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Report of the

THIRD MEETING OF THE REGIONAL WORKING GROUP ON ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED (IUU) FISHING

Bridgetown, Barbados 26-28 September 2018

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Preparation of this document

This is the report of the 3rd Meeting of the Regional Working Group on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing, which took place in Bridgetown, Barbados, from 26 to 28 September, 2018. The meeting served as the third meeting of the joint Regional Working Group on IUU Fishing of the Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission (WECAFC), the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) and the Organization for Fisheries and Aquaculture for Central America (OSPESCA). Attendance included experts from 17 WECAFC Members, as well as three intergovernmental organizations and three non-governmental organizations. Staff and resource persons from FAO provided technical and logistic support.

The meeting was made possible through generous financial assistance provided by the European Union Directorate General for Marine Affairs and Fisheries (EU DG Mare), through project "Support to implementation of the Regional Plan of Action to deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in the Western Atlantic" and the UNDP/GEF funded UNOPS-FAO collaborative execution of the CLME+ Project "Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems". The meeting was co-hosted by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and the Blue Economy of Barbados.

The meeting was convened by Mr Peter A. Murray of CRFM. Ms Joyce Leslie from Barbados acted as Chair and on the first, second and third days Mr Boris Rivera (Panama), Mr David Pearl (United States of America) and Mr Julio Blanco (Colombia), respectively, acted as Co-Chairs. FAO technical assistance to the meeting was provided by Ms Yvette DieiOuadi, Mr Matthew Camilleri, Ms Lori Curtis, Mr Giuliano Carrara and Mr Jeremy Mendoza. Administrative and logistic support was provided by Ms Sonya Thompson (WECAFC Secretariat), Ms Grace Brome and Ms Deborah Harewood from the FAO Sub-regional Office for the Caribbean (FAO SLC).

This report contains a record of the meeting, including summaries of presentations and discussions.

Abstract

The 3rd Meeting of the Regional Working Group on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing, was held in Barbados from 26-28 September 2018. The Regional Working Group on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (RWG-IUU) Fishing is a joint working group of the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC), the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), and the Organization for Fisheries and Aquaculture of Central America (OSPESCA). A total of 33 experts from 17 WECAFC Members, as well as three inter-governmental organizations, three non-governmental organizations and FAO attended the working group meeting.

Attendants were updated on the implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA), the Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels (Global Record), Guidelines on Methodologies for the Estimation of IUU Fishing, the Marking of Fishing Gear, the Global Study on Transshipment Practices, and Catch Documentation Schemes. On the other hand, country representatives presented efforts made at the country level in following up with the international instruments in the fight against IUU.

The working group elaborated recommendations for submission to the WECAFC Scientific Advisory Group on the monitoring and control of transshipment at sea, the application in the region of the technical guidelines on methodologies and indicators for the estimation of the magnitude and impact of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, and the marking of fishing gear.

As part of the activities for the further development of a Regional Plan of Action against IUU (RPOA-IUU) in the WECAFC area, participants were divided into 4 sub-groups to identify provisions related to the following themes: 1) policy and legal; 2) Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS), compliance and enforcement; 3) regional cooperation and coordination; 4) capacity development requirements. Due to time limitations the work of the sub-groups was continued and finalized in a two day workshop that was held on 6-7 March, 2019 at the UN House in Barbados.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AIS Automatic Identification System

ALDFG Abandoned, Lost or Otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear

AVR Authorized Vessel Record

CARICOM Caribbean Community

CARIFIS Caribbean Fisheries Information System

CCALMR Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Living Marine

Resources

CCCFP Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy

CCRF Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

CDS Catch Documentation Schemes

CLME+ Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems

COFI Committee on Fisheries

CP Contacting Party

CRFM Caribbean Regional Fishery Mechanism

EEZ Exclusive Economic Zone

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FisMIS Fisheries Management Information System
FLUX Fisheries Language for Universal eXchange

GEF Global Environment Facility

GT Gross Tonnage

GRT Gross Register Tonnage

GRWG Global Record informal open-ended technical and advisory Working

Group

GRCG-DE Global Record Core working Groups on Data Exchange

GRCG-DR Global Record Core working Groups on Data Requirements

GRCG Global Record Core working Groups

GRCG-DR Global Record Core working Groups on Third Party Data

IATTC Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission

ICCAT International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas

IMO International Maritime Organization

IRCS International Radio Call Sign

IPOA International Plan of Action

IPOA-IUU International Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU

ITU International Telecommunication Union

IUU Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (fishing)

LOA Length Overall

MCS Monitoring, Control and Surveillance

MID Maritime Identification Digits

MMSI Maritime Mobile Service Identity

MSC Marine Stewardship Council

NAFO Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization

NEAFC North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission

NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

OSPESCA Organización del Sector Pesquero y Acuícola del Istmo

Centroamericano (Central American Fisheries and Aquaculture Organization)

OT Overseas Territory

PSMA Port States Measures Agreement (FAO)

RFB Regional Fishery Body

RFMO Regional Fisheries Management Organization

RPOA-IUU Regional Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU

RSS Regional Security System

RWG-IUU Regional Working Group on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated

(fishing)

SAG Scientific Advisory Group

SAMOA SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action

SAP Strategic Action Programme

SDG Sustainable Development Goal

SEW Single Electronic Window

SICA Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana

SIDS Small-Island Developing States

SLC Subregional Office for the Caribbean (FAO)

SOP Standard Operating Procedure

SSF Small Scale Fisheries

UNCLOS United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNECE United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

UNFSA United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UN)

UNLOCODE United Nations Code for Trade and Transport Locations

UNODC United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime

USD United States Dollar

UVI Unique Vessel Identifier

VG-FSP Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance

VHF Very High Frequency

VMS Vessel Monitoring System

WCPFC Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

WECAFC Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission

Background to the Meeting

- 1. Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing has escalated over the past 20 years, especially in the high seas - see the Voluntary Guidelines on Flag State Performance, available at http://www.fao.org/fishery/topic/16159/en. Due to the inherent nature of IUU fishing, it is difficult to accurately quantify the full global economic impacts resulting from these activities. However, there is little disagreement that it is in the billions, or even tens of billions, of US dollars each year more background on the nature of IUU fishing available http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ia/iuu/faqs.html. It is estimated that in the Western Central Atlantic region, IUU fishing may represent from 20 percent to 30 percent of the legitimate landings of fish. This would thus imply some 300 000 tonnes of IUU landings on top of the legitimate (reported) landings of approximately 1.5 million tonnes annually in the Western Central Atlantic. The estimated value of the IUU fishing in the region is estimated between 700 million and 930 million USD per year.
- 2. The high demand for fish, the large economic benefits derived from IUU fishing, the large Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) of many Caribbean Small-Island Developing States (SIDS) and the inadequate monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) systems in place in the Caribbean Region have made the countries in the region particularly vulnerable to IUU fishing.
- 3. A study of the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) on MCS (updated in 2013) indicated that IUU fishing is practiced by both local and foreign vessels and that countries have a responsibility to manage fisheries in which their nationals are engaged, and/or benefit from, and to provide for the long term sustainable use of marine resources.
- 4. The costs of ensuring compliance by foreign and domestic vessels with national and regional level agreed fisheries management and conservation measures are large. At national level, the MCS capacity in the Caribbean SIDS is limited and the CRFM study made clear that benefits of regional coordination and cooperation in fisheries-related MCS is essential in order to effectively reduce IUU fishing.
- 5. Similarly, the "Review of current fisheries management performance and conservation in the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC) area" (2015) identified a number of challenges in fisheries management, including: inadequate legislation, ad hoc management processes and plans, uncoordinated monitoring and enforcement, non-management-driven scientific information, insufficient stakeholder identification and participation, limited incorporation of issues pertaining to the operation of multispecies fisheries and use of the ecosystem approach, unequal application of management tools and measures across fisheries subsectors, and rising fisheries management costs coupled with stagnant budgets for governments. Regional collaboration and coordination is considered key to the success in preventing, deterring and eliminating IUU fishing.
- 6. The WECAFC countries have a clear responsibility to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing and implement fisheries-related MCS measures pursuant to national, regional and international law, including:
 - The 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries;
 - The principles and rules of international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (the 1982 UN Convention); the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the UN

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 of 1995 (UN Fish Stocks Agreement); and the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas of 1993 (FAO Compliance Agreement);

- The 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA);
- The 2001 International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal Unregulated and Unreported (IPOA-IUU) Fishing;
- The 2010 CRFM Castries (St Lucia) Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, and follow-up Resolution WECAFC/15/2014/6 "On region-wide support to the implementation of the CRFM, Castries, St Lucia, (2010) Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing", and;
- Resolution WECAFC/15/2014/9 "on the implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement and the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on flag State performance in the region"
- 7. Pursuant to these international and regional obligations, the CRFM MCS study proposed a number of activities as part of CRFM strategic interventions; among these are the establishment of a regional Working Group on IUU fishing (RWG-IUU) and a project on cost-benefit analysis of MCS strategic options. The CRFM also prepared and adopted a regional strategy on MCS to combat IUU fishing in the CARICOM region and fisheries prosecution and enforcement manuals in 2013.
- 8. CRFM Member States have recognized the need to create a working group on MCS and IUU fishing in keeping with the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy and the Castries Declaration on IUU fishing. At the 15th Session of WECAFC (2014) the Members of the Commission agreed to collaborate with CRFM to strengthen implementation of the Castries Declaration in the region, in a concerted effort to combat IUU fishing.
- 9. It was also agreed that WECAFC would support CRFM to seek cooperation from the international community in terms of provision of financial and technical support, to transfer technology and build capacity, as well as, facilitate the development and implementation of policies and measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing within the region. It was further agreed to establish a Regional Working Group on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing (RWG-IUU) with the view to define and drive national programs to collect information on foreign fishing vessel incursions into the Region's EEZ, and to propose options and courses of practical actions that coastal States can (and should) take to engage pro-actively with relevant RFMOs and flag States to address and mitigate these forms of incursions.
- 10. To this end, Terms of Reference (ToRs) were prepared for the RWG-IUU in 2015 and agreed in principle.
- 11. The RWG-IUU work is one of the priorities of the Interim Coordination Mechanism for Sustainable Fisheries, in which WECAFC, CRFM and OSPESCA, with support from the UNDP/GEF CLME+ project, aim to enhance the regional governance for sustainable fisheries.
- 12. This RWG-IUU meeting will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and particularly Goal 14 "Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources".

- 13. The SDG targets that the RWG-IUU will specifically contribute to are the following: 14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics. 14.7: By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.
- 14. The RWG –IUU work will also contribute to the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, which was agreed at the UN Conference on Small Island Development States, held in Samoa in September 2014, and which encourages action in article 58 (g) "To enhance and implement the monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing vessels so as to effectively prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, including through institutional capacity-building at the appropriate levels."
- 15. The outcomes of the RWG-IUU work should eventually result in a reduction of IUU fishing in the region and more responsible and sustainable fisheries. The enhanced management and Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) should assist in bolstering food security in the Caribbean region through more reliable fish supplies. Sustainable fisheries management practices, including MCS, also contribute to securing long-term employment and other related economic opportunities in the fisheries sector, including also in recreational fisheries and fish processing and trade.
- 16. A primary objective of the RWG-IUU is to improve coordination and cooperation between national organizations/institutions responsible for fisheries-related MCS in support of their common efforts to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing. The CRFM Secretariat offered to act as convener for the RWG-IUU.

Opening of the Meeting

- 17. Ms Diei Ouadi (WECAFC Secretary) welcomed the participants to the meeting. She initiated by underlying the importance of combating IUU fishing and the effects of IUU fishing at the economic, livelihood and environmental levels. She noted the efforts that have been made in order to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing at the international, regional and national levels. The WECAFC Secretary signaled that one of the main outcomes of the meeting was to build a pathway for developing a Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) on IUU fishing.
- 18. Mr Murray (CRFM), as working group Convener, also welcomed the participants and commented that this meeting would bring together all the previous effort towards developing a RPOA. Mr Murray also mentioned that participants should keep in mind the costs related to implementation of a RPOA and the importance of taking into consideration the regional specificities.
- 19. The opening address for the meeting was given by Ms Fletcher-Paul, FAO Sub-regional Coordinator for the Caribbean. The Sub-regional Coordinator's opening statement has been included as Annex A to this document.

Attendance

20. Experts from the following 17 WECAFC Members attended the meeting: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Colombia, France, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and United States of America. Regional partner organizations such as the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) and Central America Fisheries and Aquaculture Organization (OSPESCA) also participated, as well as the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) of the University of the West Indies (UWI), the Regional Security System (RSS), the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organizations (CNFO), and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS). The list of 33 participants, including Working Group members and resource persons, can be found in Annex B.

Election of Chairpersons and Rapporteurs

- 21. Ms Leslie (Deputy Chief Fisheries Officer, Barbados) was elected Chair of the meeting. Ms Leslie welcomed the participants on behalf of the Government of Barbados. She recalled that during the 15th Session of the WECAFC, held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 26-28 March 2014, recommendations were made regarding IUU fishing, especially in relation to the implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) and the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Flag State Performance in the region. Ms Leslie also mentioned that the PSMA had come into force in 2016. She described how IUU in the region occurs in near-shore and offshore waters and underlined the national and regional limitations in implementing MCS measures. She made reference to the RWG on IUU as being a priority for the Fisheries Interim Coordination Mechanism (ICM) of the CLME+ Project. She recalled some of the outcomes of previous RWG meetings, particularly in reference to vessel identification and vessel registry and how the focus of the 3rd RWG meeting would be on developing a RPOA-IUU. She also thanked the supporting institutions.
- 22. The WECAFC Secretary proposed that for each day of the meeting a different Co-chair be selected from participating countries. The proposal was endorsed by all participants. Mr Rivera (Panama) was elected Co-chair for day 1, Mr Pearl (United States of America) for day 2 and Mr Blanco (Colombia) for day 3. Ms Curtis and Mr Mendoza, both from FAO, would act as rapporteurs.

Outcomes of the 2^{nd} Meeting and Overview of the Objectives And Expected Outputs of the 3^{rd} Meeting, and Adoption of the Agenda

23. Ms DieiOuadi (WECAFC Secretary) recalled that the RWG-IUU had been established in 2014 with the aim to improve coordination and cooperation among national and regional organizations/institutions responsible for fisheries related MCS in support of their common efforts to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing. Additionally, the RWG Terms of Reference and the 2017-2018 work plan featured elements to be included in a RPOA-IUU.

- 24. The 2nd meeting of the RWG-IUU increased awareness and understanding of the IUU fishing problem and discussed possible solutions. Increased understanding among the WECAFC membership on the FAO Standard Specifications for the Marking and Identification of Fishing Vessels. Enhanced awareness and building capacity for uptake and implementation of the Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels (Global Record) and the Unique Vessel Identifier (UVI). It also prepared the basis for the establishment of a Regional Fishing Vessel Record and shared information and experiences/practices on MCS.
- 25. The specific objectives of the 3rd Meeting of the RWG-IUU included gathering a diversity of stakeholders from the region from fisheries management institutions and other national authorities (e.g. port, inspection and enforcement, custom and trade). Additionally, the review of the latest international mechanisms/tools in combating IUU fishing and the establishment of a medium-long term strategy to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing. Also, the meeting would review the draft WECAFC recommendations and elements for the RPOA addressing transshipment at sea, marking of fishing gears and guidelines on methodologies for the estimation of IUU fishing in the region. Finally, define an updated work plan for the RWG-IUU.
- 26. The meeting adopted the agenda as shown in Annex C.

Agreement on Port States Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing

- 27. Ms Curtis (FAO) made a presentation on the PSMA. She began by making reference to the different binding international agreements that refer to IUU, including UNCLOS, UN Fish Stocks Agreement, FAO Compliance Agreement and the FAO PSMA. Also, as an offshoot from the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) there have been a number of non-binding instruments such as the International Plan of Action on IUU, the International Guidelines on Catch Documentation Schemes (CDS) and the International guidelines on Abandoned, Lost and Otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG).
- 28. Port State measures are potent and cost-effective means to combat IUU fishing by preventing foreign fishing vessels engaged in IUU fishing from using ports and landing their catches, thereby reducing the incentive of such vessels to continue to operate and blocking fishery products derived from IUU fishing from reaching national and international markets.
- 29. The 2009 FAO PSMA lays down a minimum set of standard procedures, measures and actions to be applied by Port States. The Agreement entered into force on 5th June 2016. As of 15 September 2018, there were 55 Parties (including the EU as 1) to the Agreement.
- 30. Ms.Curtis highlighted some key provisions of the PSMA, such as: a) at national level, coordination and integration of port State measures into a broader system of port controls and other measures to prevent IUU fishing; b) exchange of information between national agencies and coordination of implementation activities; c) cooperation and exchange of information among Parties to the Agreement and with relevant international and regional organizations; d) electronic exchange of information among States and RFMOs, coordinated by FAO; and e) provisions for entry into port: designation of ports, prior notification of port entry, port entry authorization and inspections to determine IUU-free status, and *force majeure* provisions.

- 31. Other key provisions include conditions for use of ports for landing, transshipping, packaging and processing of fish not previously landed, and other port services. Parties are to determine a sufficient level of annual vessel inspections and set priorities for which vessels to inspect. Inspection reports are to include a standard set of information and be transmitted to relevant Parties including concerned States, Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) and FAO.
- 32. The provisions also include Flag State responsibilities such as cooperation with Port States during inspections, request Port States to inspect IUU-suspect vessels and encourage vessels to use ports of Agreement compliant States, among others. Finally, Parties to the Agreement are to give due regard to special requirements of developing States and provide assistance, directly or through FAO and other international entities, to enhance their capacity to comply with the terms of the Agreement and facilitate their participation in international organizations that promote Port State measures.
- 33. Ms Curtis proceeded to give an outline of the PSMA inspection process and practices, and highlighted that for the PSMA and complementary instruments to be effective, Parties would need to move ahead with developing implementation strategies, supported by sound policy, legal and institutional frameworks, as well as operational mechanisms sustained by sufficient human and financial resources. Further information was provided regarding the results of the 1st Meeting of the Parties to the PSMA and working groups. Ms Curtis ended her presentation by providing information on capacity development assistance with particular reference to the PSMA Assistance Fund and the FAO Capacity Development Umbrella Programme.
- 34. Mr Pearl (USA) enquired about the mechanism for establishing contacts between the Flag State and the Port State and if there had been new developments regarding this subject. Ms Curtis considered that Mr Camilleri (FAO), who would be arriving the next day, would be able to provide updated information on this issue. Mr Blanco (Colombia) asked about the Assistance Fund and which were the minimum requirements for applying for support from this mechanism. Ms Curtis indicated that it was a Trust Fund and that financing depended on whether a State had made a formal request to FAO on IUU, on how strong was the need for assistance and on the status of the country regarding IUU fishing.

Voluntary Guidelines for Catch Documentation Schemes

- 35. Ms Curtis made a presentation on the Voluntary Guidelines for Catch Documentation Schemes (CDS). She initiated by recalling that the international framework to combat IUU fishing was based on responsibilities by flag, port, coastal and market States. She pointed out that market measures may be of a multilateral, regional or unilateral nature, may allow for the prohibition of import and transshipment of IUU fish products, the domestic prosecution of importers, and may include traceability requirements and/or certification and labelling schemes. On the other hand, market measures need to be fair, transparent and non-discriminatory.
- 36. Examples of market measures include those by CITES for endangered species, European Union IUU regulation No. 1005/2008 that requires CDS and establishes a list of non-cooperating countries, the US Sea Food Monitoring Program (SIMP) that came into effect in January 2018, the US Lacey Act and analogous provisions in countries such as Papua New Guinea, Mauritius and the Solomon Islands.

