



REPORT

of the Joint workshop

Supporting the regional implementation of the FAO Port State Measures Agreement: a decisive step toward an international Day of the fight against IUU fishing

Tangier, Morocco, 6-8 December 2016

The opening ceremony was introduced by **Mr. Mohamed Benbari**, the head of the control department on behalf of the Moroccan Ministry for fisheries, as the host country; after insisting on the threat that Illegal Unreported Unregulated (IUU) fishing represents to sustainable fisheries and the need for collective action, M. Ben Bari underlined the importance of control and traceability along the value chain, in particular linked to the implementation of the FAO Port State Measure Agreement (PSMA).

Mr. G. Hage, the FAO Representative to Morocco, reminded the steps that led to the entry into force of the PSMA and the FAO endeavors for its implementation, highlighting the fact that ratifying the PSMA means for countries to benefit from the FAO Umbrella Programme to “Support the implementation of the 2009 PSMA and complementary instruments to combat IUU Fishing”. He also noted that article 21 provides special assistance for developing States and mentioned other FAO initiatives such as the Global record. Mr. Hage also presented the initiative for an international day to fight IUU fishing. Acting on example of the GFCM-ATAFLCO MoU, he reiterated that transversal cooperation in the fight against IUU fishing is needed.

Ms. Chantal Abengdang Mebaley, Delegate Minister to fisheries of Gabon, presented the reform program « Gabon bleu » launched since 2013 to reform the fishery sector. Regarding the fight against IUU fishing, the Minister mentioned the first tuna fishery surveillance campaign launched in 2016 « Operation Albacore », allowing to prevent negative actions at sea like discards or unregulated FADs. Ms. Mebaley encouraged States to ratify the PSMA, following the example of Gabon, underlining that in a context where States lack surveillance and control means they had to unite and work for the harmonization of access procedures in their ports in order to prevent IUU products to enter their markets.

Mr. Anози Obina from AU IBAR briefly presented the actions undertaken by the African Union through IBAR, which he detailed in a presentation during the workshop.

Mr. Abdellah Srour, the GFCM Executive Secretary, expressed his warm thanks to Morocco for hosting the event and to ATLAFCO for their fruitful collaboration. He also thanked the donors that had supported the organization of the joint workshop. M. Srour emphasized on his turn the need for cooperation to fight IUU fishing, which was the cornerstone of the GFCM-ATAFLCO MoU signed in October 2015. This MoU represented an example of North-South dialogue, allowing capacity building and sharing of experiences. Recalling the decision by COFI at its 32nd session to declare an international day for the fight against IUU fishing, M. Srour called upon participants to support the initiative, asking for their direct involvement in view of its future celebration.

Mr. Abdelouahed Benabbou, Executive Secretary of ATLAFCO, thanked GFCM, participants, the hosting country and the donors and introduced the joint workshop, noting that the expected results of the workshop were linked to the understanding of the PSMA and its effective implementation. For those who had ratified the Agreement, work was expected to be carried out towards such implementation whereas efforts were needed to foster broader participation and encourage other countries to join the Agreement.

THE FAO-PSMA: THE FIRST BINDING LEGAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST IUU FISHING¹

Chaired by Mr. Benabbou, the Panel presented the international legal instruments, including the PSMA, as related to IUU fishing and the ratifications processes on-going at regional levels. Below a resume of presentations delivered by speakers under this cluster is provided.

Panel 1 – FAO PSMA: Main aspects and perspectives

Mr. Michel Morin, consultant, researcher at the Law of the sea centre of Nantes, introduced the legal context of relevant instruments to fight IUU fishing and the FAO Port State Measure agreement. *The purpose of the 2009 FAO PSMA is to combat Illegal Unreported Unregulated (IUU) fishing. In order to see how this agreement meets this objective, it is useful to define what is meant by this very common expression "IUU fishing". Indeed, it must be said that, by having added terms that express qualities which have little to do with each other, this expression is at first sight rather awkward, at least from a legal perspective. Hence, it is interesting to see how this expression was born and what it meant at that time. It emerged in the context of CCAMLR in 1997 and had no significance or legal substance. It was forged to designate fishing activities on which CCAMLR had no data, thus preventing its Scientific Committee from making appropriate recommendations for the management of South Antarctic fisheries. This expression was quickly popularized and, in 1999, FAO Member States decided to develop an international plan of action for control, which resulted in the adoption of the 2001 plan of action. This plan indicates what is meant by illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, but does not give an overall definition, implicitly recognizing that the juxtaposition of these three terms was artificial. Following this international plan of action, some States wished to go further by drawing up an instrument establishing binding obligations, which was achieved with the 2009 Agreement. It emerged that the main actor of this agreement was the port State. The agreement covers a wider range of actions than the 2001 action plan. The nature of the documents to be provided by the vessels shows that the objective of the agreement is to oblige the port States to verify that vessels wishing to enter, or that have entered their ports, have not committed illegal fishing. It follows that, in practice, this agreement must be understood as a means of action in relation to this illegal fishing. By the procedures contained therein, the effect of this agreement is to establish a cooperation between States, first of all the port States, but also the other States concerned by the action of a port State, towards a vessel; either other port States where the ship might choose to go; the coastal States in whose zone the vessel fished and of course also with regard to the flag State, as well as the market States.*

Ms. Anaïd Panossian consultant, legal expert, briefly presented ATLAFCO before detailing the ratification process of the PSMA in general as well as on on-going ratifications by ATLAFCO countries. *The PSMA entered into force on June 5 2016, 30 days after the 25th State ratified it. It was opened to signature for on year (22 Nov. 2009 – 21 nov. 2010) and States could directly ratify it afterwards if they had not signed it before. The*

¹ The PSMA is available here: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i1644t.pdf>

ratification instruments (i.e. intern legal instrument that transposed the PSMA into its national legislation) have to be addressed to the DG of FAO (who is the depositary of the agreement).

On 29 November 2009, 32 States had ratified the PSMA². Regarding ATLAFCO Member States, 4 have (only) signed: Angola, Benin, Ghana and Sierra Leone and 4 have ratified: Gabon, Cabo Verde, Gambia and Guinea. Processes are on-going for Morocco, Mauritania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo (who has ratified and transmitted its ratification instruments to FAO but not on the list yet).

Mr. Nicola Ferri, from the GFCM Secretariat, provided an updated as to the on-going ratifications/accession to the PSMA against the background of the GFCM. The GFCM had adopted back in 2008 a regional scheme on port State measures so there was awareness at Mediterranean and Black Sea level about these measures and their importance to fight IUU fishing. Recently, in June 2016, the 2008 regional scheme had been updated with a view to align its text with that of the PSMA. This would provide further impetus to the participation in the agreement. Presently the EU was the only GFCM Member that had ratified the PSMA. However, some countries were in the process of moving towards the PSMA, including Albania, Japan, Montenegro, Russian Federation and Turkey. The GFCM would continue to support this process.

Panel 2 - Implementation and implications of relevant regulations on the fight against IUU fishing on African countries: the EU regulation against IUU fishing

Mr. Pawel Swiderek, deputy head of Unit of the IUU Unit of DG MARE, European Commission, made a presentation and updates of the EU Regulation against IUU fishing. Given the scale and urgency of the problem of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, the EU decided to strengthen its actions and adopt additional measures derived from the existing international framework. In 2008, the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 establishing a system to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing (the IUU Regulation) which entered into force on 1 January 2010. The IUU Regulation reflects the responsibility of every country, be it a Member State or a third country, to fulfill their international obligations as a flag, port, coastal or market State. This Regulation seeks to prevent, deter and eliminate the trade of fishery products deriving from IUU fishing into the EU. In order to achieve this goal, the EU introduced a number of tools to improve traceability and to facilitate communication and cooperation between the EU, Member States and third countries, as well as RFMOs. These include the process of cooperation with third countries, the EU Catch Certificate Scheme, the system of Mutual Assistance and the listing of IUU vessels. By acting against IUU fishing both within and outside the EU, the EU protects the resources necessary for the livelihood of people, favors the development of the legitimate fishing industry and creates a more level playing field. It does so by working to raise the standards on fisheries management in both third countries and Member States. Six years after entry into force of the IUU Regulation a number of tangible results can be seen. It has established a permanent mechanism for cooperation between the EU and third countries. It has fostered willingness by Member States and third countries to improve compliance with their international obligations as flag, coastal, port or market State. Member States and third countries now also realize that the benefits of fighting IUU fishing are concrete and include increased revenues to the local or State budget, revenues which would otherwise be lost to the benefit of IUU operators.

² http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/legal/docs/037s-e.pdf.

Ms. Panossian presented the Simplified guide for improving compliance with the EU IUU regulation in Africa elaborated by the African Development Bank. *The scope of the simplified guide is to provide assistance from the African natural resources center (ANRC) to the Committee of fisheries for the West Central of the Gulf of Guinea (FCWC) member States in complying with the EU IUU regulation. It provides specific response to the need to strengthen the ability of regional governments to combat illegal fishing through advocacy and compliance with requirements and market regulations aimed at stamping out illicit trade in fisheries. The aim is to:*

- *Assist third countries in understanding and complying with the EU IUU Regulation*
- *Understand the key steps in the certification process to enable fishery products' export to EU market*
- *Highlight actions to be taken, as a flag, coastal, port and market State, to avoid being listed as a non-cooperating state*
- *It can be used by Operators (vessel's owners/operators, processors, exporters) and Fisheries Administration*

The Guide is structured as follows:

- *Review the EU IUU Regulation together with implementing regulations and supporting tools (Handbook and guidance notes)*
- *Extract provisions that have a direct or indirect impact on third countries*
- *Lessons learned through the conduct of two case studies*
- *Design a simplified guide to assist third country governments in complying with the EU IUU Regulations*

The guide is available both in French and English and is available on ATLAFCO website.

