

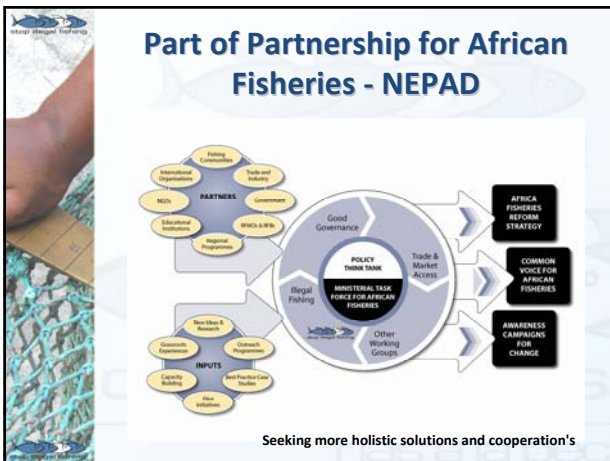


[www.stopillegalfishing.com](http://www.stopillegalfishing.com)

- Targeting policy process and partnerships
- Pan African Programme
- Both inland and marine
- Small scale and industrial
- DFID seed funding
- NEPAD/AU implementing the programme through PAF

SIF partners....

Logos of partner organizations including UN, FAO, WFP, ECF, DFID, MDS, PEW, IOTC, CTOI, TRAFFIC, SEYCHELLES, and Mexa.




**Partnership for African Fisheries**  
[www.africanfisheries.org](http://www.africanfisheries.org)

- Focus is African Policy reform
- Governance WG
- Trade WG
- IUU fishing WG
- Aquaculture WG
- Think-thank through Chatham House
- Implemented through NEPAD/AU

## IUU Fishing

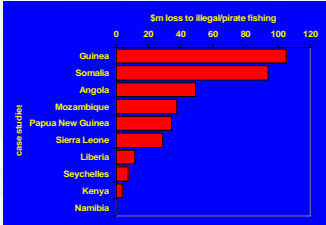
**I = Illegal**  
**U = Unreported**  
**U = Unregulated**



**The catching, processing, transport or trade of fish outside of the lawful governance systems**

## What is the value of IUU Fishing?

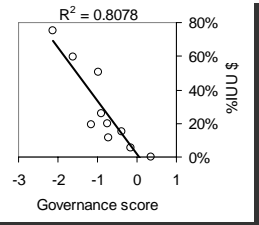
- Between 10 – 23,5 Billion USD per year
- Between 11 and 26 million tons of fish
- Losses for Sub-Saharan Africa more than 1 billion USD per year



Country	Loss (\$m)
Guinea	110
Somalia	100
Angola	50
Mozambique	40
Papua New Guinea	35
Sierra Leone	30
Liberia	15
Seychelles	10
Kenya	5
Namibia	5

<http://www.illegal-fishing.info/uploads/illegal-fishing-mrag-report.pdf>

## Governance in fisheries management





$R^2 = 0.8078$

- Clear relationship between the level of governance of a country and its vulnerability to IUU fishing.
- Good governance go hand in hand with good enforcement (MCS) systems and procedures.
- Political will to enforce IUU fishing of vital importance

MRAG 2005  
<http://www.illegal-fishing.info/uploads/illegal-fishing-mrag-report.pdf>

## Examples of IUU fishing issues in Africa

- Poaching
- Conflict between artisanal and industrial fleets
- Fishing in restricted areas and during closed seasons
- Illegal fishing methods
- Under reporting of catches - no bycatch

## Who Engages In Illegal Fishing

- All nations struggles with IUU fishing but....some are worse than others:
- China
- Korea
- Taiwan
- EU DWFN fleet
- **Flag of convenience (FOC) - Belize, Honduras, Panama, and St. Vincent & the Grenadines** are by far the largest. Over 1000 of these vessels (approximately 80 per cent) fly the flag of these four countries. Beneficial ownership is often in Taiwan, European countries (Spain/Canary Islands ), Singapore, South Korea, Japan and China (2000)
- **African FOC** include Sierra Leone, Liberia, Equatorial Guinea, Togo and more. **We need to encourage closure of these registers. Sierra Leone may lead the way!**



Flags of Convenience have been described by Franz Fischler, former EU Commissioner for Fisheries, as **"the plague of today's maritime world."**





### Africa targeted by IUU operators - WHY?

- **Low enforcement (MCS) capacity** due to capacity and available resources (low risk)
- **Weak cooperation and information exchange** between countries within and outside of Africa
- Many issues related to **corruption and conflict of interest** (government employees involved with fishing companies or operators)
- **Legal systems lacking experience with environmental crime** issues (Crime must not pay)




### What Drives Illegal Fishing?

# Profit



### IUU – Maximise Profit

- Fisheries Management Measures
- Tax Laws
- Human Rights and labour laws
- Safety Standards
- Hygiene and Sanitary Standards