- 37. The FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) has recognized the usefulness of CDS in the combat against IUU fishing as they certify the legal origin of products and are a requisite to export to main markets. Several CDS are in place such as for Patagonian toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*) by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCALMR) since 2000, for Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) since 2008, for Southern Bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) by the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) since 2010.
- 38. The Fisheries Resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly on 9 December 2013 expressed serious concerns over IUU fishing, and acknowledged the negative impact on food security and the economies of States, particularly in developing regions. The resolution called upon UN Member States to initiate work within FAO on the elaboration of guidelines and other relevant criteria relating to CDS, including possible formats. In response to this request, the Thirty-first Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI 31), in June 2014, proposed that FAO undertake the development of guidelines and other relevant criteria related to CDS, including possible formats, based on six identified principles. COFI 31 further stipulated that the assessment of schemes and formats would include cost-benefit considerations and take into account CDS already implemented by certain FAO Members, as well as by RFMOs.
- 39. A CDS is a system with the primary purpose of helping determine throughout the supply chain whether fish originate from catches taken consistent with applicable national, regional and international conservation and management measures, established in accordance with relevant international obligations. On the other hand, a catch certificate refers to an official document accompanying a consignment and validated by the competent authority, allowing accurate and verifiable information concerning fish passing through the supply chain. The basic principles and applications for CDS should include their conformity with international law, not create unnecessary barriers to trade, recognize equivalence between different schemes, be risk-based (i.e. should be designed and implemented based on proper risk assessment), be reliable, simple, clear and transparent, and be electronic where possible. CDS are most effective when all States involved cooperate in the schemes. States should make every effort to cooperate in the design, implementation and administration of CDS. The acceptance of a catch certificate should be subject to the notification by the validating State, and all States involved in events in the supply chain in the CDS should designate a competent authority to ensure availability of accurate and verifiable information along the supply chain. States should give full recognition to the special requirements of developing States, in particular the least-developed among them and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), to ensure that they have the ability to implement these Guidelines.
- 40. The recommended functions and standards of CDS include: a) clearly based on defined objective; b) clearly specify species and stocks concerned; c) include requirements for unique and secure document numbers; d) due consideration to MCS requirements, data confidentiality, operative languages, user manuals; e) be reliable, simple, clear, transparent; and f) be electronic, where possible.

Presentation of Countries' Efforts in Following up the Connected Elements (PSMA, IPOA-IUU, Complementing Instruments, Global Record, MCS)

Antigua and Barbuda.

- 41. Mr Simon presented the report on the fight against IUU fishing for Antigua and Barbuda. The fishing fleet is essentially artisanal as most vessels are under 15 m LOA and only 5 or 6 vessels in the 15 m-17 m range. There are 360 active fishing vessels with 1 300 active fishers. The main types of fisheries are for conch and lobster, reef fishes, deep slope fishes, and coastal and offshore pelagic fishes. The legal framework is based on the Fisheries Act of 2006 and Fisheries Regulations from 2013.
- 42. Identified risks associated with IUU include unlicensed fishers and vessels, the use of prohibited gears (trammel nets), fishing during closed seasons (e.g. groupers and conies between January-March) and catches of undersized individuals of different species. Other risks include fishing by foreign vessels and illegal transshipment in the EEZ of Antigua and Barbuda.
- 43. Challenges for combating IUU fishing include difficulties in monitoring due to scattered landing sites in many bays and coves, legal requirements for fisher's registration (need for compliance with social security, medical benefits and educational levy), limited surface assets for coastal and offshore patrols, and difficulties in reporting sighted fishing vessels in relation to EU Council Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2008.
- 44. Measures taken and progress made in fighting IUU fishing include training of fishers on policy and legal framework, introduction of a coastal monitoring system and automatic identification systems (AIS) for the fishing fleet, sharing information with the Coast Guard on licensed vessels, maintaining government policy of not issuing licenses for foreign vessels, and the development of CDS for all markets. A fisheries enforcement unit has been proposed, but has not yet received Cabinet approval.

Bahamas

- 45. Mr. Lloyd made the presentation for the Commonwealth of the Bahamas. He started his presentation by mentioning that the Bahamas is an archipelago of 700 islands, of which only 18 are inhabited, with a population of around 400 000 inhabitants. The fisheries sector is based mainly on shallow water resources (spiny lobster, queen conch and reef fishes), but also less developed deep-water resources (snappers and groupers) and, mainly recreational, fisheries for migratory species (tunas, swordfish, common dolphinfish and wahoo).
- 46. Challenges for combating IUU fishing includes illegal fishing by neighboring countries. For example, fishers from the United States of America illegally fish for highly migratory species using longlines vessels (longlines are prohibited in the Bahamas), fishers from Dominican Republic illegally enter Bahamian waters to fish for demersal and pelagic species. Illegal fishing activities by Cuban fishers, mainly for marine turtles and sharks have been reduced in recent years.
- 47. The Bahamas has been conducting Ministerial level discussions with the Dominican Republic in relation to IUU fishing in Bahamian waters. The Dominican Republic has ensured that it

would install vessel monitoring systems (VMS) on its vessels in order to enable enforcement agencies to track vessel locations. However, problems have continued with the recent ramming of a patrol vessel by a fishing vessel, threats to Bahamian fishers and firing of gunshots at a Bahamian Defense Force boarding team at sea. The Bahamian Court recently emitted judgement with fines over USD two million on fishers from a Dominican Republic vessel for fishing illegally in the Bahamas.

- 48. The Bahamian spiny lobster fishery is one of the main fisheries in the archipelago. Most of the spiny lobsters are exported to the USA market with an economic value between USD 60 million and USD 70 million annually. This fishery has obtained Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification. The MSC has advised the Bahamas to ensure the sustainability of its marine resources by addressing its IUU problems. Towards this end, the Bahamas has invested USD 250 million in purchasing 9 patrol vessels, the establishment of a new base in the south and dredging of the base at headquarters in Nassau. The Bahamas has also ratified the PSMA on October 7th 2016.
- 49. Mr Blanco (Colombia) enquired further on the USD 2 million judgement for IUU fishing in the Bahamas. The judgment came out relatively recently and involved more than 40 persons in total. The fine has not yet been payed. Penalties in the Bahamas include fines, jail time or a combination of both. The vessel was confiscated by Bahamian authorities.

Belize

- 50. Mr Quintana made the presentation for Belize. There are 770 licensed artisanal vessels and 2 716 licensed fishers in the Belizean small-scale fisheries. Approximately 15 000 Belizeans are direct beneficiaries from activities of the fisheries sector. Fishers are well organized through cooperative arrangements. In 2017, capture fisheries contributed USD 15.3 million in exports. Fishing activities take place in shallow waters of the barrier reef lagoon and three offshore atolls. Fishing is done by free diving (use of underwater breathing apparatus is prohibited), traps and handlines. Fisheries are focused primarily on reef species: Caribbean spiny lobster, Queen conch, reef fishes, sea cucumbers and sharks.
- 51. Among the key management measures Mr. Quintana mentioned that Belize has fishery management plans for Caribbean spiny lobster and queen conch, and established annual catch quotas for key commercial fisheries. The draft of the new Fisheries Resources Bill is in its final stages of development and the National Plan of Action (NPOA) on sharks has been recently updated. Within the OSPESCA sub-regional framework initiatives are under development to address IUU fishing, including transboundary IUU issues and the development of a RPOA on IUU fishing. At present there is a moratorium on sea cucumber fishing.
- 52. Regarding fisheries enforcement a more coordinated platform with inter-agency cooperation has been established in the North, Central and South regions of the country with increased presence in key hotspots, as well as targeted joint operations with police, Coast Guard and Interpol. Fisheries enforcement technologies (e.g. VMS) are being introduced at a pilot scale. There has been an improved reporting of infractions and convictions linked to the licensing database. There have been capacity building efforts for all enforcement staff, police, Coast Guard and magistrates.

53. Ms Diei Ouadi enquired about the OSPESCA initiative for a RPOA-IUU. It was clarified that the RPOA on IUU under development had a sub-regional scope, a draft had been developed but it was still pending for approval. Additionally, transboundary issues are being discussed between Belize, Guatemala and Honduras.

Colombia

- 54. Mr Blanco made the presentation for the Republic of Colombia regarding actions against IUU with a focus on instruments, mechanisms and tools. In Colombia the fight against IUU falls under the mandate of the Colombian Ocean Commission (Comision Colombiana del Oceano-CCO), which coordinates activities of agencies and entities related to coastal and marine areas. Regarding MCS the main institutions involved are the Ministries of Agriculture, Commerce, Health, Foreign Relations, Environment and Defense, as well as other public institutions such as the National General Attorney and the Colombian Institute for Family Wellbeing (ICBF), and support institutions (IGOs and NGOs). The CCO formalized the formation of the National Board on IUU Fishing (MNPII) in 2013 and in 2017, under its leadership, Law 1851 was passed to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal fishing in the Colombian maritime area.
- 55. In recent years a number of activities have taken place in support of combating IUU including workshops and seminars on PSMA, Global Record, conservation and management of marine resources and capacity building of magistrates, public attorneys, administrative and police authorities. In July 2018 a two-day IUU fishing drill took place in Cartagena with 65 participants and assistants representing competent authorities that applied the corresponding legal procedures according to their competencies. Another similar drill took place in the Archipelago of San Andres and Providencia in August 2018 with 41 assistants and participants.
- 56. A question was formulated regarding the 36 hours detention limit before initiating a court procedure under Colombian law. Mr Blanco clarified that now for ships detained at sea the 36 hours would count since the time of arrival at port and not the time of detention.

France

- 57. Mr Morin made the presentation on IUU fishing for the French Republic. There are 264 000 km² of EEZ waters under French jurisdiction in the WECAFC area. Combating IUU is a high priority issue and in French waters in the WECAFC area fisheries are under EU regulations. In French Guiana there are on average 40 fishing vessels, 260 km of nets, 120 tonnes of fish and one to two tonnes of swim bladders seized per year in relation to IUU fishing activities. Vessels caught for IUU fishing activities are confiscated and destroyed, captains are jailed or fined and the crew is set free. The problem of IUU fishing in French Guiana may be explained by the disparity in fishing capacity with neighboring countries, as the fleets from Guyana, Northern Brazil and Suriname are several orders of magnitude greater than the French fleet. Additionally, the high value obtained from swim bladders, especially from the Acoupa weakfish, has stimulated IUU fishing activities. An action plan is under development to avoid overexploitation of the Acoupa weakfish.
- 58. There is a fleet of 45 Venezuelan vessels that are authorized to fish for Southern red snapper in waters of French Guiana. These vessels, as well as French trawlers, are required to carry VMS onboard.

- 59. Overall, during the last year there has been a reduction of 30 percent in IUU fishing, which may be explained by the destruction of seized vessels.
- 60. Mr Baird (Guyana) enquired about the operation of Venezuelan vessels and the issuance of licenses. Mr Morin mentioned that at present Venezuelan vessels had agreements with fish buyers in Cayenne and that the number of licenses was fixed at 45. On the other hand, Mr Badio (Haiti) raised the general issue that so far countries had presented cases of IUU fishing activities by foreign vessels in their waters, but had not addressed the issue of their own vessels fishing in waters of other countries.

Guyana

- 61. Mr Baird presented the report on IUU fishing for Guyana. The prevention, deterrence and elimination of IUU fishing is a high priority fisheries management issue for the country. Guyana continues to work towards implementing the following activities to ensure that all forms of fisheries harvesting and production are done sustainably and legally: PSMA, IPOA-IUU, Global Record and MCS. A review of the Memorandum of Understanding for the PSMA and the FAO PSMA Regulation template was done by the Fisheries Department and among the goals defined was establishing a PSMA Working Group by the end of 2018. In 2018, the FAO conducted a site visit in Guyana to assess the country's implementation of the PSMA. There is a growing need for the establishment of a specific NPOA-IUU Guyana in keeping with the outlines set out in the IPOA-IUU, due to the diverse levels of fishing activities. Recognizing this, the Department will be writing FAO-Guyana for assistance in the establishment of the national plan.
- 62. Guyana has not yet selected a focal point for the Global Record. Work has been done to standardize the vessel list for industrial and semi-industrial vessels to include the data required for the Global Record. MCS efforts in Guyana have increased over the last year, which has yielded some levels of compliance by local and foreign vessels operating in Guyana. The General Fisheries Regulation of 2018 was enacted by the Minister of Agriculture in May 2018, and strengthens the Fisheries Act of 2002. Cameras are now mandatory onboard Atlantic seabob vessels from the opening of the fishing season (September 26, 2018). A joint at sea patrol was conducted with the Guyana Coast Guard in 2018, during which three Atlantic seabob vessels were found fishing without TEDs and were prosecuted. Two captains were found guilty and the other not guilty. Several artisanal vessel captains were charged, tried and found guilty of operating unlicensed vessels. The Department has begun the process of acquiring a dual-purpose vessel (research and enforcement), currently the proposal is under review by Cabinet and it operationalization will begin in the new budget year.
- 63. Mr Blanco (Colombia) asked what type of vessels were considered industrial in Guyanese fisheries. Mr Baird clarified that most industrial vessels were Florida type trawlers with LOA usually not exceeding 25 m to 30 m.

Jamaica

64. Mr Jones presented efforts by Jamaica to combat, deter and eliminate IUU fishing. Since 2015 the implementation of the Draft National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy and Draft Cabinet

Note states that "....Government shall also reduce the level and overall impact of illegal unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU) on fish stocks". Other goals include: the establishment of a compliance unit with the National Fisheries Authority to engage in MCS operations and the reduction of IUU fishing by foreign and local poachers in Jamaica's maritime space. Among the enabling factors to consider are: a) the accession to international agreements to combat and control IUU; b) ratification of local fishery and aquaculture laws to reflect international agreements and instruments (e.g. PSMA); and c) increase public awareness for stakeholders to understand IUU and MCS issues and the importance of data collection.

- 65. In July 2018, the new Fisheries Bill was passed in the Lower House with two amendments. This includes ramping up measures to tackle poaching and unregulated fishing in Jamaican waters. New regulations under development will cause "misreporting" to be an offence. Currently, unregulated fishing is not adequately treated, but under the new law an appropriate clause will deal with fishing in contravention of international management and conservation measures, which is aligned with Jamaica's obligations under international law.
- 66. The Fisheries Division has adapted and utilized the EU model of CDS to local industrial fleets for conch and lobster. Catch certificates aid in compliance through traceability from catch to landing. Catch certificates are validated by the Licensing Authority after data verification. Catch certificates will be scheduled in the new Regulations. The Fisheries Division has developed and continues to develop cooperation with the USA and Canada over trade issues. Shipments must be accompanied by a catch certificate from the Licensing Authority in Jamaica, otherwise shipments are detained. Cooperation involves sharing of information with the Government of Jamaica to assist in identifying IUU operators. Based on evidence, licensed fishers and vessels are subject to cancellation or suspension of licenses (or the refusal to grant licenses).

Nicaragua

- 67. Efforts made by Nicaragua to combat IUU fishing were presented by Mr Ortega. Nicaragua has 410 km of coastline along the Pacific coast and 530 km along the coast of the Caribbean Sea. The fisheries authority is the Nicaraguan Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture (INPESCA). The Fisheries and Aquaculture Act (Act 489) of 2004 is the main legal instrument incorporating rules and procedures against fisheries and aquaculture related offences.
- 68. The artisanal fleet includes vessels under 15 m LOA, while industrial vessels exceed 15 m LOA. There are a total of 137 industrial vessels operating from Pacific and Caribbean ports and a total of 6 725 small scale vessels. A VMS is in place for industrial vessels and disconnecting from the system without justification or authorization is considered an offence. The system is managed in real time by INPESCA and can be visualized directly by the Nicaraguan Naval Force. The system generates an alert when industrial vessels are within three nautical miles (nm) of the mainland and 25 nm around islands and cays, as these areas are reserved for small-scale fisheries. All industrial fishing vessels must be inspected on departure and arrival at port for compliance in legal documentation, fishing gear, landings and fisheries statistics.
- 69. Nicaragua has not ratified the PSMA. However, there are no landings by foreign vessels in Nicaraguan ports, but if a request were made this would trigger the intervention of an interinstitutional commission that would analyze the legal status of the vessel and accordingly deny or allow entry. Nicaragua, as member of the Central America Integration System (SICA) and

OSPESCA, has subscribed several regional regulations in fisheries and aquaculture related to vessel records (OSP-01-09), vessel monitoring (OSP-03-2010) and IUU fishing (OSP-08-2014).

Panama

- 70. The presentation on the use of VMS, regulation of fish products and inclusion of information in the Global Record was made by Mr Rivera. Since 1999, it is mandatory for all international fishing vessels to install VMS and for the industrial fishing vessels it is mandatory since 2005. Recently the frequency of VMS data transmission changed to hourly transmissions and will be changed to half hourly transmissions. It is mandatory now for all vessels over 6 GRT to use VMS, and for 2019 artisanal tuna longliners will need to install VMS.
- 71. In the vessel registry of different RFMOs the following numbers are registered: 100 in ICCAT, 380 in the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) and 29 in the Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). Vessels more than 10 GRT are required to use VMS. There is an ongoing process for mandating VMS for vessels under 10 GRT. The fleet is registered in the Global Record and approximately 90% of the fleet has an International Maritime Organization (IMO) register number. For registering a vessel it must be demonstrated that it has not incurred in IUU fishing. VMS is mandatory for obtaining a license. There is an inspection of the vessel before licensing and wherever the vessel may be located. Panama has ratified the PSMA. Inspections are being conducted in Panamanian ports and of Panamanian vessels when unloading in other countries.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

- 72. Mr Connell made the presentation for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The domestic fleet is comprised of approximately 790 small-scale vessels and 2 500 fishers. At the beginning of 2018 there were 33 tuna longliners that comprised the high seas fleet, this number has decreased significantly to 5 vessels currently registered. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has ratified a number of international instruments including: International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (IWC) in 1981, UNCLOS in 1993, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 2003, UN Fish Stocks Agreement in 2010 and the PSMA in 2016. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is a member of ICCAT since 2006. Some relevant national instruments include the Fisheries Act (1986) and its regulations, High Seas Fishing Act (2001), the Maritimes Areas Act (1983), the Shipping Act (2004) and the Marine Parks Act (1997).
- 73. Regarding MCS a number of activities have been completed, among which: a) establishment of a national IUU task force; b) IUU fishing regulations passed in 2017; c) review of fisheries related legislation by FAO Technical Cooperation Programme; d) FAO training workshop on International Law Framework to combat IUU fishing; and e) update of the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy. Pending activities on MCS include: a) proposal for Fisheries Staff recruitment and hiring; b) proposal for upgrade of High Seas Unit/MCS Unit (Fisheries Monitoring Centre); c) establishment of a Fisheries Advisory Committee; d) FAO training workshop on Port State responsibilities; e) updated Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy approved by Cabinet; and f) draft a National Fisheries MCS plan.

Saint Kitts and Nevis

- 74. The report by Saint Kitts and Nevis on responses to the issue of IUU fishing was presented by Mr Alleyne. St. Kitts and Nevis has acceded to the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) along with the Fish Stocks Agreement (FSA) as part of its two-pronged strategy to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing both within the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) and in areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ). This strategy was set out in the Federation's National Plan of Action (NPOA -IUU), which was developed with assistance from the FAO. With the passage of the new legislation, the Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Resources Act (FAMRA), in 2016, this provided the legal framework to incorporate the PSMA, Catch Documentation Schemes (CDS), Data Collection, Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) and training and education; aimed at both prongs of the strategy.
- 75. Despite the fact that there is a shortage of human resources and material capacity, which has hindered the implementation of the NPOA-IUU, the Department of Marine Resources (DMR) has instituted several new requirements to advance this agenda: 1) mandatory training of all persons engaged in the industry in order to receive a fishing licence; 2) the issuance of logbooks to all fishers for the recording of their catches; 3) the provision of VMS's to every fishing vessel operating in our fishery waters; and 4) the implementation of regime to manage all exportation of seafood from the Federation with a catch certificate accompanying each export permit. It is planned that in the very near future a corresponding regime for the importation of seafood would be put in place in order to ensure that no IUU fish or fish product is imported into the Federation.
- 76. The two prongs of the strategy relate to (1) the local fishing fleet, and (2) the High Seas Fishing fleet. The local fishing fleet consists of approximately 254 licensed vessels, with an unspecified number of unlicensed vessels operating. The Local Fishing Fleet consists primarily of vessels less than 12 metres LOA which target the Caribbean spiny lobster, Queen conch, slope and reef fish, small coastal pelagics and large offshore pelagics.
- 77. The High Seas Fleet presented a unique challenge to the Federation in that the fleet was established without there being any legal framework to govern it and without any input from the DMR, which is mandated by law to manage all fishery matters in the Federation. As a result of this lack of control, the Federation was yellow-carded by the EU as it was learnt that a number of vessels flying the flag of the Federation were engaging in IUU fishing. Attempts by the DMR to exercise some level of control over this fleet were met with resistance and as a consequence it was recommended to Cabinet that the entire fleet be deregistered in order to prevent the Federation from being red-carded. The new legislation did provide the requisite legal framework for the appropriate MCS of the fleet and a programme of training for observers was undertaken, but without the ability to control the registration of vessels, the carrying out of careful due diligence to ensure that vessels that have or may have engaged in IUU fishing would not be flagged, the department's efforts would be of little avail.
- 78. Mr Alleyne mentioned other challenges related to the numerous fish landing sites and shortage of human resources makes it difficult to properly monitor fish landings, and the lack of adequate surface assets to carry out MCS activities from distant nations fishing fleets.

