



# COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

## SUB-COMMITTEE ON FISH TRADE

### Eighteenth Session

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**STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF MEMBERS' RESPONSES TO THE  
QUESTIONNAIRE MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF  
ARTICLE 11 OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT FOR RESPONSIBLE  
FISHERIES (CCRF)**

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**SECTION 1 MEMBERS RESPONDING TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE ON ARTICLE 11 OF THE CCRF (PER REGION)**

| FAO Region  | Members                          | Responded |
|-------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Africa (43) | Algeria                          | ✓         |
|             | Angola                           | ✓         |
|             | Benin                            |           |
|             | Botswana                         |           |
|             | Burkina Faso                     | ✓         |
|             | Burundi                          | ✓         |
|             | Cabo Verde                       | ✓         |
|             | Cameroon                         | ✓         |
|             | Central African Republic         |           |
|             | Chad                             | ✓         |
|             | Comoros                          | ✓         |
|             | Congo                            | ✓         |
|             | Côte d'Ivoire                    | ✓         |
|             | Democratic Republic of the Congo | ✓         |
|             | Equatorial Guinea                | ✓         |
|             | Eritrea                          | ✓         |
|             | Eswatini                         | ✓         |
|             | Ethiopia                         | ✓         |
|             | Gabon                            | ✓         |
|             | Gambia                           | ✓         |
|             | Ghana                            | ✓         |
|             | Guinea                           | ✓         |
|             | Guinea-Bissau                    |           |
|             | Kenya                            | ✓         |
|             | Lesotho                          | ✓         |
|             | Liberia                          | ✓         |
|             | Madagascar                       | ✓         |
|             | Malawi                           | ✓         |
|             | Mali                             | ✓         |
|             | Mauritania                       | ✓         |
|             | Mauritius                        | ✓         |
|             | Morocco                          | ✓         |
|             | Mozambique                       | ✓         |
|             | Namibia                          | ✓         |
|             | Niger                            | ✓         |
|             | Nigeria                          | ✓         |
|             | Rwanda                           | ✓         |
|             | Sao Tome and Principe            |           |
|             | Senegal                          | ✓         |
|             | Seychelles                       | ✓         |
|             | Sierra Leone                     | ✓         |

| FAO Region         | Members                               | Responded |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
|                    | South Africa                          | ✓         |
|                    | South Sudan                           | ✓         |
|                    | Togo                                  | ✓         |
|                    | Tunisia                               | ✓         |
|                    | Uganda                                | ✓         |
|                    | United Republic of Tanzania           | ✓         |
|                    | Zambia                                | ✓         |
|                    | Zimbabwe                              |           |
| <b>Asia (23)</b>   | Bangladesh                            | ✓         |
|                    | Bhutan                                | ✓         |
|                    | Brunei Darussalam                     |           |
|                    | Cambodia                              | ✓         |
|                    | China                                 | ✓         |
|                    | Democratic People's Republic of Korea |           |
|                    | India                                 | ✓         |
|                    | Indonesia                             | ✓         |
|                    | Japan                                 | ✓         |
|                    | Kazakhstan                            | ✓         |
|                    | Lao People's Democratic Republic      | ✓         |
|                    | Malaysia                              | ✓         |
|                    | Maldives                              | ✓         |
|                    | Mongolia                              | ✓         |
|                    | Myanmar                               | ✓         |
|                    | Nepal                                 | ✓         |
|                    | Pakistan                              | ✓         |
|                    | Philippines                           | ✓         |
|                    | Republic of Korea                     | ✓         |
|                    | Singapore                             | ✓         |
|                    | Sri Lanka                             | ✓         |
|                    | Thailand                              | ✓         |
|                    | Timor-Leste                           | ✓         |
| Uzbekistan         | ✓                                     |           |
| Viet Nam           | ✓                                     |           |
| <b>Europe (18)</b> | Albania                               | ✓         |
|                    | Andorra                               | ✓         |
|                    | Armenia                               | ✓         |
|                    | Austria                               |           |
|                    | Azerbaijan                            |           |
|                    | Belarus                               | ✓         |
|                    | Belgium                               |           |
|                    | Bosnia and Herzegovina                | ✓         |
|                    | Bulgaria                              |           |
|                    | Croatia                               |           |
|                    | Cyprus                                |           |

| FAO Region                                  | Members  | Responded |
|---|--|-----------|
|   | Czechia  |           |
|   | Denmark  |           |
|   | Estonia  |           |
|   | European Union (*)                                   | ✓         |
|   | Faroe Islands  |           |
|   | Finland  |           |
|   | France   |           |
|   | Georgia  | ✓         |
|   | Germany  |           |
|   | Greece   |           |
|   | Hungary  |           |
|   | Iceland  | ✓         |
|   | Ireland  |           |
|   | Israel   | ✓         |
|   | Italy  |           |
|   | Latvia   |           |
|   | Lithuania  |           |
|   | Luxembourg   |           |
|   | Malta  |           |
|   | Monaco   |           |
|   | Montenegro   |           |
|   | Netherlands  |           |
|   | North Macedonia                                      | ✓         |
|   | Norway   | ✓         |
|   | Poland   |           |
|   | Portugal   |           |
|   | Republic of Moldova                                  | ✓         |
|   | Romania  |           |
|   | Russian Federation                                   | ✓         |
|   | San Marino   |           |
|   | Serbia   | ✓         |
|   | Slovakia   |           |
|   | Slovenia   |           |
|   | Spain  |           |
|   | Sweden   |           |
|   | Switzerland  | ✓         |
|   | Turkey   | ✓         |
|   | Ukraine  | ✓         |
|   | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | ✓         |
| <b>Latin America and the Caribbean (29)</b> | Antigua and Barbuda                                  | ✓         |
|   | Argentina  | ✓         |
|   | Bahamas  |           |
|   | Barbados   |           |
|   | Belize   | ✓         |
|   | Bolivia (Plurinational State of)                     |           |
|   | Brazil   | ✓         |

| FAO Region                         | Members                          | Responded |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
|                                    | Chile                            | ✓         |
|                                    | Colombia                         | ✓         |
|                                    | Costa Rica                       | ✓         |
|                                    | Cuba                             | ✓         |
|                                    | Dominica                         | ✓         |
|                                    | Dominican Republic               | ✓         |
|                                    | Ecuador                          | ✓         |
|                                    | El Salvador                      | ✓         |
|                                    | Grenada                          | ✓         |
|                                    | Guatemala                        | ✓         |
|                                    | Guyana                           | ✓         |
|                                    | Haiti                            |           |
|                                    | Honduras                         | ✓         |
|                                    | Jamaica                          | ✓         |
|                                    | Mexico                           | ✓         |
|                                    | Nicaragua                        | ✓         |
|                                    | Panama                           | ✓         |
|                                    | Paraguay                         | ✓         |
|                                    | Peru                             | ✓         |
|                                    | Saint Kitts and Nevis            | ✓         |
|                                    | Saint Lucia                      | ✓         |
|                                    | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | ✓         |
|                                    | Suriname                         | ✓         |
| Trinidad and Tobago                | ✓                                |           |
| Uruguay                            | ✓                                |           |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | ✓                                |           |
| Near East (15)                     | Afghanistan                      | ✓         |
|                                    | Bahrain                          |           |
|                                    | Djibouti                         | ✓         |
|                                    | Egypt                            | ✓         |
|                                    | Iran (Islamic Republic of)       |           |
|                                    | Iraq                             | ✓         |
|                                    | Jordan                           | ✓         |
|                                    | Kuwait                           | ✓         |
|                                    | Kyrgyzstan                       | ✓         |
|                                    | Lebanon                          | ✓         |
|                                    | Libya                            |           |
|                                    | Oman                             | ✓         |
|                                    | Qatar                            | ✓         |
|                                    | Saudi Arabia                     | ✓         |
|                                    | Somalia                          |           |
| Sudan                              | ✓                                |           |
| Syrian Arab Republic               |                                  |           |

