

VISSERIJ nieuws



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VISSERIJNIEUWS VERSCHIJNT WEKELIJKS • 20 AUGUSTUS 2010 • 30^e JAARGANG



In Vietnam is voor het eerst een pangasius-kwekerij gecertificeerd met het Friend of the Sea label. Dankzij het doorvoeren van veel verbeteringen is het een kwekerij uit de Agifish-groep na een aanvankelijke afwijzing uiteindelijk gelukt het FOS-certificaat te behalen. De pangasius met het certificaat wordt via de Zwitserse handelsfirma DKSH naar Europa geëxporteerd. FOS-directeur Paolo Bray hoopt dat door deze eerste certificering meer pangasius-kwekerijen zich in zullen spannen om de kweek duurzamer te maken.

Vorige week zijn bij **Zuid-Afrika** 40 bemanningsleden van een hektrawler afgehaald die door nog onbekende oorzaak in brand was gevlogen.

Schipper per heli van boord gehaald **Ongelukkige val op LT 43**

DEN HELDER – Schipper Johannes van de Berg van de LT 43 'Saturnus' is vorige week donderdag met een open beenwond per helikopter van boord gehaald. Volgens de Katwijkse reder Maart van Duijn hoopt Van de Berg eind deze maand alweer mee te kunnen naar zee. Van den Berg (27) viel ongelukkig van de trap en raakte daarbij ook even buiten kennis. De wond zag er zo ernstig uit dat de bemanning de Kustwacht inschakelde, waarna besloten werd een medische evacuatie uit te voeren en de Urker schipper van boord te halen. De Eurokotter lag op dat moment honderd mijl ten noordwesten van Den Helder te twinruggen. Vanaf Maritiem Vliegkamp De Kooy vertrok een helikopter met een arts aan boord. Van den Berg bleek niets gebroken te hebben, en kon na hechting van de wond in het ziekenhuis weer naar huis. De kotter kwam vrijdag in Harlingen binnen. Op de foto wordt Van den Berg klaargemaakt om per brancard in de helikopter te worden gehesen.

Op vakantie op Texel kwam Freek van Slooten in de machinekamer van de NG 12 ten val. In het ziekenhuis van Den Helder bleek de 42-jarige Urker visserman als gevolg daarvan drie gebroken ribben te hebben opgelopen.

MET DEZE WEEK ONDER MEER:

BEDRIJFSSURVEY

MET UK 45:

HEEL VEEL

TONGBROED

PAGINA
3

GEEN ENKEL

ECOLABEL

UITGESLOTEN

VOOR SUBSIDIE

PAGINA
3

VISSERIJDAG

BRESKENS: HEEL

VEEL SCHOL

VERKOCHT

PAGINA
6

OUTRIGGER O 33

GEMODERNISEERD

NAAR HET

BRISTOL KANAAL

PAGINA
9

DE KOMENDE SPECIAL VAN 1 OKTOBER IS GEWIJD AAN
'VISSERIJBEURS URK'



Foto: Ministerie van Defensie

s nachts viste de UK 45 door, en omdat de snelheid van de Isis achterbleef kon de Urker kotter ook overdag tussendoor nog wat trekken doen. Hakvoort noteerde in totaal 46 (korte) trekken en meerdere donderdag rond middernacht af in IJmuiden. In deze onderzoeksweek wist de UK 45 ook nog 1.900 kilo maatse tong aan te landen.



„Gigantisch, zoveel broed kwamen we tegen. Wij vingen in onze hoogste trek 360 kilo kleine tong in een half uur tijd, waarvan niet meer dan een mandje maats. Dat waren ongeveer 6.400

★ *Wim de Boer aan boord van het onderzoeksvaartuig Isis om te zien of het netwerk goed staat. De Boer gaat volgende week als waarnemer mee met de Tridens in de eerste week van een overweekse onderzoeksreis.*

tongetjes. Ook van de bemanning van de Isis – waar we heel goed contact mee hadden – hoorden we dat er uitzonderlijk veel tongetjes werden gevangen. De

strenge winter is niet verkeerd uitgepakt!”, aldus Hakvoort.

