



# How International Legal and Policy Frameworks Support Blue Economy

In context of international fisheries management and combatting IUU fishing

Sustainable Blue Economy Conference  
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# Overview

**1.FAO**

**2.IUU within the 2030 Agenda**

**3.International Framework for Fisheries and to  
Address IUU fishing**

**4.Port State Measures Agreement**

**5.FAO Programme of work in support of combatting  
IUU Fishing**

# Food and Agriculture Organization

- FAO's fisheries related activities are member driven, guided by the Committee on Fisheries (COFI)
- FAO provides technical support to bolster capacity of member states to manage and utilize fishery resources
- FAO facilitates consensus building towards improved conservation and utilization of aquatic resources in the development of binding and voluntary instruments



# The Impact of IUU Fishing

- ✓ Accounts for up to \$23.5 billion in losses each year
- ✓ IUU fishing cheats coastal communities that depend on fish for income
- ✓ Skews scientific stock assessments that rely on accurate reporting and can lead to the collapse of fish stocks
- ✓ Undermines rule of law and law-abiding fishers who play by the rules

# IUU in the 2030 Agenda

## SDG Target 14.4

- By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

## SDG Target 14.6

- By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

# IUU in the 2030 Agenda

## SDG Target 14.7

- By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

## SDG Target 14.b

- Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

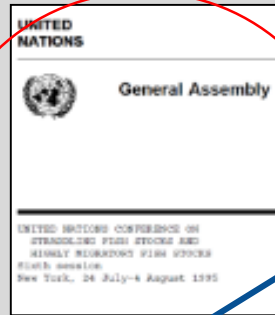


# International Fisheries Legal and Policy Framework

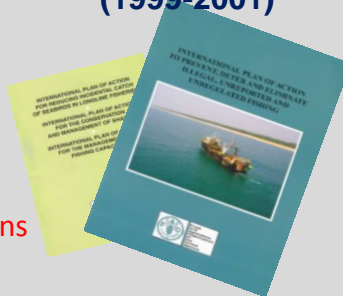
UNCLOS (1982)\*



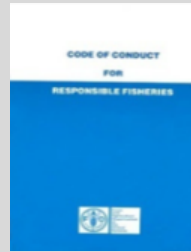
UN Fish Stocks Agreement (1995)\*



International Plans of Action  
Sharks, Seabirds, Capacity, IUU  
(1999-2001)



FAO Code of Conduct for  
Responsible Fisheries (1995)



International Guidelines  
FSP, SSF, BC/DC, DSF  
(2009-2014)



FAO Compliance Agreement (1993)\*



FAO Port State Measures  
Agreement (2009)\*



Strategies on information  
STF, STA  
(2003-2008)



\* Binding



Contain relevant provisions  
to combat IUU fishing

# Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU)

I

Fishing and fishing-related activities conducted in contravention of national, regional and international laws

U

Non-reporting, misreporting or under-reporting of information on fishing operations and their catches

U

Fishing by “Stateless” vessels

Fishing in convention areas of RFMOs by non-party vessels

Fishing activities which are not regulated by States

Fishing in areas or for fish stocks for which there are no conservation or management measures



Found in all types and dimensions of fisheries, occurs on the high seas and in areas under national jurisdiction