Suriname

- 79. The report on IUU performance in Suriname was presented by Ms Babb-Etcheld. Trawlers for prawns, Atlantic seabob and finfish are obliged to use VMS since 2010. Tuna vessels must carry VMS before granting permission to land in Suriname and are subject to Port State measures. Red snapper and *Scomberomorus* sp. fisheries will be required to carry VMS by 2019. For the artisanal fleets a number of pilot studies have been made on VMS, a system provider should be selected before end 2018.
- 80. The Surinamese Coast Guard is operational by law since 2017. The Coast Guard is the authority responsible for law enforcement, search and rescue, and other services for public and private sectors. Hence, control and inspection of fishing vessels is part of the responsibility of the Coast Guard including fishing licenses, inspection of fishing gear, vessel seaworthiness and crew lists.
- 81. Export permissions depend on the destination foreign market. For exports towards the EU a catch certificate must be obtained from the Fisheries Department and a health certificate from the Fish Inspection Institute (VKI). For the USA Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP) catch certificates are required for selected species and are under the responsibility of the exporter. Exports to the Caribbean require a health certificate from the VKI.
- 82. A number of challenges are present to combat IUU, among which, the designated fishing zones for different fleets, the registering of vessels for licensing purposes, the control of use of Turtle Excluding Devices (TEDs) in trawl nets, the clearance of foreign vessels from flag State and ICCAT for landing in Suriname, VMS and regular inspections of vessels and surveillance by the Surinamese Coast Guard.

Trinidad and Tobago

- 83. The status of implementation of instruments to combat IUU fishing was presented by Ms Mohammed. The maritime area of Trinidad and Tobago covers 77 502 km². Average annual landings are around 14 000 tonnes with a fleet of about 2 000 artisanal vessels and 77 non-artisanal vessels (37 trawlers; 8 multi-gear; 32 longliners). The small-scale fleet accounts for around 80 percent of the quantity of fish landed and about 75 percent of total ex-vessel value. There are 32 longliners that fish beyond the country's EEZ targeting tunas and swordfish.
- 84. Ms Mohammed pointed out that the ability of Trinidad and Tobago to effectively combat IUU fishing was dependent on a) the passage of a new Fisheries Management Bill and requisite regulations; b) Cabinet approval for signing of inter-agency MOU for collaboration in regulating fishing and fishing-related activities establishment of Committee to oversee implementation of MOU formal mechanism for inter-agency collaboration and exchange of information; c) establishment of a dedicated Fisheries Inspectorate for focused fisheries MCS and enforcement; d) capacity-building of MCS personnel; e) development and implementation of a National Inspection Plan; f) development and implementation of inter-agency Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for compliance with port and flag State obligations; g) Fisheries Division's access to the Single Electronic Window (SEW) as a regulatory/decision-making agency and use of SEW by all fishing vessel operators and regulatory agencies; and h)

establishment of an integrated fisheries information system for fishing vessels and mechanisms for sharing information regionally and internationally.

United States of America

- 85. The presentation on activities related to the combat against IUU by the United States of America was made by Mr Blackburn. The United States of America through NOAA has been providing support in capacity development in the region. Bahamas, Jamaica, Guyana, the Dominican Republic and Trinidad and Tobago signed Letters of Agreement for the FAO/NOAA Safe Ocean Network PSMA Implementation Program in Latin America and the Caribbean. The first phase of the project includes conducting MCS and Legal Framework Gap Analyses for Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Bahamas and Jamaica; Guyana was covered under a different project. These activities will be followed by legal framework reviews, and conducting PSMA Inspector Training in each of the five countries.
- 86. The output of the workshops will be national strategies and action plans to review and align, as appropriate, national policies, legislation and MCS systems and operations to the provisions set forth in the PSMA and complementary international instruments and regional mechanisms. So far, workshops have been held in Dominican Republic (3-7 September, 2018), Guyana (20-24 August, 2018), and Trinidad and Tobago (17-21 September, 2018). The dates of the workshops for Bahamas and Jamaica are still to be determined. A gap analysis and needs assessment was completed for Trinidad and Tobago by FAO/NOAA and is under review. There was also participation in a UN FAO Legal and Policy Review mission to Georgetown, Guyana, to review gaps in legal and policy framework related to combating IUU fishing. Next steps are to identify immediate areas that require support and prepare work plan, based on agreed workshop outcomes, for technical assistance under the FAO/NOAA Capacity Support Program.
- 87. Mr Blackburn also made reference to cases along the Texas/Mexico border related to Mexican vessels fishing for red snapper in the Gulf of Mexico, as well as incidents related to US longline vessels fishing in Bahamian waters.

Regional Security System

- 88. The presentation for the Regional Security System (RSS) was made by Mr Sobers. The RSS was created out of a need for a collective response to security threats, which were having an impact on regional stability in the late 1970's and in the 1980's. In October 1982, four members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines signed a MOU with Barbados to provide for mutual assistance upon request. This gave rise to the birth of the RSS. Saint Kitts and Nevis became a signatory in February 1984 and Grenada in January 1985. The Treaty establishing the RSS was signed at St. George, Grenada, on 5 March 1996 replacing the MOU. The System has the status of an international organization and enjoys legal personality. The RSS has no assets of its own except for one airplane.
- 89. Mr Blanco (Colombia) asked if whether they had considered joint operations in MCS. The RSS representative mentioned that the RSS was not an operational unit. They can provide information and feedback to different countries during their aircraft operations. Training has

been an important component of the RSS and it has gone through its second iteration. Training success is measured by the effectiveness of the individual States. Mr Murray (CRFM) mentioned that a post-training assessment study was being carried out by the CRFM.

World Conservation Society

- 90. Ms Lewis made the presentation for the World Conservation Society (WCS). The representative from WCS made a presentation on a project for monitoring of small-scale vessels in Belize. National governments and conservation organizations recognize that improving fisheries data collection and analysis along with improved marine surveillance and enforcement across the Mesoamerican Reef are critical to successful marine conservation and the sustainable use of marine resources. The objective of the project is to strengthen management and compliance of small-scale commercial vessels using the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART). This tool allows the collection, storage, analysis, and communication of data collected by enforcement officers and the inclusion of the CyberTracker data collection application combined with an analysis and mapping interface. The SMART tool was developed by global conservation organizations in close collaboration with protected area authorities and other key stakeholders. Data can be collected on illegal activities, wildlife, patrol routes, and management actions to understand where efforts should focus, and evaluate park ranger performance. The cost of the system is mainly related to training and monitoring.
- 91. Mr Murray (CRFM) intervened to mention that more than USD 300 000 was a significant expense in order to install the SMART system. Ms Babb-Etcheld (Suriname) intervened to make a comment on VMS for the small-scale fleet in Suriname. An attempt was made in 2012, but failed due to problems with the system provider. They have identified a new provider but the cost is USD 500 per device, which is more expensive than the SMART system presented by WCS. The system is being developed in Suriname to avoid problems with trade issues. Ms Lewis commented that in Belize the monitoring authorities could not react in real time to violations, but were interested in the system in order to plan MCS activities.

Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism

- 92. The presentation for the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) was made by Mr Murray. He initiated his presentation by mentioning the Castries (Saint Lucia) Declaration on IUU, which was adopted by the 2nd Special Meeting of the CRFM Ministerial Council on July 28, 2010. He also made reference to the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy (CCCFP) as a binding treaty focusing on cooperation and collaboration of Caribbean people, fishers and their governments in conserving, managing and sustainably utilizing fisheries and related ecosystems.
- 93. Mr Murray also noted the commitment in the CCCFP to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing, to preserve the livelihoods and welfare of fisherfolk as key elements of the policy. He also referred to the need to update legislation regarding MCS and for the development of NPOAs on IUU fishing. Activities over the last two years at CRFM in relation to IUU include the development of a RSS- SOPs enforcement manual with about 40 persons capacitated from enforcement agencies, fisheries officers, and public prosecutors that have participated as instructors in the training. Mr Murray also mentioned the need to relate IUU to other wildlife

enforcement issues and for IUU fishing to be included on the agenda of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

94. Mr Camilleri (FAO) intervened to mention that FAO was working closely with the UNODC. He mentioned that the problem with IUU fishing is that it undermines the sustainability of fisheries and is against the principles established in the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. However, some crimes are not related to fishing activities, such as document fraud, working conditions, etc., so it is not possible to put everything in one basket. IUU fishing and drug trade, for example, should be dealt with by different agencies, but needs collaboration among them.

Caribbean Wildlife Enforcement Network

- 95. Mr Blackburn (United States of America) presented a declaration regarding the background and status of the Caribbean Wildlife Enforcement Network (CaribWEN). In response to the recognition that wildlife trafficking is a serious problem in the region, the member States of the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife in the Wider Caribbean (SPAW Protocol) unanimously adopted a proposal from the Bahamas, in December 2014, calling on increased participation of its membership in CITES, and specifically called for the formation of a regional Wildlife Enforcement Network. As a first step in this direction, representatives of 11 Caribbean States, along with environmental NGOs and IGOs, met in Nassau on July 20-22, 2016 for a Caribbean Regional Wildlife Enforcement Workshop. Regional stakeholders agreed on the need for enhanced cooperation, both nationally and regionally, to combat the trafficking of terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. Recognizing that wildlife trafficking is a security, economic, and environmental threat to the sustainable development of the region, with increasing influence of transnational organized crime, participants recommended the creation of a CaribWEN.
- 96. Officials representing the Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Curaçao, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and the United States of America gathered in Barbados for the second meeting of the Caribbean Wildlife Enforcement Network (CaribWEN) in May 10-11, 2017. Participants drafted a Statement of Intent (SOI) that recorded the meeting's consensus points, including the establishment of a formal structure for CaribWEN, an agreement to begin working toward the development of a Memorandum of Understanding, the creation of a network to facilitate communication, a commitment to quarterly phone calls to start in July of that year, and an agreement to initiate wildlife trafficking strategies and networks within their own governments.
- 97. Unfortunately, the 2017 Atlantic hurricane season was catastrophic for the region with three devastating major hurricanes (Harvey, Maria, and Irma) making landfall. These hurricanes caused unprecedented damage and recovery efforts took priority over planning activities towards creation of a CaribWEN. The United States of America continues to be strongly interested in working with partners in the wider Caribbean region to strengthen and enhance enforcement collaboration. Mr Blackburn welcomed this meeting as an opportunity to inform participants of this initiative and assess whether there continues to be a desire to move towards creation of a CaribWEN.

Global Study on Transshipment Practices

- 98. Mr Carrara (FAO) presented results from the FAO Global Study on Transshipment and IUU fishing. The study consisted of various stages that included a regulation review, case studies, a global stakeholder survey (countries, RFMOs, NGOs and private sector) and an expert workshop.
- 99. The general response rates for the survey were very encouraging, with 90 States plus the European Union, one associate Member, 14 RFMOs, 3 owners and processors and 4 NGOs submitting responses to the questionnaire. The survey achieved a well-balanced geographical representation amongst the different regions, with submissions from Africa (19), Asia (13), Europe (22), Latin America and the Caribbean (22), Near East (7), North America (2) and the South West Pacific (6). The main findings for States indicate that, generally, there are sufficient State regulations in place to control "legal" transshipments. Most States permit transshipment operations in "Authorised Locations" while the numbers drop significantly for transshipments at sea either in the EEZ or on the High Seas. Transshipment from fishing vessel to reefer is the most common transshipment operation and the most important logistically and economically. Transshipments from fishing vessel to canoe and from fishing vessel to fishing vessel were identified as carrying the highest risk factor of transshipment types. Transshipments taking place in EEZ's were identified as carrying the highest risk factor in area of transshipment operations. Regarding RFMOs, in general there are sufficient RFMO regulations in place to control "legal" transshipments. Transshipment is widely permitted throughout the different RFMOs. The most commonly stipulated controls relate to specific vessel types and specific target species. Transshipments from fishing vessel to fishing vessel carried the highest risk regardless of the area, with fishing vessel to reefer being the next highest. Risks were identified as impacts on economic development, the marine environment and sustainability of fish stocks. While a wide variety of MCS measures are applied at RFMO and Contracting Party (CP) levels, overall most MCS measures are implemented at the CP level.
- 100. As for the regulatory framework three basic positions are adopted by RFMOs: a) a complete ban; b) a complete ban with derogations for specific sectors of the fishing fleet and target species; and c) transshipments at sea are permitted, but with conditions attached or certain types of transshipment are banned. RFMO measures may apply only to species regulated by each individual RFMO whether or not within the area to which these regulations apply, while coastal State measures may not be species specific and apply to the EEZ. There is a large element of consistency amongst the RFMOs regarding authorisation of fishing vessels. In essence, CPs and cooperating Non-CPs are required to authorise their fishing vessels to conduct fishing operations in the Area regulated by the relevant RFMO. Some RFMOs require fishing vessels and transport vessels also to be authorised before undertaking specific operations such as transshipping at sea and again the CP is required to notify this decision to the relevant RFMO secretariat accordingly. RFMOs place an obligation on their CPs to ensure any vessels authorised to undertake fishing operations within their Regulated Area are fitted with some form of satellite-based vessel tracking or vessel location system, which supplies vessel information to the VMS system operated by the CP. Most RFMO's operate observer schemes requiring fishing vessels to board an observer before engaging in any fishing activities. Regarding transshipments, several tuna RFMOs require observers on board of both vessels involved in a transshipment operation.

- 101. The FAO convened an Expert Workshop COFI/2018/SBD.14. Report of the Expert Workshop on Transshipment and IUU fishing on Transshipment and IUU; which was held from 21 23 February 2018 in Rome, Italy, and brought together MCS experts from the main fisheries regions in the World. Main points raised by participants were: a) a response to the detailed questions asked by COFI requires that account be taken of regional and fisheries specific characteristics; b) transshipment at sea is a loophole to be exploited by those wishing to avoid regulatory controls; c) there has been progress in regulating legal transshipments, but it is very difficult to quantify illegal transshipment practices; d) there is a lack of confidence on the current level of controls on transshipments; e) the current level of information and knowledge regarding fishing practices, including transshipments, is such that it is not possible to have a full understanding of the global situation.
- 102. Mr Camilleri (FAO) made a comment regarding the impression that some may have that transshipment is essentially a bad thing, when actually what it needs is effective regulations. The Global Study was requested by all FAO member countries and the draft guidelines are to be developed over the next 2 years. Banning of transshipment could have negative economic impacts on some fisheries and may lead to other forms of IUU fishing. Mr Murray (CRFM) mentioned that transshipment is usually not allowed in Latin American and Caribbean EEZs in the WECAFC region.

Plenary Discussion: Status in the Region, Challenges and Enforcement Practicalities

- 103. The Chair mentioned the challenges that enforcement represented to the countries in the region. She also recalled the presentation made by WCS on SMART for small-scale fisheries and put forward Belize and Suriname as examples on VMS implementation in small-scale fisheries. Mr Murray (CRFM) made a comment in the sense that VMS can locate where the vessel is but not what it was doing. On the other hand, Ms Mohammed (Trinidad and Tobago) mentioned that present technology allows to infer what vessels are doing. She also asked the question as to what is a cost effective way to monitor fleets. Ms Babb-Etcheld (Suriname) commented that it depended on how much you are willing to pay for. For example, in Suriname the priority is on tracking to check if vessels are complying with their assigned areas of operations for the different fleets. She also mentioned that VMS was relevant as Suriname was an important exporting country and that it permitted to certify where the catches were coming from. She added that coastal fisheries represented approximately 60 percent of total production and that it was important for the country to monitor this sector. Mr Blackburn (United States of America) considered that VMS data technicians can infer what vessels are doing and are then able to send out resources as needed. In his opinion, it is the most economical way to see what activities are being developed by vessels at sea.
- 104. Ms Babb-Etcheld (Suriname) noted that VMS was mandatory for industrial trawlers in Suriname and that additionally boat or company owners may also use cameras to view operations onboard vessels at sea. Mr Roberts (Guyana) commented that VMS are in place for trawlers and tuna vessels and that a timeline had been established for its deployment in snapper vessels and, to some extent, in small-scale vessels. Cameras onboard have been used as a complement and several trials had been made. The hard drive from the cameras is retrieved after arrival at port and sampling of its content is done before departing to sea. Mr Blackburn (United States of America) mentioned an example of a longline vessel that was intercepted by

means of data sharing with the Bahamas. Vessels that may be drifting into Bahamian waters are contacted in order to inform them, but that in this particular case it was clear that the vessel intended to fish in Bahamian waters.

105. Mr Murray (CRFM) in reference to the Global Study on Transshipment and, given its results, enquired about the level of effort that should be made at monitoring transshipment activities. Ms Leslie mentioned that transshipment was not allowed in CARICOM countries and asked what was the experience in other countries. Mr Parker (Barbados) commented that transshipment was prohibited in Barbados, basically because resources were insufficient to monitor. He said that it was good to hear that Suriname and Guyana have piloted use of video, but that video evidence was not allowed in Barbados. The main issue was the chain of custody of the disk contents and how it could be tampered with. He commented that it was a good tool for monitoring but probably not for prosecution. Mr Bhola (Suriname) mentioned that transshipment is prohibited in Suriname, as it is difficult to monitor. With VMS they can monitor time spent fishing and also move assets as a function of activity. He also commented that a radar system will be put in place that would also serve to monitor other activities. On the other hand, Mr Jones (Jamaica) commented that not much had been said about observers and asked how good this monitoring system was. There are issues and challenges related to observer insurance and compensation. Mr Connell (St Vincent and the Grenadines) mentioned that transshipment was allowed within the framework of ICCAT. He also mentioned that from a prosecution point of view VMS has the same problem as video cameras. There was also the problem that observers can be intimidated. Mr. Pearl (United States of America) mentioned the recent 9th International Fisheries Observer and Monitoring Conference which was held in Vigo, Spain from 11-15 June, 2018. He added that cameras were particularly useful for smaller vessels. He underlined that originally they were not intended for enforcement, but there are legal and technical challenges. The representative from Panama made a few comments on how Panama handles transshipment. It is not permitted in national waters. For the international fleet specific ports are established for transshipments and in the high seas they adjust to RFMO norms. There are a number of forms to be filled regarding catch, species composition, vessels, etc. The information provided is compared to information obtained from VMS. For the national fleet joint MCS operations are conducted by fisheries inspectors and the Panamanian Coast Guard. Also, 80 percent to 90 percent of fishing activities occur on the Pacific side of the country. Mr Ortega commented that transshipment was not allowed in Nicaragua. However, it is permitted in the case of fortuitous events, such as technical malfunctions. In this case, the vessel operator must ask for permission in order to transship his catch. In the case of the lobster fishery these transshipments are also complemented with satellite data from the VMS system.

Guidelines on Methodologies for the Estimation of IUU Fishing

106. Mr. Camilleri (FAO) made a short introduction before going into the presentation. He said that the goal of the meeting was to create a RPOA. He said that IUU has three components and that the two "U"s (unreported and unregulated fishing) make up around 60 percent of the problem. In any fishery, if rules and regulations are not in place then there is no illegal fishing. However, unregulated fishing may be as bad as illegal fishing. On the other hand, unreported catches may not be illegal depending on context. Nevertheless, underreporting of catches affects stock assessments for management decisions. He also pointed out that the IPOA on IUU was the first time that reference was made to IUU fishing. However, IUU fishing is not defined in the IPOA as it only makes reference to activities that may be considered IUU fishing. This was done on purpose, as what may be considered IUU fishing varies at the regional, national and local levels.

During the workshop in Rome in February, 2015 it was concluded that IUU could not be defined in general, and that only that which has been defined can be estimated. He also made reference to the work of Agnew et al. (2009) in which a global estimate was made of 11-26 million tonnes for illegal and unreported fishing, but did not take account of unregulated fishing. The idea of the workshop in Rome was to come up with a new global estimate, but it was concluded that this was not essential. What is considered important is to 1) establish trends at various levels and 2) use the same measurement tape. A diversity of methods are used to estimate IUU. Hence, it was agreed to come up with a set of standardized guidelines for IUU estimation.

- 107. The effectiveness of IUU actions need to be monitored. As it is important to understand global and regional trends in types of IUU, volumes/value and impacts. In 2016 the "Study of Studies" (http://www.fao.org/3/a-bl765e.pdf) on IUU estimation methods concluded that the definition of IUU components are not consistently applied, that most methods used have limitations, that many studies are insufficiently transparent about sources of information and assumptions used, and that guidelines could improve the quality and consistency of studies at local, national or regional levels.
- 108. COFI supported the development of technical guidelines at its 32nd Session in 2016, as well as calling for reliable periodic estimates of IUU fishing, including at the regional level, in order to apply consistent, robust and systematic approaches to IUU estimation. Also, for strengthening the quality and consistency of studies, irrespective of the methodology used or the nature and/or scale of study. Additionally, to improve the comparability between studies and the tracking of IUU fishing. It is important to recognize that individual studies will differ substantially considering the scale of the investigation, the types of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing under investigation, the type and quality of information available and the expertise of the study team.
- 109. The technical guidelines may be considered as a suite of products which includes the above mentioned review (Study of Studies) for guidance on specific technical aspects; principles and approaches for producing comprehensive, robust IUU studies; a practical guide for practitioners; a set of case studies applying the Technical Guidelines; and a guide for producing and using indicators of IUU fishing. The principles and approaches document identifies a number of guiding principles or "best practice features", describes a toolbox of available methodologies, provides examples of studies using all known methodologies, presents statistical methods for robust estimates of IUU and is easy to apply to obtain consistent results. The first draft of the practical guide should be available in 2019.

