联合国粮食及农业组织 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture Продовольственная и сельскохозяйственная организация Объединенных Наций Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura منظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة

EUROPEAN INLAND FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE ADVISORY COMMISSION

Thirty-Second Session

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Findings of relevance for EIFAAC in the CCRF Questionnaire of 2024 concerning Europe

Executive Summary

This document provides key findings from the 2024 edition of the questionnaire on monitoring the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (the Code) and related instruments that are of relevance to EIFAAC.

Introduction

1. The 2024 FAO Member Country Edition of the questionnaire on monitoring the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (the Code) and related instruments can be found in Annex A.

2. The global and regional trends in implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries have been reported to the 36th Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI 36), held on 8-12 July 2024. These trends can be found in COFI/2024/Inf/19 "Progress in the implementation of the code of conduct for responsible fisheries and related instruments" and COFI/2024/SBD/7 "Regional statistical analysis of responses by FAO Members to the 2024 questionnaire on the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and related instruments".

3. COFI 36 welcomed the record response rate [136 FAO Members responded] to the questionnaire for monitoring the implementation of the Code and related instruments, the efforts of FAO in re-developing the questionnaire web-application, and called on FAO to continue supporting Members in the implementation of the Code and related instruments, including through the development of additional technical guidelines.

4. The following 31 EIFAAC members responded to the 2024 edition of the questionnaire on monitoring the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (the Code) and related instruments: Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

5. The European Union responded to the questionnaire on behalf of its Member States. The 8 non-EU Member States of EIFAAC that responded to the questionnaire were Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Norway, North Macedonia, Serbia, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom. The total number of responses by EIFAAC Members was nine (9) on most questions, as the EU DG Mare responded on behalf of its members.

6. The agreement by EU Members that the EU DG Mare would respond on their behalf to most questions of the questionnaire, caused that individual EU Members only responded to questions in the following sections:
   SECTION 19. Frameworks for integrated coastal area management;
   SECTION 20. Conflicts in the fisheries sector and with other sectors;
   SECTION 21. Resolution of coastal resource use conflicts;
   SECTION 41. The 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; and
   SECTION 52. Reception of FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries.

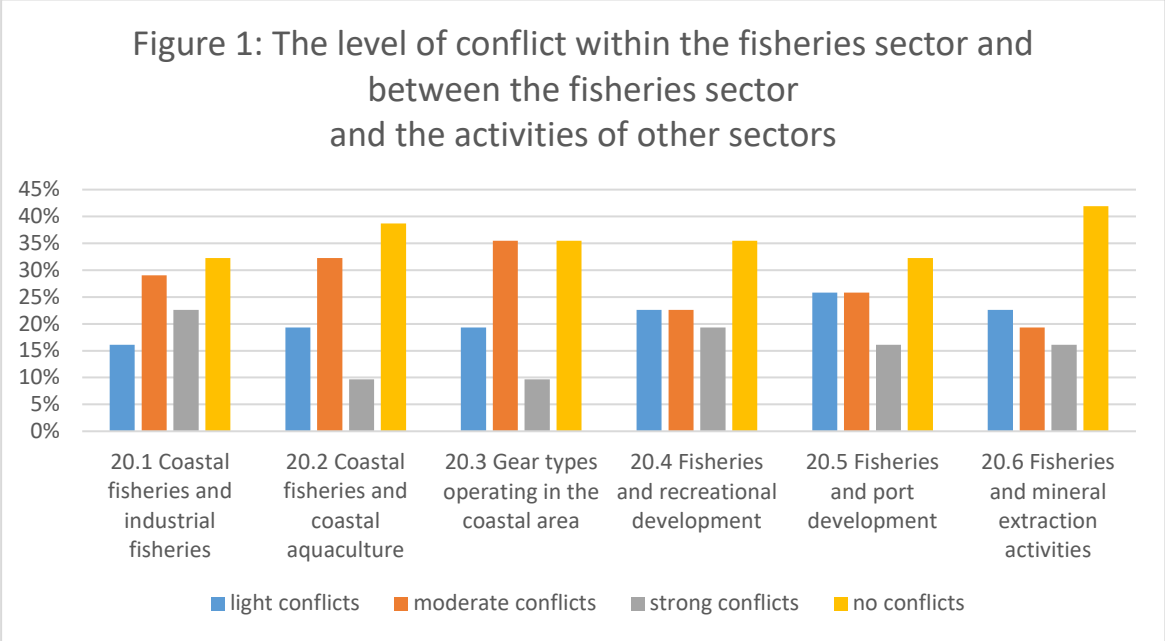
Key Findings

7. The Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) is subdivided into themes, covering eight technical domains: Fisheries Management, Fishing Operations, Aquaculture Development, Integration of Fisheries into Coastal and Basin Area Management, Post-Harvest Practices, Trade, Fisheries Research, and Inland Fisheries Development. FAO members were invited to assign priority ratings to these themes. Fisheries management and aquaculture development continued to be ranked as top priorities, both at world-level as well as for the EIFAAC countries. Inland fisheries development was also given top priority by five of the nine EIFAAC members that responded to the questionnaire, but not by the EU DG Mare.

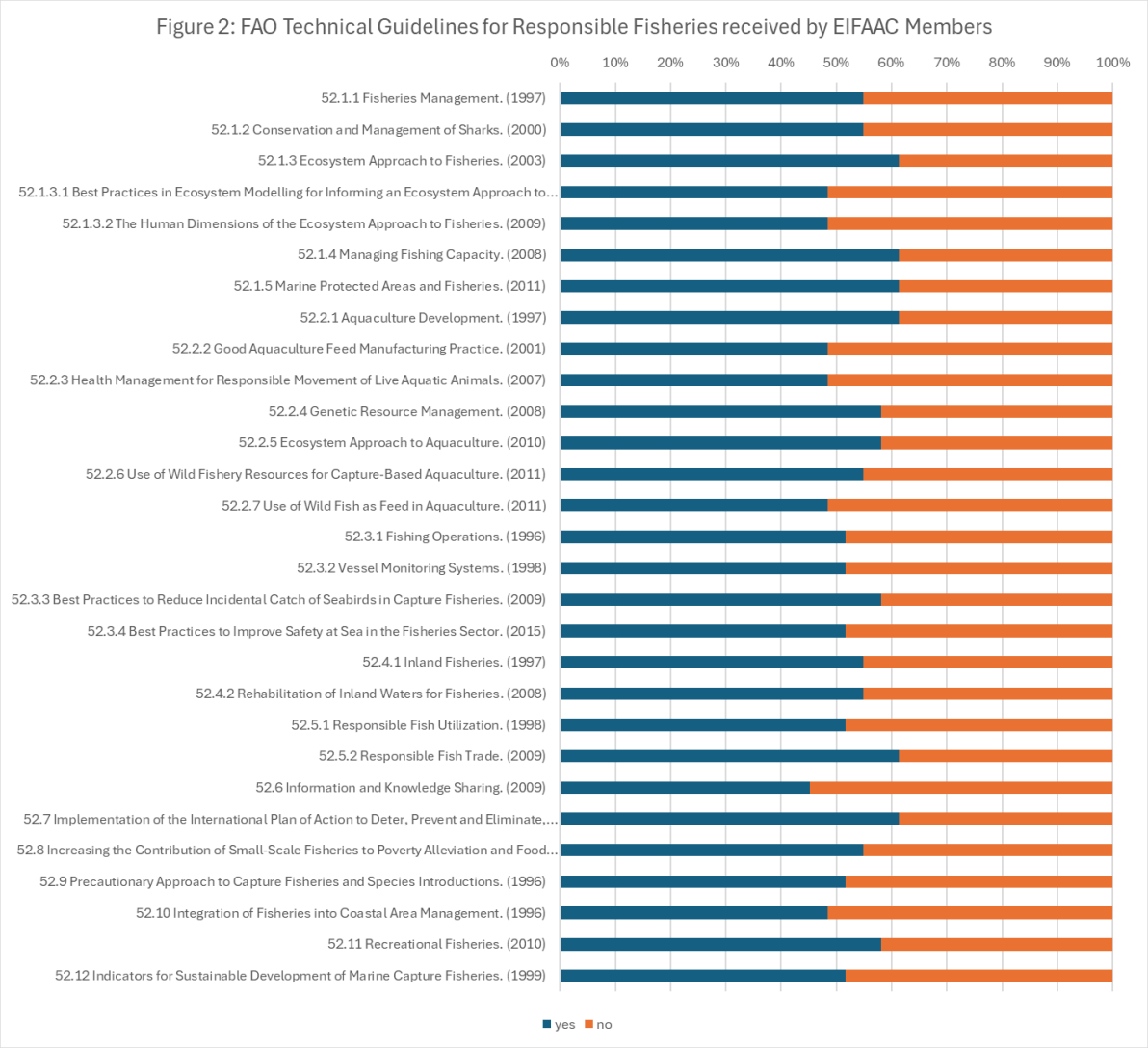
8. Section 6 of the questionnaire is about Fisheries Management Plans and contains questions on inland fisheries management planning. Five of the nine EIFAAC members that responded indicated that they have identified at least one inland fisheries in their countries and have management plans in place.