| FAO Region                               | Members                          | Responded  |
|--|----------------------------------|------------|
|  | Tajikistan                       | ✓          |
|  | Turkmenistan                     |            |
|  | United Arab Emirates             | ✓          |
|  | Yemen                            | ✓          |
| <b>Northern America (2)</b>              | Canada                           | ✓          |
|  | United States of America         | ✓          |
| <b>Southwest Pacific (14)</b>            | Australia                        |            |
|  | Cook Islands                     | ✓          |
|  | Fiji                             | ✓          |
|  | Kiribati                         | ✓          |
|  | Marshall Islands                 | ✓          |
|  | Micronesia (Federated States of) |            |
|  | Nauru                            | ✓          |
|  | New Zealand                      | ✓          |
|  | Niue                             |            |
|  | Palau                            | ✓          |
|  | Papua New Guinea                 | ✓          |
|  | Samoa                            | ✓          |
|  | Solomon Islands                  | ✓          |
|  | Tokelau                          | ✓          |
| Tonga                                    | ✓                                |            |
| Tuvalu                                   | ✓                                |            |
| Vanuatu                                  | ✓                                |            |
| <b>Total number of reporting Members</b> |                                  | <b>144</b> |

✓ Questionnaire submitted.

\* The European Union (EU) responded to the questionnaire on behalf of its 27 Member Countries.



EU Member Countries.

**SECTION 2 COMPARISON OF RESPONSE RATES BY FAO REGION**

| <b>Region</b>                              | <b>Response rate<br/>(number of responding countries<br/>from the region/number of countries<br/>of the region)</b> | <b>Proportion of total responses<br/>received<br/>(number of responding countries<br/>from the region/total number of<br/>responding countries)</b> |
|--|---|---|
| <b>Africa</b>                              | 88%   | 30%   |
| <b>Asia</b>                                | 92%   | 16%   |
| <b>Europe</b>                              | 78%   | 13%   |
| <b>Latin America and the<br/>Caribbean</b> | 85%   | 20%   |
| <b>Near East</b>                           | 71%   | 10%   |
| <b>Northern America</b>                    | 100%  | 1%  |
| <b>Southwest Pacific</b>                   | 82%   | 10%   |



### SECTION 3 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF MEMBERS' RESPONSES

A detailed statistical analysis of responses to the closed-ended questions received from Members is presented in the following tables.

Responses were given as a value between 1 and 5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest). Annex 1 - *Answering the questionnaire on article 11 of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries*, provides all the details about the scoring system. The raw data of responses was exported from the web-based system to Excel files. These were then analysed and aggregated (simple average) at the global and regional level.

To maintain confidentiality, individual responses from Members are not published or disclosed under any circumstances.

Scores have been associated with 3 different colors (red, yellow, and green) to facilitate data visualization.

| SCORES | IN PERCENTAGE VALUES: | IN IMPLEMENTATION TERMS:                           | IN QUALITATIVE TERMS:     |
|--------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 1      | 0 - 20%               | not implemented, or just started                   | not at all or very little |
| 2      | 20 - 40%              | poorly implemented, but still largely insufficient | some, but not much        |
| 3      | 40 - 60%              | about half of what is needed has been implemented  | some                      |
| 4      | 60 - 80%              | many of the needs addressed, but still incomplete  | many or to a large extent |
| 5      | 80 - 100%             | almost all implemented or completed                | almost all or completely  |

**TABLE 1 FOOD SAFETY AND QUALITY**

| To what extent do the following statements apply in relation to the food safety and quality aspects of fisheries and aquaculture products in your country? |   | GLOBAL | Africa | Asia | Europe | Latin America and the Caribbean | Near East | Northern America | South-west Pacific |
|--|---|--------|--------|------|--------|---------------------------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------|
| a  | A national policy on food safety and quality exists, has been implemented and includes fisheries and aquaculture products                                     | 3.92   | 3.57   | 3.95 | 4.39   | 3.86                            | 4.13      | 5.00             | 4.07               |
| b  | Legislation and/or regulations in support of a food safety and quality system exist, are effectively enforced, and include fisheries and aquaculture products | 3.84   | 3.33   | 4.00 | 4.28   | 3.86                            | 4.13      | 5.00             | 4.00               |
| c  | There is a national body that sets food standards, which also covers fisheries and aquaculture products   | 4.17   | 4.07   | 4.09 | 4.44   | 4.31                            | 4.20      | 5.00             | 3.79               |
| d  | National food safety and quality standards exist for fisheries and aquaculture products   | 4.00   | 3.83   | 4.14 | 4.44   | 4.03                            | 3.87      | 5.00             | 3.64               |
| e  | National food safety and quality standards are in line with Codex Alimentarius standards  | 4.11   | 4.07   | 3.91 | 4.17   | 4.21                            | 4.07      | 5.00             | 4.21               |

| To what extent do the following statements apply in relation to the food safety and quality aspects of fisheries and aquaculture products in your country? |  | GLOBAL      | Africa      | Asia        | Europe      | Latin America and the Caribbean | Near East   | Northern America | South-west Pacific |
|--|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <b>f</b>   | There is active country participation in Codex Alimentarius committees   | 3.67        | 3.40        | 4.05        | 4.11        | 3.90                            | 3.43        | 5.00             | 2.93               |
| <b>g</b>   | National food safety and quality standards for fisheries and aquaculture products are equally enforced for both domestic and international markets   | 3.55        | 3.38        | 3.52        | 4.50        | 3.38                            | 3.40        | 5.00             | 3.14               |
| <b>h</b>   | A government authority (or multiple authorities) in charge of food safety and associated consumer protection issues exists (or exist), and is (are) fully operational, covering fisheries and aquaculture products | 3.92        | 3.57        | 3.95        | 4.50        | 3.93                            | 4.13        | 5.00             | 3.71               |
| <b>i</b>   | Food inspection services are carried out for fisheries and aquaculture products intended for the domestic market   | 3.67        | 3.64        | 3.50        | 4.39        | 3.45                            | 3.67        | 5.00             | 3.36               |
| <b>j</b>   | Food inspection services are carried out for fisheries and aquaculture products intended for international markets   | 4.13        | 3.90        | 4.32        | 4.33        | 4.38                            | 3.79        | 5.00             | 3.93               |
| <b>k</b>   | Accredited public or private laboratory services for the analysis of fisheries and aquaculture products are accessible locally or overseas and are duly used   | 3.73        | 3.38        | 3.68        | 4.39        | 3.90                            | 3.73        | 5.00             | 3.43               |
| <b>l</b>   | A national marine and inland water environmental monitoring plan exists, is fully operational, and covers food safety hazards (physical, chemical and microbiological)   | 3.11        | 3.02        | 3.32        | 4.17        | 2.41                            | 3.00        | 5.00             | 2.93               |
| <b>m</b>   | For fisheries and aquaculture products intended for the domestic market, food business operators have HACCP-based food safety management systems   | 3.12        | 2.71        | 3.14        | 4.33        | 3.07                            | 3.07        | 5.00             | 2.64               |
| <b>n</b>   | For fisheries and aquaculture products intended for international markets, food business operators have HACCP-based food safety management systems   | 3.84        | 3.40        | 3.95        | 4.56        | 4.03                            | 3.29        | 5.00             | 4.00               |
| <b>o</b>   | Traceability systems exist and allow the withdrawal and recall of fisheries and aquaculture products to protect consumer health  | 3.50        | 3.14        | 3.55        | 4.50        | 3.45                            | 3.07        | 5.00             | 3.57               |
|  | <b>Averages</b>  | <b>3.75</b> | <b>3.50</b> | <b>3.80</b> | <b>4.37</b> | <b>3.74</b>                     | <b>3.66</b> | <b>5.00</b>      | <b>3.56</b>        |

