

nás à la pêc



Progress since the 2010 WS

Trends, Progress, survey and Challenges

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The Global Fisheries Trends

- A high level of demand for fish resulting in high prices in key markets;
- Globalisation of the fishing industry including easy vessel chartering, crewing, flagging and fast market mechanisms;
- Flexibility to fast change fishing and production area;
- More stringent and better MCS systems (in developed countries); and
- Large fleets fishing in the high seas.

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Japan tuna sale smashes record

A bluefin tuna has been sold for three quarters of a million dollars in Tokyo - a price almost double last year's record sale.

The bluefin tuna, prized for making the finest sushi, fetched 56.49m yen (\$736,000, £472,125) at Tsukiji fish market's first auction of the year.

The winning bidder was Kiyoshi Kimura, owner of a sushi restaurant chain.

Globally, there is great concern over the species and fishing quotas.

The 269kg (593lb) tuna also set a record for price by weight, market official Yutaka Hasegawa said. The total price translates to 210,000 yen (\$2,737, £1,755) per kilogram.



Mr Kiyoshi Kimura made the record bid for the 269kg bluefin tuna



IUU Fishing Trends in Africa

- **IUU on the increase** due to limited enforcement and "low risk" perception
- Foreign vessel use politically connected agents rather than professional service providers
- Foreign vessels seek easy lenient ports to land and tranship fish
- Increase in at-sea transhipments
- Use of African flags and ownerships hiding beneficial owners as well reflagging IUU listed vessels
- Laundry of fish and money large revenue losses
- IUU fishing links to other "crime" such as hygiene, human rights, drugs, safety and piracy.



Economic impact from Illegal Fishing in 2011

The estimates for the economic losses from illegal fishing was as high as **USD 23.5 Billion in 2011**, slightly higher then the previous estimate of USD 23 Billion in 2010.

Source: Associated Press, "Seized vessel shines light on illegal fishing," CBS News, October 8, 2011.



Economic impact from Illegal Fishing in 2011

European Union estimates that up to 20 percent of all fishes caught around the world could have been caught illegally. In some areas, up to 40 percent of the catch is the result of illegal fishing.

Source: "US, EU to Increase Fight Against Illegal Fishing" Voice of America, September 26, 2011.



Economic damages from illegal fishing in West Africa

Countries in West Africa lose up to USD 1.5 Billion a year to illegal fishing activities

Source: Richard Valdmanis and Simon Akam, "Illegal fishing plunders and strains West Africa," Reuters, March 15, 2012.

Reefer: Russian owned, Panama flagged, Norwegian beneficial owner. Sister ship under

investigation for transport of IUU fish to Nigeria

Purse seiner 1: French

Purse seiner 2: Spanish

Purse seiner 3: Spanish

Fish: ICCAT, West Africa

Observers: No observers

Fisheries inspectors: No fisheries or port inspectors present

Value: Value of transhipped catch 7,5 million USD

Estimated tax paid West Africa: 50,000 USD **Estimated revenue potential:** 750,000 USD

