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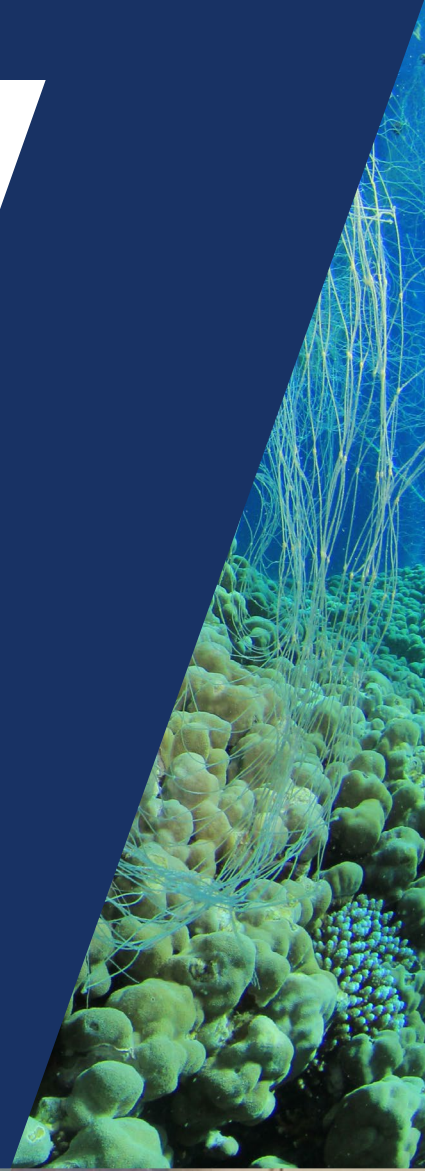
WORKSHOP REPORT

CAPACITY-BUILDING PROJECT TO PROGRESS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS TO COMBAT IUU FISHING (CAPFISH)

WORKSHOP 3, 18-21 OCTOBER 2022

ONSITE IN MALMÖ, SWEDEN

ONLINE VIA ZOOM WEBINAR



**FISHERIES
ENFORCEMENT**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	4
WELCOME	6
Dr. Cleopatra Doumbia-Henry – President, World Maritime University	6
Mr. Hyuntae Kim – Director-General for International Cooperation Policy in the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Republic of Korea	7
Dr. Jong-Deog Kim – President of the Korea Maritime Institute (KMI)	8
BIOGRAPHIES	9
KEYNOTE PRESENTATION	26
Dr. Dyhia Belhabib – Nautical Crime Investigation Services	26
SESSION 1: COORDINATED RESPONSES OF THE UN AGENCIES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS	27
Ms. Alicia Mosteiro – Food and Agriculture Organization	28
Mr. Selwyn Bailey – South African Maritime Safety Authority	29
Mr. Victor Jimenéz Fernández – Spanish Embassy in London and Alternate Permanent Representative of Spain to the IMO	30
PANEL DISCUSSION: ACTIVITIES OF THE JOINT WORKING GROUP ON IUU FISHING AND THE WAY FORWARD	31
Ms. Marilyn Jaal – World Maritime University and Philippines Coast Guard	33
PANEL DISCUSSION: THE NEED FOR INTERAGENCY COOPERATION TO TACKLE THE COMPLEX PROBLEM OF IUU FISHING	33
SESSION 2: GAPS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST IUU FISHING	34
Dr. Kathleen Auld – World Maritime University	35
Dr. Ifesinachi Okafor-Yarwood – University of St. Andrews	36
PANEL DISCUSSION: REGIONAL COOPERATION AND USE OF TECHNOLOGY TO FIGHT IUU FISHING	37
THE JOINT ANALYTICAL CELL AND INTRODUCTION TO VESSEL TRACKING	38
Mr. Charles Kilgour and Mr. Duncan Copeland – Global Fishing Watch and Trygg Mat Tracking	38
VESSEL TRACKING TOOLS	39
Mr. Charles Kilgour and Mr. Duncan Copeland – Global Fishing Watch and Trygg Mat Tracking	39
TRANSHIPMENT AND CARRIER VESSELS	40
Mr. Charles Kilgour and Mr. Duncan Copeland – Global Fishing Watch and Trygg Mat Tracking	40

SESSION 3: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FISHERS, NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL ACTORS	41
Mr. Ari Gudmundsson – Independent Expert, Iceland	42
Mr. Ambrose Yankey – World Maritime University	43
Mr. Randy Terry Bumbury – Fisheries Department Guyana	44
Mr. Misornu Yaw Logo – World Maritime University	45
PANEL DISCUSSION: TRUST AND COOPERATION BETWEEN FISHERS AND AUTHORITIES	45
SESSION 4: CASE STUDIES AND PRACTITIONER PERSPECTIVES	46
Ms. Médina Thiam – National Agency of Maritime Affairs, Senegal	47
Mr. Decha Chotepanitses – Ship Standard Bureau, Thailand	48
Mr. Ilsoo Youn – Korea Coast Guard	49
Captain Jesús A. Menacho Pierola – Maritime Authority of Peru	50
Dr. Joeli Veitayaki – Independent Expert, Fiji	51
PANEL DISCUSSION: PRACTICAL LESSONS AND REAL WORLD CHALLENGES	52
Dr. Deukhoon (Peter) Han – Korea Maritime Institute	52
DISTRIBUTION OF EXPERTS AND ATTENDEES BY REGION AND GENDER	53
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	54
CONCLUDING REMARKS	56
Korea Maritime Institute	56
World Maritime University	58
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	60

INTRODUCTION

WELCOME TO THE REPORT OF THE THIRD CAPFISH WORKSHOP, HELD AT THE WORLD MARITIME UNIVERSITY IN MALMÖ, SWEDEN FROM 18 TO 21 OCTOBER 2022.

Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing is a complex and multifaceted problem, with dire consequences for aquatic ecosystems, coastal communities, fishers and fish workers, and economic and national security. It particularly affects developing countries, and is estimated to cost the global economy USD 20 billion each year. This represents foregone taxes, license fees, and revenue from resources that could have been legally exploited. Future opportunities are also lost as fish stocks dwindle and collapse, with knock-on socioeconomic effects. As those involved in IUU fishing seek to cut costs wherever possible, and are often involved in other illegal activities, IUU fishing is also associated with human rights violations and poor working conditions, unsafe vessels, and maritime crimes such as drugs smuggling, arms smuggling, and human trafficking.

IUU fishing has to be tackled from many different angles and areas of expertise, and at different levels of governance, for responses to be effective. At local level, delegation of responsibility to the community can be effective at ensuring that certain areas or fisheries are well-managed. At national level, interagency cooperation allows for agencies to interact and coordinate their activities. At regional level, states that pool resources and effort can jointly respond to the problem. At international level, organisations may work together to set minimum standards, draw attention to the many facets of IUU fishing, and build capacity of member states. Non-state actors, such as NGOs, academics, fishers unions, and owner organisations, must also be brought into these processes to contribute their knowledge and expertise to addressing the problem.

The CAPFISH Project provides a forum where these actors can come together, within an educational and capacity-building setting. With generous support from the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Republic of Korea, the CAPFISH Project offers training on IUU fishing and tools to address it to those in key positions in developing countries, and fosters networks at regional and international level. As the IMO's centre of excellence for postgraduate maritime and oceans education, with a particular focus on capacity-building in developing countries, the World Maritime University (WMU) is the ideal forum to host this

Project. Under the umbrella of CAPFISH, and in conjunction with its partners at the Korea Maritime Institute, WMU has now run three successful capacity-building workshops and produced a wealth of open access educational materials. These include books, reports, and an archive of video recordings, which aim to increase knowledge and awareness of the problem of IUU fishing and the tools available to address it.

The third CAPFISH workshop, like those before it, gave attendees the opportunity to interact with important players in the world of fishing, including the FAO, ILO and IMO – the three primary UN Agencies addressing IUU fishing. Other speakers included Global Fishing Watch, Trygg Mat Tracking, prominent academics, and representatives of Navies, Coast Guards and fisheries administrations. In person attendees were drawn from the WMU MSc Class of 2021-2022 and represented 22 maritime professionals from 14 developing countries, including Nigeria, the Philippines, Ghana, Brazil, Angola, the Republic of Korea, Peru, Ecuador, Kenya, Fiji, Chile, Sri Lanka, Sierra Leone and South Africa. In addition to learning from the invited speakers, WMU students were given the opportunity to present their dissertations dealing with aspects of the IUU fishing problem in their home countries.

The workshop began with an engaging keynote from Dr. Dyhia Belhabib on the problem of maritime crime. This was followed by presentations focused on implementation of the primary UN Agency instruments on IUU fishing – the FAO Port State Measures Agreement, the ILO Work in Fishing Convention, and the IMO Cape Town Agreement – and a panel on the Joint Working Group on IUU Fishing and related matters. Day 2 focused on areas that are overlooked or require further regulation in the fight against IUU fishing, including small-scale fishing, distant water fishing fleets, fisheries subsidies and transshipment. An interactive demonstration of vessel tracking closed out the day's session. Day 3 considered the role of NGOs in international processes as well as ways to build trust between fishers and authorities. Day 4 concluded with case studies from Senegal, Thailand, the Republic of Korea, Peru and Fiji. Designed to be interactive, the presentations included Q&A sessions, and panel discussions each day provided an opportunity for further questions and dialogue between speakers and students.

This report contains abstracts from the presentations, biographies of the speakers and details of the attendees. Further educational materials can be found on our [website](#), and video recordings and our second book will be available in due course.

**Yours Sincerely,
The CAPFISH Project Team**



WELCOME

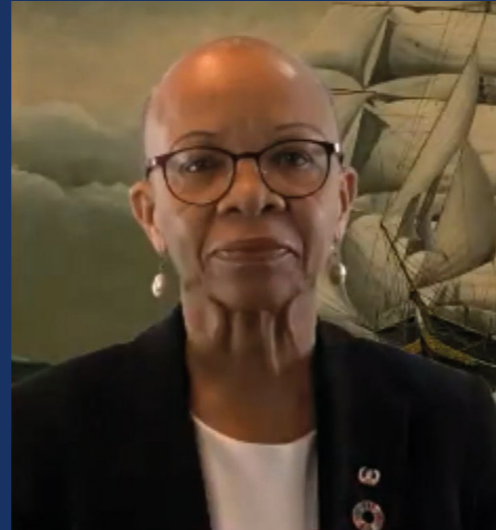
Dr. Cleopatra Doumbia-Henry President, World Maritime University

Dr. Cleopatra Doumbia-Henry, President of the World Maritime University, opened the third CAPFISH workshop by thanking the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Republic of Korea, for its ongoing and generous support of the CAPFISH Project. She noted that the subject of the workshop – IUU fishing – is one of the biggest ocean and maritime challenges of our times, and is estimated to cost the global economy 20 billion dollars per year. Most of this is lost from the economies of the developing world.

Reflecting on the complexity of IUU fishing, Dr. Doumbia-Henry emphasised that this problem needs to be tackled from many different angles, bringing in different areas of expertise. This is because IUU fishing is not only associated with economic costs - although these are significant - but also with labour abuses (including slavery-like conditions and other human rights infringements), organised crime, environmental degradation, national and regional security problems as well as socioeconomic challenges.

The need for cooperation and coordination to tackle IUU fishing highlights the importance of the CAPFISH Project. Dr. Doumbia-Henry acknowledged the significant contribution of the Project to addressing this problem in its first year. The capacity-building workshops were very successful, with the support of key experts on the forefront of tackling the IUU fishing crisis. The creation of educational publications and videos have helped raise awareness of the problem and its complexity. This third workshop had also gathered a selection of global experts who work with the UN Agencies, universities, Coast Guards, Navies, NGOs and independent experts, to disseminate their knowledge, experience and perspectives to WMU students.

WMU students occupy key positions in ocean and maritime administrations across the world. Dr. Doumbia-Henry closed her remarks by drawing attention to the role our students can play in helping to address the IUU crisis. She hoped that by attending the workshop, the students would gain a proper understanding of the problem, tools available to address it, and the need for interagency cooperation at national and international level. This knowledge would significantly improve their ability to address the problem of IUU fishing in their home countries.



Mr. Hyuntae Kim Director-General for International Cooperation Policy Bureau in the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Republic of Korea

Director-General of the International Cooperation Policy Bureau, Mr. Hyuntae Kim, welcomed the workshop participants and thanked WMU and KMI for their efforts in holding the workshop amid the challenges of the ongoing pandemic. He emphasised that eradication of IUU fishing is an urgent task that the international community must solve together, to ensure that fisheries resources are used sustainably.

Mr. Kim observed that, in order to prevent and eradicate IUU fishing, international and regional organisations are creating and implementing guidelines and instruments on responsible fisheries, including the recently adopted FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Transshipment. As a member of the international community, the Republic of Korea is also strengthening and developing domestic regulations on sustainable fisheries, improving its fisheries management system, and strengthening port state controls to implement the PSMA effectively.

Moreover, the Republic of Korea continues to promote international cooperation, including through the CAPFISH workshops, to improve IUU response capabilities. The focus of the third workshop was on strengthening practical skills, so that theoretical discussions on implementing international standards to fight IUU fishing could be applied in the field. This included problem-solving discussions on effective responses to IUU fishing, and sharing of experiences by countries from around the world.

Mr. Kim concluded his remarks by expressing his hope that the international organisations and experts from each country would be able to find effective solutions to IUU fishing and establish a mutually cooperative system to tackle the problem. He further hoped that the workshop participants would actively participate in workshop discussions, to help them grow into leaders for a sustainable ocean.



Dr. Jong-Deog Kim

President of the Korea Maritime Institute (KMI)

In his welcoming remarks, Korea Maritime Institute President, Dr. Jong-Deog Kim, congratulated the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, the CAPFISH Team members from WMU and KMI, and the WMU President for the successful completion of the first and second CAPFISH workshops and the holding of the third one. He noted that CAPFISH is a particularly important project, as it invites experts from leading international organisations and scholars from all over the world to learn about one of the most serious problems facing the ocean today.

Dr. Kim emphasised that it is necessary to raise awareness and a common interest in combatting IUU fishing through education, training, and capacity-building in developing countries. This would promote mutual benefit and strengthen cooperation to tackle the problem. To facilitate this, the third workshop complemented the first and second workshops by including problem-solving sessions and conversations and discussion, in addition to theoretical presentations. Dr. Kim found it particularly meaningful that there was a focus on improving practical field application, by sharing examples from different countries on their approaches to addressing IUU fishing.