**TABLE 2 POST-HARVEST**

| To what extent do the following statements apply to the fisheries and aquaculture post-harvest activities in your country? |  | GLOBAL      | Africa      | Asia        | Europe      | Latin America and the Caribbean | Near East   | Northern America | South-west Pacific |
|--|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <b>A</b>   | Fish loss and waste assessments are carried out on a regular basis and follow an established methodology   | 2.66        | 2.37        | 2.87        | 3.56        | 2.38                            | 2.53        | 4.00             | 2.64               |
| <b>B</b>   | Fish loss and waste have been reduced in all associated fisheries and aquaculture value chains   | 2.94        | 2.80        | 3.04        | 3.56        | 2.90                            | 2.67        | 4.00             | 2.71               |
| <b>C</b>   | Enhanced awareness, and the utilization of bycatch and discards, have contributed to reducing fish loss and waste in all associated fisheries and aquaculture value chains | 3.09        | 2.93        | 3.26        | 3.72        | 2.79                            | 3.07        | 3.00             | 3.14               |
| <b>D</b>   | The promotion of value addition in fisheries and aquaculture is an integral part of national policies  | 3.55        | 3.68        | 3.52        | 3.56        | 3.31                            | 3.53        | 3.00             | 3.71               |
| <b>e</b>   | National policies monitor and minimize the negative impact of post-harvest fisheries and aquaculture activities on the environment   | 3.40        | 3.43        | 3.57        | 3.67        | 3.10                            | 3.53        | 4.50             | 3.00               |
| <b>f</b>   | National policies promote human consumption of fisheries and aquaculture products  | 3.65        | 3.76        | 3.91        | 3.39        | 3.52                            | 3.60        | 3.00             | 3.57               |
| <b>g</b>   | Improvements in post-harvest activities have contributed positively to enhanced market access for fisheries and aquaculture products                                       | 3.38        | 3.48        | 3.70        | 3.50        | 3.00                            | 3.20        | 4.00             | 3.36               |
| <b>h</b>   | Post-harvest research and development has contributed to economic, social, environmental or nutritional benefits across associated fisheries and aquaculture value chains  | 3.07        | 2.93        | 3.65        | 3.22        | 2.66                            | 3.00        | 4.50             | 3.07               |
| <b>i</b>   | National policies promote responsible fish utilization and have led to improved livelihoods by taking into account social and gender issues                                | 3.30        | 3.20        | 3.82        | 3.47        | 2.86                            | 3.47        | 2.00             | 3.36               |
|  | <b>Averages</b>  | <b>3.23</b> | <b>3.17</b> | <b>3.48</b> | <b>3.52</b> | <b>2.95</b>                     | <b>3.18</b> | <b>3.56</b>      | <b>3.17</b>        |

**TABLE 3 INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

| Which of the following measures have been taken in relation to international trade in fish and fisheries products |   | GLOBAL      | Africa      | Asia        | Europe      | Latin America and the Caribbean | Near East   | Northern America | Southwest Pacific |
|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------------|
| <b>a</b>  | National measures address the legality of exported or imported fisheries and aquaculture products   | 4.09        | 4.18        | 3.91        | 4.28        | 4.00                            | 4.07        | 4.50             | 4.07              |
| <b>b</b>  | Specific Trade Concerns (STCs) from the World Trade Organization (WTO) are utilized as a market analysis tool   | 3.15        | 3.11        | 3.05        | 3.35        | 3.38                            | 3.00        | 4.00             | 2.79              |
| <b>c</b>  | Effective benefits for the exports of fisheries and aquaculture products are obtained from plurilateral, bilateral or unilateral trade preferences  | 3.33        | 3.42        | 3.32        | 4.00        | 3.14                            | 2.79        | 3.50             | 3.21              |
| <b>d</b>  | Conditional market access, involving the supply of services or products, is not present in any instrument with third countries, such as trade agreements, fisheries access agreements, or arrangements. | 3.10        | 2.95        | 3.19        | 3.71        | 3.03                            | 2.77        | 2.00             | 3.21              |
| <b>e</b>  | Statistics on the international trade of fisheries and aquaculture products are collected, disseminated and reported on time to the relevant national and international institutions.                   | 3.61        | 3.28        | 3.77        | 4.33        | 3.69                            | 2.93        | 4.50             | 3.79              |
| <b>Averages</b>   |   | <b>3.46</b> | <b>3.39</b> | <b>3.45</b> | <b>3.93</b> | <b>3.45</b>                     | <b>3.11</b> | <b>3.70</b>      | <b>3.41</b>       |

**TABLE 4 LAWS AND REGULATIONS**

| To what extent do the following statements apply to the fisheries and aquaculture legal framework governing international trade, post-harvest and food safety and quality issues in your country? |  | GLOBAL | Africa | Asia | Europe | Latin America and the Caribbean | Near East | Northern America | Southwest Pacific |
|---|--|--------|--------|------|--------|---------------------------------|-----------|------------------|-------------------|
| <b>a</b>  | The national laws and regulations governing fisheries and aquaculture are developed by following clear, transparent and relevant administrative processes  | 4.29   | 4.40   | 4.32 | 4.39   | 4.10                            | 4.13      | 5.00             | 4.29              |
| <b>b</b>  | The national laws, regulations and administrative processes applicable to fisheries and aquaculture products are clear and easily understood, and are publicly available online  | 3.98   | 3.90   | 4.18 | 4.44   | 3.79                            | 3.80      | 5.00             | 3.71              |
| <b>c</b>  | National laws and regulations are developed through an active consultation process, involving diverse and relevant stakeholders with a legitimate interest in the subject matter. The consultation process encompasses notification of proposed regulations and drafts and allows for comments/inputs throughout the process | 4.15   | 4.03   | 4.32 | 4.44   | 4.14                            | 3.87      | 5.00             | 4.07              |

| To what extent do the following statements apply to the fisheries and aquaculture legal framework governing international trade, post-harvest and food safety and quality issues in your country? |  | GLOBAL      | Africa      | Asia        | Europe      | Latin America and the Caribbean | Near East   | Northern America | Southwest Pacific |
|---|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------------|
| <b>d</b>  | Changes to national laws and regulations relevant to the trade of fish are notified, where applicable, to the WTO, interested States and other relevant international organizations and include, where appropriate, adequate transition periods                  | 3.57        | 3.29        | 3.64        | 4.11        | 3.71                            | 3.21        | 5.00             | 3.43              |
| <b>e</b>  | The national laws, regulations and administrative processes applicable to fisheries and aquaculture products avoid duplications or redundancies, and ensure coherent and consistent implementation in the case of the involvement of multiple agencies or bodies | 3.77        | 3.77        | 3.59        | 4.33        | 3.59                            | 3.57        | 4.50             | 3.79              |
|   | <b>Averages</b>  | <b>3.95</b> | <b>3.88</b> | <b>4.01</b> | <b>4.34</b> | <b>3.87</b>                     | <b>3.72</b> | <b>4.90</b>      | <b>3.86</b>       |

## SECTION 4 DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS' RESPONSES (%)

The following tables present the frequency distribution of Members' responses, and indicate how often (%) the score (from 1 to 5) occurs at regional and global levels for each question.

