

INTERPOL's Fisheries Crime Working Group (FCWG)

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



INTERPOL Fisheries Crime Working Group

What is fisheries crime?

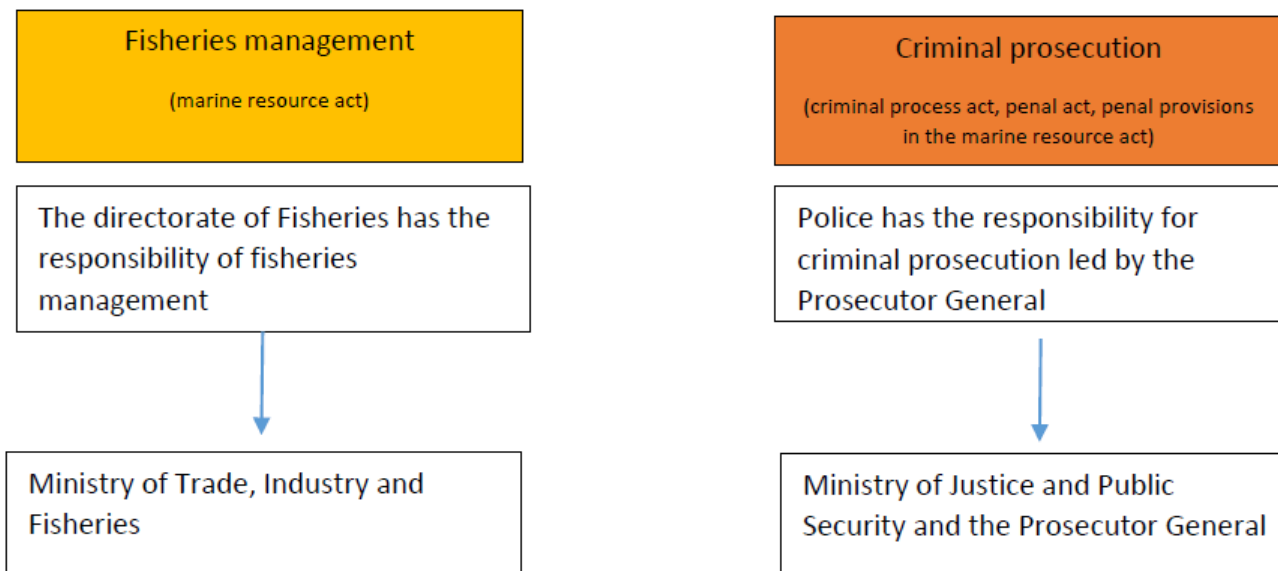
- It is a term of criminology.
- Covers all crimes along the value chain
- Includes penal provisions in a whole range of relevant legislation through the value chain.
- Indonesia describes it as the "multi door approach". Every door leads to the main problem which is transnational organized fisheries crime.



Illegal fishing, human trafficking, money laundering, customs- and tax crime, document fraud, pollution etc.

Fisheries law compliance control and criminal prosecution

Two complimentary tracks



Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries



IUU-fishing

International organizations that supports fisheries management:

FAO, RFMOs

Ministry of Justice and Public Security and the Prosecutor General



Fisheries crime

International organizations that supports criminal prosecution:

UNODC, Interpol

Joint statement by the the Norwegian and Indonesian fisheries minister (25.11.2015)

Underlining the importance of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing (PSM Agreement), the FAO International Plan of Action (IPOA) to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing, the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF), and the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance, and the efforts by other international organizations to adopt binding measures designed to combat IUU fishing and promote sustainable fisheries governance; Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, adopted in 1995.

Also underlining the importance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and United Nations Convention against Corruption and the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the efforts made by INTERPOL and other international organizations to combat fisheries crime in a multidisciplinary way, including the effort made by International Labour Organization (ILO) to combat forced labour in the fishing industry.

Therefore, we intend to continue cooperation in:

1. Supporting cooperative and coordinated activities on operational and policy level to prevent,

FAO

UNO
DC

The meeting of experts on transnational organized crime committed at sea held in Vienna on 5-6 April 2016

- 12. *Work in relation to the criminal justice and crime prevention aspects of transnational organized fisheries crime must continue, given the significance of fisheries for development in many States.* Aspects of fisheries crime, on a case by case basis and depending on the relevant national legislation, can represent TOC committed at sea. *Cooperation and capacity building through criminal justice and crime prevention organisations – such as UNODC and INTERPOL – is important to effectively combatting transnational organized fisheries crime.*

- 13. *There is a clear need for transnational organized fisheries crime capacity building in Africa, Asia, and Central America.* Experts from a number of Asian, African, and Central American States addressed the particular need for technical assistance from UNODC and INTERPOL in relation to building capacities, and the regulatory framework, for combatting transnational organized fisheries crime. *Some developing States are seeking – and require - assistance to deal with transnational organized fisheries crime in terms of the full criminal value chain, including document fraud, money laundering, human trafficking and labor exploitation, corruption, tax and customs fraud, and other related crimes.*

ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME PROGRAMME



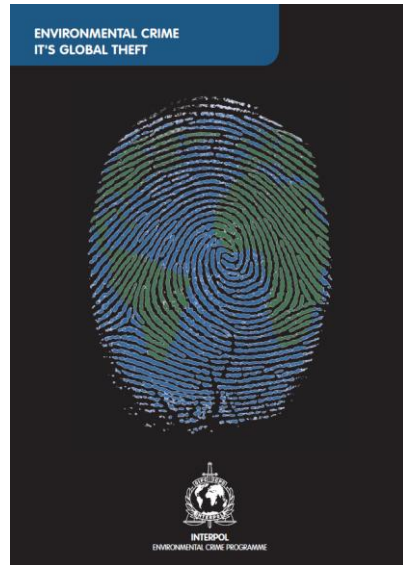
INTERPOL

Project SCALE

INTERPOL initiative to detect,
suppress and combat fisheries
crime



How can INTERPOL help?



- Secure global communication network;
- 24/7 support to policing and law enforcement;
- Capacity building;
- Assisting member countries in the identification of crimes and criminals.
- 190 member States

INTERPOL Fisheries Crime working group

The mandate of the Working Group shall be to assist the General Secretariat in policy formulation and project implementation as subject matter experts regarding the prevention, deterrence and suppression of fisheries and related crime.

The main focus is fisheries crime including crimes against living marine resources. In addition the Fisheries Crime Working Group may explore links to related crimes such as crossover crimes (e.g. human trafficking, tax and customs fraud, traffic in illegal drugs and psychotropic substances, corruption and money laundering).

The 1st INTERPOL fisheries enforcement conference



Geographic region

	Number of countries (total: 53)	% of countries (approximate)	Number of participants (total: 116)	% of participants (approximate)
West and South West Africa	13	25.0%	22	19.0%
Europe	12	22.6%	44	37.9%
South and Central America	8	15.1%	11	9.5%
South East Asia and Pacific Islands	5	9.4%	9	7.8%
East Africa	5	9.4%	7	6.0%
Middle East	2	3.8%	3	2.6%
North America	2	3.8%	6	5.2%
North Africa	2	3.8%	3	2.6%
North and Central Asia	2	3.8%	4	3.4%
Central Africa	1	1.9%	6	5.2%
Oceania	1	1.9%	1	0.9%

*In this category, Anguilla and the United Kingdom are counted as two separate units.

Strategic work

- The FCWG meeting in Cape Town 2015 recognized the need for greater political support to the work of INTERPOL and the FCWG.

Challenge ahead

- How to transform lessons learned from Interpol operations into change?
- Practical issues
- Legislative issues
- International law issues
- Policy issues