



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Matthew Camilleri, Ph.D.
Leader,
Fisheries Global and Regional Processes
Secretary, Agreement on Port State Measures

SEAFDEC Regional Workshop on
Monitoring Control and Surveillance
for Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia

23-24 August 2022

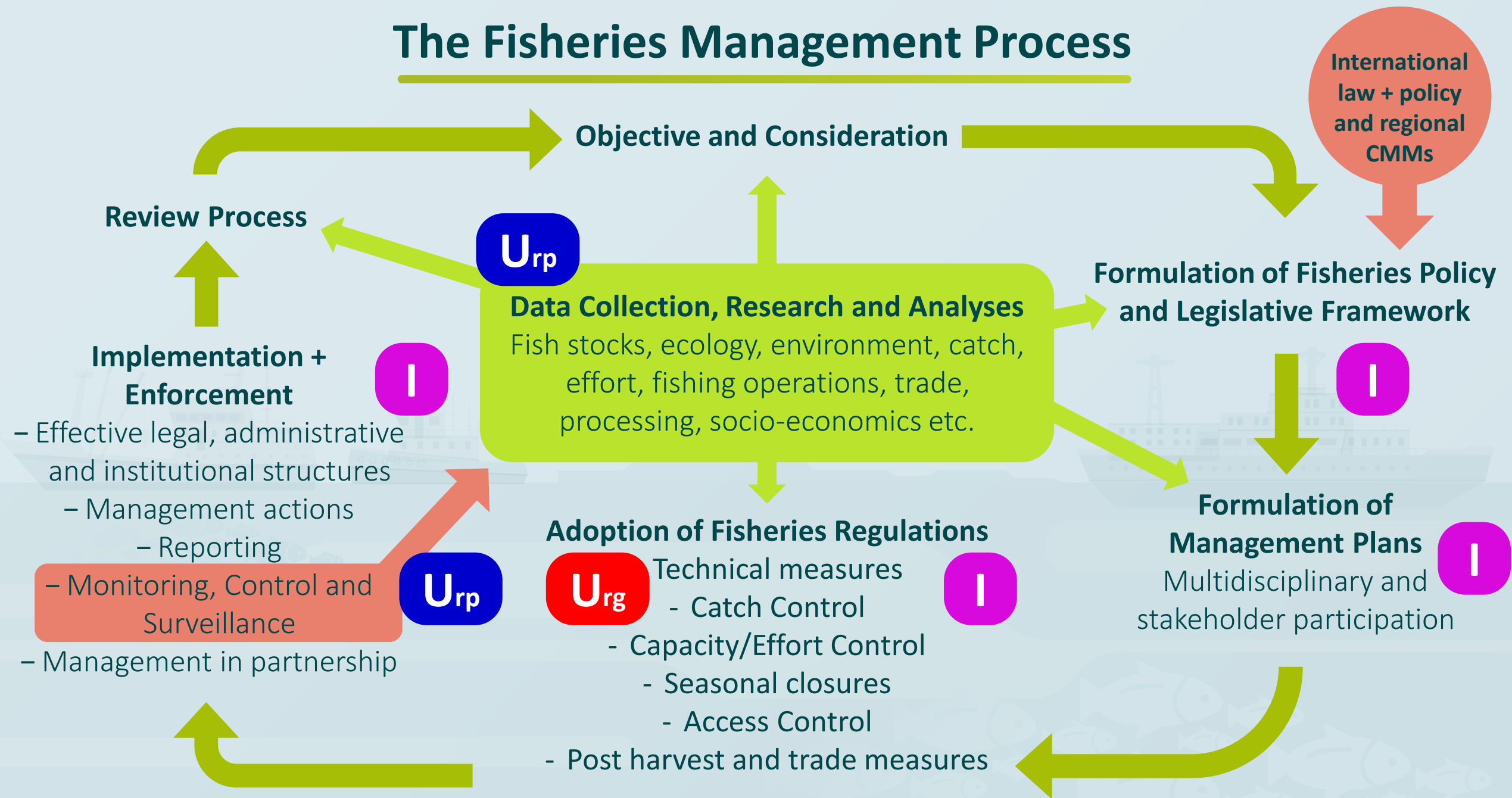
Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS)
to support the implementation of international instruments

International Instruments and Guidelines

Timeline of key international instruments and guidelines related to the Code



The Fisheries Management Process



Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and Enforcement



Monitoring refers to the systematic gathering of information from managed or regulated fisheries - including data from observations and collection of records (e.g. landings, fishing effort, etc.), reports, and inspections - which help in the application of management or regulatory measures.

Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and Enforcement



Control is linked to management and regulatory measures and involves checking actions or facts and analysing information gathered through monitoring and surveillance activities to ensure compliance with such measures.

Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and Enforcement



Surveillance involves the systematic, real-time or near real-time observation, and screening, gathering and recording/storing of information, of fishing or fishing-related activities e.g. via government vessel patrols, VMS, AIS, and radar.

Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and Enforcement



Enforcement occurs where there is an actual or suspected contravention of measures or noncompliance and involves imperative action to stop/correct the action and/or impose punishment (administrative or criminal) for the action.

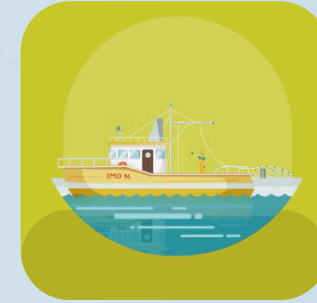
Essentials of MCS

- Maintaining records of fishing vessels, owners and operators
- Using monitoring tools such as VMS, logbooks/documentation and observers
- Acquiring, storing and disseminating of MCS data
- Implementing surveillance and inspection regimes
- Implementing an effective enforcement regime supported by a robust operational and legal framework
- Developing and implementing MCS schemes for access to waters and resources, including authorization
- Implementing applicable catch documentation and traceability schemes
- Training and educating all persons involved in MCS operations