9. Responses to section 15 on Frameworks for the development of responsible aquaculture development, showed that not all EIFAAC Members have policy, legal and institutional frameworks in place for responsible aquaculture development. Six of the nine respondents indicated that such frameworks are in place in their countries.

10. On section 19, Frameworks for integrated coastal area management, 55 percent of the 31 EIFAAC Members that responded confirmed that they have legal and institutional frameworks in place for integrated coastal area management. When asked about conflicts in the fisheries sector and with other sectors (section 20), the responses were mixed (see figure 1).



11. Twenty-seven EIFAAC members responded to the question on technical guidelines in support of the CCRF implementation. Respectively 19 (70%), 17 (63%), 17 (63%) and 18 (67%) of the respondents indicated to have received the 1997 technical guidelines on aquaculture development (access here), the 1997 Technical Guidelines on Inland Fisheries (access here), the 1998 Technical guidelines on rehabilitation of inland waters for fisheries (access here) and the 2010 Technical guidelines on recreational fisheries (access here) (see figure 2). The responses indicate that not all technical guidelines are known among key EIFAAC stakeholders in inland fisheries and aquaculture.



Discussion

12. The EIFAAC Management Committee and Technical and Scientific Committee Meeting 2023, which met at FAO Headquarters on 28-29 March 2023, discussed the usefulness of the CCRF questionnaire responses for EIFAAC. The Meeting recognized that the bi-annual FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) questionnaire is in its current format of limited use to EIFAAC for monitoring purposes. The reason being that most questions are completed by DG Mare on behalf of the EU members, and that differences between EIFAAC members are thus not shown in the analysis and in papers prepared for COFI sessions.

13. The EIFAAC Secretariat approached DG Mare twice in 2023 to investigate the possibility of EU Members of FAO filling in a larger part of the bi-annual FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) questionnaire, but no formal response was received.

Annex A

COFI

FAO Member Country Edition

Country	
Registered User	

TOPIC General Questions		
SECTION 1. Objectives of the Code		
Q1. Article 2 of the Code of Conduct lists ten objectives. Please rank your perception of the relevance of these objectives for the various types of fisheries including inland capture fisheries and aquaculture developments in your country.		
	(1 = Not very relevant, 3 = Relevant, 5 = Extremely relevant)	RELEVANCE
1.1	Establish principles for responsible fishing and fisheries activities considering all their relevant biological, technical, economic, social, environmental and commercial aspects	
1.2	Establish principles and criteria to implement policies for the conservation of fishery resources, management and development	
1.3	Serve as an instrument of reference to improve legal and institutional frameworks for appropriate management measures	
1.4	Provide guidance to formulate and implement international agreements and other legal instruments	
1.5	Facilitate and promote co-operation in the conservation of fisheries resources, fisheries management and development	
1.6	Promote the contribution of fisheries to food security and food quality giving priority to the nutritional needs of local communities	
1.7	Promote protection of living aquatic resources and their environments and coastal areas	
1.8	Promote the trade in fish and fishery products in conformity with relevant international rules	
1.9	Promote research on fisheries as well as on associated ecosystems and relevant environmental factors	

1.10	Provide standards of conduct for all involved in the fisheries sector	

SECTION 2. Constraints to the implementation of the Code		
Q2. Please identify up to three main constraints to implementation of the Code in your country and then identify corresponding solutions.		
	No constraint identified	
2.1	Main Constraints	
	Insufficient budgetary resources	
	Insufficient human resources	
	Incomplete policy and/or legal frameworks	
	Institutional weakness	
	Insufficient/inadequate MCS arrangements	
	Lack of awareness and information about the Code	
	Inadequate scientific research, statistics and access to information	
	Difficult socio-economic climate	
	Overcapacity and overcapitalization in key fisheries	
	Insufficient capabilities of people involved	
	Other	
2.2	Suggested Solutions	
	More training and awareness raising (Government and/or stakeholders)	

	Access to more budgetary means	
	Access to more human resources	
	Align policy and/or legal frameworks with the Code	
	Improve institutional and organisational structures and collaboration	
	Improve MCS arrangements	
	Improve socio-economic situation of fishing and/or aquaculture sector(s)	
	Improve research, statistics and access to (and/or usage of) information	
	Improve analysis and management planning processes	
	Strengthen capacity and role of primary stakeholders in management	
	Other	

SECTION 3. Fisheries Policy and Conformity with the Code		
3.1	Does your country have a fisheries policy?	
3.2	Please indicate the year of adoption of your base fisheries legislation	
Q3.3. To what extent has your country implemented the provisions of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, with regard to		
	Range from "1" being "Not at all" to "5" being "Fully"	EXTENT
3.3.1	Policy	
3.3.2	Legislation	
3.3.3	Institutional framework	
3.3.4	Operations and procedures	
3.4	If not at all / partially to 3.3.1, does your country intend to introduce changes to its fisheries policies to bring them into complete conformity with the Code of Conduct?	
3.5	If not at all / partially to 3.3.2, does your country intend to introduce changes to its fisheries legislation so it is consistent with the Code of Conduct?	
3.6	If not at all / partially to 3.3.3, does your country intend to introduce changes to its fisheries institutional frameworks to bring them into complete conformity with the Code of Conduct?	
3.7	If not at all / partially to 3.3.4, does your country intend to introduce changes to its fisheries operations and procedures so it is consistent with the Code of Conduct?	

SECTION 4. Efforts to promote awareness and understanding of the Code		
	Please identify up to three key efforts that have been made to make the Code more widely known and understood within your country.	
4.1	Holding of meetings, workshops and seminars targeting primary stakeholders (including education/extension programmes)	
4.2	Training of administration staff	
4.3	Publication and distribution of Code-related documents	
4.4	Translation of the Code or parts of it	
4.5	Development of local guidelines and codes based on the Code	
4.6	Active advertising of the Code through the media (press, radio, TV and internet)	
4.7	NGO and other project-related activities	
4.8	Other	

SECTION 5. Prioritisation of substantive themes developed in the Code		
Q. Please indicate the level of priority your country attaches to the following substantive themes that are developed in the Code and in the relevant FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries.		
	(1 = Low priority, 2 = Priority, 3 = Top priority)	PRIORITY
5.1	Fisheries Management	
5.2	Fishing Operations	
5.3	Aquaculture Development	
5.4	Integration of Fisheries into Coastal and Basin Area Management	
5.5	Post-Harvest Practices	
5.6	Trade	
5.7	Fisheries Research	
5.8	Inland Fisheries Development	

TOPIC Fisheries Management		
SECTION 6. Fisheries Management Plans		
Q6.1. How many fisheries do you identify in your country?		
	Marine Capture	
	Inland Capture	
Q6.2. How many of the fisheries in your country have fisheries management plans in place?		
	Marine Capture	
	Inland Capture	
Q6.3. If your country has fisheries management plans, how many are currently implemented?		
	Marine Capture	
	Inland Capture	
Q6.4. Does your management framework:		
Q6.4.1. Contain measures to ensure the level of fishing is commensurate with the state of fisheries resources		
	Marine Capture	
	Inland Capture	
Q6.4.2. Recognize a process for identifying a species as 'threatened', 'endangered', 'at risk', or another similar status, which would make the species of serious conservation concern		
	Marine Capture	
	Inland Capture	
Q6.4.3. Contain additional measures for the protection of species identified as 'threatened', 'endangered', 'at risk', or another similar status, should they be encountered by fisheries		

	Marine Capture	
	Inland Capture	
Q6.4.4. Contain measures to allow depleted stocks to recover		
	Marine Capture	
	Inland Capture	
Q6.4.5. Contain stock specific target reference points		
	Marine Capture	
	Inland Capture	
Q6.4.6. Address selectivity of fishing gear		
	Marine Capture	
	Inland Capture	
Q6.4.7. Specifically target or address ALDFG and/or ghost gear?		
	Marine Capture	
	Inland Capture	
Q6.4.8. Prohibit destructive fishing methods and practices (e.g. dynamiting and poisoning)		
	Marine Capture	
	Inland Capture	
Q6.4.9. Address fishing capacity including the economic conditions under which the fishing industry operates		
	Marine Capture	

