ship shall contact the nearest VTS/MSA via VHF as soon as possible. The ship's agents and P&I correspondent should also be informed. More and more cases in recent years have shown that the ship officers may be subject to criminal charges if they hit and run after a collision accident and caused loss of life on sea, alongside the civil claims against the ship owners.

We hope the above is of assistance. If there is any query, please feel free to contact us at oasis@oasispandi.com at any time.

Best regards,

Oasis P&I Services Company Limited

Attachments:

I. Free translation of Announcement of MOA on the Adjustment of The Fishing Ban in the Summer Season

II. Free translation of Safety Guidelines issued by China MSA on 06 May 2021

Attachment I - Free translation of Announcement of MOA on Adjusting The Fishing Ban Offshore in The Summer Season

Announcement of The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on Adjusting The Fishing Ban Offshore in The Summer Season

In order to further strengthen the protection of marine fishery resources and promote the harmonious coexistence of human and nature, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Fisheries Law of the People's Republic of China, the Provisions on the Administration of Fishery Fishing Permits, the Several Opinions of the State Council on Promoting the Sustainable and Healthy Development of Marine Fisheries and the Guiding Opinions of the MOA on Strengthening the Conservation of Aquatic Biological Resources, based on the principle of "Overall stability, local unity, reduction of contradictions and convenience of management", it's decided to adjust and improve the system of the fishing ban in the summer season. The revised the fishing ban in the summer season is hereby announced as follows.

I. Applied waters

The Bohai Sea, the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea and the South China Sea (including the Beibu Gulf) to the north of 12 °N.

II. Types of fishing operation

All types of operations except the fishing gear, and the fishing auxiliary boats.

III. Applied period

1. The Bohai Sea and the Yellow Sea to the north of 35 °N is from 1200 hrs on 01 May to 1200 hrs on 01 September.
2. The Yellow Sea and the East China Sea between 35 °N and 26°30'N is from 1200 hrs on 01 May to 1200 hrs on 16 September.
3. The sea areas of the East China Sea and the South China Sea from 26°30'N to 12°N is from 1200 hrs on 01 May to 1200 hrs on 16 August.
4. Four types of fishing boats in the Yellow Sea and the East China Sea between 35°N and 26°30'N, including truss-trawl for shrimp, cage and pot, gill net, and light-seining(lift) net, can apply for a special fishing permit for shrimp, crab, pelagic fish and other resources, which shall be implemented after being approved by the relevant provincial fishery authorities and the MOA.
5. The special fishing permit system may be implemented for special economic

species. The specific species, operation time, operation type and operation sea area shall be implemented after the competent fishery departments of the coastal provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government and report to the MOA for approval.

6. The ban of small trawlers shall be started from 1200 hrs on 01 May for no less than three months. The lifting time of the fishing ban shall be determined by the fishery authorities of the coastal provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government and reported to the MOA for the record.

7. In principle, the fishing auxiliary boats shall comply with the provisions of the maximum fishing ban in the sea area where they are located. If it is really necessary to provide supporting services for fishing boats with small degree of damage to resources before the end of the maximum fishing ban, the fishery authorities of the coastal provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government shall formulate supporting management plans and submit them to the MOA for approval before implementation.

8. Fishing tackle and fishing boats shall strictly implement the port entry and exit reporting system of fishing boats, strictly prohibit fishing in violation of the provisions of the fishing license on the type of operation, place, time limit and quantity of fishing gear, implement the system of fixed landing points of fishing catch and establish a monitoring and inspection mechanism for fishing catch landing.

9. In principle, fishing boats shall return to their port of registry to stop fishing. If they cannot return to their port of registry to stop fishing due to special circumstances, they shall be confirmed by the provincial fishery authority at the place where the port of registry is located and uniformly arranged to stop at the port of registry within the province, autonomous region and municipality directly under the central government. If the capacity of fishing ports in the province is limited and it is impossible to accommodate fishing boats, the fishery authorities in the province shall negotiate with the relevant provincial fishery authorities.

10. According to the Regulations on the Administration of Fishing Permits, fishing boats are prohibited from operating across the boundaries of the sea area assigned to them.

11. The fishery department of the coastal provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government may, in accordance with local conditions and on the basis of national regulations, formulate stricter measures for resource protection.

IV. Time of implementation

The above revised regulations on the the fishing ban in the summer season will be implemented on 15 April, 2023 and the *Announcement of the MOA on adjusting the Fishing Ban Offshore in The Summer Season (Announcement of the MOA [2021] No. 1)*

will be repealed accordingly.

