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AGREEMENT ON PORT STATE MEASURES

Report of the

**SECOND MEETING OF THE AGREEMENT ON PORT STATE MEASURES (PSMA)
OPEN-ENDED TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP ON INFORMATION EXCHANGE**

Seoul, Republic of Korea, 15–17 May 2019

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PREPARATION OF THIS DOCUMENT

This is the final version of the report of the second meeting of the Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA) Open-Ended Technical Working Group on Information Exchange, which was held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, from 15 to 17 May 2019.

ABSTRACT

This document contains the report of the second meeting of the Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA) Open-Ended Technical Working Group on Information Exchange (TWG-IE), which was held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, from 15 to 17 May 2019.

The TWG-IE, in its first meeting, seconded the need to follow a two-staged approach for the development of a PSMA global information exchange system (GIES) as indicated by the first meeting of the Parties (MOP1). The first stage would facilitate the exchange of basic information such as designated ports and national contact points. The second stage would focus on the development of a robust GIES. In this context, in its second session, the TWG-IE was called to discuss the status of implementation of the applications developed for stage 1 of the GIES, as well as the type of GIES, from three proposed options, which would be most appropriate for stage 2. The TWG-IE was also called, *inter alia*, to review the draft questionnaire for assessing and reviewing the effectiveness of the PSMA.

The TWG-IE recognized the advances made in the sharing of information on designated ports and national contact points through the online applications launched by FAO, expressed the necessity for all Parties to include their information in the system as soon as possible, and recommended the inclusion of an additional field to the designated ports data upload template, to allow the inclusion of the authority processing the advanced request for entry into port (AREP), should this be different from the main port authority. The TWG-IE recognized the importance of the Global Record as an important element to support the functioning of the GIES. The TWG-IE agreed that the GIES should be up and running as soon as possible to satisfy the requirements of the PSMA, especially sharing inspection results and information on port denials, and recommended that the Secretariat, based on an informed decision at the second Meeting of the Parties, proceeds with the development of a working prototype of the GIES, working closely with RFMOs and other regional bodies and networks. The TWG-IE revised the questionnaire to assess and review the effectiveness of the PSMA, to be presented for adoption by the Parties at their next meeting.

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OPENING OF THE MEETING

1. The second meeting of the Open-ended Technical Working Group on Information Exchange (TWG-IE) was held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, from 15 to 17 May 2019. The meeting was attended by 95 experts from 32 Parties to the Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA/Agreement), 23 other FAO Members, seven inter-governmental and two international non-governmental organizations. A list of participants is attached in Appendix 1.

2. Mr Matthew Camilleri, Head of the Fishing Operations and Technology Branch (FIAO), opened the meeting, welcomed participants and thanked the Republic of Korea for their hosting of the meeting, together with the European Union (EU), the United States of America, the Republic of Korea, Sweden and Spain for supporting the attendance of several participants. He also informed the TWG-IE of the kind contribution by the government of Iceland to FAO to support the development of the PSMA global information exchange system (GIES).

3. The participant from Iceland delivered a statement on behalf of his government on the support provided to the GIES (Appendix 5).

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MEETING

4. The TWG-IE recalled that the discussions would focus on the information exchange requirements to support the effective implementation of the PSMA.

5. The meeting was facilitated by the FAO Secretariat.

6. The TWG-IE adopted the agenda without modification (Appendix 2).

REVIEW OF THE OUTCOME OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE TWG-IE

7. The Secretariat recalled the conclusions of the first meeting of the TWG-IE, where participants agreed that a GIES was needed to support the implementation of the PSMA, and that a two-staged approach for developing this system should be taken prioritizing the need to access basic information.

8. The Secretariat informed the TWG-IE that it was in the process of conducting a study to assess the feasibility of different options for the development of a GIES, considering the initial ideas discussed at the first meeting of the TWG-IE, and that a summary of its preliminary outputs would be presented during the meeting. The results of the study will be shared with FAO members.

9. The TWG-IE noted that the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) operates a secure global police communication system (I-24/7) that could provide additional information for risk assessment.

10. The TWG-IE noted that the International Maritime Organization (IMO) is considering increasing the number of digits with the IMO ship identification number scheme, given the increasing number of fishing vessels requesting these numbers.

STATUS OF THE DESIGNATED PORTS AND NATIONAL AUTHORITIES DATABASE

11. Following the guidance from the Parties at their first meeting, and further elaboration at the first meeting of the TWG-IE, the Secretariat developed a prototype application for the submission of information on designated ports as per Article 7 of the Agreement and national contact points, as per Article 16.3 of the Agreement.

12. The prototype application was launched on 19 June 2018, with Parties to the Agreement receiving both sets of unique credentials, while non-Parties were only provided with credentials to submit information on their national contact point.

13. Additionally, the Secretariat developed a separate application for viewing the information submitted on national contact points and designated ports. This application has been accessible since July 2018, and is open to the public. As a precautionary measure and in consideration of the confidentiality aspects of some of the information submitted, the Secretariat did not publicise, through the application, personal contact information fields submitted by Parties and non-Parties for the national contact point.

14. The Secretariat gave a live demonstration of the prototype application for viewing the designated ports and national authorities database, currently containing 302 designated ports from 24 States and 30 national contact points.

15. The TWG-IE commended the advances made in the development of both applications and encouraged other Parties to include their information, recalling the importance of sharing information on national contact points and designated ports. Some participants considered the importance of including further information fields regarding the authority processing the advanced request for entry into port (AREP) and the minimum time for advanced request for port entry considering that this may apply differently for different vessels.

16. The TWG-IE recognised the benefits of promoting the availability of the information on designated ports and contact points to a wider audience, in the interest of ensuring that the end-users are aware of its availability.

17. The observer from IMO highlighted the importance of the UN/LOCODE as an international standard to guarantee consistency and accuracy when designating ports.

18. The TWG-IE noted that certain States faced difficulties with the designation of ports as these were in some cases under the authority of the transport agency or other relevant agency, and therefore, reinforced the need of improving inter-agency coordination at the national level, involving the UN/LOCODE national focal point.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE GLOBAL RECORD OPEN-ENDED TECHNICAL AND ADVISORY WORKING GROUP

19. The Secretariat summarised the conclusions of the fifth meeting of the Global Record Working Group (GRWG5), including;

- the call for States to continue uploading, maintaining and updating vessels and provide a wider range of information on their vessels;
- the planned developments to the system, to be completed by end of 2019, which will improve system performance and facilitate future exchange of information through automatic data upload mechanisms, including links with the IHS Maritime and Trade database, RFB databases and other existing regional databases;
- the mandatory requirement of the IMO number for a vessel to be included in the Global Record Information System, the GRWG encouraged States to obtain IMO numbers for their vessels;
- the importance that the conclusions from the Global Record Specialized Core Working Group on Data Requirements (GRCG-DR), regarding the amendments to the International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishing Vessels (ISSCFV), be reflected in its final recommendations to the CWP;
- the importance of using standardised reference lists for the submission of data within the Global Record Information System. In this context, the group saw the potential of the UN/LOCODE as a suitable international standard for identifying ports in the system;

- the adoption of the amendments to the International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishing Gear (ISSCFG), the GRWG agreed on the use of this standard in the Global Record Information System;
- the preference for automated data exchange mechanisms, in particular through the use of APIs, such as UN/FLUX, to ensure accuracy and reliability of data, and efficiency of data upload;
- the role of the Global Record, which is voluntary, as one of the most important tools for the effective implementation of the Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA), facilitating the cross-check of information and risk analysis on vessels during decision-making on whether to allow a foreign vessel into port, or whether to inspect a foreign vessel. Some participants recognised the benefit of the Global Record becoming a mandatory tool.

20. Noting the conclusions of the fifth meeting of the GRWG5, the TWG-IE agreed that vessel information available in the Global Record could provide important vessel data to the global information exchange system (GIES). Some participants stressed that the voluntary nature of the Global Record should not limit its use for the implementation of the PSMA, including through its link to the GIES. The TWG-IE agreed that active participation by States in the Global Record can be an important element to maximise the potential of the Global Record to support the functioning of the GIES.

UPDATES ON NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PORT STATE MEASURES INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEM

21. The Secretariat invited participants to share their experience on national and regional port State measures (PSMs) information exchange systems.

