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ASIA-PACIFIC FISHERY COMMISSION

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CONSOLIDATED RESPONSES BY APFIC MEMBERS TO THE 2015 FAO CODE OF CONDUCT FOR RESPONSIBLE FISHERIES QUESTIONNAIRE

SUMMARY ON THE PROGRESS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CODE BY APFIC MEMBERS

1. This information paper provides consolidated responses for APFIC Members to the 2015 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries Questionnaire. A brief summary of the results is provided below, followed by consolidated responses to the Questionnaire. Global survey results may be found in COFI documents COFI/2016/SBD.1 and COFI/2016/Inf.7.

General

2. Globally, 115 Members (58 percent of FAO Members) responded to the 2015 questionnaire, setting an all-time record in response rate and corresponding to an increase of 20 percent since the 2013 Questionnaire. The greatest increase in response rate was for the Asian (15 Members reported; 50 percent increase), European (33 Members reported; 50 percent increase) and Latin America and the Caribbean (25 Members reported; 47 percent increase) regions, whilst for the Near East region there was a 45 percent decline in response rate from 2014 and other regions maintained a similar response rate. Compared with the 2013 Questionnaire, there was a 42 percent increase in the response rate from APFIC Members in 2015 (from 12 to 17 Members); representing approximately 81 percent of APFIC Members.

3. Of those who responded, over 90 percent of APFIC Members reported having a fisheries policy in place and almost all of these conform fully with the Code. Over half of the APFIC Members responding have national fisheries legislation in full conformity with the Code and the rest plan to align their national legislation with the provisions of the Code. Most APFIC Members have fishery management plans in place which are largely implemented. Most fisheries management plans avail of a wide use of management measures and processes, with

a more limited use of stock specific target reference points in both marine and inland fisheries and addressing fishing capacity, including the economic conditions under which the industry operates in inland fisheries.

4. 41. Most of the APFIC Members responding have started implementing the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF); haven taken appropriate management action and established ecological, socioeconomic and governance objectives and many have also established monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Less than one third of the APFIC Members have developed stock-specific target reference points for managing fisheries, the vast majority of which reported that the reference points were being approached or exceeded for some stocks. Most APFIC Members reported that indicators other than stock-specific target reference points were being used in managing their fisheries. Limiting fishing effort, increasing research activities, strengthening monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) and closing of fisheries were the most commonly used remedial actions employed in cases where stock-specific target reference points were exceeded.

5. All APFIC Members have taken steps to control fisheries operations within their Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), largely through strengthening their MCS schemes, and outside their EEZ through, inter alia, mandatory authorisation schemes. By-catch and discards continue to occur in major fisheries of APFIC Members. A majority of the APFIC Members have put in place bycatch and discard monitoring schemes and all have adopted management measures to minimize bycatch and discards where they were found to be unsustainable. Vessel monitoring systems (VMS) are at least partially implemented by most APFIC Members systems (VMS), and others plan to do so in the future.

6. Aquaculture development occurs in 94 percent of the countries, however only half of the APFIC Members have complete and enabling policy, legal and institutional frameworks. Nevertheless, all APFIC Members have adopted codes or instruments to promote responsible aquaculture practices, and in many cases the private sector had also done so. Procedures to undertake environmental assessments, monitor aquaculture operations and minimize the harmful effects of alien species introductions are being implemented by almost all APFIC Members, although they are generally in need of improvement. All APFIC Members have taken measures to promote responsible aquaculture practices to support rural communities, producer organizations and fish farmers.

7. Complete and enabling policy, legal and institutional frameworks for integrated coastal zone management have been put in place by less than 60 percent of APFIC Members (countries with a coastline) and the remaining have partially developed frameworks. The most common conflicts reported within the coastal area were fishing gear conflicts, between coastal and industrial fisheries, and between fisheries and port development; however, many APFIC Members have conflict resolution mechanisms in place.

8. About two-thirds of APFIC Members have a largely complete and enabling effective food safety and quality assurance system for fish and fisheries products. Post-harvest losses and waste were reported to be a problem by all APFIC Members, however all have taken appropriate measures to minimize them. Measures to improve bycatch utilization have been applied but often limited to awareness raising and research and development and pilot projects. The vast majority of APFIC Members reported that processors were in a position to trace the origin of the fisheries products they purchase but less than half of the APFIC Members declared that consumers were able to do so. Although processing and trading in illegally harvested fisheries resources are commonly recognized as a problem, most APFIC Members have taken measures to address the issue, primarily through enhanced fisheries control and inspections but also through custom and border controls, implementing traceability systems and import restrictions for non-certified products, and implementation of national plans of action to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing.

9. In general, estimates on stock status are available for between 40-50 percent of the fish stocks targeted by APFIC Members' fishing fleet. Statistics on catch and fishing effort are collected in a timely, complete and reliable manner in most countries, even though about 20 percent of the APFIC Members have insufficient qualified personnel to generate data to support sustainable fisheries management. APFIC Members reported using a wide range of data sources for the development of fishery management plans. Most APFIC Members reported that data gaps, ranging from ecosystem and stock status, IUU or MCS data to catch and effort data, undermine the management of their fishery resources. Almost three-quarters of APFIC Members reported that they routinely monitored the state of the Marine environment and conducted research to assess and predict the impact of climate change on fisheries.

10. Sixty percent of APFIC Members have developed and implemented national plans of action to manage fishing capacity in line with the IPOA-Capacity and a majority have commenced fishing capacity assessments, although less than a third of these have been completed. Three-quarters of APFIC Members flag or authorize fishing vessels to operate on the high seas and two-thirds of these submit a record of such vessels to FAO. In many cases where overcapacity is recognized as a problem, steps were being taken to reduce or prevent the further build-up of overcapacity, often through NPOA-Capacity development and implementation and technical restrictions on vessels and gear.

11. Increasing importance has been given by APFIC Members over the years to assessments of shark stocks which, in most cases, have led to the development of national plans of action for the conservation and management of sharks. High importance has also been attached to assessing the impact of fisheries on seabirds and most APFIC Members have developed a national plan of action to reduce incidental catches of seabirds, where relevant, and are applying mitigation measures.

12. IUU fishing is perceived as a problem by many APFIC Members and most have started implementing a national plan of action to combat IUU fishing and almost all have taken relevant measures including the improvement of coastal State controls and MCS and legal frameworks.

