

# Introduction to the EU IUU Regulation, EU Policy and actions

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Disclaimer: these notes do no 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



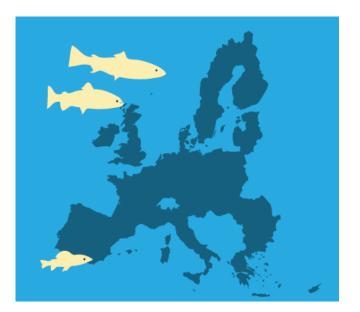


## **IUU: Global challenge**

#### 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



## 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





## 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



## 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					Add	ress							Tel.				
													Fax				
2. Fishing vessel name				Flag	j – Home p	oort ar	t and registration number				Ca	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		authorised on			4.	References of applicable conservation and management measures							
Sp	Species		Produc	t code	Catch area(s) an dates			d Estimated live weight (kg)			Estimated w				leight lan		fied weight led (kg) re appropriate
5.	Name of master of fishing vessel – Signature – Seal:																
Declaration of transhipm Name of master of fishing							Signature and date			Transhipmer area/position				Estim	stimated weight (kg)		
Master of receiving vessel			Signature Ve			ssel name			Call sign			IMO/Lloyds number (if issued)					
7.	Trans	hipn	nent auth	orisati	ion wi	thin a por	t area							_			
Na	Name Authority Sign			ature Address			Tel. P		Port	Port of landing		Date	Date of lan		ng Seal (stamp)		
8. Name and address Si of exporter				gnatu	re		Date						Seal				
9.	Flag	State	authorit	y valid	lation:	:											
Name/title						Signature		Date				Seal	Seal (stamp)				



## Operational tool (II)

#### **Mutual Assistance System**

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





## 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.

#### 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.

#### DELISTING

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





## 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