22. Some participants noted that effective regional information exchange systems are in place, such as through RFBs, some of which include fully automated procedures. However, these are often limited to specific convention areas or species. The challenge of needing to consider the interaction between Parties and non-Parties to the PSMA within the future GIES was also noted.

23. Some participants noted the importance of addressing inter-agency coordination in order to have efficient information sharing systems at the national level. Additionally, it was also noted that many port States have to use several different manual systems and e-PSM systems in combination, depending on the fishing operations of the vessel.

24. The TWG-IE agreed that the GIES should not add burden but rather facilitate information exchange, considering all possible options whilst considering the use of national and regional systems.

25. It was noted that developing port States with low capacity to carry out inspections and follow up actions would rather deny entry, than inspect a vessel suspected of IUU fishing. Therefore it was recommended that the third meeting of the Part 6 Working Group addresses this issue with a view to identify a supporting mechanism to facilitate inspection and prosecution procedures.

OPTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A GLOBAL ELECTRONIC INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEM IN SUPPORT OF THE PSMA

26. The Secretariat presented the three options for the development of the GIES to the TWG-IE, which are described in detail in TWG-IE/2/2019/2, and summarised in Appendix 3. The TWG-IE expressed appreciation for the work carried out by the Secretariat, but raised some additional important considerations, including the development of hybrid options, that would need to be taken into account when developing the GIES, including:

- Development and ongoing maintenance costs: the Secretariat provided further information in this regard, explaining that estimated costs associated with the development of the three options for the GIES would range between USD 500 000 for Option 1 (GIES as a basic PSM system) to

USD 1 000 000 for Option 3 (GIES as an integrated PSM system). Additional estimated costs would include about USD 10 000 per month for maintenance, as well as varying implementation costs incurred by the actors. Based on this information, the TWG-IE considered that a staged approach might be most sensible, through the use of a modular system that could include from its inception all possible functionalities, but permit the system to operate with fewer functionalities as a start.

- Data protection: some participants expressed concerns regarding confidentiality of sensitive data to be stored in the GIES, and recommended that defined user roles (to be decided) should be developed to limit and protect access to law enforcement sensitive inspection reports, while other actors should only be communicated outcomes of, or availability of inspection reports. The need to find a balance between confidentiality and transparency was discussed.
- Sustainability: the sustainability of the GIES was discussed in the context of funding and function. The TWG-IE agreed on the importance of considering long term funding for the GIES when choosing an approach, and of ensuring that the system is robust enough to permit fast recovery in case of shut down.
- Languages: the TWG-IE highlighted the need to have the GIES eventually function in multiple languages and noted the costs and possible complexities associated with that.

27. Some participants recalled Article 6 of the Agreement, highlighting that Parties are compelled to have an information exchange mechanism in place, and expressed their preference for a GIES as an integrated PSM system, which would permit utilizing existing systems using a modular approach, whilst providing a platform for those regions and countries where no e-PSM system is yet available. Any links to available systems should clearly note if there is a “push” or “pull” approach. The need to make use of existing systems for a cost-effective approach was highlighted. To this end, the Secretariat will offer to RFBs and States to collaborate in the development process of the GIES, by participating in the eventual testing phase.

28. The TWG-IE recommended that, based on the decision of the second Meeting of the Parties and further clarifications to be provided by the Secretariat pertaining to paragraph 26, the Secretariat proceeds with the development of a working prototype of the GIES, working closely with RFMOs and other regional bodies and networks. It was suggested to involve States’ inspectors in the test phase to assess and ultimately ensure the system’s user-friendliness.

REVIEW OF THE DRAFT QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PSMA

29. The Secretariat introduced this agenda item, explaining that the planned meeting for the review of the effectiveness of the PSMA, as per Article 24.2 of the PSMA, is to take place in the European Union in 2020, and that the Parties decided at their first meeting in Oslo, Norway, in May 2017 that the TWG-IE would be tasked with reviewing a draft questionnaire proposed by the Secretariat to assess and review the effectiveness of the PSMA, which would be consequently presented to the Parties for adoption.

30. The Secretariat presented the draft questionnaire, and invited the TWG-IE to provide comments. The revised questionnaire can be found in Appendix 4.

31. The TWG-IE invites the second Meeting of the Parties to clarify if the questionnaire should consider general implementation of the PSMA and/or actual actions taken under the PSMA by Parties.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

32. The TWG-IE recognised the advances made in the sharing of information on designated ports and national contact points, but expressed the necessity for all Parties to include their information in the system as soon as possible. The TWG-IE agreed that an additional field should be added to the designated ports data upload template, to permit the entry of the authority processing the advanced request for entry into port (AREP), should this be different from the main port authority.

33. The TWG-IE recognised that the Global Record is a supporting tool for the implementation of the PSMA, and that active participation by States in the Global Record can be an important element to maximise the potential of the Global Record to support the functioning of the GIES.

34. The TWG-IE agreed that the GIES should be up and running as soon as possible to satisfy the requirements of the PSMA, especially inspection results and information on port denials, and recommended that the Secretariat, based on an informed decision at the second Meeting of the Parties, proceeds with the development of a working prototype of the GIES, working closely with RFMOs and other regional bodies and networks.

35. The TWG-IE revised the questionnaire to assess and review the effectiveness of the PSMA, to be presented for adoption by the Parties at their next meeting in Santiago, Chile, in June 2019.

DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

36. The next meeting of the TWG-IE will tentatively be held in the second quarter of 2020. The Secretariat will correspond with States to explore the possibility of any State hosting the meeting.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

37. The report was adopted on 17 May 2019.

CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

38. The meeting was closed at 16.30 hours.

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AGENDA AND TIMETABLE**Wednesday, 15 May 2019***9.30 – 12.30*

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Adoption of the agenda and arrangements for the meeting
3. Review of the outcome of the first meeting of the TWG-IE
4. Status of the designated ports and national authorities database

*LUNCH**14.00 – 17.00*

5. Conclusions of the fifth meeting of the Global Record open-ended Technical and Advisory Working Group
6. Updates on national and regional port State measures information exchange systems
7. Options for the development of a global electronic information exchange system in support of the PSMA

Thursday, 16 May 2019*9.30 – 12.30*

8. Cont.

*LUNCH**14.00 – 17.00*

9. Review of the draft questionnaire for monitoring the implementation of the PSMA
10. Conclusions and recommendations
11. Date and venue for next meeting of the working group

Friday, 17 May 2019*14.00 – 17.00*

12. Adoption of the report
13. Closure of the meeting

APPENDIX 3

Considerations for the development of a Global Information Exchange System

The objective of this working document is to provide the TWG-IE with background information to discuss the conceptual design and strategy for the development of a Global Information Exchange System (GIES) in support of the implementation of the PSMA, and accordingly provide further guidance for its development and implementation. In considering options, the following factors are taken into account:

- information requirements of the PSMA;
- outcomes of the relevant meetings of the Parties and working groups;
- requirements of developing States Parties, including governance and capacity issues;
- options that facilitate the use of a harmonised standard for the timely electronic exchange of information among different systems, including the use of such systems as the “Fisheries Language for Universal Exchange” (FLUX);
- opportunities to take advantage of existing information systems, including the Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels (Global Record);
- confidentiality requirements;
- lessons learnt from the development of regional information systems and those of RFMO/As;
- lessons learnt from the development of the Global Record information exchange system;
- successful experiences of existing, well developed information exchange systems of other relevant regional and international organizations (e.g., International Maritime Organization’s (IMO) Global Integrated Shipping Information System (GISIS) and Equasis);
- the choice of the technologies to be used and related technical specifications for the system;
- high-level overview of the system architecture and data design associated with the system;
- roles and responsibilities of the System’s users (hosting, information uploading, maintenance, etc.);
- possible challenges in the development and implementation of the proposed GIES.

The GIES is intended to be the global Electronic-Port State Measures system (e-PSM) and therefore is only as useful as the information/data the system holds. A fundamental rationale is that to extract information/data from the system, the information/data has to be in the system and has to be accurate and validated. This principle works well when there is an existing data asset, i.e. for a system which already holds information that users want to access. Consideration should be given at the outset to ways of getting users into the system so that a critical mass can be achieved quickly enough for the System to generate momentum and affect change. If an information system takes too long to reach a critical mass of valuable information, it could be more difficult to get countries to start using the system as they do not see a clear benefit. Creating a system that offers Parties a PSMA-compliant way to manage their port entries, and therefore reduces effort, is likely to guarantee a quicker commitment from them than a system that creates some extra effort upfront with the promise of a future return of valuable information.