He also drew attention to the educational materials developed by the Project, and hoped that additional materials would be created based on the outcomes of this workshop, to strengthen the capabilities of developing countries to address IUU fishing. He further hoped that CAPFISH would become a regular Project so it could continue to build a beneficial and more advanced programme each year.

Dr. Kim concluded his remarks by thanking the attendees, and expressing the wish that CAPFISH could be a driving force to further develop the relationship between WMU and KMI. This would enable cooperation not just on the eradication of IUU fishing, but more broadly in the areas of fisheries, maritime, shipping, logistics, and ports.



BIOGRAPHIES

Cleopatra Doumbia-Henry

President of the World Maritime University (WMU)

Dr. Cleopatra Doumbia-Henry (LL.B, LL.M, Ph.D International Law) joined WMU as President in the summer of 2015. Prior to joining WMU, she served as the Director of the International Labour Standards Department of the International Labour Office (ILO) in Geneva, Switzerland.

Dr. Doumbia-Henry began her career at the University of the West Indies, Barbados, as a lecturer in law. She later worked with the Iran-US Claims Tribunal in The Hague, The Netherlands and then joined the ILO in 1986 where she served both as a senior lawyer of the Organization and in several management positions. As the Director of the International Labour Standards Department, she was responsible for developing the ILO Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 and remained responsible for it until she joined WMU.

Since the late 1990s, she led the ILO participation in a number of IMO/ILO interagency collaborations on several issues of common interest to the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and ILO, including the Joint IMO/ILO Ad Hoc Expert Working Groups on Fair Treatment of Seafarers and on Liability and Compensation regarding Claims for Death, Personal Injury and Abandonment of Seafarers.



Hyuntae Kim

Director General, International Cooperation Policy Bureau, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF), Republic of Korea

Mr. Hyuntae Kim has served as Director General for the International Cooperation Bureau of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) of the Republic of Korea since December 2021. He has also served as the Director General of the Maritime Affairs and Safety Policy Bureau of the MOF from 2020 to 2021. Since 2013, he has served as the Director of the Maritime Safety Police Division, as the Director of the International Cooperation Division and as the Director of the Marine Environment Policy Division of the MOF.

Mr. Kim was also dispatched to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) from 2010 to 2013. He obtained a B.A. in political science and international studies from Hanyang University, Korea, and completed his Master's Degree in Public Administration at the University of Exeter, UK.



Jong-Deog Kim

President of the Korea Maritime Institute (KMI)

Dr. Jong-Deog Kim is the President of Research at the Korea Maritime Institute, which is a government-affiliated organisation in the Republic of Korea. He has served as division directors of several divisions, including the strategy research division. He was the Arctic policy research program manager, including for the North Pacific Arctic Conference in the Korea Maritime Institute.

Dr. Kim has led and participated in several national projects on coastal and ocean policy and international marine environmental relations in his research career. He has a Ph.D. in Oceanic Architecture and Engineering from Nihon University, and an M.A. and a B.A from Seoul National University.



Kathleen Auld

Research Associate and CAPFISH Project Officer,
World Maritime University

Dr. Kathleen Auld started as a Research Associate at the World Maritime University in September 2021. She is the Project Officer for the CAPFISH project, which aims to build knowledge and capacity to combat IUU fishing in developing countries and small island states.

Before joining WMU, Dr. Auld held Research Assistant positions in the field of environment and trade at the University of Melbourne and University of Cape Town, while completing her LLM and PhD degrees. Her LLM research focused on the use of port state measures as a tool to prevent IUU fishing, while her doctorate considered how small-scale fishers and fishing communities could best be provided for in international trade agreements dealing with fisheries subsidies. Prior to starting her LLM she completed legal articles in Cape Town and is an admitted Attorney, Notary and Conveyancer of the High Court of South Africa.

Dr. Auld's research focuses primarily on sustainable fisheries and oceans as well as the relationship between trade and fisheries. Her particular research interests include IUU fishing, socio-economic aspects of fishing and ocean governance, and fisheries subsidies.



Dyhia Belhabib

Nautical Crime Investigation Services

Dr. Dyhia Belhabib is the Principal Investigator of Fisheries at Ecotrust Canada, and an Executive Director at Nautical Crime Investigation Services, a tech company that specialises in technologies for maritime domain awareness. She specialises in maritime criminality research, conservation, artisanal fishing and food security.

Dr. Belhabib founded Spyglass, the most comprehensive criminal record of fishing vessels. She also specialises in developing curriculums and training maritime law enforcement on behalf of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes.



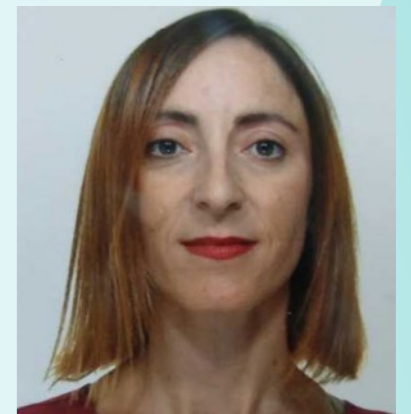
Alicia Mosteiro

Fishery Officer, Food and Agriculture Organization

Ms. Alicia Mosteiro is a Fishery Officer (PSMA/IUU fishing) working at the Fisheries Global and Regional Processes Team (NFIFP) of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Division since 2010. She supports the team leader in managing the work area related to the "development and implementation of international fisheries instruments" contributing to achieving sustainable fisheries through provision of capacity development support to developing countries to fulfill their flag, coastal, port, and market states responsibilities.

Specifically, she focuses on the fight against IUU fishing through implementation of the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures, Voluntary Guidelines on Flag State Performance, Voluntary Guidelines for Transshipment, the FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels, the FAO Compliance Agreement, the FAO/ILO/IMO Ad hoc Joint Working Group on IUU fishing and related matters, and several other initiatives such as the estimation of the magnitude of IUU fishing and global information exchange.

Ms. Mosteiro holds an MRs in Fisheries Science from the University of Aberdeen, UK, an MSc in Marine Environment from Université de Calais, France, and an MSc in Marine Sciences from Universidad de Vigo, Spain. Prior to working with FAO, she worked for DG Mare, and various laboratories and Ministries of Fisheries in France, Malta, Scotland and Spain, having spent 18 months at sea.

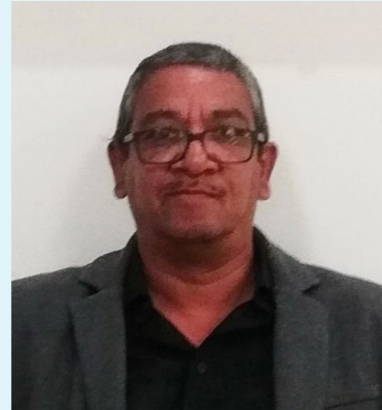


Selwyn Bailey

Fishing Safety Specialist, South African Maritime Safety Authority

Skipper Mr. Selwyn Bailey worked on fishing vessels from 1982 until 1992 in various positions on deck. Eventually he became a skipper of Deep sea trawlers operating out of Cape Town. In 1992, he worked ashore as a training and development officer until he was promoted to manage a fleet of nine inshore trawlers in Mossel Bay.

In 2003, Mr. Bailey was promoted to fleet manager of the Deep Sea Fleet in Cape Town. He joined the Maritime Safety Authority as a Vessel Surveyor in 2010 and was promoted to his current position in 2012. He now acts as the link between the Authority (SAMSA) and the fishing industry, guiding the industry towards compliance with current regulations as well as preparing them for impending Conventions. He has been active in the implementation of C188 in SA and provides training on SAMSA's inspection regime to new surveyors.



Victor Jimenéz Fernández

Counsellor for Transport, Spanish Embassy in London and Alternate Permanent Representative of Spain to the IMO

Mr. Victor Jimenéz Fernández is currently the Chair of the IMO Council for the term 2022-2023. Since May 2016, he has served as Counsellor for Transport at the Spanish Embassy in London and as the Alternate Permanent Representative of Spain to the International Maritime Organization. Over this period, he has represented Spain as head of delegation in different sessions of the Assembly, Council, Maritime Safety Committee, Marine Environment Protection Committee, Facilitation Committee, Legal Committee, and Technical Cooperation Committee as well as in all the IMO's sub-committees and various working groups.

Mr. Jimenéz Fernández has chaired different FAL and Council working groups, and has coordinated other informal working groups and groups of interested parties within the MSC and the Council itself. He was the coordinator of the Spanish Committee in charge of organizing the Torremolinos Ministerial Conference on fishing vessel safety organized by the IMO in Torremolinos (Spain) in October 2019, and is a member of the steering committee established by the IMO on the Torremolinos Conference. In addition to representing Spain at the IMO, he also represents Spain at the IOPC Funds and IMSO, having served as Vice-Chair of the IMSO Assembly during its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions.

Mr. Jimenéz Fernández is also the current Chair of the Decarbonising Shipping Common Interest Group of the International Transport Forum. Before coming to London, he served for 3 years as Deputy Director General for Maritime Safety, Pollution and Inspection at the Spanish Department for Transport Headquarters' in Madrid.



Brandt Wagner

Head, Transport and Maritime Unit, Sectoral Policies Department, International Labour Organization

Mr. Brandt Wagner is the Head of the Transport and Maritime Unit of the Sectoral Policies Department of the International Labour Office, the secretariat of the International Labour Organization. He is a former deck officer, marine engineering and navy reserve officer.

Prior to the ILO, he worked for United States Lines, the Council of American Flag Ship Operators, the National Association of Stevedores and PCCI Marine Engineering. He joined the ILO in 1990, where he has been involved in all ILO shipping and fishing work, including the development and implementation of the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006, as amended, the Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention (Revised), 2003 (No. 185), as amended, and the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188).

Mr. Wagner frequently represents the ILO at meetings of the IMO, the FAO, the Paris MOU on Port State Control and other international and regional bodies. His unit at the ILO covers all forms of air, land and sea transport, and commercial fishing. He is the ILO focal point for UN-OCEANS.



Captain Brice Martin-Castex

Administrator of Maritime Affairs, International Maritime Organization

Captain Brice Martin-Castex is the Head (Deputy Director) of the Internal Oversight and Ethics Office, Office of the Secretary-General, International Maritime Organization. He is the Former Acting Head of the Department for Member State Audit and Implementation Support (MSA&IS), where he was in charge of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing, Port State Control and casualty investigation.

Captain Martin-Castex retains some responsibilities under these activities until such time as MSA&IS is in a position to take over. His current responsibilities cover internal audits and evaluations for the oversight of, potentially, any IMO activity, as well as the handling of investigations and the role of Ethics Officer. He acts as the focal point for the UN system networks, e.g. Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), UN-RIS (investigators), UN-RIAS (internal auditors), UNEG (evaluation group) and IGAC (anti-corruption coordination).

Captain Martin-Castex holds Master's degrees in Public Law, International Law and Political Sciences, as well as a degree in Criminology and Criminal Justice. He has also acted as French administrator of maritime affairs in a competitive examination and postgraduate three-year training programme.



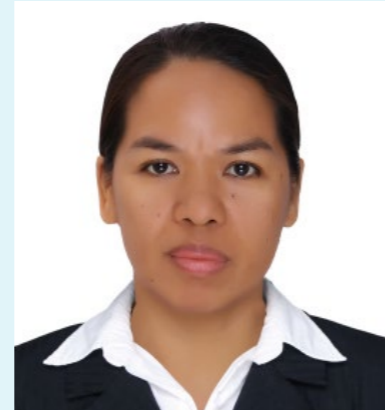
Marilyn Jaal

World Maritime University and Philippine Coast Guard

Ms. Marilyn Labasan-Jaal is a Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) Officer, and a recent graduate of WMU's MSc programme with funding from the Nippon Foundation through the Sasakawa Peace Foundation. Her dissertation topic was "The Implementation of the Port State Measure Agreement to Suppress IUU Fishing in the Philippines". She graduated from the Philippine Merchant Marine Academy (PMMA) in 2005 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Marine Transportation. The same year, she joined the service of the Philippine Coast Guard.

Ms. Jaal is an accomplished officer, having been assigned to various Philippine Coast Guard front line Units that require sound decision-making, leadership, and good management quality to effectively enforce various maritime functions such as safety, security, law enforcement, search and rescue, and marine environmental protection.

Likewise, she was assigned to various Philippine Coast Guard and Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) vessels patrolling within the Philippine maritime jurisdiction, and she received the most coveted award - the Command at Sea Badge (CASB). In July of 2021, Ms. Jaal was honored as the Philippine Coast Guard's first female Command at Sea Badge holder.



Raphael Baumler

Professor, Head of Maritime Safety and Environmental Administration, World Maritime University

Professor Raphael Baumler holds a Ph.D. in Risk Management and focuses his academic work on the impact of the vessel's socioeconomical environment on safety and environment.

Primarily educated as a dual officer, he has worked on various types of vessels. Professor Baumler spent 20 years in a seafaring career. He ended this occupation after six years as Master on a large container ship. His sea life drove him to work as Staff Captain on a cruise ship, and he completed various assignments as dual Junior Officer on board container ship, ferry, VLCC and supply vessel.

He participates in or leads IMO national and regional workshops on MARPOL Annex VI and Ballast Water Management Convention. He conducts various IMO projects and participates in several other research projects.



Francis Neat

Professor, Sustainable Fisheries Management, Ocean Biodiversity and Marine Spatial Planning, World Maritime University, Nippon Foundation Chair

Professor Francis Neat joined WMU in 2019 where he is currently Head of Specialization for Ocean Sustainability, Governance and Management in WMU's Masters in Maritime Affairs.

From Scotland, he has a broad research background in freshwater and marine ecosystems and management. Prior to joining WMU he was a principal researcher at the Scottish Government's Marine Laboratory and then Head of Strategic Research at the Marine Stewardship Council. His past research focused on deepwater marine ecosystems, the migration of fish and the impacts of fishing on the marine environment. His research has been applied to fisheries management and marine policy development, including the implementation of a network of Marine Protected Areas and the EU policy on deep-water fishing regulations. He has a particular interest in the marine ecosystems, fisheries and management of the High Seas.