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs
13 March, 2023

Safety guidelines for preventing from collisions between merchant ships and fishing boats in Chinese coastal waters

I. Navigational Method

1. Before entering the waters of high density of fishing boats

- 1) The master shall carefully review the planned route, use the recommended public route as far as possible to reasonably formulate the route, avoid the waters where fishing boats are concentrated, and reduce the chance of meeting with the fishing boats.
- 2) Check and test navigational equipment or aids such as radar, electronic chart, AIS, VDR, VHF, navigation lights and sound signals to ensure normal operation.
- 3) Make proper arrangement for navigation watch on the bridge. At any time, the bridge shall keep at least 2 navigation watch and lookout personnel.
- 4) The navigation safety precautions and corresponding actions in the fishing area shall be displayed at the prominent position on the bridge.

2. Passing or approaching the waters of high density of fishing boats

- 1) Navigators should keep in mind that safety is the first priority, take a deviation instead of taking risks! Try to avoid venturing into areas with many fishing boats!
- 2) Arrange personnel on duty reasonably, increase the number of navigation personnel on duty according to the density of surrounding fishing boats and the increased workload of navigation duty, and the master should be called to the bridge without hesitation when necessary.
- 3) The master shall formulate and issue night navigation orders according to the special warning requirements for night navigation in the fishing area.
- 4) The duty navigation watchman shall strengthen the lookout, turn on multiple radars, and strengthen the close and long distance observation. Do not rely too

much on a single navigational aid. Each ship should always keep a constant lookout with vision, hearing and all effective means suitable for the current environment and circumstances.

5) Navigate at a safe speed.

6) Ensure that AIS information is correct and it is working normally.

7) Avoid fatigue and drunk navigating.

3. Special Precautions

1) The period after the fishing ban in the summer is lifted is the period with the highest density of fishing boats in China's coastal areas.

2. The period from 23:00 to 4:00 is the period of high incidence of collision accidents between merchant ships and fishing boats, and special attention should be paid.

3. Special attention shall be paid to the possibility that some fishing boats anchored at night may not have any one on duty, display lights or turn on AIS as required. Special attention should also be paid to the interference caused by a large number of fishing net's location signals to the ship's AIS, radar echoes and electronic charts.

4. If it is observed that the speed of the fishing boat is about 3 knots, the fishing boat is usually engaging in the fishing operation, and its maneuvering capacity is limited. It is necessary to coordinate with the fishing boat in terms of avoidance action as soon as possible, and it is best to keep a distance of more than 1 nautical mile.

5. Even if a merchant ship collides with a fishing boat slightly, the fishing boat may be damaged or capsize, and the personnel on the merchant ship may not be easily aware of it. Therefore, when passing a fishing boat at a close distance, it should be carefully observed to ensure that there is no collision, wave damage or suction.

6. It is recommended that ships from the southern waters of the South China Sea to the ports of Japan or South Korea and which are not to call at the coastal Chinese Mainland ports to sail in the waters on the east side of Taiwan, and stay as far away from the coastal waters of Chinese Mainland as possible.

II. Collision avoidance action

1. The collision avoidance rules shall be observed and the principle of "early, large, wide and clear" shall be adhered to. Try to call the fishing boat through VHF 16 channel in advance to coordinate the anti-collision action. If several call attempts receive no answer, it may mean that the VHF of the fishing boat is not in the

watching status. During communication, the limitations of accent and language expression shall be fully considered to ensure that both parties understand each other's intention.

2. Watch out for collision caused by uncoordinated actions of fishing boats at close range. If a fishing boat is discovered and needs to be avoided in an emergency situation, the searchlight can be flashed at least 5 times, or the continuous sound signal can be used to attract the attention of the fishing boat.

3. In case of urgent avoidance, in addition to using the rudder, slowing down the vessel's speed or stopping the engine shall also be considered at the same.

4. The surrounding environment shall be fully considered as collision avoidance action to avoid creating an emergency situation with other ships.

III. Emergency rescue

1. When the collision is unavoidable, direct hit by the bow of the ship against the fishing boat shall be avoided as far as possible.

2. In case of collision, the ship shall be stopped immediately, the rescue of human life shall be the top priority, and the rescue shall be carried out with all efforts. Before all the people in danger are considered safe, as long as one's own safety is not seriously threatened, it is strictly prohibited to abandon the search and rescue or leave the scene. This act at sea which means giving up the life of other will face severe punishment by law! Don't take chances. With the help of current technologies, almost all the hit and run ships have been tracked down.

3. Immediately call the surrounding ships to participate in the rescue.

4. Immediately report to the nearest competent authority through all effective channels, including the location of the accident, the name of the ship in accident, casualties, damage to the ship or fishing boat, weather and sea conditions, rescue needs, etc.

Each person on watch duty should be familiar with the above contents.