Presentation and Discussion of WECAFC Recommendations on Transshipment at Sea and Estimation of IUU

110. Ms Diei Ouadi (WECAFC Secretary) presented the draft recommendations "On the Monitoring and Control of Transshipment at Sea" and "On the Application in the Region of the Technical Guidelines on Methodologies and Indicators for the Estimation of the Magnitude and Impact of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing". Both recommendations were adopted by the RWG-IUU after minor corrections and modifications. The recommendations are included in Annexes D and E, respectively.

The Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels (Global Record)

- 111. Mr Carrara (FAO) made a presentation on the State of Affairs of the Global Record. The Global Record is a global information system to fight IUU fishing through increased transparency and traceability. It serves as a single access point for vessel and vessel-related information that may be used for public dissemination of information, verification of information by flag, port, coastal and market States. The Global Record provides certified, relevant and up to date information from official sources on fishing vessels, including transport and supply vessels.
- 112. A key component of the Global Record is the Unique Vessel Identifier (UVI), which is an International Maritime Organization (IMO) number that has been used for vessels of more than 100 GT or with LOA greater than 24 m. Since 2017, the IMO includes all fishing vessels of 12 m and above that are authorised to operate in waters outside national jurisdiction and vessels above 24 m of wooden hull. The UVI stays with the vessel despite changes of flag, name or ownership and the numbers are not reassigned, even after sinking or decommissioning of the vessel.
- 113. Since 2015 there have been four meetings of the Global Record working Group and a 5th meeting is planned for early 2019 in Seoul, Republic of Korea. In December 2016 a pilot version of the Global Record was put in place with the participation of 11 countries. The first working version, for country access only, was launched in April 2017. In January 2018 a call was made to member States for the designation of National Focal Points (NFPs). In July 2018 the public version of the Global Record was launched.
- 114. At present approximately one third of the global eligible fleet has been uploaded to the Global Record, most of the registers are from Europe, North America, and Latin America and the Caribbean. So far there is information on 8 167 fishing vessels and 240 transport and supply vessels. The next steps suggested at the last Working Group Meeting included increased participation, to strengthen the involvement of RFMOs, the need to align national laws and regulations, focus on vessel details, as well as vessel authorizations and history for verification and risk analysis, the need to broaden the discussions on the International Standard Statistical Classifications of Fishing Vessels (ISSCFV) and Fishing Gears (ISSCFG), particularly for non-fishing vessel categories, encourage the use of automatic information exchange mechanisms being implemented by the Global Record, and the reiterated importance of timely release of information to support PSMA implementation.
- 115. The Chair enquired about which countries from the region had uploaded data to the Global Record. Mr Rivera (Panama) informed that all vessels that operate in international waters have a UVI and had been uploaded into the record. Mr Pearl (United States of America) noted that the United States of America had uploaded information on more than 3 000 vessels and that this had been very useful, as it had helped the country to clean their own registry. Ms DieiOuadi (WECAFC Secretary) recalled the RWG-IUU recommendation from the 2nd Meeting that made reference to the marking of fishing vessels and the IMO number. Suriname brought up the issue that the Maritime Authority registers vessels and that this information does not flow to the Fisheries Division. Mr Camilleri (FAO) commented that this was a common situation and that ideally there should be sharing of information between agencies. He also mentioned that it was

the flag's State responsibility not to register IUU flagged vessels. The Global Record is not meant to be a burden on States, but a useful tool at national and regional levels. The use of the Global Record has become almost mandatory as a screening tool for PSMA.

Marking of Fishing Gear

- 116. Mr Camilleri (FAO) made the presentation on FAOs Voluntary Guidelines for the Marking of Fishing Gear as a tool to assist efforts to address abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear (ALDFG) and IUU fishing. Marking gear is an instrument for identifying ownership of fishing gear, which is a requirement within the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. Marking of fishing gear has been recognized since the 1990s as a tool to improve overall management of fisheries and in particular to prevent and reduce the problem of ALDFG. In the context of fisheries management gear marking has been recognized as a tool that can assist efforts to detect and address IUU fishing. Increased global awareness and concern about marine litter prompted renewed interest from FAO Members at COFI31 (2014) and called for FAO to do further work. The development of the guidelines began in 2016 and were endorsed by COFI 33 in 2018. The implementation of the guidelines will be supported by the FAO Umbrella Programme, which is a global partnership framework approach to address capacity development needs of FAO Member countries.
- 117. The objectives of the guidelines are to assist States in meeting their existing obligations and contribute to sustainable fisheries by helping to: a) support responsible fishing gear ownership and management; b) prevent ALDFG and it's harmful impacts including environmental impacts, navigational hazards and economic impacts, biodiversity and fish stock impacts of 'ghost fishing'; and c) aid the detection and ability to address IUU fishing activities.
- 118. A gear marking system should enable identification of the ownership, and where relevant the position of fishing gear, and its link with the vessel(s) and/or operator(s) undertaking the fishing operations. A gear marking system should also provide for the reporting, recovery and disposal of gear. Gear marking should be considered in the context of broader fisheries management measures including those which address ALDFG. Gear marking should, as appropriate, be a condition for fishing authorisation or license. When gear is associated with a registered fishing vessel the mark for the gear should match vessel registration details (e.g. port letters, IMO number), if available.
- 119. States should cooperate either bilaterally or through sub-regional or regional fishery bodies as appropriate on implementation matters. Port State inspection of fishing gear should be conducted in accordance with the procedures set out in Annex B of the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures. Unmarked or insufficiently marked gear that cannot be linked to ownership or permission to fish in a specific area may indicate IUU activities and should be referred to the relevant authorities. Authorities may allocate a mark to an individual owner or may authorise the use of a common mark to a company, organization of fisheries or similar entity. States and RFBs have various other responsibilities regarding awareness raising, communication and capacity development.
- 120. Limited capacity and special requirements of developing States, in particular least developed and Small Island Developing States, and small-scale fisheries is recognized. Emphasis on

enhancing the capacity of developing States through financial and technical assistance and cooperation, technology transfer and training. FAO's developing Umbrella Programme will address ALDFG and other environmental matters and will facilitate States wishing to support the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines in developing States through financial or partnership arrangements.

- 121. The Chair enquired Mr Camilleri if he could give examples of implementation. In the European Union (EU) marking of fishing gear is mandatory and in some cases it is species specific. Mr Camilleri also mentioned that fish aggregating devices (FADs) should be marked, but that this was not yet widespread.
- 122. Mr Badio (Haiti) mentioned that for at least 15 years Haiti had been struggling with the issue of monofilament nets. He enquired on what actions should be taken once one of these gears was found. Mr Camilleri mentioned that a system must be put in place and that fisher's participation and adequate enforcement are essential. Other issues that were raised were related to how to mark gear, the usefulness of marking for recovery of lost gear, ghost fishing, in particular for endangered species, the development of new cheap materials, such as coded wire, for gear marking and the risks to navigation posed by ALDFG.

Presentation and Discussion of Draft WECAFC Recommendation On The Marking Of Fishing Gear

123. Ms Diei Ouadi (WECAFC Secretary) presented the draft recommendation "On the Marking of Fishing Gear". After some discussion the RWG-IUU agreed that the recommendations should be shortened. The adopted recommendation is presented in Annex F.

Regional Initiatives To Combat IUU

OSPESCA

124. The representative from OSPESCA started by recalling the Regional Policy of Fisheries and Aquaculture which aims to ensure the sustainable use of aquatic resources and aquaculture, strengthening the framework for coordination and harmonization within the Central American Integration System, and thus contribute to food security and to improve the population's quality of life. Among the regional regulations related to the fight against IUU the Integrated Register of Fisheries and Aquaculture, the regional system of satellite monitoring and control of fishing vessels, and the IUU Fishing Regulation were mentioned. Regarding the PSMA, work so far has centered on identification of capabilities in 16 ports in the region and a proposal for a regional regulation for PSMA implementation. Additionally, reference was made to the Network of Exchange of Information and Experiences among Latin American and Caribbean Countries to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing, which was created in Panama in October, 2017. Currently the network has seven member countries (Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Spain), OSPESCA is an observer and cooperating party, and the network receives technical assistance from FAO.

Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosysytems (CLME+) Project

- 125. Ms Heileman and Mr Knowles from the CLME+ Project made their presentations via Skype. Ms Heileman started by making an overview of the CLME+ Project and underlining the three major environmental problems identified in the CLME+ region: unsustainable fisheries (including IUU), habitat degradation and marine pollution. The CLME+ Strategic Action Programme (SAP), 2015-2025, was developed to address these three problems. An Interim Coordination Mechanism (ICM) was established for SAP implementation. It is composed of key intergovernmental organizations with a mandate for management of the Wider Caribbean Sea and its living resources. Fisheries related IGOs (WECAFC- and its working groups, CRFM, OSPESCA) play a very important role in SAP implementation.
- 126. Ms Heileman referred to the State of the Marine Environment and Associated Economies (SOMEE) report. SOMEE is a collaborative regional mechanism for the periodic assessment of the state and governance of the CLME+ marine environment, its ecosystem goods and services and related socio-economic aspects. The DPSIR framework will be used as part of the SOMEE assessment. The DPSIR framework links environmental and socio-economic state with drivers (usually governance and socio-economic factors) and pressures, and ecological and socio-economic impacts. IUU fishing is recognized as one of the major causes of depleted fish stocks. Ms. Heileman addressed the potential IUU related contents of the SOMEE report, among which, definitions, status in the region, implications and current actions against IUU.
- 127. Mr Knowles added that the CLME+ SAP includes 76 priority actions, including 5 on IUU fishing, under 6 strategies and 4 sub-strategies. The actions on IUU are related to the establishment and/or enhancement of capacity in the regional, sub-regional and national fisheries institutions to develop and implement harmonized management and conservation measures with special focus on IUU and MCS, and to coordinate development and implementation of fisheries specific initiatives for IUU and MCS in relation to coral reef, pelagic and continental shelf fisheries.

Development Of The Regional Plan Of Action (RPOA) Against IUU Fishing

- 128. Mr Blanco (Colombia), acting as Co-chair for the session, made a brief introduction to the activities for the third day of the meeting. Participants were to be separated into four sub-groups in order to identify provisions for the RPOA in relation to: 1) policy and legal; 2) MCS, compliance and enforcement; 3) regional coordination and cooperation; and 4) capacity development requirements.
- 129. Mr. Camilleri (FAO) made a comment on the different responsibilities of States (flag, port, coastal and market) and how it was important to include these in the RPOA. Mr Camilleri gave an overview of the tables to be used by the sub-groups for the identification of provisions. He also made reference to the different instruments (e.g. IPOA-IUU, Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance, PMSA), and sections therein, that should be considered for completion of the tables.
- 130. Previous to the presentations by the sub-groups after their deliberations, Mr Camilleri (FAO) made a statement regarding the fact that the identification of provisions for the RPOA was not

- a trivial exercise. Identifying and discussing key provisions was not a straightforward task and that half a day was not enough time for completion. However, FAO considers that this mechanism is a reasonable and responsible way to develop a RPOA. This participatory exercise gives ownership of the plan to the region and the work developed in the session had allowed to lay the founding blocks. He mentioned that for completion it would likely require convening a smaller WG meeting.
- 131. After group presentations, Ms. Diei Ouadi (WECAFC Secretary) suggested that to move forward the identification of provisions could be completed by sub-group consultations, and afterwards one or two representatives from each sub-group would meet to consolidate results. The RPOA could then be developed through a consultancy prior to presentation for endorsement at the 17th Session of WECAFC.
- 132. The RWG-IUU Convener, the Chair and meeting participants agreed that the proposal by the WECAFC Secretary was a reasonable way to move forward for RPOA preparation.
- 133. The meeting of the sub-group leaders of the WECAFC/CRFM/OSPESCA RWG-IUU for the continued formulation of an RPOA-IUU for the Caribbean region was held 6-7 March 2019 in Bridgetown, Barbados. The objective of the meeting was the continuation of the work initiated at the 3rd meeting of the WECAFC/CRFM/OSPESCA RWG-IUU, to outline the key priorities and provisions to be included in the RPOA-IUU for the WECAFC region. The meeting agenda and workshop record summary is presented in Annex G.

Updated Work Plan for Regional Working Group on IUU for 2018-2020.

134. The updated work plan was presented by Mr Murray (CRFM).

Activity	Timeframe	Responsible	Status	Proposed activity end date
Develop a draft regional plan of action to combat IUU fishing (RPOA-IUU)	Rescheduled to 2019	RWG IUU coordinated by the WECAFC Secretariat	Ongoing	
Organization of the 3 rd meeting of the RWG-IUU – focus on the RPOA-IUU finalization	26-28 September 2018	WECAFC + CRFM (as convener): meeting supported by EU-DG Mare funded project, the CLME+ project sub-project for shrimp and groundfish and REBYC II LAC	Meeting held	

Activity	Timeframe	Responsible	Status	Proposed activity end date
Design and carry out a review study to assess the nature and extent of IUU fishing in the WECAFC region	2019	Convener + WG members	Had previously been postponed pending development[fina lization] of FAO methodological guidelines	March 2019
Finalization of the study proposal Determining cost effective measures to combat IUU fishing, and approaching of potential resource partners	Convener + CRFM Concept note developed; develop and finalize proposal		Dependent on outcome of assessment of the extent of IUU	
Submission of advice and recommendations generated by the 3 RWG-IUU meetings for review/discussion and approval within CRFM and OSPESCA	October 2017 – January 2019	Interim Coordination Mechanism for Sustainable Fisheries (CLME+ supported)	Recommendation s from 1 st and 2 nd meetings and the outcomes of 3 rd meeting to be submitted to ICM once clarified	In time for WECAFC 17
Reporting to the 9th meeting of the WECAFC Scientific Advisory Group (SAG) for review of advice and recommendations	November 2018	Convener + WECAFC Secretariat	Recommendation s from RWG IUU 3rd meeting submitted to SAG for endorsement	November 2018
Encourage/support alignment of national regulations, to ensure effective monitoring and control of transshipment activities, with FAO guidelines for regulating, monitoring and	2018 to 2020	Interim Coordination Mechanism for Sustainable Fisheries; WG Members	New activity pursuant to outcome of RWG IUU 3	End 2020; WECAFC 17

Activity	Timeframe	Responsible	Status	Proposed activity end date
controlling transshipment.				
Identify information that should be shared at regional level to facilitate enforcement of transshipment regulations	2018 to 2019	Interim Coordination Mechanism for Sustainable Fisheries; WG Members	New activity pursuant to outcome of RWG IUU 3	Mid 2019
Encourage/support alignment of national regulations, with voluntary guidelines for marking of fishing gear.	2018 to 2019	Interim Coordination Mechanism for Sustainable Fisheries; WG Members	New activity pursuant to outcome of RWG IUU 3	Mid 2019
Develop an IUU Vessel List for the region, using internationally applied criteria and procedures, and arrange with TM Tracking for maintaining the list	September 2018	WG Members with WECAFC, CRFM, OSPESCA and TM Tracking	t.b.d.	Probable review of the FAO Standard Specifications for the Marking and Identification of Fishing Vessels for the updated list
Develop and finalize RPOA IUU	January 2019	WG Members with WECAFC, CRFM, OSPESCA, Consultant(s)	New activity pursuant to outcome of RWG IUU 3	Submission to WECAFC 17 in April 2019
Develop NPOAs - IUU based on the RPOA-IUU and inform FAO/WECAFC after adoption	2018 to 2020	WG members	ongoing?	Dependent on completion of RPOA; end 2020?
Develop protocols for "cooperation in monitoring, control and surveillance to combat illegal, unregulated and	2018 to 2020	CRFM, OSPESCA plus relevant WG members; supported by	To be determined.	Pursuant to [and dependent on finalization of] RPOA; by May 2020?

Activity	Timeframe	Responsible	Status	Proposed activity end date
unreported fishing" under the Caribbean Community Common Fishery Policy and OSPESCA, respectively		WECAFC Secretariat		
Organize exchange of information and study tours for WG members to learn about successful and best-practice approaches in MCS and fisheries inspection in general	2018-2020	WG members, facilitated by the CRFM, OSPESCA and WECAFC Secretariats	To be determined	

Closure of the Meeting

135. Ms Leslie (Chair) made the closing remarks. She briefly reviewed the presentations made by countries and other organizations. She considered that the meeting had been very informative and that important steps had been taken in the fight against IUU in the WECAFC region. She thanked the FAO, the WECAFC Secretariat, the European Union and the CLME+ project for supporting the Working Group meeting.

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Annex A

Opening statement

by

Ms. Lystra Fletcher-Paul, FAO Sub-regional Coordinator for the Caribbean

To be delivered on the occasion of the third meeting of the WECAFC Working group on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing

26-28 September 2018, United Nations House, Barbados

Country delegates, specially invited guests, partners and colleagues

Good morning

On behalf of the FAO I would like to welcome you to Barbados and to this 3rd meeting of the WECAFC Working Group on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing.

We are gathered today to participate to an important event. An event which provides a distinctive opportunity to further increase awareness and understanding towards the importance and benefits of effectively combatting the IUU fishing problem, and to discuss possible solutions. Defining a mediumlong term regional strategy with the development of key elements of the RPOA (Regional Plan of Action) IUU are the ultimate aims of this meeting. This RPOA, as you may know, would be the second globally established after the RPOA-IUU in Asia, thus underscoring the significance of its scope and expectations.

Such an event is consistent with FAO's global efforts and support towards more economically, socially and environmentally viable fisheries, a sector whose contribution could be more substantial than it currently is, to meeting the SDGs targets, especially but not exclusively, SDG 14. May I recall that this SDG addresses the importance of tackling Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, it aims to combat threats of marine and nutrient pollution, resource depletion, climate change and promote ocean sustainability, through innovative solutions that prevent and mitigate detrimental impacts to marine environments.

As you are aware, IUU Fishing is a major concern, it constitutes one of the biggest global challenges in modern times in terms of sustainability of natural resources base, as it undermines the three pillars of sustainability -economic, social and environmental. It is directly connected with declining fish stocks and habitat degradation, and translates in many different forms, whether on high seas or water bodies within national jurisdiction. Available data indicate that IUU fishing accounts for up to 30% of the total global catch, valued at several billions of USD. Besides, its detriment impacts are not restricted to the threats to resource conservation, the sustainability of fisheries and livelihoods of fishers and other stakeholders in the sector. This fishing also involves other unethical practices such as organized crime, labour abuses, etc.

For countries in the region, particularly the Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) of the Caribbean, in which the significant role of fish in food security and nutrition, as source of livelihoods, income earnings, and also source of foreign exchange for member states of the Western Central Atlantic Fisheries region (WECAFC) is acknowledged, this is a huge loss of opportunities.

In recognition of the magnitude of this challenge, there is a convergence of efforts by the global community towards its eradication. FAO has taken a leadership role in convening global fora, setting

frameworks for and establishing international instruments and activities. These efforts are ever increasing since the entry in force in 2001 of the International Plan of Action (IPOA)-IUU. Initiatives are steadily unfolding in support of the implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU Agreement (PSMA), endorsed in 2009, and which entered into force on June 2016. Most of these occur under the Global Technical programme, which focusses on policy, legal and technical assistance through a number of regional and national projects and processes. I would list just few of them:

- Global record on fishing vessels
- Voluntary guidelines on Catch Documentation Schemes, The Voluntary guidelines on Flag States performance
- Study on Transhipping practices
- Guidelines on methodologies for the estimation of IUU fishing

Ladies and gentlemen,

Aligned with this global trend the political commitment to tackle IUU in the Caribbean is on rise, which can be evidenced by the Castries Declaration (2010), Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy (2014) and the 16th Session of the WECAFC.

Additionally, the recently concluded the 35th Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Montego Bay, Jamaica, supported the role of fisheries and aquaculture, particularly artisanal, small-scale fisheries and aquaculture producers, in the eradication of poverty, hunger and malnutrition and mandated FAO provide technical support to relevant bodies regarding fisheries subsidies which lead to overfishing and overcapacity, including illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

Distinguished guests and colleagues, dear delegates, these form a complete set of issues and ongoing actions that evidence the high expectations from you in this workshop.