Professor Neat has published around 90 peer review papers and undertaken extensive science advisory work for the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, IUCN, FAO and the European Commission at the UN. His teaching experience has been mainly at Masters level and includes fish ecology (Aberdeen University) and global fisheries (Imperial College, London). He currently teaches the "Ocean Processes and Human Impacts" course at WMU. He has supervised numerous post-graduate students, many to PhD level. His current students' research is focused on fishing and IUU fishing, marine debris and Sargassum, gender equality in ocean science and the progressing the sustainable development goals.



Ifesinachi Okafor-Yarwood

Lecturer in Sustainable Development,
St. Andrews University

Dr. Ife Okafor-Yarwood is a lecturer in Sustainable Development at the School of Geography and Sustainable Development, University of St Andrews. Her research has generated critical insights into the blue economy, environmental justice, human security, natural resource, maritime governance, and security. She brings a critical lens to the concept of sustainable development in relation to managing marine and other natural resources and challenges the dominant assumptions in the areas of security, environmental justice, and maritime governance.

Her multidisciplinary research combines empirical (indigenous epistemologies), doctrinal, historical, and theoretical analysis to investigate the complexities that shape environmental justice, maritime and natural resource governance and security in Africa. She continues to advance the understanding of sustainability as a question of resource management, environmental justice, and the disproportionate effects of depleting resources on security, poverty, and inequality.

Dr. Okafor-Yarwood has a PhD in Leadership, Security and Development and a Masters in Conflict, Security and Development from King's College London. She also has a Bachelor's degree in International Relations, Peace and Conflict Studies and a Preparatory Diploma in Law from London Metropolitan University, London, UK.



Charles Kilgour

Director of Analysis and Capacity Building,
Global Fishing Watch

Mr. Charles Kilgour is the Director of Analysis and Capacity Building at Global Fishing Watch and is heading up the Analysis Cell, which is an international team of fisheries analysts using Global Fishing Watch's data to support governments and organisations to better understand the fisheries they are responsible for managing.

Mr. Kilgour brings 14 years of experience in fisheries governance, initially starting as a marine reserve manager in the UK and Indian Ocean. Working in the field, he quickly picked up on the key challenges facing marine conservation and decided to transition to fisheries management to help meet one of the largest of these challenges - IUU fishing. Over the next 10 years as a fisheries consultant working with governments, international bodies, industry and fishing communities across the world, he promoted the development of sustainable fisheries and worked towards robust monitoring control and surveillance systems.

Through this work, Mr. Kilgour has been at the forefront of a shift to incorporating big data analysis and remote sensing techniques to extend people's horizons and help bring understanding to what is happening on the oceans.



Duncan Copeland

Executive Director, Trygg Mat Tracking (TMT)

Mr. Duncan Copeland is the Executive Director of TMT. With a career focus on the 'pointy-end' of IUU fishing and associated crime, he has worked extensively in Africa, Asia, and South America with all relevant stakeholders, from community to Ministerial level, and across fisheries enforcement agencies.

Having worked on both the government enforcement and NGO sides of the issues, Mr. Copeland brings extensive experience in implementing effective approaches to fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS). With a history of investigative research, fisheries intelligence and analysis, enforcement support, capacity building, human rights, innovative tools and technology development, political engagement and awareness raising, he leads TMT's strategic planning, organisational oversight, and operations. One of the four founders, he has been with TMT since the organisation's establishment in 2014.

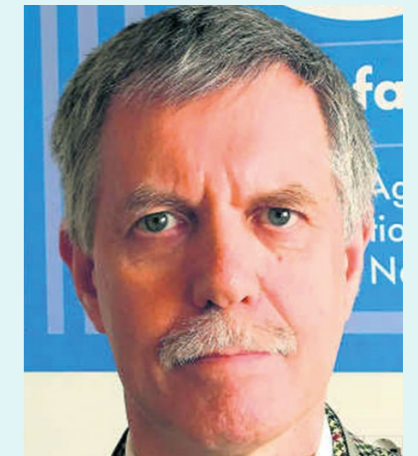


Ari Gudmundsson

Self-Employed Consultant and Independent
Expert, Iceland

Mr. Ari Gudmundsson is a retired Head of the Fishing Operations and Technology Branch at FAO. He is educated as a navigation officer and naval architect and has spent some years at sea.

Before joining FAO, he held various positions of high responsibility at the Icelandic Maritime Administration. He has actively participated in the work of IMO, ILO and FAO related to the safety of fishing vessels and fishers, including in the development of the 1993 Torremolinos Protocol, 2007 Work in Fishing Convention and the 2012 Cape Town Agreement. He has also served as Vice-Chairman of the IMO Sub-Committee on Stability and Load Lines and on Fishing Vessels Safety (SLF).



Ambrose Yankey

World Maritime University and Ghana Navy

Mr. Yankey is a commissioned officer of the Ghana Navy. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Oceanography and Fisheries from the University of Ghana and a Diploma in Military Studies from the Ghana Military Academy. As a certified watchkeeping officer, he served onboard the Ghana Navy ship CHEMLE for national border patrols, vessel inspection, interdiction operations, and fisheries law enforcement from 2013–2015.

From 2016-2017, Mr. Yankey served as the Officer in Charge of the Maritime Operations Centre, where he was responsible for security intelligence gathering, coordination of the Ghana Navy Fleet, and surveillance of the Ghana maritime space. He was also responsible for the training, discipline, and welfare of personnel in the department. Prior to joining WMU, he served as flag lieutenant to the Chief of Staff and subsequently to the Commandant of the Command and Staff College of the Ghana Armed Forces.

He is a maritime professional with good experience in navigation and naval operations. He has an interest in fisheries management and maritime security. His dissertation topic examines how Ghana's Fisheries Co-Management Policy could help tackle IUU fishing in the artisanal fisheries sector.



Randy Terry Bumbury

Fisheries Officer, Fisheries Department, Guyana

Mr. Randy Terry Bumbury is a Fisheries Officer within the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries Department, with 9 years' experience in the Legal and Inspectorate Unit. His current areas of responsibility are planning of monitoring, control and surveillance activities, policy development, and project management. He is also the Focal Point for advancing the fight against IUU Fishing and Ecosystem Approach to Small Scale Fisheries. He is an alumni of the United Nations Nippon Fellowship (2016), where he focused on understanding intricacies of piracy and armed robbery at sea in Guyana's small-scale fishery.

In 2022, Mr. Bumbury obtained his MSc. in Maritime Affairs from the World Maritime University, specialising in Ocean Sustainability, Governance and Management.



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Misornu Yaw Logo

World Maritime University and Fisheries Commission of Ghana

Mr. Misornu Yaw Logo has a background in Fisheries research with a focus on marine fisheries governance and freshwater aquaculture. He holds a BSc. in Fisheries and Aquaculture from the University of Cape Coast and a Master's degree in Maritime Affairs with a focus on Ocean Sustainability, Governance and Management from the World Maritime University. He has also attended courses in ocean governance from the Wageningen University in the Netherlands and the Fujian Institute of Oceanography in China. He is a former fellow of the Nippon Foundation fellowship programme at the United Nations Division of Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea (DOALOS) and Dalhousie University, Canada.

Mr. Yaw Logo joined the Ghana Fisheries Commission in 2013, where he undertook marine scientific research and acted as a fisheries observer. In 2017, he was awarded as the Best Fisheries worker in Ghana at the 33rd Farmers Day Celebration for his outstanding performance.



Médina Thiam

Technical Advisor to the Managing Director,
Senegalese Maritime Administration, (ANAM)

At the age of 32 years old, Ms. Médina Thiam returned to her studies. With a keen interest in International Relations, she attended a School for High International Studies in Paris and received a diploma in International Relations. A year later, she obtained a Master degree in Law, Economics and Management, specializing in Management of Development Projects in Africa, which allowed her to work and evaluate UNDP actions for Senegalese rural women. After joining the National Agency for Maritime Affairs (ANAM-Senegal) in 2010 as Head of Studies, Planning and Strategies, she had the chance in 2013 to attend the World Maritime University (WMU) in Malmö, where she received a Master of Science in Maritime Affairs, specialising in Maritime Safety and Environmental Administration. In 2016, she became Deputy Director of Maritime Safety and Marine Pollution Prevention at ANAM. Her job was dedicated to vessel administration, including aspects of Flag, Port and Coastal States obligations and responsibilities, with a focus on preventing insecurity at sea, marine pollution, maritime risks and threats for the development of a Senegalese viable blue economy, according to national policy and international maritime governance. In 2020, she was promoted to her current position of Technical Adviser to the Managing Director, where she works on the coordination of the ANAM strategy and assigned tasks by the General Director.

Ms. Thiam has also participated in several INTERPOL Fisheries Crime Working Group (FCWG) meetings and symposiums and was elected in 2017 as Vice-Chair of the INTERPOL FCWG. In this strategic working group, she helped the INTERPOL Secretariat and Member States to identify and combat transnational environmental crimes, mostly in the fisheries area. Furthermore, after noting the need expressed by women at the INTERPOL FCWG meeting in 2017, the FCWG decided to launch the “Law Enforcement Femmes Network”, including professional females working in international organisations and maritime enforcement agencies. She has been active in various UNODC expert group meetings and helped elaborate the “Rotten Fish” guide dedicated to tackling corruption in the fishing industry. She has further contributed to consultancies on Maritime Law Enforcement Dialogue for Women in SE Asia (UNODC) and gender in Blue Resilience Project (UNDP). She currently leads a Women’s Network for Sustainable Development named “Réseau des Femmes pour le Développement Durable”, aimed at fighting gender inequality and poverty, and developing and implementing the SDGs predominantly for women empowerment, peace, trade, health, education, security, and blue and green economy, with female inclusive involvement.

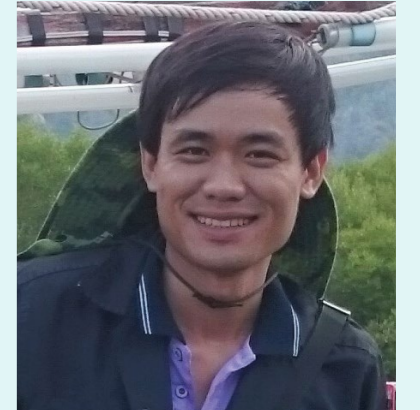


Decha Chotepanitses

Ship Standard Bureau, Thailand

Mr. Decha Chotepanitses works as an Engineer at the Marine Department, Ministry of Transport, Thailand. He is currently responsible for the creation of a policy on the equipment standard of ships. The Marine Department is an authorised agency for flag administration, as well as some aspects of port State and coastal State administration. The Ship Standard Bureau is responsible for ship surveys and port State control but it is a focal point of the Flag administration. Mr. Chotepanitses has worked with the Ship Standard Bureau since 2016. However, during 2016-2018, there was a lot of work happening in the fishing industry to tackle IUU fishing and his office was relocated to Samutsakhon province. This is the capital city of the fishing industry, as most shipowners are in this province. Here he was given full responsibility and control over fishing boats. His first job in Samutsakhon was to clean up locked (detained) fishing boats and the ship registry database, while maintaining a ship safety survey for the active fishing boats.

During this time, Mr. Chotepanitses worked closely with the Department of Fisheries and fishing boat owners. This province is frequently visited by the Prime Minister, Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives, and IUU fishing observers, and he prepared fishing boat data to present to these visitors. He also controlled fishing boat demolition, which was necessary to delete data and lift legal obligations from fishing boat owners. Before enrolling in WMU’s MSc programme, he joined the Port-in and Port-out (PIPO) control center - a law enforcement and fishing boat monitoring body. His duty in the PIPO team is to inspect fishing boats. This allows him to better understand the enforcement process and build networks among officers to address IUU fishing.



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Ilsoo Youn

Korea Coast Guard

Mr. Ilsoo Youn joined the Korea Coast Guard (KCG) in 2000 and currently occupies the position of Senior Inspector for the International Cooperation Division in the Korea Coast Guard (KCG). After joining the Investigation Division in KCG Ulsan Station, he played a key role in Marine Crime Investigation for over 6 years.

During that period, he was dispatched to National Intelligence Service Counter-terrorism for 2 years and also cracked down on international crimes such as illegal and unreported ships for 2 years. In 2020, he served as Deputy for the Foreign Affairs Division in the West Sea Special Security Unit.

Mr. Youn obtained his Bachelor of Law from Yeungnam University and obtained his Master's degree in Public Administration from Inha University.



Jesús A. Menacho Pierola

Chief of Staff at Coastguards Operations Command, Maritime Authority of Peru

Captain Jesús A. Menacho Pierola has worked for more than 20 years at the General Directorate of Captaincies and Coastguards - Maritime Authority of Peru, and currently serves as Chief of Staff at Coastguard Operations Command within the Directorate.

Prior to this, he held the positions of Director of Maritime Affairs and IMO, and Director of Policies, Regulations and Integrated Management Systems. He also has vast experience on seafarer matters, having served as the Head of Seafarers Department within the Directorate, as well as a Maritime Inspector and International Instructor of the ILO Maritime Labour Convention (MLC 2006).

Captain Menacho Pierola has further experience as an IMO IMSAS Auditor, Flag State Statutory Inspector, Port State Control Officer, and ISPS/ISM Lead Auditor. He has been designated by the Director-General of Captaincies and Coastguards – Maritime Authority of Peru as part of the list of competent persons maintained by the IMO Secretary-General pursuant to section A-I/7 of the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, and is currently leading the team of Auditors in preparation for the EMSA Audit to Peru, on compliance with the STCW Convention. He also acts as the National Focal Point of Peru to APEC-SEN, IMO Technical matters, GloFouling and GloLitter Partnership Projects.

Captain Menacho Pierola has a wealth of teaching experience, including lecturing on Maritime International Affairs and IMO issues for more than 15 years in different nautical academies and universities, and acting as Professor of the Special Course on "Naval Surveillance Operations at Sea" at the International Institute of Humanitarian Law of San Remo (IIHL). He is recognized by the IMO as an International Trainer and External Consultant under the Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme (ITCP), and is an Instructor and Expert Consultant of the Regional Cooperation Operational Network of Maritime Authorities of the Americas (ROCRAM).



