



The EU fight against IUU fishing in West Africa

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Impacts of IUU Fishing for Developing Countries

Environmental – over-exploitation of stocks, impacts on fragile habitats, bycatch, etc.

Economic – loss of revenue from lost catches, licences and other fees; cost of increased MCS, etc.

Social – impacts on coastal communities and artisanal fleet; food security, etc.



THE DIALOGUE PROCESS

Risk analysis → which countries?

Questionnaire + CC analysis

Evaluation mission → problems identified

Report sent → country comments

Informal dialogue – cooperation to resolve problems

Otherwise...

If a third country has problems fulfilling international rules:

Pre-identification



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

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

Identification

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



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 restore the import of legally caught fishery products.

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.

*this cooperation,
30 third*

What we assess:

- Alignment of **legal framework** with international obligations (flag, coastal, port and export State) including a system of **dissuasive sanctions**
- **Fisheries management plan**; alignment of **fleet capacity** with control and management resources
- **Monitoring, Control and Surveillance** (MCS) System
- Reliability of **Catch Certification scheme**
- Compliance with **RFMO obligations** and **regional cooperation**

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE: LISTS OF NON-COOPERATING COUNTRIES

Evaluation of almost 50 third countries

Positive dialogue with many of these leading to cooperation between the Commission and third countries

18 countries have not entered into dialogue process leading to pre-identification as non-cooperating third country (Article 32 - "yellow card"):

*15.11.2012: Belize, Cambodia, Fiji, **Guinea**, Panama, Sri Lanka, **Togo** and Vanuatu*

*26.11.2013: Curacao, **Ghana** and Korea*

10.06.2014: Papua New Guinea, the Philippines

12.12.2014: St Vincent and Grenadines, Tuvalu, St Kitts and Nevis, Solomon Islands

21.04.2015: Thailand

When shortcomings addressed, pre-identification status may be lifted:

*15.11.2014 – Fiji, Panama, **Togo** and Vanuatu*

21.04.2015 – Korea, The Philippines

If shortcomings not addressed, move to next stage...

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE: LISTS OF NON-COOPERATING COUNTRIES

Countries that do not cooperate in the fight against IUU identified as non-cooperating third countries by Commission (Article 31 – "red card")

26.11.2013 - Belize, Cambodia and **Guinea**

14.10.2014 - Sri Lanka

Council can then list third countries as non-cooperating (Article 33 – "black list") with trade measures

24.03.2014 - Belize, Cambodia and **Guinea**

26.01.2015 – Sri Lanka



Countries that make tangible progress can be delisted

15.12.2014 – Belize

**Cooperation with other West African countries: Senegal, Gambia, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast*

Ghana – a success story

Evaluation – numerous problems

***Pre-identification** (November 2013)*

*Initial reaction - **reticence** to cooperate*

*Threat of **identification** - important industry
(4.5% GDP)*

***Turn around** – positive dialogue*

*Tangible results - **real change, political will,
ownership of change***

***Regional leaders** now*

*Pre-identification status may be **lifted** before end
of year*

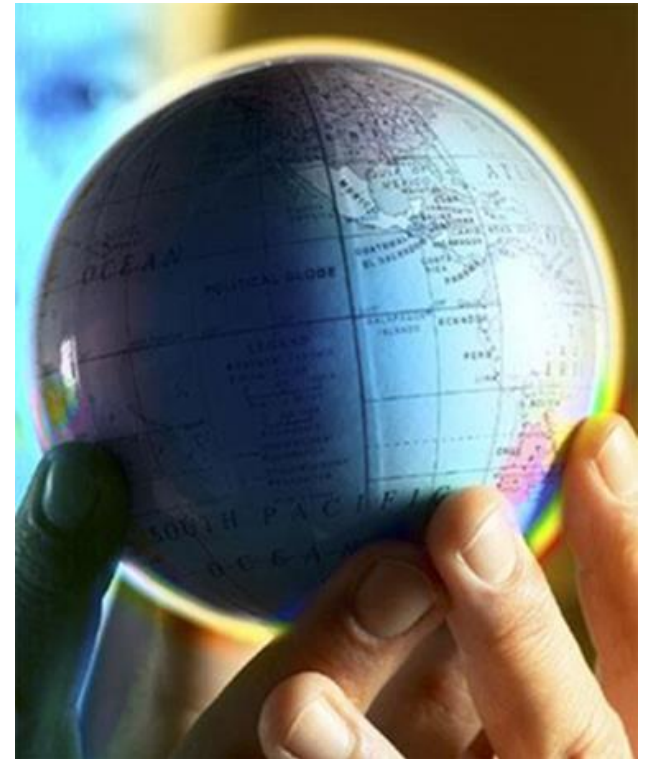


Fight IUU – a coordinated approach

Coherence across EU policy areas;
close **coordination** with other DGs;
communication with other EU
institutions

Collaboration with like-minded
countries (MoU)

Coordinated action with other key
partners (FAO, World Bank, other
development partners) – mapping of
actions and funds





THANK YOU!

For more information: <http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/iuu>