Mr. Amadou Tall, consultant, provided an update of the situation of Ghana. *The presentation dealt with the IUU impact in the West African fisheries particularly in Ghana where the weaknesses are highlighted and the different measure taking by the government to address the issues. Also, at regional level the different initiatives put in place to curb down the magnitude of IUU fishing in West Africa, this includes the AU-IBAR, NEPAD and FCWC activities. It concludes with the lessons learnt from Ghana experience to remove the yellow card.*

Mr. Papa Kebe from ISSF Ghana ABNJ Tuna Project presented this project as an innovative tool to better control tuna fishing activities in Ghana. *The International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF), as a global coalition of scientists, WWF, and the tuna industry – comprised of major processors, traders, and importers around the world, plays a vital role in combating IUU. ISSF requires that all participating processors, traders, and importers refrain from transactions with vessels that:*

- *Are not flagged to a country that is participating in its [RFMO](#);*
- *Are not on an authorized vessel list from an RFMO, or*
- *Are on an RFMO's IUU list.*

ISSF has been actively engaged in developing guidelines for and implementation of Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) on tuna fishing vessels. ISSF's efforts to date clearly point out there are many winners through application of EMS which can help augment/complement existing observer program coverage, be quite helpful in collecting data needed for both scientific and compliance purposes, and also be very useful to vessel owners for improving profitability & control. The GEF pilot project under the Common Oceans ABNJ Tuna Project on the use of electronic monitoring systems, in which ISSF is very active, is a tool to monitor compliance of fishing vessels with national or international management measures. The goal targeted by this GEF activity on the use of modern technologies by a developing country is to improve decisions and to take action based on evidence. The EMS will capture data regarding when and where each boat is fishing, and the

type of activity in which the boat is engaged. By the end of the pilot, we aim to have a functioning system on board the entire fleet, test relevant uses of the data and have a legal framework in place to continue use of the systems on the fleet. The pilot project provides an opportunity for Ghana to complement and improve its human observer program system with the EMS systems to verify compliance and use it to get better estimates of catch composition and the fishing effort to attain the catches. The results of the project are also expected to be useful for other tuna fleets, across the globe.

Mr. A. Telligel Diallo, former Director of Cabinet of the Guinean Minister of fisheries, presented the situation of Guinea, following the identification by DG MARE. As a reminder, on 22 June 2009 the Republic of Guinea acceded to Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008. In 2012, a warning was sent to the fisheries authorities of Guinea on the weakness of the MSC system, the lack of penalties for illegal operators and the weak legal framework. In 2013, as this poor governance of the sector persisted, Guinea was included on the list of non-cooperating third countries. The consequences of this were numerous such as the suspension of all technical and financial cooperation with the EU in the field of fisheries and the banning of all fishing activities in Guinea to EU vessels, important financial losses for the public treasury of Guinea. Following this inscription of important measures were taken by Guinea such as the upward revision of the penalties by decree of the President of the Republic; Imposition of an electronic tracking system on all licensed vessels; Legible marking of vessels; Development of a new maritime fisheries code that takes account of sub-regional and international regulations; Development of a new code for inland fisheries and aquaculture; Development of a new fish farming code; Development of fisheries management and management plans that take account of sustainable management, i.e. based on the results of research partners (leading in this new plan to define quotas in Adequacy with available resources); Upward revision of the fees set out in the fishing plan; A biological rest period of two months (July and August) was established; Separation between the service issuing the licenses of the person responsible for supervision; Development of biometric falsifiable licenses; Establishment of a licensing control service; Guinea has also taken a number of decisions on the capacity building of the monitoring center and the development of a national fisheries monitoring plan. It has also strengthened the capacity of the Research Center. At the legal and administrative level, other measures have been taken, such as the development of a national action plan to combat IUU fishing and the strengthening of bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation (SRFC, ATLAFCO). Thanks to all these efforts, Guinea was able to clean up its fishing sector, establish good governance, and thus leave the list of non-cooperating third countries in September 2016. When there is real political will, what initially appeared as a program that resembles "Hercules works" has been achieved. As proof, new actions are already programmed and some are in progress.

Mr. Mohamed Ben Bari, Director of the Control of maritime fishing activities unit of the Ministry of Fisheries of Morocco, made a presentation on the need for an integrated approach to fight IUU fishing, taken from the Moroccan experience. Mr. Ben Bari stressed that fishing activity, operating in an environment with interdependent components (vessels, fisheries, operators, authorities, import, export...), requires integrated actions. These integrated actions should concern the establishment of regulatory mechanisms (texts and procedures), the introduction of verification and control mechanisms (traceability, declarations, electronic tools), organization of control (structure, methodologies, training) and The establishment of cooperation mechanisms (concern with transnational scope). He said that the arsenal for the fight against IUU fishing must be built with continuous improvements. He cited the example of the integrated approach adopted by the Kingdom of Morocco in the framework of the Halieutis Strategy: A strategy that primarily reflects the government's political commitment. Thus, the actions concerning regulation for the management of the flow of the catches and the identification-empowerment of the actors were

highlighted. Ex: Actions necessary for the relevance and effectiveness of monitoring (the introduction of Act No. 15-12 of 12 May 2014 on the prevention and control of IUU fishing and of Act No. 14-08 governing Activity). Similarly, a process to report the flow of catches has been introduced to better understand the circuit in the sector, from fishing to consumption / export (fully computerized catch certification process). Similarly, the VMS surveillance system has been completely renovated. On the organizational aspects of monitoring, Mr Ben Bari underlined the introduction of inspection guidelines (sampling, reporting, inspection management, etc.) since 2011, with a view to a national control plan. The national control plan was then introduced and is being implemented in 18 regional plans. Its particularity is the setting of control objectives to be achieved using a risk management method. As regards the control structure, a Directorate for the Control of Maritime Fishing Activities was set up in 2016 and is responsible for the coordination of control and acts as a single point of contact on matters relating to the fight against IUU fishing. Mr. Ben Bari then spoke of the beneficial effects that are beginning to be felt as a result of these various actions, in particular the respect of zones and fishing periods thanks to the VMS and the strong pressure exerted on the informal circuit through the process of certification of the catches. Concerning the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures, he stressed that the IUU Act (June 2014) introduced several provisions of the agreement. Similarly, the agreement was approved by Law 60-14 (August 2015) and the internal process is in its final phase. It noted that actions to control fisheries activities already carried out under the Halieutis strategy and those under way are all prerequisites for the successful implementation of the Agreement at its entry into force. The speaker then concluded on the need to develop actions for mutual capacity building through exchanges of experience in the integration of national control tools. He called for harmonized mechanisms for assessing the extent of IUU fishing both at national and international levels, to support the proposal to proclaim an International Day to Combat IUU Fishing and to introduce Mechanisms for the recognition and equivalence of catch documentation programs.

Mr. Hiroki Moronuki from the Fisheries Agency of Japan presented the efforts of his country to fight against IUU fishing by foreign vessels and how it is implementing the PSMA. Japan's coastal area is known to as one of the most fertile and productive fishing areas, and because of these lots of foreign fishing vessels have been operating off Japan. Recently, a number of foreign vessels operating off Japan and their catches have drastically increased, which are recognized at the North Pacific Fisheries Commission in the catches of Pacific saury and chub mackerel. Those foreign fishing vessels are operating very close to the boarder of Japan's EEZ and the intermediate lines between those countries and Japan. Some of those vessels disguise with false vessel names, such as different names on both sides, same names on different vessels or totally concealing their names. All those vessels are naturally regarded as IUU fishing vessels. Some of them even operate in Japan's EEZ and are seized by control vessels of the Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ). Under such situation, FAJ has been strengthening its monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) efforts in order to alleviate the threatening situation and properly conserve fishery resources in Japan's waters. In recent years, 10 to 20 foreign IUU fishing vessels were seized, and 20 to 40 illegally set fishing gears were removed annually. Although Japan has not yet ratified PSMA, it has already had domestic law which covers relevant provisions of PSMA. Act on Regulation of Fishing Operations by Foreign Nationals was adopted in 1967, under which entry of foreign fishing vessels into Japan's ports are strictly controlled. However, the exacerbated situation derived from IUU fishing by foreign fishing vessels has made Japan be aware of the importance of the ratification of PSMA, and this would be expected to be tabled at the next ordinary Diet session in January 2017. Also, with a recognition of the importance of the capacity development of developing states, Japan will contribute to those activities through such as its trust fund to FAO and an assistance mechanism to be established in accordance with the Article 21 of PSMA.

Discussions on Panel 1 & 2

The participants referred to observers on board fishing vessels and whether an analysis was available on their use, given their recent engagement in tuna fisheries and having regard to the fact that fishers have demonstrated resistance to having observers on board. He also referred to discards and the fact that releasing practices are needed to raise awareness of fishers.

On observers, it was pointed out that the complete replacement of human observers with electronic system is not foreseen. The basic idea is not to replace humans with electronic means, but rather how to combine the two effectively. Presently, only a small number of fishing vessels could be covered by human observers and electronic means would surely improve surveillance.

Regarding huge amount of discarded fish, this question had been already addressed at the level of ICCAT, but discussions were still ongoing. The size of species to be released would depend on available instruments which, at times, might not be properly calibrated. Awareness campaigns were being promoted, in particular on shark finning with a view to facilitate their release at sea.

The representative of the CSRP, acknowledged support by the EU of Guinea in their endeavors to improve fishing practices in the region in order to make them more sustainable. They were coordinating their efforts very closely with the representatives of the EU, particular during the closure of fishing activities when certain violations had been discovered. The process towards sustainability was heavily challenged by scarce financial means. Another problem was that of poor governance which also impacted negatively on the provision of funds by relevant international donors. Determining with certitude the ownership of fishing vessels had not been easy and this was one of the reasons why the EU had sanctioned Guinea. The issuance of a card by the EU had acted as an incentive to put a better surveillance system in place (e.g. proper documentation, VMS) and the situation had much improved. This demonstrated that dialogue can help in tackling IUU fishing.

