



Introduction to the EU IUU Regulation, EU Policy and actions

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Disclaimer: these notes do not represent an official position of the European Union

Overview

IUU: Global challenge

- International tools
- EU international role
- Reasons for an EU action

EU IUU Policy

- Legal framework
- Basic Principles
- Scope
- Main objectives and operational tools
 - *EU Catch Certification Scheme*
 - *EU Mutual Assistance System*
- Lists of Non-Cooperating Countries

EU IUU Regulation in the broader EU Context

IUU Challenges – looking forward

IUU: Global challenge

International tools

- International Law
- RFMO Measures

EU international role

- International cooperation



IUU: Global challenge

Reasons for EU action

International consolidated tools are not enough

Environmental and socio-economic impacts on fisheries resources, developing countries and on legitimate trade



The EU is the largest importer of fishery products: it is essential to ensure traceability in the whole supply chain – from net to plate – of all fishery products traded with the EU



EU IUU Policy

Legal framework

IUU Regulation (No 1005/2008)

Implementing Regulation (No 1010/2009):

- Amended in January 2010 (86/2010), May 2010 (395/2010), March 2011 (202/2011), November 2011 (1222/2011), April 2013 (336/2013), and September 2013 (865/2013)

EU IUU vessels list:

- Commission Regulations No 468/2010, 724/2011, 1234/2012, 372/2013, 137/2014, 2015/1296 and 2016/1852

*All information, including Regulations, handbook and guidance notes can be found at:
http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/illegal_fishing_en*



EU IUU Policy

Basic principles

Non-discriminatory instrument

Seeks to **prevent, deter and eliminate** fishery products derived from IUU activities being traded to/from the EU

Applies to **EU Member States and third countries** wanting to trade fish with the EU

Scope

All fishing vessels under any flag in all maritime waters

All processed and unprocessed marine fishery products

Trade to and from the EU



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EU IUU Policy

Main objectives

Application of **international rules, laws and regulations of states**, including international conservation and management measures

Operational tool (I)

Catch Certification Scheme

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY CATCH CERTIFICATE									
Document number					Validating authority				
1. Name		Address			Tel. Fax				
2. Fishing vessel name		Flag – Home port and registration number			Call sign		IMO/Lloyd's number (if issued)		
Fishing licence No – Valid to				Inmarsat No, Fax No, Telephone No, E-mail address (if issued)					
3. Description of product			Type of processing authorised on board		4. References of applicable conservation and management measures				
Species	Product code	Catch area(s) and dates	Estimated live weight (kg)	Estimated weight to be landed (kg)	Verified weight landed (kg) where appropriate				
5. Name of master of fishing vessel – Signature – Seat:									
6. Declaration of transhipment at sea Name of master of fishing vessel				Signature and date	Transhipment date/area/position		Estimated weight (kg)		
Master of receiving vessel		Signature	Vessel name		Call sign	IMO/Lloyds number (if issued)			
7. Transhipment authorisation within a port area									
Name	Authority	Signature	Address	Tel.	Port of landing	Date of landing	Seal (stamp)		
8. Name and address of exporter		Signature		Date		Seal			
9. Flag State authority validation:									
Name/title			Signature		Date	Seal (stamp)			

EU IUU Policy

Operational tool (II)

Mutual Assistance System

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





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Lists of non-cooperating third countries (IV) The process at a glance

PRE-IDENTIFICATION



The European Commission opens a formal dialogue during a minimum of 6 months.



If the country improves its situation, the 6-month period can be prolonged and ultimately the pre-identification can be removed.

DELISTING

Continued dialogue can lead to restoring the import of legally caught fisheries products.



IDENTIFICATION



If the country does not address the problems, it will be identified by the European Commission as non-cooperating.

A ban of all products for which the catch certificate is validated after the Decision enters into force.

LISTING BY THE EU

Fisheries products caught by fishing vessels flying the flag of these countries cannot be imported into the EU while the countries remain listed.

The Decision triggers further measures, including a fishing ban for EU vessels in these countries' waters.



EU IUU Policy

Lists of non-cooperating third countries (V) *Tangible results in third countries*

Improved governance

- Revised legislation
- Strengthened sanctions
- Cooperation, coordination and mobilisation of different relevant authorities
- Political commitment to the highest level

Strengthened MCS

- Improved vessel monitoring
- Reinforcement of inspections and controls

Improved traceability throughout the supply chain

- Cross-checking and validation of CC data



A new dynamic...

EU IUU Regulation in the broader EU Context

Coherence between all areas of **EU fisheries policy**

→ CFP, SFPAs, Control and FAR/SMEF Regulations

Coherence across European Commission

→ Close **coordination at Commission level** (e.g.: DEVCO (alignment with development priorities); EEAS (maritime security strategies), SANTE, TRADE, etc.)

IUU Challenges – looking forward

Full implementation 2001 FAO IPOA

Implementation of the FAO PSM Agreement

Global Catch Certificate

IMO number

Increased exchange of information

Increased use of new technologies

Improved traceability

Inter-organisational cooperation, e.g.: INTERPOL





Thank you!

For more information:
http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/illegal_fishing_en