	Inland Capture	
Q6.4.10. Address the biodiversity of aquatic habitats and ecosystems, including the identification of essential fish habitats		
	Marine Capture	
	Inland Capture	
Q6.4.11. Recognize a process for identifying 'vulnerable habitats' or other types of significant and/or sensitive/vulnerable areas		
	Marine Capture	
	Inland Capture	
Q6.4.12. Contain additional measures for the protection of these habitats or areas, with regards to fisheries activity		
	Marine Capture	
	Inland Capture	
Q6.4.13. Provide for stakeholder participation in determining management decisions		
	Marine Capture	
	Inland Capture	
Q6.4.14. Address the protection of endangered species		
	Marine Capture	
	Inland Capture	
Q6.4.15. Address the interests and rights of small-scale fishers		
	Marine Capture	
	Inland Capture	

Q6.4.16. Use precautionary approaches which provide for conservative safety margins in decision making		
	Marine Capture	
	Inland Capture	
Q6.4.17. Fall within (or constitute an integral part of) wider management plans of the coastal zone/basin or catchment areas		
	Marine Capture	
	Inland Capture	

SECTION 7. Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries		
7	Have you started to formally implement activities/programs seeking to mainstream the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) into fisheries management (marine and/or inland)?	
Q7.1. If yes, do these activities/programs do the following:		
7.1.1	in consultation with stakeholders, they have agreed on comprehensive objectives that strive for the wellbeing/sustainability of their fisheries in ecological, socio-economic and governance terms	
7.1.2	in order to achieve agreed management objectives, and based on best-available information, they have identified key issues to be addressed by management actions	
Q7.2. Are the following elements specifically addressed:		
7.2.1	retained species (target catch and bycatch)	
7.2.2	discarded species (both from direct capture and from other interactions with fishing gears)	
7.2.3	the general ecosystem (fishing impacts on ecosystem structure, impacts on vulnerable species, pollution, etc.)	
7.2.4	social and/or economic elements at the community and national levels, related to fishing, fish processing and services related to fishing (e.g., fish consumption, income, employment, revenues, gender and consideration of local knowledge and cultural values)	
7.2.5	the management and institutional 'systems' in place or proposed to deliver the wanted outcomes (e.g. legislation, management plan, compliance, consultative processes, conflict resolution)	
7.2.6	external 'drivers' (not controlled by the fishery) which may be affecting performance (environmental or economic)	

Q7.3. Do these activities/programs do the following:		
7.3.1	They have established mechanisms that regularly review to what extent agreed management objectives are being achieved	

SECTION 8. Stock specific target reference points and related actions		
	For how many stocks has your country developed stock (or resource/multi-species) specific target reference points?	
Q8.1. If your country has developed stock specific target reference points:		
8.1.1	Have any been exceeded?	
8.1.2	Are any being approached?	
8.2	If none, what other indicators or thresholds are used for managing stocks?	
8.2.1	Catch/effort indicators (CPUE, gear, nominal catch, numbers of boats, horse power, etc.)	
8.2.2	Ecosystem indicators (carrying capacity, habitat integrity or health, etc.)	
8.2.3	Socio-economic indicators (consumption data, prices, etc.)	
8.2.4	Validated stakeholder knowledge	
8.2.5	Other	
8.3	If exceeded, what action has been taken to remedy the situation?	
8.3.1	Effecting capacity adjustments (vessel and fisher numbers, GRT, HP, gear specifications, etc.)	
8.3.2	Limiting fishing effort (TACs; quotas; days at sea, seasonal and area closures, etc.)	
8.3.3	Strengthening MCS	
8.3.4	Carrying out research	

8.3.5	Closing fishery	
8.3.6	Other	

TOPIC Fishing Operations		
SECTION 9. Regulation of fishing operations within waters under national jurisdiction		
	Please identify up to three of the most important steps your country has taken to ensure that only fishing operations authorized by the licensing authority are conducted within waters under its jurisdiction	
9.1	Strengthening MCS system (including VMS, at-sea and air surveillance, observers, inspections at sea and in port, pre-licensing inspection, regional cooperation)	
9.2	Deterrent penalties and sanctions	
9.3	Existence of a vessel register	
9.4	Effective collaboration between vessel registration and fisheries licensing authorities	
9.5	Mandatory logbook and reporting system	
9.6	NPOA-IUU development and implementation	
9.7	Mandatory landing of catch in national port and/or prohibition to transship at sea	
9.8	Strengthening Port State Measures	

SECTION 10. Control of fishing operations occurring beyond own national jurisdiction		
	Please identify up to three of the most important steps your country has taken to ensure that fishing activities of vessels flying its flag undertaken in international waters or waters under the jurisdiction of another State are reported, monitored and carried out in a responsible manner	
10.1	Mandatory authorization/licence to operate beyond EEZ (including relevant licence provisions)	
10.2	Ratification and implementation of relevant international instruments	
10.3	Enforcing compliance with laws of other States, and applicable RFMO measures	
10.4	On-board observer programme	
10.5	Mandatory logbooks and reporting system	
10.6	Cooperation with third countries and/or with RFMOs	
10.7	Deterrent penalties and sanctions	
10.8	Pre-licensing inspection and brief	
10.9	NPOA and RPOA-IUU development and implementation	
10.10	Enhanced MCS measures (at-sea and port inspections, mandatory VMS, etc.)	
10.11	Other	

SECTION 11. Bycatch and Discards		
	Is bycatch and discarding of bycatch occurring in major fisheries in your country?	
11.1	Do you formally monitor bycatches and discards?	
11.2	If yes to 11.1, have you established that there is an issue of unsustainability with respect to bycatch and discards?	
11.3	If yes to 11.2, have you put in place management measures to minimize bycatch and discards?	
Q11.4. If yes to 11.3, do these management measures (also) directly:		
11.4.1	Address the protection of juveniles?	
11.4.2	Address the issue of ghost fishing (i.e. fish kills associated to abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear)?	

SECTION 12. Vessel Monitoring System		
	Has your country implemented a vessel monitoring system (VMS) for: (please check one)	
	The entire fishing fleet?	
	A portion of the fishing fleet?	
	None of the fishing fleet?	
12.1	If your country has not implemented VMS for any of its vessels, is it planning to do so in the future?	
12.2	If your country has not implemented VMS for any of its vessels, is it demanding foreign vessels to carry VMS and report to other monitoring centers (e.g. RFMOs)?	

SECTION 13. Abandoned, lost or discarded fishing gear and/or ghost gear		
	(1 = No concern, 3 = Medium concern, 5 = Major concern)	CONCERN
13.1	Is abandoned, lost or discarded fishing gear (ALDFG) and/or ghost gear considered an issue of concern for fisheries management in your region?	
13.2	What are the major concerns around ALDFG and/or ghost gear in your region?	
13.2.1	Hazards to navigation	
13.2.2	Economic losses to fishers and fisheries	
13.2.3	Loss of fish stocks	
13.2.4	Damage to fishing gear	
13.2.5	Damage to vessels	
13.2.6	Harm to the environment	
13.2.7	Entanglement of wildlife	
13.2.8	Negative impacts on tourism	
13.2.9	Costs of clean up activities	
13.2.10	Other	
	Please specify	
13.3	Is information available in your country and/or region about fishing gear loss rates?	
13.4	Is this information available by gear type?	

Q. Nets and longline		
	Gillnets and entangling nets	
	%	
	Trawl	
	%	
	Purse seine	
	%	
	Fish aggregating devices (FADs)	
	%	
	Longline	
	%	
	Other line types	
	%	
	Other net types	
	%	
Q. Pots or traps		
	Lobster	
	%	
	Crab	

	%	
	Fish	
	%	
	Other pots or traps (shrimp, prawn, octopus, whelk, etc.)	
	%	
	All pots (combinned if no specifics available)	
	%	
	Large-scale pound net, setnet, or traps	
	%	
13.5	Please provide any further information regarding the gear type, e.g. Trawl: midwater trawl, gill nets and entangling nets: bottom gill net, Longline, pelagic, target species etc and any further information regarding gear loss rates e.g. other units of measurements used for reporting and known quantities. (We would also welcome links to any reports or by email to: CCRF-Questionnaire@fao.org) (Max 4000 characters)	

SECTION 14. Measures addressing gear marking and abandoned, lost or discarded fishing gear and/or ghost gear		
14.1	Do requirements exist for the marking of fishing gear in your country/region?	
14.2	If yes to 14.1, what type of gear marks are commonly used by fishers?	
14.2.1	Mark pen or spray painting on float/buoy, or other gear component	
14.2.2	Printed metal or plastic tags	
14.2.3	Metal stamping	
14.2.4	Welding	
14.2.5	Other types of stamping or banding	
14.2.6	Laser print with bar or QR coding	
14.2.7	Electronic tagging	
14.2.8	Coded wire tags	
14.2.9	Colour coded ropes	
14.2.10	Rouge yarn (colour tracers within multi-strand ropes)	
14.2.11	Internal marker tapes	
14.2.12	Chemical marking	
14.2.13	Other type of gear marking	
	Please specify	

14.3	Do fisheries observer programs in your region include reporting mechanisms for ALDFG and/or ghost gear?	
14.4	Do programs exist in your country and/or region that require inspections of onboard gear to ensure compliance with licenses, safety and other regulations?	
14.5	Do requirements exist for reporting ALDFG and/or ghost gear in fishing vessel logbooks?	
14.5.1	Yes, all vessels	
14.5.2	Yes, vessels above a certain size	
14.5.3	No	
14.6	Do requirements exist for ports to provide reception facilities for fishing vessel waste?	
14.8	Do public and/or private programs exist in your area for recycling and/or upcycling of used old fishing gear (e.g. 'Nets to Energy' in USA; Plastix in Europe, etc)?	
14.8.1	Yes	
14.8.2	No	
14.8.3	Unknown	
14.7	Do requirements exist for ports to include specific reception facilities for old fishing gear?	