**TABLE 5 FOOD SAFETY AND QUALITY**

| Question/Statement   | REGION                               | 5            | 4            | 3            | 2           | 1           | No answer   |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>A national policy on food safety and quality exists, has been implemented and includes fisheries and aquaculture products</b>                                     | Africa (43)                          | 23.26        | 37.21        | 18.60        | 9.30        | 9.30        | <b>2.33</b> |
|  | Asia (23)                            | 39.13        | 39.13        | 0.00         | 8.70        | 8.70        | <b>4.35</b> |
|  | Europe (18)                          | 55.56        | 27.78        | 16.67        | 0.00        | 0.00        | <b>0.00</b> |
|  | Latin America and the Caribbean (29) | 41.38        | 27.59        | 13.79        | 10.34       | 6.90        | <b>0.00</b> |
|  | Near East (15)                       | 53.33        | 20.00        | 20.00        | 0.00        | 6.67        | <b>0.00</b> |
|  | Northern America (2)                 | 100.00       | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00        | 0.00        | <b>0.00</b> |
|  | Southwest Pacific (14)               | 42.86        | 28.57        | 21.43        | 7.14        | 0.00        | <b>0.00</b> |
|  | <b>Global (144)</b>                  | <b>39.58</b> | <b>31.25</b> | <b>14.58</b> | <b>6.94</b> | <b>6.25</b> | <b>1.39</b> |
| <b>Legislation and/or regulations in support of a food safety and quality system exist, are effectively enforced, and include fisheries and aquaculture products</b> | Africa (43)                          | 13.95        | 39.53        | 20.93        | 11.63       | 11.63       | <b>2.33</b> |
|  | Asia (23)                            | 39.13        | 30.43        | 17.39        | 4.35        | 4.35        | <b>4.35</b> |
|  | Europe (18)                          | 55.56        | 16.67        | 27.78        | 0.00        | 0.00        | <b>0.00</b> |
|  | Latin America and the Caribbean (29) | 44.83        | 24.14        | 10.34        | 13.79       | 6.90        | <b>0.00</b> |
|  | Near East (15)                       | 40.00        | 40.00        | 13.33        | 6.67        | 0.00        | <b>0.00</b> |
|  | Northern America (2)                 | 100.00       | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00        | 0.00        | <b>0.00</b> |
|  | Southwest Pacific (14)               | 42.86        | 28.57        | 21.43        | 0.00        | 7.14        | <b>0.00</b> |
|  | <b>Global (144)</b>                  | <b>36.11</b> | <b>30.56</b> | <b>18.06</b> | <b>7.64</b> | <b>6.25</b> | <b>1.39</b> |
| <b>There is a national body that sets food standards, which also covers fisheries and aquaculture products</b>   | Africa (43)                          | 34.88        | 44.19        | 11.63        | 4.65        | 2.33        | <b>2.33</b> |
|  | Asia (23)                            | 43.48        | 30.43        | 13.04        | 4.35        | 4.35        | <b>4.35</b> |
|  | Europe (18)                          | 66.67        | 11.11        | 22.22        | 0.00        | 0.00        | <b>0.00</b> |
|  | Latin America and the Caribbean (29) | 58.62        | 24.14        | 6.90         | 10.34       | 0.00        | <b>0.00</b> |
|  | Near East (15)                       | 53.33        | 33.33        | 0.00         | 6.67        | 6.67        | <b>0.00</b> |
|  | Northern America (2)                 | 100.00       | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00        | 0.00        | <b>0.00</b> |
|  | Southwest Pacific (14)               | 35.71        | 28.57        | 21.43        | 7.14        | 7.14        | <b>0.00</b> |
|  | <b>Global (144)</b>                  | <b>47.92</b> | <b>30.56</b> | <b>11.81</b> | <b>5.56</b> | <b>2.78</b> | <b>1.39</b> |
| <b>National food safety and quality standards exist for fisheries and aquaculture products</b>   | Africa (43)                          | 32.56        | 34.88        | 16.28        | 9.30        | 4.65        | <b>2.33</b> |
|  | Asia (23)                            | 43.48        | 34.78        | 8.70         | 4.35        | 4.35        | <b>4.35</b> |
|  | Europe (18)                          | 61.11        | 22.22        | 16.67        | 0.00        | 0.00        | <b>0.00</b> |
|  | Latin America and the Caribbean (29) | 48.28        | 27.59        | 6.90         | 13.79       | 3.45        | <b>0.00</b> |
|  | Near East (15)                       | 46.67        | 20.00        | 20.00        | 0.00        | 13.33       | <b>0.00</b> |
|  | Northern America (2)                 | 100.00       | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00        | 0.00        | <b>0.00</b> |
|  | Southwest Pacific (14)               | 28.57        | 35.71        | 21.43        | 0.00        | 14.29       | <b>0.00</b> |
|  | <b>Global (144)</b>                  | <b>43.06</b> | <b>29.86</b> | <b>13.89</b> | <b>6.25</b> | <b>5.56</b> | <b>1.39</b> |
| <b>National food safety and quality standards are in line with Codex Alimentarius standards</b>  | Africa (43)                          | 48.84        | 20.93        | 16.28        | 9.30        | 2.33        | <b>2.33</b> |
|  | Asia (23)                            | 30.43        | 43.48        | 13.04        | 0.00        | 8.70        | <b>4.35</b> |
|  | Europe (18)                          | 33.33        | 50.00        | 16.67        | 0.00        | 0.00        | <b>0.00</b> |