13. The implementation of plans and programmes related to the Strategies on improving status and trends in capture fisheries and aquaculture is being carried out by about three-quarters of APFIC Members, mainly by improving data collection, analysis and dissemination.

14. APFIC Members have a general appreciation of the principal international binding instruments, namely the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement, the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement and the 2009 Agreement on Port State Measures.

Small-Scale Fisheries

15. Small-scale fisheries are present in almost all countries, which on average account for three-quarters of the total production, both in terms of quantities and value. About three-quarters of the people in the fisheries sector are involved in small-scale fisheries, of which 65 percent are directly involved in fishing activities, less than 30 percent in post-harvest activities and some in other related activities.

16. Although information on gender distribution of people involved in small-scale fisheries is generally lacking, it can be deduced that there is a higher percentage of men engaged directly in fishing activities but over 50 percent of those engaged in post-harvest activities were women.

17. Small-scale fisheries are legally defined by almost one quarter of APFIC Members and about one third more has informally defined them. The vast majority of APFIC Members intend to review the existing definitions through a multi-stakeholder process and half of the APFIC Members intend to develop a definition through a similar process. Most countries which have

defined small-scale fisheries collect data (production, employment, trade, consumption) on the sector. Regulations (62%), policies (77%), laws (62%), plans or strategies (77%) specifically addressing small-scale fisheries have been introduced in many APFIC countries.

18. Almost 40% of the responding APFIC Members have specific initiatives to implement the Voluntary Guidelines for Small Scale Fisheries (VGSSF), which mainly comprise support to resources management-related activities and capacity development of fisheries organizations and other stakeholders, together with promotion of social development, employment and decent work. The most prominent constraints encountered by APFIC Members in implementing such initiatives were lack of financial resources and technical skills, limited public awareness and lack of qualified human resources. The involvement of small-scale fishers and fish workers in fisheries management decision-making processes has been commonly introduced by APFIC Members, in conjunction with the implementation of such initiatives. Mechanisms through which small-scale fishers and fish workers can contribute to decision making processes are in place in most APFIC countries responding and many of them include the promotion of the active participation of women.

Constraints and suggested solutions

19. Most APFIC Members face some constraints in implementing the Code, which are mainly related to insufficient budgetary and human resources as well as research, statistics and information. Improvement of research, statistics and access to information, and training and awareness raising were among the primary solutions identified by APFIC Members to overcome these constraints. Technical guidelines on the implementation of the Code are fairly widely distributed among APFIC Members, especially those on the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries and Aquaculture, fisheries management, conservation and management of sharks and combatting IUU fishing.

1. *FAO Members responding to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct in 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2013 and 2015*

FAO Region	FAO Member	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2013	2015	
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission	Australia	√	√		√			√	√	√	
	Bangladesh	√	√				√		√	√	
	Cambodia	√	√	√						√	
	China	√			√		√	√	√	√	
	France			√				√		√	
	India	√	√	√		√			√	√	
	Indonesia	√	√	√		√	√	√		√	
	Japan	√			√	√		√	√	√	
	Korea, Republic of	√	√	√	√			√	√		
	Malaysia	√	√						√	√	√
	Myanmar	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√
	Nepal		√	√	√	√	√			√	√
	New Zealand	√	√		√			√	√	√	√
	Pakistan		√		√	√	√		√		
Philippines	√	√				√				√	
Sri Lanka	√	√	√			√				√	

	Thailand	√				√		√	√	√
	Timor-Leste									
	United Kingdom						√			
	United States of America	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	Viet Nam	√								√
Sum of counts		16	14	9	9	10	7	11	12	17

2. Comparative response rates by FAO Regions

FAO Region	Number of responding FAO Members* 2013	2013 response rate (%)	Number of responding FAO Members* 2015	2015 response rate (%)
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission	12	57.14	17	80.95

* Counting EU Member States that have completed the questionnaire.

3. Ranking of the Objectives of the Code of Conduct by decreasing order of priority (Ranking: 5=extremely relevant, 3=relevant, 1=not very relevant) (%)

Objectives	Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Ranking					N/A
		5	4	3	2	1	
Facilitate and promote cooperation in the conservation of fishery resources, fisheries management and development.	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	66.67	20.00	13.33	0.00	0.00	0.00

Establish principles for responsible fisheries considering all their relevant biological, technical, economic, social environmental and commercial aspects.	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	60.00	33.33	6.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
Establish principles and criteria to implement policies for the conservation of fishery resources and fisheries management and development.	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	53.33	40.00	6.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
Promote protection of living aquatic resources and their environments and coastal areas.	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	46.67	26.67	20.00	0.00	6.67	0.00
Serve as an instrument of reference to improve legal and institutional framework for appropriate management measures.	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	40.00	40.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Promote trade in fish and fishery products in conformity with relevant international rules.	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	33.33	40.00	26.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
Promote the contribution of fisheries to food security and food quality giving priority to the nutritional needs of local communities.	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	33.33	60.00	6.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
Promote research on fisheries as well as on associated ecosystems and relevant environmental factors.	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	33.33	33.33	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
Provide standards of conduct for all involved in the fisheries sector.	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	20.00	40.00	33.33	0.00	6.67	0.00
Provide guidance to formulate and implement international agreements and other legal instruments.	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	20.00	53.33	20.00	6.67	0.00	0.00

4. Ranking of themes in the Code of Conduct by decreasing order of priority (%)

Themes	Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Ranking	N/A
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		Top Priority	Priority	Low Priority	
Fisheries Management	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	86.67	6.67	6.67	0.00
Aquaculture Development	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	66.67	33.33	0.00	0.00
Fisheries Research	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	53.33	46.67	0.00	0.00
Fishing Operations	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	46.67	40.00	13.33	0.00
Trade	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	40.00	40.00	20.00	0.00
Post-harvest Practices	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	40.00	53.33	6.67	0.00
Integration of Fisheries into Coastal and Basin Area Management	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	33.33	46.67	20.00	0.00
Inland Fisheries Development	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (14)	28.57	35.71	35.71	0.00

5. *FAO Members with fisheries policy which conform to the Code of Conduct (%)*.