The representative of the OECD enquired on certification schemes laid down by the Marine Stewardship Council, which could be used to supplement PSMA provisions. Such schemes were considered to be potential options in order to successful combat IUU fishing whereas the final goal of countries should remain the sustainability of fisheries. All actors involved in fisheries would have to commit themselves to ensure that all relevant aspects, including certification, were duly addressed against the background of the fight against IUU fishing.

The representative of Ghana stressed that they were among those ATLAFCO countries that had ratified the PSMA. They were now engaged in dialogue with the EU and, as a result of this ongoing collaboration, they had adopted two legal texts, one being the national marine law and the other one the legal text with relevant national codes. They had also decided to suspend the registration of foreign fishing vessels since 2016 and organized two major events in relation to the fight against IUU fishing in 2016, one on maritime piracy and the other on maritime safety.

The representative of the AU-IBAR briefly reported on the projects that were funded by the EU and were carried out in order to combat IUU fishing. They had carried out an assessment of the results of these projects and a report would be soon available.

The representative of ICCAT underlined the importance of ensuring proper involvement in the context of relevant international fora, including regional fishery bodies. Discussions on thorny issues, such as violations of conservation measures and policies and subsequent

sanctioning schemes implemented against non-compliant countries, were at times the result of a passive attitude. Countries had to make their voices heard, including when contacted by regional fishery bodies and requested to identify their needs to reinforce national controls. ICCAT had been prompting countries to report on such needs on several occasions but this was not followed up often at the national level. Efforts would be now on potential technical assistance needs and capacity building for human resources involved in port controls and it was key that countries stated their priorities.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FAO-PSMA

Panel 3 – Legal and institutional framework to build the capacity of States and their role in the fight against IUU fishing

Mr. Morin presented international justice cases related to the competence of coastal States in the fight against IUU fishing. Article 73 of the UNCLOS defines the competences of coastal States in their EEZs. It is useful to see how international justice (in concrete terms, ITLOS) has dealt with the issue in the cases submitted to it under this article, either in the first paragraph or in paragraph 2. The Virginia G case (judgment of 14 April 2014). With this judgment, introduced by Panama (the flag State of the bunkering vessel Virginia G) against Guinea-Bissau, which had arrested and confiscated the vessel, ITLOS recognized that the coastal State had full jurisdiction, according to article 73, 1°, to regulate activities related to fishing in its EEZ. Contrary to what Panama argued, these activities do not fall within the freedom of navigation and the use of the sea for lawful purposes in the EEZ. ITLOS has also clearly recognized that the coastal State has the right to confiscate the vessel if it is necessary to ensure compliance with the laws and regulations it has adopted, while taking the view that in this Given the facts of the case, the confiscation by Guinea-Bissau was not reasonable. Release of vessels immobilized after boarding. ITLOS has the power to fix the amount of a security to be paid in order for a vessel boarded and detained by the coastal State to be released. Various cases of this kind have been introduced by flag States. ITLOS decides quickly (no more than one month). In these cases, ITLOS does not decide on the merits, ie it does not decide whether the asset is legitimate or not. It only has to fix the amount of the security in the light of such factors as the gravity of the infringement committed, the level of penalties that may be imposed, the value of the vessel and its cargo. This procedure is independent of any proceedings before the courts of the State that proceeded to the immobilization.

Ms. Panossian briefly presented the outcome of ITLOS' advisory opinion in case 21 focusing on the role of flag States in the fight against IUU fishing. On April the 2nd 2015, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) issued an advisory opinion, following a request submitted by the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC), on March 28, 2013. The request for an advisory opinion was intended to support member States (MS) of the SRFC in order for them to take most advantage of the effective implementation of relevant legal instruments, and guide them in their efforts to better tackle the challenges they face regarding the fight against IUU fishing. The main purpose of this request was to clarify the obligations and responsibilities of stakeholders, especially the flag State, in cases of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Overall, the advisory opinion of ITLOS brings no singular answer: it mostly takes up and clarifies the existing rules of international law. The first two questions relate specifically to the responsibility and obligations of the flag State, the first when IUU fishing is practiced in the EEZ and the second when it is carried out on the high seas. On the issue of Flag State obligations, ITLOS responded that flag States have a "behavioral" obligation (to ensure that vessels flying their flags do not engage in IUU fishing); Due Diligence Requirements "(to take the necessary measures to ensure that vessels flying its flag comply with the laws and regulations of the Member States and to ensure that

vessels flying its flag do not engage in IUU fishing in the EEZs of CSRP member states and must always be authorized by coastal States to operate in their EEZs and adopt the necessary administrative measures) and an obligation to cooperate between coastal and Cases relating to IUU fishing activities. On the issue of flag State liability, it is the result of a breach of its duty of care due to IUU fishing activities carried out by vessels flying its flag in the EEZs of the members of the SRFC, Because its vessels have not complied with the laws and regulations. The flag State is not held liable if it has taken all necessary and appropriate measures to fulfill its obligation of due diligence in To ensure that vessels flying its flag do not engage in IUU fishing activities in the EEZs of the Member States. The frequency of IUU fishing activities is irrelevant in deciding whether the flag State has failed to fulfill its due diligence obligation.

Mr. N. Ferri from GFCM clarified what legal and institutional requirements would be necessary in order to implement the PSMA. Referring in particular to the work of the FAO in Western Africa and the Mediterranean/Black Sea regions, that is the two PSMA capacity development workshops organized in Cabo Verde and Albania, he cursorily described main hurdles which would have to be overcome by countries to have an effective port State control. He listed some legal requirements, such as the relevant modifications, which would have to be integrated into national legislation, as well as institutional ones. In this latter respect, he noted the problem of different agencies having sectoral competencies over port State controls, which, in turn, called for better internal coordination and the need to identify leading agencies for this undertaking. In concluding, Mr Ferri informed participants that FAO was planning to carry out a number of activities linked to PSMA, including in the context of its 5-year umbrella project for the fight against IUU fishing. Aiming at adopting a “boots-to-the-ground” approach, this project would be of direct assistance to countries in addressing relevant requirements instrumental to effective port State measures. Some specific technical cooperation projects for select Western African countries at country level and sub-regional level were also being planned by FAO. Further assistance to countries could be provided through relevant regional fishery bodies, including ATLAFCO and GFCM.

Mr. Per Erik Bergh, from NFDS, focused on ongoing support to capacity building in African countries towards the implementation of the PSMA in the context of the fight against IUU fishing. He noted that in the past many efforts had been made towards technical assistance to African countries but there was now a need for less PowerPoint presentations and more practical action. He provided some examples of such actions referring to the work of NFDS and to the Fish-i-Africa initiative. In his view cost-effective initiatives could be launched to strengthen port controls. It was also very important to grasp the relevance of fishery crimes in the context of the fight against IUU fishing since criminal behaviors were often linked to the operations of illegal fishers. The PSMA provided a unique opportunity to streamline capacity building and raise awareness. Ultimately, despite the importance of MCS, controls remained quite costly so working in a preventive manner by educating the people on the threats of IUU fishing had to be encouraged.

The ATLAFCO and GFCM Secretariats outlined main cooperation areas under their MoU. This instrument had proven of great benefit to improve coordination at intra-governmental level and the two organizations were already exchanging some information and data. It was hoped that in the future the MoU could be operationalized further. In this regard, GFCM could support the efforts by ATLAFCO to fight against IUU fishing, including sharing knowledge on existing IUU lists and on the setting up of authorized vessel lists. Specific reference was made to the need for a regional inspection program in the ATLAFCO zone. In this regard, it was underlined that a preliminary undertaking would be the organization of a training of inspectors at the regional/trans-regional level together with the GFCM. Since the

MoU provided for the possibility of launching joint initiatives, including common projects, ATALFCO and GFCM would try and address this important matter.

Discussions under Panel 3

The representative of ICCAT said that mutual cooperation involving concerned actors was a crucial topic. In his opinion there was a need to adopt a system that would allow for good exchange of communication. In this regard, port State measures provided an opportunity to developing countries to improve and strengthen their capacities. Manuals could be prepared to take into account their specificities to supplement, if needed, existing materials prepared by FAO to guide countries on the implementation of port State measures. Regional fisheries bodies could take the lead on this. Similarly, action on the submission and availability of reliable data was necessary. Without functioning data systems dissemination would be far-fetched.

It was also referred to the problem of sanctions and targets of sanctions. There was confusion at times as to whether, in case of infringement, the captain or the owner of the vessel had to be sanctioned. There were cases where both were sanctioned and other were only one or the other were subject to sanctions. Other issues worth of attention were transshipping and the use of VMS.

On sanctions, the problem was the different national legal frameworks that provided for options that varied on country basis. To this end, it was important that regional fishery bodies facilitated harmonization of national legislations, including through the development of regional plan of actions which would clarify these aspects. On transshipping, reference was made to the ICCAT whereby this practice is forbidden. However, problems still existed, in general, on the control of transshipping activities.

It was pointed out the scrapping and changing of external markings of fishing vessels which made it very challenging for inspectors to undertake their tasks. He therefore insisted on the need to establish a regional register of authorized fishing vessels for Western Africa, having regard to the experience of other regional fishery bodies having already set up such registers.

It was noted that it would be very useful to connect information systems of neighboring regional fishery bodies so as to encompass wider territories.