TOPIC Aquaculture Development		
SECTION 15. Frameworks for the development of responsible aquaculture		
Q. Please rate the following frameworks your country has in place for the development of responsible aquaculture		
	Not applicable/No national aquaculture development	
15.1	Policy framework for the development of responsible aquaculture	
15.2	Legal framework for the development of responsible aquaculture	
15.3	Institutional framework for the development of responsible aquaculture	

SECTION 16. Adoption of best practices for aquaculture		
Q. Has a code or instrument of best practices for aquaculture been adopted by government agencies, producer organizations, suppliers, manufacturers and/or other stakeholders in your country?		
	N/A	
16.1	Government agencies	
16.2	Producer organizations	
16.3	Suppliers	
16.4	Manufacturers	
16.5	Other stakeholders	

SECTION 17. Aquaculture operation monitoring and impact procedures		
Q. Are there (any) procedures in place to:		
	N/A	
17.1	Undertake environmental assessments of aquaculture operations?	
17.2	Monitor aquaculture operations?	
17.3	Minimize the harmful effects of the introduction of non-native species or genetically altered stocks used for aquaculture?	
Q. If yes to any of the above, please provide your assessment of the effectiveness, and identify needs for improvement, of such measures.		
Q17.1. Environmental assessments of aquaculture operations		
17.1.1	Assessment of effectiveness	
17.1.2	Needs for improvement (if not 'Highly effective')	
1	Improve legal framework	
2	Strengthen institutional technical capacity (equipment and HR)	
3	Improve periodicity and/or coverage of assessment	
4	Widen scope of assessment	
5	Lower costs of assessments	
6	Introduce a certification scheme of operators	
7	Other	
Q17.2. Monitoring aquaculture operations		
17.2.1	Assessment of effectiveness	

17.2.2	Needs for improvement (if not 'Highly effective')	
1	Improve legal framework	
2	Strengthen institutional technical capacity (equipment and HR)	
3	Improve periodicity and/or coverage of monitoring	
4	Widen scope of monitoring	
5	Lower costs of monitoring	
6	Develop an aquaculture production database	
7	Other	
Q17.3. Minimizing the harmful effects of the introduction of non-native species or genetically altered stocks used for aquaculture		
17.3.1	Assessment of effectiveness	
17.3.2	Needs for improvement (if not 'Highly effective')	
1	Improve legal framework	
2	Strengthen institutional technical capacity (equipment and HR)	
3	Improve periodicity and/or coverage of inspections	
4	Carry out more research	
5	Improve monitoring of released species	
6	Strengthen institutional collaboration	
7	Raise awareness (including translating/adapting source materials for extension)	
8	Develop contingency plans	

9	Other	

SECTION 18. Rural community and fish farmer aquaculture development measures		
	Please identify up to three of the most important measures that are being / have been implemented to assist rural communities and fish farmers in the development of aquaculture operations	
18.1	Creating an enabling investment climate	
18.2	Facilitating access to credit and grant facilities	
18.3	Institutional strengthening (structures to work with stakeholders created and staffed)	
18.4	Designing and implementing extension programmes / awareness campaigns / training	
18.5	Providing improved access to land and titles	
18.6	Improving access to markets and market information	
18.7	Assisting farmers to organize into producer associations	
18.8	Rehabilitating degraded ecosystems (coastal and inland)	
18.9	Binding stakeholders into national aquaculture planning processes	
18.10	Improving access to feed supplements and other production chain related necessary inputs	
18.11	Other	

TOPIC Integration of Fisheries into Coastal Area Management		
SECTION 19. Frameworks for integrated coastal area management		
Q. Please rate the following frameworks (see below) your country has in place for integrated coastal area management:		
	Not applicable/No coastline	
19.1	Policy framework for integrated coastal area management	
19.2	Legal framework for integrated coastal area management	
19.3	Institutional framework for integrated coastal area management	

SECTION 20. Conflicts in the fisheries sector and with other sectors		
Q. Please indicate the level of conflict in your country within the fisheries sector and between the fisheries sector and the activities of other sectors.		
Q. Conflicts between:		
	(0 = None, 1 = Light, 2 = Moderate, 3 = Strong)	STRENGTH
20.1	Coastal fisheries and industrial fisheries	
20.2	Coastal fisheries and coastal aquaculture	
20.3	Gear types operating in the coastal area	
20.4	Fisheries and recreational development	
20.5	Fisheries and port development	
20.6	Fisheries and mineral extraction activities	

SECTION 21. Resolution of coastal resource use conflicts		
Q. Does your country have a mechanism to resolve conflicts over the use of coastal resources in the following areas?		
Q. Conflicts between:		
21.1	Coastal fisheries and industrial fisheries	
21.2	Coastal fisheries and coastal aquaculture	
21.3	Gear types operating in the coastal area	
21.4	Fisheries and recreational development	
21.5	Fisheries and port development	
21.6	Fisheries and mineral extraction activities	

TOPIC Post-harvest Practices and Trade

SECTION 22. Food safety and quality assurance		
	Is an effective food safety and quality assurance system for fisheries products in place?	

SECTION 23. Measures to reduce post-harvest losses and waste		
	Please list up to three key measures that have been taken by Government to encourage those involved in fish processing, distribution and marketing to reduce post-harvest losses and wastes.	
23.1	Issuing and implementing food-safety regulations, Codes, Standard Operating Procedures and/or HACCP	
23.2	Creating a Competent Authority/Regulatory Body	
23.3	Providing financial incentives (tax breaks and subsidies) for activities aimed at reducing post-harvest losses	
23.4	Promoting by-product utilization and diversification of product use (value addition)	
23.5	Enhanced monitoring, control and inspections - fishing vessels, landing sites and processing plants	
23.6	Pest and residue control programmes (relating to aquaculture)	
23.7	Investing in awareness raising, training and extension programmes	
23.8	Funding Research and Development - waste reduction, new technologies, etc.	
23.9	Providing/improving infrastructure - fish markets, ice plants, cold storage, ice boxes, smoking facilities, etc.	
23.10	Encouraging the founding of professional organizations	
23.11	Other	

SECTION 24. Measures to improve the use of bycatch		
	Please list up to three key measures that have been taken by Government to encourage those involved in fish processing, distribution and marketing to improve the use of bycatch.	
24.1	Mandatory landing of bycatch in given fisheries	
24.2	Awareness raising and training/dialogue with processors	
24.3	Strengthening the relationship between producers, processors and distributors	
24.4	Funding Research and Development programmes and/or pilot projects - maximization of product utilization, diversification and development of new products, etc.	
24.5	Fostering the adoption of new processing techniques and technology	
24.6	Assisting processors in the access to new markets	
24.7	Improving the handling of infrastructures and conservation facilities (securing the chain of custody)	
24.8	Providing financial incentives (tax breaks and subsidies) for bycatch related commercial activities	
24.9	Encouraging immediate onboard processing	
24.10	Forcing operators to sell all bycatch locally	
24.11	Other	

SECTION 25. Identification of origin		
Q. Can processors and/or consumers easily identify the origin of the product raw material?		
25.1	Processors	
25.2	Consumers	

SECTION 26. Measures to ensure that illegally harvested fisheries resources are not processed or traded		
	Please list up to three key measures that have been taken by Government to ensure that fish processors, brokers and dealers do not process or trade in illegally harvested fisheries resources.	
26.1	NPOA-IUU and/or NPOA-Sharks development and implementation	
26.2	Enhanced control and inspections - at sea, landing sites, ports and processing plants	
26.3	Enhanced control and inspections - customs and border control	
26.4	Sanctioning the processing and/or marketing of illegally harvested resources (including stiffer fines)	
26.5	Implementing mandatory product traceability systems (fishing vessel to container/market) - including national Certification of Origin	
26.6	Limiting the selling of fish to licensed/registered processors, brokers and dealers	
26.7	Limiting the sourcing of products to licensed/registered operators, vessels and/or monitoring landing sites	
26.8	Applying import restrictions for non-certified products (Certification of Origin)	
26.9	Applying trade restrictions for certain products (e.g. nationally endangered species, etc.)	
26.10	Awareness raising and training	
26.11	Other	

TOPIC Fisheries Research		
SECTION 27. Stock status assessment and coverage		
	For how many stocks have you obtained reliable estimates of the status of the stocks (e.g. biomass or state of exploitation) within the last three years?	
27.1	Please represent this as a percentage of the total number of stocks important to your national fisheries.	