Threatens livelihoods of fishers; exacerbates food insecurity and poverty

Requires strong political will and concerted action

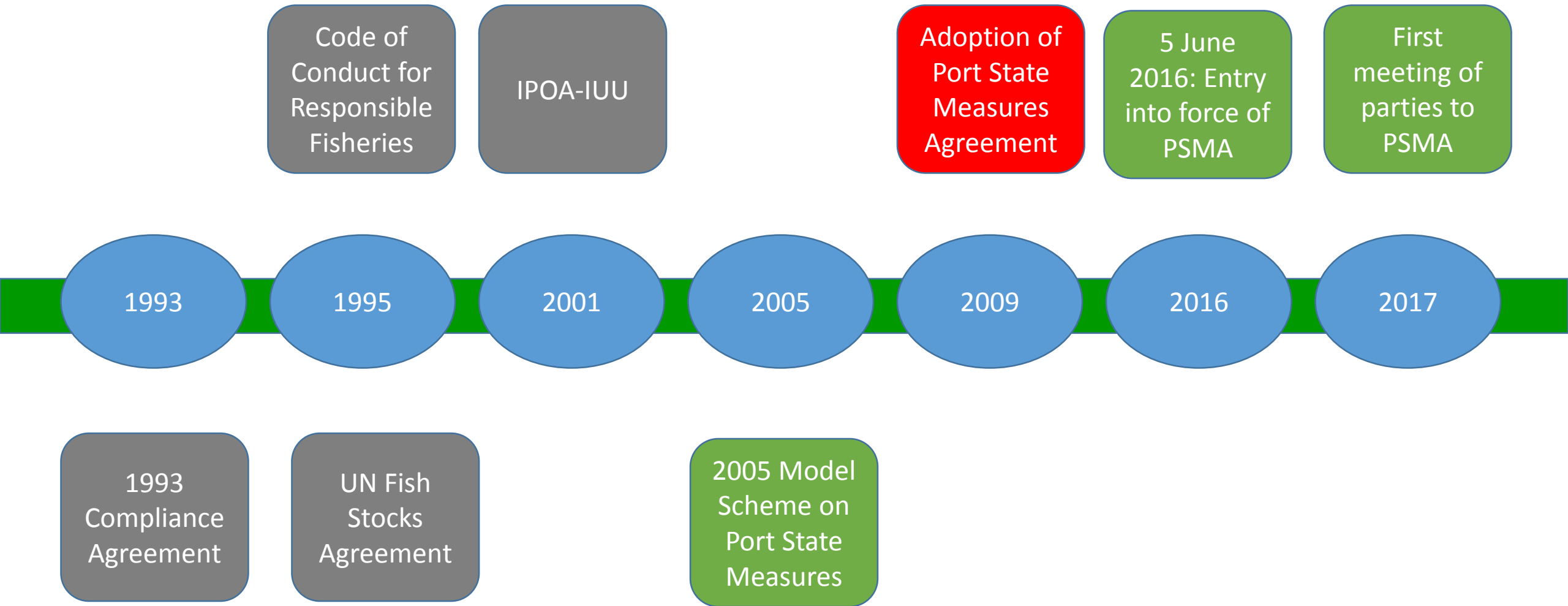
The nature and impact of IUU fishing

Takes advantage of corrupt administrations and exploits weak management regimes

Motivated by economic gain; in some cases associated with organized crime and linked to indecent working conditions