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Have a fisheries policy	Policy consistent with the Code*			Planning to align policy with the Code**
		Yes	No	Partially	
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	93.33	92.86	0.00	7.14	100.00

* Only refer to the group of Members that have a fisheries policy in place. ** Only refer to the group of Members where the policy is partially or not at all in line with the Code.

6. *FAO Members with fisheries legislation which conforms to the Code of Conduct (%)*.

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Fisheries law consistent with the Code			Planning to align law with the Code*
	Yes	No	Partially	
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (14)	57.14	0.00	42.86	100.00

* Only refer to the group of Members that have laws that are partially or not at all in line with the Code.

7. Year of enactment of fisheries base legislation - as currently in force (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Before 1970	Between 1970 and 1975	Between 1976 and 1980	Between 1981 and 1985	Between 1986 and 1990	Between 1991 and 1995	Between 1996 and 2000	Between 2001 and 2005	Between 2006 and 2010	After 2010
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (14)	21.43	0.00	7.14	28.57	7.14	0.00	14.29	7.14	7.14	7.14

8. Most commonly used mechanisms to raise awareness about the Code (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members raising awareness about the Code	Mechanisms			
		Meetings, workshops and seminars	Developing guidelines and codes based upon the Code	Publishing and distributing Code documents	Translating Code, or parts thereof
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	86.67	84.62	61.54	53.85	46.15

Note: The tabulated mechanisms comprise a cumulative 100.00 percent of all reported mechanisms. Other important reported mechanisms include [Training of administration staff: 38.46%], [Advertising Code through media: 0.00%], [NGO work, and other project activities: 0.00%], [Other: 0.00%].

9. Fishery management plans reported to have been developed and implemented by FAO Members for marine and inland capture fisheries in accordance with the Code

Region (number of specified respondents in brackets)	Members with no management plans (%)	Number of plans developed		Plans currently implemented (%)	
		Marine	Inland	Marine	Inland
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	6.67	191	37	89.53	89.19

10. Measures implemented in marine and inland fishery management plans designed to promote responsible resource use in accordance with the Code of Conduct in order of importance

Measures	Region (number of respondents in brackets for marine and inland fisheries)	Marine Fisheries Management Plans (%)	Inland Fisheries Management Plans (%)
Providing for stakeholder participation in determining management decisions	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (12) (10)	100.00	100.00
Prohibiting destructive fishing methods and practices	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (12) (10)	100.00	100.00
Using precautionary approaches which provide for conservative safety margins in decision making	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (12) (10)	91.67	100.00
Providing for the protection of endangered species	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (12) (10)	91.67	100.00

Ensuring the level of fishing is commensurate with the state of fisheries resources	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (12) (10)	91.67	100.00
Addressing the interests and rights of small-scale fishers	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (12) (10)	100.00	90.00
Addressing selectivity of fishing gear	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (12) (10)	91.67	90.00
Allowing depleted stocks to recover	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (12) (10)	100.00	80.00
Addressing biodiversity of aquatic habitats and ecosystems, including the identification of essential fish habitats	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (12) (10)	91.67	80.00
Plans falling within (or constituting and integral part of) wider management plans of the coastal zone	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (12) (10)	91.67	70.00
Addressing fishing capacity, including the economic conditions under which the industry operates	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (12) (10)	91.67	50.00
Making use of stock specific target reference points	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (12) (10)	41.67	50.00

11. Implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) (%)

Region (number of specified respondents in brackets)	Have started to implement EAF	For those Members that have started to implement EAF, the following apply:		
		Ecological, socio-economic & governance objectives established	Key issues to be addressed by management actions identified	Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms established

APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	86.67	100.00	100.00	92.31
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12. Stock-specific target reference points (TRPs)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members having developed TRPs (%)	Number of stocks/resources/multi-species for which TRPs have been developed*	For those Members that have developed TRPs:	
			Have been exceeded (%)	Are being approached (%)
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (14)	28.57	751	75.00	75.00

* Number of stocks does not account for possible overlaps between different Members.

13. Indicators other than TRPs used for managing stocks (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)*	Indicators				
	Catch and effort indicators	Ecosystem indicators	Socio-economic indicators	Validated stakeholder knowledge	Others
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (10)	90.00	80.00	70.00	70.00	30.00

* Only those that have not developed TRPs (refer to Table 12).

14. Actions taken when TRPs are exceeded (%)

	Actions

Region (number of respondents in brackets)*	Limiting fishing effort	Strengthening MCS	Carrying out more research	Closing fishery	Effecting capacity adjustments
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (3)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	66.67

* Only those where TRPs have been exceeded (refer to Table 12). Note: 0.00% of Members reported to use other actions than those reported in the table to mitigate impacts.

15. Measures taken to ensure fishing operations within the EEZ comply with license provisions (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members reporting to have taken measures	Measures				
		Strengthening MCS system	Deterrent penalties and sanctions	Existence of a vessel register	Link between registration and licensing authorities	Mandatory logbook & reporting system
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	100.00	85.71	57.14	42.86	42.86	28.57

Note: The tabulated measures embody a cumulative 85.71 percent of all reported measures. Other reported measures include [NPOA-IUU development & implementation: 14.29%], [Mandatory national landing of catch and/or prohibition to tranship at sea: 14.29%], [Strengthening Port State Measures: 14.29%].

16. Measures taken to ensure fishing operations undertaken by vessels flying its flag outside national jurisdiction are reported, monitored and carried out in a responsible manner (%)

		Measures

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members reporting to have taken measures	Mandatory authorization to operate beyond EEZ	Mandatory log-books & reporting system	Enhanced MCS measures	Cooperation with third Members and/or with RFMOs	Ratification of relevant international instruments
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	100.00	75.00	50.00	50.00	41.67	25.00

Note: The tabulated measures embody a cumulative 85.29 percent of all measures reported. Other reported measures include [Enforcing compliance with laws of other States, and RFMO decisions: 16.67%], [On-board observer programme: 8.33%], [Deterrent penalties and sanctions: 8.33%], [NPOA & NPOA-IUU development & implementation: 8.33%], [Pre-licensing inspection and brief: 0.00%], [Other: 0.00%].

17. Management of bycatch and discards (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members where bycatches & discards occur in major fisheries	Formally monitor bycatch and discards	Bycatch and discards are found to be unsustainable*	Management measures to minimize bycatch and discards are in place*	These measures do also address the following:*	
					Protection of juveniles	Ghost fishing
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	73.33	73.33	72.73	100.00	100.00	62.50

* Only refers to Members responding positively in the previous column.