Additional considerations which may influence the decision for the approach include: the number of Parties that need to be synchronised with the GIES for it to be considered successful and the location of target areas.

I. Implementation options for the GIES

The discussion below presents three implementation options of the GIES:

- GIES as a Basic PSM System;
- GIES as a Global PSM System; and
- GIES as an Integrated PSM System.

For each option, a brief description is presented, an analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) is made and a diagram of the workflow is presented. Additional background information on the use of terms, standardization, and workflow considerations are available in Annex 1.

All three options would preferably be linked to the Global Record. It is vital to have e-PSM reports linked to a unique vessel identifier. The IMO number is the obvious choice since it follows a vessel throughout its existence.

Option 1 - GIES as a basic PSM system

The Basic PSM System is a direct extension of existing “paper based” PSM systems. There could be a number of ways to implement this type of GIES, differing in how far they go in automation of the workflow. Here, the approach taken assumes that GIES is a simple receiver of data, mostly pdf documents, either scanned copies of handwritten forms or electronically filled in forms saved as pdf. It is assumed that such documents are supplemented with key parameters identifying the document and actors to allow for a search tool.

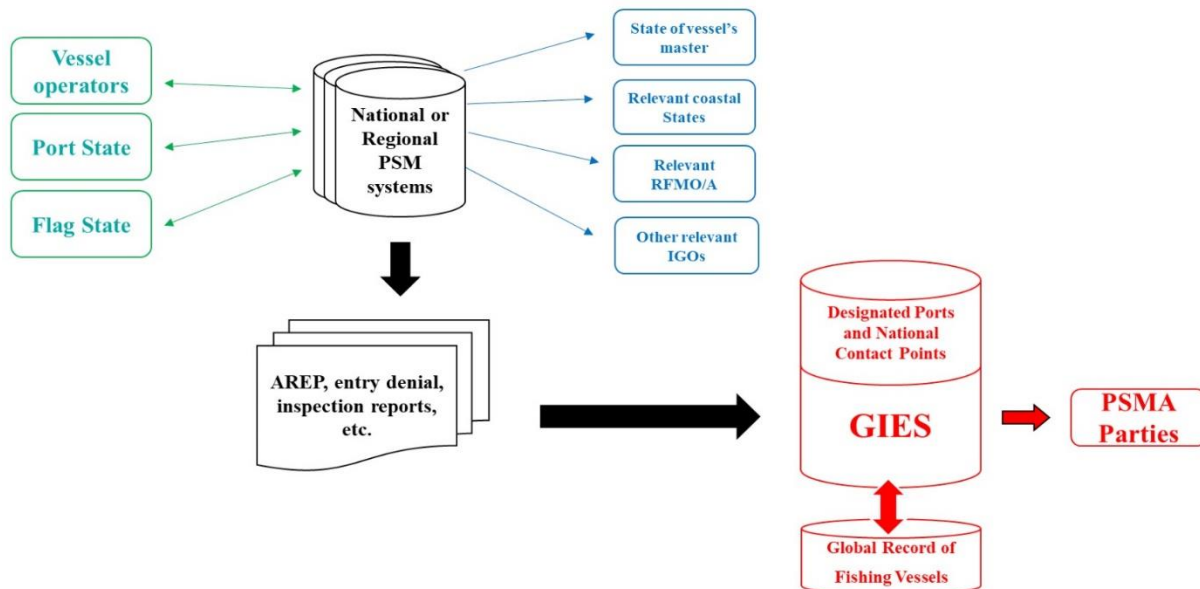
This type of GIES would still have an access controlled web interface, providing access to the data with web reports and queries and for uploading of completed reports. However, the data itself would be only readable with the eyes of the viewer (not computers) and therefore not allow any extensive analysis of the content of the reports. In the workflow diagram below, it is assumed that the steps are mainly manual actions, performed by the vessel operator, the operator of a national or regional PSM system (Port State or RMFO/A) and the flag State. In this case, the GIES is a passive receiver, not directly participating in the workflow. The SWOT analysis for the GIES as a basic PSM System is below in Table 1.

Table 1. SWOT Analysis for GIES as a Basic PSM System

Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely easy to implement. • Known, simple procedures to complete forms.
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uniformity of data not guaranteed except for some key parameters. • Limited automation of data processing or analysis, including limited possibility for automated risk analysis features. • Time-delay constraints for real time exchange of information, as speed of information exchange depends on speed of upload of information by relevant actors.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considerable contribution to fight against IUU fishing and to sustainability, relatively quick to develop.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of trust means implementation could be low, lack of resources creates performance issues and confidence is dented.

Figure 1 below presents the workflow diagram for the GIES as a Basic PSM System. In this case, existing national and regional PSM systems would be the core for receiving information from the various actors and sending on the information to the required actors and other relevant contacts. Information such as the AREP, denial of entry, and inspection reports would be submitted to the GIES in document (pdf) format, just as it would be submitted to other relevant contact points. Information, as submitted would be sent to Parties, or they could access this information through the GIES.

Figure 1. Option 1 - Workflow diagram for GIES as a Basic PSM System



Option 2 - GIES as a global PSM system

The GIES as a Global PSM System option would mean one central e-PSM system to be used globally. For this option, existing national and regional PSM systems would be replaced and all would implement the PSMA workflow for all Port States. The web-based, access-controlled user interface would provide all types of users with all foreseeable data entry and viewing capabilities needed for the workflow, as defined in the PSMA.

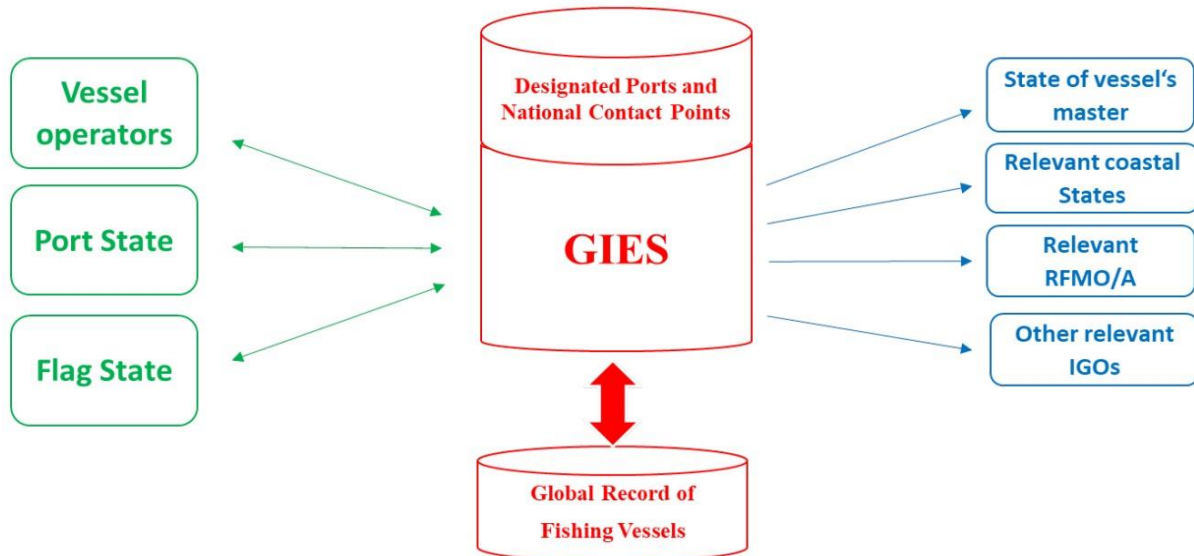
This option can be compared to a global version of some of the current RFMO/A systems, which would replace existing systems. This approach is well known on a regional level and so could be considered a proven workflow. The SWOT analysis of the GIES as a Global PSM System is outlined in Table 2.