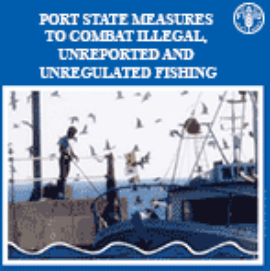
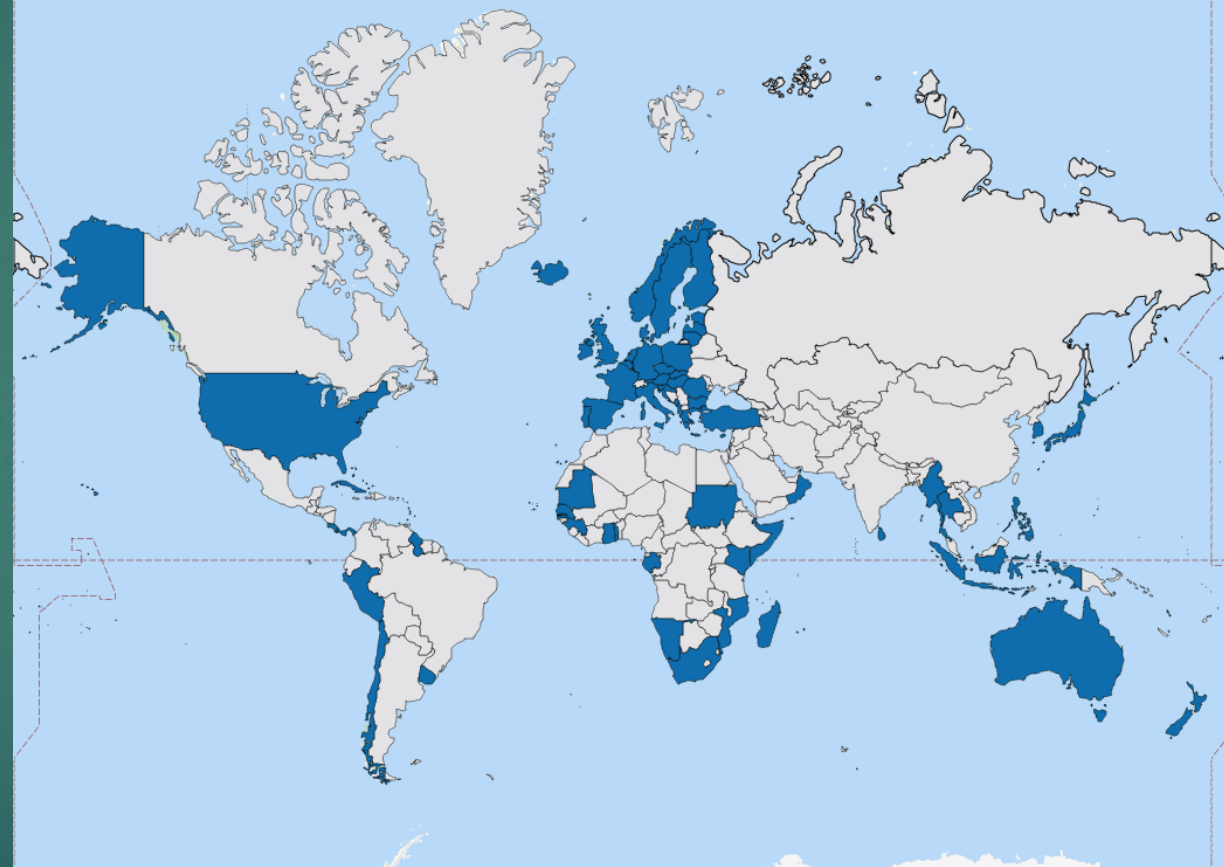
Undermines national and regional efforts to manage fisheries sustainably and conserve biodiversity