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Joeli Veitayaki

Independent Expert, Fiji

Dr. Joeli Veitayaki recently retired as an Associate Professor of Marine Studies at the University of the South Pacific's School of Agriculture, Geography, Environment, Ocean and Natural Science. He had been at the USP for 32 years. From Sept 2019 to March of 2021, he was the Acting Campus Director at the USP Samoa Campus in Apia. He is also Director for the International Ocean Institute Pacific Islands, and is Co-Chair of the Korea-South Pacific Fisheries Forum (KOSOPFF) and a member of the Panel of Experts for a Sustainable Ocean Economy assembled by the World Resource Institute to support the High Level Panel on Sustainable Ocean Economy.

A trained teacher, Dr. Veitayaki obtained his PhD in Environment Management and Development from the National Centre of Development Studies (NCDS) at the Australian National University in 2000. He has collaborated with Governments, civil society organisations and development partners to promote and articulate the sustainable use and management of marine resources. He has secured and managed all or parts of the funded initiatives of the Lomani Gau network, which has attracted over US \$300,000.

Dr. Veitayaki has published articles and books on the importance of subsistence and artisanal fisheries, indigenous knowledge and traditional resources management systems, culture, capacity building, climate change, disaster risk reduction, community based resource management, sustainable development, the Law of the Sea, maritime transport and regional cooperation in the Pacific Islands. He has worked as a trainer and researcher in most of the Pacific Island Countries as well as in Australia, Canada, USA, Portugal, Japan, France, Norway, Scotland and Korea.



Deukhoon (Peter) Han

Director General, Center for International Development Cooperation, Korea Maritime Institute

Dr. Deukhoon (Peter) Han has served as Director General and Associate Research Fellow for International Cooperation Division in the Korea Maritime Institute (KMI), Busan, Korea since 2010 and currently deals with comprehensive international development cooperation affairs, including planning, development, research and implementation of the Korean Official Development Assistance (ODA) in the ocean and fisheries areas.

Since KMI is designated by the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries as a specialised agency for the Ministry's ODA program in 2020, the expansion and enhancement of this program is of the highest interest to Dr. Han at this moment. Mainly, his research areas are legal analysis of maritime and fisheries regulations, IUU fishing, international trade, labor and human rights issues, SDGs and ODA in the ocean and fisheries field.

Dr. Han has been a frequent legal advisor for the delegation of the Republic of Korea in FAO and UN informal consultation meetings for sustainable fisheries for many years. Before joining KMI, he practiced international commerce and trade law, business law and other general legal matters in the States as a New York and D.C. licensed attorney. He obtained his Bachelor of Law and Master of Law from the Korea University College of Law. He completed his Juris Doctor degree at the University of Kansas and his Master of Law degree at Indiana University-Bloomington in the United States.



KEYNOTE PRESENTATION

Dyhia Belhabib

Nautical Crime Investigation Services

ILLEGAL FISHING AND HIDDEN MARITIME CRIMES

Dr. Belhabib's engaging keynote identified linkages between maritime crimes, with a particular emphasis on hidden maritime crimes. She noted that while many crimes are linked to illegal fishing, the issue is broader than fishing offences, and also includes personal and property offences (human rights and labour abuses, smuggling), and diversion offences (fraud, bribery, forgery).

Hidden maritime crimes are those crimes that we fail to sanction or detect, often because we are focused on one type of crime and not looking for another. In many cases there is also a lack of enforcement capacity to find and prosecute these crimes, or they may be covered up by diversion crimes, particularly corruption. Crimes that go undetected or unpunished are frequently those that directly impact the lives of fishers, such as collisions between industrial and artisanal vessels (which are mostly not tracked) and modern slavery. Maritime crimes also have significant socioeconomic and national security impacts, with the livelihoods and food security of millions threatened by these practices – particularly those in vulnerable states who use fishing as a source of food in times of war, disease or drought. These people may in turn react in a manner that is not necessarily safe or secure, with many forced into rebellion or vigilantism – either taking up criminal activities themselves (e.g. piracy) or attempting to take the law into their own hands to prevent overfishing.

Most crimes at sea do not happen in isolation. In a recent study, Dr. Belhabib and her colleagues looked into over 8000 instances of illegal fishing and other crimes happening on board fishing vessels. They found interlinkages between maritime crimes and illegal fishing in 20% of the cases surveyed. However, Dr. Belhabib stressed that in the other 80% of cases, it is likely that there were many interlinkages which were simply not detected. Diversion crimes, for example, are almost always used to cover up other types of crimes. Furthermore, all the offences surveyed were linked to just 20 companies based in China and the EU, despite most of these crimes taking place in the waters of poor developing countries. These companies and their owners generally face little to no consequences, despite the catastrophic effects of their actions on human lives and regional security.

Dr. Belhabib concluded by providing some important recommendations to improve the prevention, detection and prosecution of maritime crimes. These include using fishers' willingness to share information, building trust with fishers who can act as informants, using risk assessment tools and technologies that use ethical AI which is not biased against certain fleets and vessels, developing participatory methods (working with communities), and tracking the SSF sector, particularly to ensure their safety.



SESSION 1

COORDINATED RESPONSES OF THE UN AGENCIES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

MODERATOR

Dr. Kathleen Auld

World Maritime University



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Ms. Alicia Mosteiro

Food and Agriculture Organization

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FAO PORT STATE MEASURES AGREEMENT

As a member of the team responsible for implementing the FAO's Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA), Ms. Alicia Mosteiro was able to provide an expert overview of this instrument and its role in the fight against IUU fishing. She noted that, while the PSMA is not the single solution to illegal fishing, it is a powerful and efficient tool and becoming more so as the number of Parties grow. Some areas, such as the Pacific American coastline are, indeed, close to being completely closed off to the landing of IUU-caught fish, provided that the PSMA is implemented correctly by Parties in these areas.

The PSMA is a binding international instrument which has, as its main objective, to prevent vessels engaged in IUU fishing from using ports and landing catches. This also prevents products derived from IUU fishing from reaching national and international markets. However, effective implementation of the PSMA requires information and resources. Thus, the FAO is involved in designing and deploying information-sharing systems on behalf of the Parties, as well as providing support to developing States to improve uptake and implementation of the Agreement.

The FAO currently has 16 capacity development projects ongoing, which are worth approximately USD 27 million. These projects focus on three primary areas. Firstly, analysis of a country's policy and legislation is completed, to ensure that the authorities have the requisite powers to implement and enforce the PSMA. Secondly, institutional set-up and capacity are examined, to understand whether the country is sufficiently equipped and organised to attend to its responsibilities under the PSMA. Thirdly, MCS and operational procedures are analysed and strengthened. Clear and effective operational procedures are particularly important, as there are many authorities that have overlapping jurisdiction when it comes to port controls. Interagency cooperation procedures and clear mandates must be in place to promote coordination, prevent overlap of functions, and generally ensure that everything runs efficiently. There is also a need for ongoing training in each of the three areas to ensure that those implementing the PSMA keep abreast of new technology and regulatory developments.

Information exchange is another vital piece of the puzzle when it comes to effective PSMA implementation. Sharing the results of inspections with other control authorities can expand the beneficial effects of the PSMA and improve risk assessment by port authorities with limited capacity to inspect all vessels coming into their ports. Information exchange occurs under the Global Information Exchange System (GIES), which interfaces with the FAO's Global Record on Fishing Vessels. The Global Record has recently been updated and a new version launched in August 2022, while the FAO is hoping that the GIES will become operational in May 2023 after an 18-month pilot phase. Once the GIES becomes fully operational, sharing of port denials and inspection reports with relevant authorities will become compulsory for Parties to the PSMA. This will significantly improve the efficacy of the PSMA and its ability to prevent the landing of IUU-caught fish.



Selwyn Bailey

South African Maritime Safety Authority

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS TO COMBAT IUU FISHING: SOUTH AFRICAN REGIME

South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA) fishing safety specialist, Mr. Selwyn Bailey, provided an excellent example of how the ILO's Work in Fishing Convention (C188) can be implemented effectively in a developing country, in his presentation on the adoption of C188 in South Africa. Indeed, as a forerunner of C188 implementation, South Africa has provided training for labour inspectors from other developing countries in Africa and South-East Asia, which has enabled them to ratify and implement the Convention.

SAMSA primarily inspects fishing vessels for safety compliance. Given that the Agency was already undertaking inspections of these vessels, however, it was designated the competent authority when South Africa ratified C188 in 2013. SAMSA inspectors were then trained to inspect fishing vessels for C188 compliance and to recognise signs of forced labour. This was necessary to ensure that South Africa could inspect foreign fishing vessels coming into its ports, as strong protections for workers in the South African Constitution and legislation mean that forced labour is generally not a problem in South Africa.

When C188 was ratified, it was agreed that all commercial fishing vessels would have the protection of the Convention. This includes the large fleet of 26000 small vessels under 25 gross tons. This, as well as outdated legislation and other non-compliance issues, meant that South Africa had to promulgate three new sets of regulations to comply with C188, which are currently awaiting promulgation. These include regulations providing for social security (insurance) for seafarers, medical examinations for small vessels, and construction and safety equipment of fishing vessels. SAMSA has also incorporated labour issues into its standard safety inspection checklist, and created a short (one page) employment contract for those working on small, undecked vessels. This contract is easy to complete and ensures that every person who goes to sea enjoys the same protections. All these changes mean that South Africa is almost at the point of full C188 compliance, and should be fully compliant with the Convention by the end of 2022.

Mr. Bailey noted that, because of strong labour protections and inclusive processes, which SAMSA has tried to facilitate (through attending the AGMs of industry representative bodies and creating a National Fishing Forum where all fishing sectors are represented), implementing C188 in South Africa was a relatively straightforward process. This shows the value of strong labour laws and consultation with the fishing sector in the implementation of new agreements. In addition, South African Agencies (including the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries, which is responsible for port state control) work together to carry out joint inspections on fishing vessels where problems are found. This is a vital component of the fight against IUU fishing, as forced labour conditions, safety violations, and IUU fishing often go hand-in-hand.



Mr. Victor Jimenéz Fernández

Counsellor for Transport, Spanish Embassy in London and Alternate Permanent Representative of Spain to the IMO

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IMO CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT: SPANISH PERSPECTIVE

As the current Chair of the IMO Council and a representative of the Spanish government, Mr. Víctor Jimenéz Fernández's presentation provided a comprehensive overview of Spain's work in promoting the ratification of the IMO's Cape Town Agreement (CTA), and the implementation of the CTA in Spain.

Spain and other EU countries are subject to regional EU regulations on safety of fishing vessels. European Council Directive 97/10/EC of 11 December 1997 sets up a harmonised safety regime for fishing vessels of over 24m in length, based on the forerunners of the CTA – the Torremolinos Convention and the Torremolinos Protocol. As the Directive already provides for safety requirements more stringent than those in the CTA, Spain will need to address only some minor administrative issues relating to certification when the CTA enters into force. Mr. Jiménez Fernández expressed the opinion that other EU states may not have ratified the CTA because of the requirements of this Directive. He noted, however, that there is still benefit in having a global safety regime for fishing vessels, because of the port state mechanisms provided by the Agreement. These mechanisms allow for safety inspections in foreign ports, which would increase the safety of fishing vessels globally.

Cognisant of these benefits, Spain acceded to the CTA in February 2019, and has done much to promote the uptake and ratification of the CTA globally and in Europe. Indeed, it was the host of the 2019 Torremolinos Conference – the largest conference in IMO history – which led to the creation of the Torremolinos Statement and the Torremolinos Declaration. These statements not only promoted the CTA and drew connections between the Agreement and the fight against IUU fishing, they also led to over 50 states pledging to ratify the CTA by October 2022. The promised ratifications did not materialise on this date, but Spain continues to work to promote the CTA, including through the development of a Draft Guidance to assist competent authorities to implement the Agreement. This Guidance is currently in development and focuses on general aspects, the legal status of the CTA, and a list of sections and technical annexes that allow for a better understanding of the Agreement.

A further joint effort promoting ratification was the adoption of Resolution A.1161(32) at the 32nd session of the IMO Assembly in December 2021. This Resolution urges IMO member states to become parties to the CTA and invites governments experiencing difficulties to reach out to IMO for technical and legal assistance. It also encourages those with technical and legal expertise to assist other members, and recognises the efforts of member states, UN Agencies and NGOs in supporting implementation of the CTA through regional and national webinars.



PANEL DISCUSSION: ACTIVITIES OF THE JOINT WORKING GROUP ON IUU FISHING AND THE WAY FORWARD

MODERATOR

Dr. Kathleen Auld

PANELISTS

Ms. Alicia Mosteiro, Mr. Brandt Wagner, Captain Brice Martin-Castex

Ms. Alicia Mosteiro (FAO), Mr. Brandt Wagner (ILO), and Captain Brice Martin-Castex (IMO), participated in a panel session on the Joint Working Group on IUU Fishing and related matters (JWG). Through a series of questions put by the moderator and attendees, this panel aimed to provide information on the activities of the JWG and the role of each Agency within this group. The core mandates of the three Agencies – sustainable fisheries, decent work on fishing vessels, and maritime safety and security – are interlinked, particularly in the area of IUU fishing. Thus, there is great potential for collaboration on these matters.

The JWG began as an ad hoc FAO/IMO working group in 2000, and has had four meetings since that date to consider how to best address IUU fishing and related matters collaboratively. After gaining approval from its members at the Tripartite Meeting on Issues relating to Migrant Fishers (2017), the ILO (previously an observer) became a full member in 2019. The JWG provides recommendations to its member Agencies. The Agencies then take these recommendations to their respective governing bodies, which decide whether and how to implement them. The recent adoption of updated terms of reference for the Group has further clarified the JWG's function and was a significant step in moving towards a more formal and organised collaboration. This is important, as a key takeaway emphasised by all the panelists is that the JWG needs greater structure and funding for its joint activities if it is to realise its full potential to combat IUU fishing collaboratively.

The JWG has contributed not only to improved coordination of the three UN Agencies, but has also prompted national governments, RFMOs, port state control regimes, and others to see fisheries management, labour and safety as intertwined issues. For example, many RFMOs and national governments have now made it mandatory for fishing vessels above a certain size to have IMO ship identification numbers (as well as company and registered owner numbers), while RFMOs and Regional Fisheries Bodies have begun to address labour issues, including forced labour.