Table 2. SWOT Analysis of the GIES as a Global PSM System

Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technically simplest and quickest to deploy, as most countries do not have an existing system. • Uniformity of data guaranteed as single central production of user input interfaces. • Fewer experts involved so likely to be cheaper overall, although more complex in size and capacity. • Near-real time exchange of information guaranteed. • Possibility for some automated risk analysis features.
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data sharing and security concerns. • Size would require resources to support. • Transparency required in system for subscribing users. • Current regional efforts would be discarded.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massive contribution to fight against IUU fishing and for sustainability. Relatively quick roll out.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of trust makes implementation difficult, lack of resources creates performance issues and confidence is dented. Large and complicated task to organize.

The workflow for the GIES as a Global PSM System is presented below in Figure 2. In this option, the information related to AREP, inspection reports, and entry denial would be inputted directly into the GIES by the various actors where those that should receive the information would also directly access it on the GIES. Automatic notifications would also be included in this system, such as a notification to the port State that it has received an AREP, to the vessel that the port State has received the AREP, and the decision of port State regarding entry of a vessel. In certain conditions, (eg. inspection takes place, evidence of IUU fishing, denial of port entry) the reports and notifications would be forwarded to the relevant actors and contacts.

Figure 2: Option 2 - GIES as a Global PSM System



Option 3 - GIES as an Integrated PSM System

In the GIES as an Integrated PSM System, the GIES implements the workflow of the PSMA for those States that choose to use it (i.e. States that are not Party to any RMFO/A). In short, the workflow for option 3 is the same as in option 2 but with the addition of an Application Program Interface (API) for existing national and regional PSM systems to automatically feed-in completed AREPs, denials or approvals of port entry, inspection reports, and other related information when they have completed the workflow according to national or regional procedures.

This option will require some additions to current work procedures and functionality in existing (and future) national and regional PSM systems. Exact needs will need to be evaluated on a case by case basis.

For this option, the GIES would contain all available PSMA-related data, stored in the same data structures as if entered via the GIES web interface and providing the search capabilities and statistics for the whole dataset. The API will restrict the data to be fed into the system in a standardised form with all required data fields populated.

This option would have the characteristics of a centralised system adding the global data without participating in the workflow globally. This option would utilise the existing national and regional systems, with their own workflow as is, although requiring additional support for the GIES's API to upload data. The SWOT analysis for the GIES as a basic PSM System is below in Table 3, and the workflow is presented in Figure 3.

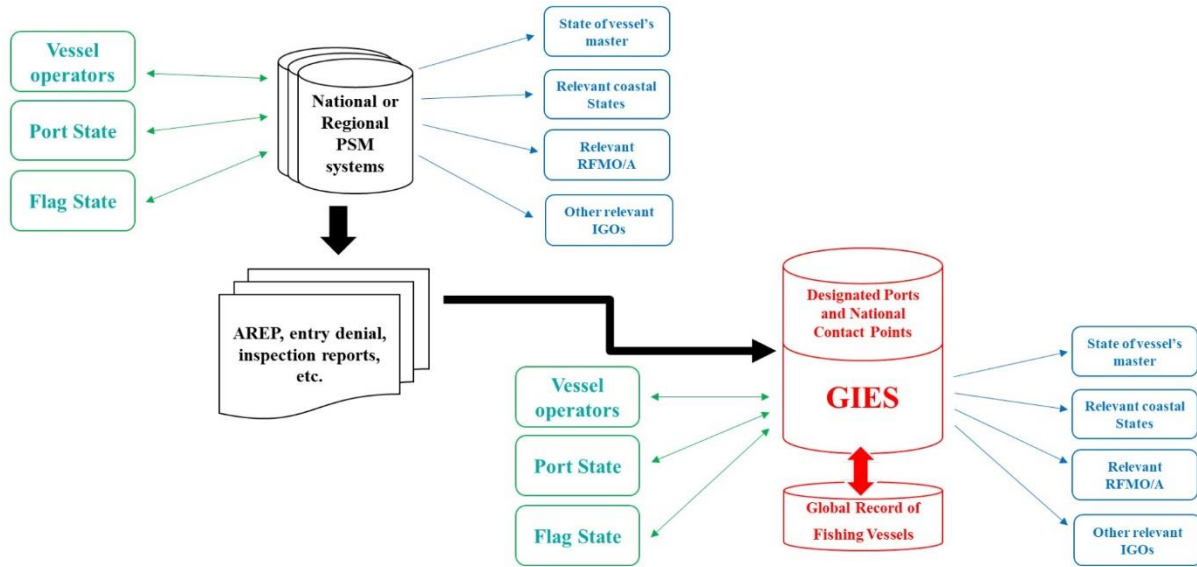
Table 3. SWOT Analysis of GIES as an integrated PSM system

Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserves the opportunity for developing countries to get access to PSM work procedures without having to implement their own system, either temporarily or permanently. • Uniformity of data guaranteed as single central production of user input interfaces and API restricting the uploaded data to comply with format. • Near-real time exchange of information guaranteed. • Possibility for some automated risk analysis features.
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data sharing and security concerns. • Size would require some resources to support. • Transparency required in system for subscribing users. • Global need for IT experts to support regional PSMA systems.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massive contribution to fight against IUU fishing and for sustainability, relatively quick roll out. • Slightly more complicated in implementation than the GIES as a Global PSM System as it requires the development and use of the API.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of trust makes buy in hard to get, lack of resources creates performance issues and confidence is dented. • Large and complicated task to organize.

The workflow for the option of the GIES as an Integrated PSM System is presented below in Figure 3. The workflow provides the option for national and regional PSM systems to maintain their own existing workflows and feed into the GIES, provided adjustments are made to ensure that all information required in the GIES is included in their own systems. Those States that do not have an existing PSM system have the option to process the PSM procedures through the GIES.

For this option, port States may need to use a combination of the GIES and national and/or regional systems, where applicable.

Figure 3. Options 3 - GIES as an integrated PSM system



II. Analysis of the implementation options for the GIES

The three implementation options as presented below are presented in *Table 4*, comparing the workflow for each side-by-side, in terms of what role the GIES would play in each workflow point. In the case of Option 1: GIES as a Basic PSM System, only some of the noted workflow steps would be included, while for Options 2 and 3, GIES as a Global PSM System and GIES as an Integrated PSM System, respectively, all workflow steps would be included, including automatic notifications.

Table 4. Comparison of workflow for different GIES implementation options

Step / action	Description of the step	Option 1 Basic	Option 2 Global	Option 3 Integrated
1	Vessel operator sends an AREP by filling out and submitting a GIES web form.	X	X	X
2	Automatic notification to the Port State of received AREP that needs to be acted upon .		X	X
3	The Port State acknowledges the reception of the AREP.		X	X
4	Automatic acknowledgement to the vessel operator saying that the Port State is aware of the request.		X	X
4.1	<i>Although not spelled out in the PSMA, the Flag State might be notified at the same time of the AREP, allowing the Flag State to review and verify the data/information.</i>	X	X	X
5	The Port State verifies the data/information in the AREP. (contacting other relevant Parties or other information systems)		X	X
5.1	<i>The Flag State validates (or not) the AREP data/information.</i>		X	X
5.2	<i>The Port State receives a notification (email) of the response from the Flag State.</i>		X	X

Step / action	Description of the step	Option 1 Basic	Option 2 Global	Option 3 Integrated
6	The Port State , after verifying the AREP data /information, takes a decision (“authorise entry“, “authorise entry for inspection“ or “deny entry“).	X	X	X
7	The decision of the Port State is automatically sent to the vessel operator .		X	X
7.1	Other relevant contacts are notified at the same time if the decision is “deny entry“ (Flag State, relevant Coastal States, RFMO/As, other IGOs).		X	X
8	If port inspection takes place, the Port State inspector logs on the GIES to fill out and submit Inspection report .	X	X	X
8.1	GIES forwards the Inspection report to the Flag State .		X	X
8.2	If there is evidence of IUU, the Inspection report is forwarded to other relevant contacts (relevant Coastal States , State of master nationality, relevant RFMO/As, FAO and other relevant IGOs).	X	X	X
9	If an inspection results in a withdrawal of prior denial of the use of port, automatic notification sent to other relevant contacts (relevant Coastal States , relevant RFMO/As).	X	X	X
10	Flag State sends report on “ follow up actions by Flag State “ to Port State or RFMO/A .		X	X
11	AREP workflow is completed.	X	X	X