Panel 4 – Regional and sub-regional initiatives for the effective and practical implementation of port State measures

Mr. Driss Meski, ICCAT Executive Secretary, *presented the activities undertaken by ICCAT with regards to IUU fishing, particularly related to port State. The actions of ICCAT, which have been in place for 50 years now, have as objectives the maintenance of tuna populations at levels permitting maximum sustainable yield for food and other purposes, fall perfectly within the provisions of UNCLOS. These actions are based on very close cooperation between the Contracting Parties, strict application of management and conservation measures taken by the Commission, obedience to the advice of the Scientific Committee in its decision-making. From this perspective, ICCAT has worked hard to combat all that can be considered illegal, both in the tuna and related species fisheries and in the derived products. ICCAT adopted recommendations, including those related to the implementation of Port State measures to end IUU fishing. As such, measures have begun to be taken since the end of the 1990s and multiply each year. These measures cover all stages of fishing operations until commercialization. This may go as far as to impose trade sanctions*

on the CPs, which are recognized as acting unlawfully. The long struggle resulted in some success against IUU activities in the tuna fishery, resulting in an increase in the number of States that no longer allow their flag to be used as a flag of convenience and have become members of the corresponding RFMOs and by the downward trend of large discrepancies between trade data and catch data. But much remains to be done and, in M. Meski's view, through the implementation of existing international fisheries instruments, he believes that many could be achieved through:

- Increased ratification of international agreements such as the UNFSA, PSMA, etc.
- Increased application of measures adopted both at RFMOs level and globally;
- The strengthening of RFMOs, in particular by providing the resources they need to do a good job, in particular in terms of control and inspection;
- Assistance to developing countries that are at greater risk of being exploited by IUU operators if they do not have the resources to implement rigorous control measures;
- Further cooperation and exchange of information by RFMOs, as well as better harmonization of measures in certain regions.

Despite the improvements made in recent years, he underlined that we must not forget that for every illegal fisherman apprehended, another will appear, for it is clear that in the high seas crime brings benefits. It is the duty of all fisheries management bodies to ensure that these benefits reach the point of diminishing benefits.

Mr. Joao Neves inspector at NEAFC presented its organization and its actions related to port State measures. First, a general description of NEAFC as an RFMO, its competences and challenges was outlined. He also made a historical/chronological review of the measures introduced by NEAFC related to the fight against IUU and port state measures from 1999 to 2015. Plus, he described the present NEAFC requirements and procedures for port entry of foreign fishing vessels. Finally, he draw some conclusions for the NEAFC experience.

Mr. Babacar Bâ, Head of MSC department of the SRFC introduced the regional and sub-regional initiatives for the concerted and effective implementation of the Port State Measures. In the context of combating IUU fishing, M. Bâ highlighted that the SRFC has developed an MCS strategy that takes into account the sub-regional dimension of fisheries resources, the similarity of fisheries and the weakness of the MCS resources of the Member States, particularly in the southern part of the SRFC area and that no single country can adequately deal with IUU fishing. This strategy divides maritime space into four segments, including the land segment, which includes harbours and anchorage areas, as well as marketing and consumption channels for fishery products. The peculiarity of the fight against IUU fishing in this segment is that it is a "low cost" struggle implemented by the Member States by (i) port inspections (effective application of the State Port and the various regulations of the partner countries) and (ii) control of the marketing and consumption circuits of fishery products. The SRFC accompanies implementation through the exchange of information coordinated at national level. To mark their commitment to counteract IUU fishing, the SRFC Conference of Ministers of, at its 14th Ordinary Session held in Nouakchott in September 2001, adopted the "Nouakchott Declaration" on IUU fishing, regarding the accession by the member States of the SRFC to the IPOA-IUU. Then, on the approval of the PSMA, on November 22, 2009, Sierra Leone has signed it, making it the first country in the SRFC area to accede to the Agreement. It has now been followed by Cabo Verde, Gambia and Guinea, who have acceded to the Agreement. Furthermore, in 2010, Mauritania and Senegal have agreed to host an FAO pilot project as part of the experimentation of the operationalization of the Agreement. In order to capitalize on and popularize the achievements of the project, in March 2012, the SRFC prepared an Operational Guide to facilitate the implementation of the PSMA in 2 of its member States: Liberia and Ghana. This guide was subsequently disseminated in all SRFC member States, either under the PRAO or under the ACPFish II project. As of today, it can be said that these extension campaigns have yielded encouraging results which have facilitated

the ratification of the Agreement by three (03) countries and the SRFC hopes that other Member States Will shortly be ratifying the Agreement.

Ms. Viviane Koutob, representing the Secretary General of the Fisheries Committee of the Western Central Gulf of Guinea (CPCO-FCWC), M. Séraphin Dedi Nadje, *briefly presented the organization, its member States Togo, Benin, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Nigeria, recalling its main objective, which is none other than the fight against IUU fishing. Focusing on the benefits of the fisheries sector to populations and to West African policies, she noted that, despite efforts to protect fisheries resources, they remained the target of illegal operators. The FCWC, in its concern to join the fight against IUU fishing, therefore actively participated in the discussions for the development of the PSMA in 2009 and made sure that its Member States could ratify the Agreement. The CPCO has therefore received the support of the African Development Bank (ADB) for the ratification of the agreement. This support was reflected in a study carried out in the 6 Member States whose objectives were, inter alia, to raise awareness and define for States the interest to ratify the agreement, identify and describe the different stages of the ratification process, make recommendations, prepare technical documents and identify measures to be taken to implement the agreement. According to the study, a validation workshop was organized in Benin on 27-28 October 2016 in order to follow up the recommendations of the study and above all to identify the needs for the implementation of the agreement for States, which have already ratified it and evaluated the status of States which have not yet ratified it.*

In addition, with the support of the ADB, three member states, including Togo, Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana, have already ratified the agreement, while the ratification process is already well advanced in the other 3 states.

In addition, within the framework of the implementation of the agreement, it was recommended to draw up an action plan to implement the PSMA, for which the FCWC and its Member States need assistance, the strategies and action plan to combat IUU fishing are no longer to be recalled since the FCWC has drafted an action plan since 2009, a plan from which some of the Member States drew their inspiration (Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Benin). While States had been recommended to adopt new legislation, they were already adopted in Togo, Benin, Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, even if those States still need assistance in the drafting of texts of application. The integration of the PSMA into the overall port inspection system is already on the one hand envisaged by the FCWC member States which, through the initiative of the West African Working Group, has already started By strengthening port control systems through the framework of regional and international cooperation.

In conclusion, the presenter recalled that the FCWC is considering developing a detailed action plan for the implementation of the PSMA and wishes to carry out a feasibility study for the establishment of an MCS center for the region, There is also a project to support Member States in collaboration with FAO.

Mr. Emile Essema, executive secretary of COREP, *detailed the measures concerning the PSMA in the COREP area. He noted that in Central Africa two countries of COREP zone (Angola and Gabon) had signed the Agreement but only Gabon has ratified it. He highlighted regional and sub-regional initiatives for the concerted and effective implementation of port State measures.*

- 1. Regional MSC Strategic Plan. Its objective: to establish a regional cooperation environment in order to optimize actions in Member States on MCS.*
- 2. National Strategic Plans for the Development and Implementation of the MSC for Fisheries. Its objective: to bring to a minimum the necessary institutional, legal, operational and technical environment for fisheries for all Member States.*
- 3. Regional Action Plan to Combat IUU Fishing. Its objective: To improve and strengthen the overall level of fisheries management in the sub-region*

4. *Mobilization of the member countries of the COREP for accession to the 2009 FAO Agreement. Its objective: To encourage the Ministers concerned to become personally involved in the process of mobilizing the bodies responsible for accession to the Agreement.*

In conclusion, the COREP counts on the support of ATLAFCO and from Technical and Financial Partners to ensure the best implementation of the selected activities.

Mr. Anozì Obinna from the African Union made a presentation on 'Activities of AU-IBAR in Fighting IUU, Enhanced MCS Systems & Improved Adoption of International Instruments by African Countries'. It highlighted relevant provisions and the accomplishments of AFRM and PFRS as well as the actions taken so far by the Fisheries Governance project. The presentation revealed that quite a lot has been achieved by the FishGov to Enhance coordination for expeditious development of the fisheries sector; Strengthen institutional capacity and systems for effective MCS to combating IUU fishing; Support effective participation of African Countries in RFMOs for sustainable high sea fisheries management and improved ratification, adoption and domestication of international instruments for sustainable fisheries management in Africa. Top among these is the assessment of the economic, environmental, social impacts of IUU in the continent which identified various forms of IUU fishing; causative and motivating factors, and impacts on socio-economic or development indicators and provided an advocacy paper and action plan on IUU Fishing in Africa. The presentation further emphasized the need for collaboration and regional approach to implementation of PSMA, IPOA- IUU Fishing to establish institutions, values and practices that will safeguard the future of fish resources and the healthy livelihood of dependents communities for enhanced income, nutrition and quality of life as well as overall improved sectoral contributions to continental economy.

Discussions under Panel 4

Examples of successful cooperation among neighbouring countries in the field of controls were reported to as such best practice paved the way towards better sustainability of fisheries. In addition, there were references to the on-going elaboration by some countries of national plans of action to fight IUU fishing, which included relevant port State measures foreseen by the PSMA.

Progress at the regional level, particularly in Western African, would be made if the gap separating Contracting Parties to the PSMA with those countries which were still to ratify the agreement was bridged. To this end, it was proposed that it would be useful to determine why such countries were still lagging behind and provide them with the necessary support in turn, thus moving towards a level playing field.

A key common message stressed by participants was the need to make better use of the means and resources already available. It was noted that funds and support had been made available in the past by country donors such as EU and Japan, among others, but also for relevant international institutions, including the FAO and the World Bank. Furthermore, there were number of other mechanisms in place to support the fisheries sector, such as existing regional fishery bodies. What was lacking was rather a coordination effort with a view to oversee the implementation of objectives to be met in connection with donors' support and to avoid overlapping scenarios.