Estimated financial loss to West Africa: 700,000 USD



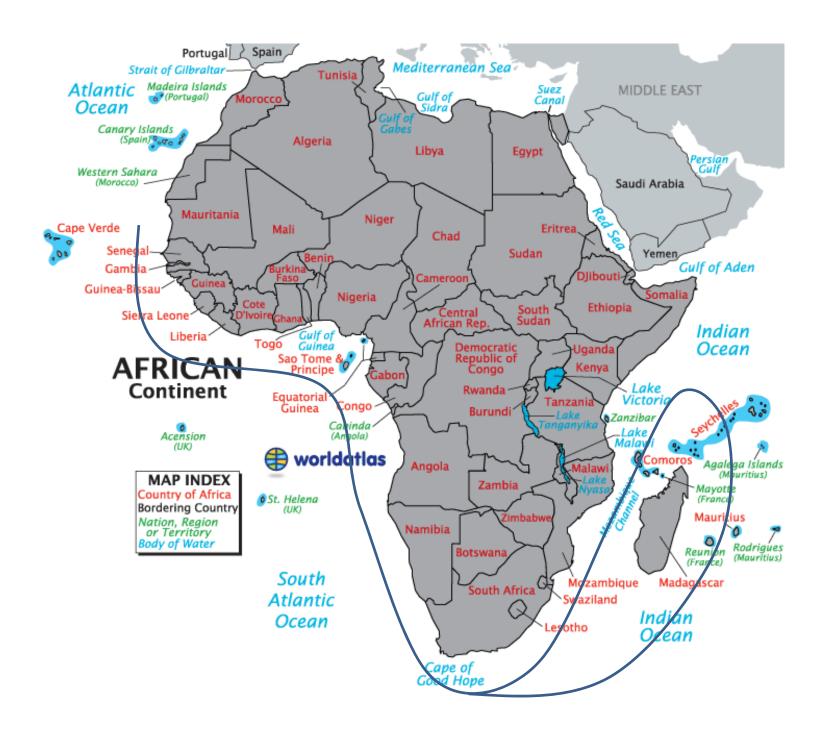






Fig. 7 CENTAURO 1 (IMO 5300405) allegedly in Vigo, Spain 23 Dec 07

IUU listed vessels renamed and reflagged in Africa

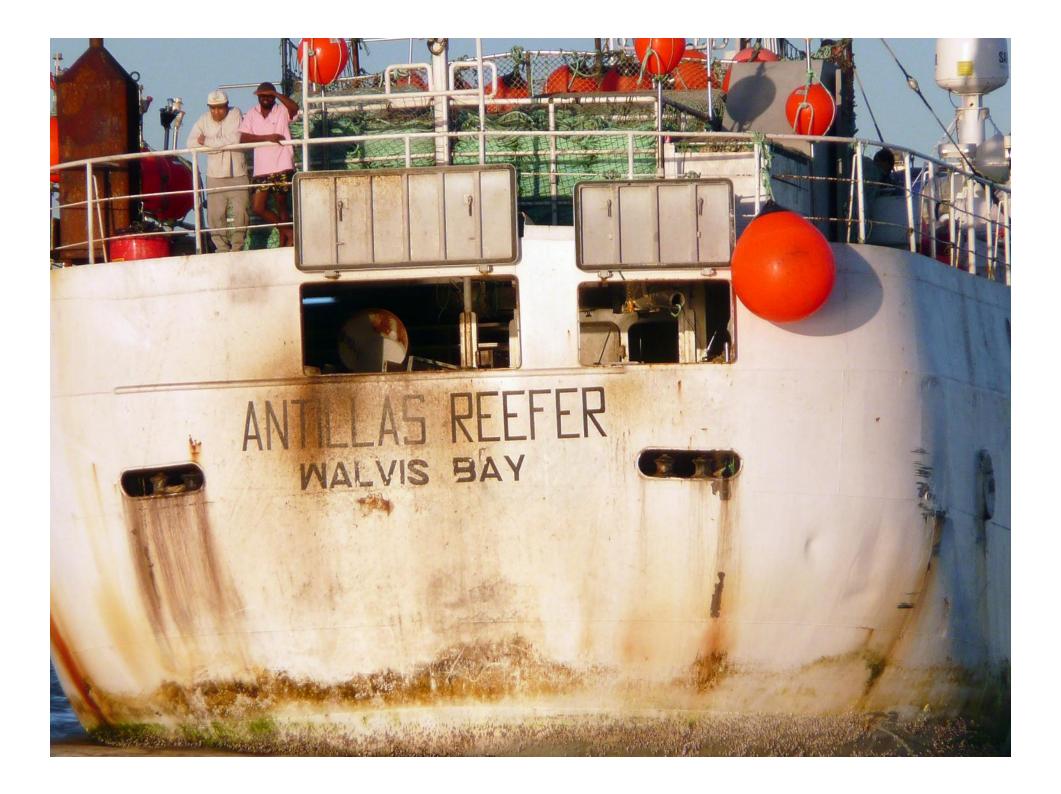
- Trinity Ghana
- Ray Angola
- Wutaishan Anhui 44 Tanzania (+8)
- Jiin Horng No 106 Seychelles





MCS improvements

- A willingness to cooperate regionally and internationally
- Improved will to share information regionally
- Improved policy and legal frameworks
- Improved governance
- Stronger and more focused civil society and NGO's



- Arrested in April 2008 in Mozambique with 43 tonnes of shark meat, 4 tonnes of shark fin, 1.8 tonnes of shark tail, 11.3 tonnes of shark liver, 20 tonnes of shark oil without a license.
- Beneficial ownership tracked back to Vidal Amadores SA in Spain via Namibia and Uruguay.
- Fined 4,5 million USD, Catch and gear confiscated, vessel confiscated.
- Returned to Mozambique as a fisheries patrol vessel in July 2011.









