



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



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The 'Bali Strategy', the PSMA Global Capacity Development Programme, and the Outcomes the 5th Meeting of the parties to the PSMA

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The ‘Bali Strategy’: Roadmap for the implementation of the PSMA

C. Mechanisms for Implementation of Part 9 (Monitoring, Review and Assessment)

A. Increasing adherence to and participation in the PSMA

Assessing the progress and challenges in the implementation of ‘Bali Strategy’

Busan: Second Meeting of the PSMA Strategy *ad hoc* Working Group, Outcomes of five RCMs

Manta: 5th meeting of Parties to the PSMA

The Bali Strategy 2023

October 2024

April 2025

D. Ensuring Efficient and Sustainable Functioning of the Agreement

B. Fulfillment of the responsibilities of the parties for the effective implementation of the PSMA.

1. Strengthening the policy, legal, institutional frameworks and operational mechanisms

2. Integration and coordination at national and regional levels

3. Cooperation and exchange of information

4. Inspection and follow-up actions

5. Role of flag States

6. Capacity Building

7. Relationship with international law and other international instruments

Implementing 'Bali Strategy': Current Process and Challenges

A. Membership and capacity building

The highest rate of adherence

82 Parties ratified the PSMA (As of April 2025)



FAO-led capacity building initiatives at national and regional level

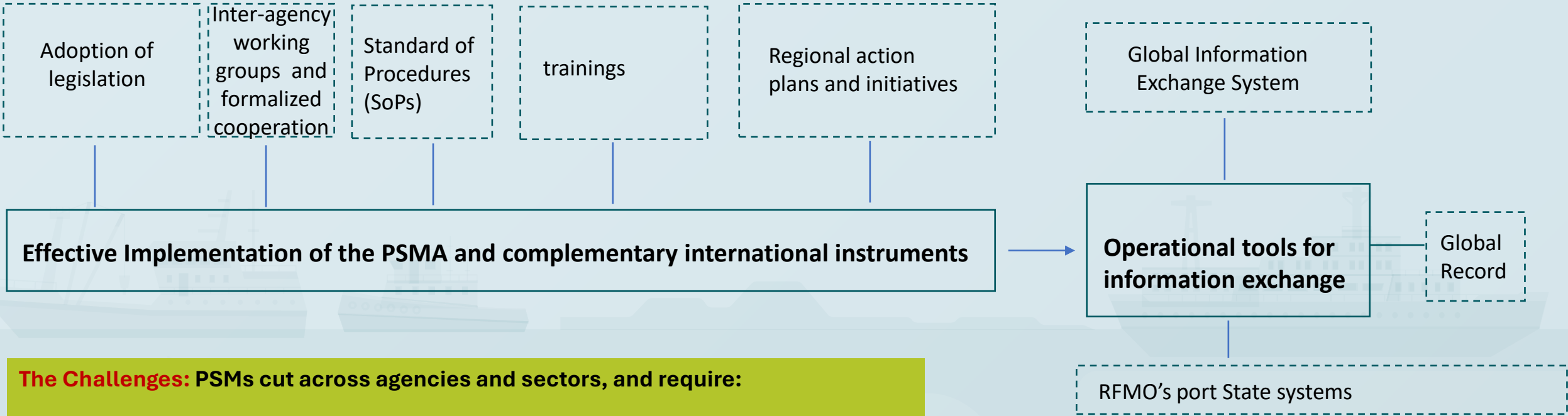
Combined efforts of FAO and RFBs

The Challenges to greater participation in the PSMA:

- How to articulate the benefits of the PSMA to build political will across sectors, while at the same time aiming to minimize costs and secure the resources needed for implementation.
- FAO continues to seek ways of garnering the necessary financial support for capacity building activities.
- Capacity development provided to non-Parties

Implementing ‘Bali Strategy’: Current Process and Challenges

B. Fulfillment of the responsibilities of the parties for the effective implementation of the PSMA

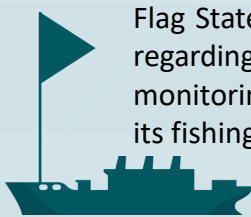


The Challenges: PSMs cut across agencies and sectors, and require:

- A) Substantial inter-agency coordination, and
- B) Enhanced flag State performance to complement port State actions.



inter-agency coordination



Flag State

Flag State need to fulfill their obligations regarding their flagging, authorization, monitoring, control and surveillance of its fishing vessels.