SECTION 28. Statistics on catch and fishing effort		
	Is your country raising timely, complete and reliable statistics on catch and fishing effort?	
28.1	Does your country have the qualified personnel needed to generate the necessary data to sustainably manage fisheries?	
28.2	If no, in what subject areas do you have the greatest need for additional qualified personnel?	
28.2.1	Fish biology and stock assessment	
28.2.2	Inspectors and observers (MCS)	
28.2.3	Fisheries statistics and sampling	
28.2.4	Environmental/Ecosystem	
28.2.5	Socio-economic analysis	
28.2.6	Fisheries economics	
28.2.7	Post-harvest technology and processing	
28.2.8	Gear technology	
28.2.9	Other	

SECTION 29. Data sources informing fisheries management		
	Please select the sources that are used to provide data for informing fisheries management.	
29.1	Research vessel surveys	
29.2	Mark / recapture surveys (applied research)	
29.3	On-board sampling from commercial vessels (observers)	
29.4	In-port / landing site sampling surveys	
29.5	Historical data	
29.6	Underwater visual census / aerial abundance surveys	
29.7	Frame surveys	
29.8	Socio-economic surveys (including population census)	
29.9	Discard and/or bycatch monitoring	
29.10	Routine data collection (logbooks, landings, vessel and licence registers)	
29.11	FAO and/or RFMO statistics	
29.12	Processing, market and trade statistics	
29.13	Surveillance/VMS/inspection (MCS) data	
29.14	Comparative data from similar fisheries/ecosystems	
29.15	Other	

SECTION 30. Fisheries management data gaps		
	Please identify up to three key data gaps in managing your country's fisheries resources.	
30.1	Catch data (small-scale to industrial)	
30.2	Effort data (small-scale to industrial)	
30.3	Technical fleet capacity data (small-scale to industrial)	
30.4	Capacity utilization data (small-scale to industrial)	
30.5	IUU fishing and/or MCS data	
30.6	Landed data	
30.7	Not landed data (e.g. discards and transshipments)	
30.8	Stock status data (including all biological parameters and baseline data)	
30.9	Ecosystem data (including oceanographic, ecosystem and climate change data)	
30.10	Socio-economic data	
30.11	Market / trade / export data	
30.12	Historical / long-term data series (trends)	
30.13	Other	

SECTION 31. Monitoring of the marine environment		
31.1	Does your county routinely monitor the state of the marine environment?	
Q31.1.1. If yes, do these monitoring efforts include the following;		
	Regular at-sea sampling of oceanographic parameters (key chemo-physical and biological data) - fixed or mobile stations (including offshore platforms, vessels and remote sensing)?	
	Regular sampling of coastal parameters (key chemo-physical and biological data) - fixed or mobile stations (including onshore and offshore platforms, vessels and remote sensing)?	
	Regular monitoring of key coastal and offshore habitats (estuaries, coral reefs, mudflats, seabed, vulnerable marine ecosystems, etc.) - fixed or mobile stations (including onshore and offshore platforms, vessels and remote sensing)?	
	Regular monitoring of threatened and endangered species?	
31.2	Does your country conduct formal research seeking to assess / predict the impact of climate change in fisheries?	
31.2.1	If yes to 31.2, has your country launched any formal programmes to address climate change in fisheries, to mitigate its potential ecological, economic and social impacts, and to build resilience?	

TOPIC International Plans of Action and Other International Instruments

SECTION 32. Characteristics of fisheries operations and authorizations		
32.1	Is your country land-locked?	
Q32.2. Does your country flag vessels conducting fishing and fishing related activities that operate in:		
	Areas within the national jurisdiction of your country including your Economic Exclusive Zone (e.g. internal waters, territorial sea and archipelagic waters of an archipelagic State)?	
	The High Seas?	
	Waters under the jurisdiction of other coastal States?	
Q32.3. Are any of the vessels flying your flag conducting fishing and fishing related activities authorised by other States to operate in:		
	Waters under the jurisdiction of the concerned State(s)?	
	The High Seas?	
Q32.4. Does your country authorise vessels flying the flag of other States and which conduct fishing and fishing related activities, to:		
	Enter and use the designated ports of your country?	
	Operate within waters under the jurisdiction of your country including your Economic Exclusive Zone (e.g. internal waters, territorial sea and archipelagic waters of an archipelagic State)?	

SECTION 33. International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity		
Q. The objective of the IPOA-Capacity is to achieve, worldwide, an efficient, equitable and transparent management of fishing capacity. Toward that end, the IPOA states that a preliminary assessment of the fishing capacity at the national level should be completed, followed by the adoption of management measures and periodic adjustments thereof.		
33.1	Has your country carried out that preliminary assessment of fishing capacity?	
33.2	If no, are there plans underway to commence such an assessment?	
33.3	If yes to 33.1, what is the status of that assessment?	
33.4	If yes to 33.1, has your country started to implement management measures aiming to adjust capacity?	
Q33.5. If yes to 33.1, what methods have been used to measure capacity in that assessment?		
33.5.1	Based on key fleet and vessel characteristics (no. vessels, GRT, hp, LOA, etc.)	
33.5.2	Based on potential fishing effort that can be generated by a fleet	
33.5.3	Based on potential catch that can be harvested by a fleet	
33.5.4	Based on more complex approaches (DEA, bioeconomic analysis, etc.)	
33.5.5	Other	
33.6	Has your country developed an NPOA-Capacity?	
33.7	If no to 33.6, is there an intention to develop a plan of action?	
Q33.8. If yes to 33.6, to what extent has your country implemented its NPOA-Capacity, with regard to:		
	Range from "1" being "Not at all" to "5" being "Fully"	EXTENT
	Policy	
	Legislation	
	Institutional framework	

	Operations and procedures	

SECTION 34. Measures taken to address fishing overcapacity		
	Has fishing overcapacity been identified as a problem affecting fisheries in your country?	
Q. If yes, which three key measures has your country taken in each of the following three domains to mitigate the impact of fishing overcapacity:		
34.1	Steps taken to prevent further build-up of overcapacity:	
34.1.1	NPOA Capacity development and implementation	
34.1.2	Monitoring and research into fishing overcapacity dynamics	
34.1.3	Putting in place limited entry regimes: registration and licensing limitations (per fishery, stock, water body, etc.)	
34.1.4	Freeze on current vessel numbers and/or total number of licences	
34.1.5	Freeze on vessel horse power and/or other capacity-related technical elements	
34.1.6	Elimination of subsidies and/or tax incentives	
34.1.7	Freeze on new acquisitions / investments	
34.1.8	Introduction of capacity "self-adjusting" quota system (including ITQ system)	
34.1.9	Increasing licence, registration and/or transshipment fees	
34.1.10	Other	
34.2	Steps taken to reduce fishing overcapacity:	
34.2.1	NPOA Capacity development and implementation	
34.2.2	Public licence or vessel buy-back / decommissioning schemes	

34.2.3	Elimination of subsidies and/or tax incentives	
34.2.4	Freeze on new acquisitions / investments	
34.2.5	Transfer of capacity to other fisheries and/or vessel reconversion schemes	
34.2.6	Putting in place capacity-oriented vessel replacement rules (tighter gear and vessel specs., 2:1, etc.)	
34.2.7	Introduction of capacity "self-adjusting" quota system (including ITQ system)	
34.2.8	Monitoring and research into fishing overcapacity dynamics	
34.2.9	Developing / promoting alternative income generating activites	
34.2.10	Other	
34.3	Measures taken to prevent fishing overcapacity in major fisheries ranked by effectiveness and practicability:	
34.3.1	Seasonal closures of particular fisheries	
34.3.2	Spatial closures (temporary or permanent; including MPAs)	
34.3.3	Limitation on number of fishing days (per fishery; per vessel; etc.)	
34.3.4	Enacting technical restrictions on vessels and gear	
34.3.5	Recovery schemes / total or partial closures of given fisheries	
34.3.6	Conservation / precuationary TACs and quotas (i.e. <MSY)	
34.3.7	Other	