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The Spanish flagged vessel Txori Argi has been charged for illegal fishing in Mozambique EEZ



The Spanish flagged purse seiner Txori Argi has been inspected in Nacala port by the National Directorate of Surveillance and the Minister has set an administrative penalty of approximately Euros 1.2 million for illegal fishing in the Mozambique EEZ.

Since the start of the 2012 purse seine fishing season, the Spanish flagged vessel, **Txori Argi**, owned by the fishing company named "INPESCA S.A." has been operating in the northern part of the Mozambican Channel. The vessel targets tuna species under the mandate of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission.

Under the Mozambican fisheries legislation, fishing vessels are obliged to carry onboard its fishing licence for Mozambique's waters, and to provide detailed data on catch aboard the vessel upon entry and exit of the EEZ. Failure to have the license aboard the vessel prior to fishing and lack of a declaration of fish on board the vessel as it enters Mozambique's EEZ are considered to be serious infractions. The Fisheries Agreement between the EU and Mozambique also notes that: "Community vessels shall notify, at least three hours in advance, the competent Mozambican authorities responsible for monitoring fishing of their intention to enter or leave Mozambique's fishing zone and declare overall quantities and species on board".



French purse seiner Sterenn arrested in Sierra Leone



The French purse seiner FV Sterenn (IMO 9225548) is under arrest in Freetown for failing to communicate its entry to Sierra Leone waters as well as failing to submit catch reports. The vessel also failed to display its call sign. The tuna is believed to be a mixture of yellow fin, skipjack and bigeye. The Sierra Leonian government has settled on a fine of 703,970 USD, including the value of the catch.

FV Sterenn was arrested by a Joint Maritime Committee (JMC) boarding team on the USS Simpson as part of the African Maritime Law Enforcement Partnership (AMLEP) mission to Sierra Leone. A similar mission in December 2011 resulted in four fishing vessels seized by Sierra Leonean authorities in conjunction with the U.S. Coast Guard and

Navy. The AMLEP programme is a security force assistance mission/security cooperation mission under USA NAVAF/6th Fleet Africa Partnership Station (APS) program in order to build the capacity of the host nation and strengthen regional maritime security.











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Angola refuses fishing licence due to IUU fishing record



The fishing vessel Ray has been denied a license to fish in Angolan waters by the Angolan Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and asked to leave Angolan waters immediately. This is based on its history as an IUU fishing vessel.

Despite changing ownership last year, in what could have proven to be a break from its illegal past, links between the current registered owners Belfast Global SA and the former owners Freiremar SA shed a level of doubt on this: evidence indicates that at least one individual holds senior responsibilities in both companies.

Freiremar SA, is the former owner of Challenge (IMO 6622642), which is on the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic

Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) IUU vessel list for fishing inside the CCAMLR regulatory area without a license. When Ray and Challenge were first identified illegally fishing, they owned by the same company, Argibay Perez in Spain, as was the IUU listed vessel Pion that was also in Singapore with Ray in March this year.

Stop Illegal Fishing welcomes this decision by the Angolan authorities to implement their commitments as a member to the South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (SEAFO) and a party to the SADC Protocol on Fisheries and the annexed Statement of Commitment on IUU fishing.

As reported previously on this website, the Ray has been formerly known as Kily, Constant and Tropic.

This story was initially reported by the TM Foundation a partner of Stop Illegal Fishing that is cooperating to bring an end to illegal fishing.

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De-flagging of 8 IUU listed vessels in Tanzania





Cooperation Sierra Leone – Liberia F/V Eros

- Fished without license in Liberia
- Escaped seconds before berthing in Monrovia
- Went to Freetown in Sierra Leone
- Was handed over to Liberia for prosecution within

a few weeks









Por favor, reflene una linea por lance (o por dia cuando no hayari pescas) TCHEVERRIA PUERTO SALIDA TOST ABINAN FECHA SALIDA US- 2 HORA SALIDA 00010 PUERTO DESCARGA -10 -10 LANCE A OBJETO -10 LANCE A OBJETO BEr -10 LANCE A OBJETO EXPLORANDO 16-12 9Er -10 LANCE A OBJETO 985 -10 LANCE A OBJETO 28 218 283 287 287 289 289 289 289 289 288 288 DE -10 2 -10 LANCE A OBJETO 10tr -10 LANCE A OBJETO XPLORANDO (0Er -10 LANCE A OBJETO DEr LANCE A OBJETO 10Br 07°25 N 16°40 W 15:30 -10 LANCE A OBJETO EXPLORANDO 10BC LANCE A OBJETO -10 LANCE A OBJETO LANCE A OBJETO EPLORANDO LANCE A OBJETO