Annex 1

Considerations for the development of the GIES

1. For the purposes of this document the terms “Actors” is used to indicate stakeholders which act within the workflow of the port entry and landing requests (by sending information or taking decisions which are then relayed to others) and “other relevant contacts” are those stakeholders who need to be informed, but which do not act. Actors and other stakeholders directly identified in the PSMA are:

Actors

- Vessel operators (vessel captains/masters or their representatives, such as agents or owners)
- Flag State¹
- Port State

Other relevant contacts

- Coastal States
- RFMO/As
- FAO
- State of captain/master’s nationality
- Other IGOs

Workflow for advance request for port entry

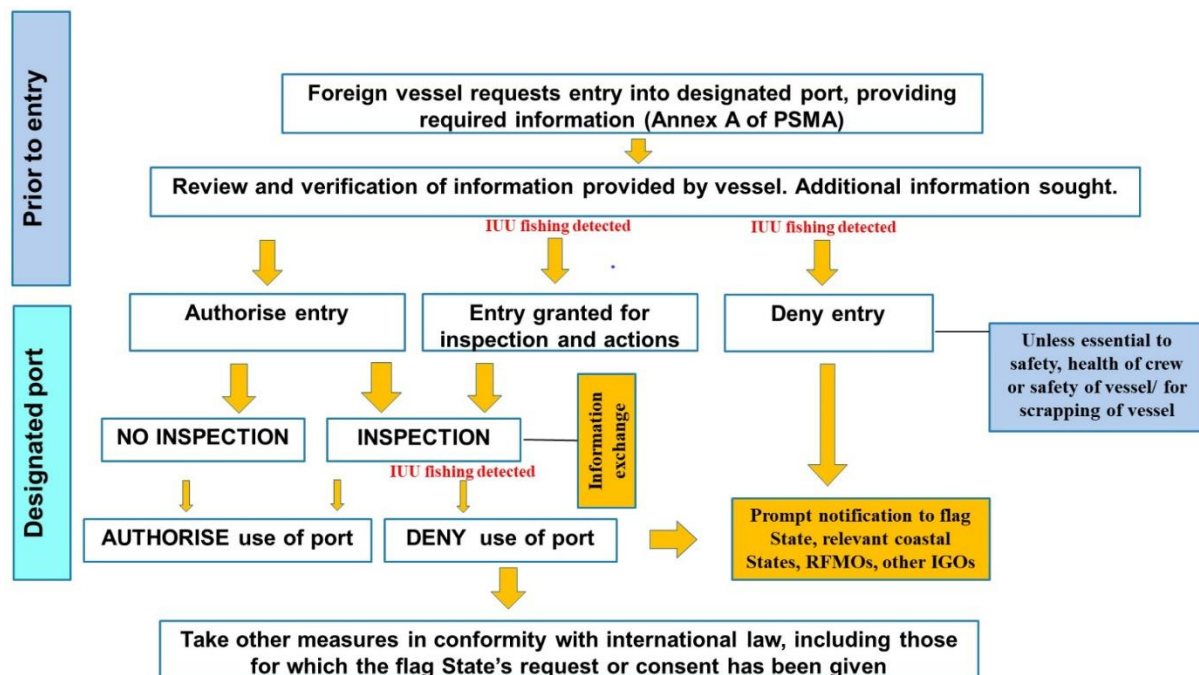
2. Workflow actions directly identified in the PSMA are:

- Advance request for port entry (AREP)
- where AREP = denial
 - Information to actors and relevant parties
- where AREP = authorised
 - Information to the vessel or its representative
 - Inspection
 - Information to actors
- where AREP = authorisation exclusively for inspection
 - Information to actors
 - Inspection
 - Authorise the use of port
 - Information to actors
 - Confirmation of IUU
 - Information to actors and relevant parties

Figure A1 below describes the minimum set of workflow actions, as set out in the PSMA.

¹ While the step of confirmation by Flag-States is not specified in the PSMA, in this document it is considered as a standard practice, employed wherever possible, to speed up the workflow procedure and to contribute to the context of the information. Therefore, Flag-State has been included as an Actor, although in practice it is understood that this may not be applicable in every case.

Figure A4. Minimum workflow in the PSMA



Use of standards

Certain data is needed for the E-PSM workflow to work properly, e.g. to verify the identity of vessels, restrict values to defined codes, etc. Such data should be based on existing global standards, as much as possible. The following four standards are directly referred to in the PSMA.²

- Countries/territories: ISO-3166 3-alpha Country Code
- Species: ASFIS 3-alpha code (known as FAO 3-alpha code)
- Vessel types: ISSCFV code (known as FAO alpha code)
- Gear types: ISSCFG code (known as FAO alpha code)

Vessel registry data

Incoming reports need to be referenced uniquely to a recorded vessel. This would preferably be based on/linked to the Global Record. It is vital to have a unique identifier that links the E-PSM reports to a vessel in a unique way. The IMO number is the obvious choice since it follows the vessel throughout its existence. These might require further mandates and actions.

Information on designated authorities and ports

Each Party of the Agreement needs to provide various contact information. The list below identifies some of them but may not be exhaustive:

- List of designated authorities in each Party and/or organisation;
- Contact details for designated authorities – for notifications and requests for actions;

² Additional standards may be relevant and will be identified at later stages.

- List of designated ports (preferably UN-LOCODE based)³, information would include:
 - Activities allowed/services available (landing/transshipment/other)
 - Specific conditions or limitations (i.e. EU Border Inspection Post, or frozen landings only)
 - Advance time period (72/48/24/12 hours)
 - Contacts to port authorities
- Validation (signatures/seal/stamp) by National or Regional authorities, if required.

Applications for contact points and designated ports have been developed by FAO to respond to this immediate need of the Parties. The existing online database/upload facility⁴ will be considered in the development of the PSMA GIES.

Additional requirements

Various requirements will have to be discussed and decided at a later stage, including:

- Access to data - A system like GIES will have to have flexible access control, allowing different users with different roles to have access to the relevant data to their role. Not all users will see all data. It should be understood that this principle underpins any automatic system, there are however many ways to arrange this and so the details of these requirements are not part of this stage of feasibility planning.
- Capacity requirements, technology, security, business continuity, etc.

³ <http://www.unece.org/cefact/locode/service/location.html>

⁴ <http://www.fao.org/port-state-measures/operational-resources/en/>

Revised draft questionnaire for the review and assessment of the effectiveness of the Agreement on Port State Measures

The Working Group recommended that;

- for each question there should be an option to include an option to include a comment;
- the Article and paragraph to which each questions refers to should be noted next to the question, while pop-up boxes could be added specifying the text of the relevant paragraph;
- future editions of the questionnaire, should elaborate on flag State performance and the measures that States take when they have indications that one of their vessels is in contravention of the Agreement;
- it was important to differentiate between questions which reported upon the obligations of States as per the Agreement and other of a more informational nature. Therefore, it suggested to consider questions not relating to an obligation as an optional question; and
- the questionnaire be amendable and adaptable as implementation proceeds.

List of terms in the context of this questionnaire:

“Agreement” – Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA)

“FAO” – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

“IGO” – Inter-Governmental Organization

“IUU fishing” – illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

“MCS” – fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance

“VMS” – vessel monitoring system

“AIS” – automatic identification system

“NGO” – Non-Governmental Organizations

“PSM” – Port State measures

“RFMO/A” – Regional Fisheries Management Organization or Arrangement

Question Number	Questions	Response Type	Optional (O)
	Application (Article 3)		
1.1	Has your country reviewed its legislation to determine whether it allows your country to fulfil its obligations under the Agreement?	Yes/No	
1.1.1	If yes, does your legislation allow your country to fulfil its obligations under the Agreement?	Yes/No	
1.1.2	If no, do you have plans to amend your legislation to ensure your country enabled to fulfil its obligations under the Agreement?	Yes/No	
1.2	Do vessels of neighbouring States engaged in artisanal fishing for subsistence seek entry into your country's ports?	Yes/No	
1.2.1	Does your country have any bilateral agreements with neighbouring countries allowing for PSM exemption for artisanal fisheries for subsistence?	Yes/No	
1.2.2	Does your country have measures in place to ensure that these vessels do not engage in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing?	Yes/No	
1.3	Does your country have a procedure in place to identify if fish on board container vessels, that had previously been landed, were not sourced from vessels conducting IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing?	Yes/No	
1.3.1	Have there been cases in your country where a container vessel was found to be carrying fish, previously landed, which was sourced from IUU fishing activities?	Yes/No/NA	O
1.4	Does your country apply this Agreement to vessels chartered by your country exclusively for fishing in areas under your national jurisdiction and operating under your country's authority?	Yes/No/NA	
1.4.1	Does your country have measures in place to ensure that such vessels are subject to measures as effective as measures applied in relation to vessels flying your flag?	Yes/No	
	Relationship with international law and other instruments (Article 4)		
2.1	Is your country implementing any relevant measures in compliance with the requirements of the respective RFMO/A(s), to which your country is a Party?	Yes/No/NA	
	Integration and cooperation at national level (Article 5)		
3.1	Has your country taken measures for exchanging information and coordinating activities among relevant agencies for the implementation of this Agreement?	Yes/No	
3.2	Which of the following agencies / ministries play a role in the implementation of this Agreement:	-	O