De Isis was maandag vanuit Scheveningen overgestoomd

rest van de week wel de gewenste vier mijl worden gehaald.

Floor Quirijns van IMARES was vorige week aan boord van de UK 45. Omdat het in de bedrijfssurvey primair niet om de vangsthoeveelheid, maar om de vangstsamenstelling gaat en zij nog geen vergelijkingsmateriaal heeft, onthoudt Quirijns zich van inhoudelijk commentaar. Wel bevestigt zij dat beide schepen op sommige bestekken opvallend veel tong vingen en dat de samenwerking in een leuke onderzoeksweek soepel verliep.



★ *De hele bemanning van de UK 45 werkt mee aan het onderzoek. Ze zoeken zelf de vangst uit en meten de schol en tong tot op de centimeter nauwkeurig door. Van links naar rechts: Hendrik Hakvoort, Andries van Slooten en Dirk Korf.*

Floor Quirijns

Keurmerken voldoen niet volledig aan alle richtlijnen

Geen ecolabel uitgesloten voor subsidie

DEN HAAG – Geen van de zes ecolabels voor het Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), Friend of the Sea (FOS), KRAV, Nuturland, SKAL en Milieukeur voldoet volledig aan alle richtlijnen van de voedselorganisatie FAO.

Dat blijkt uit een vergelijkend onderzoek van het LEI in opdracht van het ministerie van LNV. Dat geen van de labels volledig aan de 'Guidelines for the eco-labeling of fish and fisheries products from marine capture fisheries' voldoet, komt ook doordat deze FAO-richtlijnen niet even helder zijn.

Op grond van het LEI-onderzoek concludeert LNV-minister Verburg dat geen van de genoemde keurmerken uitgesloten kan worden van deelname aan de subsidieregeling 'Certificering in de visketen'. Deze regeling wordt in september voor de tweede keer opengesteld en LNV

stelt daar opnieuw één miljoen euro subsidie voor beschikbaar. Het verschil tussen de regeling van 2009 en de nieuw open te stellen regeling van 2010 is dat in 2010 de regeling niet alleen zal gelden voor zee- en kustvisserij, maar op verzoek van de Tweede Kamer ook voor binnenvisserij en aquacultuur.

Minister Verburg wil verduurzaming van de visketen stimuleren. Certificering van vis en schelpdieren kan een belangrijke bijdrage leveren aan een duurzame visserij. Daarom ondersteunt hij het bedrijfsleven bij certificeringstrajecten. Met de financiële ondersteuning kunnen

ondernemers de beoordeling door een certificeringsinstantie bekosten.

Als een van de voorwaarden voor subsidie noemt LNV dat het certificeringstraject en de onafhankelijke certificeringsinstantie moeten voldoen aan de richtlijnen van de FAO. Voorafgaande aan de openstelling heeft de minister daarom het LEI gevraagd zes ecolabels met elkaar te vergelijken: MSC, FOS, KRAV, Nuturland, SKAL en Milieukeur. Het LEI heeft vooral bekeken in hoeverre deze keurmerken voldoen aan de accreditatie- en certificeringsstructuren en procedures van de richtlijnen, de structuur en procedures voor het opstellen van de standaard en deelname van belanghebbenden. Zogeheten derdepartijcertificering is daarbij een belangrijke eis. Dit

betekent dat certificering door een derde, onafhankelijke partij wordt uitgevoerd. Nu op grond van dit deskundigenoordeel blijkt dat geen van de labels volledig voldoet, sluit LNV ook geen van genoemde keurmerken uit voor de subsidieregeling.