| Question/Statement   | REGION                               | 5            | 4            | 3            | 2            | 1           | No answer   |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
|  | Latin America and the Caribbean (29) | 55.17        | 24.14        | 10.34        | 6.90         | 3.45        | 0.00        |
|  | Near East (15)                       | 46.67        | 20.00        | 20.00        | 0.00         | 6.67        | 6.67        |
|  | Northern America (2)                 | 100.00       | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00        | 0.00        |
|  | Southwest Pacific (14)               | 50.00        | 28.57        | 14.29        | 7.14         | 0.00        | 0.00        |
|  | <b>Global (144)</b>                  | <b>45.83</b> | <b>29.17</b> | <b>14.58</b> | <b>4.86</b>  | <b>3.47</b> | <b>2.08</b> |
| There is active country participation in Codex Alimentarius committees   | Africa (43)                          | 23.26        | 25.58        | 20.93        | 23.26        | 4.65        | 2.33        |
|  | Asia (23)                            | 34.78        | 39.13        | 17.39        | 0.00         | 4.35        | 4.35        |
|  | Europe (18)                          | 44.44        | 33.33        | 11.11        | 11.11        | 0.00        | 0.00        |
|  | Latin America and the Caribbean (29) | 41.38        | 24.14        | 20.69        | 10.34        | 3.45        | 0.00        |
|  | Near East (15)                       | 13.33        | 40.00        | 20.00        | 13.33        | 6.67        | 6.67        |
|  | Northern America (2)                 | 100.00       | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00        | 0.00        |
|  | Southwest Pacific (14)               | 21.43        | 14.29        | 21.43        | 21.43        | 21.43       | 0.00        |
|  | <b>Global (144)</b>                  | <b>31.25</b> | <b>28.47</b> | <b>18.75</b> | <b>13.89</b> | <b>5.56</b> | <b>2.08</b> |
| National food safety and quality standards for fisheries and aquaculture products are equally enforced for both domestic and international markets   | Africa (43)                          | 9.30         | 34.88        | 41.86        | 6.98         | 4.65        | 2.33        |
|  | Asia (23)                            | 26.09        | 21.74        | 26.09        | 8.70         | 8.70        | 8.70        |
|  | Europe (18)                          | 61.11        | 27.78        | 11.11        | 0.00         | 0.00        | 0.00        |
|  | Latin America and the Caribbean (29) | 17.24        | 31.03        | 34.48        | 6.90         | 10.34       | 0.00        |
|  | Near East (15)                       | 20.00        | 26.67        | 40.00        | 0.00         | 13.33       | 0.00        |
|  | Northern America (2)                 | 100.00       | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00        | 0.00        |
|  | Southwest Pacific (14)               | 14.29        | 28.57        | 28.57        | 14.29        | 14.29       | 0.00        |
|  | <b>Global (144)</b>                  | <b>22.92</b> | <b>29.17</b> | <b>31.94</b> | <b>6.25</b>  | <b>7.64</b> | <b>2.08</b> |
| A government authority (or multiple authorities) in charge of food safety and associated consumer protection issues exists (or exist), and is (are) fully operational, covering fisheries and aquaculture products | Africa (43)                          | 20.93        | 30.23        | 32.56        | 11.63        | 2.33        | 2.33        |
|  | Asia (23)                            | 34.78        | 39.13        | 8.70         | 8.70         | 4.35        | 4.35        |
|  | Europe (18)                          | 66.67        | 16.67        | 16.67        | 0.00         | 0.00        | 0.00        |
|  | Latin America and the Caribbean (29) | 37.93        | 31.03        | 20.69        | 6.90         | 3.45        | 0.00        |
|  | Near East (15)                       | 46.67        | 33.33        | 13.33        | 0.00         | 6.67        | 0.00        |
|  | Northern America (2)                 | 100.00       | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00        | 0.00        |
|  | Southwest Pacific (14)               | 28.57        | 28.57        | 28.57        | 14.29        | 0.00        | 0.00        |
|  | <b>Global (144)</b>                  | <b>36.81</b> | <b>29.86</b> | <b>21.53</b> | <b>7.64</b>  | <b>2.78</b> | <b>1.39</b> |
| Food inspection services are carried out for fisheries and aquaculture products intended for the domestic market   | Africa (43)                          | 20.93        | 37.21        | 23.26        | 16.28        | 0.00        | 2.33        |
|  | Asia (23)                            | 21.74        | 39.13        | 13.04        | 8.70         | 13.04       | 4.35        |
|  | Europe (18)                          | 61.11        | 16.67        | 22.22        | 0.00         | 0.00        | 0.00        |
|  | Latin America and the Caribbean (29) | 17.24        | 37.93        | 27.59        | 6.90         | 10.34       | 0.00        |
|  | Near East (15)                       | 26.67        | 33.33        | 26.67        | 6.67         | 6.67        | 0.00        |
|  | Northern America (2)                 | 100.00       | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00        | 0.00        |
|  | Southwest Pacific (14)               | 21.43        | 21.43        | 28.57        | 28.57        | 0.00        | 0.00        |
|  | <b>Global (144)</b>                  | <b>27.08</b> | <b>32.64</b> | <b>22.92</b> | <b>11.11</b> | <b>4.86</b> | <b>1.39</b> |

| Question/Statement   | REGION                               | 5      | 4     | 3     | 2     | 1     | No answer |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|
| Food inspection services are carried out for fisheries and aquaculture products intended for international markets   | Africa (43)                          | 39.53  | 25.58 | 20.93 | 6.98  | 4.65  | 2.33      |
|  | Asia (23)                            | 52.17  | 30.43 | 8.70  | 0.00  | 4.35  | 4.35      |
|  | Europe (18)                          | 66.67  | 11.11 | 16.67 | 0.00  | 5.56  | 0.00      |
|  | Latin America and the Caribbean (29) | 58.62  | 31.03 | 3.45  | 3.45  | 3.45  | 0.00      |
|  | Near East (15)                       | 40.00  | 20.00 | 20.00 | 0.00  | 13.33 | 6.67      |
|  | Northern America (2)                 | 100.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00      |
|  | Southwest Pacific (14)               | 42.86  | 28.57 | 14.29 | 7.14  | 7.14  | 0.00      |
|  | Global (144)                         | 50.00  | 25.00 | 13.89 | 3.47  | 5.56  | 2.08      |
| Accredited public or private laboratory services for the analysis of fisheries and aquaculture products are accessible locally or overseas and are duly used           | Africa (43)                          | 20.93  | 27.91 | 27.91 | 9.30  | 11.63 | 2.33      |
|  | Asia (23)                            | 21.74  | 47.83 | 13.04 | 0.00  | 13.04 | 4.35      |
|  | Europe (18)                          | 55.56  | 27.78 | 16.67 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00      |
|  | Latin America and the Caribbean (29) | 51.72  | 17.24 | 13.79 | 3.45  | 13.79 | 0.00      |
|  | Near East (15)                       | 33.33  | 26.67 | 26.67 | 6.67  | 6.67  | 0.00      |
|  | Northern America (2)                 | 100.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00      |
|  | Southwest Pacific (14)               | 50.00  | 7.14  | 7.14  | 7.14  | 28.57 | 0.00      |
|  | Global (144)                         | 36.81  | 26.39 | 18.75 | 4.86  | 11.81 | 1.39      |
| A national marine and inland water environmental monitoring plan exists, is fully operational, and covers food safety hazards (physical, chemical and microbiological) | Africa (43)                          | 18.60  | 16.28 | 25.58 | 23.26 | 13.95 | 2.33      |
|  | Asia (23)                            | 8.70   | 47.83 | 17.39 | 8.70  | 13.04 | 4.35      |
|  | Europe (18)                          | 50.00  | 27.78 | 16.67 | 0.00  | 5.56  | 0.00      |
|  | Latin America and the Caribbean (29) | 13.79  | 13.79 | 13.79 | 17.24 | 41.38 | 0.00      |
|  | Near East (15)                       | 20.00  | 26.67 | 6.67  | 13.33 | 26.67 | 6.67      |
|  | Northern America (2)                 | 100.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00      |
|  | Southwest Pacific (14)               | 21.43  | 21.43 | 14.29 | 14.29 | 28.57 | 0.00      |
|  | Global (144)                         | 21.53  | 23.61 | 17.36 | 14.58 | 20.83 | 2.08      |
| For fisheries and aquaculture products intended for the domestic market, food business operators have HACCP-based food safety management systems                       | Africa (43)                          | 2.33   | 23.26 | 34.88 | 18.60 | 18.60 | 2.33      |
|  | Asia (23)                            | 13.04  | 26.09 | 34.78 | 4.35  | 17.39 | 4.35      |
|  | Europe (18)                          | 50.00  | 33.33 | 16.67 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00      |
|  | Latin America and the Caribbean (29) | 13.79  | 27.59 | 20.69 | 27.59 | 10.34 | 0.00      |
|  | Near East (15)                       | 26.67  | 6.67  | 33.33 | 13.33 | 20.00 | 0.00      |
|  | Northern America (2)                 | 100.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00      |
|  | Southwest Pacific (14)               | 21.43  | 7.14  | 21.43 | 14.29 | 35.71 | 0.00      |
|  | Global (144)                         | 18.06  | 22.22 | 27.78 | 14.58 | 15.97 | 1.39      |



