



The European Union - contribution to the international fight against IUU fishing

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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
- ***EU IUU Regulation in the broader EU Context***
- ***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 are not enough*
- *Environmental and socio-economic impacts on fisheries resources, developing countries and on legitimate trade*
- *The EU is the largest importer of fishery products: It is essential to ensure traceability in the whole supply chain – from net to plate – of all fishery products traded with the EU*



EU IUU Policy (I)

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- *IUU Regulation (No 1005/2008) - enforced on 1 Jan 2010*
- *Implementing regulation (No 1010/2009):*
 - Amended in January 2010 (No 86/2010), May 2010 (No 395/2010), March 2011 (No 202/2011) and November 2011 (No 1222/2011)
- *EU IUU vessels list: Regulations No 468/2010, No 724/2011, No 1234/2012, No 372/2013, No 137/2014 and No 1296/2015*
- *All information, including regulations, handbook and guidance notes can be found on: <http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/iuu>*

EU IUU Policy (II)

BASIC PRINCIPLES

- **Non-discriminatory** instrument
- Seeks to **prevent, deter and eliminate** fishery products derived from IUU activities being 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**

20.10.2008

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ANNEX II
European Community Catch Certificate and Re-export Certificate

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				Initials No, Fax No, Telephone No, E-mail address (if issued)			
3. Description of product		Type of processing authorised on board		4. Reference to 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 - Seal:							
6. Declaration of transhipment at sea Name of master of fishing vessel			Signature and date	Transhipment date and position		Estimated weight (kg)	
Master of receiving vessel		Signature	Vessel name		Call sign	IMO/Lloyd's 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)	

EU IUU Policy (IV)

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE: MUTUAL ASSISTANCE SYSTEM

- ***Cooperative tool: systematic exchange of information***
- ***Cooperation between the European Commission, EU Member States and stakeholders***

EU IUU Policy (V)

- **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)
- 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: LISTS OF NON-COOPERATING COUNTRIES

- *Evaluation of almost 50 third countries*
- *Positive dialogue with many of these leading to cooperation between the Commission and third countries*
- *18 countries have not entered into dialogue process leading to pre-identification as non-cooperating third country (Article 32 - "yellow card"):*
 - 15.11.2012: Belize, Cambodia, Fiji, Guinea, Panama, Sri Lanka, Togo and Vanuatu
 - 26.11.2013: Curacao, Ghana and Korea
 - 10.06.2014: Papua New Guinea, the Philippines
 - 12.12.2014: St Vincent and Grenadines, Tuvalu, St Kitts and Nevis, Solomon Islands
 - 21.04.2015: Thailand
- *When shortcomings addressed, pre-identification status may be lifted:*
 - 15.11.2014 – Fiji, Panama, Togo and Vanuatu
 - 21.04.2015 – Korea, The Philippines
- *If shortcomings not addressed, move to next stage...*

EU IUU Policy (VII)

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE: LISTS OF NON-COOPERATING COUNTRIES

- *Countries that do not cooperate in the fight against IUU identified as non-cooperating third countries by Commission (Article 31 – "red card")*
 - 26.11.2013 - Belize, Cambodia and Guinea
 - 14.10.2014 - Sri Lanka
- *Council can then list third countries as non-cooperating (Article 33 – "black list") with trade measures*
 - 24.03.2014 - Belize, Cambodia and Guinea
 - 26.01.2015 – Sri Lanka
- *Countries that make tangible progress can be delisted*
 - 15.12.2014 - Belize

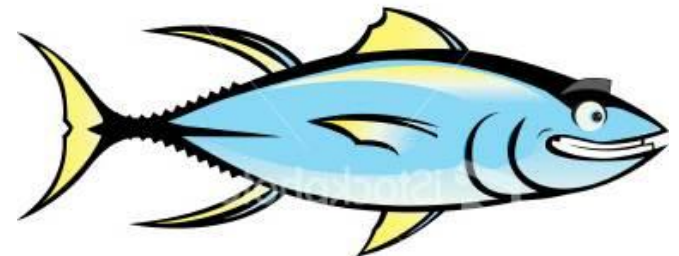


EU IUU Policy (VIII)

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 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 Regulation in the broader EU Context

- *Coherence between all areas of **EU fisheries policy** – new CFP, SFPAs, control and FAR Regulations*
- *Coherence across European Commission – close **coordination with other DGs** (e.g.: DEVCO – alignment with Development priorities; EEAS – Maritime security strategies, etc...)*
- *Communication with other **EU Institutions** – European Parliament and Council*

IUU Challenges – looking forward

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





Thank you!



For more information: <http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/iuu>