- 15 vessels tracked
- No objection from the vessels or the EU
- No patrol vessels no patrol planes
- African cooperation
- Cases settled 2,3 million USD
- UK stopped import of Liberian illegal fish



General Lessons Learned

- Need shared information (VMS/AIS, vessel lists, VMS, inspection records)
- Port States instrumental in regional cooperation
- Legal assistant needed "when it gets hot"
- Court processes vs. administrative penalties (slow vs. fast)
- Agents can be instrumental in IUU activities
- IUU vessels will try to bribe them self out continuous risk throughout the process
- Flag States seldom cooperates be aware of diplomatic bullying/ corruption





COFI 2012 - PSMA

- The ad-hoc committee will not be established before the Agreement comes into force (depositary of the twenty-fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval
- 7 African countries has signed the Agreement.
 None have ratified or acceded
- Article 21 facilitates assistance to developing countries
- The number of developing countries party to the Agreement when it comes into force will be important for how article 21 will be implemented. We need an African presence and voice to ensure support!



COFI 2012 – Flag State Responsibility

- 3rd session of negotiations to follow soon
- One grouping argue that flag State responsibilities should only be valid in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ)
- This would reduce the potential effect of PSMA and be damaging to African countries
- African presence and voice in these negotiations are needed



COFI 2012 - Global Record

- A vague support to keep developing the Global Record was tabled
- Agreement that a unique Vessel identifier is needed (e.g. IMO number)
- Large grouping promote the need to simplify the system presented to last COFI to make it manageable for developing States
- Links closely to PSM and PSMA



CCAMLR Survey Results

An initial look at results



Response so far:

25 people started the survey and 20 people have completed it



76% were aware of CCAMLR (19/25)

Q4: have you seen the CCAMLR IUU vessel list?

- 40% answered yes (10/25)
- 44% answered no (11/25)
- 9% answered don't know

• 66.7% (2/3) of respondents said that RFMO's they are member of have made a commitment to support improvement of the status of port controls in their countries.

Q17:how would you describe your MCS system and operations?

 90% of respondents said they could benefit from more training

 2 out of 21 respondents said their countries were managing efficiently

Q26: do you ever receive intelligence information about vessels before an inspection?

85% responded yes

Q27: what do fisheries inspectors examine?

 At least 30% of respondents said fisheries inspectors examine everything on the list

Q29: are there training opportunities for fisheries inspectors?

 45% of respondents said there was training, funded by ad-hoc donors

78.9% said they found this training useful

Q31: what areas would inspectors like to receive more training?

 90% said they would like to be better trained in securing evidence

Q34: is there cooperation with neighbouring countries regarding data sharing on IUU vessels?

- 50% said 'rarely'
- 15% said 'always'

Q38: do you share information under a formal agreements with RFMO's/RFB's?

• 75%- Yes

Q39:How many violations of fisheries law or regulations are being detected on average per month?

• 11/20 (55%)- 0-5 violations per month



The main IUU fishing challenges:

- Capacity both human and institutional
- Technological
- Financial
- Juridical
- Governance

Human and institutional capacity challenges

- Shortage of skills
- Shortage of personnel
- Weak Institutional framework with unclear areas of responsibility, decision making and reporting/monitoring.
- Limited use of performance indicators and expected results
- Inadequate planning and budgeting resulting in little flexibility and lack of strategic planning
- Lack of appropriate management skills

Technological challenges

- Expensive platforms needed but not available within budget for long distance operations (large EEZ)
- Advanced technology taking too many resources from budget
- Limited qualified technicians available for maintenance leading to breakdowns and lost operational time