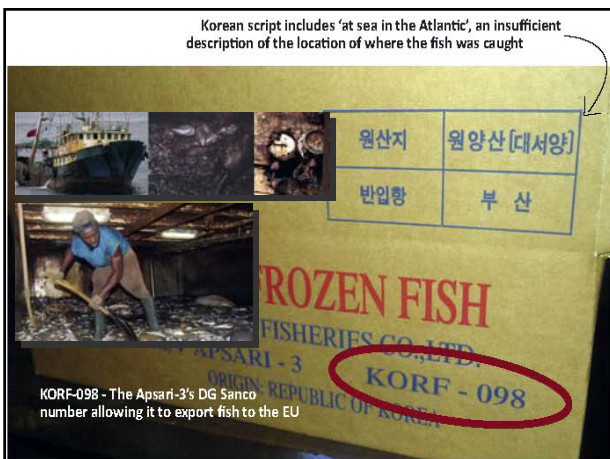


### An interesting example

#### EU sanitary regulations and IUU fishing

- IUU vessels carry DG Sanco import numbers allowing them export fish into the EU
- IUU operators uses DG Sanco approved vessels to launder fish through without EU raising issues in relation to compliance to regulations
- Sierra Leone 2008 – 60% of fleet IUU – but with DG Sanco export numbers
- Guinea-Conkry 2006 – 50% of fleet IUU but with DG Sanco export numbers

Korean script includes 'at sea in the Atlantic', an insufficient description of the location of where the fish was caught



원산지	원양산 [대서양]
반입항	부산

ROZEN FISH FISHERIES CO., LTD.  
KORF-098

KORF-098 - The Apsari-3's DG Sanco number allowing it to export fish to the EU



### How to launder fish?

**DIRTY FISH**  
HOW EU HYGIENE STANDARDS FACILITATE ILLGAL FISHING IN WEST AFRICA

More about how certain hygiene standards may facilitate illegal fishing in this report from the EJF.

### Two recent International IUU Fishing Initiatives that matter for Africa

- The EU IUU Regulations "**Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 of 29 September 2008 establishing a Community System to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU fishing**" that came into force on the **1<sup>st</sup> of January 2010** and is a trade based mechanism that is built around **flag state responsibilities**; and
- The "**Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing**" which became open for signature in late 2009 and will enter into force once 25 countries have ratified it. This Agreement is based on building the **port state responsibilities**

### EU IUU Regulations

- The EC is the largest market for, and importer of, fisheries products in the world – **major target for IUU operators**
- IUU fish imports estimated at **€1.1 billion** every year

### Overview

- The new regulation will make it more difficult for IUU fish to enter the EU market – primarily through **catch certification**.
- There will also be **stronger penalties** for those involved in IUU fishing activity, right through the food chain –
- The Regulation will apply to all **marine fishery** products which are **caught by third country fishing vessels and exported to the EU**
- The **flag State authority** of the fishing vessel which made the catches will **validate the catch certificate**
- The validation must certify that the catch was made in accordance with all applicable laws, regulations and international conservation and management measures = **no new management measures**.

### Port State measures Agreement - PSMA

- Today, when IUU fishing and support vessels need to enter port, they may use one of the notorious '**ports of convenience**' that openly welcome for business the world's illegal fishing fleets.
- Alternatively, they may visit a port where **authorities unwittingly allow access to illegal vessels**, a situation that often occurs due to limited capacity.
- The recently adopted PSMA, is an ambitious agreement that aims to **close all ports to IUU fishing vessels and their support vessels**.
- Signed so far by 15 States and by the European Union**. Coming into force when 25 states has ratified the Agreement

### How does the PSMA work



### An example of the challenges

Port, Country	No of Fisheries Inspectors responsible for fisheries compliance	Approximate no of foreign fishing vessels visiting ports	Comment
Maputo Mozambique	17	1 to 2	Foreign tuna fleet - 160 licences Lands in other ports (Mombasa, Port Lois and Victoria) or transships at sea
Dar es Salam Tanzania	10	1 to 2	Foreign tuna fleet - 47 Lands in other ports (Mombasa, Port Lois and Victoria) or transships at sea
Mombasa Kenya	2	100 (+ 100 reefers?)	EU tuna fleet lands in port and 12 to 15% are inspected
Dakar Senegal	10	200	Only inspects vessels that have fished in Senegalese waters
Abidjan Cote d'Ivoire	0	600 to 700	Inspectors exist for vessel safety and fisheries inspectors but only for fish quality assessment (SPS)
Victoria Seychelles	7	400 to 500	Small well organised inspectorate

- ### EU IUU Regulation – what capacity is required
- Legal authority established in national legislation.
  - Sufficiently staffed, adequately trained & well-informed port inspectorate.
  - Systematic sharing of information, intelligence – national agencies
  - Information sharing & cooperation between port, flag & coastal states, RFMOs & others

- ### Specific Challenges
- These two initiatives are both focused on the **larger more industrial vessels** (EU reg also covers smaller vessels but generally exports are associated with larger ones) and target the **Flag and Port State** responsibilities.
  - The main challenges are **capacity – human and institutional**
  - Overall **governance** frameworks to implement these systems transparently

- ### Cooperation – Mutual Benefit
- IUU vessels are also violators of sanitary standards
  - Limited resources advocate multi tasking – e.g. sanitary and fisheries inspections?
  - Inter governmental and inter agency cooperation required
  - Regional and international cooperation is needed
  - Good governance and political will is a requirement for implementation of any legislation



**stop illegal fishing**

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