Question Number	Questions	Response Type	Optional (O)
3.3.1	Customs	Yes/No	
3.3.2	Fisheries	Yes/No	
3.3.3	Health		
3.3.4	Immigration	Yes/No	
3.3.5	Maritime	Yes/No	
3.3.6	Navy / Coast guard	Yes/No	
3.3.7	Police	Yes/No	
3.3.8	Port authority	Yes/No	
3.3.9	Veterinary / Quarantine	Yes/No	
3.3.10	Other (specify)	Yes/No	
3.4	Has your country, to the greatest extent possible, taken measures to integrate PSMs with other measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing and fishing related activities in support of such activities, taking into account as appropriate the FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing?		
	Cooperation and exchange of information (Article 6)		
4.1	In order to promote the effective implementation of the Agreement, does your country cooperate and/or exchange information in relation to the objective of the Agreement with:	-	
4.1.1	Other relevant States	Yes/No	
4.1.2	Relevant RFMO / As	Yes/No	
4.1.3	FAO	Yes/No	
4.1.4	Other IGOs	Yes/No	
4.1.5	Other (specify)	Yes/No	
	Designation of ports (Article 7)		
5.1	Has your country designated ports to receive foreign vessels that are conducting fishing and fishing related activities, as required under the Agreement?	Yes/No	
5.1.1	Does any of the designated ports restrict landings to specific types of products? (i.e. frozen, refrigerated, fresh)	Yes/No	O

Question Number	Questions	Response Type	Optional (O)
5.2	Has the list of designated ports been provided to the FAO?	FAO database	
5.3	In each of the designated ports, is there sufficient capacity to conduct inspections pursuant to the Agreement?	Yes/No	
	Advance request for port entry (Article 8)		
6.1	Does your country require an advance request for port entry?	Yes/No	
6.1.1	Does your country require, as a minimum standard, the information requested within Annex A of the Agreement, prior to granting entry to a vessel into its port?	Yes/No	
6.1.1.1	Does the advance request for port entry in your country go beyond the information required on Annex A of the Agreement?	Yes/No	O
6.1.2	What is the general minimum required time for the advance request for port entry? (please specify)	Hours	O
6.1.3	Are there any particular situations where a different minimum required time for the advance request for port entry applies?	Yes/No	O
	Port entry, authorisation or denial (Article 9)		
7.1	Which State agencies / ministries will implement the procedures and/or the activities related to the authorisation or the denial of entry into port?	-	O
7.1.1	Customs	Yes/No	
7.1.2	Fisheries	Yes/No	
7.1.3	Health	Yes/No	
7.1.4	Immigration	Yes/No	
7.1.5	Maritime	Yes/No	
7.1.6	Navy / Coast guard	Yes/No	
7.1.7	Police	Yes/No	
7.1.8	Port authority	Yes/No	
7.1.9	Veterinary / Quarantine	Yes/No	
7.1.10	Other (specify)		

Question Number	Questions	Response Type	Optional (O)
7.2	After receiving an advanced request for port entry, does your country determine whether the vessel was engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing in order to authorise or deny entry into port?	Yes/No	
7.2.1	Does your country have a standardised method to determining whether vessels requesting port entry have engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing?	Yes/No	O O
7.2.1.1	Does this standardised method include a risk assessment?		
7.3	Which State agencies / ministries will participate in the process of determining whether to authorise port entry for those vessels making requests?	-	O
7.3.1	Customs	Yes/No	
7.3.2	Fisheries	Yes/No	
7.3.3	Health	Yes/No	
7.3.4	Immigration	Yes/No	
7.3.5	Maritime	Yes/No	
7.3.6	Navy / Coast guard	Yes/No	
7.3.7	Police	Yes/No	
7.3.8	Port authority	Yes/No	
7.3.9	Veterinary / Quarantine		
7.3.10	Other (specify)	Yes/No	
7.4	Which State agencies / ministries will participate in the process of determining whether to deny port entry for those vessels making requests?		O
7.4.1	Customs		
7.4.2	Fisheries		
7.4.3	Health		
7.4.4	Immigration		
7.4.5	Maritime		
7.4.6	Navy / Coast guard		
7.4.7	Police		
7.4.8	Port authority		

Question Number	Questions	Response Type	Optional (O)
7.4.9	Veterinary / Quarantine		
7.4.10	Other (specify)		
7.5	To determine whether to authorise entry into port, is the cooperation of a vessel's flag State requested?	Yes/No	
7.5.1	To determine whether to authorise entry into port, is the cooperation of a vessel's flag State requested only when the risk assessment so determines?	Yes/No	O
7.6	Which data / information sources are used to inform the decision to authorise or deny entry into port?	-	O
7.6.1	National records (including fisheries and other relevant ministries / agencies)	Yes/No	
7.6.2	VMS	Yes/No	
7.6.3	AIS	Yes/No	
7.6.4	Electronic logbook	Yes/No	
7.6.5	Fishing license/authorisations	Yes/No	
7.6.6	Compliance history	Yes/No	
7.6.7	RFMO/A records	Yes/No	
7.6.8	Data / information from the flag State	Yes/No	
7.6.9	Data / information from other relevant States (coastal and port States)	Yes/No	
7.6.10	Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels	Yes/No	
7.6.11	Other regional or international vessel records (specify)	Yes/No	
7.6.12	Other (specify)	Yes/No	
7.7	Has your country have measures in place to deny vessels entry into port when there is sufficient proof that it has conducted IUU fishing activities or activities in support of such fishing, in particular the inclusion into a list of vessels engaged in such fishing or fishing related activities adopted by RFMO/A(s), in conformity with international law and in a manner consistent with Article 10 of this Agreement?	Yes/No	
	Has your country denied a vessel entry into port due to having sufficient proof that the vessel had conducted IUU fishing or fishing activities in support of such activities?	Yes/No	O
7.8	In the case of denial of entry, is the decision communicated, to the extent possible, to:	-	
7.8.1	The flag State	Yes/No	
7.8.2	Relevant coastal States	Yes/No	
7.8.3	Relevant RFMO/A(s)	Yes/No	

Question Number	Questions	Response Type	Optional (O)
7.8.4	Other relevant international organisations (specify)	Yes/No	
	Force Majeure (Article 10)		
8.1	Does your country have provisions in place to allow entry into port in accordance with international law for reasons of force majeure or distress?	Yes/No	
	Use of ports (Article 11)		
9.1	Which State agencies / ministries will enforce the procedures and/or the activities related to the authorisation or the denial of use of port?	-	O
9.1.1	Customs	Yes/No	
9.1.2	Fisheries	Yes/No	
9.1.3	Health	Yes/No	
9.1.4	Immigration	Yes/No	
9.1.5	Maritime	Yes/No	
9.1.6	Navy / Coast guard	Yes/No	
9.1.7	Police	Yes/No	
9.1.8	Port authority	Yes/No	
9.1.9	Veterinary / Quarantine		
9.1.10	Other (specify)	Yes/No	
9.2	Once a vessel has entered its ports, does your country have measures in place to deny use of port if it finds that:	-	
9.2.1	The vessel does not have a valid and applicable authorisation to engage in fishing and fishing activities required by its flag State?	Yes/No	
9.2.2	The vessel does not have a valid and applicable authorisation to engage in fishing and fishing activities required by the coastal State in respect to areas under the national jurisdiction of that State?	Yes/No	
9.2.3	There is clear evidence that the fish on board was taken in contravention of applicable requirements of a coastal State in respect to areas under the national jurisdiction of that State?	Yes/No	
9.2.4	The flag State does not confirm within a reasonable period of time that the fish on board the vessel was taken in accordance with applicable requirements of a relevant RFMO?	Yes/No	