Cooperate with port States



Port State

Implementing 'Bali Strategy': Current Process and Challenges

B. Fulfillment of the responsibilities of the parties for the effective implementation of the PSMA

Procedures for entry into ports and use of port are in place for most parties

- i) Processes for designating ports ; II) requirements for advance request for port entry;
- Iii) Denying entry to port; iv) ways of applying the concept of **force majeure**

Inspection and post-inspection

- Specifying standard operating procedures;
- E-PSM and regional inspection form, and conducting training for inspectors
- Execution of inspections, appropriate capture and sharing of the inspection results.

GIES and Global Record of Fishing Vessels tools are used to facilitate communication

Enhanced inter-agency coordination

Port State

Flag State



Complexity in law adoption process for domestication of international law



Lack of *standardization of PSM* across the region to effectively combat IUU fishing activities.



Lack of transparency in information sharing to conduct risk assessment and inspections



Lack of information about what flag State responsibilities are being exercised- not using the GIES

Implementing ‘Bali Strategy’: Current Process and Challenges

C. Mechanisms for Implementation of Part 9 (Monitoring, Review and Assessment);

D. Ensuring Efficient and Sustainable Functioning of the Agreement

Sources of data of Monitoring, Review and Assessment



existing framework, such as GIES, the FAO questionnaire, GRFV, but may have its **own unique biases, gaps and update frequencies**. Draw from other data sources.

FAO Questionnaire

Depends on self-assessment

Too long and Burdensome, and infrequencies

Some proposals for calibrating mechanisms for Monitoring, Review and Assessment

indicators that are **simple and straightforward** while still being **representative and balanced** when considered as a suite of metrics, and consider **country-specific differences**

Efficient and Sustainable functioning of the PSMA

A. Continuing the current practice

B. Challenges establishing mandatory contributions could be difficult, and yet continuing reliance on donor or project support is similarly problematic.

The 'Bali Strategy': Roadmap for the implementation of the PSMA

Assessing the progress and challenges in the implementation of 'Bali Strategy'

82 Parties

5 RCMs

Regional Coordination Meetings (RCMs) provides vital mechanism for assessment

- 107 participants from 59 PSMA parties
- 18 participants from 16 non-Party
- 12 IGOs

5 Recommendations

5 recommendations resulting from 5 RCMs in 2024

- Membership and capacity building
- Technical issues and standards
- Global Information Exchange System
- Flag State responsibility
- Strategic Issues

Five recommendations for enhanced implementation of ‘Bali Strategy’

1. Memberships and capacity building



Collaboration between FAO and RFBs in highlighting the benefits of joining the PSMA and urges RFBs to continue and expand their efforts.

2. Technical Issues and Standards



- a. Continuing regional dialogue and technical exchanges regarding operational experience.
- b. Documenting regional best practice

4. Flag State responsibility

Enhanced Role of flag State to complement the port State as per FAO Compliance Agreement and complementary instruments

3. Global Information Exchange System

enhancing the GIES with new functionalities



A. Release of ARPE functionality & creation of alerts when follow-up actions are necessary

B. Use of GIES as the mechanism to allow for greater sharing of information including with non-party flag State and coastal State

5. Strategic Issues

A. Simplified PSMA questionnaire

B. Using objective indicators to complement self-assessment questionnaire

C. Seeking cost-saving mechanisms and other sources of funding

PSMA Global Capacity Development Programme for Strengthening the Capacities of Developing Countries

60 Beneficial Countries

- **Africa:** 24 countries
- **Asia:** 8 countries
- **Oceania:** 8 countries
- **Latin America & Caribbean:** 20 countries

USD 34.3 Million

The GCDP has been supported by 9 resource partners with commitments totaling USD 34.3 million.

