



Report from the 2019 meeting of the European Fisheries Development Advisors' Network (EFDAN)

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Host: Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), Oslo, Norway

The meeting was organized with the financial assistance of the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD). This report summarizes the presentations given, as well as the interventions during the round-table session, but does not set out to capture the ensuing discussions.

1. Welcome and introductions

Bjarne Garden, Assistant Director Section for Knowledge Programmes at Norad, welcomed all participants to Oslo and the 2019 EFDAN meeting. He gave a brief overview of the newly established Knowledge Bank and how the Fish for Development (FFD) programme fits within the overall structure. He outlined Norway's main priorities, as well as briefed the group on the ongoing reform of the Norwegian development cooperation. Garden wished participants a successful and productive meeting.

2. Mutual updates and information sharing on fisheries development portfolios and other ocean related projects

EU Commission

Isabelle VIALON (European Commission, Directorate General for International cooperation and Development – DG DEVCO) made a short presentation of the EU funded programmes in the field of fisheries and aquaculture but also relating to oceans in general. DEVCO, the ACP secretariat and FAO are preparing a new programme that should support the development of fisheries and aquaculture value chains in few Africa-Caribbean-Pacific countries. DEVCO is also discussing with African Union about continuing EU support to the implementation of AU Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for fisheries and aquaculture.

Sweden

Swedish development cooperation is part of a global cooperation in which Sweden is one of many participants. In order to carry out its work, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida, cooperates with Swedish government agencies (i.e. The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management, SwAM), organisations and international bodies like the UN, the EU and the World Bank.

Sida has recently initiated cooperation in marine environment (eg the Nairobi Convention) and fisheries management (eg SWIOFC) in the South West Indian Ocean region between 2019 and 2022 in the order of appr. EUR 8 million. Cooperation shall aim at strengthening the capacity of regional actors to promote sustainable management and utilization of common ecosystem services and natural resources, and to promote greater resistance to climate change and natural disasters, including the ability to ensure food security.

Sida is currently preparing new support for IIED, The International Institute for Environment and Development, for the period 2019-2023. The new support being prepared envisions continued support to the BBNJ process where IIED assists the LDC group for BBNJ negotiations with the goal of increasing the LDC group's negotiating capacity is one key element.

Small Scale fisheries are also benefitting from the support. Sida is donating 8.9 M USD to FAOS SSF Umbrella Program for a period of 2018 - 2022.

In addition, Sida is also contributing to the implementation of the World Bank's Blue Economy Action Plan through support to the multi-donor Trust Fund ProBlue and to annual work programs linked to the Action Plan. The contribution is appr. EUR 30 million for the period 2018 to 2021, which corresponds to approximately 16% of the total budget.

SwAM have recently concluded a new agreement with Sida (2019-2022) to develop our international development engagement with a broad and comprehensive policy mandate in marine and freshwater management as well as fisheries management. We will continue our collaboration with FAO concerning Trade in fisheries services, which includes Fisheries Access agreements and User Rights in fisheries. In addition, we will prolong our engagement in FITI, Fisheries Transparency Initiative.

Spain

Given the importance of the EFDAN 2019 meeting, Manuel de Pablos (Senior Advisor) and Mónica Corrales (Deputy Director-General for Legal Affairs and International Fisheries Governance) from Spain's General Secretariat of Fisheries participated on behalf of Spain.

Manuel de Pablos made a brief speech highlighting the pillars the international fisheries governance must be based on. He stated Spain's firm commitment to combat IUU fisheries, underlined the RFMOs success in ensuring compliance with the three pillars of the sustainable development of fisheries, remembered the importance of the new oceans governance not undermining RFMOs role or the existing legal frameworks, especially UNCLOS (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea). Finally, he conveyed the importance of science in decision-making and the role to be played by the fisheries and aquaculture in the blue growth model which is gradually being consolidated at the international level.