| Question/Statement  | REGION                               | 5            | 4            | 3            | 2            | 1            | No answer    |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>For fisheries and aquaculture products intended for international markets, food business operators have HACCP-based food safety management systems</b> | Africa (43)                          | 23.26        | 27.91        | 23.26        | 11.63        | 11.63        | <b>2.33</b>  |
|   | Asia (23)                            | 34.78        | 39.13        | 13.04        | 0.00         | 8.70         | <b>4.35</b>  |
|   | Europe (18)                          | 77.78        | 11.11        | 5.56         | 0.00         | 5.56         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Latin America and the Caribbean (29) | 55.17        | 13.79        | 17.24        | 6.90         | 6.90         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Near East (15)                       | 33.33        | 6.67         | 26.67        | 6.67         | 20.00        | <b>6.67</b>  |
|   | Northern America (2)                 | 100.00       | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Southwest Pacific (14)               | 57.14        | 14.29        | 14.29        | 0.00         | 14.29        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Global (144)</b>                  | <b>43.75</b> | <b>20.83</b> | <b>17.36</b> | <b>5.56</b>  | <b>10.42</b> | <b>2.08</b>  |
| <b>Traceability systems exist and allow the withdrawal and recall of fisheries and aquaculture products to protect consumer health</b>                    | Africa (43)                          | 13.95        | 30.23        | 18.60        | 25.58        | 9.30         | <b>2.33</b>  |
|   | Asia (23)                            | 17.39        | 43.48        | 8.70         | 4.35         | 13.04        | <b>13.04</b> |
|   | Europe (18)                          | 61.11        | 27.78        | 11.11        | 0.00         | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Latin America and the Caribbean (29) | 24.14        | 34.48        | 10.34        | 24.14        | 6.90         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Near East (15)                       | 13.33        | 33.33        | 20.00        | 13.33        | 20.00        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Northern America (2)                 | 100.00       | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Southwest Pacific (14)               | 35.71        | 28.57        | 7.14         | 14.29        | 14.29        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Global (144)</b>                  | <b>25.69</b> | <b>32.64</b> | <b>13.19</b> | <b>15.97</b> | <b>9.72</b>  | <b>2.78</b>  |

TABLE 6 POST-HARVEST

| Question/Statement  | REGION                               | 5           | 4            | 3            | 2            | 1            | No answer    |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>Fish loss and waste assessments are carried out on a regular basis and follow an established methodology</b>             | Africa (43)                          | 4.65        | 6.98         | 32.56        | 25.58        | 25.58        | <b>4.65</b>  |
|   | Asia (23)                            | 8.70        | 21.74        | 26.09        | 34.78        | 8.70         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Europe (18)                          | 27.78       | 16.67        | 38.89        | 16.67        | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Latin America and the Caribbean (29) | 3.45        | 3.45         | 37.93        | 37.93        | 17.24        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Near East (15)                       | 6.67        | 13.33        | 33.33        | 20.00        | 26.67        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Northern America (2)                 | 0.00        | 50.00        | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00         | <b>50.00</b> |
|   | Southwest Pacific (14)               | 14.29       | 7.14         | 21.43        | 42.86        | 14.29        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Global (144)</b>                  | <b>9.03</b> | <b>11.11</b> | <b>31.94</b> | <b>29.17</b> | <b>16.67</b> | <b>2.08</b>  |
| <b>Fish loss and waste have been reduced in all associated fisheries and aquaculture value chains</b>                       | Africa (43)                          | 2.33        | 25.58        | 32.56        | 20.93        | 13.95        | <b>4.65</b>  |
|   | Asia (23)                            | 8.70        | 17.39        | 52.17        | 13.04        | 8.70         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Europe (18)                          | 33.33       | 16.67        | 27.78        | 16.67        | 5.56         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Latin America and the Caribbean (29) | 3.45        | 24.14        | 34.48        | 34.48        | 3.45         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Near East (15)                       | 6.67        | 20.00        | 26.67        | 26.67        | 20.00        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Northern America (2)                 | 0.00        | 50.00        | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00         | <b>50.00</b> |
|   | Southwest Pacific (14)               | 7.14        | 21.43        | 28.57        | 21.43        | 21.43        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Global (144)</b>                  | <b>8.33</b> | <b>22.22</b> | <b>34.03</b> | <b>22.22</b> | <b>11.11</b> | <b>2.08</b>  |
| <b>Enhanced awareness, and the utilization of bycatch and discards, have contributed to reducing fish loss and waste in</b> | Africa (43)                          | 6.98        | 27.91        | 20.93        | 30.23        | 9.30         | <b>4.65</b>  |
|   | Asia (23)                            | 17.39       | 26.09        | 34.78        | 8.70         | 13.04        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Europe (18)                          | 33.33       | 22.22        | 33.33        | 5.56         | 5.56         | <b>0.00</b>  |

| Question/Statement  | REGION                                      | 5            | 4            | 3            | 2            | 1            | No answer    |
|---|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>all associated fisheries and aquaculture value chains</b>  | <b>Latin America and the Caribbean (29)</b> | 6.90         | 24.14        | 31.03        | 17.24        | 20.69        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Near East (15)</b>                       | 13.33        | 26.67        | 33.33        | 6.67         | 20.00        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Northern America (2)</b>                 | 0.00         | 0.00         | 50.00        | 0.00         | 0.00         | <b>50.00</b> |
|   | <b>Southwest Pacific (14)</b>               | 14.29        | 35.71        | 14.29        | 21.43        | 14.29        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Global (144)</b>                         | <b>13.19</b> | <b>26.39</b> | <b>27.78</b> | <b>17.36</b> | <b>13.19</b> | <b>2.08</b>  |
| <b>The promotion of value addition in fisheries and aquaculture is an integral part of national policies</b>                                | <b>Africa (43)</b>                          | 18.60        | 44.19        | 18.60        | 11.63        | 2.33         | <b>4.65</b>  |
|   | <b>Asia (23)</b>                            | 30.43        | 21.74        | 21.74        | 21.74        | 4.35         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Europe (18)</b>                          | 33.33        | 16.67        | 27.78        | 16.67        | 5.56         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Latin America and the Caribbean (29)</b> | 10.34        | 31.03        | 44.83        | 6.90         | 6.90         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Near East (15)</b>                       | 13.33        | 40.00        | 33.33        | 13.33        | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Northern America (2)</b>                 | 0.00         | 0.00         | 50.00        | 0.00         | 0.00         | <b>50.00</b> |
|   | <b>Southwest Pacific (14)</b>               | 42.86        | 14.29        | 14.29        | 28.57        | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Global (144)</b>                         | <b>22.22</b> | <b>30.56</b> | <b>27.08</b> | <b>14.58</b> | <b>3.47</b>  | <b>2.08</b>  |
| <b>National policies monitor and minimize the negative impact of post-harvest fisheries and aquaculture activities on the environment</b>   | <b>Africa (43)</b>                          | 13.95        | 30.23        | 32.56        | 13.95        | 2.33         | <b>6.98</b>  |
|   | <b>Asia (23)</b>                            | 21.74        | 34.78        | 30.43        | 4.35         | 8.70         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Europe (18)</b>                          | 27.78        | 33.33        | 22.22        | 11.11        | 5.56         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Latin America and the Caribbean (29)</b> | 6.90         | 44.83        | 17.24        | 13.79        | 17.24        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Near East (15)</b>                       | 26.67        | 26.67        | 20.00        | 26.67        | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Northern America (2)</b>                 | 50.00        | 50.00        | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Southwest Pacific (14)</b>               | 14.29        | 28.57        | 21.43        | 14.29        | 21.43        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Global (144)</b>                         | <b>17.36</b> | <b>34.03</b> | <b>25.00</b> | <b>13.19</b> | <b>8.33</b>  | <b>2.08</b>  |
| <b>National policies promote human consumption of fisheries and aquaculture products</b>  | <b>Africa (43)</b>                          | 23.26        | 41.86        | 20.93        | 2.33         | 6.98         | <b>4.65</b>  |
|   | <b>Asia (23)</b>                            | 47.83        | 17.39        | 21.74        | 4.35         | 8.70         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Europe (18)</b>                          | 22.22        | 27.78        | 16.67        | 33.33        | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Latin America and the Caribbean (29)</b> | 20.69        | 27.59        | 37.93        | 10.34        | 3.45         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Near East (15)</b>                       | 26.67        | 26.67        | 26.67        | 20.00        | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Northern America (2)</b>                 | 0.00         | 0.00         | 50.00        | 0.00         | 0.00         | <b>50.00</b> |
|   | <b>Southwest Pacific (14)</b>               | 21.43        | 28.57        | 35.71        | 14.29        | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Global (144)</b>                         | <b>26.39</b> | <b>29.86</b> | <b>26.39</b> | <b>11.11</b> | <b>4.17</b>  | <b>2.08</b>  |
| <b>Improvements in post-harvest activities have contributed positively to enhanced market access for fisheries and aquaculture products</b> | <b>Africa (43)</b>                          | 11.63        | 41.86        | 23.26        | 11.63        | 4.65         | <b>6.98</b>  |
|   | <b>Asia (23)</b>                            | 21.74        | 47.83        | 17.39        | 4.35         | 8.70         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Europe (18)</b>                          | 33.33        | 11.11        | 33.33        | 16.67        | 5.56         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Latin America and the Caribbean (29)</b> | 3.45         | 27.59        | 41.38        | 20.69        | 6.90         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Near East (15)</b>                       | 20.00        | 26.67        | 20.00        | 20.00        | 13.33        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Northern America (2)</b>                 | 50.00        | 0.00         | 50.00        | 0.00         | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Southwest Pacific (14)</b>               | 28.57        | 28.57        | 7.14         | 21.43        | 14.29        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Global (144)</b>                         | <b>17.36</b> | <b>32.64</b> | <b>25.69</b> | <b>14.58</b> | <b>7.64</b>  | <b>2.08</b>  |