SECTION 35. International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks		
Q. The IPOA-Sharks applies to States in whose waters sharks are caught by their own or foreign vessels, and to States whose vessels catch sharks on the high seas. The IPOA-Sharks states that States should carry out a regular assessment of the status of shark stocks subject to fishing to determine if there is a need for the development of a shark plan, and that States should have developed a national Shark plan by 2001.		
35.1	Are sharks caught in the waters of your country by foreign vessels, or do your country's vessels conduct directed fisheries for sharks or regularly catch sharks in non-directed fisheries in your country's waters or on the high seas?	
35.2	If yes, have you assessed those fisheries to determine if there is a need for improved management of shark resources?	
35.3	If no to 35.2, is there an intention to conduct such an assessment?	
35.4	If yes to 35.2, has your assessment concluded that a plan of action is needed?	
35.5	If yes to 35.4, has your country developed an NPOA-Shark?	
35.6	If no to 35.5, is there an intention to develop a national plan of action?	
Q35.7. If yes to 35.5, to what extent has your country implemented its NPOA-Sharks, with regard to:		
	Range from "1" being "Not at all" to "5" being "Fully"	EXTENT
	Policy	
	Legislation	
	Institutional framework	
	Operations and procedures	

SECTION 36. International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries		
Q. The IPOA-Seabirds states that States with longline fisheries should conduct an assessment of those fisheries to determine if a problem exists with respect to the incidental catch of seabirds. If a problem exists, States should have adopted a national plan of action by 2001 for reducing the incidental catches of seabirds in longline fisheries.		
36.1	Does your country conduct longline, trawl and/or gillnet fisheries?	
36.2	If yes, have you assessed any of those fisheries to determine if a problem exists with respect to the incidental catch of seabirds?	
36.3	If no to 36.2, is there an intention to conduct such an assessment?	
36.4	If yes to 36.2, has your assessment concluded that a plan of action is needed?	
36.5	If yes to 36.4, has your country developed an NPOA-Seabirds?	
36.6	If no to 36.5, is there an intention to develop a national plan of action?	
Q36.7. If yes to 36.5, to what extent has your country implemented its NPOA-Seabirds, with regard to:		
	Range from "1" being "Not at all" to "5" being "Fully"	EXTENT
	Policy	
	Legislation	
	Institutional framework	
	Operations and procedures	

SECTION 37. Mitigation measures for seabird bycatch in longline fisheries		
	Please identify up to three key seabird bycatch mitigation measures you have applied to your longline fisheries.	
37.1	Legal framework improvement (including compliance with RFMO resolutions on the protection of seabirds)	
37.2	Observer programme	
37.3	Mandatory workshops and development of codes of practice (including distribution of seabird ID cards)	
37.4	Seabird Avoidance Plan	
37.5	Mandatory release of birds	
37.6	Deploying sets at night	
37.7	Technical measures (sinking rates and colour of lures, tori and streamer lines, side setting, etc.)	
37.8	Strategic discarding of refuse and removing hooks from offal	
37.9	Spatial measures	
37.10	Other	

SECTION 38. Mitigation measures for seabird bycatch in trawl and gillnet fisheries		
	Please identify up to three key seabird bycatch mitigation measures you have applied to your trawl and/or gillnet fisheries.	
38.1	Legal framework improvement (including compliance with RFMO resolutions on the protection of seabirds)	
38.2	Bird scaring devices (tori lines, streamer lines)	
38.3	Observer programme	
38.4	Mandatory workshops and development of codes of practice (including distribution of seabird ID cards)	
38.5	Seabird Avoidance Plan	
38.6	Fishing at night	
38.7	Strategic discarding of refuse	
38.8	Preliminary research	
38.9	Spatial measures	
38.10	Other	

SECTION 39. International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing		
Q. The IPOA-IUU states that States should develop and implement, as soon as possible, but not later than 2004, National Plans of Action (NPOAs) to further achieve the objectives of the IPOA and give full effect to its provisions as an integral part of their fisheries management programmes and budgets.		
39.1	Has IUU fishing been identified as a problem in your country?	
39.2	Has your country developed a national plan of action to combat IUU fishing (NPOA-IUU)?	
39.2.1	If no to 39.2, is there an intention to develop a national plan of action?	
Q39.2.2. If yes to 39.1, to what extent has your country implemented its NPOA-IUU, with regard to:		
	Range from "1" being "Not at all" to "5" being "Fully"	EXTENT
	Policy	
	Legislation	
	Institutional framework	
	Operations and procedures	

SECTION 40. Measures taken to address illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing		
	Please identify up to three key measures in the IPOA-IUU that your country has taken to combat IUU fishing.	
40.1	Legal framework improvement (including deterrent penalties)	
40.2	Improved coastal State controls and MCS framework (including licences, registers, inspections, observers, surveillance operations, VMS, data collection and analysis, etc.)	
40.3	Control over nationals	
40.4	Improved flag State controls	
40.5	Improved port State control measures	
40.6	Market-related measures	
40.7	Research	
40.8	Bilateral and regional collaboration	
40.9	Developing and implementing NPOA-IUU	
40.10	Other	

SECTION 41. The 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea		
41.1	Is your country a Party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)?	
41.1.1	If no to 41.1.1, has your country initiated the process to becoming Party to UNCLOS?	
Q41.1.2. To what extent is your country implementing the provisions of the UNCLOS in relation to coastal States and flag State responsibilities for the management of fisheries, with regard to:		
	Range from "1" being "Not at all" to "5" being "Fully"	EXTENT
	Policy	
	Legislation	
	Institutional framework	
	Operations and procedures	
41.2	Is your country a Party to the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (UN Fish Stocks Agreement)?	
41.2.1	If no to 41.2, has your country initiated the process to becoming Party to the UN Fish Stocks Agreement?	
Q41.2.2. To what extent is your country implementing the provisions of the UN Fish Stocks Agreement in relation to coastal State and flag State responsibilities for the management of fisheries, with regard to:		
	Range from "1" being "Not at all" to "5" being "Fully"	EXTENT
	Policy	
	Legislation	
	Institutional framework	
	Operations and procedures	
	Range from "1" being "Not at all" to "5" being "Fully"	EXTENT
41.2.3	To what extent is your country engaged in sub-regional, regional and international cooperation in enforcement, as required by the UN Fish Stocks Agreement?	

SECTION 42. The 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures		
42.1	Is your country Party to The FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA)?	
42.2	If no to 42.1, has your country initiated the process to become a Party to the PSMA?	
Q42.3. To what extent has your country implemented the provisions of the PSMA, with regard to: (even through relevant regional mechanisms)		
	Range from "1" being "Not at all" to "5" being "Fully"	EXTENT
	Policy	
	Legislation	
	Institutional framework	
	Operations and procedures	
42.4	Has your country designated ports to receive vessels flying the flag of other States that are conducting fishing and fishing related activities, as required under the PSMA?	
42.5	Has your country designated an authority that shall act as a contact point for the exchange of information, as required by the PSMA?	

SECTION 43. Flag State Responsibilities		
43.1	Has your country become a Party to The FAO Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (the Compliance Agreement)?	
43.2	If no to 43.1, has your country initiated the process to become a Party to the Compliance Agreement?	
Q43.3. To what extent has the Compliance Agreement and/or other flag state responsibilities been implemented with regard to:		
	Range from "1" being "Not at all" to "5" being "Fully"	EXTENT
	Policy	
	Legislation	
	Institutional framework	
	Operations and procedures	
43.4	Does your country supply a record of vessels authorized to operate on the high seas, that are conducting fishing and fishing related activities, to the FAO following the model indicated in the Compliance Agreement?	
43.5	Does your country ensure that vessels authorized to fly your country's flag, that are conducting fishing and fishing related activities, have not engaged in previous activities that has undermined the effectiveness of international conservation and management measures, unless it has satisfied certain requirements in line with the provisions of the FAO Compliance Agreement?	
43.6	Does your country ensure that vessels entitled to fly your country's flag, that are conducting fishing and fishing related activities, provide your country with information on its operations as may be necessary to enable your country to fulfil its obligations as a flag State?	
43.7	Does your country ensure to have a fisheries access agreement with a coastal state, prior to any fishing and fishing related activities occurring in that coastal State's jurisdiction by vessels flying your flag?	
43.8	Has your country undertaken an assessment of your country's performance as a flag State in accordance with The FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance?	
43.9	If no to 43.8, does your country intend to do so in the future?	