Samenwerkingsverbanden van visserijondernemingen en ook beroepsorganisaties kunnen een aanvraag indienen voor de regeling certificering in de visketen. Het budget wordt verdeeld op basis van loting van alle aanvragen die voldoen aan de voorwaarden. De regeling is van toepassing op milieuvriendelijk gevangen of gekweekte vis of schelpdieren in de zee-, kust- of binnenvateren of aquaculturen. Minister Verburg hoopt met de subsidieregeling minimaal tien certificeringstrajecten

een steuntje in de rug te kunnen geven. Voor certificeringstrajecten die zich richten op zee- en kustvisserij en schelpdierkweek is 0,8 miljoen euro beschikbaar, en voor trajecten in de binnenvisserij en viskweek 0,2 miljoen euro.

Bij de eerste openstelling van de subsidieregeling vorig jaar september was het budget van één miljoen euro op de eerste dag al overschreden. Vijftien aanvragen voldeden toen aan de voorwaarden, en na loting kregen er elf daarvan subsidie: tien voor MSC en een voor Naturland (mesheftenvisserij). Buiten de boot vielen toen andere aanvragen van de Coöperatieve Visserij Organisatie (CVO) voor MSC-certificering van de boomkorvisserij en een aanvraag voor FOS-certifi-

cering voor platvisvisserij.

LNV beweerde vorig jaar desgevraagd dat aanvragen voor het label van Friend of the Sea waarschijnlijk niet aan de subsidievooraarden voldeden, en minister Gerda Verburg schreef aan de Tweede Kamer dat het MSC vooralsnog het enige internationaal erkende ecolabel voor een duurzame visserij is. Na certificering van zes Urker staandwantvissers op tong voor het FOS-label brak een felle discussie uit met milieuorganisaties die alleen het MSC-label accepteren.

Geïnteresseerden kunnen een aanvraagformulier downloaden van www.mnlv.nl/loket of aanvragen bij Het LNV Loket via 0800-2233322. Informatie over de regeling is te vinden op www.mnlv.nl/loket.

SAVE 25% ON ALL WINES

IN OUR FRIENDLY WINE STORES



Friend of the Sea mussels a real catch

Enjoy tasty, nutritious shellfish with a side helping of peace of mind as Scottish mussel farms get an eco-friendly stamp of approval.

They have long been admired as nutritious shellfish that are delicious served with garlic, cream and wine. But this season's live in-shell Scottish mussels arriving in Waitrose stores have a new reason to whet diners' appetites - they are the first UK farmed shellfish to be awarded the prestigious Friend of the Sea certificate for their top quality eco-credentials.

It means customers can be certain these protein-packed mussels have been sustainably farmed using methods that have virtually no environmental impact.

From this week, Waitrose shoppers can get a taste of the first Friend of the Sea live Scottish mussels.

Inspectors at the not-for-profit organisation spent eight months carrying out rigorous checks on the Scottish Shellfish Marketing Group's 14 mussel farms in west Scotland and Shetland.

The farms do not dredge mussels from wild stock, but instead allow shellfish to spawn naturally and then grow in the sea on ropes hung from buoys. Farmers allow the growing shellfish to eat plankton and do not feed them artificially.



Until now the Friend of the Sea logo has been used mainly in Italy, Spain, France and Germany, but UK farms are making inroads in response to shopper demand for sustainable seafood.

Waitrose specialist fish buyer Jeremy Ryland Langley said the supermarket stocked fish and shellfish only from sustainable, well-managed fisheries and responsible fish farms.

'The important thing is that all our fish is from a sustainable source and farmed in a sustainable way. But what we look for, if at all possible, is a good, independent third-party certification,' he said. 'I am really pleased to be able to offer our customers mussels that have achieved this standard.' The Scottish Shellfish Marketing Group, which represents around 70 per cent of Scottish mussel production, achieved Friend of the Sea certification for its mussels earlier this year, but the first live packs are only just going into stores following the summer growing period.

Stephen Cameron, Scottish Shellfish Marketing Group managing director, said: 'Our mussel farmers are totally dependent on nature and merely provide a helping hand in their production.'