The JWG values the input of NGOs, which have been very helpful in promoting the key Conventions of its partner Agencies – the FAO Port State Measures Agreement, the ILO Work in Fishing Convention and



the IMO Cape Town Agreement. The input of IGOs such as UNODC, Interpol and the Indian Ocean MOU has also been welcomed by the JWG. In particular, organisations like Interpol are able to track beneficial owners of fishing vessels to improve enforcement, and there may be scope for deeper collaboration with these IGOs in the future. However, all the panelists emphasised that it is necessary to first deal with critical issues, such as putting in place a much-needed legal framework for fishing vessels. This would be achieved by the ratification and full implementation of the key Conventions, particularly the Cape Town Agreement, which has not yet entered into force.

The panelists also discussed means of ensuring proper funding and diverse participation in the JWG's work, including involvement of governments from both developed and developing countries in JWG meetings. The ILO covers the costs of some fishing vessel owners and fisher representatives, while the FAO and IMO may extend assistance to member governments. Some panelists raised the idea of holding meetings in different regions, to encourage greater participation from parties in those regions. Others suggested that the most important aspect of the JWG is concrete action and coordination, and a measurable impact on the fishing sector.



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Ms. Marilyn Jaal

World Maritime University and Philippines Coast Guard

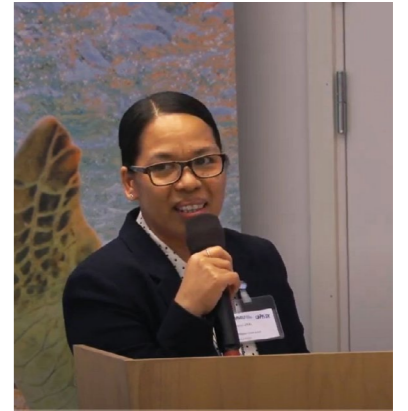
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PSMA IN THE PHILIPPINES

As a recent graduate of WMU's MSc programme, Ms. Marilyn Jaal of the Philippine Coast Guard presented her Masters research on IUU fishing in her home country. Her research evaluated the Philippine government's readiness to implement the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA), focusing on human resources, capacity, and institutional requirements.

IUU fishing is a worldwide issue that challenges the development of sustainable fisheries, and is recognised in the Philippines as a factor impeding national attempts to conserve and manage its fisheries resources. Several international instruments have been developed to tackle IUU fishing. Most of these are voluntary, but one in particular - the PSMA - is legally binding. The PSMA entered into force in 2016 and has been ratified by 72 parties worldwide, including the Philippines in 2018. The PSMA aims to prevent the landing of IUU-caught fish at the point of entry, through a process of inspection and validation by the port state.

In order to evaluate government readiness to implement the PSMA in the Philippines, Ms. Jaal utilised a semi-structured interview approach in her study. This helped her to understand the views and positions of seventeen officials from Philippine government institutions with a direct mandate to implement the PSMA. These were the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), the Philippine Fisheries and Development Authority (PFDA), and the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG).

The study results confirmed that the government agencies are well aware of the problem of IUU fishing, but not all are familiar with the PSMA. Furthermore, several informants indicated that they lacked sufficient training and capacity to implement all the provisions of the PSMA. Therefore, Ms. Jaal's study concluded that the Philippine government should devote more time and effort to developing and strengthening the capacities of institutional and human resources in order to implement the PSMA successfully.



PANEL DISCUSSION: THE NEED FOR INTERAGENCY COOPERATION TO TACKLE THE COMPLEX PROBLEM OF IUU FISHING

MODERATOR

Professor Raphael Baumler

PANELISTS

Ms. Alicia Mosteiro, Mr. Victor Jimenéz Fernández, Mr. Selwyn Bailey, Captain Brice Martin-Castex, Dr. Dyhia Belhabib, Mr. Brandt Wagner



SESSION 2

GAPS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST IUU FISHING

MODERATOR

Professor Francis Neat
World Maritime University



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Dr. Kathleen Auld
World Maritime University

FISHERIES SUBSIDIES AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH IUU FISHING

One of the most significant challenges to sustainable fisheries is the undisciplined use of fisheries subsidies to build and fuel large industrial fleets. Dr. Auld's presentation considered the extent of this problem as well as steps taken at international and regional level to address it.

Although many fisheries subsidies are harmful to the sustainability of fish stocks, this is not true for all subsidies. Government payments for fisheries management or rebuilding of collapsed stocks, for example, are considered beneficial for sustainability. Subsidies that benefit fisher or community welfare (e.g. safety at sea or rural development subsidies) are important social payments and, if structured properly, need not be considered harmful. However, the majority of fisheries subsidies that are provided today are capacity-enhancing subsidies, which allow for fish to be caught beyond sustainable limits. Subsidies in this category include those for boat-building, modernisation, and fishing inputs such as fuel. These subsidies can also contribute to IUU fishing by promoting overcapacity in the world fleet, thus increasing competition for a finite resource.

Subsidies represent a significant percentage of global fish catch and latest estimates put these payments at USD 35 billion annually, with USD 22 billion spent on capacity-enhancing subsidies. Most of these subsidies come from developed or large emerging economies, and are provided primarily to industrial fleets. Thus, quite apart from their contribution to overfishing and overcapacity, fisheries subsidies create unfair competition for resources and markets, with small developing countries and small-scale fishers the ultimate losers.

The international community has been aware of this problem for decades, and began negotiating an agreement to appropriately discipline fisheries subsidies in 2001, as part of the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Doha Development Round. Yet, despite the urgency of the problem and the continued depletion of fish stocks, an Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies was concluded only two decades later – in June 2022. This Agreement is also unfinished, as WTO Members were not able to reach consensus on some of the more contentious issues – particularly the banning of specific categories of subsidies and special and differential treatment for developing countries and small-scale fisheries. However, the agreement does include bans on subsidies to IUU fishing, overfished stocks and unregulated high seas areas. In addition, it has some relatively progressive provisions on technical assistance to developing countries (including a fisheries funding mechanism) formal partnerships with bodies such as the FAO, and a fisheries subsidies committee to ensure effective implementation.

The current Agreement is set to terminate four years after its date of entry into force if outstanding issues cannot be negotiated. Thus, Dr. Auld expressed the hope that WTO Members can finalise a full agreement that pays sufficient attention to both the sustainability of fish stocks and socioeconomic issues, and particularly the needs of developing countries and small-scale fishers.



Dr. Ifesinachi Okafor-Yarwood

University of St. Andrews

PARTY TO THE PLUNDER: DISTANT WATER FISHING FLEETS AND THE OVEREXPLOITATION OF AFRICA'S FISH STOCK

Dr. Okafor-Yarwood's presentation focused on distant water fishing in West African waters, its contribution to the overexploitation of fish stocks in the region, and the flags of convenience and beneficial ownership arrangements that fuel the illegal activity of these fleets.

This is a significant issue for the region and the African continent, as fish is a source of food security for 200 million Africans and contributes approximately USD 24 billion to the African economy annually. In West Africa, the seafood sector supports over 20 million people. On the other side of the coin, IUU fishing accounts for a loss of USD 2.3 billion per annum for certain West African countries and represents 40-65% of the legally caught catch across the region. Even more worrying is the 40% drop in incomes of artisanal fishers over the last decade.

There are two main players in West African fisheries – small-scale or artisanal fisheries and the foreign industrial sector. The latter contributes significantly to the overexploitation of fish stocks in the region. It is also involved in IUU fishing, but often the problem goes beyond this, as its vessels employ flags of convenience in countries with limited monitoring capacity in order to 'legalise' their activities. Indeed, vessels often reflag to the country where they are fishing to obtain the benefits of local owners. The use of beneficial ownership structures to circumvent local laws is also problematic and means that much of what is caught by these vessels is shipped out and does not benefit the region.

There are a number of ways these fleets contribute to the overexploitation of fish stocks. Firstly, transshipment at sea facilitates the laundering of illegally-caught fish and other crimes related to IUU fishing. Secondly, vessels exploit the lack of transparency in vessel registries, which prevents the sharing of relevant data. Thirdly, vessels engage in licensing abuses and may carry fraudulent licenses. Fourthly, there is collusion with the artisanal sector, particularly in relation to the transshipment and landing of fish. Fifthly, several vessels may fish under the same name, while only one has a license to fish.

These vessels can often get away with abuses because of limited MCS capacity in the region. This means that cooperation and collaboration are necessary within states (interagency cooperation), at the regional level, and with international partners. Coupled with the use of technology for monitoring purposes, cooperative activities have contributed to several success stories when it comes to addressing overexploitation and IUU fishing in the region. However, there is a need for greater collaboration and transparency, as well as more buy-in from international partners, both in terms of investment and adequate sanctions for vessels caught engaging in IUU fishing, if we are to stop the plunder of African waters.



PANEL DISCUSSION: REGIONAL COOPERATION AND USE OF TECHNOLOGY TO FIGHT IUU FISHING

MODERATOR

Professor Francis Neat

PANELISTS

Mr. Charles Kilgour, Dr. Ifesinachi Okafor-Yarwood, Dr. Kathleen Auld, Dr. Dyhia Belhabib



Mr. Charles Kilgour and Mr. Duncan Copeland

Global Fishing Watch and Trygg Mat Tracking

THE JOINT ANALYTICAL CELL AND INTRODUCTION TO VESSEL TRACKING

Mr. Charles Kilgour of Global Fishing Watch (GFW) and Mr. Duncan Copeland of Trygg Mat Tracking (TMT) gave an informative and interactive presentation demonstrating the benefits and tools available to track vessels on their respective platforms, as well as highlighting their cooperative activities in the fields of technology and capacity-building through the Joint Analytical Cell (JAC).

The JAC was formally established in January 2022 (although informal cooperation between the partners has been happening for some time). The founding organisations are GFW, TMT and the International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network. Subsequently, Skylight and C4ADS have also joined as members. Other partners include operational partners (e.g. the US Coast Guard and UNODC), technical partners (Seavision), funding partners (Oceankind, Vibrant Ocean) and national country partners. The key focus areas of the JAC are improving risk assessment for port state controls, transshipment monitoring programmes, fisheries patrol planning and support, and action-centric capacity building (provision of tools, training and analytical/enforcement monitoring).

One of the primary ways in which the JAC and its partner organisations contribute to the fight against IUU fishing is by tracking vessels and creating new insights through analysis of vessel data. This facilitates transparency in the fisheries industry, and improves safety, compliance and stock/ecosystem management.

The types of tracking systems used include Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS), iVMS (which uses a wider variety of techniques to send data to servers), and Automatic Identification Systems (AIS). There are benefits and drawbacks to these systems. AIS has high transmission rates, but is not always mandated for vessels and can be shut off. It may also become unreliable in high density areas, an issue that is exacerbated by the use of AIS to track fishing gear. While VMS is more reliable than AIS, access is generally restricted to the flag state and does not allow for tracking of foreign vessels in a country's waters, unless a data sharing agreement exists. It also has much lower transmission rates than AIS which makes it challenging for authorities to automate the identification of regulated events, such as fishing or transshipment.

Given these respective strengths and weaknesses, Mr. Kilgour noted that combining VMS and AIS data can give a much clearer picture of a vessel's activities and any encounters between vessels of different flags that may occur. To support these two systems, countries are regulating the use of AIS on fishing vessels, although these regulations are not harmonised. Mr. Kilgour further drew attention to some emerging trends in vessel tracking, including automation of vessel tracking systems to identify regulated events such as apparent fishing or transshipment, the integration of multiple data sources into fisheries, and improved data sharing and transparency.



Mr. Charles Kilgour and Mr. Duncan Copeland

Global Fishing Watch and Trygg Mat Tracking

VESSEL TRACKING TOOLS

In their second presentation, Mr. Kilgour and Mr. Copeland demonstrated the tools that have been developed by GFW and TMT to track fishing vessels and broader fishing operations. These tools collect different types of information or allow information to be used and analysed in different ways, depending on interests and needs of stakeholders.

Global Fishing Watch provides users with public online maps to display its tracking data, which show apparent fishing effort through AIS and, where available, VMS tracking. These maps also show loitering events and encounters between vessels, which indicates that transshipment may have taken place. This data can be filtered using various parameters, including time, gear type, or data type (AIS, VMS, radar, light detection etc.). These systems allow users to upload different types of data and build their own workspace to share with colleagues. These tools are not intended to provide real-time information, but are rather used to detect trends and patterns over time, which can help to focus enforcement effort and facilitate risk analysis.

As a complement to the 'bigger picture' data provided by these maps, TMT has developed an in-house, analytical tool called FACT, which provides in-depth identity and operational information on the global industrial fishing fleet. This includes current and historic vessel identifiers, ownership details, authorisations and licenses, compliance information, and images. This tool also creates linkages across the entire fisheries operation, looking not only at those entities associated with the vessel (owners, managers, charterers, insurers, agents etc.), but also how they connect to each other. FACT is not an open system as some of the data used is fairly sensitive. Instead it is used to produce intelligence reports on the request of country partners. However, this system is designed to complement and integrate (to some extent) with other partner tools and data, including the joint TMT-GFW Vessel Viewer tool currently being developed.

Vessel Viewer is designed to integrate data from the FACT and GFW systems, and thus provide a spatial focus which also includes some information on vessel identity, history, and potential IUU fishing and other operational risk. Integration of these systems is not only convenient but also leads to increased accuracy of information. Although still in development, this tool will eventually allow for a request to be made to the JAC partners for deeper analysis on a particular vessel or event.

There are also a number of tools not developed by the JAC partners, but on which the JAC provides training and technical support. These include Seavision, national and regional VMS and Maritime Domain Awareness systems, and commercial tools such as exactEarth, Marine Traffic and Seaweb. Mr. Kilgour and Mr. Copeland stressed that utilising different types of tools and having access to different types of data can be helpful to get a clearer picture of what is occurring. These tools should therefore be integrated into national systems as much as possible, based on what is needed in a particular country.



Mr. Charles Kilgour and Mr. Duncan Copeland
Global Fishing Watch and Trygg Mat Tracking
TRANSSHIPMENT AND CARRIER VESSELS

For their final presentation, Mr. Kilgour and Mr. Copeland provided an overview of transshipment, the new FAO Transshipment Guidelines, and a demonstration of GFW's Carrier Vessel Portal. Transshipment provides a significant opportunity for those engaging in IUU fishing and related crimes, such as labour abuse and smuggling. Transshipment allows for the transfer of fish from one fishing vessel to another, but these vessels may also supply the fishing vessel with food, fuel and other necessities. This enables the fishing vessel to stay at sea for very long periods of time without putting into port.