In closing I would like to thank our partners, the European Union, a global leader in the fight of IUU, especially the Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE), through Trust Fund project GCP/SLC/016/EC: "Support to implementation of the Regional Plan of Action to deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in the Western Central Atlantic" generously support the organization of this 3rd meeting of the RWG-IUU. The support of the FAO CLME+ Sub-Project of the UNDP/GEF CLME+ project is also acknowledged.

Earnest thanks to colleagues from FAO HQ and the Subregional Office in Barbados, who assisted in the organization of this meeting.

I wish you fruitful deliberations and a successful workshop.

Thank you

Annex B

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS/LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES

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DIEI OUADI, Yvette WECAFC Secretary

MENDOZA, Jeremy International Consultant

Annex C

Agenda

Wednesday	26 September 2018	Presenter/Facilitator
08.15	Pick-up by bus at the hotel and transport to the UN House	
08.30 – 08.45	Registration of participants	WECAFC Secretariat
Morning Session 08.45 – 09.00	Opening of the Session Welcome - FAO/WECAFC, CRFM, OSPESCA	Introductory words from the Convener/CRFM
02.00		Welcome remarks from: FAO SLC Sub-Regional coordinator/WECAFC Secretariat
		Opening speech by a country official
09.00- 09.10	2. Brief introduction by participants	
09.10 – 09.20	3. Election of Chairperson and Rapporteurs for the 3 rd meeting	
09.20- 09.30	4. Outcomes of the 2 nd meeting, overview of the objectives and expected outputs of the 3 rd meeting - adoption of agenda	Yvette Diei-Ouadi, WECAFC Secretariat
09.30- 10.00	5. Implementation of the Port State Measures to prevent, deter and Eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (PSMA) and complementing instruments	Mathew Camilleri/ Lori Curtis, FAO
10.00 - 10.15	Coffee break	
10.15 – 10.45	6. The Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels (Global Record), key updates	Mathew Camilleri/ Giuliano Carrara, FAO
10.45 – 11.00	7. Plenary discussion	Chairperson
11.00 – 12.30	8. Presentation of countries' efforts in following up the connected elements (PSMA, IPOA-IUU, complementing instruments, Global Record, MCS)	Countries
12.30 – 13.45	Group photo & Lunch break	
Afternoon Session 13.45 – 14.15	9. Presentation of countries' efforts in following up the connected elements (PSMA, IPOA-IUU, complementing instruments, Global Record, MCS) _Cont'd	Countries

10. Initiatives from regional fisheries organizations & partners	Chairperson
Tea break	
11. Discussion on strengths and weaknesses in the region for the implementation of international instruments	Chairperson
12. Global Study on transshipment practices	Mathew Camilleri/ Giuliano Carrara, FAO
13. Plenary discussion: Status in the region, Challenges and enforcement practicalities	Chairperson
14. Presentation and discussion of a draft WECAFC recommendation and elements for the RPOA addressing transshipment at sea	Yvette Diei-Ouadi, WECAFC Secretariat
Return by bus to the hotel	
September 2018	
Pick-up by bus at the hotel and transport to the UN House	
Day 1 wrap-up	Chairperson
15. Guidelines on methodologies for the estimation of IUU fishing	Mathew Camilleri/Lori Curtis, FAO
16. Plenary discussion on the application of the guidelines to the region	Chairperson
Coffee break	
17. Presentation of a draft WECAFC recommendation and elements for the RPOA for the application of the guidelines in the region	Chairperson
18. Catch Documentation Schemes (CDS)	Mathew Camilleri/ Lori Curtis, FAO
19. Experiences from countries & partners (ex: USA on "CaribWEN"; others partners' perspectives)	Chairperson
Lunch break	
20. Marking of fishing gear	Mathew Camilleri, FAO
21. Plenary discussion: Challenges and enforcement practicalities for the marking of fishing gear in the region	Chairperson
	Tea break 11. Discussion on strengths and weaknesses in the region for the implementation of international instruments 12. Global Study on transshipment practices 13. Plenary discussion: Status in the region, Challenges and enforcement practicalities 14. Presentation and discussion of a draft WECAFC recommendation and elements for the RPOA addressing transshipment at sea Return by bus to the hotel September 2018 Pick-up by bus at the hotel and transport to the UN House Day 1 wrap-up 15. Guidelines on methodologies for the estimation of IUU fishing 16. Plenary discussion on the application of the guidelines to the region Coffee break 17. Presentation of a draft WECAFC recommendation and elements for the RPOA for the application of the guidelines in the region 18. Catch Documentation Schemes (CDS) 19. Experiences from countries & partners (ex: USA on "CaribWEN"; others partners' perspectives) Lunch break 20. Marking of fishing gear

15.30 – 15.45	Tea break	
15.45 – 16.30	22. Presentation and discussion of a draft WECAFC recommendation and elements for the RPOA addressing the marking of fishing gear	Yvette Diei-Ouadi, WECAFC Secretariat
16.30- 17.30	23. The regional initiatives to combat IUU: Monitoring, Control and Surveillance, Information exchange, Cooperation mechanism in the region (ex: OSPESCA on the Network of Exchange of information and experiences among Latin American and Caribbean countries to Prevent, Discourage and Eliminate IUU Fishing; etc.)	Regional fisheries organisations, EU DG Mare, etc.
17.30	Return by bus to hotel	
19.00 – 20.00	Social dinner	
Friday 28 S	September 2018	
08.30 Morning Session	Pick-up by bus at the hotel and transport to the UN House	
08.45 – 09.00	Day 2 wrap-up	Chairperson
09.00 – 10.00	24. Development and finalization of the RPOA and a long-term strategy	Chairperson
10.00 – 10.15	Coffee break	
10.15 – 12.30	25. Development and finalization of the RPOA and a long-term strategy	Chairperson
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch break	
Afternoon Session 14.00 – 14.45	26. Development and finalization of the RPOA and a long-term strategy	Chairperson
14.45- 15.30	27. Practicalities of the RPOA: Strategy & Workplan for implementation of the RPOA	Chairperson
15.30 – 15.45	Tea break	
15.45 – 16.30	28. Practicalities of the RPOA: Strategy & Workplan for implementation of the RPOA	Chairperson
16.30 – 17.00	29. Presentation of the updated workplan of the RWG-IUU and consolidated recommendations for WECAFC 17 th	Convener/CRFM
17.00 – 17.15	30. Wrap up and Conclusions	Chairperson

17.15- 17.20	31. Time and Venue of next meeting	Chairperson
17.20	32. Closure of the meeting	Rep. from Barbados/WECAFC Secretary Country official
17.30	Return by bus to hotel	

Annex D

Recommendation WECAFC/xxx/2018/TBD

"ON THE MONITORING AND CONTROL OF TRANSSHIPMENT AT SEA"

The Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC):

RECALLING that the objective of the Commission is to promote the effective conservation, management and development of the living marine resources within the area of competence of the Commission, in accordance with the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, and to address common problems of fisheries management and development faced by members of the Commission;

NOTING with concern that Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing in the WECAFC area is estimated between 20 and 30 percent of total reported harvests, representing a value of 450 to 750 million USD annually, that IUU fishing has dire implications for millions of peoples' livelihoods and entails among others, adverse impact on national economies, food security, and the environment;

RECALLING that The FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) on its Thirty-Second Session from 11-15 July 2016, expressed the need to "initiate work on transshipments", believed to be a major issue in IUU fishing;

ACKNOWLEDGING the increased interest of the international community to improve regulatory control over transshipment operations to support sound fisheries management and prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing.

RECOGNIZING that transshipment operations particularly those undertaken at sea are frequently critical to the economic viability of some fisheries, and that if properly monitored and controlled, they should not pose a threat to sound fisheries management

ACKNOWLEDGING that drivers of transshipment at sea are not exclusively economics/logistics in nature, given the fact that IUU operators may seek the best opportunity for transshipment to avoid official scrutiny/regulatory controls, thus enabling eventual detrimental impact on economic development, the marine environment and sustainability of stocks

MINDFUL of the commitment by the WECAFC members to improve their legal and institutional framework required for the exercise of responsible fisheries and in the formulation and implementation of appropriate measures, consistently with the global efforts through the UN, its specialized organizations as well as Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMO);

DEDICATED to support the continued efforts by the members to increase Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) in their EEZs and beyond;

COMMITTED to implementing the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU);

RECALLING the outcomes of the third meeting of the Regional Working Group on IUU Fishing (RWG-IUU), held in Barbados in September 2018, which was generously supported by the European Union, GEF and FAO;

PENDING the delivery of additional information by the RWG-IUU and the WECAFC Scientific Advisory Group (SAG);

ADOPTS in conformity with Article 6 of the WECAFC Revised Statutes this RECOMMENDATION that:

 Alignment of national regulations be promoted to ensure effective monitoring and control of transshipment activities, in line with upcoming FAO guidelines on best practices for regulating, monitoring and controlling transshipment and identify information that should be shared at the regional level to facilitate enforcement of these regulations.

Annex E

Recommendation WECAFC/xxx/2018/TBD

"ON THE APPLICATION IN THE REGION OF THE TECHNICAL GUIDELINES ON METHODOLOGIES AND INDICATORS FOR THE ESTIMATION OF THE MAGNITUDE AND IMPACT OF ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED (IUU) FISHING"

The Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC):

RECALLING that the objective of the Commission is to promote the effective conservation, management and development of the living marine resources within the area of competence of the Commission, in accordance with the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, and to address common problems of fisheries management and development faced by members of the Commission;

NOTING with concern that Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing in the WECAFC area is estimated between 20 and 30 percent of total reported harvests, representing a value of 450 to 750 million USD annually, that IUU fishing has dire implications for millions of peoples' livelihoods and entails among others, adverse impact on national economies, food security, and the environment;

RECALLING that The FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) on its Thirty-Second Session from 11-15 July 2016 supported the development of technical guidelines on methodologies and indicators by FAO for the estimation of the magnitude and impact of IUU fishing and called for the reliable periodic estimates of IUU fishing, including at the regional level.

MINDFUL of Resolution WECAFC/15/2014/6 "on region-wide support to the implementation of the CRFM "Castries, St Lucia, (2010) Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing"

RECOGNIZING the need to strengthen the quality and consistency of IUU estimation studies.

FURTHER RECOGNIZING the need for information, on a regular basis, of the magnitude and impact of IUU activities and progress in combatting IUU fishing globally.

ACKNOWLEDGING that there are very substantial benefits in attempting to quantify the nature and scale of IUU fishing, some of the most common benefits spanning from gauging potential losses suffered by coastal States, addressing uncertainties in stock assessments and planning effective monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) investments for evidence-based policy advice and improvements in socio-economic conditions of legitimate fishers

COMMITTED to implementing the International Plan of action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU);

DEDICATED to support the continued efforts by the members to increase Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) in their EEZs and beyond;

NOTING the challenges in defining IUU fishing;

COGNISANT of the guiding principles set out in the technical guidelines on methodologies and indicators for the estimation of the magnitude and impact of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, which should be incorporated into study design and implementation irrespective of the methodology used

RECALLING Resolution WECAFC/15/2014/9 "on the implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement and the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance in the Region", and particularly the application of the Voluntary Guidelines in areas beyond national jurisdiction;

FURTHER RECALLING the outcomes of the third meeting of the Regional Working Group on IUU Fishing (RWG-IUU), held in Barbados in September 2018, which was generously supported by the European Union, GEF and FAO;

PENDING the delivery of additional information by the RWG-IUU and the WECAFC Scientific Advisory Group (SAG);

ADOPTS in conformity with Article 6 of the WECAFC Revised Statutes this RECOMMENDATION that:

• The WECAFC undertake periodic IUU fishing estimations and identify indicators to assess the efficacy of actions to combat IUU fishing in the region. These estimations and indicators should be in line with the Technical guidelines on methodologies and indicators for the estimation of the magnitude and impact of IUU fishing to serve in strengthening their overall credibility, defensibility and practical usefulness to interested stakeholders.

Annex F

Recommendation WECAFC/xxx/2018/TBD

"ON THE MARKING OF FISHING GEAR"

The Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC):

RECALLING that the objective of the Commission is to promote the effective conservation, management and development of the living marine resources within the area of competence of the Commission, in accordance with the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, and to address common problems of fisheries management and development faced by members of the Commission;

CONSIDERING that gear marking fit within the context of broader fisheries management measures which support sustainable fisheries and healthy oceans, including the reduction, minimization and elimination of abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear (ALDFG)

MINDFUL of the Recommendations made by the FAO Expert Consultation on the Marking of Fishing Gear Rome, 4-7 April 2016

COMMITTED to meet obligations under international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (1982 UN Convention), as well as contribute to improved safety at sea by reducing the hazard navigation caused by ALDFG and helping to identify Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing activities

ACKNOWLEDGING the established initiatives, measures and procedures in the region on the marking, tracing and recovery of fishing gears

RECALLING the outcomes of the third meeting of the Regional Working Group on IUU Fishing (RWG-IUU), held in Barbados in September 2018, which was generously supported by the European Union, GEF and FAO;

PENDING the delivery of additional information by the RWG-IUU and the WECAFC Scientific Advisory Group (SAG);

ADOPTS in conformity with Article 6 of the WECAFC Revised Statutes this RECOMMENDATION that:

• States implement the Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear.

Annex G

Workshop on Identification of Provisions for Regional Plan of Action against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing in the WECAFC Geographic Area of Competence

6-7 March, Bridgetown, Barbados

Summary Record

The meeting of the sub-group leaders of the WECAFC/CRFM/OSPESCA RWG-IUU for the continued formulation of an RPOA-IUU for the Caribbean region was held 6-7 March 2019. The objective of the meeting was the continuation of the work initiated at the 3rd meeting of the WECAFC/CRFM/OSPESCA RWG-IUU, held 26-28 September 2018, to outline the key priorities and provisions to be included in the RPOA-IUU for the WECAFC region, which will then be further refined and proposed for adoption at the upcoming 17th session of WECAFC in July 2019.

The RWG-IUU was tasked with outlining provisions with due regard for flag, port, coastal and market State responsibilities that should be considered in the RPOA-IUU. Four sub-groups were established to focus on different aspects: (1) legal and policy, (2) operations and MCS, (3) capacity development needs, and (4) regional cooperation and coordination. Over the course of the 2-day meeting the sub-group leaders reviewed the work that had been undertaken by the sub-groups since the conclusion of the 3rd meeting of the RWG-IUU. The agenda and list of participants is attached below in Appendices 1 and 2, respectively.

The meeting opened reemphasizing the importance of the RPOA-IUU for the WECAFC region, to harmonize policies, encourage information sharing, identify capacity development needs, and better facilitate the implementation of international instruments and tools to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing through effective regional cooperation.

The objectives of the meeting were noted, emphasizing the good work that had been undertaken over the past months by the sub-working groups and that the task at hand was to review the work, strengthen the content, and highlight priorities to be included in the RPOA-IUU.

The meeting agreed that the timeframe for the RPOA-IUU would be 10 years before a major review, commencing in 2019, with systematic reviews at regular intervals, using the RWG-IUU and their meetings as the mechanism for this. In addition to reviewing the RPOA-IUU to ensure it is regularly updated, it is also foreseen to review the national performance and to identify capacity development needs required to effectively fulfil responsibilities as a flag, port, coastal and market State to combat IUU fishing.

The completed tables to guide the RPOA-IUU formulation are attached below as Appendix 3.

Key recommendations for provision to be included in the RPOA-IUU were noted:

Issues related to policies and legislation

- Review and update as necessary national policy and legislation frameworks to facilitate implementation of port, flag, coastal and market State responsibilities, considering relevant binding and voluntary international instruments and standards;
- Encourage countries to ratify, adopt, accede to as appropriate international instruments, particularly UNFSA, PSMA, FAOCA and to become Parties to relevant RFMOs to combat IUU fishing;
- Encourage States to develop NPOA-IUUs and to implement MCS strategies;
- Encourage States to use the RPOA-IUU as guidance for the development of NPOAs;

- Establish a regional record of vessels, using the OSPESCA model for guidance, and ensuring compatibility with Global Record (refer also to draft WECAFC recommendation on this matter):
- Encourage use of Global Record and PSMA portal (as relevant);
- Encourage States to comply with international standards on vessel and gear marking, including IMO numbers (refer also to draft WECAFC recommendation on this matter);
- Establish a common policy with respect to transhipment, chartering and registration (to prevent flag-hopping) of fishing vessels (also refer to draft WECAFC recommendation);
- Encourage States who have not yet done so to delimit their maritime boundaries;
- Encourage use of harmonized codes for the classification of fish and fishery products;
- Develop a harmonized catch documentation scheme.

Operations and MCS related actions to combat IUU fishing

- Encourage States to develop national strategies and procedures for combatting IUU fishing, with due regard to port, flag, and coastal State obligations;
- Develop harmonized national inspection plans;
- Establish joint regional MCS and enforcement including:
 - o Inspection schemes
 - o Patrols
 - Observer programs;
- Develop SOPs with regards to port State measures;
- Encourage formalized inter-agency coordination mechanism at the national level for relevant agencies to combat IUU fishing;
- Develop a regional MCS toolbox, based on international guidelines and using regional best practices.

Collaboration and coordination at regional level

- Establish and/or support formal collaboration among relevant agencies (e.g. fisheries, port, maritime, customs, coast guard, etc) for combatting IUU fishing at regional level to address issues related to flag, port, coastal and market State responsibilities;
- Develop a network of relevant agencies involved in vessel inspection, using CMoU as model;
- Develop a regional plan for flag States to take actions with respect to the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Flag State Performance.

Information exchange

- Develop a regional mechanism for effective information sharing and cooperation to combat IUU fishing, including for the use of risk assessment and verification of vessel information;
 - Establish and keep updated (a) regional database(s) of MCS-related information, fishing vessel registration and licensing contact points;
 - Develop a regional database with a record of port State actions and offenses by foreign fishing vessels;
 - Develop protocols/procedures for reporting and access to information;
- Improved data capture or estimation of fish taken through IUU-fishing in the region;
- Facilitate improved access to information on foreign vessels operating in the region for verification purposes.

- Ensure interagency coordination at national, regional and international levels, also including cooperation on patrols;
- Ensure adequate training of personnel on
 - o Port State inspections and relevant reporting requirements,
 - o enforcement,
 - o fisheries legislation,
 - o monitoring and control of vessels, and tracking, related to State controls/measures,
 - o investigations and prosecution,
 - o observers,
 - o e-logbooks, databases relevant for storage of records, use of databases,
 - o integration of information-sharing systems,
 - o MCS technology and tools;
- IT and database training
 - o regional record of vessels,
 - o record of port State actions and offences by foreign-flagged fishing vessels;
- Technical assistance on the development of formalized inter-agency coordination;
- Assessment of standards and procedures for collection, processing, storage and dissemination of info at national level to facilitate sharing at regional level.

Way forward

The recommendations above will be taken together with the previous meeting reports of the RWG-IUU, with due consideration to existing international and regional instruments and guidance to move forward with the preparation of the RPOA-IUU.

Timeline for formulation of RPOA-IUU

30 April 2019	Initial draft of RPOA-IUU circulated for comments
15 May 2019	Deadline for comments
20 May 2019	Draft translated and submitted to SAG meeting
15 June 2019	Comments from SAG meeting integrated into revised working doc
	and RPOA-IUU
15-18 July 2019	RPOA-IUU presented at 17 th session of WECAFC

Appendix G.1: Agenda

Wednesday 6 March		Presenter/Facilitator
08:15	Pick-up by bus at the hotel	
	and transport to the UN	
	House	
08:30-08:45	Registration of participants	WECAFC Secretariat
8:45-9:00	Welcome and Introduction	RWG-IUU Convener
	of participants	WECAFC Secretariat
		Workshop participants
9:00-9:15	Workshop objectives	FAO
9:15-10:15	Presentation by sub-group	Sub-group representatives
	on policy and legal aspects.	
10:15-10:30	Coffee break	
10:30-11:15	Discussion on policy and	Workshop participants
	legal aspects	
11:15-12:15	Presentation by sub-group	Sub-group representatives
	on MCS, compliance and	
	enforcement	
12:15-13:15	Lunch break	
13:15-14:00	Discussion on MCS,	Workshop participants
	compliance and	
	enforcement	
14:00-15:00	Presentation by sub-group	Sub-group representatives
	on regional coordination	
	and cooperation	
15:00-15:15	Coffee break	
15:15-16:00	Discussion on regional	Workshop participants
	coordination and	
	cooperation	
16:00-17:00	Presentation by sub-group	Sub-group representatives
	on capacity development	
	requirements	
17:00	Return by bus to hotel	
Thursday 7 March		Presenter/Facilitator
08:15	Pick-up by bus at the hotel	
	and transport to the UN	
	House	
08:30-09:15	Discussion on capacity	Workshop participants
	development requirements	
9:15-9:45	Wrap-up on identification of	FAO
	provisions including	
	finalization of working	
0.45.10.15	group tables	FAO. 1. 1.1
9:45:10:15	Overview of populated	FAO and workshop
	RPOA-IUU presented and	participants
10.15 10.20	discussed	
10:15-10:30	Coffee break	FAO. 1. 1.1
10:30-11:00	Continuation of Overview	FAO and workshop
	of populated RPOA-IUU	participants
	presented and discussed	

11:00-12:00	Next steps in development	FAO
	and finalization of the	
	RPOA-IUU	
12:00-13:00	Lunch break	
13:00-14:30	General Discussion on	Workshop participants
	RPOA-IUU development	
14:30	Return by bus to hotel	

Appendix G.2: List of participants

Antigua and Barbuda

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MENDOZA, Jeremy Regional Project Coordinator FAO CLME+ Sub-project Appendix G.3: Tables of 4 sub-groups: (1) policy and legal, (2) operations and MCS, (3) capacity development needs, and (4) regional cooperation and coordination. Please see separate documents.