WAITROSE WINE WINS AGAIN

Waitrose has scooped the title of Supermarket of the Year 2010 in the Decanter World Wine Awards for the fourth time in five years.

Judges said the chain's wine aisles were a pleasure to browse and praised the diversity in Waitrose, which stocks wine from 24 countries including Kosovo, Georgia and Lebanon.

Anthony Rose, chairman of the judging panel, said: 'Waitrose has shown an unrivalled consistency in the quality and depth of its wine range and it maintains that reputation by continuing to offer a diverse selection of interesting wines. It was high quality last year and it's now shifted into overdrive.'

They also admired Waitrose's food and wine-matching initiative spearheaded by its food ambassadors, Delia Smith and Heston Blumenthal.

A surprise winner was English winery Ridgeview, which beat five French champagnes when its Grosvenor Blanc de Blancs 2006 was named best sparkling wine over £10.

ROOTING FOR BEETROOT JUICE

It is a colourful addition to breakfast or tasty snack, but it is the health benefits of beetroot juice that has coincided with an 82 per cent jump in sales in the past year.

The trend follows reports linking it to lower blood pressure and a decreased risk of heart disease. The drink is usually sold ready-mixed with the sweeter apple juice.

Waitrose soft drinks buyer Neil Whelpton said the root vegetable juice had been on sale since 2005, but recently there had been a jump in demand.

'Sales of beetroot juice have been fantastic this year and with one of our beetroot juices recently winning a Great Taste award, long may this continue. I'm a convert myself as I love the earthy difference it delivers in flavour, just don't spill it!' he said.

Three types of the juice are on sale at Waitrose with beetroot content as modest as 12 per cent for beetroot beginners to 90 per cent for connoisseurs.

Das Meer hat Freunde in der Schweiz

Mit «Friend of the Sea» – auf Deutsch Freund des Meeres – taucht ein neues Label für Fische und Meeresfrüchte auf. Es zeigt den Konsumenten, welche Fische nachhaltig und rücksichtsvoll gefangen oder aufgezogen wurden.

In den Achtzigerjahren schockierten Berichte über den Thunfischfang das Publikum. Sie zeigten, wie dabei scharenweise Delfine mitgefangen wurden und häufig elend zugrunde gingen. Die Fischereiunternehmen, die ihre Methoden daraufhin änderten, zeichneten ihre Ware mit dem Label «Dolphin-Safe» (delfin-sicher) aus. Es rettete Millionen von Delfinen das Leben und wurde zum Vorbild für verschiedene Gütezeichen.

Nun kommt mit «Friend of the Sea» ein weiteres Gütezeichen hinzu. Sein Schöpfer, der italienische Wirtschaftsfachmann Paolo Bray, war lange für die US-Umweltorganisation Earth Island Institute tätig und führte für diese das Delfinschutz-Zeichen in Europa ein.



Sustainable Seafood

Erstmals werden nun neben der Meeresfischerei auch Aquakulturen zertifiziert, deren Bedeutung zunimmt.

Das Label «Friend of the Sea» bekommen Anbieter, die genau definierte Mindestgrößen der gefangenen Fische einhalten. Diese reichen von 9 Zentimetern bei der Sardelle bis zu 70 Zentimetern beim Thunfisch. Die Quote unfreiwillig mitgefanger Fische (Beifang),

die Respektierung der Laichzeiten und die Wahl von Fangmethoden, die den Meeresgrund schonen, sind weitere Kriterien. Bei den Aquakulturen gibt es Vorgaben für das Futter und den Abfall. Gentechnik und Hormone sind nicht erlaubt. Überwacht werden die Abläufe von bekannten neutralen Zertifizierungsfirmen.

Bereits verwenden in der Schweiz mehrere Unternehmen das Label. Die Manor-Gruppe etwa, die mehr als zehn Prozent des Schweizer Fischverkaufs bestreitet, bietet solche Produkte an und will den Anteil ausbauen. Große Fischimporteure wie die Tochtergesellschaft der neuseeländischen Lee-Fisch machen ebenfalls mit.