It was noted that better integration of resources was also necessary so as to streamline activities and lead to durability. In this regard, there was agreement on the variety of mandates and frameworks of relevant organizations, but common goals existed as well. An

adequate network of cooperation could be built by means of a sound strategy that would foster horizontal coordination while respecting existing mandates and frameworks.

Regional indicators to measure progress in meeting the targets set under the UN SDG 14 should be identified. The GFCM had already adapted these targets to its specificities and features by means of a mid-term strategy which could be considered as a reference point for other regions and sub-regions. In connection with the target calling for the end of IUU fishing by 2020, it was stressed that long-liner fleets had to be carefully considered and dealt with as they had huge impact on the fish resources. Similar concerns applied to transshipment activities.

CONCRETE ACTIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FAO-PSMA: JOINT AND HARMONIZED INSPECTIONS

Chaired by Per Erik Bergh, the panel introduced the mechanisms relating to port inspection. Below a resume of presentations delivered by speakers under this cluster is provided.

Panel 5 – The implications of the FAO-PSMA for port inspections in the ATLAFCO/GFCM area

M. Morin presented the provisions on inspections of Annex E of the PSMA (see annex E as an annex to this report)

M. Neves referred to practical cases study and experiences from PSMA operations. He zeroed in on four main issues:

- A general description of the capacity that needs to be in place in order to deal with port State inspections;
- An introduction to risk assessment and management in fisheries including a possible model of risk matrix;
- An overview of the inspection report form (PSMA annex C);
- And finally the presentation of two case studies of vessel IUU listing and port entry denial in the NEAFC context.

The ATLAFCO and GFCM Secretariats described existing hurdles to the training of inspectors in their respective competence areas and referred to relevant initiatives that had been undertaken in the past to support port controls. The two regions were experiencing similar problems and it was evident that capacity building for human resources was needed on a priority basis. At the same time, there was expertise which could be used in the context of a north-south dialogue. This would be particularly true with reference to those GFCM countries, such as the EU and its Members, Japan and the Russian Federation, that could share knowledge on inspections. With a view to overcome in particular national obstacles to the training of inspectors, it was suggested that the principle of subsidiarity should be applied with referring to this specific activity. This meant that, being the fight against IUU fishing a regional-wide challenge which required concerted action, having a training of inspectors at the regional/trans-regional level appeared as the best solution to make immediate progress. Furthermore, this would facilitate replicability of the training at the national level as well as the setting of relevant standards given the existing specificities and needs.

Discussions under Panel 5

With reference to PSMA, it was noted that as it happened in the case of many other international treaties of technical scope, those who were responsible for the implementation were not those with the authority to sign and ratify the agreement. There might be cases of countries where, to facilitate the implementation of the PSMA by relevant national authorities and officers, a risk assessment based approach was needed as this approach would allow inspections to be focused and cost-efficient. Dissemination and sharing of the relevant information was another issue which could be solved by using modern technologies, such as mobile phones, that could allow for fast verifications of certain data. Similar opportunities should be considered and exploited, as feasible.

Another issue that was raised in connection with the implementation of PSMA was the different degrees of competence among national authorities being in charge of port controls. Although substantial progress had been made in clarifying respective roles, port authorities in charge of the surveillance operations could have a say in making decisions as to which vessels should be inspected. It was hoped that the broader participation in the PSMA would contribute to streamline reporting lines and responsibilities at the national level.

Panel 6 – Basic elements for a regional/trans-regional inspection programme

Mr. Inonis Oikonomakos, Hellenic Coast Guard, *presented the objective of fisheries inspection, which is to implement the provisions of the fisheries legislation and deter activities, which are in contravention of that legislation. Fisheries inspection may include the following activities; (i) the inspection of licensed vessels to verify compliance with the terms and conditions of licensing, (ii) the collection of evidence from vessels suspected of operating in contravention of the fisheries legislation and (iii) the apprehension and escort of such vessels. The steps of a port fisheries inspections are the following; initial actions prior an inspection, inspection of conformity of documentation and transmitted information, inspection of conformity of catch, inspection of conformity of gear and check of conformity of catch with gear used. Inspection report, for which there is no specific form, should be the final product of every inspection and may contain the following key characteristics; identification of the vessel information (name, IRCS, IMO number, registration number and port, flag state, etc.), position, course, speed, activity, time of sighting, boarding, start/finish of inspection, all information gathered during the course of inspection, the followed steps and measures (e.g. confiscation of catch or gear) taken, whether or not captain/crew members were cooperative and any infringements with reference to legislation. Furthermore, both inspectors or inspector and witness should sign the inspection report and it is strongly advisable to never let the inspector alone on board. Inspection report is best to be signed by master/operator of the fishing vessel too. Finally, the collection of evidence (including photos and video recording) and securing evidence are of paramount importance.*

M. Christopher Sciberras, Senior Fisheries Protection Officer, *explained the “Third Country Pre-Notifications” system. This focused on how Malta has in place procedures concerning the 72 hrs. pre-notification, designated ports and also provided information on Automatic Identification System (AIS) requirements, not to mention that a 3rd Country fishing vessel is to have a fishing logbook onboard as per GFCM recommendation and a Vessel Monitoring System operational. The presentation also covered a scenario that took place in 2014; concerning a 3rd Country fishing vessel entering a Maltese designated port and the findings during the inspection and the eventual outcome.*

M. Sciberras then introduced tools for FMC Monitoring based on the experience of Malta's Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC). This center relies on VMS and AIS for fisheries control through the Integrated Maritime Data Environment (IMDatE). This service is provided by the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) this was also followed by a scenario of a 3rd Country fishing vessel leaving port with the VMS not being received by the FMC and with the set up of the Automated Behavior Monitoring application (ABM) the FMC was alerted through the ABM through the AIS that the vessel was at sea. Also the presentation focused on how Malta is tackling small scale fisheries concerning fishing vessels from 5 to 10 meters targeting the following fisheries; Dolphinfish (DOL), Swordfish (SWO) and whitebait (WHB) through the use of two General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) terminals which is installed on approximately 136 fishing vessels.

M. Sciberras also mentioned a brief on how the software is being used for monitoring by Fisheries Protection Officers at Malta FMC concerning small-scale fisheries. Eventually, both presentations showed how important that all agencies at national level must cooperate and work together as this is the only way to fight against "IUU" fishing.

Ms. Justine Jury, Inspector, European Commission DG MARE, gave an overview of the EU's approach to regional cooperation in fisheries control. The EU, represented by the European Commission, participates in 6 tuna and tuna-like, and 11 other RFMOs. The EU has established 5 joint deployment plans (JDPs), through which control resources from different member states are pooled and deployed in joint sea and port operations for specific fisheries in EU waters, and also internationally in NAFO and NEAFC areas. JDPs are coordinated by the European Fisheries Control Agency in Vigo, via a steering group. Other initiatives of relevance to the region include the joint fisheries control operation the 'Pedro Cardoso Nanco' which was co-funded by the EU, and involved the deployment of 5 patrol vessels from the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Senegal in the summer of this year. The operation was a great success, with many vessels inspected, several suspected infringements detected, and is an example of what can be achieved through regional cooperation. Also, of specific relevance to the region, the EU provides capacity building to partner countries with which it has entered into a Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement, which includes the training of inspectors.

Justine went on to give a basic overview of some best-practices of sea-inspection methodologies as endorsed by the EU in the training manuals and the new E-learning platform which are available for inspector in the EU and beyond.

Mr. Lorenzo Magnolo, Italian inspector, described the Italian inspection system focusing on 3 main items: Port Inspection, Risk analysis and Training of inspectors. On port inspection he stressed the importance of a good work methodology for inspection was stressed in order to achieve good results. Inspection processes split in 3 phases:

- Preparation of the inspection: Analysis and crosscheck of all available data and documentation in order to choose the right targets and put the inspection team of inspectors in the best conditions to operate.
- Implementation of the inspection in which each member of the team performs his/her duties under the supervision of the team leader
- Conclusion of the inspection: debriefing, upload of the Inspection reports in the National database, follow-up in case of infringement

Concerning risk analysis, the Italian system for risk analysis is managed by a database which is fed with several sources. Active factors such as report of inspections and infringement report, static factors such as fishing gears, engine power, fishing areas, etc. and random factor contribute all together in order to generate the list of priorities for inspection for each regional fisheries control centers. The list is automatically updated on a weekly basis but it can be updated at any moment, manually. Finally, on training of inspectors, basic information on the national training was provided. This training is carried out in order to

have: up to date inspectors, harmonized inspection procedures and level playing field for the operator. The principle items in the training are:

- Fisheries Management System
- Monitoring Control and Surveillance
- IUU Fishing
- Data Collection and Analysis
- Technologies useful for control Purposes
- Stakeholders awareness.

M. Pierre Girard's, independent MCS expert, delivered a presentation which summarized MCS toolbox, differencing collaborative versus non-collaborative tools. Collaborative tools means data sent by fishermen on a voluntary basis, i.e. VMS, ERS, AIS, as Fisherman can always switch off on-board devices.

- VMS: new generation of MTU (Mobile Terminated Unit) so called Hybrid systems. It included both a satellite modem (3 x Iridium / 1 for Inmarsat) and a GPRS (GSM) modem.
- ERS: Electronic Recording and Reporting System - Currently e-Logbook for EU members and mostly paper based in Africa. Slide of technical advises on a way to design an electronic catch management system complying with third countries and EU regulations expectation.
- AIS: Technical recalls and AIS messages contents. Satellites AIS, despite last 5 years of strong growth, represents “only” 30% of worldwide AIS data. See map in my PPT.
- AIS is victim of its success: there are risks of network saturation in certain area (e.g. Mediterranean and Black seas where number of vessels per KM2). Also AIS is to clearing lack of confidentiality, new developments are on course to digitalize AIS analog data associated with powerful algorithms.