- European Union
- Germany
- Iceland
- Norway
- Republic of Korea
- Spain
- Sweden
- United Kingdom
- United States of America.

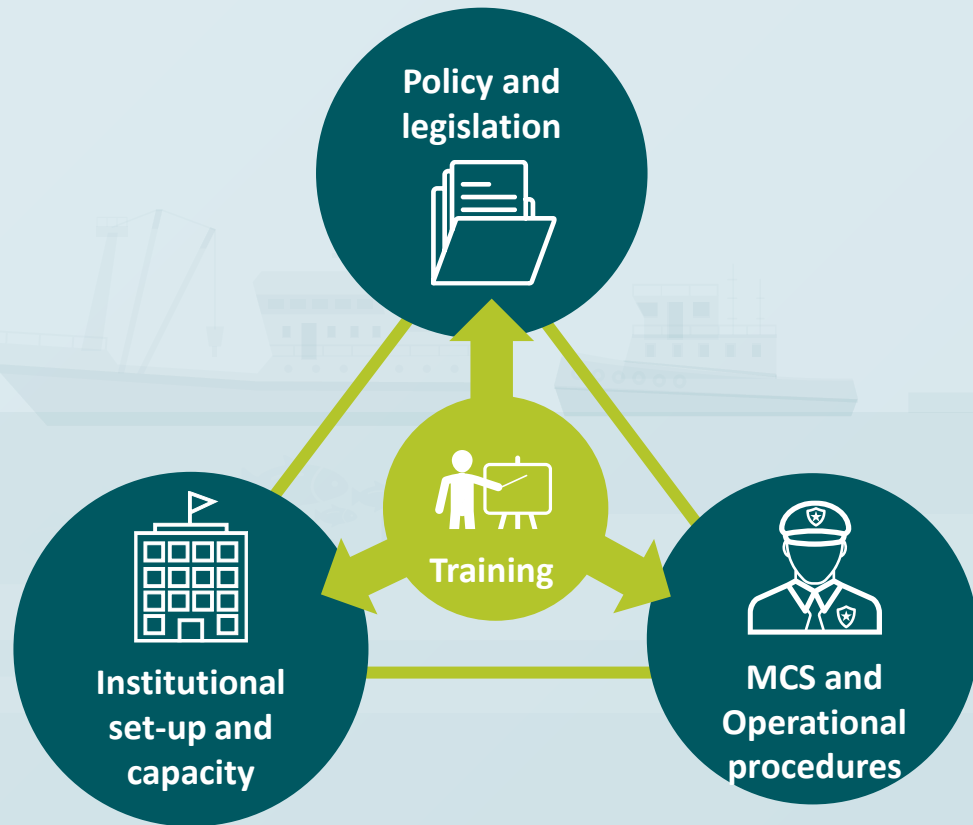
Technical Assistance

Based on comprehensive needs assessment processes with the engagement of relevant national agencies.

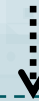
- Gap assessment workshop
- National Strategy and roadmap
- Legal review
- Drafting of regulations
- NPOA-IUU
- Judicial training
- MCS review
- Inter-agency mechanism
- SOPs
- National control Plan
- National inspection plan
- CDS
- Port inspection/enforcement training
- MCS training/Information Systems
- FSP Support/training
- VMS
- Fisheries Law
- Port Inspection

Increasing adherence to and participation in the PSMA and facilitation of the capacity building initiatives

Comprehensive, multidisciplinary and participatory approach for in-county technical assistance



The GCDP has supported participation to statutory meetings of the PSMA and complementary instruments.



Objective of GCDP: Enhance States capacities as flag, port, coastal and market State through comprehensive technical assistance.