| Question/Statement  | REGION                               | 5            | 4            | 3            | 2            | 1            | No answer    |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Post-harvest research and development has contributed to economic, social, environmental or nutritional benefits across associated fisheries and aquaculture value chains | Africa (43)                          | 4.65         | 27.91        | 30.23        | 16.28        | 13.95        | <b>6.98</b>  |
|   | Asia (23)                            | 17.39        | 43.48        | 30.43        | 4.35         | 4.35         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Europe (18)                          | 22.22        | 16.67        | 27.78        | 27.78        | 5.56         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Latin America and the Caribbean (29) | 3.45         | 17.24        | 41.38        | 17.24        | 20.69        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Near East (15)                       | 20.00        | 13.33        | 20.00        | 40.00        | 6.67         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Northern America (2)                 | 50.00        | 50.00        | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Southwest Pacific (14)               | 7.14         | 50.00        | 14.29        | 0.00         | 28.57        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Global (144)</b>                  | <b>11.11</b> | <b>27.78</b> | <b>29.17</b> | <b>16.67</b> | <b>13.19</b> | <b>2.08</b>  |
| National policies promote responsible fish utilization and have led to improved livelihoods by taking into account social and gender issues                               | Africa (43)                          | 4.65         | 34.88        | 32.56        | 16.28        | 4.65         | <b>6.98</b>  |
|   | Asia (23)                            | 21.74        | 47.83        | 17.39        | 4.35         | 4.35         | <b>4.35</b>  |
|   | Europe (18)                          | 33.33        | 11.11        | 22.22        | 22.22        | 5.56         | <b>5.56</b>  |
|   | Latin America and the Caribbean (29) | 6.90         | 13.79        | 51.72        | 13.79        | 13.79        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Near East (15)                       | 20.00        | 33.33        | 20.00        | 26.67        | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Northern America (2)                 | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00         | 50.00        | 0.00         | <b>50.00</b> |
|   | Southwest Pacific (14)               | 14.29        | 35.71        | 28.57        | 14.29        | 7.14         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Global (144)</b>                  | <b>13.89</b> | <b>29.17</b> | <b>30.56</b> | <b>15.97</b> | <b>6.25</b>  | <b>4.17</b>  |

TABLE 7 INTERNATIONAL TRADE

| Question/Statement  | REGION                               | 5            | 4            | 3            | 2            | 1            | No answer    |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| National measures address the legality of exported or imported fisheries and aquaculture products             | Africa (43)                          | 41.86        | 32.56        | 9.30         | 4.65         | 2.33         | <b>9.30</b>  |
|   | Asia (23)                            | 30.43        | 43.48        | 13.04        | 13.04        | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Europe (18)                          | 50.00        | 33.33        | 11.11        | 5.56         | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Latin America and the Caribbean (29) | 41.38        | 34.48        | 13.79        | 3.45         | 6.90         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Near East (15)                       | 33.33        | 40.00        | 26.67        | 0.00         | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Northern America (2)                 | 50.00        | 50.00        | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Southwest Pacific (14)               | 35.71        | 42.86        | 14.29        | 7.14         | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Global (144)</b>                  | <b>39.58</b> | <b>36.81</b> | <b>13.19</b> | <b>5.56</b>  | <b>2.08</b>  | <b>2.78</b>  |
| Specific Trade Concerns (STCs) from the World Trade Organization (WTO) are utilized as a market analysis tool | Africa (43)                          | 16.28        | 16.28        | 32.56        | 6.98         | 16.28        | <b>11.63</b> |
|   | Asia (23)                            | 8.70         | 39.13        | 13.04        | 17.39        | 17.39        | <b>4.35</b>  |
|   | Europe (18)                          | 27.78        | 11.11        | 27.78        | 22.22        | 5.56         | <b>5.56</b>  |
|   | Latin America and the Caribbean (29) | 24.14        | 27.59        | 24.14        | 10.34        | 13.79        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Near East (15)                       | 20.00        | 13.33        | 26.67        | 13.33        | 20.00        | <b>6.67</b>  |
|   | Northern America (2)                 | 50.00        | 0.00         | 50.00        | 0.00         | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | Southwest Pacific (14)               | 14.29        | 21.43        | 28.57        | 0.00         | 35.71        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|   | <b>Global (144)</b>                  | <b>18.75</b> | <b>21.53</b> | <b>26.39</b> | <b>11.11</b> | <b>16.67</b> | <b>5.56</b>  |