Transshipment often occurs between a fishing vessel and a carrier vessel, but can also take place between fishing vessels, fishing vessels and canoes (e.g. the practice of Saiko in Ghana), or between carrier vessels. However, the Carrier Vessel Portal tracks only the activity of carrier vessels and their encounters with fishing vessels, as this is the most common form of transshipment at sea. As a result, this portal does not present evidence of transshipment as such, because it is not possible to know exactly what ships are doing when they meet at sea. It is also not possible to know what they are transshipping. However, it does allow for users to see patterns in the movement of carrier vessels and presents indicators of potential transshipments. It therefore allows fisheries managers and inspectors to cross-check what is being reported by vessels with their movements on the water.

The Carrier Vessel Portal also allows users to see whether or not the vessels involved in an encounter were authorised to transship in a specific RFMO area. The tool can be used to monitor carrier vessels by comparing this data with what vessels are reporting, check for transshipment activity within a specific zone where it may be restricted, and understand general patterns and trends in transshipment behavior and risk.

An important step towards better regulation of transshipment activities was the recent adoption of the FAO's Draft Voluntary Guidelines for Transshipment. These Guidelines are designed to assist states, RFMOs, and other IGOs in their development of new transshipment regulations or review of existing regulations. Mr. Copeland took the view that these Guidelines are a good start, but stressed that they should be seen only as a starting point when developing national and regional regulations, as they provide only minimum standards when it comes to effective regulation of transshipment activities. Furthermore, national and regional transshipment operations, regulations, and MCS capacities need to be taken into account when developing appropriate transshipment management measures.



SESSION 3

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FISHERS, NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL ACTORS

MODERATOR
Professor Francis Neat
World Maritime University



Mr. Ari Gudmundsson

Self-Employed Consultant and Independent Expert, Iceland

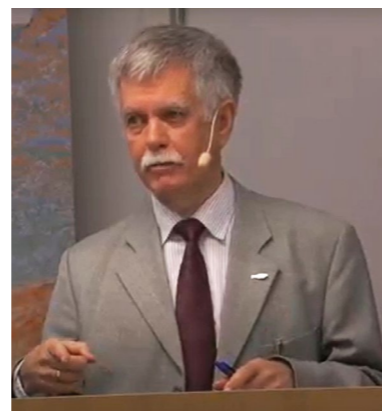
ROLE AND INFLUENCE OF NGOS IN FISHERIES POLICY AND INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS (FAO, IMO, ILO)

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have a significant influence on fisheries policy and negotiations at international level. Mr. Gudmundsson's presentation considered the role of NGOs in these processes, with a focus on the FAO, ILO and IMO.

NGOs may become observers in these organisations, where they are granted consultative or similar status. Although the requirements for obtaining this status are slightly different for the three organisations, there is a common set of principles that these NGOs must satisfy. They must operate at international level (they must be INGOS) and must be able to make a substantial contribution to the work of the organisations. Additional requirements include a permanent directing body, authorised representatives and systematic procedures (FAO), integration of worker and employer NGOs into the structure of the organisation (ILO), and an inability to gain access to these processes through another INGO (IMO).

If INGOs meet the requisite criteria, they may be granted observer status, which comes with a number of benefits for both the INGO and the organisation. Benefits for the organisation include enhancing the validity of their decision-making and increasing awareness of their work, ensuring that the interests of all social sectors are considered, drawing on the expertise, experience and insight of INGOS, and building consensus amongst relevant stakeholders in the development of international law. Benefits for the INGO include access to a neutral forum for discussions with member states, the private sector and others, participation in regular sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies of the organisation, the ability to submit written and oral statements in meetings, and participation in internal events, debates and parallel events.

There is a longstanding relationship between the FAO, ILO and IMO to fight IUU fishing, specifically through their Joint Working Group on IUU Fishing and related matters (JWG). Within this group, NGO participation is allowed, provided that the NGOs have observer status in at least one of the organisations. NGO participation in JWG meetings has grown over the years, from just 2 NGOs in 2000, to 12 NGOs in 2019. INGOs have also supported the fight against IUU fishing by participating in the creation and promotion of key instruments contributing to this fight against IUU fishing, including the Port State Measures Agreement, the Cape Town Agreement and the Work in Fishing Convention. However, Mr. Gudmundsson did emphasise that there is one important group of stakeholders that is not yet represented by any INGO in these processes – the fishing vessel owners and operators. This can lead to problems implementing these treaties, as this group may not be familiar with some of the benefits of international instruments, such as a level playing field for all, and may thus be less willing to take on board perceived costs to comply with new laws and regulations.



Mr. Ambrose Yankey

World Maritime University

CO-MANAGEMENT AND IUU FISHING IN GHANA'S ARTISANAL FISHERY

In the second presentation by a recent WMU MSc graduate, Mr. Ambrose Yankey presented his Masters research on the contribution of Ghana's Fisheries Co-Management Policy to tackling IUU fishing in its artisanal fisheries sector.

Mr. Yankey's dissertation examined how co-management principles could be applied to combat IUU fishing effectively in the artisanal fisheries sector of Ghana. In the study, Mr. Yankey examined five themes, inherent in Ostrom's eight principles, which are fundamental to the concept of fisheries co-management. These include influence/power sharing, stakeholder participation, issues of trust, level of compliance and level of education/awareness. The study then sought to determine which of these principles needed to be improved or harnessed to make the artisanal fishery successful in tackling IUU fishing.

Mr. Yankey conducted semi-structured interviews with selected state officials, fisheries officers, and chief fishers at some fishing communities, using open-ended interview questions based on the five themes. This helped to establish the experiences and roles of the chief fishers and state officials, their relationships with each other with respect to co-management, and their perceptions of IUU fishing. The results revealed that, although there appeared to be good stakeholder participation and cooperation over certain management issues, the fishers felt that their opinions and ideas were not taken into consideration. Additionally, it was apparent that little trust existed between local resource users and state officials, which has exacerbated the problem of IUU fishing. There was consensus that compliance with fisheries regulations was poor because punitive measures were not sufficiently stringent.

Ultimately, the study identified several key areas of focus to ensure that Ghana's co-management programme combats IUU fishing effectively. These include the creation of a formal policy to decentralise power and responsibility from authorities to local resource users, building trust among stakeholders, and improving compliance levels through enforcement.



Mr. Randy Terry Bumbury
Fisheries Department Guyana

SMALL SCALE FISHERIES IN GUYANA: CASE STUDY

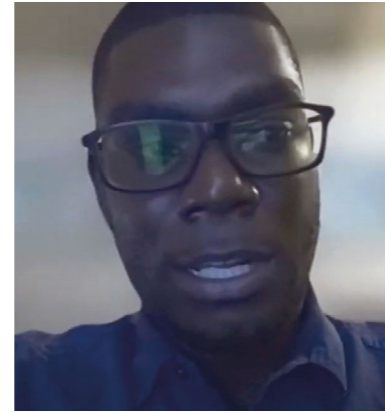
Mr. Randy Terry Bumbury of the Guyana Fisheries Department provided important insights into the relationship between fishers and authorities, and the necessity of building trust, in his presentation on Guyana's small-scale artisanal fishing industry.

Guyana has an abundance of fish and a variety of species, owing to its proximity to both the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem and the North Brazil Shelf. The fishing industry in Guyana consists of an industrial and semi-industrial fleet, a foreign fleet, and a small-scale artisanal fleet. While the industrial fleet is fairly well managed, and even has MSC certification, the small-scale fleet is more challenging to control, owing to several factors. These include the size of the fleet, shifting topography along the coastline (particularly within mangroves), limited MSC capability, illicit drug trade using small fishing vessels, and limited data. The lack of data from the small-scale fleet is particularly problematic, as this affects fisheries management and decision-making, and requires that a precautionary approach be taken to the detriment of the sector.

Accurate and comprehensive data collection in fisheries has many benefits and is a key aspect of sustainable management. Although data collection has increased over the years in Guyana, the Fisheries Department is currently considering ways in which to improve data collection and the relationship between the Department and fishers. This is because trust and participation are key aspects to improve fisheries management in small-scale fisheries, particularly where resources and requisite governance structures to deter illegal fishing are lacking. A lack of resources requires consideration of other types of governance structures, such as co-management and customary marine tenure, which rely on mechanisms such as norms, trust and perceived legitimacy to improve compliance.

At present, there are a number of barriers to sustainable behaviours within the small-scale sector in Guyana. These include inadequate communication from the Fisheries Department, belief systems which act as a barrier to progress, and a lack of trust between fishers and authorities. There also need to be greater opportunities and rewards for fishers to incentivise accurate reporting, as well as improved participation in fisheries management. While there has been some consultation with small-scale fishers on the development of management plans for fisheries, there has not been enough engagement with, or direct influence by, small-scale fishers in these processes. This changed in 2022, however, when the Department of Fisheries presented a proposed management plan to these fishers and incorporated their knowledge and ideas in the plan. This has helped to improve communication and trust.

Mr. Bumbury ended his presentation by outlining some key factors that could assist in breaking down barriers to sustainable behaviours and improving relationships between fishers and authorities. These include increased awareness and participation of fishers, transparency in all aspects of fisheries, cooperation and political will, better financial support, and co-management.



Mr. Misornu Yaw Logo
World Maritime University

CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEMES IN GHANA'S FISHERIES

Mr. Misornu Yaw Logo gave the third student presentation of the workshop. His dissertation research focused on the effectiveness of Ghana's catch documentation schemes (CDS) to control IUU fishing. He undertook a comparative analysis between Ghana and Namibia's CDS, with the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Catch Documentation Schemes as the reference standard. Namibia was chosen because of its socio-economic similarities with Ghana and, importantly, its global reputation for sustainable fisheries management.

Incorporating evidence from semi-structured interviews and desk review, Mr. Yaw Logo's research found that, while both countries have been successful in implementing an effective CDS for the tuna sector, there is room for improvement in the demersal sector in Ghana. The tuna sector makes up 88% (USD 150 million) of fish exports in Ghana, but little attention is paid to the demersal sector because it is perceived to have low commercial value on the international market. However, in Namibia, more than 75% (USD 581 million) of exports are from the demersal sector. While 50.3% of Namibian fish exports go to Europe (Spain), Namibia uses the INFOPECHE platform to find alternative markets in Africa for its demersal species, thus reducing its reliance on overseas markets. Ghana's commercial demersal species may not be as attractive as hake and monkfish from Namibia, but it could still explore alternative markets in Africa and tap into the full potential of its demersal sector.

The study also showed that if Ghana's CDS - particularly those in the demersal sector - are to work effectively, they need to provide economic incentives for employees, and address technical capacity and technological deficiencies. For example, employees along the Ghana CDS are poorly paid, and there are no life insurance packages for fisheries observers, which makes them prone to corruption.

Mr. Yaw Logo's research therefore recommended that Ghana undertake structural and policy reforms to refocus government and industry's attention onto the demersal/trawler sector. This would help to address issues around observers, port inspectors, sustainable financing, and implementation challenges.



PANEL DISCUSSION: TRUST AND COOPERATION BETWEEN FISHERS AND AUTHORITIES

MODERATOR
Professor Francis Neat

PANELISTS
Mr. Randy Terry Bumbury, Mr. Misornu Yaw Logo, Mr. Ari Gudmundsson, Dr. Kathleen Auld, Mr. Ambrose Yankey



SESSION 4

CASE STUDIES AND PRACTITIONER PERSPECTIVES

MODERATOR

Professor Raphael Baumler
World Maritime University



Ms. Médina Thiam

National Agency of Maritime Affairs, Senegal

SENEGAL CASE STUDY

Ms. Médina Thiam's presentation provided an in-depth look into the response to IUU fishing in Senegal. With an extensive coastline, Senegal is rich in fish and other marine resources, and has a large fishing industry and fish processing sector. National fish production in Senegal in 2021 was equivalent to over 450000 tons of fish, with a value of 340 million euros. Fish is fundamental to the Senegalese people and is an important part of their cultural heritage, as well as a vital source of food security and livelihood.

IUU fishing is a problem in Senegal and much of the illegal fishing that takes place is connected to foreign vessels or locally-flagged industrial vessels owned by foreign companies. IUU fishing is also connected to other types of maritime crime in this region, including fraud; human, arms and drug trafficking; and corruption, which is a significant problem.

To tackle these problems, Senegal has in place MCS institutions (the Senegalese Navy, the Directorate of Protection and Surveillance of Fisheries), legal frameworks (UNCLOS, the Senegalese Fishing Code, the Merchant Marine Code), and operations (patrol boats, VMS). It also has civil responses, which incorporate everything from coastal communities trained to participate in surveillance operations, to an NGO campaign highlighting the plight of women fish processors in Senegal. Further partnerships have been established with UNODC (tackling corruption), FAO (implementing the PSMA), UNDP (Blue Project on Fisheries Crime), USAID (capacity building for artisanal fishermen), and WMU (capacity-building on maritime and ocean affairs). Various regional and international country partners and groupings have also partnered with Senegal in the fight against IUU fishing, including SRFC (joint patrols), ECOWAS (piracy, terrorism and maritime insecurity), the EU (PESCAO), Norway (financial support for IUU fishing projects), France (air surveillance), and Canada (legal and MCS assistance).

Despite this, Senegal still faces a number of challenges in tackling IUU fishing effectively, chief amongst them being a lack of data, means, personnel and technology, and absence of coordination between enforcement agencies. There are also safety problems in the industry, and smuggling and illegal immigration, particularly to Europe. Barriers to effective legal and judicial enforcement are prevalent, with very long case backlogs and poor enforcement of judicial decisions, including fines – which is indicative of a larger problem of lack of political will to address IUU fishing. Ms. Thiam therefore outlined some ways forward for Senegal and the region to improve their response to IUU fishing. Firstly, there is a need to assess, build, reinforce and harmonise legal and judicial procedures in the region. Secondly, awareness is key, both in higher education and in the country, to promote understanding about the wealth and stability that fish can provide. Thirdly, there should be greater involvement of women, youth and communities in addressing IUU fishing. Finally, co-constructive and inclusive fish security projects should be developed to improve sovereignty, prosperity, peace and stability in the region.