Effectiveness: Promoting the accession of new Parties to the PSMA and enhancing the capacity of both existing and new Parties to implement its requirements

FAO assistance provided to 60 beneficial countries in the African region under the PSMA Global Capacity Development Programme

Legal and Policy Technical Assistance

Gap Assessment
Workshop and National
Strategy and
Roadmap
51 countries

Legal Review
33 countries

Legal Drafting
16 countries

Drafting of Regulations
11 countries

NPOA-IUU (National Plan of Action to Prevent,
Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and
Unregulated Fishing)
2 countries

MCS Technical Assistance

MCS (Monitoring,
Control, and
Surveillance) Review
27 countries

Interagency
Mechanism
16 countries

SOPs (Standard
Operating Procedures)
13 countries

Port
Inspection/Enforce-
ment Training
3 countries

MCS Training/
Information
Systems
16 countries

FSP
7 countries

VMS Training
4 country

International Training

Fisheries Law
25 countries

Port Inspection
23 countries

The Outcomes the 5th Meeting of the parties to the PSMA

MANTA, ECUADOR, 21 – 25 APRIL 2025

Output 1: Report on Progress and Challenges in Implementation of PSMA



Reviewed results of
the 2024
questionnaires

A. *Recommended the timing of questionnaire be advanced for comprehensive analysis*

B. *Discussed the contents of the questionnaire underpinning wording and presentation*

The Outcomes the 5th Meeting of the parties to the PSMA

MANTA, ECUADOR, 21 – 25 APRIL 2025

Output 2: Outcome and Recommendation of the Fourth and Fifth Meeting of the Technical Working group on Information Exchange



Information exchange as the backbone of the PSMA supporting the essential work of Parties, RFMOs and other international instruments in combatting IUU fishing



NCP (National Focal Point)

- i) Chat function;
- ii) Communication between flag and port States;



GIES user manuals and additional communication tunnels



The Outcomes the 5th Meeting of the parties to the PSMA

MANTA, ECUADOR, 21 – 25 APRIL 2025

Output 3: OUTCOME AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE PSMA STRATEGY AD HOC WORKING GROUP



ToR of the Strategy ad hoc Working Group (SWG) to be modified to include the task of modifying the effective implementation of the PSMA

i) developing mechanisms and tools and its application to monitor the implementation of the PSMA by Parties



ii) developing mechanisms to assess progress made towards achieving the objective of the PSMA



iii) review of the questionnaire, as required, and analysis of Parties' submissions

iv) Establish a task force for sustainable functioning of the PSMA

Output 4: OUTCOME AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE PART 6 WORKING GROUP

Requirement of developing States and capacity building matters

The Outcomes the 5th Meeting of the parties to the PSMA

MANTA, ECUADOR, 21 – 25 APRIL 2025

Output 5: Review the progress with developing indicators for monitoring the implementation of the PSMA and its effectiveness in fighting IUU fishing

Sources of data of Monitoring, Review and Assessment



existing framework, such as GIES, the FAO questionnaire, GRFV– suitable basis, but may have its **own unique biases, gaps and update frequencies.**

Proposals calibrating mechanisms for Monitoring, Review and Assessment



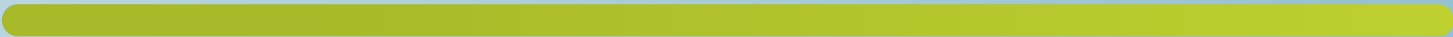
Welcome using indicators that are simple and straightforward while still being representative and balanced when considered as a suite of metrics, and consider country-specific differences

Programme of work of the PSMA 2025-2026

Meeting	Date	Place
Regional Coordination Meetings on the implementation of the PSMA	throughout 2025-mid 2026	In the respective regions
6th Meeting of the TWG-IE	1 st quarter 2026	to be determined
3rd Meeting of the SMWG	End 2026	Ecuador
6th Meeting of the Part6 WG (back-to-back with 3rd Meeting of the SMWG)	End 2026	Ecuador
7th Meeting of the TWG-IE	1 st quarter 2027	to be determined
MOP6	March/April 2027	France
Other meetings between MOP6 and MOP7 as may be decided	-	-
MOP7	2029	Morocco

- Task Force on the sustainability of the Agreement
- GIES
- Capacity Development

Thank You

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any questions?