18. VMS implementation (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	VMS			Members not yet having implemented VMS, but using an external VMS center to monitor foreign
	Members implementing*	Members not implementing	Members partially implementing	

				fishing vessels in their EEZ**
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	6.67 (50.00)	13.33	80.00	0.00

* Percentages in brackets refer to Members not having implemented VMS but planning to do so. ** Only refer to Members that have not implemented VMS.

19. *FAO Members that have developed policy, legal and institutional frameworks (including the most basic) for the development of responsible aquaculture (%)*

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members where aquaculture development occurs	Policy framework			Legal framework			Institutional framework		
		Largely complete and enabling	Partial	None or largely insufficient	Largely complete and enabling	Partial	None or largely insufficient	Largely complete and enabling	Partial	None or largely insufficient
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (16)	93.75	60.00	40.00	0.00	46.67	53.33	0.00	53.33	46.67	0.00

Note: Except for the first data column, percentage values apply only to the pool of respondents where aquaculture development does occur.

20. *Public and civil society elements that have developed or adopted a code or instrument of best practices for aquaculture in accordance with the Code of Conduct (%)*

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Elements				
	Government	Producers	Suppliers	Manufacturers	Others

APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	92.86	85.71	50.00	57.14	42.86
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21. Presence of procedures to undertake core activities for responsible development of aquaculture, in accordance with the Code (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Procedures		
	Environmental assessments of aquaculture operations	Monitoring of aquaculture operations	Minimizing harmful effects of alien species introductions
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	93.33	93.33	100.00

22. Effectiveness of procedures in place to undertake core activities for responsible development of aquaculture, in accordance with the Code (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)*	Environmental assessments of aquaculture operations			Monitoring of aquaculture operations			Minimizing harmful effects of alien species introductions		
	Highly effective	Improvements needed	Largely ineffective	Highly effective	Improvements needed	Largely ineffective	Highly effective	Improvements needed	Largely ineffective
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (14)(14)(15)	21.43	78.57	0.00	28.57	71.43	0.00	40.00	53.33	6.67

* Numbers in brackets refer to the number of Members that answered to have implemented these procedures (refer to Table 21).

23. Areas requiring improvements within three core activities for responsible development of aquaculture (by descending order of importance)

Rank	Environmental assessments of aquaculture operations	Monitoring of aquaculture operations	Minimizing harmful effects of alien species introductions
1	Strengthen institutional technical capacity (equipment & HR) (93.55%)	Strengthen institutional technical capacity (equipment & HR) (94.92%)	Strengthen institutional technical capacity (equipment & HR) (96.15%)
2	Improve periodicity and/or coverage of assessment (82.26%)	Improve periodicity and/or coverage of monitoring (77.97%)	Strengthen institutional collaboration (90.38%)
3	Improve legal framework (69.35%)	Improve legal framework (72.88%)	Carry out more research (84.62%)
4	Widen scope of assessment (58.06%)	Widen scope of monitoring (66.10%)	Improve periodicity and/or coverage of inspections (80.77%)
5	Introduce a certification scheme of operators (56.45%)	Develop an aquaculture production database (66.10%)	Improve monitoring of released species (80.77%)
6	Lower costs of assessments (54.84%)	Lower costs of monitoring (54.24%)	Raise awareness (78.85%)
7	Other (20.97%)	Other (18.64%)	Develop contingency plans (78.85%)
8			Improve legal framework (76.92%)
9			Other (19.23%)

Note: The percentage values concern respondents who had indicated that the procedures within that core activity either required improvements or were largely ineffective (refer to Table 22).

24. Measures taken to promote responsible aquaculture practices in support of rural communities, producer organizations and fish farmers (%)

		Measures
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Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members having taken measures	Designing and implementing extension programs	Facilitating access to credit and grant facilities	Institutional strengthening	Rehabilitating degraded ecosystems	Creating an enabling investment climate
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	100.00	53.33	46.67	33.33	33.33	26.67

Note: The tabulated measures embody a cumulative 65.91 percent of all measures reported. Other reported measures include [Improving access to markets & market information: 26.67%], [Assisting farmers to organize into producer associations: 26.67%], [Improving access to feed supplements and other inputs: 26.67%], [Improving access to land and titles: 6.67%], [Binding stakeholders into aquaculture planning processes: 6.67%], [Other: 6.67%].

25. Members that have developed governance frameworks for integrated coastal zone management (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members with a coastline	Policy framework			Legal framework			Institutional framework		
		Largely complete and enabling	Partial	None or largely insufficient	Largely complete and enabling	Partial	None or largely insufficient	Largely complete and enabling	Partial	None or largely insufficient
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (16)	87.50	57.14	35.71	0.00	42.86	57.14	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00

Note: Except for the first data column, percentage values apply only to the pool of respondents that have a coastline.

26. Conflicts within the fisheries sector, and between fisheries and other sectors (%)

Conflict between:	Level of conflict		

	Region (number of respondents in brackets)*	N/A	Strong**	Moderate	Light	None	Conflict resolution mechanisms in place***
Gear types operating in the coastal area	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (14) (14)	0.00	42.86	35.71	21.43	0.00	100.00
Fisheries and port development	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (14) (13)	0.00	21.43	28.57	42.86	7.14	84.62
Coastal fisheries and industrial fisheries	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (14) (13)	7.14	14.29	64.29	14.29	0.00	100.00
Fisheries and recreational development	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (14) (13)	0.00	7.14	42.86	28.57	21.43	84.62
Coastal fisheries and coastal aquaculture	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (14) (13)	7.14	7.14	35.71	35.71	14.29	84.62
Fisheries and mineral extraction activities	APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (14) (13)	0.00	0.00	42.86	28.57	28.57	76.92

Note: Table only includes Members who have a coastline (refer to Table 25). * The first bracketed number indicates the number of respondents in the first 5 columns, while the number in the second bracket indicates the number of respondents in the last column. ** Types of conflict ranked by total average of Members who considered a particular level of conflict to be strong. *** Only includes Members who did not answer "N/A" for each individual conflict.