Non- Collaborative tools means mainly satellites ones which will “see” vessels (fishing vessels or not). Whatever fisherman is doing, satellites will get imagery from it, with Radar Satellite (SAR) and/or Optical satellite.

- Radar Satellite system (SAR) crosses check data from various sources (VMS & AIS, notably) in correlating this data to point out suspicion of IUU behaviours
- Optical Satellite allows very accurate pictures provided weather conditions allow it.

Identify and tracking small-scale fishing fleets (SSF) had to take into account several issues. The first tracking issue is to identifying small ship in a unique way, using new and cheap technologies, like smartphone and QR codes. Pilot Projects in progress in West Africa aiming at supplying FIP (Fishing Identification Plate) on a similar way of car identification. Morocco, Mauritania, Senegal, Ghana, Angola countries are considering positively this initiative.

Discussions under Panel 6

The importance of regular trainings for inspectors was stressed and emphasized by participants. It was noted that, in order for this action to be more efficient, a trans-regional/regional training encompassing ATALFCO and GFCM regions would represent the best solution. This would have to be a training on very basic elements in order to have a down-to-earth, hands-on and feasible approach. Annexe E of the PSMA could be a point of departure for the elaboration of the basic elements of such training but specific needs and realities of countries concerned should be taken into consideration. At a later stage, this could be scaled down for the preparation and organization of national trainings of inspectors with the involvement of other experts in this field, including from countries that have been already implementing effective port inspection regimes. The importance to request FAO, as well as

ATLAFCO and GFCM, to promote such trainings and help countries to secure funding for their organization was underlined.

With regard to the use of the IMO number by fishing vessels reference was made to the on-going work within the FAO. It was also noted though that some regional fishery bodies, including NEAFC and GFCM, were making the use of this number mandatory for certain fishing vessels over a given length (either over 15 or 12 meters). The issue of smaller vessels, in particular artisanal vessels, deserved specific consideration. As these vessels are not usually engaged in fishing activities beyond territorial waters, the mandatory use of the IMO number might be superfluous.

There was great interest in the elaboration of criteria for risk analysis assessments carried out by inspectors. It was acknowledged that a one-size-fits-all approach did not exist as a different approach might be warranted within each regional fishery bodies and, furthermore, at national level by all countries. There were two common basic elements entailed in this exercise though: one was the probability for certain risks to occur and the second was impact that these risks would have when they occurred. Nonetheless, participants were cautioned that they should not copy-past existing risk analysis assessments but rather come up with their own risk analysis assessment tailored to their own reality.

The issue of having armed guards on board of fishing vessels in areas affected by piracy was also mentioned. This practice had to be seriously taken into account in the context of inspections, particularly those at sea, as without identifying themselves when approaching fishing vessels the inspectors could be mistakenly considered as pirates and become targets. Some materials had been prepared by the European Union and the UNODC which should be made available at national level as they would be useful to inspectors and control officers in the exercise of their functions.

The importance of observers was pointed out. In relation to inspections though, their role could be limited as they were mainly scientists with a role depending on the various regulations and programs in place. As such, they produced scientific reports which were never prepared in real time, but at the end of their actives. In some cases this was being changed in that the power to prepare reports in real time and record cases of non-compliance was being vested to observers (including by using some codes when reporting). It was important that observers be given access to the relevant documentation kept on board fishing vessels.

Having regard to Article 21 of the UNFSA, the importance for all countries to transpose into national legislations sanctions tantamount to those listed in this provision was underscored. This would, to a certain extent, harmonize sanctions although the ultimate responsibility of determining what sanction to apply would solely rest with countries.

Gratitude was expressed to those donors, such as the EU, that had undertaken trainings of inspectors at the regional and national level in the past, working with some countries to help them to become more skilful in this area of expertise. In some instances, this had led to reform national inspection systems and make efforts to increase traceability and make use of effective technologies.

Panel 7 – What role for the civil society?

Chaired by Mr. Papa Gora, the panel highlighted the concerns of professionals both industrials and artisanal regarding the implementation of the PSMA, highlighting the fact that they play a certain in the fight against IUU fishing. The Fisheries information system in

Africa was introduced to the workshop. Below a resume of presentations delivered by speakers under this cluster is provided.

Mr. Inoussa Maïga, President REJOPRAO, welcomed the launching of the Fisheries Information System in Africa (SIPA), the aim of which being local news on global issues. The SIPA is a specialized information site on fisheries in Africa. Initiated by the Network of Journalists for Responsible Fisheries in West Africa (REJOPRAO), SIPA aims to give human faces to the challenges of fisheries in Africa, starting from stories gathered from fishing communities as well as opinions and analyzes of institutional actors. SIPA has officially launched at this COMHAFAT/ATLAFCO conference in Tangier. Website: www.sipanews.org

Mr. Gaoussou Gueye, President CAOPA, expressed the point of view of small-scale fisheries professionals and the importance of participative surveillance. The stakes of the PSMA for artisanal fisheries in Africa are to prevent access to the ports of industrial vessels engaged in IUU fishing. However, IUU fishing must be also detected at sea and any elements must be reported in due time to the port State with a political will of States to cooperate especially by the sharing of information. Therefore, for good traceability, it is important that the landing sites of artisanal fisheries are covered by the PSMA. Thus, the role of artisanal fisheries stakeholders in the implementation of the PSMA is to promptly support participative surveillance by alerting the monitoring services, but official surveillance should nevertheless remain State's competence. They must also play an active role in advocating transparency and good governance. It should be noted that professionals in the artisanal fisheries sector have been involved in participative surveillance since 2000 in some countries (Guinea, Senegal, Mauritania, Gabon, etc.). Therefore, CAOPA wishes to see the establishment of regional participatory monitoring programs at the level of the SRFC and the FCWC with the active involvement of the Professionals.

Mr. Alexandre Rodriguez, LDAC Secretary, presented the EU Stakeholders 'Perspective of Implementation of FAO PSMA. The PSMA, whilst it is a positive development as a legislative tool to improve and strengthen monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) systems and contribute to fight IUU fishing from land, it will only be effective and deliver specific results (particularly in relation to developing countries) if it is accompanied by a reinforcement of the traceability of fishing activities at sea, so it can be monitored where and how much fish is caught. For example, if the fish is caught in a closed area, or their catches are infra or undeclared, and that goes undetected or unnoticed at that first step, then PSMA will render of no value/use.

For this reason, Flag, Coastal and Port States have to work together reinforcing surveillance activities at sea. To make this feasible, the LDAC recommends:

- To have an accurate recording, documentation and reporting of catches onboard fishing vessels, mainly through the mandatory use of electronic log books, already applicable to EU distant water fleet, and promoted at the EU Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPAs) with African countries.
- A higher at-sea rate of observer coverage, both through "human" and/or electronic monitoring systems (including the "electronic eye") with at least 20% of the activities covered for all fishing gears and with studies conducted to assess, at the specific levels required for each fleet, basing on the ecosystem impacts of each gear.
- A total prohibition of transshipments at-sea, as this is deemed an essential measure to improve compliance with rules, reduce risks of IUU fishing activities, and increase economic value and activities of those vessels in port.

All of the above measures should be applied by all fishing industrial fleets, not only the EU but also the third countries flag and coastal states, and this should be embodied into the coastal states' national legislations to make it enforceable.

There are a number of ongoing initiatives and funding currently in place from organizations such as the European Commission (through DG DEVCO), the African Sub-Regional Fisheries Committees or the World Bank providing financial assistance to projects related to regional coordination of MCS schemes between coastal states. At RFMO level, RFMO should create mechanisms to independently monitor compliance of its members/contracting parties (CPCs) with the FAO PSMA and adopt binding resolutions in this line.

Mr. Michel Goujon, Orthongel, made a proposal for an experimental project on port inspection

SUPPORT TO THE DECLARATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST IUU FISHING IN RELATION TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FAO-PSMA AND LINKS WITH FISHERIES CRIME

Chaired by M. Abdellah Srour, the session presented the scope and the process for an international day against IUU fishing. It also highlighted that IUU fishing cannot be addressed with taking into consideration the related fisheries crimes. Below a resume of presentations delivered by speakers under this cluster is provided.

Panel 8 – Towards an international day for the fight against IUU fishing

Mr. Abdellah Srour, GFCM Executive Secretary, informed participants as to the status of the initiative towards the declaration of an international day for the fight against IUU fishing within the FAO. He recalled that this initiative stemmed from a proposal in 2015 by the GFCM Working Group on IUU fishing that had been held in Marrakech, Morocco, and where ATLAFCO had been represented. There had been on that occasion strong support for launching a global-wide awareness raising campaign and it was eventually suggested that this had to be done by means of an international day. Following subsequent entreaties within FAO, the proposal had been tabled at the 32nd Session of COFI in July 2016 and the Committee had endorsed unanimously the declaration of the international day for the fight against IUU fishing. Mr Srour recalled the interventions made at COFI by many ATLAFCO and GFCM Members that had expressed their strong support to the initiative. The last session of the FAO Council, which was being held at the same time as the workshop, was set to approve the decision by COFI and a final declaration of the international day would issue from the FAO Conference of June 2017. It was hoped that, being the international day for the fight against IUU fishing is scheduled to be celebrated on 5 June every year, such celebration could take place as of next calendar year. ATLAFCO and GFCM would have to actively campaign in favour of this initiative and in the context of its subsequent celebration.