Table 1. Policy and legal

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
Port S	tate Measures -	Reference Numbers f	rom IPOA IUU				
	Implementation of measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing in accordance with international law. Policy — measures to be implemented in a fair, transparent and non-	CRFM – Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy; CRFM – Castries Declaration on IUU Fishing; Regional MCS Strategy OSPESCA: Legal instrument and capacity-building programme USA: International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas	Technical/Legal Assistance	WECAFC	Every 2 years or as required	WECAFC Secretariat review of national legislation Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting	Encourage States to ratify the PSMA; Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary to facilitate effective implementation of port State control measures; Harmonisation of fisheries management legislation in the region (e.g.

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	discriminatory manner.						registration, licensing, MCS)
	54. Requirement to provide access to port of a foreign fishing vessel for reasons of force majeure or distress or for rendering assistance to	All countries in compliance according to international law					

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	persons, ships on aircraft in danger or distress.						
	55. Requirement for foreign fishing vessels to provide advance notification of arrival to port along with information consistent with Annex A of PSMA.	Likely already in national legislation:	National level implementation needed Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in country	Every 2 years or as required.	WECAFC Secretariat review of national legislation Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting	Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary to facilitate effective implementation of port State control measures for this particular provision Establish Regional Record of Fishing Vessels Establish regional system for verification of

No. ir	nternational nstrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
R to an po fo	Requirement of designate and publicize ports at which coreign vessels may be permitted	None International obligations - Some countries are ICCAT CPCs: ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port [Rec. 12-07] Some countries are signatory to PSMA	Technical/Legal Assistance Formal collaborative mechanism among national authorities with responsibility for ports, maritime services,	Competent Authority in country	As designated (Perhaps every 2 years, same as above, until all members have ports designated)	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting List of designated ports for each	foreign fishing vessel details — intra and extra regional links — Regional Fisheries Monitoring Centre? Link with Regional Security System? WECAFC members to submit list of designated ports and particulars of National Focal Point to FAO, and ICCAT as relevant

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
						updated as	
						necessary	
	57.	Caribbean	Cadre of well-	Competent	Review	WECAFC	Develop national
	Requirement	Community,	trained Port	Authorities in	progress	Secretariat to	inspection plans
	for sufficient	Common Fisheries	Inspectors	country with	every 2	coordinate	
	capacity to	Policy – Article 14	MCS Training	responsibility for	years	member state	Establish joint
	conduct	– Inspection,	Standardized	port State control		needs with FAO	regional inspection
	inspections at	Enforcement and	compatible port	in coordination		Capacity Building	schemes
	designated	Sanction	State control	with FAO		Efforts	
	ports		measures –	Capacity		Summarize results	
	58.1 to 58.6	International	taking into	Building Efforts		in a report at	
	Regulations –	obligations: ICCAT	consideration			WECAFC annual	
	to specify the detailed	Scheme for Minimum	regional situation National			meeting	
	information	Standards for Inspection in Port	Inspection Plans				
	collected in	[Rec. 12-07]	Standardized				
	inspections	Some countries are	inspection forms				
	62. States to	signatory to PSMA	(minimum				
	cooperate, as		PSMA				
	appropriate,		requirements)				
	bilaterally,						

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	multilaterally and within relevant RFMOs to develop compatible measures for port State control of fishing						
	vessels 59. Requirement to share information and collaborate with the flag State, any other relevant coastal State,	Network for the exchange of information and shared experiences between Latin American and Caribbean Countries to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate IUU	Technical/Legal Assistance National Fisheries Monitoring Centres – well staffed; monitoring equipment; formalized	Competent Authority in country with responsibility for fisheries management	Review progress every 2 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting	Encourage use of the Global Record and PSMA Portal (as relevant) in compliance with national laws with respect to data and information confidentiality.

							Suggested
No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	RFMO in	Fishing	collaboration				Establish Regional
	MCS and	http://www.redpesc	among relevant				Record of Fishing
	enforcement.	aindnr.gob.pe	agencies;				Vessels
	60.	FAO Global					Establish regional
	Requirement	Record and PSMA					system for
	to safeguard	portal					verification of
	confidentiality	ICCAT and PSMA					foreign fishing
	of information	signatories					vessel details –
	at 58 and 59	Caribbean					intra and extra
	in accordance	Community					regional links –
	with national	Common Fisheries					Regional Fisheries
	laws	Policy					Monitoring
	64.						Centre? Link with
	Requirement						Regional Security
	for						System?
	cooperation						
	and sharing of						
	information						
	with relevant						
	States,						
	RFMOs on						

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	port State controls						
	61. Requirement to establish and publicize a national strategy and procedures for port State control of vessels involved in fishing and related activities	Regional Strategy on MCS	Technical/Legal Assistance Technical assistance to develop national strategy and procedures Formalized collaboration among relevant national regulatory agencies	Competent Authority in country	Review progress every 2 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting National Strategies and Procedures for Port State Control publicized	Encourage States to adopt and implement Regional Strategy on MCS Encourage States to develop national strategy and procedures for port State control Encourage States to develop NPOA- IUU
	63. Requirement for non-parties to relevant	None	Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in country	Review progress every 2 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet	Encourage States to join relevant RFMOs

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	RFMOs to comply with RFMO port State measures					Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting	
Flag S	tate responsibili	ties - Reference Numb	oers from IPOA IU	JU			
Fishi ng Vesse l Regis tratio n	34. Requirement that all fishing vessels be registered and assigned a UVI – an the vessel to be appropriately marked according to international standards	OSPESCA; ICCAT Guiding Principles: FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Flag State Performance	Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in country	Review progress every 5 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting	Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary to facilitate effective implementation of flag State obligations. Encourage countries to ratify the Compliance Agreement and the UNFSA

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
							Encourage countries to upload vessel registry to FAO Global Record Encourage States to comply with international standards for vessel marking, including assignment of UVIs
	35. Deregister, suspend or revoke fishing licence of vessels engaged in IUU fishing	Guiding Principles: FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Flag State Performance	Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in country	Review progress every 5 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet Summarize results in a report at	Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary to facilitate effective implementation of

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
						WECAFC annual meeting	flag State obligations.
	36. Requirement not to register vessels engaged in or have a history of IUU fishing except on change of ownership with proof that previous owner has no further legal, beneficial, or financial interest in or control of vessel; or determination	Guiding Principles: FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Flag State Performance	Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in country	Review progress every 5 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting	Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary to facilitate effective implementation of flag State obligations. Establish regional system for verification of foreign fishing vessel details – intra and extra regional links – Regional Fisheries Monitoring Centre? Link with

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	is made that flagging the vessel will not result in IUU fishing						Regional Security System?
	37. Take measures to ensure that chartered vessels do not engage in IUU Fishing 39. Prevention of Flag-	None Guiding Principles: FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Flag State Performance	Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in country	Review progress every 5 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting	Establish a common policy with respect to transhipment, chartering and registration (to prevent flaghopping) of fishing vessels
	hopping						Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary to facilitate effective implementation of

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
							flag State obligations.
	38. Exercise control of nationals to prevent reflagging for non-compliance with conservation and management measures or provisions adopted at national, regional and international levels	Guiding Principles: FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Flag State Performance	Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in country	Review progress every 5 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting	Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary to facilitate effective implementation of flag State obligations.
	40 - 41	None – ad-hoc and	Technical/Legal	Competent	Review	WECAFC	Establish and keep
	Requirement for	bi-lateral	Assistance	Authority in country	progress	Secretariat	updated a Regional Database of MCS,

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	cooperation and information sharing between agencies with responsibility for registration of fishing vessels and for entry on the record of fishing vessels.	Guiding Principles: FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Flag State Performance Network for the exchange of information and shared experiences between Latin American and Caribbean Countries to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate IUU Fishing http://www.redpesc aindnr.gob.pe FAO Global Record and PSMA portal			every 5 years	review and maintain status spreadsheet Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting	fishing vessel registration and licensing contact points. Establish Regional Record of Fishing Vessels WECAFC members establish formal collaboration among fisheries, customs, port authority, Coast Guard etc at the regional level Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation				
							to facilitate effective implementation of flag State obligations.				
Recor d of Fishi ng Vesse ls	42. Requirement to maintain a record of fishing vessels with minimum requirements as indicated in paras 1 and 2 of Article VI of 1993 Compliance Agreement	Guiding Principles: FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Flag State Performance Sistema Integrado de Registro Pesquero y Acuicola Centroamercicando (SIRPAC): http://www.sica.int/wsirpac/ Caribbean Community	Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in country	Review progress every 5 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting Regional Record of Fishing Vessels established and updated as	Establish a WECAFC Regional Record of Fishing Vessels – need for further discussion Agreement necessary as regards the sizes of fishing vessels to be entered on the record. Minimum data requirement should include that in in paras 1 and 2				

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
		Common Fisheries Policy					of Article VI of 1993 Compliance Agreement Build upon other similar efforts in the region (SIRPAC and Global Record) Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary to facilitate effective implementation of flag State obligations.

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
Auth orizat ion to Fish	44. Requirement that vessels fishing on the High Seas apply for and carry a valid authorization	Guiding Principles: FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Flag State Performance	Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in country	Review progress every 5 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting Regional Record of Fishing Vessels established and updated as necessary	Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary to facilitate effective implementation of flag State obligations. Encourage participation in the FAO High Seas Vessels Authorization Record AND/OR? Establish a WECAFC Regional Record of Fishing Vessels

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	45. Requirement that no vessel should fish in the waters of another State unless that vessel has been entered on the record of fishing vessels, carries a valid authorization as well as a valid licence issued by the coastal State.	Guiding Principles: FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Flag State Performance	Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in country	Review progress every 5 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting	Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary to facilitate effective implementation of flag State obligations.
	46. Provision stipulating minimum data stated on authorisation	Guiding Principles: FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Flag State Performance	Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in country	Review progress every 5 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet	Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary to facilitate

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
						Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting	effective implementation of flag State obligations.
	47. Conditions of a fishing authorization should include installation of VMS, catch and effort reporting (logbook), operational navigational equipment, requirement to accommodate an observer; transhipment	Guiding Principles: FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Flag State Performance	Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in country	Review progress every 5 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting	Consider implementation of a centralized VMS – managed by RFMO (WECAFC?) Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary to facilitate effective implementation of flag State obligations.

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	permit if applicable etc. as minimum conditions						Regional Fisheries Monitoring Centre? Link with Regional Security System?
	47.7 Conditions of a fishing authorization should include compliance with international conventions and national laws and regulations related to maritime safety, protection of the marine environment,	Guiding Principles: FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Flag State Performance	Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in country	Review progress every 5 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting	Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary to facilitate effective implementation of flag State obligations.

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	conservation and management measures or provisions adopted at national, regional and international levels						
	Requirement that fishing vessels and fishing gear be marked in accordance with internationally recognized standards	Guiding Principles: FAO The Standard Specifications for the Marking and Identification of Fishing Vessels	Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in country	Review progress every 5 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting	Encourage States to comply with international standards for vessel marking including assignment of UVIs Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
							to facilitate effective implementation of flag State obligations.
	Requirement that fishing vessels be assigned a UVI	Guiding Principles: FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Flag State Performance	Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in country	Review progress every 5 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting	Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary to facilitate effective implementation of flag State obligations.
	48 – 49 Requirement that no fishing, transport or support vessel	Guiding Principles: FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Flag State Performance	Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in country	Review progress every 5 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet	Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary to facilitate

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	engage in transhipment at sea unless it has been issued a transhipment licence with specific information					Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting	effective implementation of flag State obligations.
	Requirement to share information from catch and transhipment reports in a standardized format (aggregated by area and species) in a timely manner, as	Ad-hoc sharing of catch and effort data with CRFM or WECAFC for stock assessment purposes ICCAT	Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in country	Review progress every 5 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting	Encourage development of regional fisheries management plans for shared stocks; Develop a regional fisheries database to facilitate assessment of the status of shared stocks

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	appropriate, with relevant national, regional and international orgs, including the FAO, taking into account confidentiality requirements						Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary to facilitate effective implementation of flag State obligations.
Coasta	 al State responsi	 bilities - Reference Ni	umbers from IPOA	 NUU			
Coasti	51. Requirement to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU Fishing in the EEZ in accordance with international law	Should be captured in a NPOA	Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in country	Review progress every 5 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting	Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary to facilitate effective implementation of coastal State obligations – Ref:

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
							51.1 to 51.8 in IPOA-IUU Encourage States to delimit their maritime boundaries
	51.1 Requirement to implement effective monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing activities in the fishery waters (or EEZ?)	Should be captured in a NPOA	Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in country	Review progress every 5 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting	Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary to facilitate effective implementation of coastal State obligations.
	51.2 Requirement for cooperation and exchange	Should be captured in a NPOA	Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in country	Review progress every 5 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet	Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation			
	of information with other States, where appropriate, including neighbouring coastal States and with RFMOs					Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting	to facilitate effective implementation of coastal State obligations.			
	51.3 – 51.4 Requirement no foreign vessel fishes in the waters of the coastal State unless it has been entered on the record of the coastal State and issued an authorization to fish.	Should be captured in a NPOA	Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in country	Review progress every 5 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting	Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary to facilitate effective implementation of coastal State obligations.			

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	51.5 – 51.6 Conditions for authorization to include maintenance of a logbook and sharing information with coastal State; any transhipment activities be authorized	Should be captured in a NPOA	Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in country	Review progress every 5 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting	Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary to facilitate effective implementation of coastal State obligations.
	51.6 – Requirement for transhipment – vessel must be on the record and have been issued a transhipment authorization	Should be captured in a NPOA	Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in country	Review progress every 5 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting	Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary to facilitate effective implementation of coastal State obligations.

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
Marke	t measures - Re	Guiding Principles: FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries – Responsible Fish Trade	Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in country	Review progress every 5 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet Summarize results in a report at WECAFC annual meeting	Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary to facilitate effective implementation of market State measures in accordance with international law;
	75. States should work towards using the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System for	Guiding Principles: FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries – Responsible Fish Trade	Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in country	Review progress every 5 years	WECAFC Secretariat review and maintain status spreadsheet Summarize results in a report at	Encourage use of Harmonized Tariff Schedule for fish and fisheries products Are these codes sufficiently disaggregated for

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	fish and fisheries products in order to help promote the implementation of the IPOA.					WECAFC annual meeting	species to be useful for fisheries management? Review of national policy and legislation and update if necessary to facilitate effective implementation of market State measures in accordance with international law
	76. Certification	None	Technical/Legal Assistance	Competent Authority in	Review	WECAFC Secretariat	Identification of
	and	Guiding Principles:	Assistance	country	progress every 5	review and	key species that are traded in the
	documentatio	FAO Technical		Country	years	maintain status	
	n	Guidelines for			, 50115	spreadsheet	region and
	requirements	Responsible				Spreadshoot	development of harmonized Catch
	should be	Fisheries –					

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	standardized,	Responsible Fish				Summarize results	Documentation
	to the extent feasible, and	Trade				in a report at WECAFC annual	Schemes
	electronic	ICCAT CDS				meeting	Review of
	schemes	Requirements					national policy
	developed						and legislation
	where	Some countries					and update if
	possible, to ensure their	have CDS for certain important					necessary to
	effectiveness,	export species e.g.					facilitate effective
	reduce	lobster and conch					implementation of
	opportunities						market State
	for fraud, and						measures in
	avoid						accordance with
	unnecessary						international law
	burdens on						
	trade.						

Table 2. Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS), compliance and enforcement

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
Port	State Measures						
7	Designation of Ports	Yes draft Scheme for OPESCA ports in central America	Once OPESCA draft is approved may be used to facilitate a regional plan in Caribbean, Country legislation development	All countries to designate a port	2 years	Legal instruments need to be in place for each country	Regional countries need to designate at least one Port for the entry of foreign fishing vessels Country legislation development
8&9	Advanced request for port of entry and port entry authorization and denial	Many different Schemes.	Each county has different resources and finances, however communication among intergovernment entities is important	Each countries focal points, CRFM, OPESCA,	2 years	CRFM, OSPESCA, WECAFC	Fisheries divisions need to be involved with the each countries Maritime authorities at the first point of contact upon notification. MOU between Port Authorities and Fisheries Divisions. Also need for regional agreements

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
10	Force Majeure	SOLAS, Safe Harbour's Act	Coast Guards, Immigration, Navy, Private entites.	Coast Guards, Immigration, Navy, Private entities.	Some already in place	All Communication	Regional agreement to abide by existing distress agreements
11	Use of Ports	Many different schemes	Fisheries, Coast Guard,	Fisheries Divisions of each county	ASAP	WECAFC, CRFM, ICATT, OPESCA	If Enforcement is not available than port use should be denied.
12	Levels of Priority for Inspection	EU, ICCATT,	Coordination between local enforcement entities, i.e. Fisheries Divisions, Coast Guard, Marine Police, Customs,	Fishery Divisions	2+	WECAFC with CRFM, OSPESCA	>5% inspection of international vessels Take into account quantity and economic value. Start with MOUs among entities
13& 17	Conduct of inspections training of Inspections	OSPESCA, EU,NOAA ICCATT,	Support for training by members with experience PSMA inspections	Fisheries Divisions in Region	2 years	WECAFC with CRFM, OSPESCA	Ask for training by members with experience PSMA inspections (NOAA,FAO) (Ethics training)

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
14&	Results of inspections	OSPESCA,	One point of	Fisheries	2 years	WECAFC with	Adopt FAO standard
15	Transmittal of results	EU,NOAA	contact from	Divisions		CRFM,	reporting
		ICCATT,	Fisheries			OSPESCA,	Report results by
			divisions,			ICCATT	Electronically using
			Electronic				a secure format
			reporting in				
1.6	E14	Global Record,	secure format	Fisheries	6mths.	WECAFC with	E1
16	Electronic Exchange of information	Global Record,	Computers, internet,	Divisions	omins.	CRFM,	Each country designate a POC
	Information		software,	Divisions		OSPESCA,	Adopt standard
			software,			OSI ESCA,	reporting form
							(FAO) refer to
							Art.16 annex D and
							Art.7
18	Port State Actions	EU, ICCATT,	One point of	Fisheries Division	2 years	Watch list with	Suspected IUU
	following inspections		contact from			WECAFC	vessels will be
			Fisheries				placed on a list and
			divisions,				distributed to the
			Electronic				region. If possible
			reporting in				legal action will be
			secure format				taken if laws are in
							place in the country of the Port of Entry.
							Deny Services. The
							Delly Services. The

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
							flag state of the Vessel will be notified
Flag 31	State responsibilities A.)Authorizations	Each county has their own powers	National Law	All			Flag state has a legal regime for vessel registration and licensing.
	B.)establishment and maintenance of an up to date record of vessels	OECS other WECAFC states group, CRFM group marking system. OSPESCA (SIRPAC)	Fisheries divisions already have some marking requirements in place	WECAFC, ICCATT	February 1, 2019 Based on 2 nd IUU meeting.	CRFM and/or WCAFC and/or OSPESCA	One system based on the FAO guidelines (second meeting addressed this and the recommendation was to adopt the FAO marking system. To include vessels 12 meters LOA and up (but to eventually include all).
	C.)Monitoring tools VMS systems, logbooks/documentation, and observers.	Some authorizations regarding VMS ICCATT (observers and VMS, Logbooks)	Available funds (possible grant monies)	Individual fishery divisions	4 years	Each county is responsible with support by CRFM and others	VMS paid by the fisherman (with possible state or other grant money).