27. Effectiveness of food safety and quality assurance systems for fish and fisheries products (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Food safety and quality assurance system		
	Largely complete and enabling	Partial	None or largely insufficient
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	66.67	26.67	6.67

28. Most effective measures taken by Government to promote the reduction of post-harvest losses in fish processing, distribution and marketing (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members where this subject was relevant	Measures					
		No measure taken	Food-safety regulations, Codes, SOPs, and/or HACCP	Enhanced monitoring, control and inspections	Creating Competent Authority / Regulatory Body	Awareness raising, training and extension	Promoting by-product utilization value addition
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	100.00	0.00	80.00	46.67	40.00	33.33	26.67

Note: The tabulated measures embody a cumulative 79.07 percent of all measures reported. Other reported measures include [Funding Research and Development: 26.67%], [Providing/improving infrastructure: 26.67%], [Pest & residue control programmes (in aquaculture): 6.67%], [Providing financial incentives: 0.00%], [Encouraging founding of professional organizations: 0.00%], [Other: 0.00%].

29. Most effective measures taken by Government to promote the improved use of bycatch in fish processing, distribution and marketing (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members where this subject was relevant	Measures					
		No measure taken	Awareness raising and training / dialogue with processors	Funding Research and Development programmes and/or pilot projects	Fostering adoption of new processing techniques and technology	Assist processors accessing new markets	Mandatory landing of bycatch in given fisheries

APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	100.00	6.67	60.00	60.00	40.00	33.33	26.67
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Note: The tabulated measures embody a cumulative 84.62 percent of all measures reported. Other reported measures include. [Strengthening relationship between producers, processors and distributors: 26.67%], [Improvement of handling infrastructures & conservation facilities: 13.33%], [Providing financial incentives for by-catch related commercial activities: 0.00%], [Encourage immediate onboard processing: 0.00%], [Force operators to sell all bycatch locally: 0.00%], [Other: 0.00%].

30. FAO Members that can identify the origin of fish and fisheries products (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)*	Processors	Consumers
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15) (14)	86.67	42.86

* The first bracketed number indicates the number of respondents in the first column, while the number in the second bracket indicates the number of respondents in the second column.

31. Measures taken by FAO Members to eliminate processing and trading in illegally harvested fisheries resources (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members where this subject was relevant	Measures					
		No measure taken	Enhanced fisheries control and inspections	Implementing NPOA-IUU and/or NPOA-Sharks	Enhanced customs and border controls	Implementing product traceability systems	Import restrictions for non-certified products
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	86.67	0.00	69.23	30.77	30.77	30.77	30.77

Note: The tabulated measures embody a cumulative 64.10 percent of all measures reported. Other reported measures include [Awareness raising and training: 30.77%], [Tougher sanctions: 23.08%], [Licensing processors, brokers and dealers: 15.38%], [Limiting sourcing to licensed operators: 15.38%], [Trade restrictions for certain products: 15.38%], [Other: 7.69%].

32. State of stock assessment in FAO Members

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Number of stocks for which reliable estimates are available*	Key national stocks for which stock assessments are available (average response range)
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	835	41-50%

* This does not account for possible overlaps of stocks between Members.

33. State of fisheries statistics in FAO Members (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)*	Timely, complete & reliable statistics on catch and fishing effort collected	Sufficient personnel to generate data in support of sustainable fisheries management
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15) (15)	86.67	80.00

* The two brackets report on the number of respondents for timely, complete & reliable statistics, and for sufficient qualified personnel, respectively.

34. Subject areas where additional qualified personnel are required (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Subject areas				
	Fish biology & stock assessment	Fisheries statistics and sampling	Inspectors & observers (MCS)	Environmental/ecosystem appraisal	Socio-economic analysis
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (3)	100.00	66.67	33.33	33.33	33.33

Note: This table applies to Members having reported that qualified human resources were insufficient (refer to Table 33). The tabulated subject areas embody a cumulative 88.89 percent of all reported subject areas. Other reported subject areas include [Post-harvest technology & processing: 33.33%], [Fisheries economics: 0.00%], [Gear technology: 0.00%], [Other: 0.00%].

35. Data sources used by FAO Members to inform fisheries management (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Data sources				
	Historical data	Research vessel surveys	In-port / landing site sampling surveys	Routine data collection (logbooks, landings, vessel & license registers)	Processing, market and trade statistics
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	93.33	86.67	86.67	86.67	86.67

Note: The tabulated data sources represent a cumulative 41.51 percent of all reported sources. Other important data sources included [Socio-economic surveys: 80.00%], [FAO and/or RFMO statistics: 80.00%], [On-board sampling from commercial vessels: 73.33%], [Surveillance/VMS/inspection (MCS) data: 73.33%], [Discard and/or bycatch monitoring: 66.67%], [Mark / recapture surveys: 53.33%], [Frame surveys: 53.33%], [Comparative data from similar fisheries/ecosystems: 53.33%], [Underwater visual census / aerial abundance surveys: 46.67%], [Other: 40.00%].

36. Key data gaps in managing fisheries resources (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members reporting to have data gaps	Data gaps				
		Ecosystem data	IUU fishing and/or MCS data	Catch data (small-scale to industrial)	Stock status data	Technical fleet capacity data (small-scale to industrial)
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	80.00	50.00	41.67	33.33	33.33	25.00

Note: The tabulated data gaps represent a cumulative 68.75 percent of all reported gaps. Other important data gaps included [Capacity utilization data (small-scale to industrial): 25.00%], [Effort data (small-scale to industrial): 16.67%], [Landed data: 8.33%], [Not landed data: 8.33%], [Socio-economic data: 8.33%], [Historical / long term data series: 8.33%], [Other: 8.33%], [Market / trade / export data: 0.00%].

37. Routine monitoring of the state of the marine environment (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members reporting to routinely monitor the state of the marine environment	Members performing routine monitoring of:*		
		Oceanographic parameters (chemo-physical & biological data)	Coastal parameters (chemo-physical & biological data)	Coastal and offshore habitats
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	73.33	90.91	90.91	90.91

* Only refers to Members where routine monitoring of the marine environment is carried out.

38. Research and programmes to address the impact of climate change on fisheries (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members where research is carried out	Members where programs are carried out*
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	80.00	83.33

* Only relate to Members which answered positively in the first column.