In Zürich verkauft die Sushi-Kette Joosji's mit dem Label gekennzeichnete Spezialitäten. Schliesslich beteiligt sich auch das international tätige Handelshaus DKSH, eines der grössten Schweizer Unternehmen. Es ist in verschiedenen Branchen tätig, unter anderem in der Pangasiuskultur in Vietnam.

Walter Jäggi

RINDER

Galloways, die widerstandsfähigen Rinder mit den schönen Augen

Galloways gehören zu den ältesten Robustrassen der Welt. Ihre Heimat ist der Südwesten Schottlands, eine raue, windige und regnerische Gegend. Kein Wunder, dass die Tiere ein dickes, zotteliges Haarkleid haben.



Schattenplätze, «sind friedfertig, genügsam, widerstandsfähig und langlebig – und bei artgerechter Haltung auch wirtschaftlich», bringt es die Gesellschaft auf den Punkt.

«Die Galloways faszinieren. Woran das liegt, lässt sich nicht so einfach herausfin-

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North Africa and Near East countries discuss ways to fight IUU fishing

22 – 24 June 2010, Agadir - Morocco



Group picture of the participants

Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing presents significant economic, biological and social threats to the North Africa and the Near East region and across the world. While the primary responsibility for addressing many for the IUU problems rests at the national level with the country, there is recognition of the need to increase regional efforts to fight IUU fishing including supporting IPOA-IUU and the NPOA-IUU. Regional cooperation among the countries, through exchange of information, sharing experiences, and working together on many aspects of fighting IUU activities, has been acknowledged as a priority for the region as this cooperation will assist the countries in advancing their shared goal of preventing illegal fishing activities. These are the main outcomes of a seminar on fish trade and IUU fishing held last June...

The city of Agadir (Morocco) hosted during the period from 22nd to 24th June 2010 a seminar on: "Fish Trade and Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU) in the Near East and North Africa: Implication of Certification and

Traceability Schemes for the Region". It was jointly organized by the Centre for Marketing Information and Advisory Services for Fishery Products in the Arab Region (INFOSAMAK) and the Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa of the

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO-RNE).

The event brought together officials from ministries and directorates in charge of fisheries sector from 22 countries from North Africa and the Near East as well as from Europe and North America. Several regional and international organizations participated at this meeting, namely: Association for the Development of Artisanal Fishermen Communities (ADEPEG-CPA), Community Fisheries Control Agency (CFCA), European Union, FAO, Friend of the Sea, General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean Sea (GFCM) and the League of Arab States.

Opening session

It was officially opened by Mr. Youssef Ouati (Chief, division of Cooperation at the Marine Fisheries Department) on behalf of the Secretary General of Moroccan Fisheries Department; Dr. Piero Mannini (Senior Fisheries Officer, FAO-RNE); and Mr. Abdellatif Belkouch (Managing Director, INFOSAMAK).



From right, Mr. Abdellatif Belkouch, INFOSAMAK ; Mr. Youssef Ouati, Ministry of Agriculture and Marine fisheries of Morocco; and Dr. Piero Mannini, FAO Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa

Keynote address:

Facilitated by Dr. Piero Mannini (Senior Fisheries Officer, FAO-RNE), this session was convened to set the global status of IUU fishing worldwide including its importance in international fish trade.

Before getting to tackle IUU fishing perse, Dr. Mannini provided an overview of capture fisheries in the West East and North Africa region. He presented the



regional and sub-regional fish production trends, trade and pointed out the common and emerging issues the fisheries sector is experiencing.



The next presentation was made by Ms Michele Kuruc (FIRO, FAO) who first gave an insight into IUU fishing activities at the international level. Ms Kuruc then spoke about the international response, trends and the operational tools which are commonly used to fight IUU fishing.