Question Number	Questions	Response Type	Optional (O)
9.2.5	There is reasonable grounds to believe that the vessel was otherwise engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing?	Yes/No	
9.3	Have there been any cases where your country has denied use of port due to:	-	O
9.3.1	The vessel does not have a valid and applicable authorisation to engage in fishing and fishing activities required by its flag State?	Yes/No	
9.3.2	The vessel does not have a valid and applicable authorisation to engage in fishing and fishing activities required by the coastal State in respect to areas under the national jurisdiction of that State?	Yes/No	
9.3.3	There is clear evidence that the fish on board was taken in contravention of applicable requirements of a coastal State in respect to areas under the national jurisdiction of that State?	Yes/No	
9.3.4	The flag State does not confirm within a reasonable period of time that the fish on board the vessel was taken in accordance with applicable requirements of a relevant RFMO?	Yes/No	
9.3.5	There is reasonable grounds to believe that the vessel was otherwise engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing?	Yes/No	
9.4	In the case of denial of use of port, is the decision communicated to the extent possible to:	-	
9.4.1	The flag State	Yes/No	
9.4.2	Relevant coastal States when appropriate	Yes/No/NA	
9.4.3	Relevant RFMO/A(s) when appropriate	Yes/No/NA	
9.4.4	Other relevant international organisations (specify)	Yes/No/NA	
9.5	Does your country withdraw its denial of the use of its port, if there is sufficient proof that the grounds on which use was denied were inadequate or erroneous or that such grounds no longer apply?	Yes/No	
9.5.1	In cases where your country has withdrawn its denial of use of its port, does your country promptly notify those to whom the notification was issued?	Yes/No	
	Levels and priorities for inspection (Article 12)		
10.1	Does your country inspect the number of vessels in its ports required to reach an annual level of inspection that is sufficient to achieve the objective of this Agreement?	Yes/No	
10.2	Do you have a minimum level of inspection that your country considers to be required to achieve the objectives of this Agreement?	Yes/No comment	O
10.2.1	Has this minimum level of inspection been attained?	Yes/No	O

Question Number	Questions	Response Type	Optional (O)
10.3	In determining which vessels to inspect, are measures in place to prioritise::		
10.3.1	Vessels denied entry or use of port in accordance with this Agreement?	Yes/No/NA	
10.3.2	Request from other relevant Parties, States or RFMO/A requesting that a particular vessel be inspected, particularly where such requests are supported by evidence of IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing?	Yes/No/NA	
10.3.3	Other vessels with clear grounds for suspecting that they have engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing?	Yes/No/NA	
10.4	Have there been cases in your country where a vessel has been inspected due to information obtained on:		O
10.4.1	Vessels denied entry or use of port in accordance with this Agreement?		
10.4.2	Request from other relevant Parties, States or RFMO/A requesting that a particular vessel be inspected, particularly where such requests are supported by evidence of IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing?		
10.4.3	Other vessels with clear grounds for suspecting that they have engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing?		
	Conduct of inspections (Article 13)		
11.1	Which State agencies/ministries will conduct the inspection of the vessel?		O
11.1.1	Customs	Yes/No	
11.1.2	Fisheries	Yes/No	
11.1.3	Health	Yes/No	
11.1.4	Immigration	Yes/No	
11.1.5	Maritime	Yes/No	
11.1.6	Navy / Coast guard	Yes/No	
11.1.7	Police	Yes/No	
11.1.8	Port authority	Yes/No	
	Veterinary / Quarantine		
11.1.9	Other (specify)	Yes/No	
11.2	Does your country's inspection procedures:	-	
11.2.1	include the functions set forth in Annex B as a minimum standard?	Yes/No	

Question Number	Questions	Response Type	Optional (O)
11.2.2	ensure that inspections are carried out by properly qualified inspectors are authorised for this purpose, taking into account the guidelines set out in Annex E of the Agreement for the training of inspectors?	Yes/No	
11.2.3	require inspectors, prior to an inspection, to present to the master of the vessel an appropriate document identifying the inspector as such?	Yes/No	
11.2.4	ensure that its inspectors examine all relevant areas on board, the nets and any other gear, equipment, and any other document or record on board that is relevant to verifying compliance with relevant conservation and management measures?	Yes/No	
11.2.5	require the master of the vessel to give inspectors all necessary assistance and information, and to present relevant material and document as may be required, or certified copied there of?	Yes/No	
11.2.6	in case of appropriate arrangements, invite the flag State of the vessel to participate in the inspection?	Yes/No	
11.2.7	make all possible efforts to avoid unduly delaying the vessel to minimize interference and inconvenience, including any unnecessary presence of inspectors on board, and to avoid action that would adversely affect the quality of the fish on board?	Yes/No	
11.2.8	make all possible efforts to facilitate communication with the master or senior crew members of the vessel, including where possible and where needed that the inspector is accompanied by an interpreter?	Yes/No	
11.2.9	ensure that inspections are conducted in a fair, transparent and non-discriminatory manner and would not constitute harassment of any vessel?	Yes/No	
11.2.10	not interfere with the master's ability, in conformity with international law, to communicate with the authorities of the flag State?	Yes/No	
	Results of inspections (Article 14)		
12.1	Does your country, as a minimum standard, include the information set out in Annex C of the Agreement in the written report of the results of each inspection?	Yes/No	
12.1.1	Do the written reports go beyond the information set out in Annex C?	Yes/No	O
	Transmittal of inspection results (Article 15)		
13.1	Does your country transmit the results of each inspection to the flag State of the inspected vessel?	-	
13.2	Does your country transmit the results of each inspection to, as appropriate:	-	
13.2.1	Those States for which there is evidence through inspection that the vessel has engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing within waters under their national jurisdiction	Yes/No	

Question Number	Questions	Response Type	Optional (O)
13.2.2	The State of which the vessel's master is a national	Yes/No	
13.2.3	RFMO/A(s)	Yes/No	
13.2.4	FAO	Yes/No	
13.2.5	Other relevant international organizations (specify)	Yes/No	
	Electronic exchange of information (Article 16)		
14.1	Has your country designated an authority that shall act as contact point for the exchange of information under this Agreement?	Yes/No	
14.2	Does your country have a national communication mechanism that allows for direct electronic sharing of information relevant to this agreement?	Yes/No	
14.3	Does your country use any electronic information exchange mechanism to communicate with a vessel's flag State, other port or coastal States?	Yes/No	O
14.3.1	Does your country use any bilateral electronic information exchange mechanisms	Yes/No	
14.3.2	Does your country use any regional electronic information exchange mechanism	Yes/No	
14.4	Is information to be transmitted through information exchange mechanisms consistent with Annex D of the Agreement?	Yes/No	
	Training of inspectors (Article 17)		
15.1	Has your country trained its inspectors, taking into consideration the guidelines for the training of inspectors set forth in Annex E of the Agreement?	Yes/No	
		Yes/No	
15.2	Have any of your country's national inspectors participated in PSM training courses conducted by other States / organisations?	Yes/No	O
15.2.1	If yes, please indicate which organisations:	-	
15.2.1.1	Other Parties	Yes/No	
	Non-Parties		
15.2.1.2	FAO	Yes/No	
15.2.1.3	RFMO/A(s)	Yes/No	
15.2.1.4	Other (specify)	Yes/No	