Monica Corrales focused her speech on the Spanish policy to combat IUU fisheries (Power Point presentation enclosed), highlighting:

1. Key link between sustainable fisheries and the 2030 Agenda (food security, high quality proteins in developing countries; fisheries in answer to the nutritional epidemics of the XXI century; empowerment and decent jobs for disadvantages communities; partnership between International Organisations, National States, Private Sector, RFMOs, NGOs).
2. The need for an integrated approach to fight IUU fisheries: based on 5 building blocks: role as Port State, as Flag State, as Coastal State, as Market State and Role as State responsible for the nationals involved in IUU fishing.
3. International and National Legal Framework: the reform of the Spanish Law of Fisheries in 2014 strengthened the inspectors powers and the sanctioning procedure. This also resulted in an end of impunity for those nationals involved in illegal fisheries.
4. Spain's key operations to fight IUU fisheries:
 - a. The three Operations Sparrow: on nationals involved in the operation, management or ownership of the vessels KUNLUN, YONGDING, SONGHUA, TIANTAI, VIKING, SEABULL, THUNDER and TCHAW, all of them included in the IUU lists. These operations have

resulted in economic sanctions amounting to 32 million euros, disqualification from the practice of fishing activities (5 to 23 years) and prohibition to obtain subsidies (6 to 24 years).

- b. Operation Tarantelo: currently in progress, to dismantle a network of illegal Bluefin tuna trade, which was launched by the Spanish Civil Guard in coordination with EUROPOL. This is as an example of alleged IUU-related crimes (criminal organization; money laundering; swindling; forgery of public documents; wildlife crime; crimes against market, consumers and public health).
- c. Collaboration with RFMOs: specifically in IUU vessels lists and in recommendations on the States Parties control of their nationals involved in IUU fisheries.
- d. Latin American and Caribbean IUU fishing network to combat IUU fisheries. This is an example of the importance of exchanging experiences and of the regional collaboration to apply the Agreement on Port State Measures.

Last but not least, Mónica Corrales underlined that, despite progress made to eliminate it, IUU fisheries remain a hindrance to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals. Experience has taught us that key issues to fight IUU fisheries are:

- 1) Political commitment and the necessary economic and human resources;
- 2) A strong, legally binding international and national legal framework;
- 3) International and Regional cooperation.

Netherlands

Leon Lomans, The Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, referred to the report of the 2018 EFDAN meeting in Sweden and informed the meeting about the state of play of a project - initiated by the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality together with Wageningen University and Research - on the improvement of the fish value chain in Iran. The focus of this project is the introduction of modern breeding technology, product innovation and value creation in fish and fish products. A seminar with all the relevant stakeholders will be organized the 13th of June, aiming to define the scope and objectives of further joint Iranian/Dutch cooperation. The results of the project will be published in due course. With regards to Mauritania he expressed concerns about the expansion of fishmeal production in Mauritania by foreign fishing vessels at the expense of West African fish stocks, the local fisheries sectors and regional food security. The fishmeal is exported to Asiatic countries.

Simkje Kruiderink, Wageningen Marine Research gave a brief introduction concerning the thinking around the concept “circular agriculture” and its relevance to development of thinking around in NL aquatic food systems. The first big shift was moving from the “people, planet, profit” concept to “living with planetary boundaries” realization. NL was very successful, after WW2, in increasing agriculture's efficiency and producing more food. However, this success came at a cost. Biodiversity is at an all-time low in NL and farmers, despite working long hours, are not earning much. Continuing along that path is not an option. Going back in time is not either. A modern circular agriculture that works with nature not against it, along food system principals is. These principals are: (1) Plant biomass as the basic building block of food to be produced for human consumption first; (2) the by-products from food production, processing and consumption should be recycled back into the food system; (3) Animals should be used for what they are good at (processing waste and producing manure).

This focus on producing food, not feed and re-use waste streams, such as manure (instead of chemical fertilizers), also from cities, in the circular food system will result in (1) improving outcomes of the food system (higher income, nutritious diets, healthy environment), (2) addressing the root cause of the problem, (3) synergies with multiple positive outcomes: higher income, better nutrition and environment as well identifying solutions outside the origin of problems. Lastly (4) though a multi-

disciplinary approach: technology & behavior will change. The thinking at WUR is now also focusing on how to add in "water" to land and aquatic food systems into this outlook.

Parallels between agriculture and farmed fisheries are clearly easier to make than with capture fisheries. However, it's obvious that healthy Oceans can produce a vast amount of nutritious foods. Eating lower in the biosphere, upscaling fishing waste, looking also at the (micro)nutrients that can be farmed/captured and as well as the role of fishers as guardians of the sea are amongst the aspects that will be looked into.

Germany

BMZ is continuing to build up its portfolio on fisheries and aquaculture, under the "One World -No Hunger initiative". The "Global Program on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture" (implemented by GIZ) – already has 4 country components (2 on fisheries – Uganda and Mauretania) , 2 on aquaculture – Madagascar and Malawi). Some pieces of information that might be of interest to others:

- Mauretania: Co-financing component (EU TF – EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, together with ILO, AECID, GIZ) is starting a radio program on "Radio Mauretanie" on the fish value chain.
- Uganda: Studying value chains of fishery products, including fish maws (swim bladders, export to China).

Two new country components are in preparation, both on aquaculture: Zambia and Cambodia. In Zambia the focus is planned on fisheries co-management in small water bodies in the Eastern Province and on smallholder aquaculture in Luapula Province. In Cambodia, the focus is planned on rice-fish aquaculture and community-based management of fish refuges in floodplains of the Tonle Sap.

The Global Program also has one component on financing to the organization "Stop Illegal Fishing" (SIF) for supporting implementation of the PSMA in close cooperation with FAO. Contributions already implemented as component of FAO activities in Ghana and Madagascar. Mozambique was recently added as 3rd country.

BMZ established an agreement with WWF for a new project in Southern Africa, including both a country level component in South Africa and Mozambique as well as a regional component.

Other updates:

- Myanmar (EU/MYSAP) aquaculture project: Production of Artemia salina cysts, installed drying system; mud crab reproduction up-scaling; mangrove-friendly shrimp, freshwater polyculture systems.
- Vietnam Coastal Zone Management Program incl. aquaculture component (climate-friendly shrimp, feed)
- Somalia post-harvest value chain in Kismayo: good adoption among women's groups, expansion, good local policy support

Policy-Activities by GIZ Sector Project „Support to Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture“ (i.e. advice to BMZ):

- Support to FiTI (Fisheries Transparency Initiative): administrative and legal procedures, new institutional legal entity in Seychelles, preparations for relocation
- WTO Fisheries Subsidies negotiations – support to IISD on regional workshop with Pew in Africa (Dakar, 14-15 May 2019)
- Social aspects in value chains (with GSSI/SSCI; membership in GSSI Steering Board with FAO; participant in Monterrey Coalition), participation in Seafood Summit in Bangkok 10-13 June, in sessions on social criteria in the fisheries sector.
- Ex-post impact assessment: From 1980s GTZ project in Sierra Leone, Tombo fisheries gender component women's savings group and fish processing (smoking, marketing), planned for November 2019.

Inquiry to EFDAN participants:

- On EU SFPAs: any activities by other EFDAN members regarding the development-relevant aspects of EU SFPAs (e.g. regarding sector support etc.).
- Aquaculture: Contract Farming = Outgrower Schemes = Inclusive Business Models, any experiences among participants, any planned initiatives? Opportunities in Africa?
- Capacity Building for Aquaculture in Africa - Focus on non-academic training/TVET (i.e. farm technicians and farm-level managers)? Any existing "needs assessment" by other institutions/donors? Programs?

FAO

Priorities and projects in the fisheries and aquaculture department of the FAO were presented.

Faroe Islands

The representatives from the Foreign Service of the Faroese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Kate Sanderson (European and Ocean Affairs) and Hanna í Horni (Development Cooperation and Human Rights), introduced themselves and expressed their appreciation and pleasure at being able to attend their first EFDAN meeting. It was hoped this participation would be more regular in the future.

Kate Sanderson explained the new Faroese policy on international development cooperation, which has received a significant increase in funding since 2018. There will be a strong focus on the ocean and SDG 14, with an emphasis on providing Faroese expertise in fisheries and aquaculture and other relevant ocean-related areas, as well as channelling financing and expertise through existing programmes in international bodies where the Faroe Islands participate as associated member. The Faroe Islands are working with FAO and UNESCO to develop the appropriate framework for future cooperation in this area. The next stage will be to identify specific projects where relatively modest Faroese financial resources can best be put to use. The Faroe Islands look forward to learning from the considerable experience of EFDAN members and welcome suggestions for relevant existing projects to which the Faroe Islands can also contribute.

Kate Sanderson also used the opportunity to give a short briefing on the Large Ocean Nations Forum on Blue Bio-Economy, the first of which took place in Malta in 2017 (LON1).

The Large Ocean Nation (LON) family brings Nordic countries together with Small Island Development States (SIDS) to exchange experiences and knowledge and generate ocean-related development projects, with an emphasis on innovation and value-adding in the sustainable utilisation of renewable ocean resources.

LON1 was part of the Faroese-led "Growth in Blue Bio-Economy" programme under the Danish presidency of the Nordic Council of Ministers in 2015. The Faroese Government is committed to working towards and supporting more meetings of Large Ocean Nations Forum in the future. The proposed second Large Ocean Nations Forum (LON2) is planned for the week beginning 24 August 2020 in the Faroe Islands, and will include workshops on "fish crime", aquaculture and fisheries governance, as well as the second Blue Fashion Challenge.

LON1 was led by a Nordic partnership of the Government of the Faroe Islands, the Nordic Council of Ministers (NCM) and NORA (Nordic Atlantic Cooperation), who worked in close cooperation with FAO and the Commonwealth Secretariat, with an emphasis on flexibility and efficiency over formal agreements. LON2 builds on this partnership and is open to all Large Ocean Nations who wish to be a part of the network. It brings together Nordic initiatives with FAO's Blue Growth Initiative and the Commonwealth Blue Charter, creating a platform to explore synergies and cooperation among these organisations and their ocean initiatives and programmes.

LON1 in 2017 also brought international attention to the Blue Fashion Challenge (BFC1). The concept of Blue Fashion is an emerging, innovative field that the Nordic cooperation has promoted in international contexts. Since LON1 it has been showcased at the Copenhagen Fashion Week, Iceland Design March, FAO's COFI meeting, the Commonwealth Business Forum among other events, where it has generated great interest. The second Blue Fashion Challenge will be organised parallel with LON2 in the Faroe Islands in 2020. The event will build partnerships and networks among designers and textile producers, based on the challenge to make the best possible use of marine materials in fashion creations.

Printed reports on LON1 and the Blue Fashion Challenge were made available at the meeting and sent subsequently in PDF format.

France

A public and solidarity-based financial institution, Agence Française de Développement (AFD) is the central player in France's development policy. It is committed to projects that concretely improve the lives of people in developing countries, emerging countries and the French overseas territories. Intervening in many sectors - energy, health, biodiversity, water, digital, training - AFD supports the transition to a safer, fairer and more sustainable world, a world in common. Its action is fully in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Present in 110 countries via a network of 85 branches, AFD now supports more than 3 600 development projects. In 2017, it committed 10.4 billion EUR to finance these projects and 11.4 billion EUR in 2018 (846 new projects).

AFD depends on 3 ministries (finance, foreign affairs and overseas territories) but it is not the ministry, nor it is the only French institution, working in developing countries. Being an agency and a bank; AFD's main financial tools are loans to States (public policy loans or dedicated projects) and loans to businesses and local authorities (including projects from AFD's private branch Proparco). Grants only represent 12 % of the commitments; they are often used in parallel to a loan and often come from delegated funds from other donors such as the EU.

Fisheries and aquaculture activities fit mainly with the technical division called "agriculture, rural development and biodiversity" (ARB). Hélène GOBERT and Catherine LECOUFFE are the two fisheries specialists within that division. Other divisions may also fund projects related to fisheries and aquaculture such as the division dedicated to supporting French NGOs (on projects in partnership with NGOs in developing countries) and the division funding local authorities (twining between two cities for example).

It is important to note that AFD does not implement directly its projects. This may change in the near future as Expertise France will be joining the AFD group.

There are few linkages between the fisheries team at AFD and the French department of fisheries. The portfolio of projects related to fisheries and aquaculture but also ocean is growing with around 500 million EUR only in fisheries, aquaculture, marine and coastal ecosystems and resilience in 2019.

The areas of intervention in the sector are:

- 1 / GOVERNANCE AND SECTORAL POLICIES
- 2 / COMPETITIVE, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT MARITIME SECTORS
- 3 / CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF MARINE AND COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS

Today, AFD is developing an ocean strategy for its group which should be ready by the end of 2019.

World Bank

The ProBlue initiative and World Bank in fisheries and ocean engagement were presented.

OECD

Roger Martini, OECD, presented the *Sustainable Oceans for All* project led by the Development Cooperation Directorate (DCD) of the OECD in partnership with the Science, Technology and Industry (STI) and Environment (ENV) directorates of the OECD. *Sustainable Oceans for All* is designed to support developing countries address pressures on oceans and marine ecosystem services (e.g. pollution, over-fishing, climate change, habitat degradation) and chart a new course for sustainable development to tackle poverty, unemployment and food insecurity. It expands developing countries' access to the knowledge, innovations, and financial resources needed for promoting a sustainable ocean economy through original research and policy dialogue.

By 2020 Sustainable Oceans for All will deliver:

- A new OECD report with original analytical work on the global trends and policy implications of: (i) the growth prospects of the ocean economy for developing countries; (ii) policy frameworks and instruments for developing sustainable ocean economies; (iii) the role of development co-operation in supporting the sustainable ocean economy in developing countries;
- The first set of OECD multi-disciplinary country diagnostics on the ocean economy for selected developing countries (tentatively: Kenya, Indonesia, Cabo Verde, Antigua and Barbuda and the Caribbean);
- A new set of quantitative and qualitative indicators and policy recommendations to guide decision-makers in developing countries and donor countries alike in support of the development of sustainable ocean economies;
- A series of international workshops to promote mutual learning within ocean-related communities and across stakeholder groups - ministries, agencies, academia, foundations, NGOs and the private sector.
- A contribution to the 2020 High Level Ocean Conference to be hosted by Portugal.

Norway

Jan Eriksen, coordinator of the Fish for Development (FfD) programme at Norad, presented Norwegian support to development of the fisheries sector through the FfD. The programme was launched in 2015, and a secretariat was established at Norad in 2016. The secretariat reports to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), which has the overall political responsibility. The Norwegian Ministry for Industry and Fisheries (NFD) also joins the inter-ministerial advisory group for fish and development collaboration. The overall objective of the programme is to reduce poverty through socioeconomic development. FfD has three components, namely resource management and legislation, research and education, and finally business development and aquaculture. Many of the projects include technical assistance using Norwegian expertise and experience, however the FfD also has collaboration with multilateral partners (among other FAO, UNODC, World Bank), private sector and civil society organizations (such as Trygg Mat Tracking and WWF Norway).

There are currently three priority countries for collaboration (Colombia, Ghana and Myanmar), however there are projects in a range of other countries including among others Angola, Mozambique, Sri Lanka and Vietnam. Total Norwegian support to fisheries and aquaculture amounted to 28 million EUR in 2018, including support to the Nansen programme. The Nansen Programme contributes to strengthening regional- and country-specific efforts to reduce poverty and creates conditions to assist in the achievement of food security through the development of sustainable fisheries management regimes, specifically through the application of an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries. Fr. Nansen contributes to knowledge generation of key stressors on the marine environment beyond fisheries. The vessel represents the main tool to collect data and information

on fishery resources and ecosystems to produce knowledge on their status for sustainable management and policy generation.

3. Session 1: The Norwegian experience

The Norwegian experience in fisheries management were presented by the Norwegian Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries and the Norwegian Fisheries Directorate.

4. Session 2: Multilateral approach

Combating IUU fishing, FAO

Ms. Rey Aneiros reminded the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU) definition of IUU fishing to contextualize the crimes related and associated to those activities. IUU fishing is a broad term originally defined in 2001, within the context of the IPOA-IUU, and includes: Fishing and fishing-related activities conducted in contravention of national, regional and international laws; Non-reporting, misreporting or under-reporting of information on fishing operations and their catches in contravention national or international laws; Fishing by "Stateless" vessels; Fishing in convention areas of RFMOs by non-party vessels in contravention RFMOs conservation and management rules; Fishing activities which are not regulated by States and cannot be easily monitored and accounted for in a manner inconsistent with State responsibilities under International Law; and Fishing in areas or for fish stocks for which there are no conservation or management measures in a manner inconsistent with State responsibilities under International Law. In this regard, she explained the change of paradigm that the PSMA implies and the set of international tools coming from Law of the Sea instruments at the disposal of the International Community to fight IUU fishing activities and crimes in the fishing industry (such as Regional Fisheries Management Organizations monitoring measures, the FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels and the Global Information Exchange System -GIES-). Moreover, attention was given to the Second PSMA Meeting of the parties in June in Chile and the PSMA Assistance Fund. The gap-analysis approach to initiate the support to any country under the PSMA Assistance Fund was also presented. FAO is working with more than 40 countries in revamping their fisheries management and conservation systems to be in line with international standards as well as to be able to comply with the PSMA.

How to combat crime connected to the fishery sector, UNODC

Ms. Adomeit presented on the vulnerabilities of the fisheries sector to organized crime, and UNODC's approach to combatting these crimes. She recalled that crimes taking place in the fisheries sector can be divided into three main categories:

- 1) IUU fishing - in particular fishing activities in contravention of domestic and regional laws/regulations;
- 2) Crimes associated with the fisheries sector - crimes that have no direct connection with fishing operations, but they take place on fishing vessels or in fishing facilities, or they opportunistically use fishing operations to commit or cover crimes; and
- 3) Fisheries-related crimes - serious offences committed along the entire fisheries value chain that, although not part of the illegal fishing itself, are closely linked with the fishing operation.

Ms. Adomeit explained that while UNODC's focus was on fisheries-related crimes (such as corruption, fraud and forgery, money laundering, tax crime or human trafficking for forced labour), it could also in certain circumstances, through its mandate in the criminal justice system, complement the work of FAO and others to tackle IUU fishing. Such circumstances include large-scale poaching or the use of a particularly disruptive fishing methods in cases where domestic legal frameworks provide for a high

penalty beyond the limit of 4-years of imprisonment that fits the definition of “serious crime” in line with the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). Ms. Adomeit further talked about the benefits of a value chain perspective in identifying points of vulnerability in the fisheries sector as well as entry points for law enforcement intervention.

Ms. Adomeit also presented a new UNODC publication, *Rotten Fish – a Guide on Addressing Corruption in the Fisheries Sector*. The guide, developed with the funding of Norad under the framework of the FishNET project, provides guidance on the identification and prioritization of corruption risks in the fisheries sector, and provides examples of targeted mitigation strategies. The guide is available at https://www.unodc.org/documents/Rotten_Fish.pdf. Finally, Ms. Adomeit informed the meeting about UNODC’s work related to encouraging financial investigations in fisheries crime cases by supporting States to identify cases that are likely to include corruption or money-laundering and mentoring investigator throughout the investigation.

5. Session 3: Policies related to IUU fishing

Subsidies, overfishing and SDG 14.6, OECD

Roger Martini, OECD, presented work from the Trade and Agriculture Directorate (TAD) of the OECD on collecting and investigating the effects of subsidies and other support to the fishing sector. It also presented its database on policies and practices related to the fight against IUU fishing.

Relative Effects of Fisheries Support Policies, provides policy makers with a new tool to compare different policy approaches in more detail than has been previously possible. The results of the model-based analysis show that all six fisheries support policies investigated have the potential to provoke overfishing, to lead to fish stocks being overfished, to encourage IUU fishing, and to increase fleet capacity. However, their effects vary significantly in scale, and they can affect different fishers in different ways.

Closing gaps in national regulations against IUU fishing, offers a suite of policy indicators that investigate the extent to which countries meet their responsibilities in the most important dimensions of government intervention in relation to IUU fishing:

- as coastal States, to regulate vessels in their domestic exclusive economic zone (EEZ);
- as flag States, to regulate domestically-flagged vessels fishing in areas beyond their national jurisdiction and in foreign EEZs;
- as port States, to apply port controls and regulate the flow of products to the market;
- as markets, to economically discourage IUU fishing and to detect illegal seafood moving along the supply chain; and
- as members of the international community, to engage in co-operation and cross-country initiatives against IUU fishing.

Martini pointed out that the FSE and IUU databases are powerful learning tools to aid countries to better understand their policy expenditures and their implications, to understand the scope of policy options available to them, to benchmark themselves against other countries, and to meet their SDG obligations to policy transparency and action. These tools are available for all countries to participate in, and development agencies are asked to encourage their partner countries to take part in these as part of their fisheries development plans.

EU IUU fishing policy, EU Commission

Isabelle VIALON presented EU action against IUU fishing. On behalf of the European Commission's Directorate General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE), she explained the mechanism set up by the EU regulation against IUU fishing and gave an update on the new IT system for catch certificates (CATCH). A number of programmes funded by EU development policy support developing countries in the fight against IUU fishing (PESCAO in Western Africa, SMARTFISH/ECOFISH in Indian Ocean and PEUMP in the Pacific). The EU is also an active player in international fora and contributes to the FAO's Global programme for PSMA implementation. The combination of high-level policy dialogue and capacity strengthening has proven to be particularly effective to improve fisheries governance in a number of countries.

6. AOB

- FAO has initiated the establishment of a global donor portal on support to fisheries development, to be launched at the PSMA conference in Chile in June. Participants encouraged a close link to data collection efforts of OECD-DAC on national Official Development Assistance.
- EFDAN 2020 will be hosted by Iceland.