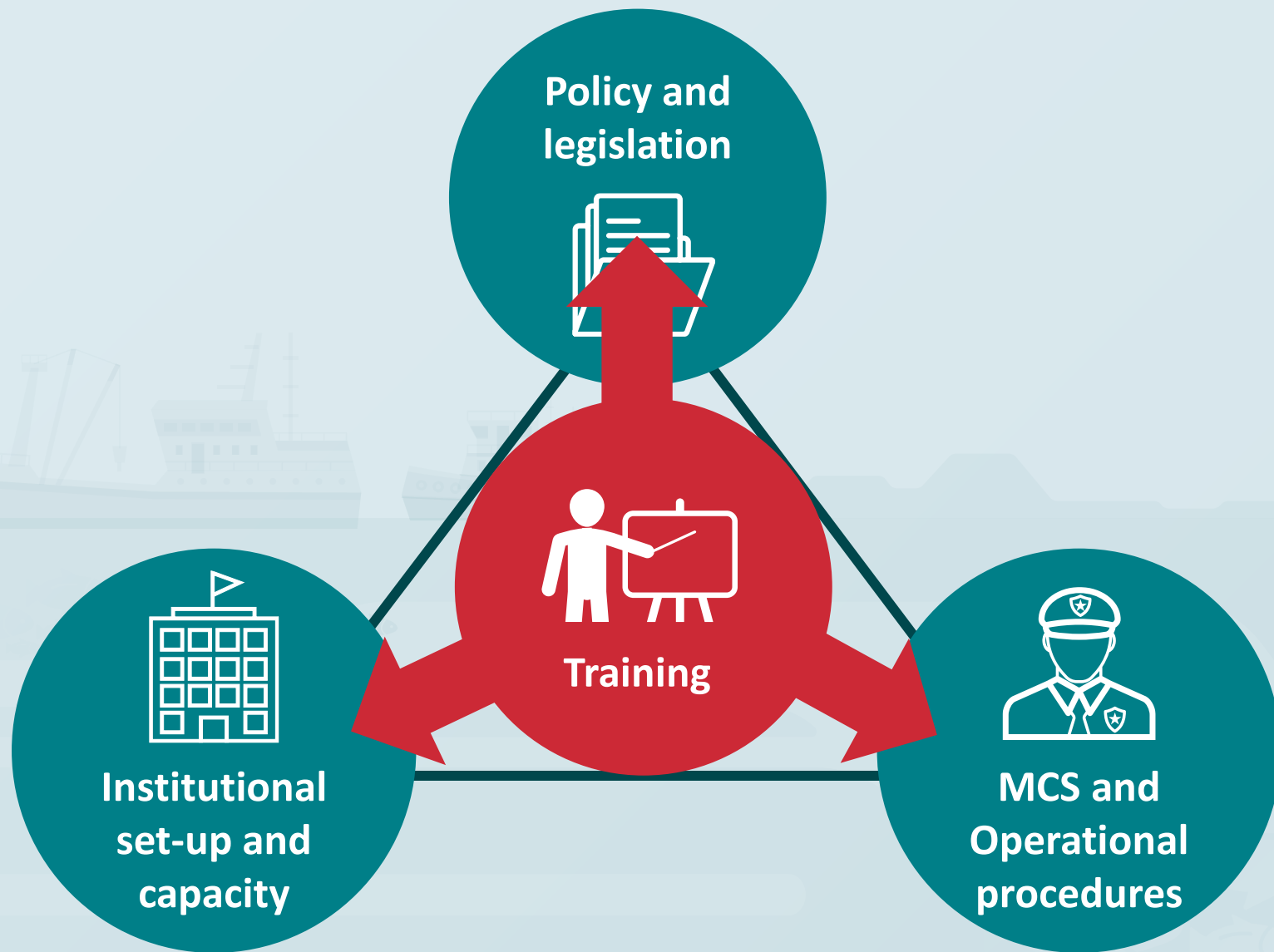


Examples of MCS

- **Data collection**
 - To inform regulatory and management measures
- **Administrative procedures**
 - Fleet register
 - Authorizations, permits and licenses
- **Monitoring and surveillance technology and equipment**
 - Passive: VMS, AIS, e-log reporting, etc.
 - Active: radar, FMC, satellite imagery, etc.
 - Patrol vessels, aerial surveillance, drones, etc.
 - CCTV, etc.
- **Controls and verifications**
 - Port and transshipment inspections*
 - Document checks and investigative intelligence
 - Controls of import/export of fish and fisheries products



Capacity Development for Combatting IUU fishing



Main challenges for effective MCS (needs assessment results)

MCS and Enforcement Framework

- Lack / absence of legislation, policies, plans and strategies
- Limited coordination at national, bilateral and regional levels

Human Resources

- Unclear and limited responsibilities of fisheries inspectors
- Not enough fisheries inspectors
- Inadequate training /skill sharing



Training programs and capacity building

- Insufficient resources to finance trainings
- Lack of clear objectives for capacity building

Information collection mechanisms

- No official reporting mechanism to collect data and information
- No structure and methodology to analyze data, make decisions and for risk assessment



MCS means and technological tools

- Insufficient budget for MCS
- Poor or old technology for MCS
- Poor interagency coordination to optimize use of national assets

Standard Operating Procedures

- No SOPs to effectively carry out MCS
- Inadequate/deficient coordination to implement SOPs