Financial challenges

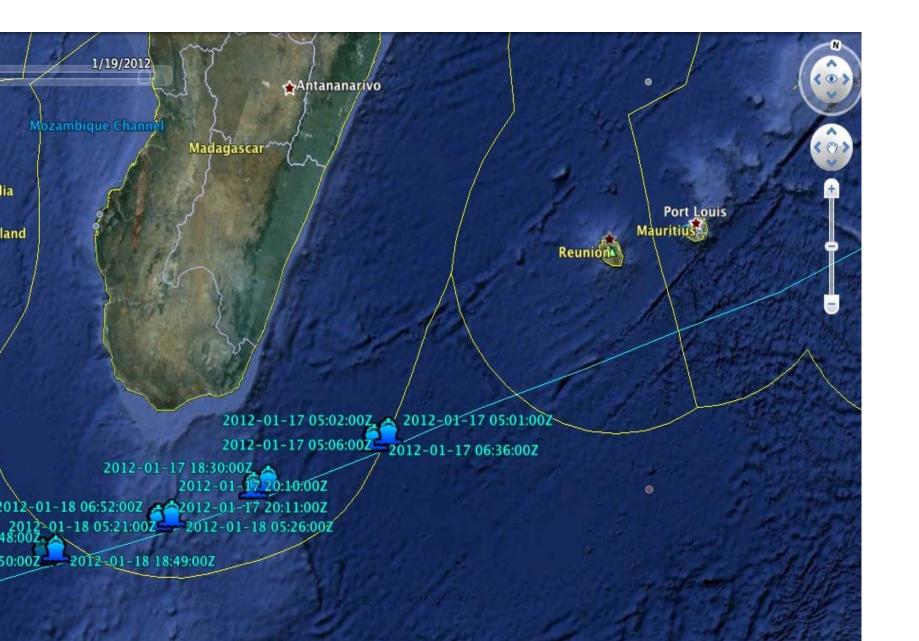
- Fisheries not given priority in national context
- Fisheries senior staff and politicians not able to argue for increased focus on fisheries in national budgets
- Lack of funds limits number of staff, training and operational capacity to cover often large and diverse areas of the ocean



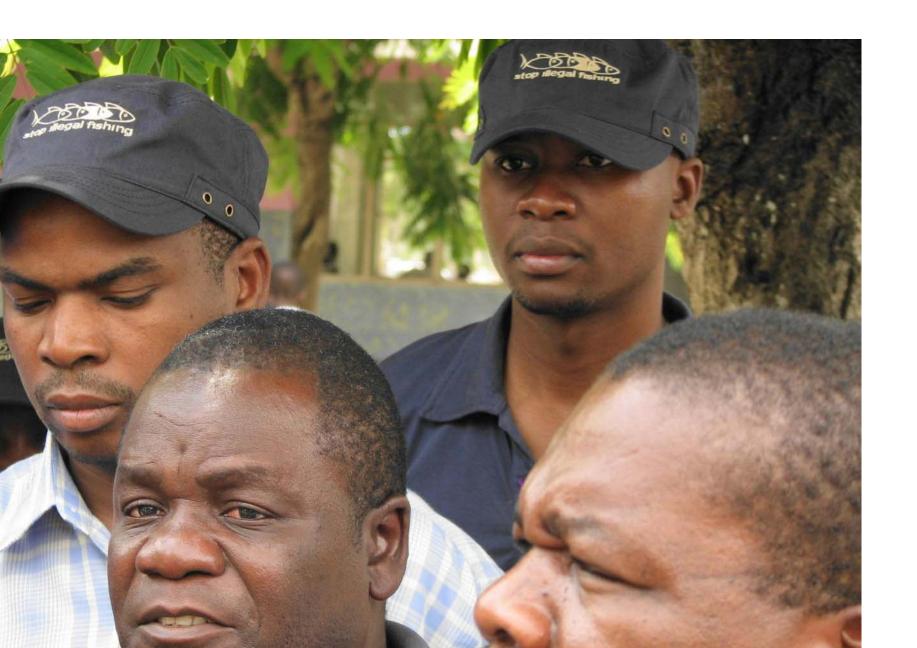
- Fisheries staff not fully aware or trained in the legal requirements to perform enforcement actions and collect evidence leading to a greater chance that violation does not equal penalty
- Senior technical staff and political level not aware of the financial gain and environmental harm caused by IUU fishing
- Courts inexperienced and unaware of financial gain and environmental harm caused by IUU fishing resulting in low penalties and low deterrence (low deterrence = expensive MCS)

The role of PSM

- nited resources and capacity gives few options:
- Port State Measures may be the central pillar in a low cost MCS system. Must be combined with:
- Observers
- VMS, AIS and intelligence gathering/analysis
- Regional cooperation (joint operations, legal cooperation, harmonised policy and legal framework) and information sharing (legally binding instruments – MoU – bilateral agreements
- UVI IMO number
- African/REC/RFB IUU list









www.stopillegalfishing.com