SECTION 44. The FAO International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-sea Fisheries in the High Seas		
44.1	Does your country conduct deep sea fisheries in the High Seas?	
Q44.2. If yes to 44.1, to what extent has your country implemented The FAO International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-sea Fisheries in the High Seas, with regard to:		
	Range from "1" being "Not at all" to "5" being "Fully"	EXTENT
	Policy	
	Legislation	
	Institutional framework	
	Operations and procedures	

SECTION 45. Voluntary guidelines for transshipment (TS-VG)		
Q. These Guidelines are voluntary and address the regulation, monitoring and control of transshipment of fish, which have not been previously landed, whether processed or not. They are elaborated to complement and support existing and new efforts and policies recognizing that all available means in accordance with international law and other international instruments, should be used to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and fishing related activities in support of IUU fishing. They build on the primary responsibility of the flag States of donors and receiving vessels to implement transshipment regulations and prevent the use of transshipment that support IUU fishing and IUU fishing products from entering the seafood supply chain. They also recognize the role and responsibilities of the coastal States, port States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements (RFMO/As) and constitute a valuable supplement to conservation and management measures in particular to port State measures and traceability schemes and provide support for addressing other issues of concern.		
Q. Transshipment activity		
Q45.1. Are vessels flying the flag of your country involved in transshipment of fish operations? Please specify estimated number per year where relevant		
45.1.1	Donor vessels flying the flag of your country involved in transshipment	
45.1.2	Receiving vessels flying the flag of your country involved in transshipment	
45.1.3	No vessels flying the flag of your country involved in transshipment	

	Estimate number of donor vessels per year (45.1.1)	
	Estimate number of receiving vessels per year (45.1.2)	
45.1.3.1	Does your country have monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) and enforcement capacity to ensure this operation is not taking place?	
45.1.3.1.1	Yes	
45.1.3.1.2	No	
45.1.3.1.3	Not always able to ensure	
Q45.2. Are foreign vessels conducting transshipments in areas under the national jurisdiction of your country? Select all needed:		
45.2.1	No, there is no transshipment activity of foreign fleets in areas under the national jurisdiction of my country	
45.2.2	Yes, in ports	
45.2.3	Yes, in waters under national jurisdiction	
45.2.4	Not sure if this happens	
	Estimate number of vessels per year (45.2.2)	
	Estimate number of vessels per year (45.2.3)	
Q. Regulation		
45.3	Is transshipment allowed for vessels flying the flag of your country?	
45.3.1	Yes, transshipment is allowed	
45.3.2	No, transshipment activity is prohibited	
45.3.2.1	Is there MCS and enforcement capacity to ensure this activity is not taking place?	

45.3.2.1.1	Yes	
45.3.2.1.2	No	
45.3.2.1.3	Not always able to ensure	
Q45.4. When transshipment is allowed:		
45.4.1	Has your country established control measures that include setting/defining the conditions under which a vessel flying the flag of your country could be authorized to carry out transshipments?	
45.4.1.1	No, but they are planned to be established in the foreseeable future	
45.4.1.2	No, and they are not planned to be established in the foreseeable future	
45.4.1.3	Yes	
45.4.1.3.1	Which conditions are needed in order to authorize a vessel flying the flag of your country to transship?	
45.4.1.3.1.1	Have an approved and functional vessel monitoring system (VMS) on board	
45.4.1.3.1.2	Be included in all vessel authorization records of relevant RFMOs, and when applicable, in the FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels	
45.4.1.3.1.3	Authorization from relevant coastal/port State(s) before engaging in transshipment under its jurisdiction	
45.4.1.3.1.4	Have an IMO number, if the vessel is eligible for one	
45.4.1.3.1.5	Other	
45.4.2	What kind of authorizations does your country issue for vessels flying its flag?	
45.4.2.1	Transshipment in port	
45.4.2.2	Transshipment at sea waters under its national jurisdiction	
45.4.2.3	Transshipment at sea in waters beyond its national jurisdiction	
	Estimate number of authorizations per year (45.4.2.1)	

	Estimate number of authorizations per year (45.4.2.2)	
	Estimate number of authorizations per year (45.4.2.3)	
45.5	Has your country established the conditions under which foreign fleets could be authorized to conduct transshipment in waters under its national jurisdiction or in its ports?	
45.5.1	Yes	
45.5.2	No	
45.5.2.1	Please select the options that better explain your current situation:	
45.5.2.1.1	There is no transshipment activity of foreign fleets in ports or waters under its national jurisdiction	
45.5.2.1.2	There is some level of transshipment activity of foreign fleets in ports or waters under its jurisdiction, hence the conditions are planned to be established in the foreseeable future	
45.5.2.1.3	There is some level of transshipment activity of foreign fleets in ports or waters under its jurisdiction, but the conditions are not planned to be established in the foreseeable future	
45.5.1.1	What kind of authorizations does your country issue?	
45.5.1.1.1	Transshipment at sea	
45.5.1.1.2	Transshipment in port	
	Estimate number of authorizations per year (45.5.1.1.1)	
	Estimate number of authorizations per year (45.5.1.1.2)	
Q. Monitoring		
45.6	Is there an observer programme covering the authorized vessels flying the flag of your country to conduct transshipment?	
45.6.1	No, but it is planned to be implemented in the foreseeable future	
45.6.2	No, and it is not planned to be implemented in the foreseeable future	
45.6.3	Yes, there is	

45.6.3.1	Please select the type of observer programme:	
45.6.3.1.1	It is an electronic observer programme	
45.6.3.1.2	It is a human observer programme	
45.6.3.1.3	It is a mixed electronical and human observer programme	
45.6.3.2	The coverage of the programme is:	
45.6.3.2.1	1-25% of the donor vessels with transshipment authorization	
45.6.3.2.2	26-50% of the donor vessels with transshipment authorization	
45.6.3.2.3	51-75% of the donor vessels with transshipment authorization	
45.6.3.2.4	76-100% of the donor vessels with transshipment authorization	
45.6.3.3	For receiving vessels, a rate of 100% is required in the TS-VG:	
45.6.3.3.1	100% of receiving vessels with transhipment authorization	
45.6.3.3.2	80-99% of receiving vessels with transhipment authorization	
45.6.3.3.3	Less than 80% of receiving vessels with transhipment authorization	
45.7	Does your country require its vessels to make an advance notification of the transshipment event to its authorities and to port/coastal State authorities or RFMOs involved before conducting the operation on a timeline that supports effective MCS?	
45.8	When the authorities of your country receive an advance notification of transshipment from a donor vessel flying its flag, and before acknowledging and confirming the operation can take place, which of the following verifications do they carry out? Select all suitable answers	
45.8.1	Vessel´s compliance with relevant CMM	
45.8.2	Near real time VMS reporting	
45.8.3	Observer´s coverage requirements	
45.8.4	Regular catch reporting	

45.8.5	Regular effort data reporting	
45.9	Does your country require its vessels involved in transshipment to provide a transshipment declaration to all competent authorities and relevant RFMOs as soon as possible?	
45.9.1	Yes, and the declaration is in line with annex 1 of TS-VG	
45.9.2	Yes, but the declaration is not in line with annex 1 of TS-VG	
45.9.3	No	
45.10	When does your country require its vessels to issue and deliver a landing declaration?	
45.10.1	Donor vessels landing its catches	
45.10.2	Receiving vessels landing transshiped catches	
45.11	Does your country have procedures to cross reference all reported transshiped data from vessels and flag/coastal/port States?	
45.11.1	Yes, there are these procedures	
45.11.2	No, there are not these procedures	

TOPIC FAO Strategies for Improving Information on Status and Trends		
SECTION 46. FAO Strategies for improving information on status and trends in fisheries and aquaculture		
Q. The FAO Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of capture Fisheries (Strategy-STF) was adopted by the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) and the FAO Council in 2003, followed by a similar-minded Strategy for Aquaculture (Strategy-STA) in 2007. The overall objective of both Strategy-STF and STA is to provide a framework, strategy and plan for the improvement of knowledge and understanding of fishery and aquaculture status and trends as a basis for fisheries and aquaculture policy-making and management.		
46.1	Are relevant authorities in your country aware of the Strategy-STF?	
46.1.1	If yes, are plans and programmes being implemented for this Strategy?	
Q46.1.2. If yes to 46.1.1, are the following elements part of such plans and programmes?		
1	activities to improve data collection	
2	activities to improve data analysis	
3	activities to improve data dissemination	
46.2	Are relevant authorities in your country aware of the Strategy-STA?	
46.2.1	If yes, are plans and programmes being implemented for this Strategy?	
Q46.2.2. If yes to 46.2.1, are the following elements part of such plans and programmes?		
1	activities to improve data collection	
2	activities to improve data analysis	
3	activities to improve data dissemination	