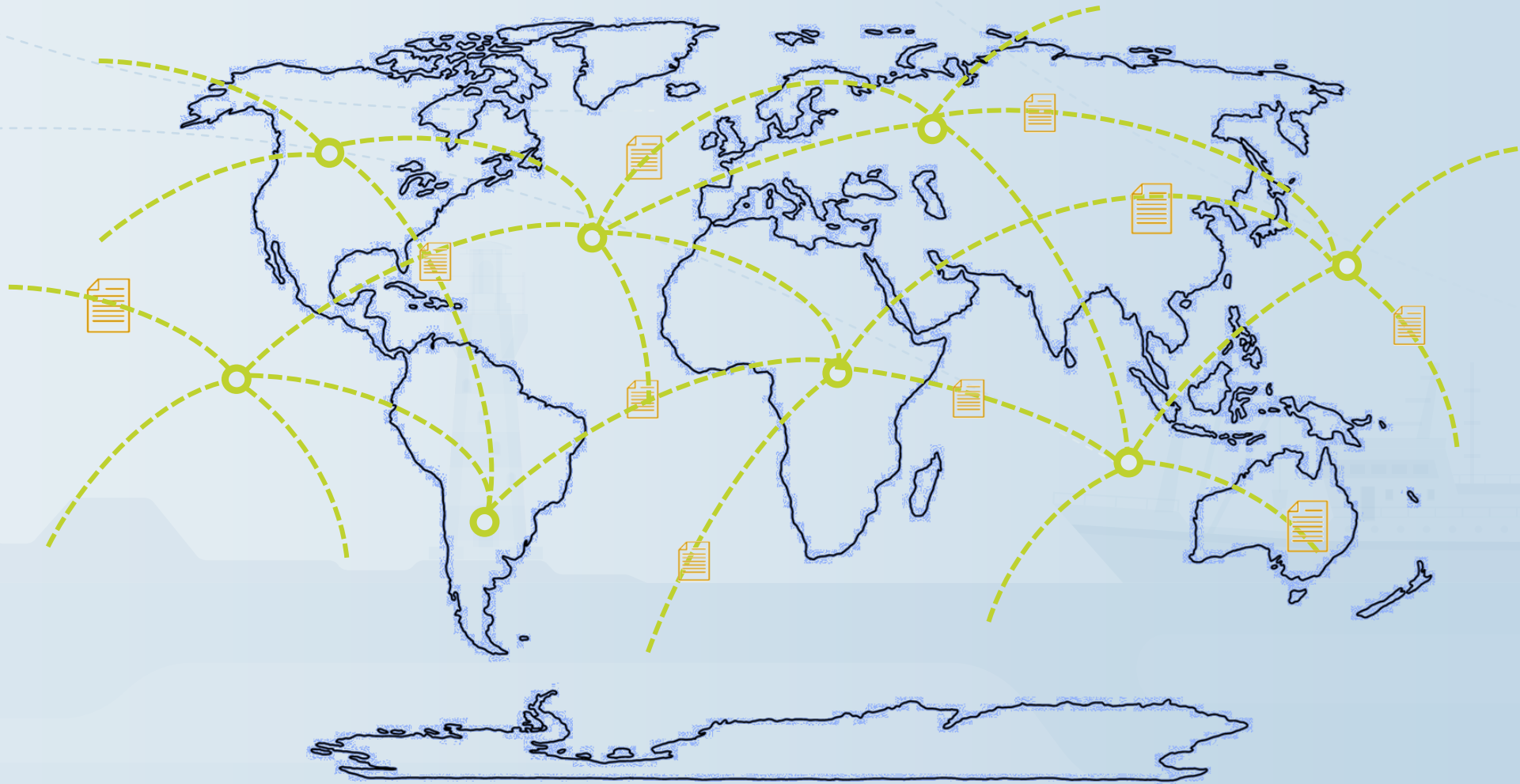


Cooperation among States

States should coordinate their activities and cooperate directly, including through RFMOs, by:

- Adopting compatible policies and measures
- Acquiring, managing, verifying and exchanging fishing data and information
- Conducting joint MCS operations
- Investigating and taking action against IUU fishing
- Sharing expertise and technology
- Enforcing of applicable laws and conservation and management measures, or provisions adopted at a national, regional or global level





Information exchange at national (interagency), regional and global level, is essential to combat IUU fishing

Examples of Information Exchange at National Level

What?	Who?	Why?	How?
e.g. 1 Flag and coastal States: vessel registration, authorization, surveillance (VMS/AIS)	Transport, fisheries, coastguard, other*	• Common awareness of fishing vessels operating in EEZ • Coordinated approach for registration and authorization of vessels • Denial of fishing operations in EEZ to IUU fishing vessels	• Ensure MoU and SOPs are in place • Basic mode of information exchange: email/fax • Advanced modes of information exchange: • Common databases • Automated exchange of information among interoperable systems
e.g. 2 Port State: advance request into port by foreign flagged vessels, inspection results	Port, fisheries, coastguard, customs, labour, sanitary, other*	• Prevent IUU fishing products from being landed in ports by foreign-flagged vessels • Develop a risk-based assessment for inspections	
e.g. 3 Market State: catch and trade certificate information	Customs, port, fisheries, sanitary/health, other*	• Prevent products derived from IUU fishing from entering the supply chain	

* Depending on national context

Examples of Information Exchange at Regional Level

What?	Who?	Why?	How?
e.g. 1 Relevant fishing authorization e.g. 2 Relevant transshipment authorization e.g. 3 Regional vessel record	Relevant States, RFMOs/RFBAs Secretariats, other international organizations	- Common awareness of fishing vessels operating in areas under RFMOs competence - Coordinated approach for registration and authorization of vessels - Denial of fishing operations to IUU fishing vessels	Common database or platform for the aggregation of information on: - VMS/AIS real time monitoring (regional FMC) - Joint inspection reporting system (electronic reporting system) - Cross-listing of IUU fishing vessel lists

The PSMA Global Information Exchange System

National information systems (FS)



Manual /
Direct Input (FS)



Regional vessel records



FAO Global Record



Data / information
access for GR
(public)

IHSMT

Crosscheck
information



Summary
compliance
information



National information systems (PS)



Manual /
Direct Input (PS)



Regional e-PSM
Systems



PSMA Global Information
Exchange System (GIES)



NCPs

DPs

Data / information
access for GIES
(restrictions to be defined)

Flag
State



Other
relevant
entities





Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



Thank you for
your attention