Question Number	Questions	Response Type	Optional (O)
	Port State actions following inspection (Article 18)		
16.1	Where, following an inspection, there are clear grounds for believing that a vessel has engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing, does your country have a process in place to promptly notify its findings to:	-	
16.1.1	The flag State	Yes/No/NA	
	And as appropriate:		
16.1.2	Relevant coastal States	Yes/No/NA	
16.1.3	Relevant RFMO/As	Yes/No/NA	
16.1.4	Other international organizations (specify)	Yes/No/NA	
16.2	In such cases, does your country have a process in place to deny the vessel the use of its port for landing, transshipping, packaging and processing of fish that have not been previously landed and for other port services, including, inter alia, refuelling and resupplying, maintenance and drydocking, if these actions have not already been taken in respect of the vessel, in a manner consistent with this Agreement, including Article 4?	Yes/No/NA	
16.3	Have cases occurred in your country where vessels have been denied use of port following an inspection, where there are clear grounds for believing that a vessel has engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing?	Yes/No	O
	Information on recourse in a port State (Article 19)		
17.1	Does your country have a process in place to maintain the relevant information on recourse available to the public in accordance with the Agreement, with regard to PSMs taken pursuant to:		
17.1.1	Article 9 - Port entry, authorization and denial	Yes/No	O
17.1.2	Article 11 - Use of ports	Yes/No	O
17.1.3	Article 13 - Conduct of inspections	Yes/No	O
17.1.4	Article 18 - Port State action following inspection	Yes/No	O
17.2	Does your country have a process in place to provide information on recourse to the owner, operator, master or representative of a vessel, in accordance with the Agreement, with regard to PSMs taken pursuant to:		
17.2.1	Article 9 - Port entry, authorization and denial	Yes/No	

Question Number	Questions	Response Type	Optional (O)
17.2.2	Article 11 - Use of ports	Yes/No	
17.2.3	Article 13 - Conduct of inspections	Yes/No	
17.2.4	Article 18 - Port State action following inspection	Yes/No	
17.3	Has your country provided information on recourse to the owner, operator, master or representative of a vessel with regard to PSMs taken pursuant to:		O
17.3.1	Article 9 - Port entry, authorization and denial	Yes/No	
17.3.2	Article 11 - Use of ports	Yes/No	
17.3.3	Article 13 - Conduct of inspections	Yes/No	
17.3.4	Article 18 - Port State action following inspection	Yes/No	
17.4	Does your country have measures in place to report the outcome of any such recourse to the flag State and the owner, operator, master or representative, as appropriate?	Yes/No	
17.5	Has your country reported the outcome of any such recourse to the flag State and the owner, operator, master or representative, as appropriate?	Yes/No	O
17.6	In cases where other Parties, States or international organisations have been informed of the prior decision pursuant to Articles 9, 11, 13 or 18, does your country have a process in place to inform them of any change in this decision?	Yes/No	
	In cases where other Parties, States or international organisations have been informed of the prior decision pursuant to Articles 9, 11, 13 or 18, has your country has your country informed them of any change in this decision?	Yes/No/NA	O
	Role of flag State (Article 20)		
18.1	Does your country require the vessels entitled to fly its flag to cooperate with the port State in inspections carried out pursuant to this Agreement?	Yes/No	
18.2	In accordance with Article 20 paragraph 2 of the Agreement, does your country, as appropriate, request that State to inspect the vessel or to take other measures consistent with this Agreement?	Yes/No/NA	
18.3	Does your country encourage vessels entitled to fly your flag to land, tranship, package and process fish, and use other port services, in ports of States that are acting in accordance with, or in a manner consistent with this Agreement?	Yes/No	

Question Number	Questions	Response Type	Optional (O)
18.4	In cases where, following port State inspection, your country receives an inspection report indicating that there are clear grounds to believe that a vessel entitled to fly your flag has engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing, does it immediately and fully investigate the matter and, upon sufficient evidence, take enforcement action without delay in accordance with its laws and regulations?	Yes/No	
18.5	Does your country, in its capacity as a flag State, report to other Parties, relevant port States and, as appropriate, other relevant States, regional fisheries management organizations and FAO on actions it has taken in respect of vessels entitled to fly your flag that, as a result of port State measures taken pursuant to this Agreement, have been determined to have engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing?	Yes/No	
18.6	Does your country ensure that measures applied to vessels entitled to fly your flag are at least as effective in preventing, deterring, and eliminating IUU fishing and fishing related activities in support of such fishing as measures applied to vessels referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 3?	Yes/No	
	Requirements of developing States (Article 21)		
19.1	Has your country obtained external assistance on PSMA implementation?	Yes/No/NA	
19.2	Please select from which actors you received external assistance:	-	
19.2.1	Other States	Yes/No	
19.2.2	FAO	Yes/No	
19.2.3	RFMO/A(s)	Yes/No	
19.2.4	Other (specify)	Yes/No	

Supplementary questions:

Has the UN/LOCODE allocated for all your country's designated ports?

APPENDIX 5

Statement by the Icelandic delegation at the PSMA Technical Working Group on Information Exchange (TWG-IE) meeting in Seoul, 14-17 May 2019

Following are the main points made in a statement from Iceland at the Open-Ended Technical Working Group on Information Exchange:

Main takeaways:

-Iceland has contributed USD 800 000 to the development of PSMA Global Information Exchange System” (GIES). The expected period of the development of the system is four years.

-Iceland also has promised to contribute in-kind technical assistance to FAO during the same period for development programs relating to marine ecosystems. This will, amongst other components, include states needing assistance to be PSMA compliant.

-The Memorandum of Understanding between Iceland and FAO is covered in this press release:

http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1186158/icode/?fbclid=IwAR2gf8yBbQjNZ53jW8662Oj1RFULhUvStAmttgPQwQvg_YMNo3BP_upydUo

I.

Iceland places great emphasis on the sustainability of the fisheries sector, not only in its own waters but worldwide. It gives me, therefore, pleasure to inform this meeting that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Iceland has recently signed an agreement with FAO, a Memorandum of Understanding, with the overall goal to design and implement programs supporting the long-term conservation of living marine ecosystems and unlock the potential of world’s marine and freshwater ecosystems.

Through this Memorandum of Understanding, Iceland intends to support FAO in three areas:

- i) the implementation of the 2009 Port State Measures Agreement;
- ii) the “Oceans and Blue Growth” component of the Flexible Multi-Partner Mechanism (FMM);
and
- iii) the reduction of abandoned lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear (ALDFG) worldwide.

With regard to the first area, the implementation of the PSMA, I would like to highlight that the PSMA is a cost-effective tool to fight illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, or IUU fishing, a problem that has been recognised as one of the major threats to sustainable fisheries worldwide.

The PSMA is, therefore, a useful instrument in achieving the goals of long-term sustainability as set forth in the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

II.

The PSMA has been in force since 2016. However, in order to carry out the fight against IUU fishing in an effective way, it is necessary to have an information-sharing mechanism that will support the implementation of the PSMA.

This information-sharing mechanism, which is the subject of Article 16 of the PSMA, has been discussed at both the first meeting of the PSMA Parties and the first meeting of this working group. In this regard, the Parties to the PSMA have given to FAO the responsibility of developing the information exchange system. Last year, the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) welcomed these discussions and provided further guidance on the way forward.

After having consulted with the FAO Secretariat, I am happy to inform you that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Iceland has decided to provide funds to FAO over a period of four years of a total of USD 800 000, that would be dedicated for the development of the “PSMA Global Information Exchange System”, or GIES.

It is our understanding that this amount would be sufficient to cover all the costs related to the development, testing and deployment of the first version of the GIES to the concerned institutions and authorities of the PSMA Parties.

III.

It goes without saying that the development of the GIES will be guided by this working group and the Meeting of the Parties. The project also foresees the engagement of the Parties to the PSMA and their respective national authorities responsible for fisheries governance.

Therefore, Iceland would like to encourage the members of this working group as well as other Parties to the PSMA to participate in the successful completion of the PSMA Global Information Exchange System.

In addition Iceland would like to note to the participants of this meeting that Parties to PSMA or states aspiring to reach PSMA compliance can take advantage of the offer of Iceland to make available technical assistance based on needs assessment and availability at any given time. This is especially relevant for SIDS and LDCs. Applications for this kind of assistance will be facilitated through FAO based on the MoU with Iceland.

Thank you.

The second meeting of the PSMA Open-ended Technical Working Group on Information Exchange (TWG-IE) was held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, from 15 to 17 May 2019. The TWG-IE commended the advances made in the sharing of information on designated ports and national contact points and recommended the development of a working prototype of the PSMA global information exchange system (GIES) to support the implementation of the PSMA.

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