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
		and the EU. OPESCA(VMS, observers logbooks) US/NOAA					VMS must be on constantly, Turn off requires power off authorizations. Logbooks should be mandated catch should be declared (trip ticket).
	D.)Mandatory requirements regarding fisheries-related data must be recorded and reported in a timely manner by vessels	Each nationals fisheries regulation	Computerized system and personnel	Individual fishery divisions	ASAP	Each county is responsible with support by CRFM and others	All reports must be entered within 30 days
	E.)inspect regime on	Fisheries vessel registration and inspection, EU scheme	Patrol vessels/aircraft or Maritime authority and human resources	Law enforcement entities for fisheries i.e. coast guard, marine police	ASAP	Each county is responsible with support by CRFM and others	One system based on the FAO guidelines
32	a-f.)Capacity to detect and take enforcement action with respect to violation;	Many different schemes	Each county has different resources and finances, however communication among inter- government	Law enforcement entities for fisheries i.e. coast guard, marine police	4 years	Each county is responsible with support by CRFM and others	Ask for training by members with experience PSMA inspections (NOAA,FAO)/ Strengthening of each countries fisheries laws.

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No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
			entities is important				
33& 34	The flag State undertakes comprehensive and effective monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) of fishing and fishing related activities, including, to the extent possible, measures and actions described in paragraph 24 of the IPOA-IUU, as shown in Annex 2.	EU, ICCATT	Each county has different resources and finances, however communication among intergovernment entities is important	Individual fishery divisions, Law enforcement entities for fisheries i.e. coast guard, marine police, Sub groups countries that share boundaries and enforcement agreements	4 years	CRFM, OPESCA, WECAFC, ICATT	Adopt MCS systems that are in unison with existing flag state measures already in use and with shared access.
35, 36, & 37	The flag State takes action in respect of vessels flying its flag and identified as participating in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing	Each nationals fisheries regulation	important	Individual fishery divisions, Law enforcement entities for fisheries i.e. coast guard, marine police,	4 years	CRFM, OPESCA, WECAFC, ICATT, EU, FAO, US, GFCM, CCAMLR, IATTC, IOTC, NAFO, NEAFC, WCPFC	Strengthening of each countries fisheries laws. The Notification to other countries and the resolution of violations in a timely manner. Training is needed and Legal framework support

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
							may be needed via FAO and partner organizations.
38	The flag State implements effective and timely sanctions, that include the following: (ae.)	Each nationals fisheries regulation	important	Each countries Judicial system, Individual fishery divisions, and Law enforcement entities for fisheries	5 years	Each individual country and with coordination with the RFMOs and countries, CRFM, OPESCA, WECAFC, ICATT, EU, FAO, US, GFCM, CCAMLR, IATTC, IOTC, NAFO, NEAFC, WCPFC	Strengthening of each countries fisheries laws. The Notification to other countries and the resolution of violations in a timely manner. Training is needed and Legal framework support may be needed via FAO and partner organizations.
	tal State responsibilities						
51	.1)effective Monitoring, Control, and surveillance of fishing activities in the E.E.Z.	Many different schemes, VMS, Radar, AIS,	Individual fishery divisions, Law enforcement entities for fisheries i.e. coast guard, marine police, Customs	Individual fishery divisions, Law enforcement entities for fisheries i.e. coast guard, marine police, Customs	4yrs	CRFM, WECAFC, individual countries	Vessel Monitoring Systems for the tracking of a nations fishing fleet inside of its EEZ is necessary and in

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
							accordance with FAO guidelines.
	.2) Cooperation and exchange of information with other States. Where appropriate, including neighbouring coastal states and with regional fisheries management organizations	OECS other WECAFC states group, CRFM OSPESCA (SIRPAC)	Individual fishery divisions	Individual fishery divisions, Law enforcement entities for fisheries	4 yrs.	CRFM, WECAFC, OPESCA	Information exchange is necessary and should be in accordance with FAO guidelines. Electronic Databases should be set up to assist in the sharing of data.
	.3 to ensure that no vessel undertakes fishing activities within its waters without a valid authorization to fish issued by that coastal State;	OECS other WECAFC states group, CRFM OSPESCA (SIRPAC)	Coast Guard and enforcement entities	Individual fishery divisions, Law enforcement entities.	2yrs	Each individual country, CRFM, WECAFC, OPESCA	Inspections training are needed. Patrol and surveillance needed.
	.4) to ensure that an authorization to fish is issued only if the vessel concerned is entered on a record of vessels.	OECS other WECAFC states group, CRFM OSPESCA (SIRPAC)	Coast Guard and enforcement entities	Individual fishery divisions, Law enforcement entities.	2yrs	Each individual country, CRFM, WECAFC, OPESCA	Shared databases are needed and in accordance with FAO guidelines.
	.5) to ensure that each vessel fishing in its waters maintains a logbook recording its fishing activities where appropriate;	Many different schemes	Each countries fisheries divisions	Each countries fisheries divisions	2 yrs	Each countries fisheries divisions	Maintain a logbook system that is in accordance with FAO guidelines for

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
						CRFM, WECAFC, OPESCA, ICATT	all appropriate fishing vessels.
	.6) to ensure that at-sea transhipment and processing of fish and fish products in coastal State waters are authorized by the coastal State, of conducted in conformity with appropriate management regulations'	Many different schemes and regulations, OPESCA	Each countries fisheries divisions	Each countries fisheries divisions, Coast guards and enforcement entities.	2 yrs	Each countries fisheries divisions, Coast guards and enforcement entities.	Legislation should be performed regarding this matter that is consistent with RFMP, guidance by FOA and partner agencies and training needed.
	.7 & 8) regulations of fishing access to its waters in a manner which will help to prevent, deter, and eliminate IUU fishing; and (8.) avoiding licensing a vessel to fish in its waters if that particular vessel has a history of IUU fishing, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 36	Many different schemes and regulations, OPESCA	Each countries fisheries divisions	Each countries fisheries divisions, Coast guards and enforcement entities.	4 yrs	Each countries fisheries divisions, Coast guards and enforcement entities.	Legislation should be performed regarding this matter that is consistent with RFMP, guidance by FOA and partner agencies and training needed.

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	he Measures in paragraph 66 to	-		- C	C		• •
	sted in a sustainable manner an	-		-	inciples, rights	and obligations esta	blished in the World
Trade	e Organization, and implemente	ed in a fair, transpare	ent and non-discrimin	natory manner.			
66- 76	States should take all steps necessary, consistent with international law, to prevent fish caught by vessels identified by the relevant regional fisheries management organization to have been engaged in IUU fishing being traded or imported into their territories. The identification of the vessels by the regional fisheries management organization should be made through agreed procedures in a fair, transparent and non-discriminatory manner. Trade-related measures should be adopted and implemented in accordance with international law, including principles, rights and obligations established in WTO Agreements, and	CRFM, OPESCA, WECAFC, ICATT, EU, FAO, US, GFCM, CCAMLR, IATTC, IOTC, NAFO, NEAFC, WCPFC	Each countries fisheries divisions and other Governmental entities	Each countries fisheries divisions and other Governmental entities	3 yrs.	CRFM, OPESCA, WECAFC, ICATT, EU, FAO, US, GFCM, CCAMLR, IATTC, IOTC, NAFO, NEAFC, WCPFC	Training of inspectors and other fisheries entities, at ports and on enforcement vessels and fisheries facilities should be performed. FAO and other parties with experience with recognizing IUU fishing should assist in this training to make sure that the guidelines are in compliance with FAO best practices. The RPOA should also address how and who to notify when IUU fishing products are

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	implemented in a fair, transparent and non-discriminatory manner. Trade-related measures should only be used in exceptional circumstances, where other measures have proven unsuccessful to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing, and only after prior consultation with interested States. Unilateral trade-related measures should be avoided						suspected during trade. Each Individuals country should have fisheries laws to give authority to inspectors to inspect where fisheries product is harvested, imported processes and exported and given the expertise and resources to sample product to verify species and origin. Inspectors should be trained to be able to recognize species specific prohibitions from other countries. Countries should adopt a code of conduct that supports non-

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
							discriminatory trade and respect the jurisdictions of states requesting assistance. Fisheries laws should discourage businesses and organizations that deal in IUU fishing products.
67.	States should ensure that measures on international trade in fish and fishery products are transparent, based on scientific evidence, where applicable, and are in accordance with internationally agreed rules.	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
68.	States should cooperate, including through relevant global and regional fisheries management organizations, to adopt appropriate multilaterally agreed traderelated measures, consistent	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation		
	with the WTO, that may be necessary to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing for specific fish stocks or species. Multilateral traderelated measures envisaged in regional fisheries management organizations may be used to support cooperative efforts to ensure that trade in specific fish and fish products does not in any way encourage IUU fishing or otherwise undermine the effectiveness of conservation and management measures which are consistent with the 1982 UN Convention.								
69.	Trade-related measures to reduce or eliminate trade in fish and fish products derived from IUU fishing could include the adoption of multilateral catch documentation and certification requirements, as well as other appropriate	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above		

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	multilaterally-agreed measures such as import and export controls or prohibitions. Such measures should be adopted in a fair, transparent and non- discriminatory manner. When such measures are adopted, States should support their consistent and effective implementation.						
70.	Stock or species-specific trade-related measures may be necessary to reduce or eliminate the economic incentive for vessels to engage in IUU fishing.	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
71.	States should take steps to improve the transparency of their markets to allow the traceability of fish or fish products.	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
72.	States, when requested by an interested State, should assist any State in deterring trade in fish and fish products illegally harvested in its jurisdiction.	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	Assistance should be given in accordance with terms agreed by both States and fully respecting the jurisdiction of the State requesting assistance.						
73.	States should take measures to ensure that their importers, transshippers, buyers, consumers, equipment suppliers, bankers, insurers, other services suppliers and the public are aware of the detrimental effects of doing business with vessels identified as engaged in IUU fishing, whether by the State under whose jurisdiction the vessel is operating or by the relevant regional fisheries management organizations in accordance with its agreed procedures, and should consider measures to deter such business. Such measures could include, to	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation		
74	the extent possible under national law, legislation that makes it a violation to conduct such business or to trade in fish or fish products derived from IUU fishing. All identifications of vessels engaged in IUU fishing should be made in a fair, transparent and non-discriminatory manner.	Sama as abava	Cours on allows	Same as all ave	Campana	Sama og allava	Same on all ave		
74.	States should take measures to ensure that their fishers are aware of the detrimental effects of doing business with importers, transshippers, buyers, consumers, equipment suppliers, bankers, insurers and other services suppliers identified as doing business with vessels identified as engaged in IUU fishing, whether by the State under whose jurisdiction the vessel is operating or by the relevant regional fisheries management organization in	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above		

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation		
	accordance with its agreed procedures, and should consider measures to deter such business. Such measures could include, to the extent possible under national law, legislation that makes it a violation to conduct such business or to trade in fish or fish products derived from IUU fishing. All identifications of vessels engaged in IUU fishing should be made in a fair, transparent and non-discriminatory manner.								
75.	States should work towards using the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System for fish and fisheries products in order to help promote the implementation of the IPOA.	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above		
76.	Certification and documentation requirements should be standardized to the extent	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above		

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	feasible, and electronic schemes developed where possible, to ensure their effectiveness, reduce opportunities for fraud, and avoid unnecessary burdens on trade.						

Table 3. Regional coordination and cooperation

No ·	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
Port	State Measures						
1.	Article 3 PSMA #5: As this Agreement is global in scope and applies to all ports, the Parties shall encourage all other entities to apply measures consistent with its provisions. Those that	Few countries in WECAFC region have ratified the PSMA and other are in the process of ratification. OSPESCA initiative underway for	Regional dialogue at high political level with CRFM / OSPESCA / WECAFC/ RSS and other: Need to identify the dialogue mechanisms and	Harmonize implementation through regional mechanisms, but it is the responsibility of each state to take the necessary measures	Once a year	Reporting at high level meeting on status of PSMA	Taking note the importance of all the provisions of the PSMA and specifically Article 3 PSMA #5:, Article 4 PSMA: Article 6 PSMA:

No ·	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation		
	may not otherwise become Parties to this Agreement may express their commitment to act consistently with its provisions.	signing of binding instrument for countries to take the necessary actions for the implementation of PSMA. Also taking into consideration that some countries do not have fisheries ports, but should be encouraged to act consistently with the PSMA.	identification of resources.				Article 6 (1) (2) PSMA: Need to: Need to establish regional voluntary certification program for countries as an incentive for compliance with the PSMA. Urge other member states to ratify PSMA		
2.	Article 4 PSMA: Relationship with international law and other international instruments Article 4.4. This agreement shall be interpreted and applied	CRFM has established the following 1. Castries Declaration It seeks to ensure the participation of all member states,	Signed: 2nd Special Meeting CRFM Ministerial Council, Castries, St. Lucia, 28 July 2010	Each member state is responsible for vessels allowed in their ports. Through regular consultation CRFM will encourage	Once a year	Reporting at high level meeting on status of PSMA	Ensure Regional participation with the Global Record initiative based on phased implementation.		

No ·	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	in conformity with international law taking into account applicable international rules and standards, including those established through the International Maritime Organization, as well as other international instruments.	including stakeholders such as industry, fishing communities and non-government organizations (NGOs) to combat IUU fishing. 2. Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy (CCCFP) 3. OSPESCA: has recently completed the Regional IUU Strategy 4. There are other OSPESCA binding instruments to	Need to be signed by Head of States. (OSPESCA) Existing NPOA's developed in 2005 for each country, but require updating and aligning with Regional IUU Strategy	exchange of information. (OSPESCA) Each member country responsible to implement at national level and coordinate progress of implementation at technical and Ministerial level	Yearly	Reporting at high level meetings as required	Develop a comprehensive database of fishing vessels in good standing and vessels involved in IUU fishing. Draft binding agreement on PSMA under consideration by OSPESCA.

No .	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
		combat IUU Fishing (OSP- 01-09 – Vessel Registry; 2012 IUU Action Plan; OSP-08- 2014 – Central American Action Plan to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU Fishing.					
3.	Article 6 PSMA: Cooperation and exchange of information (6.1, 6.2, 6.3)	Same as above. May also consider several binding and voluntary instruments (Vessel registry, regional binding agreements (OSPESCA) for specific fisheries	To be agreed at CRFM/OSPESCA Forum meeting				Global Record intiative

No .	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
		(lobster, shark finning, etc)					
4.	Article 7 PSMA: Designation of ports	List of all ports where high seas vessels land catches are known	To be agreed at CRFM/OSPESCA Forum meeting	Access should be denied of all IUU vessels.	Twice a year. (Forum and ministerial meeting)		All licenced high seas vessel should be known by all members of CRFM/OSPESCA (WECAFC)
5.	Article 20 PSMA: Role of flag States Article 21 PSMA: Requirements of Developing States	Need to define support/coordinati ng mechanisms for developing states to comply with the PSMA	To be agreed at CRFM/OSPESCA Forum meeting				
Flag	State responsibilities						
2.	Voluntary guidelines for flag state performance (section 6, 8, 9 10, 11,	Similar coordinating mechanisms (Ref 1 above) should be	Regional dialogue at high political level with CRFM / OSPESCA /	Licence should be denied of any vessels involved in IUU fishing	Once every 3 months	Be in contact with Port State where vessel land catches.	Within the scope of regional cooperation – regional plan for

No ·	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	12, 13, 14, 25, 29, 31, 40, 43, 48, 56) Section 6. The flag State has incorporated the flag State principles and rules that are binding on it in accordance with domestic laws, regulations, policies and practices. Section 8. The flag State effectively contributes to the functioning of the RFMO/A in which it participates (i.e. the flag State implements its duties as a contracting party or as a cooperating non-party, including reporting requirements for fishing and fishing related activities and ensuring compliance by its vessels). Section 9. The flag State ensures that vessels flying its flag do not conduct unauthorized fishing and fishing related activities within areas under the	established within the region through the relevant organizations in collaboration with the FAO.	WECAFC/ RSS and other: Need to identify the dialogue mechanisms and identification of resources. Each member State should inspect any vessel applying for a licence to fish in their waters or on the high sea				flag state to take actions combating IUU fishing and respect the guideline Section 56 FAO cooperation and technical support

No ·	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation		
	national jurisdiction of other States. Section 10. The flag State supports cooperation among flag State on managing capacity and fishing effort, catch limits and output controls. Section 11. The flag State has established an institutional, legal, technical foundation or framework for fisheries management, such as that referred to in Article 7 of the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries ("the Code") that would include at a minimum Section 12. The flag State has adopted laws, regulations or other								

No ·	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	arrangements implementing conservation and management measures, which would include, at a minimum Section 13. The flag State effectively implements conservation and management measures, including the following: (a) the flag State ensures that the obligations incumbent upon the vessel owners, operators and crews are clearly accessible and communicated to them; (b) the flag State provides guidance to the fishing sector to meet these obligations; and (c) the flag State effectively manages the fishing and fishing related activities of the vessels flying its flag in						

No ·	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation		
	a manner that ensure the conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources. Section 14. The flag State follows minimum requirements, such as: (a) the FAO Standard Specifications and Guidelines for Marking and Identification of Fishing Vessels and relevant requirements of the International Maritime Organization; (b) information on vessel owners and operators which identifies effective beneficial owners and operators; (c) information on the history of the vessel identifies prior flag and								

No ·	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	(d) characteristics of the vessel. Section 25. The flag State maintains a record of vessels referred to in paragraph 4 and flying its flag, and includes, for vessels authorized to engage in fishing and fishing related activities on the high seas, all the information set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article VI of the 1993 FAO Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (the "Compliance Agreement").						
	Section 29. The flag State has in place a						

No ·	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation		
	regime for authorizing fishing and fishing related activities (e.g. licensing), which ensures that no vessel is allowed to operate unless so authorized in a manner consistent with international law and with the sustainability of the relevant stocks, including: (a) appropriate scope for authorization of fishing and fishing related activities, including conditions for the protection of marine ecosystems; (b) prior assessment of a vessel's compliance and ability to comply with applicable measures; and								

No ·	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	(c) minimum information requirements in the authorization that allow identification of accountable persons, areas and species, including: (i) the name of the vessel, and, where appropriate, the natural or legal person authorized to engage in fishing and fishing related activities; (ii) the areas, scope and duration of the authorization to engage in fishing and fishing related activities; (iii) the species, fishing gear authorized, and where appropriate, other applicable						

No ·	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation		
	management measures; and (iv) relevant conditions under which an authorization is issued that may, where required, include those in paragraph 47 of the 2001 FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (the "IPOA-IUU"). Section 31. The Flag State implements a control regime over vessels flying its flag that includes, as a minimum: (a) legal authority to take control of the								

No ·	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	sailing, recall to port); (b) establishment and maintenance of an up-to-date record of vessels; (c) monitoring tools, such as vessel monitoring systems, logbooks/documentat ion, and observers;						
	(d) mandatory requirements regarding fisheries-related data that must be recorded and reported in a timely manner by the vessels (e.g. catches, effort, bycatches						
	and discards, landings and transhipments); and (e) an inspection regime, including at sea and at port.						

No .	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	Section 39. Where a coastal State decides to engage in a fisheries access agreement with a flag State, the flag State should cooperate with the coastal State to agree on how to implement their respective roles and responsibilities under that agreement in advance of any fishing and fishing related activities by flag State vessels while in the national jurisdiction of the coastal State pursuant to paragraph 3. Section 40. The flag State should only enter into fisheries access agreements with a coastal State when both are satisfied that such activities will not						

No ·	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	undermine the sustainability of living marine resources within the jurisdiction of the coastal State. The flag State should also be ready to cooperate with the coastal State in that regard. Section 43. The Flag State, in accordance with its legislation and its international obligations, should cooperate with a coastal State, by exchanging all relevant information regarding the activities of the vessels flying its flag with respect to fishing and fishing related activities by such vessels in maritime areas under the jurisdiction of such coastal State.						