Mr. Decha Chotepanitses
Ship Standard Bureau, Thailand

THAILAND CASE STUDY

As a ship surveyor within the Ship Standard Bureau of Thailand, Mr. Decha Chotepanitses is directly involved in enforcing laws to deter IUU fishing in the country. With 3148 km of coastline, 58155 registered commercial fishers, and 61692 registered fishing boats, Thailand has its work cut out for it when it comes to addressing IUU fishing and, up until 2015, was not equipped to handle this growing problem. It had an outdated legal framework, no control of its fleet size or fishing effort, ineffective licensing and registration systems, and poor national and international collaboration mechanisms.

This changed in April 2015 when the European Commission issued a yellow card to Thailand, which pushed its military-led ruling body – the National Council for Peace and Order (NCPO) – to combat IUU fishing in the country’s waters. The NCPO took several steps in this regard, including the promulgation of an updated Act (the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries) and the creation of the Command Center for Combatting IUU Fishing (CCCIF), both of which gave greater power to the government to control the fishing industry and tackle IUU fishing. This included cracking down on human trafficking and forced labour, which were rampant in the Thai fishing industry at the time. In 2019, the EC lifted the yellow card on Thailand, judging that it had sufficiently reformed its legal and regulatory systems to enable it to address IUU fishing effectively.

The new systems targeted three primary areas – fishers (workers), fishing licenses, and fishing vessels. For fishers, various forms of identification were introduced, including sea-books for non-Thai fishers and face scans, as well as crew lists, employment contracts, wage payments, work/rest hour records, and verification procedures during port-in and port-out inspections. Fishing licenses now have limitations on the type of fishing gear that can be used and limited fishing days are allocated for each gear type. Fishing logbooks are required and artisanal fishing with high performance gear is licensed as commercial fishing. Fishing boats are increasingly being verified and tracking devices installed, while buyback programmes are in place to reduce capacity in the industry, and expired licenses are revoked. Although Mr. Chotepanitses expressed some doubt about whether these systems are all working as intended, he noted the importance of their implementation, and expressed the hope that improvements would continue to be made in the future to ensure that these systems allow for IUU fishing to be tackled effectively in Thailand.



Mr. Ilsoo Youn
Korea Coast Guard

KOREA CASE STUDY

Utilising live video footage, Mr. Ilsoo Youn of the Korea Coast Guard (KCG) provided an overview of the KCG’s efforts to address IUU fishing in Korean waters. Korea’s maritime space is around 447000 square kilometres – 4.5 times the size of the country’s land area. The KCG was founded in 1953 and their mandate includes safeguarding maritime sovereignty (including a duty to crack down on illegal fishing), ocean safety management, keeping security order (including investigation and intelligence collection on maritime crimes) and marine pollution response.

The KCG has significant numbers of personnel (14000) and assets (353 vessels and 25 aircraft) to assist in carrying out its duties. When it comes to fighting illegal fishing, the KCG focuses on three main areas. Firstly, it enforces its national laws and regulations against domestic vessels. IUU fishing has seen a large reduction in this sector, as the KCG’s advanced technology and GPS-based vessel tracking systems make precise monitoring possible. Secondly, it engages in international cooperation with various countries and international organisations (e.g. maritime security agencies), as well as providing training to maritime security officers from other countries and technical assistance through the donation of retired KCG vessels to developing countries. Thirdly, it cracks down on illegal fishing by foreign-flagged vessels in its waters, and most of its current policies are directed at this sector. The majority of illegal foreign fishing vessels in Korean waters are Chinese vessels and there is a lot of activity around the Northern Line Limit – the disputed maritime demarcation line (buffer zone) between North and South Korea. Operations are often concentrated in this sensitive area, which makes them more challenging.

The KCG employs a variety of methods to either block or seize illegal foreign vessels operating in Korean waters. Violence has been used by these illegal vessels in the past and officers have been killed, so KCG officers are equipped with a wide range of weaponry for defence. However, to preserve diplomatic relations and ensure that human rights of suspects are protected, the KCG has developed a number of non-lethal methods to disable the engines and navigational equipment of illegal fishing vessels. It has also developed innovative methods of overcoming the defences employed by these vessels, including the creation of tools that can cut through obstructions. Particularly important is the collection of evidence during operations against illegal fishing vessels. KCG officers are provided with personal cameras and trained in effective evidence collection, to ensure that evidence is reliable and can be used to prosecute offenders.



Captain Jesús A. Menacho Pierola

Maritime Authority of Peru

PERU CASE STUDY

As Chief of Staff of Coastguard Operations Command in the Maritime Authority of Peru, Captain Menacho Pierola has a wealth of first-hand knowledge on the Peruvian response to IUU fishing. Peru is a large fishing nation and is ranked as one of the top five fish producers and top seven capture producers in the world. This is not because of Peru's distant water capabilities, however, but rather because it has a large and productive maritime area which contributes significantly to exports, employment and income within the country.

Peru's largest fishery is anchoveta, much of which goes to make fish meal for export. However, it is also a large producer of jumbo flying squid, which is highly sought after in the Asian seafood market. A very large Asian-flagged distant water fishing fleet fishes this squid in the high seas beyond Peru's EEZ, with the aid of subsidised fuel and other government support. The straddling nature of the squid stock means that much of the IUU fishing that occurs in Peruvian waters is because of this fishery, as the squid is abundant in Peru's EEZ as well as the high seas. While the Maritime Authority can track the foreign fleet using methods such as AIS and luminosity pixels, many ships engage in bad practices (e.g. turning off tracking systems) that make their activities harder to follow.

Nevertheless, the squid stock is well-managed by Peru, and the Maritime Authority is generally successful at controlling IUU fishing in Peruvian waters. It has a number of assets to help it do so, including ships, vessel tracking systems and Peruvian Navy assets such as aircraft. The Maritime Authority has to deal with many different types of illegal fishing in Peruvian waters as well as in the SPRFMO area, to which it is a contracting party. Peruvian law prohibits fishing, transshipment, and processing without prior authorisation and provides for both administrative and criminal sanctions for non-compliance. It also requires that if foreign vessels fishing on the high seas want to enter its ports or shipyards, they have to comply with RFMO rules and have VMS and AIS tracking systems installed. Foreign vessels caught IUU fishing in Peruvian waters forfeit their entire catch, even if this was not caught in Peruvian waters.

The Maritime Authority cooperates with a number of bodies at both national and international level to address IUU fishing and other maritime crimes. It has created a Maritime Information Fusion Centre for Latin America (IFC-Peru), which collects open source data in the maritime area of interest for these countries (as well as inland waters), in order to share timely and accurate information with the national and international maritime community. This system provides information on many different types of crimes at sea, including IUU fishing, and creates specialised reports on issues such as safety and security, and illegal activity.



Dr. Joeli Veitayaki

Independent Expert, Fiji

IUU IN COASTAL FISHERIES: THE CHALLENGES TO BE ADDRESSED

Dr. Joeli Veitayaki began his presentation with two important takeaways: Firstly, he noted that the IUU conversation often focuses on distant water fishing when, in reality, IUU fishing is just as prevalent in coastal waters. Secondly, he addressed a topic of great current interest – fisheries subsidies. For the Pacific Islands, subsidies are a complicated problem, as they can impact negatively on fisheries sustainability but there is also a desire to protect the right to use subsidies to develop coastal fisheries.

The Pacific Islands are small states but they are responsible for some of the largest ocean areas in the world. This makes it particularly challenging for these states to deal with IUU fishing in their coastal waters and the high seas, as many do not have Navies or assets such as airplanes to help them assert control over these areas. Collaboration between the islands has helped them to control distant water fishing in their waters quite successfully. However, coastal fisheries are a different story. These fisheries are very difficult to assert effective control over, as they are incredibly diverse in terms of species, fishing methods, and stakeholders. Thus, they demand an integrated process of management and information-gathering that incorporates many different stakeholders, and particularly coastal communities.

Pacific Island coastal fisheries face many IUU challenges. These include a lack of effective management arrangements for certain species, the illegal fishing of undersized crabs, crayfish and fish, violation of protected areas, use of dynamite, explosives, toxins and undersized nets, a lack of capacity to monitor areas under customary custodianship, the catching and selling of endangered species, and destruction and alteration of mangroves and other spawning sites. There is also some illegal fishing by distant water fishing nations in coastal waters.

In order to address these and other challenges in coastal fisheries effectively, the Noumea Coastal Fisheries Strategy was developed in 2015, and emphasises co-management and the role of communities. The aim of the Strategy is to create informed, empowered coastal communities with clearly defined user rights. This is vital to ensure effective management and improved monitoring (eyes and ears) to prevent IUU fishing at local level, and the Strategy aims to enhance capacity at provincial and local level to support these communities. National plans are also being developed which set out strategic actions and visions to effectively manage coastal fisheries in collaboration with communities. Dr. Veitayaki noted the importance of having these plans in place, but emphasised that they must now be implemented to ensure sustainability of coastal fisheries and safeguard food security in these states.



**PANEL DISCUSSION:
PRACTICAL LESSONS AND REAL
WORLD CHALLENGES**

MODERATOR

Professor Raphael Baumler

PANELISTS

Mr. Ilsoo Youn, Dr. Ifesinachi Okafor-Yarwood,
Captain Jesús A. Menacho Pierola, Ms. Médina Thiam,
Dr. Joeli Veitayaki, Mr. Decha Chotepanitses



Dr. Deukhoon (Peter) Han

Korea Maritime Institute

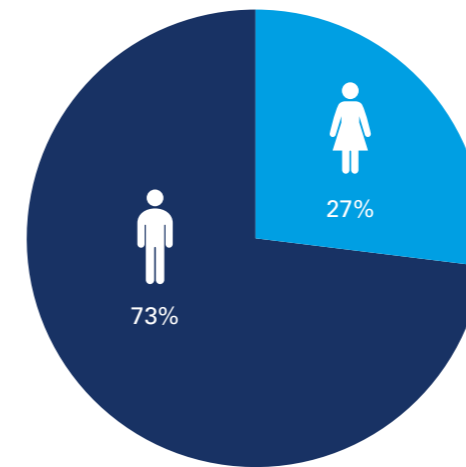
**WORKSHOP WRAP UP AND NEXT
PHASE OF CAPFISH**



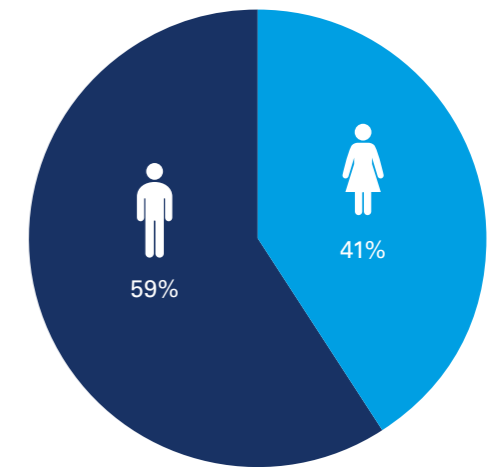
DISTRIBUTION OF EXPERTS AND ATTENDEES BY REGION AND GENDER

The Workshop strove to be inclusive, to highlight a diverse range of voices, and to build capacity on a wide scale. Women made up nearly 30% of the speakers and moderators, and over 40% of attendees.

Gender Distribution of Speakers and Moderators

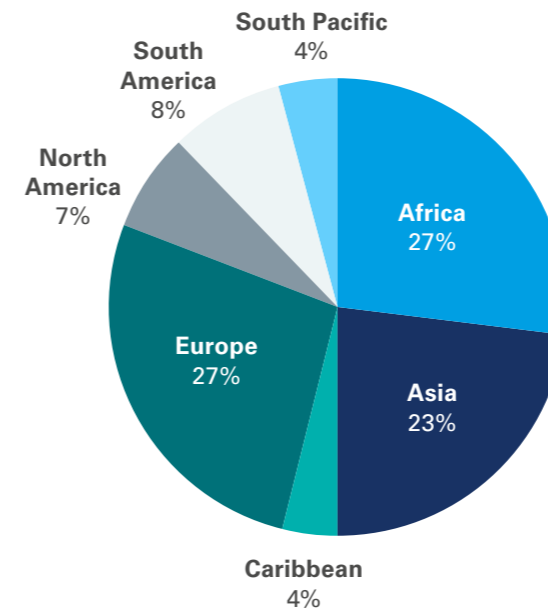


Gender Distribution of Attendees

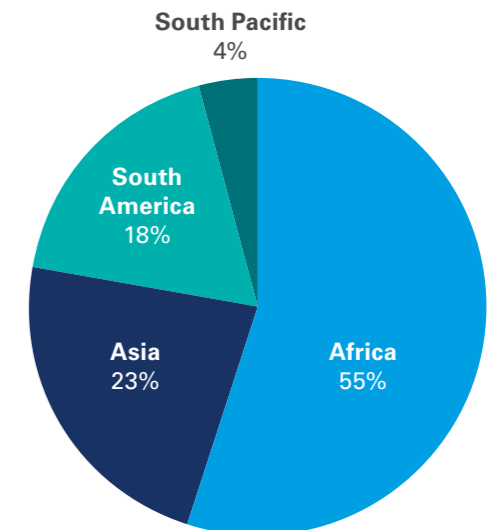


A similar demographic breakdown to the Year 1 CAPFISH workshops was seen in Workshop 3. Regional diversity was well balanced in the expert category, while the majority of attendees were drawn from the African region.