Mr. Bayram Ozturk, Professor of Fishery Science at the University of Istanbul, presented some ideas to celebrate the international day for the fight against IUU fishing. At the outset, he stressed the moral ownership of the initiative by GFCM as well as, to a certain extent, by ATLAFCO, since the two organizations had been involved in the launching of the proposal. Furthermore, IUU fishing was a particularly severe problem in Western Africa. ATLAFCO and GFCM should then take the lead in view of the celebration of the international day for the fight against IUU fishing. In the view of Mr Ozturk a net to the plate approach was needed and the general public had to be massively involved. People had to know and act, otherwise hampering IUU caught fishery products from reaching markets might be altogether impossible. There were a number of precedents which existed and where inspiration could be drawn from. Having regard to other international day, visual and communication materials would have to be prepared and disseminated. Such practice had been very successful in terms of awareness raising. Further initiatives could be the appointment of goodwill ambassadors and the creation of websites and phone lines for people

to engage and report their experiences. Regional coordination to must consensus at country level would be key to ensure broad visibility.

Panel 9 – Fisheries Crime

Ms. Lejda Toci, on behalf of the UNODC Global Programme on Combatting Wildlife and Forest Crime, presented on the outcomes of the 2nd International Symposium on Fisheries Crime, held in October 2016 in Yogyakarta. In her presentation, she discussed the different types of crimes along the fisheries value chain such as corruption, money laundering, document fraud, and human trafficking. Ms. Toci underlined that these types of crimes, occurring both on and offshore, are transnational and organized in nature and that the UNODC Global Programme on Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime is providing assistance through a number of activities in the fields of capacity building, inter-agency cooperation, and international cooperation and awareness rising. Ms. Toci then focused on the outcomes and recommendations of the FishCRIME Symposium. The Symposium brought together more than 250 political leaders, policy makers, representatives of law enforcement agencies and civil society from more than 45 countries to discuss the types of crimes along the fisheries value chain and related challenges. There was strong consensus at the Symposium that political buy in and leadership is essential in successfully addressing transnational organized fisheries crime along the value chain. Additionally, Ms. Toci presented on findings and recommendations related to the importance of investigations, inter-agency cooperation, cross-border cooperation, capacity building and research. The next Symposium will take place in Vienna in September 2017. At the end of the presentation, Ms. Toci stressed that in this context, it is crucial for agencies doing complementary work in the sector to coordinate and strengthen common objectives and interactions with the goal of ensuring synergy.

Ms. Antonia LeRoy, Fishery Policy Analyst, OECD, delivered a presentation of the outcomes of the OECD-FAO-UNODC “Combatting Tax crime and other Crimes in the Fisheries Sector” conference (Paris, October 2016). Today, what is called “fish crime” or crimes associated with the fisheries sector is a different concept from IUU fishing. Despite this, IUU fishing intersects with other crimes such as human trafficking, drug trafficking, corruption, tax fraud and sometimes even contributes to the financing of terrorism (+ SDG 14.4). The OECD is working on combating IUU fishing and the economic aspects underlying this activity. First of all, the fishing sector is particularly vulnerable to financial crimes because there are offshore jurisdictions, multinational companies with several entities around the world, flags of convenience, fraud on catch documents, and so on. Countries still have weaknesses in their legislative, financial and economic systems that encourage the inflow of illicit funds. For example, the OECD has decided to focus on economic crimes such as money laundering, corruption and tax fraud, knowing that drawing money rather than fish can be used as a powerful lever, sometimes less expensive, to dismantle these activities. Examples:

- Tax offenses, equal to fraud on import and export duties on fish and fishery products transported across international borders or tax avoidance by incorrectly reporting the origin, volume or categorization of fish. Fishing companies often benefit from weak legal frameworks, weak technical capacity to monitor offshore activities, or corruption of officials to avoid paying their full share of taxes.
- Corruption facilitates IUU activities. Corruption undermines the enforcement of domestic and international law, for example where bribes are used to avoid investigations or to interfere with on-going judicial or investigative processes. Corruption contributes to IUU fishing, for example through the granting of fishing licenses, the landing of catches in ports, port control, smuggling of illegal catches, trafficking in workers, etc.

Thus, a financial survey is essential in the fight against IUU fishing and must be done in cooperation with the fisheries authorities. These investigations can also provide crucial evidence when evidence is missing. In addition, financial authorities in this context, when detecting money laundering, may also detect underlying offenses, namely corruption, but also illegal fishing where the product is laundered. It allows finding the beneficial owner of the fishing vessels and especially the whole network behind. The tax investigation makes it possible to target the core of the criminal organization. In this context, the OECD already supports its members on issues related to economic and financial crime through numerous initiatives and instruments such as the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, Financial Action Task Force (FATF). Although none of these initiatives explicitly addresses the problem of IUU fishing, their potential contribution may be significant. Through these initiatives, many countries are improving their legislation and pursuing their nationals. IUU fishing and fisheries-related crimes need to be tackled by several approaches/mandates by authorities. This is why the OECD, FAO and UNODC convened a joint conference on "Tax Fraud and Other Crimes Associated with the Sector To enhance their cooperation in October 2016. Five key messages were presented (see full presentation).

Discussions under panels 8 and 9

The meeting was informed that the FAO Council, at its last session, had endorsed the proposal on the declaration of the international day for the fight against IUU fishing and this would be now on-forwarded to the FAO Conference for final adoption in June 2017. In the upcoming months, internal discussions will take place on the scope of the initiative, the objectives of the celebration and relevant funding schemes, such as a specific trust fund. The general public would be involved.

Serious concern was expressed for the incidence of fisheries crime. Although this category was different from IUU fishing activities there were clear links. As recently affirmed by the FAO, IUU fishing acted as a catalyst for fisheries crime. One of the major problems in connection with fisheries crime was how to determine the beneficial owners profiting from fishing activities. In this regard many provisions that prevented disclosure of personal data represented a huge hurdle in order to tackle this issue more effectively. Participants agreed that juridical staff (e.g. prosecutors and judges) had to receive specific trainings relating to the phenomenon of fisheries crime in order to more efficiently confront this issue.

Recommendations

The recommendations were drafted on the basis of the discussions during the joint workshop, including the annex on technical elements for a common and standardized training program for inspectors at the regional and trans-regional level. They were endorsed by participants and are reproduced in the Annex.

Annex 1



Organisation des Nations Unies
pour l'alimentation
et l'agriculture



General Fisheries Commission
for the Mediterranean
Commission générale des pêches
pour la Méditerranée



CONFERENCE MINISTERIELLE SUR LA
COOPERATION HALIEUTIQUE ENTRE LES
ETATS AFRICAINS RIVERAINS
DE L'OCEAN ATLANTIQUE

Joint workshop ATLAFCO-GFCM

“Towards an international day for the fight against IUU: adoption of the Port State measures Agreement: an essential step”

Tangiers, Morocco, 6-8 December 2016

RECOMMENDATIONS

Underlining the importance of the fisheries sector for economic growth as well as its contribution to job creation, food security and poverty reduction across ATALFCO and GFCM's regions;

Further underlining the importance of fisheries at the national level, especially small-scale fisheries, in supplying markets, stimulating employment and, in more general terms, supporting food security;

Acknowledging the extent of IUU fishing at the regional and trans-regional level and its negative impacts on the sustainable development of fisheries;

Considering the decisive legal progress made with the entry into force of the *FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing* (“PSMA”) on 5 June 2016 and the useful initiatives by FAO to support countries in the implementation of this agreement, including the reports of the FAO PSMA Development Workshops organized in Cabo Verde and Albania, as well as other materials made available together with the report of the joint workshop;

Encouraging broader participation in the PSMA by offering support to countries towards its ratification and effective implementation, particularly in connection with the meeting of the Parties envisaged by Article 24 of the PSMA;

Noting with satisfaction the collaboration between ATLAFCO and GFCM, within the context of their Memorandum of Understanding (“MoU”) signed on 28 October 2015, that revolves around cooperation between the two organizations in fighting IUU fishing and that promotes dialogue in relation to the trans-regional character of IUU fishing activities;

Reaffirming their support of intergovernmental cooperation at the bilateral, regional and trans-regional level, as encouraged by all relevant organizations operating in the Western African, Mediterranean and Black Sea regions, including in the context of the celebration of an international day for the fight against IUU fishing (“ID-IUU”);

Participants in the joint workshop propose that Members of ATALFCO and GFCM endorse the adoption of the following recommendations within the framework of their respective governing bodies:

- Initiate the ratification process of the PSMA - if not done yet - and ensure its effective implementation, including by updating their national legal frameworks in accordance with international law;
- Encourage regional and sub-regional consultations, in particular through RFBs and RFMOs, and focus on the need to fully comply with international law in the framework of implementation of national legislations and national policies against IUU fishing;
- Give special attention, particularly through ATLAFCO and GFCM as well as other relevant regional organizations, to the identification of **their specific capacity-building needs** in the fight against IUU fishing, while making the best use of existing advantages and opportunities;
- Promote the participation of all relevant actors and stakeholders having an interest in deterring IUU fishing, including flag, coastal, port and market States, relevant international organizations, NGOs and professionals (both from the industrial and the small-scale sectors);
- Underpin **transparency** by encouraging, in particular, the exchange of information and data on IUU fishing activities, including through ATLAFCO and GFCM in accordance with their MoU;
- Strengthen mechanisms for the coordination and exchange of information among national authorities concerned for the effective implementation of port state measures;
- Also strengthen mechanisms for harmonization and coordination of inspections at the port state level in support to port inspection programs;
- In this respect, consider the elaboration of a common and standardized training program for inspectors at the regional and trans-regional level, within the framework of the MoU between ATALFCO and GFCM, taking into account PSMA provisions on the training of inspectors and on the basis of a joint feasibility study that will address the basic technical elements reproduced in the annex as well as relevant institutional, logistic, administrative and budgetary aspects;
- Support MCS-related data sharing initiatives at regional and cross-regional levels in view of enhancing the efficient use of resources, stringent controls and the effective implementation of PSMA;
- Support, within the FAO framework, the ID-IUU with a view to raise awareness on the negative impacts of IUU fishing, including fisheries crime;

ANNEX

Basic technical elements for a common and standardized training program for inspectors at the regional and trans-regional level*

- 1) Ethics
- 2) Relevant international law (both hard and soft legal instruments);
- 3) Identification of fish species, including through identification card and other supporting material, with specific focus on the measurement of length and other biological parameters relevant in the course of inspections;
- 4) Identification of vessels (e.g. seiners, trawlers, long-liner, reefers) and gear, including techniques for the inspection and measurement of gear;
- 5) VMS equipment and functioning, as well as other relevant electronic tracking and monitoring systems;
- 6) Vessel inspection, with specific focus on hold inspections and catch composition;
- 7) Analysis of information in the course of inspection (e.g. logbooks, , vessel history);
- 8) Collection, verification and validation of information based in particular on available documentation;
- 9) General inspection procedures, such as report writing and interview techniques, evaluation and means in support to the storage of evidence (e.g. photo, cameras, recording, etc.);
- 10) Best practices on exchange of port State data, including through relevant regional fishery bodies.

* The proposed training would consist of a class-room module where the above basic technical elements would be explained to inspectors, followed by a practical module on relevant inspection procedures

Annex 2

Annex E to the PSMA - Guidelines for the training of inspectors

Elements of a training program for port State inspectors should include at least the following areas:

1. Ethics;
2. Health, safety and security issues;
3. Applicable national laws and regulations, areas of competence and conservation and management measures of relevant RFMOs, and applicable international law;
4. Collection, evaluation and preservation of evidence;
5. General inspection procedures such as report writing and interview techniques;
6. Analysis of information, such as logbooks, electronic documentation and vessel history (name, ownership and flag State), required for the validation of information given by the master of the vessel;
7. Vessel boarding and inspection, including hold inspections and calculation of vessel hold volumes;
8. Verification and validation of information related to landings, transshipments, processing and fish remaining onboard, including utilizing conversion factors for the various species and products;
9. Identification of fish species, and the measurement of length and other biological parameters;
10. Identification of vessels and gear, and techniques for the inspection and measurement of gear;
11. Equipment and operation of VMS and other electronic tracking systems; and
12. Actions to be taken following an inspection.

Annex 3 Agenda



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



General Fisheries Commission
for the Mediterranean
Commission générale des pêches
pour la Méditerranée



MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON FISHERIES
COOPERATION AMONG AFRICAN STATES
BORDERING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN

Joint workshop

“Supporting the regional implementation of the FAO Port State Measures Agreement: a decisive step toward an international Day of the fight against IUU fishing”

Tangier, Morocco, 6-8 December 2016

Draft agenda

DAY 1 – 6 December

Opening and introduction of the joint workshop	
08:30 –09:00	Participant’s registration
09:00 –09:30	Official opening: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M. M. Benbari, Ministry of Fisheries • M. G. Hage, FAO Representative to Morocco • Ms. Chantal Abengdang Mebaley Delegate Minister to fisheries of Gabon • M. A. Obina, AU-IBAR • M. A. Srour, Executive Secretary - GFCM • M. A. Benabbou, Executive Secretary -ATLAFCO
09:30 –9:45	Introduction of the joint workshop, A. Benabbou, Executive Secretary - ATLAFCO
The FAO-PSMA: the first binding legal instrument for the fight against IUU fishing President: A. Benabbou	
9:45 – 10:45	<p style="text-align: center;">Panel 1 – FAO PSMA: Main aspects and perspectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IUU fishing and the FAO PSMA (context, main aspects and effective implementation), M. Morin, consultant, Law of the sea centre - Nantes 2. Ratification process of the FAO-PSMA at the regional level – Western Africa: <i>an update on the number of ratifications as well as on ongoing ratifications by ATLAFCO countries</i>, A. Panossian, consultant 3. Ratification process of the FAO-PSMA at the regional level – Mediterranean and Black Sea: <i>an update on the number of ratifications as well as on ongoing ratifications by GFCM countries</i>, N. Ferri, GFCM <p style="text-align: right;">Discussions</p>
10:45- 11:00	Coffee break

11:00 – 12:45	<p style="text-align: center;">Panel 2 – Implementation and implications of relevant regulations on the fight against IUU fishing on African countries: the EU regulation against IUU fishing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The EU Regulation against IUU fishing, P. Swiderek, DG MARE 2. Simplified guide on ensuring conformity with the EU Regulation against IUU fishing elaborated by the African Development Bank, A. Panossian 3. Point of view of Ghana, A. Tall 4. ABNJ TUNA PROJECT: an innovative tool to better control tuna fishing activities in Ghana, P. Kebe, ISSF – Ghana ABNJ Tuna Project 5. Point of view of Guinea, A. T. Diallo 6. Point of view of Morocco, M. Ben Bari 7. Japan’s efforts to fight against IUU fishing by foreign vessels and implementation of PSMA, H. Moronuki <p style="text-align: center;">Discussions</p>
12:45 – 14:00	Lunch break

Implementation of the FAO-PSMA	
14:00 – 15:45	<p style="text-align: center;">Panel 3 – Legal and institutional framework to build the capacity of States and their role in the fight against IUU fishing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International justice and the role of costal States in the fight against IUU fishing, M. Morin 2. International justice and the role of flag States in the fight against IUU fishing - ITLOS advisory opinion – case 21, A. Panossian 3. Legal and institutional requirements: Guidelines for the implementation of port State measures in light of the FAO PSMA development workshops in Praia (Cabo-Verde) and Tirana (Albania), FAO-GFCM 4. Support to capacity building in African countries towards the implementation of the PSMA in the context of the fight against IUU fishing, P. E. Bergh, NFDS 5. Concrete examples of RFMOs cooperation: the ATLAFCO-GFCM memorandum of understanding, ATLAFCO-GFCM Secretariats <p style="text-align: center;">Discussions</p>
15:45 – 16:00	Coffee break
16:00 – 17:45	<p style="text-align: center;">Panel 4 – Regional and sub-regional initiatives for the effective and practical implementation of port State measures Chair A. Panossian</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ICCAT, D. Meski 2. NEAFC, J. Neves 3. SRFC, Commander Bâ 4. FCWC, V. Koutob, “Assistance and support to MCS of Western African fisheries” Project 5. COREP, E. Essema <p style="text-align: center;">Discussions and summary of Day 1</p>
17:45 – 18.00	Closure of Day 1

DAY 2 – 7 December

<p align="center">Concrete actions for the implementation of the FAO-PSMA: joint and harmonized inspections President: P. E. Bergh</p>	
09:15 – 10:30	<p align="center">Panel 5 – The implications of the FAO-PSMA for port inspections in the ATLAFCO/GFCM area</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FAO PSMA provisions on inspections (Annex E of the FAO PSMA), M. Morin, Law of the sea centre - Nantes 2. Practical cases study and experiences, J. Neves, NEAFC 3. Training of inspectors in the ATLAFCO/GFCM area: main hurdles to overcome, ATLAFCO/GFCM Secretaries <p align="center">Discussions</p>
10:30 – 10:45	Coffee break
10:45 – 12:45	<p align="center">Panel 6 – Basic elements for a regional/transregional inspection programme*</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General methodologies for inspection (preparation, materials, organization, execution and report, etc.) 2. At sea inspection methodologies (documentation control, MCS, technical measures, etc.) 3. Port inspection methodologies (risk analysis, planning, landing, etc.) 4. Control of fishing vessels at sea (available technologies and means) <p align="center"><i>* Within the framework of this panel the following experts will be involved and will present relevant elements linked to the four sub-items: J. Jury - DG MARE, L. Magnolo - Italian Coast Guard, I. Oikonomakos - Hellenic Coast Guard, Christopher Sciberras - Senior Fisheries Protection Officer, P. Girard - independent MCS expert.</i></p>
12:45 – 14:00	Lunch break
14:00 – 16:00	<p align="center">Panel 6 – Basic elements for a regional/transregional inspection (cont.)</p> <p align="center">Discussions</p>
16:00 – 16:15	Coffee break
16:15 – 17:45	<p align="center">Panel 7 – What role for the civil society? Chair M. Papa Gora</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness raising and media information via the «Système d’Information sur la pêche en Afrique (SIPA)», I. Maïga, REJOPRAO 2. Point of view of professional small-scale fishers and participatory MCS, G. Gueye, CAOPA 3. Point of view of LDAC, M. Goujon/A. Rodriguez <p align="center">Discussions and Summary of Day 2</p>
17:45 – 18.00	Closure of Day 2

DAY 3 – 8 December

Support to the declaration of an international day for the fight against IUU fishing in relation to the implementation of the FAO-PSMA and links with fisheries crime President: A. Srour	
9:15 – 11:00	<p style="text-align: center;">Panel 8 – Towards an international day for the fight against IUU fishing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The initiative behind the declaration of an international day for the fight against IUU fishing: <i>What role for RFMOs?</i>, A. Srour, Executive Secretary - GFCM 2. Brainstorming on potential initiatives to be promoted for the celebration of the international day for the fight against IUU fishing, B. Ozturk , University of Istanbul <p style="text-align: center;">Discussions</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Panel 9 – Fisheries Crime</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presentation of the outcomes of the “FishCRIME2 Symposium” (Yogyakarta, October 2016), L. Toci, UNODC 2. Presentation of the outcomes of the OECD-FAO-UNODC “Combatting Tax crime and other Crimes in the Fisheries Sector” conference (Paris, October 2016), A. LeRoy, OECD <p style="text-align: center;">Discussions</p>
11:00 –11:15	Coffee break
11:00 – 13:00	<p style="text-align: center;">Summary and Recommendations</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Summary of the joint workshop</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Recommendations</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Closure of the joint workshop</p>
13:00	Lunch break

Annex 4
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