Studying the IUU issue from the trade perspective, Mr William Emerson (FIPM, FAO) took the floor to introduce the importance of IUU fishing in international trade. The global value of IUU fishing is estimated at a minimum of \$10 billion, and a maximum of \$24 billion, across the world each year, equivalent to 15- 20% of the worldwide value of catches.

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Legal framework

During this session, that was chaired by Ms. Zakia Driouich, (Director of Directorate of Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture , Morocco), the invited speakers discussed fisheries laws and regulations that address the IUU fishing in Arab region, the USA and the European Union.



Mr. Izzat Feidi (International fisheries consultant) gave an overview of fisheries resources in Arab region in the main marine waters (Indian Sea, Mediterranean and Atlantic Ocean). The IUU issues were introduced from a global perspective then from a regional perspective. As regard to fisheries laws, he outlined that fisheries laws exist in all Arab States. Nevertheless, despite the advances made by some Arab countries, controls still rely on coast guard activities, and fishing laws are outdated and need to be amended to tackle IUU issues.

He came up with three mains recommendations: building capacities and capabilities, cooperation among Arab states and their participation in international instruments.



Following an overview of fisheries production and trade in USA, Ms. Linda Chaves (US National Marine Fisheries Service), elaborated on fisheries management legislation. US fisheries are managed

at both federal and State levels. US Fisheries management is governed by The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act commonly referred to as the Magnuson-Stevens Act, which is the primary law governing marine fisheries management in the U.S. She cited other laws addressing fisheries management: Lacey Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), Endangered Species Act (ESA), State Regulations, CCAMLR, ICCAT and so on.

She presented then the rules the US government addresses IUU issues. It consists of a three step process:

- i. Identification of Nation's whose vessels are engaged in IUU fishing;
- ii. Notification and consultations: After identification, U.S. government will: Notify nations of their identification, it will initiate consultations with those nations, it would also notify relevant international organizations of U.S. actions to address IUU fishing
- iii. And certification: U.S. Commerce Secretary will grant positive certification to those countries who have taken appropriate corrective action to effectively address IUU fishing.



Ms. Desiree Kjolsen and Ms. Bogna Krysinska (DG MARE, EC) presented the new EU regulation 1005/2008 which came into force since January 2010. They shed light on its main provisions. This regulation establishes a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. It introduces a new system of catch certification for consignments of fishery products for human consumption traded with the EC (exports and imports). From 1st January 2010,

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all marine fishery products (except aquaculture products and certain species) consigned by EC vessels and by third countries to the EC market must be accompanied by a certificate signed by the master of the originating fishing vessel stating that the products have been caught legally. The catch certificate must be validated by a Competent Authority of the flag state of the vessel.

Implementing the EU regulation 1005/2008



During this session which was chaired by Mr. William Emerson (FIPM-FAO), Ms. Desiree Kjolsen & Ms. Bogna Krysinska made a presentation on catch certification scheme in conformity with the new EU requirements. A simplified catch certificate can be applied to small-scale fisheries. As for validation of catch certification, DG MARE received up to now notifications from 88 countries who have appointed their competent authorities. The full list is available on DG MARE website. With respect to verification, Ms. Kjolsen insisted on the importance of cooperation of flag state or third countries. Import from non collaborating countries may be denied.



Mr. Miguel Nuevo Alarcon (CFCA) presented the role of the Community Fisheries Control Agency on the implementation of the EU regulation "1005/2008". He tackled the role of the "IUU Desk" set up by the

CFCA. Its main objective is to coordinate operations to combat IUU fishing practices in compliance with the EU regulation provisions. The CFCA was assigned a new mandate which is that of "the organisation of operational coordination of control activities by Member States for the implementation of specific control and inspection programme, control programmes related to illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing".