Regional Distribution of Speakers and Moderators



Regional Distribution of Attendees



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

SPEAKERS AND MODERATORS

Name	Country	Region
Alicia Mosteiro	Spain	Europe
Ambrose Yankey	Ghana	Africa
Ari Gumundsson	Iceland	Europe
Brandt Wagner	United States	North America
Brice Martin-Castex	France	Europe
Charles Kilgour	United Kingdom	Europe
Cleopatra Doumbia-Henry	Dominica	Caribbean
Decha Choteapanitses	Thailand	Asia
Deukhoon (Peter) Han	Republic of Korea	Asia
Duncan Copeland	Canada	North America
Dyhia Belhabib	Algeria	Africa
Francis Neat	Scotland	Europe
Hyuntae Kim	Republic of Korea	Asia
Ifesinachi Okafor-Yarwood	Nigeria	Africa
Ilsoo Youn	Republic of Korea	Asia
Jesús A. Menacho Pierola	Peru	South America
Joeli Veitayaki	Fiji	South Pacific
Jong-Deog Kim	Republic of Korea	Asia
Kathleen Auld	South Africa	Africa
Marilyn Jaal	Philippines	Asia
Médina Thiam	Senegal	Africa
Misornu Yaw Logo	Ghana	Africa
Randy Terry Bumbury	Guyana	South America
Raphael Baumler	France	Europe
Selwyn Bailey	South Africa	Africa
Victor Jimenéz Fernández	Spain	Europe

STUDENT ATTENDEES

Name	Country	Region
Adanna Nkiruka Okonkwo	Nigeria	Africa
Alberto Ferre	Philippines	Asia
Ambrose Yankey	Ghana	Africa
Argie Lyn Mahinay	Philippines	Asia
Ayo Olusola Pacheco	Nigeria	Africa
Debora Cristina Ferrari Amalho	Brazil	South America
Domingos Albano Jones	Angola	Africa
Jeana Kim	Republic of Korea	Asia
Jonatan Josue Victor Mendoza Alarcon	Peru	South America
Jose Alejandro Pazmino Yopez	Ecuador	South America
Kwadwo Forson-Adaboh	Ghana	Africa
Linda Bana	Ghana	Africa
Lukas Muthee Maganjo	Kenya	Africa
Lusiana Ranadi Dalituicama	Fiji	South Pacific
Manuel Alejandro Fuenzalida Lopez	Chile	South America
Marilyn Jaal	Philippines	Asia
Mirfat Mbarak Mohamed	Kenya	Africa
Misornu Yaw Logo	Ghana	Africa
Nishantha Danansooriya	Sri Lanka	Asia
Peter Udochukwu Ohagwa	Nigeria	Africa
Raju Gidwani	Sierra Leone	Africa
Zinia Siposetu Bunyula	South Africa	Africa

CONCLUDING REMARKS

KOREA MARITIME INSTITUTE

Concluding Remarks written by Dr. Deukhoon (Peter) Han

The third CAPFISH workshop was held from Tuesday, October 18 to Friday, October 21 2022, at the World Maritime University (WMU) in Malmö, Sweden. Eighteen speakers made presentations on-site, and two speakers gave online lectures. Around twenty-two WMU MSc students attended this event, from Ghana, South Africa, Fiji, Sri Lanka, Brazil, Philippines, Chile, Sierra Leone, Angola, Kenya, Peru, Nigeria, Ecuador, Nigeria and the Republic of Korea. In addition, 15 overseas trainees with Master's degrees in fisheries from the KOICA program of Pukyong National University in Busan, Korea, participated online. These students are from Malawi, East Timor, Tanzania, Rwanda, Fiji, Uganda, Nigeria, Cameroon, Indonesia, and Nepal.

Experts from the FAO, IMO and ILO explained the status, implementation systems, and application of the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA), the Cape Town Agreement (CTA), and the Work in Fishing Convention (C188), respectively. They spoke about the importance of establishing a cooperation system between States and international organisations.

The UN experts also discussed the status of IUU eradication activities and cooperation of the FAO, ILO, and IMO in a panel on the Joint Working Group on IUU Fishing and related matters (JWG). They emphasised the importance of strengthening capabilities to implement international instruments. This includes the need to develop a program to promote joint efforts through the CAPFISH project, as well as to provide education on, and promote the purpose of, eradicating IUU fishing through mutual exchanges and discussions by experts and stakeholders in multiple fields. The panelists emphasised the need to improve gender equality, including support for continuous capacity building, support for fisherwomen, and participation and solidarity of various institutions.

Other experts covered a wide range of topics related to IUU fishing, including small-scale fisheries, maritime crime, economic and trade issues, and case studies from developing country Ministries and enforcement agencies. This included a number of topical issues.

The main contents of the recently concluded WTO Fisheries Subsidy Agreement were presented by Dr. Kathleen Auld. Dr. Auld suggested that the Agreement needs to continue to secure normative power while considering issues such as protection and support for small-scale fisheries, safety at sea and the development of cleaner fuel. Dr. Joeli Veitayaki gave a presentation on the co-management of fisheries resources and the traditional fishing industry in Fiji, explaining that the prevention of IUU fishing is necessary for fisheries resource management, along with the government and fishing communities' joint efforts.

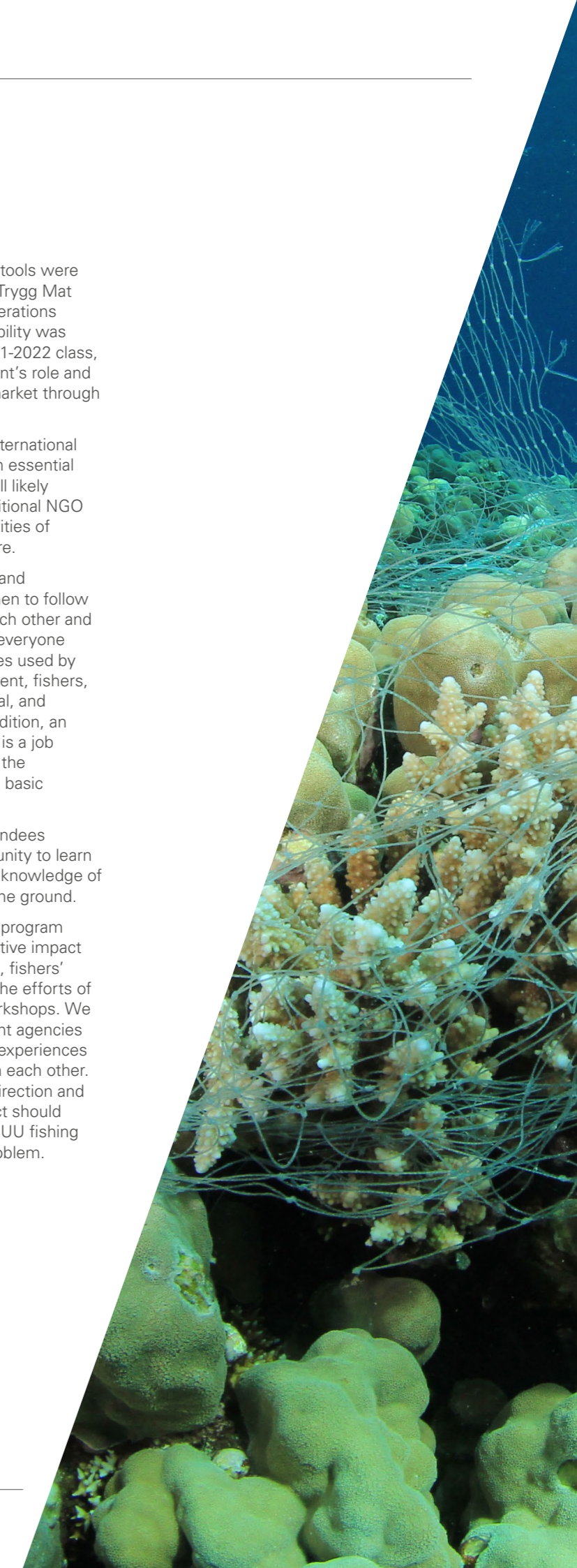
Demonstrations and explanations of fishing boat tracking tools were provided by representatives of Global Fishing Watch and Trygg Mat Tracking. The efficiency and importance of monitoring operations through technological advances was emphasised. Traceability was also highlighted by Mr. Misornu Yaw Logo of WMU's 2021-2022 class, who presented his dissertation on the Ghanaian government's role and efforts to prevent illegally caught fish from entering the market through the catch certification system.

Mr. Ari Gudmundsson spoke about the role of NGOs in international organisations, stressing that NGOs have to date played an essential role in FAO, IMO, and ILO processes, but that this role will likely grow further. Mr. Gudmundsson also mentioned that additional NGO participation was needed to reflect the interests and activities of fishing company owners and fishing operators in the future.

During the Day 3 panel on building trust between fishers and government, it was noted that, rather than asking fishermen to follow the government unconditionally, it is important to trust each other and realise that actions to protect fisheries resources benefit everyone and contribute to the sustainable use of fisheries resources used by fishermen. To this end, communication with the government, fishers, fishers' organisations, and fishing communities is essential, and education and capacity building are most important. In addition, an opinion from the audience was that the fisheries industry is a job with a very high fatality rate, and that fishermen's trust in the government can be created only when safety and fishers' basic rights to life are secured.

Case studies and discussions between speakers and attendees throughout the workshop gave all participants the opportunity to learn from each other and to share their experiences, including knowledge of enforcement, detection, and response to IUU fishing on the ground.

In conclusion, the meaning and direction of the CAPFISH program continues to be clear. It is essential to recognise the negative impact of IUU fishing on the sustainable use of marine resources, fishers' livelihood and global fisheries. It is necessary to support the efforts of international organisations holding global and regional workshops. We need to work with international organisations, enforcement agencies of each country, academia, industry, and fishers to share experiences and knowledge to fight against IUU fishing and learn from each other. In addition, the CAPFISH program can help to provide a direction and strategy for the FAO/ILO/IMO JWG. The CAPFISH Project should undoubtedly evolve into a multi-year program to address IUU fishing issues and support each country in tackling this global problem.



WORLD MARITIME UNIVERSITY

Concluding Remarks written by Dr. Kathleen Auld

If IUU fishing is to be eradicated, we need education and cooperation. The third CAPFISH Workshop sought to realise these goals through its twin focus on capacity-building and network-creation. It delivered a comprehensive and practical workshop to maritime and oceans professionals from across the developing world, with an emphasis on implementation of key international instruments, vessel tracking tools, collaborative initiatives to fight IUU fishing, and practical examples of how to tackle IUU fishing at the national level.

An important theme to emerge from the workshop was the interrelated and interconnected nature of the many crimes that take place at sea and within the networks that control fishing fleets, including human rights and safety violations, illegal fishing, and drugs trafficking. This was exemplified in the keynote speech by Dr. Dyhia Belhabib, who urged participants to 'look under the rock' when considering the many hidden and interrelated crimes that take place in the maritime space. The nature of this web of crime highlights the importance of cooperation to fight IUU fishing and related matters through groups like the JWG, which further cooperates with IGOs and NGOs. At regional and national level, case studies from countries such as the Republic of Korea, Peru, Thailand, and South Africa showed the value of interagency cooperation to fight IUU fishing and implement related international instruments, such as the ILO's Work in Fishing Convention. Community involvement and activism by local people were also highlighted as important factors in sustainable management of fish stocks in case studies from Guyana, Ghana, Fiji, and Senegal.

Another important theme was implementation. While ratification of instruments is a necessary first step, this does not guarantee that their implementation will be correct or successful. Implementation of the UN Agency framework for fishing vessels was discussed by speakers from the FAO, South Africa, Thailand, the Philippines, and Spain. Implementation often requires the creation of new legislation and additional training for inspectors, as these instruments rely heavily on inspections to operate correctly. Proper implementation therefore needs resources and capacity – something which developing states often lack. Tracking and traceability can assist with this, as demonstrated by Global Fishing Watch and Trygg Matt Tracking. However, Dr. Ife Okafor-Yarwood pointed out that this is only the first piece of the puzzle. There is a need for greater enforcement capability if states are to act on this information.

Finally, a theme which came up fairly regularly in this workshop was the need for better control of large distant water fishing fleets. These fleets fish in the waters of developing countries that do not have the resources to properly police them. Small-scale fishers are often at risk from the practices of these vessels and collisions happen regularly, causing unacceptably high loss of life in the small-scale sector. The activities of these fleets also have significant socio-economic effects,

as fish stock depletion leads to poverty, insecurity and a rise in crime. Speakers from Senegal, Peru, and Fiji drew attention to the prevalence of these fleets either inside their waters or just beyond their EEZs, while several academic experts, including Dr. Okafor-Yarwood, Dr. Kathleen Auld, and Dr. Joeli Veitayaki, spoke about the dependence of these fleets on fisheries subsidies, and considered whether the new WTO Fisheries Subsidies Agreement will have any impact in curbing their activities.

The WMU student attendees have now returned to their home countries to take up their maritime and ocean governance responsibilities. Many of the students who attended the workshop are members of Coast Guards, Navies and fisheries administrations, and the workshop represented an important opportunity for them to understand how IUU fishing is dealt with at national level by those in positions and organisations similar to their own. They evinced a willingness and a passion to deal with this problem that is having such devastating effects in their home countries. Importantly, many of them saw the workshop as a way to forge relationships and regional networks with the experts and each other, in order to strengthen the fight against IUU fishing in their regions. This is well illustrated by students' comments on the impact of the workshop:

'It was a wonderful experience to get to listen to such speakers with wide knowledge in IUU fishing. This brings the need to collaborate to fight against IUU.'

'I am grateful and my heartfelt gratitude to WMU for this great experience. This is one way of strengthening our connections worldwide.'

'Thank you very much to the organisers of this CAPFISH Workshop 3. It is indeed a very good avenue for cooperation and new learning opportunities for event attendees.'

'Well organised. Broad platform to network and exchange ideas.'

Such networks are vital, and will undoubtedly contribute to ending the crisis of IUU fishing in many regions of the world. The CAPFISH Project will continue to build capacity and foster these connections going forward, through further workshops and a series of longer regionally-based programmes starting in 2023.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to thank everyone who contributed their time and effort to the creation and realisation of this workshop, including the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries for funding the CAPFISH Project, our distinguished guests, the organising committee, IT and operations staff, the interpreters who provided both English and Korean interpretation, and all our speakers for sharing their expertise and engaging with our participants on difficult and complex topics. We also wish to thank all the participants, and especially our students, for their insightful questions and readiness to start important dialogues. We trust that this workshop has given you the knowledge and tools to fight IUU fishing effectively in your home countries.

Distinguished Guests

Dr. Cleopatra Doumbia-Henry, WMU President

Mr. Hyuntae Kim, Director-General for International Cooperation Policy in the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Republic of Korea

Dr. Jong-Deog Kim, President of the Korea Maritime Institute

Organising Committee

Deukhoon (Peter) Han, Francis Neat, Haeun Jeon, Han Seon Park, Jiin Lee, Junghee Cho, Kathleen Auld, Minjung Lee, Raphael Baumler, and Sonia Santangelo, with support from Ammar Jaber, Jamie Chee, Susanna Lundgren, Daniel Corak and all the World Bistro staff, Dhammika Duvander, Joseph Harbouk, Maia Brindley Nilsson and Tafsir Johansson.



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The World Maritime University was established in 1983 under the auspices of the International Maritime Organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations.