

The European Union Action towards the International Fight against IUU Fishing

ASEAN Regional Forum WORKSHOP ON ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING Bali, 20 April 2016



Overview

- IUU: Global challenge
 - International tools
 - EU international role
 - Reasons for an EU action
- EU IUU Policy
 - Legal framework
 - Basic Principles
 - Scope
 - Practical experience main objectives and operational tools
 - EU Catch Certification Scheme
 - EU Mutual Assistance System
 - Lists of Non-Cooperating Countries

• IUU Challenges – looking forward





IUU: Global challenge

International tools

- International Law
- RFMO Measures

EU international role

International cooperation







IUU: Global challenge REASONS FOR EU ACTION

• International consolidated tools were not enough

 Environmental and socio-economic impacts on fisheries resources, developing countries and legitimate trade

 The EU is the largest importer of fishery products: It is essential to ensure traceability in the whole chain – from net to plate – of all fishery products traded with the EU





EU IUU Policy (I) LEGAL FRAMEWORK

• IUU Regulation (No 1005/2008) – in force since 1 January 2010

- Implementing Regulation (No 1010/2009):
 - amended in January 2010 (86/2010), May 2010 (395/2010), March 2011 (202/2011), November 2011 (1222/2011), April 2013 (336/2013), and September 2013 (865/2013)
- EU IUU vessels list:
 - Commission Regulations of May 2010 (468/2010), July 2011 (724/2011), December 2012 (1234/2012), July 2013 (372/2013), February 2014 (137/2014), and July 2015 (2015/1296)

• All information, including regulations, handbook and guidance notes, can be found on:

http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/illegal_fishing/index_en.htm



EU IUU Policy (II) BASIC PRINCIPLES

• Non-discriminatory instrument

Seeks to prevent, deter and eliminate fishery products derived from IUU activities to be traded to/from the EU

• Applies to **EU Member States and third countries** wanting to trade fish with the EU

SCOPE

• All fishing vessels under any flag in all maritime waters

All processed and unprocessed marine fishery products

• Trade to and from the EU



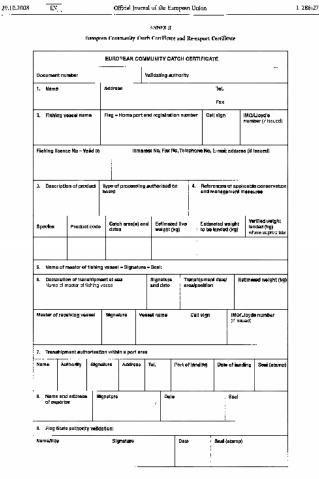
EU IUU Policy (III)

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE:

MAIN OBJECTIVES AND OPERATIONAL TOOL

 Application of international law rules, laws and regulations of states, including international conservation and management measures

Operational tool:
Catch Certification Scheme





EU IUU Policy (IV)

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE: MUTUAL ASSISTANCE SYSTEM

• **Cooperative tool:** systematic exchange of information

Cooperation between the European Commission, EU Member States, third countries and stake holders

> **EU Member States**: MARE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

Third countries' and EU MS' notifications: MARE-NOTIFICATIONS-IUU-1005-2008@ec.europa.eu

Third countries, International Organisations, NGOs, stakeholders: MARE-QUERIES-IUU-1005-2008@ec.europa.eu



EU IUU Policy (V)

Some results:

Investigations of over 200 cases of suspected IUU
vessels from 27 countries leading to at least 10 third
countries imposing sanctions against almost 50 vessels (9m €
fines and fees recovered by coastal or flag States –including
non EU States)

More than **180 alert messages** to EU Member States on cases of risk

• More than 200 decisions to refuse imports into the EU



EU IUU Policy (VI) *PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE: NON-COOPERATING COUNTRIES*

• Bilateral cooperation with over 50 third countries

• Positive dialogue with many of these leading to cooperation with the European Commission



EU IUU Policy (VII)

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE: NON-COOPERATING COUNTRIES

• 20 countries have not entered a successful dialogue process:

Pre-identified as non-cooperating third countries:

15 November 2012	Belize, Cambodia, Fiji, Guinea, Panama, Sri Lanka, Togo, and
	Vanuatu
26 November 2013	Curacao, Ghana, and Korea
10 June 2014	Papua New Guinea and the Philippines
12 December 2014	St Kitts & Nevis, St Vincent & the Grenadines, Solomon Islands,
	and Tuvalu
21 April 2015	Thailand
1 October 2015	Comoros, Taiwan

• Where shortcomings are addressed, pre-identification status may be lifted:

14 October 2014	Fiji, Panama, Togo, and Vanuatu
21 April 2015	Korea and the Philippines
1 October 2015	Ghana and Papua New Guinea



EU IUU Policy (VIII)

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE: NON-COOPERATING COUNTRIES

• Countries that do not cooperate in the fight against IUU fishing

Identified by the European Commission as non-cooperating third countries

26 November 2013Belize, Cambodia, and Guinea14 January 2015Sri Lanka

• Listed by the Council as non-cooperating third countries

28 March 2014Belize, Cambodia, and Guinea11 February 2015Sri Lanka

NO

 Countries that reverse to cooperation and make credible progress

• Delisted by the Council

18 December 2014 Belize

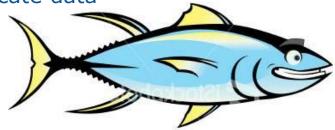


EU IUU Policy (IX)

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE: TANGIBLE RESULTS IN THIRD COUNTRIES

- Improved governance
 - Revised legislation
 - Strengthened sanctions
 - Cooperation, coordination and mobilisation of different relevant authorities
 - Political commitment to the highest level
- Strengthened Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance
 - Improved vessel monitoring
 - Reinforcement of inspections and controls
- Improved traceability throughout the supply chain
 - Cross-checking and validation of catch certificate data

A new dynamic...





IUU Challenges in the near future

- Full implementation 2001 FAO IPOA
- FAO PSM Agreement
- Global Catch Certificate
- IMO number
- Increased exchange of information
- Increased use of new technologies
- Improved traceability





Thank you!



For more information: <u>http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/illegal_fishing/index_en.htm</u>