Mr. Mohamed Ben Bari (Marine Fisheries Department, Morocco) made a presentation entitled "Implementation of catch certification scheme for fisheries in the Kingdom of Morocco". He explained that seafood sustainability is one of the objectives set by the new strategy called "Halieutis Plan" which was officially launched by HM King Mohamed VI in September 2009. He addressed the certification schemes designed by the Ministry for coastal and artisanal fisheries as well as for industrial fisheries. Traceability is a key element in certification process.



Mr. Nasser Saif Al Kiyumi (Ministry of Fisheries Wealth, Oman) tackled the technical and administrative capacity for catch certification. He explained that economic, social and environmental aspects should be considered if sustainability is the targeted objective from catch certification. While focus should be given more on supply chain and distribution if IUU fight is considered. He recommended more

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cooperation between public and private sectors, a clear definition of priorities and objectives for fishery sector, training and capacity building to fisheries stakeholders and provision of incentives to fishermen in order to ensure a better implementation of the regulation.

Impact of EU regulation and other certification methods



Mr. Paolo Bray, Executive Director of the "Friend of the Sea", a non governmental organization, opened this session presenting a method of certification and ecolabelling. Starting from different perspectives and experiences Mr. Bray explained how this method can be a means of fighting IUU fishing. A first experience related to the "Dolphin-Safe project", for which Mr. Bray is the European Director, highlighted how ecolabelling can lead to anticipate and influence the law making process through the so called "sustainable food movement".

The "Friend of the Sea" is a project of ecolabelling based on sustainable fisheries and aquaculture. Among Arabian countries, Morocco has several producers monitored and certified. The criteria considered to certify a fishery include the verification that the catch does not come from IUU fishing.

Ms Desiree Kjolsen of the DG MARE, European commission, presented the results of a study aimed at the assessment of the general consequences of the EU IUU regulation in different developing countries. As IUU Regulation entered into force 1 January 2010, at present it is too early to make an assessment, so the results presented are related to a study carried out in 2008-09. During field missions in 8 third part countries, the methods took into account among others: the catch and trade patterns, the nature and extent of fishery activity

subject to catch certification; the capacity of the relevant institution. The main objectives were: to identify the difficulties which less developed countries may face in implementation; indicate the support measures required to be put in place to facilitate implementation; assess expected costs and benefits of the Regulation to third countries.

Despite only 6 months of application, the EU Commission has started analysing trade data to assess impacts on imports/exports and possible trade diversions.



Mr. William Emerson (FIPM, FAO) discussed the possible impacts of the EU Regulation 1005/2008 on fish supply and food security. Mr. Emerson analysed briefly the complex relationship between international trade and food security. The EU Regulation 1005/2008 should have a positive impact both on fish supply and food security as the market for IUU products is closed down as well as on the resources, as the importance of IUU fishing decreases.

Actions undertaken by exporting countries from the Near East and North Africa region to combat IUU fishing

During this session, which was chaired by Mr. Izzat Feidi, four experiences were presented mainly from Morocco, Oman, Tunisia and Yemen.

Morocco

Mr. Abdelali Lamoudni (National Fisheries Office (ONP), Morocco) briefed the audience on the ONP and its mandate as a governmental institution aiming at developing artisanal and coastal fisheries and organizing fish trade within the country. He presented the Moroccan experience with respect to octopus traceability as a key tool to fight IUU practices against this fishery of high commercial value destined exclusively to export markets. Actually,

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Tunisia



during 2003 and 2004, octopus stocks were dropped dramatically as result of excessive exploitation. In this respect, Moroccan authorities implemented the octopus management plan. It relies mostly on traceability using MAIA system developed by the Office. Given its noteworthy contribution to fisheries management, this experience will be generalized to other fisheries within the framework of Halieutis Plan.