TOPIC Small-Scale Fisheries		
SECTION 47. General – Small-scale fisheries (SSF)		
	Do you have small-scale fisheries in your country?	
Q47.1. If yes, how much of total capture production is estimated to come from small-scale fisheries (%)?		
	Percentage of catch	%
	Volume	
	Value	
Q47.2. If yes, what percentage of people involved in capture fisheries activities (including fishing activities, post-harvest activities and other related activities) is engaged in the small-scale fisheries sub-sector (%)?		
	Percentage of catch	%
	SSF	
Q47.3. Within the small-scale fisheries subsector, what percentage of people are involved in fishing activities, post-harvest activities and other related activities ?		
	Fishing activities - %	
	Post-harvest activities - %	
	Other related activities - %	
Q47.4. Referring to question 47.3, please specify information in relation to gender for each of the work categories listed in the table below (%)		
Q. Fishing activities		
Q. full time %		
	men	
	women	
	unknown	

Q. part time %		
	men	
	women	
	unknown	
Q. occasional %		
	men	
	women	
	unknown	
Q. status unspecified %		
	men	
	women	
	unknown	
Q. unknown %		
	men	
	women	
	unknown	
Q. Post-harvest activities		
Q. full time %		
	men	

	women	
	unknown	
Q. part time %		
	men	
	women	
	unknown	
Q. occasional %		
	men	
	women	
	unknown	
Q. status unspecified %		
	men	
	women	
	unknown	
Q. unknown %		
	men	
	women	
	unknown	
Q. Other related activities		

Q. full time %		
	men	
	women	
	unknown	
Q. part time %		
	men	
	women	
	unknown	
Q. occasional %		
	men	
	women	
	unknown	
Q. status unspecified %		
	men	
	women	
	unknown	
Q. unknown %		
	men	
	women	

	unknown	

SECTION 48. Definition of small-scale fisheries		
	Are small-scale fisheries defined in your country?	
	Yes, they are legally defined	
	Yes, but the definition is informal (not legally supported)	
	No	
48.1	If yes, do you intend to review the definition through a multistakeholder process as suggested in paragraph 2.4 of the SSF Guidelines?	
	Yes	
	No	
	Unknown	
48.2	If no, is there the intention to develop such a definition through a multistakeholder process as suggested in paragraph 2.4 of the SSF Guidelines?	
	Yes	
	No	
	Unknown	
48.3	If yes, does your country collect sector-specific data for small-scale fisheries?	
	Yes, production (volume)	
	Yes, production (value)	
	Yes, employment	

	Yes, trade	
	Yes, consumption	
	Yes, other (specify)	
	Please specify	

SECTION 49. Small-scale fisheries: legal and policy framework		
Q. Are there any laws, regulations, policies, plans or strategies that specifically target or address the small-scale fisheries sector?		
	Law	
	Regulation	
	Policy	
	Plan/strategy	
	Other	
	Please specify	

SECTION 50. Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication		
	The Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) were endorsed by COFI in June 2014. Does your country have a specific initiative to implement the SSF Guidelines?	
	Yes	
	No	
	Unknown	
50.1	If yes, please indicate what type of activities are included in the initiative:	
	Improving tenure security for small-scale fishers and fish workers in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 5.2-5.12	
	Supporting small-scale fisheries actors to take an active part in sustainable resource management in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 5.13-5.20	
	Promoting social development, employment and decent work in small-scale fisheries in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 6.2-6.18	
	Enhancing small-scale fisheries value chains, post-harvest operations and trade in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 7.1-7.10	
	Ensuring gender equality in small-scale fisheries in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 8.1-8.4	
	Addressing disaster risks and climate change in small-scale fisheries in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 9.1-9.9	
	Strengthening institutions in support of SSF and to promote policy coherence, coordination and collaboration in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 10.1-10.8	
	Improving information, research and communication on the contribution of SSF to food security and poverty eradication in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 11.1-11.11	
	Implementing capacity development of fisheries organizations and other stakeholders in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 12.1-12.4	
	Establishing or improving monitoring mechanisms and promoting SSF Guidelines implementation in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 13.1-13.6	
	Other	
	Please specify	

Q50.2. Please identify main constraints and main opportunities for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines in your country		
	Main constraints	
	Inappropriate or lack of a legal, regulatory and policy framework	
	Lack of appropriate financial resources	
	Limited public awareness of importance of small-scale fisheries	
	Lack of appropriate technical skills (in public and private sector)	
	Lack of appropriate human resources	
	Conflicting priorities in relation to other sectors (including large-scale fisheries)	
	Lack of organizational structures among small-scale fishers and fish workers	
	Insufficient coordination with other related administrations (e.g. tourism, industry, finance, labour, health, education, social development)	
	Other	
	Please specify	
	Main opportunities	
	Existing enabling legal, regulatory and policy framework	

	On-going/planned projects, programmes, initiatives	
	Public awareness of importance of small-scale fisheries	
	Available technical skills (in public and private sector)	
	Involvement of small-scale fishers and fishworkers in decision-making processes	
	Involvement of small-scale fishers in fisheries management	
	Existing small-scale fisheries organisational structures	
	Adequate access for small-scale fishers and fishworkers to financial services	
	Well-established institutional coordination and collaboration mechanisms	
	Political (executive and legislative) will to develop small-scale fisheries	
	Other	
	Please specify	
50.3	If no, does you country intend to implement the SSF Guidelines?	
	Yes	
	No	
	Unknown	

SECTION 51. Mechanisms enabling the contribution of small-scale fishers to decision-making processes		
	Does your country have mechanisms through which small-scale fishers and fish workers contribute to decision-making processes ?	
	Yes	
	No	
	Unknown	
51.1	If yes, please specify the nature of these mechanisms	
	Existence of advisory/consultative body to the Ministry/Department of Fisheries in which fisher/fishworker participate (representation at national or provincial level)	
	Involvement of small-scale fishers in fisheries management (representation at fishery level)	
	Involvement of fishers and fishworkers in data collection and research	
	Involvement of fishers in monitoring, surveillance and control	
	Involvement of fishers and fishworkers in local development processes (e.g. councils, etc.)	
	Other	
	Please specify	
51.2	Do these mechanisms encourage the active participation of women at any level?	
	Yes	
	No	

	Unknown	

TOPIC Concluding Questions		
SECTION 52. Reception of FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries		
	Which of these FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries have you received?	
52.1.1	Fisheries Management. (1997)	
52.1.2	Conservation and Management of Sharks. (2000)	
52.1.3	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries. (2003)	
52.1.3.1	Best Practices in Ecosystem Modelling for Informing an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries. (2008)	
52.1.3.2	The Human Dimensions of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries. (2009)	
52.1.4	Managing Fishing Capacity. (2008)	
52.1.5	Marine Protected Areas and Fisheries. (2011)	
52.2.1	Aquaculture Development. (1997)	
52.2.2	Good Aquaculture Feed Manufacturing Practice. (2001)	
52.2.3	Health Management for Responsible Movement of Live Aquatic Animals. (2007)	
52.2.4	Genetic Resource Management. (2008)	
52.2.5	Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture. (2010)	
52.2.6	Use of Wild Fishery Resources for Capture-Based Aquaculture. (2011)	
52.2.7	Use of Wild Fish as Feed in Aquaculture. (2011)	

52.3.1	Fishing Operations. (1996)	
52.3.2	Vessel Monitoring Systems. (1998)	
52.3.3	Best Practices to Reduce Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Capture Fisheries. (2009)	
52.3.4	Best Practices to Improve Safety at Sea in the Fisheries Sector. (2015)	
52.4.1	Inland Fisheries. (1997)	
52.4.2	Rehabilitation of Inland Waters for Fisheries. (2008)	
52.5.1	Responsible Fish Utilization. (1998)	
52.5.2	Responsible Fish Trade. (2009)	
52.6	Information and Knowledge Sharing. (2009)	
52.7	Implementation of the International Plan of Action to Deter, Prevent and Eliminate, Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing. (2002)	
52.8	Increasing the Contribution of Small-Scale Fisheries to Poverty Alleviation and Food Security. (2005)	
52.9	Precautionary Approach to Capture Fisheries and Species Introductions. (1996)	
52.10	Integration of Fisheries into Coastal Area Management. (1996)	
52.11	Recreational Fisheries. (2010)	
52.12	Indicators for Sustainable Development of Marine Capture Fisheries. (1999)	