# Timeline of Fisheries Instruments and PSMA

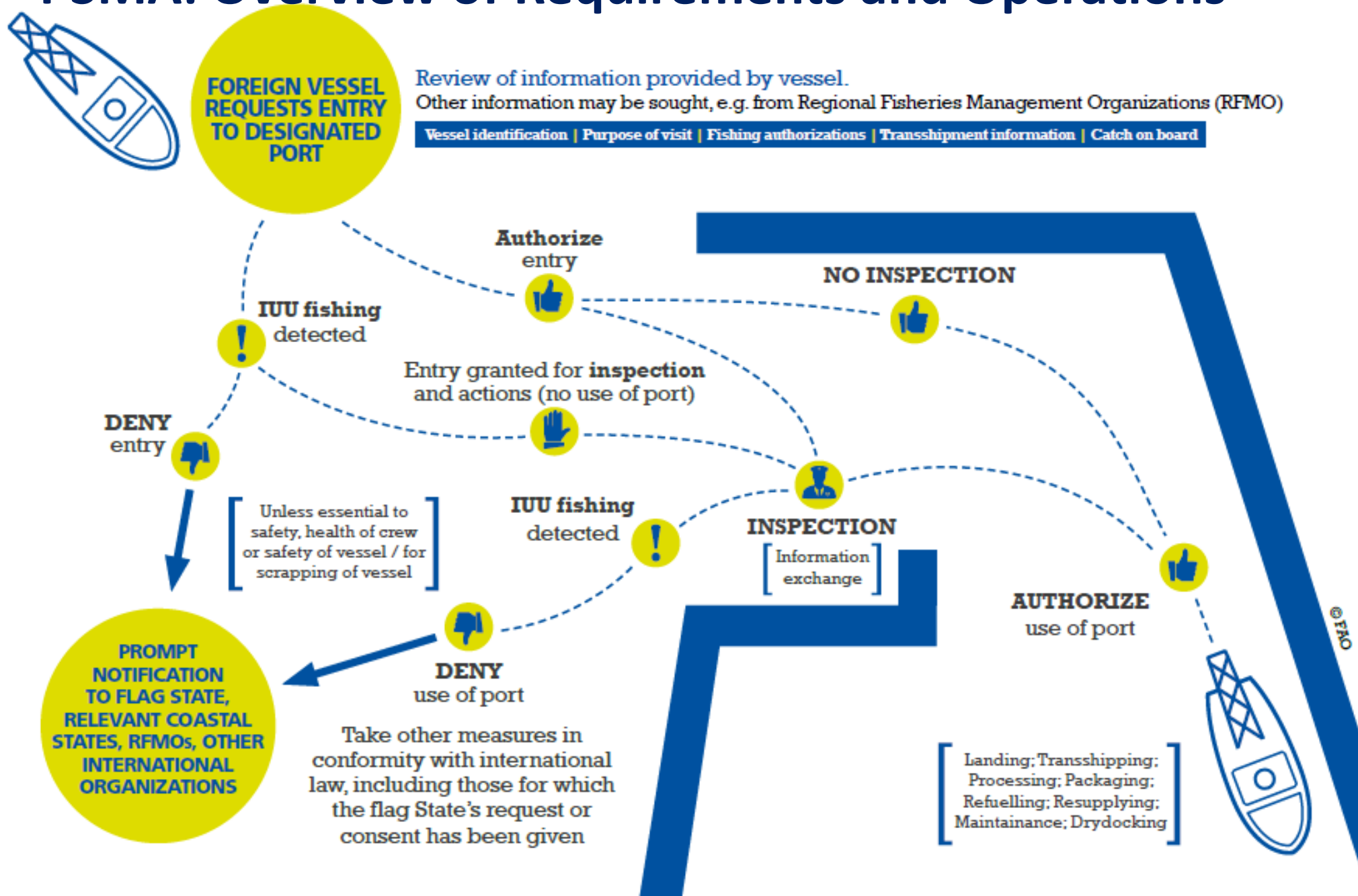


# PSMA overview and status

- ▶ Binding International Agreement specific to IUU
- ▶ Sets standards for port inspection of foreign fishing vessels
- ▶ Agreement came into force on 5<sup>th</sup> June 2016
- ▶ As of 30 Oct 2018, 56 Parties (Including the EU)



# PSMA: Overview of Requirements and Operations



# Implementation of the PSMA

The PSMA is based on the fundamental principles of cooperation and collaboration, which are essential to in the fight against IUU fishing.

- Robust implementation of PSMA will require cooperation at the global, regional and national level.

For the PSMA to be effective, Parties would need to move ahead with developing implementation strategies, supported by sound policy, legal and institutional frameworks, as well as operational mechanisms sustained by sufficient human and financial resources.

The implementation of the PSMA will not only strengthen international efforts to curb IUU fishing but will, also contribute to strengthened fisheries management and governance at all levels.



# FAO GLOBAL (IUU) PSMA AND COMPLEMENTARY INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

## Capacity development to combat IUU fishing

- ▶ Since 2015, 40 capacity development projects through FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme
  - ▶ (e.g. Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand) - One Asia regional TCP project (Bangladesh, Cambodia Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam)
- ▶ FAO is currently implementing a five-year capacity development programme through projects supported by partners and donors, executed at national, regional and global levels.
  - ▶ Funding from the EU, Norway, Korea, Sweden and the USA, USD 10 million over 5 years, and some 33 countries.

# FAO GLOBAL (IUU) PSMA AND COMPLEMENTARY INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

## Supporting the administration and implementation of the Agreement

- ▶ First Meeting of the Parties (May 2017)
- ▶ Open-ended Technical Working Group on Information Exchange
- ▶ Development of an Assistance Fund
- ▶ Development of an on-line portal
- ▶ Development of a questionnaire to assess implementation



# FAO GLOBAL (IUU) PSMA AND COMPLEMENTARY INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

## Promoting the implementation and further development of complementary tools

- ▶ The Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels
- ▶ Voluntary Guidelines for Catch Documentation Schemes



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Asante  
Thank You