



Market Access and Access Issues EU IUU Fishing Policy

15th INFOFISH World Tuna Trade Conference and Exhibition
28-30 May 2018
Bangkok

EU IUU Fishing Policy

IUU fishing – the role of the EU

- *Environmental and socio-economic impacts*
 - *The EU is the largest importer of fishery products*
 - *The EU has a key role to play in the global fishery production and market and must therefore take a key role in the fight against IUU fishing*
 - *In the 00's: Measures already adopted at regional and international level were not sufficient enough to fight IUU fishing*
- => EU IUU Regulation (No 1005/2008)*



European
Commission

EU IUU Fishing Policy

Main objectives

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

Operational tool (I)

Catch Certification Scheme

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY CATCH CERTIFICATE									
Document number					Validating authority				
1. Name		Address				Tel.			
						Fax			
2. Fishing vessel name		Flag – Home port and registration number			Call sign		IMO/Lloyd's number (if issued)		
Fishing licence No – Valid to				Inmarsat No, Fax No, Telephone No, E-mail address (if issued)					
3. Description of product		Type of processing authorised on board			4. References of applicable conservation and management measures				
Species	Product code	Catch area(s) and dates	Estimated live weight (kg)	Estimated weight to be landed (kg)	Verified weight landed (kg) where appropriate				
5. Name of master of fishing vessel – Signature – Seat:									
6. Declaration of transhipment at sea Name of master of fishing vessel				Signature and date	Transhipment date/area/position		Estimated weight (kg)		
Master of receiving vessel		Signature	Vessel name		Call sign	IMO/Lloyds number (if issued)			
7. Transhipment authorisation within a port area									
Name	Authority	Signature	Address	Tel.	Port of landing	Date of landing	Seal (stamp)		
8. Name and address of exporter		Signature			Date		Seal		
9. Flag State authority validation:									
Name/title			Signature		Date		Seal (stamp)		



European
Commission

EU Fishing IUU Policy

Operational tool (II): Cooperation with third countries *The process at a glance*

PRE-IDENTIFICATION



The European Commission opens a formal dialogue during a minimum of 6 months.



If the country improves its situation, the 6-month period can be prolonged and ultimately the pre-identification can be removed.

DELISTING

Continued dialogue can lead to restoring the import of legally caught fisheries products.



IDENTIFICATION



If the country does not address the problems, it will be identified by the European Commission as non-cooperating.

A ban of all products for which the catch certificate is validated after the Decision enters into force.

LISTING BY THE EU

Fisheries products caught by fishing vessels flying the flag of these countries cannot be imported into the EU while the countries remain listed.

The Decision triggers further measures, including a fishing ban for EU vessels in these countries' waters.





European
Commission

EU IUU Fishing Policy

Cooperation with third countries

Overview of existing procedures with third countries

Country	Pre-Identification	Pre-Identification Revoked	Identification	Listing	Delisting
Belize	November 2012	N/A	November 2013	March 2014	December 2014
Cambodia	November 2012	N/A	November 2013	March 2014	
Comoros	October 2015	N/A	May 2017	July 2017	
Curaçao	November 2013	February 2017			
Fiji	November 2012	October 2014			
Ghana	November 2013	October 2015			
Kiribati	April 2016				
Korea	November 2013	April 2015			
Liberia	May 2017				
Panama	November 2012	October 2014			
Papua New Guinea	June 2014	October 2015			
Philippines	June 2014	April 2015			
Republic of Guinea	November 2012	N/A	November 2013	March 2014	October 2016
Sierra Leone	April 2016				
Solomon Islands	December 2014	February 2017			
Sri Lanka	November 2012	N/A	October 2014	February 2015	June 2016
St Kitts and Nevis	December 2014				
St Vincent and Grenadines	December 2014	N/A	May 2017	July 2017	
Taiwan	October 2015				
Thailand	April 2015				
Togo	November 2012	October 2014			
Trinidad and Tobago	April 2016				
Tuvalu	December 2014				
Vanuatu	November 2012	October 2014			
Vietnam	October 2017				

EU IUU Fishing Policy

Cooperation with third countries
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 MCS

- Improved vessel monitoring
- Reinforcement of inspections and controls

Improved traceability throughout the supply chain

- Cross-checking and validation of CC data



A new dynamic...

EU IUU Fishing Policy

Cooperation with third countries **Indirect effects on general governance**

Positive

- *Better traceability throughout the supply chain - fair trade of fishery products*
- *Improved implementation of PSMA – difficult conditions for IUU vessels*
- *Improved regional cooperation to fight IUU fishing*
- *Improved cooperation between coastal, port and flag States*

Consequences

- *Fewer places for vessels engaged in IUU fishing to unload*
- *Fewer and less profitable markets for operators to sell IUU fishing products*
- *Reflagging*

Good results but fight against IUU fishing must continue – all actors have a role to play





Thank you!

For more information:
http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/illegal_fishing_en