39. IPOA Capacity: summary information relating implementation at national level (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members having developed and started to implement an NPOA-Capacity	Members having launched the preliminary fishing capacity assessment	Status of the assessment*		Members not yet started, but planning to commence the assessment **	Members implementing management measures to adjust capacity*
			On-going	Finished		
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	60.00	73.33	72.73	27.27	25.00	100.00

* Only refer to Members having launched the preliminary assessment. ** Only refer to the group of Members that has not yet launched the preliminary assessment.

40. IPOA Capacity: methods used to measure capacity (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Methods				
	Using key fleet and vessel characteristics	Using potential catch to be harvested by fleet	Using potential fishing effort generated by fleet	Using more complex approaches (DEA, bioeconomic analysis...)	Other
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (11)	100.00	72.73	63.64	9.09	9.09

Note: This table only relates to Members that have launched the preliminary capacity assessment (refer to Table 39).

41. IPOA Capacity: Measuring fishing capacity on the high seas (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members flagging and/or authorizing fishing vessels to fish on the high seas	Supplying a record of such vessels to FAO?*	Not supplying a record, but intending to do so in future**
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (16)	75.00	66.67	75.00

* Only refer to Members flagging and/or authorizing vessels to fish on the high seas. ** Only refer to the group of Members who are not supplying a record.

42. IPOA Capacity: Steps taken to prevent the further build-up of overcapacity (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members where fishing overcapacity is identified as a problem	Steps					
		None	Limited entry regimes	NPOA Capacity development & implementation	Monitoring & research into fishing overcapacity	Freeze on current total number of licenses/vessels	Capacity "self-adjusting" quota system

APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	80.00	8.33	75.00	33.33	33.33	33.33	25.00
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Note: The tabulated steps embody a cumulative 82.76 percent of all steps reported. Other reported steps include [Other: 16.67%], [Elimination of subsidies and/or tax incentives: 8.33%], [Freeze on new acquisitions / investments: 8.33%], [Increasing license, registration, and other fees: 8.33%], [Freeze on capacity-related technical elements: 0.00%].

43. IPOA Capacity: Steps taken to reduce fishing overcapacity (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members where fishing overcapacity is identified as a problem	Steps					
		None	NPOA Capacity development & implementation	Freeze on new acquisitions / investments	Transfer of capacity and/or vessel reconversion schemes	Monitoring & research into fishing overcapacity	Public buy-back & decommissioning schemes
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	80.00	16.67	41.67	33.33	33.33	33.33	25.00

Note: The tabulated steps embody a cumulative 74.07 percent of all steps reported. Other reported steps include [Promotion of alternative income generating activities: 25.00%], [Capacity-oriented vessel replacement rules: 16.67%], [Capacity "self-adjusting" quota system: 8.33%], [Other: 8.33%], [Elimination of subsidies and/or tax incentives: 0.00%].

44. IPOA Capacity: Steps taken to prevent further negative impacts of existing fishing overcapacity on stocks (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members where fishing overcapacity is	Steps					
		None	Technical restrictions on vessels and gear	Seasonal closures of	Conservative / precautionary TACs & quotas	Spatial closures	Limitation on number of fishing days

	identified as a problem			particular fisheries			
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	80.00	0.00	83.33	58.33	58.33	50.00	16.67

Note: The tabulated steps embody a cumulative 94.12 percent of all steps reported. Other reported steps include [Recovery schemes / closures of given fisheries: 8.33%], [Other: 8.33%].

45. Summary information relating to the status of national IPOA Sharks implementation (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members where sharks are caught (target or bycatch)	Assessment of shark stocks to determine the need for a shark plan			NPOA-Sharks****	
		Assessment conducted*	Assessment concluded that an NPOA-Sharks is needed**	Assessment not conducted, but planning to***	NPOA-Sharks is in place	Intention to develop an NPOA-Sharks
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	46.67	85.71	100.00	100.00	83.33	100.00

Note: 46.67% of responding FAO Members indicated that sharks were caught in waters under their jurisdiction, or caught by national fishing units on the high seas, as target species, or as bycatch. * Only refers to the Members who responded that sharks are caught. ** Only refers to the Members that have conducted an assessment. *** Only refers to the Members which have not conducted an assessment. **** Only refers to the Members that concluded that a plan was needed.

46. Summary information relating to the status of national IPOA Seabirds implementation (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members where longline, trawl	Assessment of longline, trawl and/or gillnet fisheries to determine the need for a seabird plan	NPOA-Seabirds*****
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	and/or gillnet fishing was conducted in waters under their jurisdiction	Assessment conducted*	Assessment concluded that an NPOA-Seabirds is needed**	Assessment not conducted, but planning to***	NPOA-Seabirds is in place	Intention to develop an NPOA-Seabirds
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	93.33	50.00	71.43	42.86	80.00	100.00

Note: 93.33% of responding FAO Members indicated that longline, trawl and/or gillnet fishing was conducted in waters under their jurisdiction, or by national fishing units on the high seas or in waters of third States. * Only refers to the Members who responded that longline, trawl and/or gillnet fishing is conducted. ** Only refers to the Members that have conducted an assessment. *** Only refers to the Members which have not conducted an assessment. **** Only refers to the Members that concluded that a plan was needed.

47. IPOA Seabirds: Mitigation measures applied to longline fisheries (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members involved in longline fisheries	Measures					
		None	Observer programme	Technical measures (lures)	Seabird Avoidance Plan	Deploying sets at night	Other
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	53.33	12.50	62.50	62.50	25.00	25.00	25.00

Note: The tabulated measures embody a cumulative 84.21 percent of all measures reported. Other reported measures include [Legal framework improvement: 12.50%], [Mandatory release of birds: 12.50%], [Spatial measures: 12.50%], [Mandatory workshops / codes of practice: 0.00%], [Strategic discarding of refuse / removing hooks: 0.00%].

48. IPOA Seabirds: Mitigation measures applied to trawl and/or gillnet fisheries (%)

		Measures

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members involved in trawl and/or gillnet fisheries	None	Observer programme	Seabird Avoidance Plan	Legal framework improvement	Bird scaring devices	Mandatory workshops / codes of practice
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	60.00	44.44	44.44	22.22	11.11	11.11	11.11

Note: The tabulated measures embody a cumulative 81.82 percent of all measures reported. Other reported measures include [Strategic discarding of refuse: 11.11%], [Other: 11.11%], [Fishing at night: 0.00%], [Preliminary research: 0.00%], [Spatial measures: 0.00%].