No ·	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	Section 49. States should						
	give full recognition to						
	the special requirements						
	of developing States in relation to improving						
	flag State performance						
	consistent with these						
	Guidelines. States may,						
	either directly or through						
	international						
	organizations, including						
	RFMO/As, provide						
	assistance to developing States in order for them						
	to enhance their ability						
	to:						
	(a) develop an						
	adequate legal and						
	regulatory framework;						
	(b) strengthen						
	institutional						
	organization and						
	infrastructure needed						
	to ensure adequate control of vessels						
	flying their flag;						
	mynig men mag,				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1

No ·	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation	
	(c) develop, implement and improve practical and effective MCS; (d) build institutional and human resource capacity to process and data, and make them available to relevant users, including relevant RFMO/As; and							
	(e) participate in international organizations that promote flag State performance. Section 56. States should report to FAO on progress with the implementation of these Guidelines and on the outcome of performance assessments conducted, whether self-assessments or external assessments, as part of their biennial reporting to FAO on the							

No ·	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	Code. These reports should be published by FAO in a timely manner.						
Coa	stal State responsibilities						
	IPOA-IUU: Section 51. In the exercise of the sovereign rights of coastal States for exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the living marine resources under their jurisdiction, in conformity with the 1982 UN Convention and international law, each coastal State should implement measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing in the exclusive economic zone. Among the measures which the coastal State should	There are some existing provisions reflected in national legislation for some countries, but require further strengthening and in some countries need to take the required measures in reflecting this in national regulatory frameworks. This should be consistent with minimum standards outlined in FAO guidelines / RMFO's.	Regional dialogue at high political level with CRFM / OSPESCA / WECAFC/ RSS and other: Need to identify the dialogue mechanisms and identification of resources. All CRFM members are Coastal states. CRFM has developed Monitoring Control and Surveillance Strategy.	Overall goal: to contribute to combating, deterring and eliminating IUU fishing throughout the Region, and beyond. Objective: to provide the CRFM with an informed approach — consisting of a strategic framework for action in the domain of MCS — through which the CRFM is to assist the Region in	At least once a year. To be discussed at Form meeting	Develop a strategic Action Plan.	CRFM Suggested: Inspection at landing sites of vessels, crew and catches. Record keeping of all licenced vessels. Implementation of VMS.

No .	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	consider, consistent			developing its MCS			
	with national legislation and			capacity			
	international law, and to						
	the extent practicable and						
	appropriate, are:						
	subsections (52.1, .2, .3, .4, .5, .6,.7, .8)						
	Implementation of						
	IPOA-IUU:						
	Section 5.3. The IPOA-						
	IUU calls on coastal						
	States in particular to						
	cooperate and exchange information with others,						
	including neighbouring						
	coastal States and						
	RFMOs.						
Mar	ket measures						

No •	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	IPOA IUU: Section 65. The measures in paragraphs 66 to 76 are to be implemented in a manner which recognizes the right of States to trade in fish and fishery products harvested in a sustainable manner and should be interpreted and applied in accordance with the principles, rights and obligations established in the World Trade Organisation, transparent and non-discriminatory manner.	There are existing market-related measures: CITES, COTED, Catch documentation for EU, USA-LOFF, MSC programs. Encourage countries through regional dialogue to adopt measures to comply with minimum requirement.	Regional dialogue at high political level with CRFM / OSPESCA / WECAFC/ RSS and other: Need to identify the dialogue mechanisms and identification of resources. Requirements of export market. Adoption of catch certification and trade documentation schemes Import prohibitions Traceability	Well established, Inspection Institute or Authority. Preferable with certified laboratories.	Depends om market, usually once a year.		Sanitary component – SPS Measures CRFM has developed standard for: Proposed Framework for Regional Cooperation on CARIFORUM Standards for Fish and Fishery Product Hygiene Regulations on Fisheries Hygiene (Certification, Licensing and Control)

No .	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	IPOA IUU: Section 78. States should ensure compliance with and enforcement of policies and measures having a bearing on IUU fishing which are adopted by any relevant regional fisheries management organization and by which they are bound. States should cooperate in the establishment of such organizations in regions where none currently exist. Section 79. As the cooperation of all relevant States is important for the success of measures taken by relevant regional fisheries management organizations to prevent,		Regional dialogue at high political level with CRFM / OSPESCA / WECAFC/ RSS and other: Need to identify the dialogue mechanisms and identification of resources.				

No ·	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	deter and eliminate IUU						
	fishing, States which are						
	not members of a						
	relevant regional						
	fisheries management organization are not						
	discharged from their						
	obligation to cooperate,						
	in accordance with their						
	international obligations,						
	with that regional						
	fisheries management						
	organization. To that						
	end, States should give						
	effect to their duty to						
	cooperate by agreeing to						
	apply the conservation						
	and management						
	measures established by that regional fisheries						
	management						
	organization, or by						
	adopting measures						
	consistent with those						
	conservation and						
	management measures,						
	and should ensure that						

No ·	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	vessels entitled to fly their flag do not undermine such measures.						
	Section 80. States, acting through relevant regional fisheries management organizations, should take action to strengthen and develop innovative ways, in prevent. deter, and eliminate IUU fishing. Consideration should be given to including the following measures: (80.1 to 80.14). Section 83. States, acting through relevant regional fisheries management organizations, should						
	encourage non- contracting parties with a real interest in the fishery concerned to join those organizations and to participate fully in their work. Where this is not possible, the regional fisheries						

No ·	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	management organizations should encourage and facilitate the participation and cooperation of non- contracting parties, in accordance with applicable international agreements and international law, in the conservation and management of the relevant fisheries resources and in the implementation of measures adopted by the relevant organizations. Regional fisheries management organizations should address the issue of access to the resource in order to foster cooperation and enhance sustainability in the fishery, in accordance with international law. States, acting through relevant regional fisheries management organizations, should also assist, as necessary, non-contracting parties in the implementation of						

No ·	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	paragraphs 78 and 79 of the IPOA.						

Table 4. Capacity development requirements

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
Port State M	easures						
3-5	See text (FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Circular – FIPI/C1074. Pg. 148-165)	In-port activities regulated by Port Authorities (PA) and Customs	Establish policy for coordinating and collaboration among relevant agencies involved (PA, Customs and FD) Development of systems for the documentation of SOPs for all processes and the roles of all personnel involved. Training personnel involved. Increase human resources.	Port authorities contact FD when any fishery products are found on board or suspected to be on board vessels. FD investigate vessels are appropriately authorized to engage in these activities.	On-going Service of the service of t	Review of port activities records. Surveillance records	Formalize existing policy with legislation where needed.
		At-sea monitoring	Acquire adequate ICT capacity.	management authorities and Coast Guard and other MCS agencies.			

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
(3)	(Global Record)	(CMoU /CMIS) {For Cargo and Passenger Vessels}	Increase human resources in existing Enforcement agencies Provide training in Fisheries related laws, regulations and interdiction. Develop remote monitoring (VMS, Radar etc.) capacity. Training of persons monitoring VMS and radar tracking etc. Software developer — Web hosting- Data input personnel	WECAFC – OSPESCA – CRFM National Focal Points	Annually-According to additions to national databases	Information for vessels from WECAFC Member countries easily accessible through a single repository	Analyse databases at the national levels- Support the development of database and data storage capacity at the national levels in an effort to create a network where information may be updated seamlessly into a regional vessel's database
6	See text (FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Circular –		Formal agreed inter- jurisdictional information sharing		On-going		

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	FIPI/C1074. Pg. 148-165)		policies and protocols to be established. Appropriate SOPs for such information exchanges be developed and implemented.				
7	See text (FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Circular – FIPI/C1074. Pg. 148-165)	National Port authority, Declaration of Ports of Entry (Customs and Immigration)	Training of Fisheries Inspectors – Training of PSCOs, Customs and Port authority staff Develop network between Fisheries, Customs and Port Authority	WECAFC – OSPESCA – CRFM- Local Fisheries Authority with assistance from IMO/CMoU	Annually – As new staff are acquired	List of designated ports – Report of inspection of Foreign Fishing vessels	Revision of the MoUs under the IMO including the CMoU (and CMIS) in order to get a better understanding of the networking of these systems
8, 9, 10 11	See text (FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Circular – FIPI/C1074. Pg. 148-165) (ISPS Code has similar provisions for	FDA Prior Notice eSeaClear	applies Software and network capacities. Partnership between Fisheries Management Authority, Customs,	WECAFC – OSPESCA –CRFM National Government	Updated as required after initial rollout of programm e	Fisheries Management Authorities have records Prior notice requests from fishing vessels	The FDA requires prior notice for the import of some goods. This system can be analysed and the relevant procedures be

lementation irements and responsible respo		1	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / r recommendation
gration and authority			nplemented for shing vessels.
Fined in local WECAFC – OSPESCA – S National Government	-CRFM legi	islation proof	nsure that the rovisions are set ut in the local isheries legislation f the participating ountries
etent rity conducts endent igation to charges at vessel. ve actions ic to vessels cal persons attities ement in IUU g included in			regional code
cal ntiti em g in ries	persons les lent in IUU licluded in Act and/or WECAFC	persons les lent in IUU licluded in Act and/or WECAFC As Da	persons des dent in IUU decluded in Act and/or WECAFC As Database available

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	MoUs under IMO	Passenger Vessels}	licensing legislation if separated from Fisheries Act. Development of a regional database where breach of fisheries laws may be recorded and be accessible to		after initial rollout	offences by foreign fishing vessels	the local laws in order to standardize the information in the regional database. Additional information may be sort from The CMoU into the working of such a
19	See text (FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Circular – FIPI/C1074. Pg. 148-165) Ship Rider Agreements (For Contraband) Most local legislation {at least in the OECS} addresses fishing vessels	CMoU (CMIS) {For Cargo and Passenger Vessels}	member countries Defined in relevant local legislation. Legal personnel to draft agreements between/among countries to allow for Flag State inspections to be carries out by representatives in partnering countries	WECAFC- Fisheries Management Authority- Foreign Affairs-Legal Affairs	One off – may be amended and repeated as new partners are signed		system. For most countries, the Flagged vessels are registered with the Maritime Authority which registers ships for international voyages. These departments usually have both Port and Flag State Surveyors/Inspectors .

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	fishing in the	·					A greater effort is
	national						required for the
	waters)						sharing and
	Registration						accessibility of
	for Flagged						information between
	Vessels are						these entities and th
	usually done through the						Fisheries
	national ship's						Management
	registry						Authority where
							fishing vessels are
							concerned. The
							reality is that these
							vessels usually
							operate in other par
							of the world and the
							Maritime authority
							may have inspector
							in different countrie
							though
							Classification
							Societies.
							A similar system
							may be developed
							for fishing vessels

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
							where one country may designate officers in a different jurisdiction to conduct Flag State inspections in the interim but make it a mandatory requirement for the vessel to be inspected on every visit to its country of registry or at least once every two years.
23	See text (FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Circular – FIPI/C1074. Pg. 148-165) The 'no more favourable treatment' clause is a concept used	CMoU (CMIS) {For Cargo and	Treatment of non- party states defined in relevant local legislation. Drafting/Amendmen t of local legislation	National Jurisdiction with assistance from FAO_WECAFC		Legislation Gazetted	The no more Favourable treatment clause ensures that vessels must comply with the laws of its country as well as the laws and other

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	within the Paris MoU to ensure that, even when a flag state chooses not to ratify a convention (bring it into law in their country), their ships will still be expected to achieve substantial compliance to the regulations, ensuring that the standards of international shipping are	Passenger Vessels}					provisions of the port state whether of
z Stata	maintained	untowy guidalia s	g for flog state respons	ikilitias)			
g State re		untary guidennes	s for flag state respons		Δ	A dantion /	
	See text (Voluntary Guideline for		Legal Framework to be upgraded or developed.	FD (AG/SG Chambers) Parliament	As required	Adoption / Ratification	

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	flag state performance.		Proper inter-agency cooperation and coordination. Fleet Management Policy needed.				
7, 8	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.		Trained Observers on board vessels. VMS, Video cameras Surveillance Patrols in Territorial Waters and EEZ Surface and Air Assets (Air Assets may be regional since smaller countries may not be able to meet the financial requirements)	FD and vessel registry Marine Police and Coast Guard	On-going On-going	RFMO Attendance and presentations	
9	See text (Voluntary Guideline for		As above along with utilizing existing or establishing new	As above along with RSS (at least initially)	On-going		

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	flag state performance.		regional monitoring arrangements.				
10	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.		Compliance with respective directives from relevant RFMO/A included in local legislation and implemented by relevant local regulatory agencies.	FD (AG/SG Chambers) Parliament (depending on legal instruments required) Marine Police and Coast Guard	On-going		
11 (a-d)	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.	Fisheries Departments already established in most countries in region with these responsibilitie s	Training of staff Increased staffing may be required	FD	As required		
12 (a-c)	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.	Controls already enshrined in legislation in some countries.	Development or update of legislation as necessary	FD (AG/SG Chambers) Parliament (depending on legal instruments required)	As required		
13 (a and b)	See text (Voluntary	Fisheries Departments	Relevant information on	Hiring and training of extension	As required		

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
С	Guideline for flag state performance.		regulations and compliance transmitted to industry from FD via extension programmes and most appropriate media (press or electronic) as required. Trained Observers on board vessels.	officers and PR/communication s specialists as required. Marine Police and Coast Guard			
			VMS, Video cameras Surveillance Patrols in Territorial Waters and EEZ				
14, 15, 16	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.	Fisheries Departments already collect this information	Formal agreed inter- jurisdictional information sharing policies and protocols to be established. Appropriate SOPs for such information exchanges be	Ministry of Foreign Affairs to negotiate inter- jurisdictional matters, Competent Authority (FD in most cases)	As required		

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
		•	developed and				
			implemented.				
			Registration policies				
			clearly defined and related procedures				
			including the				
			acquisition of				
			specified current				
			personal information				
			on details of the				
			vessel and personal				
			and contact				
			information on its				
			owners and/or				
			agents along with				
			required antecedent				
			registration information to be				
			articulated in				
			relevant vessel				
			registration				
			legislation.				
			Relevant registration				
			legislation includes				
			punitive action(s)				
			for non-compliance				
			with each specific				
			activity.				

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
			SOPs to ensure compliance with all legislated requirements along with an established system for fact-checking and validating all information supplied for vessel registration developed and followed by Competent Authority. (CA).				
17	See text		National vessel registration procedures clearly explained in accessible publications such as information leaflets or brochures etc. and posted on the website of relevant competent authorities where possible.		As required		

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
18	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.		Refusal of registration for this condition articulated in relevant legislation. applies		As required		
19	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.		applies				
20	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.		Condition articulated in applicable registration legislation. applies		As required		
21, 22	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.		Develop a stratified list of recipients clearly delimiting the levels of detail of information accessible to each grade. Relevant data and information sharing and publication policies (print and	FD and relevant enforcement agencies (Marine Police and Coast Guard)			

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
			electronic media, appropriate) and protocols be determined and implemented.				
23,24	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.		Enshrined in legislation applicable to vessel registrations				
25	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.		applies				
26	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.		applies				
27	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.		SOP for routinely updating and keeping vessel registration database current established and implemented by CA.				

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
28	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.		applies				
29	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.		applies				
30	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.		applies				
31	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.		applies				
32	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.		applies				
33	See text (Voluntary Guideline for		An integrated MCS plan among relevant enforcement				

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	flag state performance.		agencies and the Competent Authority for Fisheries Management to be developed. SOP to facilitate implementation of Integrated MCS plan to be developed in tandem. Upgrade surface and aerial assets for MCS Any additional resources (financial, technical and human) should be identified and a plan including for funding for acquisition of these resources developed. A training needs assessment of existing staff complement				

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
			training programmes developed as necessary.				
34	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.		applies Programmes for collaborative inter- jurisdictional MCS exercises and programmes developed where possible and appropriate.				
35	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.		applies				
36	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.		applies				
37	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.		Included in National legislation defining legal authority of RFMO in local fisheries management.				

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
38	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.		applies				
39, 40, 41	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.		applies				
42	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.		applies				
43	See text (Voluntary Guideline for flag state performance.		Applies in a bilateral context				
Coastal State	e responsibilities						
51.1 MCS	See text (International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and eliminate Illegal,	National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and	Upgrade surface and aerial assets for MCS Training for new as well as existing Staff (Fisheries &	Fisheries Management Authority	Annually or as new staff are introduced	Records of training courses/Workshops	Some smaller countries relies on the Coast Guard/Marine Police for all on sea fisheries activities.

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	Unreported and Unregulated Fishing)	Unregulated Fishing	Enforcement Agencies) Establishment of Fisheries Enforcement Unit where applicable				However for these entities, fisheries enforcement falls low on the list of priorities behind border patrol among others. It is therefore recommended that dedicated Fisheries enforcement Units with the appropriate training, authority and resources be developed in countries where they are required.
51.2 Cooperation	See text (International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and	WECAFC- OSPESCA - CRFM	ID National Focal Points Focal Points within stakeholder departments Platform for easier sharing of information	Fisheries Management Authority	Continuou s	Reports of regional meetings/workshop s RFOs-RFMOs	An assessment of the standards and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and dissemination of information at the local levels should be done in

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	Unregulated Fishing)						order for the necessary adjustments to be made for the information to be shared and accessed on a regional platform. Countries may be reluctant to share information on a regional platform if they are having problems with the management of the information at the national level.
51.3 Licence	See text (International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and	 Fisheries Licence and Registration System Local Fisheries Legislation Local MCS 	Train MSC personnel Fisheries Enforcement Unit	Fisheries Management Authority Enforcement agencies	Annually (Licence) Continuou s (MCS)	Patrol records Record of charges/fines	

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	Unregulated Fishing)						
51.4 Registration	See text (International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing)	 Local Fisheries Legislation Fisheries Licence and Registration System 	 ICT systems for managing and storage of records Training of personnel in the management of the relevant databases Fisheries Enforcement Unit 	Fisheries Management Authority National ships registry	Continuou s	Registration and Licence Certificates	
51.5 Logbook	See text (International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing)	Fisheries Data and Statistics collection programme MCS	Formulate an appropriate logbook (paper or electronic) for each fishery Train inspectors and observers	Fisheries Management Authority	Continuou	Logbook records	Consideration must be given to the nature of the fisheries and the practicality of a log book on some categories of vessels such as small open boats in artisanal fleets and even decked vessels where the captain also plays an active

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
							role in the handling of gear and catch
51.6 Transshipmen t	See text (International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing)	Local Fisheries Legislation	Train observers Train MSC personnel	Fisheries Management Authority Enforcement agencies	Continuous	Check local Legislation Amendment of local legislations (Where required)	Ensure that matter such as Transhipment are addressed in local Fisheries legislations
51.7 access	See text (International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing)	Local Fisheries Legislation	Development of protocols for interstate reporting an access to relevant information through official communication channels Assets for offshore patrols	Fisheries Management Authority Enforcement agencies	continuous		
51.8	See text (International Plan of Action to Prevent,	CMoU (CMIS) {For Cargo and	Development of protocols for interstate reporting and access to relevant	Local Fisheries Management Authority	Continuou s	Records of request to Flag States Record of inquiry into vessels	

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	Deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing) Global Record	Passenger Vessels}	information through official communication channels			licensed to fish in local waters	
Market mea							I
65	See text (International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing)		Relevant trade traceability legislation that includes these features. Applicable local trade-related legislation (primarily Customs) must be framed accordingly to promote a suitably fair trading environment. Relevant data and information on state of stocks and fisheries used to produce fish				

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
			products being traded must be made available to advise related trade issues. Critical to this is the establishment of a practicable system of collaboration among the relevant enforcement agencies involved (PA, Customs the Fisheries Management Agency)				
66	See text (International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing) EU Catch Certificate		Traceability programs for marine produce	Fisheries Management Authority	Continuou s	Catch Certificates for exports	Countries should seek to include the procedures used for the export of marine fishery products to the EU and more recently to the USA in their local legislation so that the procedures and accompanying documentation

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
	USA Catch Documentatio n Scheme						would become mandatory for export to all regions
67, 68, 69, 70,71,	See text (International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing) ICCAT CITES		applies				
72	See text (International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing)		applies Trade related legislation must be framed to allow such actions to be taken.				

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
73, 74	See text (International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing)		Relevant information on regulations and compliance transmitted to industry from FD via extension programmes and most appropriate media (press or electronic) as required. Trade related legislation must be framed to allow such actions to be taken.				
75	See text (International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing)	HCD and Coding system already used in most countries.	Introduce use of HCD and Coding system if not already in use.				

No.	International instrument provision	Relevant scheme or regulation in the region, if any	Implementation requirements and resources	Implementation responsibilities	Periodicity	Means for implementation monitoring	Suggested provision for RPOA-IUU and / or recommendation
76	See text		applies				
	(International						
	Plan of Action						
	to Prevent,						
	Deter and						
	eliminate						
	Illegal,						
	Unreported						
	and						
	Unregulated						
	Fishing)						

The Third Meeting of the Regional Working Group on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing, was held in Barbados from 26 to 28 September 2018. A total of 33 experts from 17 WECAFC Members, as well as three intergovernmental organizations, three non-governmental organizations and FAO attended the working group meeting.

Attendants were updated on the implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA), the Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels (Global Record), Guidelines on Methodologies for the Estimation of IUU Fishing, the Marking of Fishing Gear, the Global Study on Transshipment Practices, and Catch Documentation Schemes.

On the other hand, country representatives presented efforts made at the country level in following up with the international instruments in the fight against IUU. Additionally, in order to complete identification of provisions for the development of a Regional Plan of Action against IUU (RPOA-IUU) a two-day workshop was held on 6-7 March, 2019 at the UN House in Barbados. The provisions workshop results are also included in this report.

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