Yemen



Mr. Hechmi Missaoui (General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Tunisia) gave an overview on fisheries sector in Tunisia. As regard to IUU fishing, he highlighted six main actions undertaken by Tunisian authorities: (a) encouragement of scientific research for fish stocks assessment and fisheries legislation formulation; (b) construction of artificial reefs to preserve fish resources and improve fisheries yields; (c) use of Vessels monitoring system initially for tuna vessels and extended to vessels with more than 15 m length; (d) ban on fishing relying on fisheries research to indicate the concerned zones, areas and the period of ban to enable fish resources recovery; (e) intensification of controls at sea and in-land with the support of other departments; and (f) enforcement of EU regulation 1005/2008. He explained how Tunisian authorities implemented catch certificates in conformity with EU regulation.

Oman



Mr. Nasser Saif Al Kiyumi (Ministry of Fisheries Wealth, Oman), explained the main objectives of the economic policy of the country as regard fisheries sector development such as the sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources, seafood value addition, encouragement of competitive export of seafood in conformity with national plans to be set with the participation of the private sector. He pointed out that IUU practices have negative impacts on: (i) marine environment; (ii) social living conditions of fishermen and their families; and (iii) fish species of high commercial value. He discussed then the Omani legislation and its roles in endorsing international efforts to address IUU problems. In this respect, the Sultanate has already implemented its national plan of action (NPOA) to fight IUU fishing.

Yemen



Dr. Khaled Hariri (international consultant, Yemen) shed light on the Yemeni efforts to address IUU issues. Dr. Hariri discussed the organisation of marine control and surveillance in the Republic of Yemen. He mentioned some IUU activities in Yemen that were reported by the local and international press agencies. He tackled then licensing system of

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both Yemeni and foreign boats and surveillance of fishing vessels using VMS.

The role of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in fighting IUU fishing

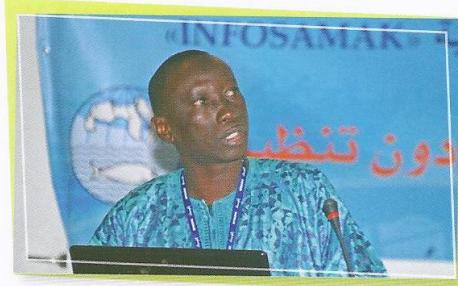
Three presentations were given during this session which was chaired by Ms. Desiree Kjolsen (DG MARE, EU).



Mr. Abdellah Sour (GFCM) presented the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. He focused on GFCM work to combat IUU fishing in the region: binding decisions to manage fisheries and to protect sensitive habitats; MSC decisions to combat IUU; establishment of GFCM-IUU list, regional scheme for port state measures in GFCM area, and so on.



Ms. Majida Maarouf (Marine Fisheries Department, Morocco) made a presentation on the ICCAT's role in the management of bluefin tuna. The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas is an inter-governmental fishery organization responsible for the conservation of tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and its adjacent seas. She presented this RFMO, its mission, and its organisation. She tackled basically the management mode of bluefin tuna as well as monitoring and control mechanisms.



From a NGO perspective, Mr. Balla Moussa Keita (ADAPEG-CPA) discussed fisheries sector in Guinea focusing on IUU activities in the country. Losses due to IUU fishing are estimated at USD 100 millions annually. He discussed the corrective measures suggested by the CFFA ADEPEG - CPA in order to combat IUU fishing in the region.

The role of seafood industry and trading sector in addressing IUU fishing

The objective of this session, which was chaired by Ms. Michele Kuruc (FIRO-FAO) is to discuss the role of seafood industry organisations as well as the trading sector in combating IUU fishing.



Mr. Noureddine Ben Ayad (Tunisia) representing the Tunisian Union of Agriculture and Fisheries (UTAP) explained the contribution of his institution in all consultative committees meetings tackling fishery sector development, planning, management, and scientific research. As for IUU issues, the UTAP plays a major role in familiarizing fishing operators with the new IUU regulation by organizing conferences and training sessions for a better understanding of the new EU regulation. Mr. Ben Ayad recommended the harmonization of fisheries regulations in the Mediterranean Basin taking into consideration the specificities of each country, and the settlement of mechanisms to indemnify fishermen to use environmentally-responsible fishing gears.