49. Summary information relating to the status of national IPOA-IUU implementation (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members where IUU fishing is perceived as a problem	Drafting and implementing an NPOA-IUU		
		Members having drafted an NPOA-IUU*	Members having started to formally implement their NPOA-IUU**	Members intending to draft an NPOA-IUU*
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	73.33	81.82	100.00	100.00

* Only refer to the group of Members that perceive IUU fishing as a problem. ** Only refer to the group of Members that has drafted an NPOA-IUU.

50. IPOA-IUU: Measures taken to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members where the subject was relevant	Measures					
		None	Improved coastal State	Legal framework improvement	Developing and implementing NPOA-IUU	Bilateral and regional collaboration	Improved flag State controls

			controls and MCS				
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	93.33	0.00	85.71	71.43	50.00	42.86	21.43

Note: The tabulated measures embody a cumulative 90.48 percent of all mechanisms reported. Other reported measures include [Improved port State control measures: 14.29%], [Control over nationals: 7.14%], [Market-related measures: 7.14%], [Research: 0.00%], [Other: 0.00%].

51. FAO Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends in Capture Fisheries (Strategy-STF) (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members aware of the Strategy-STF	Members where plans and programmes are being implemented for the Strategy-STF*	Parts of such programmes include:*		
			Activities to improve data collection	Activities to improve data analysis	Activities to improve data dissemination
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (14)	78.57	90.91	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Only refers to Members responding positively in the previous column.

52. FAO Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends in Aquaculture (Strategy-STA) (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members aware of the Strategy-STA	Members where plans and programmes are being implemented for the Strategy-STA*	Parts of such programmes include:*		
			Activities to improve data collection	Activities to improve data analysis	Activities to improve data dissemination
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	73.33	90.91	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Only refers to Members responding positively in the previous column.

53. Ratification, accession or acceptance of the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement, the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement and the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures by FAO Members (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)*	1993 FAO Compliance Agreement		1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement		2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures	
	Party to the Agreement	Intention to become a Party	Party to the Agreement	Intention to become a Party	Party to the Agreement	Intention to become a Party
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15) (15) (15)	66.67	20.00	73.33	50.00	40.00	55.56

* The 1st, 2nd and 3rd brackets refer to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd group of data columns, respectively.

54. Constraints reported by FAO Members to the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members reporting to face some constraints in implementing the Code	Constraints				
		Insufficient budgetary resources	Insufficient human resources	Inadequate scientific research, statistics and information access	Insufficient/inadequate MCS arrangements	Lack of awareness and information about the Code
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (14)	78.57	45.45	45.45	45.45	36.36	27.27

Note: The tabulated constraints embody a cumulative 70.97 percent of all constraints reported. Other reported constraints include [Difficult socio-economic climate: 27.27%], [Institutional weaknesses: 18.18%], [Other: 18.18%], [Incomplete policy and/or legal frameworks: 9.09%], [Overcapacity and overcapitalization in key fisheries: 9.09%], [Insufficient capacities of primary actors: 0.00%].

55. Solutions proposed by FAO Members to overcome constraints in the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Solutions					
	Improve research, statistics, and access to information	More training and awareness raising	Access to more budgetary means	Access to more human resources	Improve MCS arrangements	Improve institutional structures and collaboration
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (11)	54.55	45.45	36.36	36.36	36.36	27.27

Note: Percentage values in this table only apply to those nations who reported to face constraints in implementing the Code (refer to Table 54). The tabulated solutions embody a cumulative 83.87 percent of all solutions reported. Other reported solutions include [Improve socio-economic situation of fishing and/or aquaculture sector(s): 27.27%], [Align policy and/or legal frameworks with the Code: 9.09%], [Other: 9.09%], [Improve analysis and management planning processes: 0.00%], [Strengthen capacity and role of primary stakeholders: 0.00%].

56. Global distribution and availability of the Technical Guidelines in Fisheries Administrations (%)

	Technical Guidelines to the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries	Global distribution and availability
42.1.1	Fisheries Management. (1997)	62.62
42.1.2	Conservation and Management of Sharks. (2000)	60.75
42.1.3	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries. (2003)	68.22

42.1.3.1	Best Practices in Ecosystem Modelling for Informing an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries. (2008)	58.88
42.1.3.2	The Human Dimensions of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries. (2009)	42.06
42.1.4	Managing Fishing Capacity. (2008)	51.40
42.1.5	Marine Protected Areas and Fisheries. (2011)	46.73
42.2.1	Aquaculture Development. (1997)	65.42
42.2.2	Good Aquaculture Feed Manufacturing Practice. (2001)	44.86
42.2.3	Health Management for Responsible Movement of Live Aquatic Animals. (2007)	40.19
42.2.4	Genetic Resource Management. (2008)	39.25
42.2.5	Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture. (2010)	54.21
42.2.6	Use of Wild Fishery Resources for Capture-Based Aquaculture. (2011)	35.51
42.2.7	Use of Wild Fish as Feed in Aquaculture. (2011)	32.71
42.3.1	Fishing Operations. (1996)	48.60
42.3.2	Vessel Monitoring Systems. (1998)	48.60
42.3.3	Best Practices to Reduce Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Capture Fisheries. (2009)	37.38
42.3.4	Best Practices to Improve Safety at Sea in the Fisheries Sector. (2015)	30.84
42.4.1	Inland Fisheries. (1997)	48.60
42.4.2	Rehabilitation of Inland Waters for Fisheries. (2008)	33.64
42.5.1	Responsible Fish Utilization. (1998)	44.86

42.5.2	Responsible Fish Trade. (2009)	46.73
42.6	Information and Knowledge Sharing. (2009)	35.51
42.7	Implementation of the International Plan of Action to Deter, Prevent and Eliminate, Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing. (2002)	59.81
42.8	Increasing the Contribution of Small-Scale Fisheries to Poverty Alleviation and Food Security. (2005)	49.53
42.9	Precautionary Approach to Capture Fisheries and Species Introductions. (1996)	45.79
42.10	Integration of Fisheries into Coastal Area Management. (1996)	43.93
42.11	Recreational Fisheries. (2010)	38.32
42.12	Indicators for Sustainable Development of Marine Capture Fisheries. (1999)	41.12

Note: Percentage of Members who responded to have not received any guidelines: 37.50%.

57. State of small-scale fisheries (SSF) in FAO Members (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)*	Members where SSF occurs	Volume of SSF catch out of total catch	Value of SSF catch out of total catch	People involved in SSF out of total in fisheries	People involved in fishing activities out of total in SSF	People involved in post-harvest activities out of total in SSF	People involved in other related activities out of total in SSF
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15) (14)	93.33	51-60%	51-60%	71-80%	65.43	29.00	11.93

* The number in the second bracket refers to the number of complete responses per region that were considered to calculate the percentages within the last three columns.

58. Employment in SSF activities by gender and status (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Employment status	Fishing activities			Post-harvest activities			Other related activities		
		Men	Women	Unknown	Men	Women	Unknown	Men	Women	Unknown
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (15)	Full time	58.75	8.75	32.50	20.25	42.25	37.50	42.57	26.00	31.43
	Part time	30.50	13.88	55.63	13.75	23.75	62.50	34.29	20.00	45.71
	Occasional	21.25	3.75	75.00	6.25	18.75	75.00	21.43	7.14	71.43
	Unspecified / Unknown	4.19	2.06	93.75	2.50	3.75	93.75	0.00	0.00	100.00

59. Definition of SSF in FAO Members (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Has SSF been defined?			Members intending to review the definition through a multistakeholder process**
	Yes, they are legally defined	Yes, but the definition is informal (not legally supported)	No*	
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (13)	23.08	30.77	46.15 (50.00)	85.71

* Percentages in brackets refer to the Members intending to develop such a definition through a multistakeholder process as suggested in paragraph 2.4 of the SSF Guidelines. ** Only refers to Members who have responded 'yes' as to whether SSF is defined.

60. FAO Members collecting sector-specific data for SSF (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Type of data						
	None	Production (volume)	Employment	Production (value)	Trade	Consumption	Other

APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (7)	0.00	85.71	71.43	57.14	57.14	42.86	0.00
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Note: The table only refers to Members who responded positively as to whether SSF had been defined (refer to Table 59).

61. Laws, regulations, policies, plans or strategies that specifically target or address the SSF sector (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Governance instruments				
	Policies	Plans/strategies	Laws	Regulations	Other
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (13)	76.92	76.92	61.54	61.54	7.69

62. FAO Members initiatives to implement the SSF Guidelines (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members having a specific initiative to implement SSF Guidelines	Initiatives / activities*					Members that intend to implement SSF guidelines**
		Supporting SSF actors to take an active part in sustainable resource management	Implementing capacity development of fisheries organizations and other stakeholders	Promoting social development, employment and decent work in SSF	Enhancing SSF value chains, post-harvest operations and trade	Ensuring gender equality in SSF	
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (14)	42.86	83.33	83.33	66.67	50.00	50.00	75.00

* Only representative of the Members who responded as having an initiative to implement SSF guidelines. The tabulated activities embody a cumulative 58.82 percent of all activities reported. Other reported activities include [Addressing disaster risks and climate change in SSF: 50.00%], [Strengthening institutions in support of SSF and to promote policy coherence, coordination and collaboration: 50.00%], [Improving information, research and

communication on the contribution of SSF: 50.00%], [Establishing or improving monitoring mechanisms and promoting SSF Guidelines implementation: 50.00%], [Improving tenure security for small-scale fishers: 33.33%], [Other: 0.00%]. ** Only includes Members not having a specific initiative to implement SSF guidelines.

63. Constraints found by FAO Members in their initiative to implement the SSF Guidelines (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members having a specific initiative to implement SSF guidelines	Constraints*					Members that intend to implement SSF guidelines**
		Lack of appropriate financial resources	Lack of appropriate technical skills (in public and private sector)	Limited public awareness of importance of SSF	Lack of appropriate human resources	Insufficient coordination with other related administrations	
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (14)	42.86	83.33	83.33	66.67	50.00	33.33	75.00

* Only representative of the Members who responded as having an initiative to implement SSF guidelines. The tabulated constraints embody a cumulative 86.36 percent of all constraints reported. Other reported constraints include [Inappropriate or lack of a legal, regulatory and policy framework: 16.67%], [Conflicting priorities in relation to other sectors (including large-scale fisheries): 16.67%], [Lack of organizational structures among small-scale fishers and fish workers: 16.67%], [Other: 0.00%]. ** Only includes Members not having a specific initiative to implement SSF guidelines.

64. Opportunities found by FAO Members in their initiative to implement the SSF Guidelines (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members having a specific initiative to implement SSF guidelines	Opportunities*					Members that intend to implement SSF guidelines**
		Involvement of small-scale fishers in fisheries management	Existing enabling legal, regulatory and policy framework	Involvement of small-scale fishers and fishworkers in	Existing SSF organisational structures	On-going/planned projects, programmes, initiatives	

				decision-making processes			
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (14)	42.86	83.33	66.67	66.67	66.67	50.00	75.00

* Only representative of the Members who responded as having an initiative to implement SSF guidelines. The tabulated opportunities embody a cumulative 60.61 percent of all opportunities reported. Other reported opportunities include [Public awareness of importance of SSF: 50.00%], [Well-established institutional coordination and collaboration mechanisms: 50.00%], [Political (executive and legislative) will to develop SSF: 50.00%], [Available technical skills (in public and private sector): 33.33%], [Adequate access for small-scale fishers and fishworkers to financial services: 33.33%], [Other: 0.00%]. ** Only includes Members not having a specific initiative to implement SSF guidelines.

65. Mechanism through which small-scale fishers and fish workers contribute to decision-making processes (%)

Region (number of respondents in brackets)	Members reporting to have mechanisms	Mechanisms*						Encourage the active participation of women at any level*
		Existence of advisory/consultative body to the national fishery authority in which fishers/fishworkers participate	Involvement of fishers and fishworkers in local development processes (e.g. councils, etc.)	Involvement of small-scale fishers in fisheries management	Involvement of fishers and fishworkers in data collection and research	Involvement of fishers in monitoring, surveillance and control	Other	
APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (14)	78.57	81.82	81.82	72.73	63.64	63.64	0.00	54.55

* Only representative of the Members who responded as having mechanisms in place through which small-scale fishers and fish workers can contribute to decision-making processes.