| Question/Statement   | REGION                                      | 5            | 4            | 3            | 2            | 1            | No answer    |
|--|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>Effective benefits for the exports of fisheries and aquaculture products are obtained from plurilateral, bilateral or unilateral trade preferences</b>  | <b>Africa (43)</b>                          | 13.95        | 34.88        | 23.26        | 6.98         | 9.30         | <b>11.63</b> |
|  | <b>Asia (23)</b>                            | 17.39        | 39.13        | 8.70         | 17.39        | 13.04        | <b>4.35</b>  |
|  | <b>Europe (18)</b>                          | 33.33        | 44.44        | 5.56         | 5.56         | 5.56         | <b>5.56</b>  |
|  | <b>Latin America and the Caribbean (29)</b> | 13.79        | 34.48        | 13.79        | 27.59        | 10.34        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | <b>Near East (15)</b>                       | 20.00        | 6.67         | 20.00        | 26.67        | 20.00        | <b>6.67</b>  |
|  | <b>Northern America (2)</b>                 | 50.00        | 0.00         | 0.00         | 50.00        | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | <b>Southwest Pacific (14)</b>               | 28.57        | 28.57        | 0.00         | 21.43        | 21.43        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | <b>Global (144)</b>                         | <b>19.44</b> | <b>32.64</b> | <b>13.89</b> | <b>16.67</b> | <b>11.81</b> | <b>5.56</b>  |
| <b>Conditional market access, involving the supply of services or products, is not present in any instrument with third countries, such as trade agreements, fisheries access agreements, or arrangements.</b> | <b>Africa (43)</b>                          | 6.98         | 27.91        | 23.26        | 18.60        | 13.95        | <b>9.30</b>  |
|  | <b>Asia (23)</b>                            | 17.39        | 30.43        | 8.70         | 21.74        | 13.04        | <b>8.70</b>  |
|  | <b>Europe (18)</b>                          | 33.33        | 27.78        | 11.11        | 16.67        | 5.56         | <b>5.56</b>  |
|  | <b>Latin America and the Caribbean (29)</b> | 13.79        | 27.59        | 17.24        | 31.03        | 10.34        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | <b>Near East (15)</b>                       | 13.33        | 13.33        | 20.00        | 20.00        | 20.00        | <b>13.33</b> |
|  | <b>Northern America (2)</b>                 | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00         | 50.00        | 0.00         | <b>50.00</b> |
|  | <b>Southwest Pacific (14)</b>               | 21.43        | 28.57        | 21.43        | 7.14         | 21.43        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | <b>Global (144)</b>                         | <b>15.28</b> | <b>26.39</b> | <b>17.36</b> | <b>20.83</b> | <b>13.19</b> | <b>6.94</b>  |
| <b>Statistics on the international trade of fisheries and aquaculture products are collected, disseminated and reported on time to the relevant national and international institutions.</b>                   | <b>Africa (43)</b>                          | 11.63        | 30.23        | 27.91        | 13.95        | 6.98         | <b>9.30</b>  |
|  | <b>Asia (23)</b>                            | 34.78        | 30.43        | 13.04        | 8.70         | 8.70         | <b>4.35</b>  |
|  | <b>Europe (18)</b>                          | 66.67        | 11.11        | 16.67        | 0.00         | 5.56         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | <b>Latin America and the Caribbean (29)</b> | 34.48        | 31.03        | 10.34        | 17.24        | 6.90         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | <b>Near East (15)</b>                       | 13.33        | 33.33        | 6.67         | 26.67        | 20.00        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | <b>Northern America (2)</b>                 | 50.00        | 50.00        | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | <b>Southwest Pacific (14)</b>               | 35.71        | 28.57        | 21.43        | 7.14         | 7.14         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | <b>Global (144)</b>                         | <b>29.86</b> | <b>28.47</b> | <b>17.36</b> | <b>12.50</b> | <b>8.33</b>  | <b>3.47</b>  |

TABLE 8 LAWS AND REGULATIONS

| Question/Statement   | REGION                               | 5            | 4            | 3            | 2           | 1            | No answer    |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| The national laws and regulations governing fisheries and aquaculture are developed by following clear, transparent and relevant administrative processes  | Africa (43)                          | 60.47        | 18.60        | 9.30         | 0.00        | 4.65         | <b>6.98</b>  |
|  | Asia (23)                            | 47.83        | 34.78        | 8.70         | 4.35        | 0.00         | <b>4.35</b>  |
|  | Europe (18)                          | 55.56        | 27.78        | 16.67        | 0.00        | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | Latin America and the Caribbean (29) | 51.72        | 27.59        | 6.90         | 6.90        | 6.90         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | Near East (15)                       | 53.33        | 26.67        | 6.67         | 6.67        | 6.67         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | Northern America (2)                 | 100.00       | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00        | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | Southwest Pacific (14)               | 71.43        | 7.14         | 7.14         | 7.14        | 7.14         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | <b>Global (144)</b>                  | <b>56.94</b> | <b>23.61</b> | <b>9.03</b>  | <b>3.47</b> | <b>4.17</b>  | <b>2.78</b>  |
| The national laws, regulations and administrative processes applicable to fisheries and aquaculture products are clear and easily understood, and are publicly available online  | Africa (43)                          | 34.88        | 27.91        | 20.93        | 4.65        | 4.65         | <b>6.98</b>  |
|  | Asia (23)                            | 43.48        | 34.78        | 13.04        | 0.00        | 4.35         | <b>4.35</b>  |
|  | Europe (18)                          | 61.11        | 22.22        | 16.67        | 0.00        | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | Latin America and the Caribbean (29) | 44.83        | 13.79        | 24.14        | 10.34       | 6.90         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | Near East (15)                       | 26.67        | 46.67        | 13.33        | 6.67        | 6.67         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | Northern America (2)                 | 100.00       | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00        | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | Southwest Pacific (14)               | 35.71        | 28.57        | 7.14         | 28.57       | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | <b>Global (144)</b>                  | <b>41.67</b> | <b>27.08</b> | <b>17.36</b> | <b>6.94</b> | <b>4.17</b>  | <b>2.78</b>  |
| National laws and regulations are developed through an active consultation process, involving diverse and relevant stakeholders with a legitimate interest in the subject matter. The consultation process encompasses notification of proposed regulations and drafts and allows for comments/inputs throughout the process | Africa (43)                          | 41.86        | 23.26        | 11.63        | 6.98        | 4.65         | <b>11.63</b> |
|  | Asia (23)                            | 47.83        | 39.13        | 4.35         | 0.00        | 4.35         | <b>4.35</b>  |
|  | Europe (18)                          | 61.11        | 22.22        | 16.67        | 0.00        | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | Latin America and the Caribbean (29) | 44.83        | 37.93        | 6.90         | 6.90        | 3.45         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | Near East (15)                       | 26.67        | 33.33        | 40.00        | 0.00        | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | Northern America (2)                 | 100.00       | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00        | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | Southwest Pacific (14)               | 50.00        | 28.57        | 7.14         | 7.14        | 7.14         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | <b>Global (144)</b>                  | <b>45.83</b> | <b>29.86</b> | <b>12.50</b> | <b>4.17</b> | <b>3.47</b>  | <b>4.17</b>  |
| Changes to national laws and regulations relevant to the trade of fish are notified, where applicable, to the WTO, interested States and other relevant international organizations and include, where appropriate, adequate transition periods  | Africa (43)                          | 16.28        | 20.93        | 34.88        | 4.65        | 11.63        | <b>11.63</b> |
|  | Asia (23)                            | 26.09        | 34.78        | 21.74        | 0.00        | 13.04        | <b>4.35</b>  |
|  | Europe (18)                          | 55.56        | 22.22        | 11.11        | 0.00        | 11.11        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | Latin America and the Caribbean (29) | 37.93        | 24.14        | 13.79        | 10.34       | 10.34        | <b>3.45</b>  |
|  | Near East (15)                       | 20.00        | 26.67        | 20.00        | 6.67        | 20.00        | <b>6.67</b>  |
|  | Northern America (2)                 | 100.00       | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00        | 0.00         | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | Southwest Pacific (14)               | 28.57        | 28.57        | 14.29        | 14.29       | 14.29        | <b>0.00</b>  |
|  | <b>Global (144)</b>                  | <b>29.86</b> | <b>25.00</b> | <b>21.53</b> | <b>5.56</b> | <b>12.50</b> | <b>5.56</b>  |

| Question/Statement  | REGION                                      | 5            | 4            | 3            | 2           | 1           | No answer   |
|---|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>The national laws, regulations and administrative processes applicable to fisheries and aquaculture products avoid duplications or redundancies, and ensure coherent and consistent implementation in the case of the involvement of multiple agencies or bodies</b> | <b>Africa (43)</b>                          | 25.58        | 27.91        | 30.23        | 4.65        | 2.33        | <b>9.30</b> |
|   | <b>Asia (23)</b>                            | 26.09        | 30.43        | 21.74        | 8.70        | 8.70        | <b>4.35</b> |
|   | <b>Europe (18)</b>                          | 44.44        | 44.44        | 11.11        | 0.00        | 0.00        | <b>0.00</b> |
|   | <b>Latin America and the Caribbean (29)</b> | 17.24        | 41.38        | 31.03        | 3.45        | 6.90        | <b>0.00</b> |
|   | <b>Near East (15)</b>                       | 26.67        | 26.67        | 26.67        | 0.00        | 13.33       | <b>6.67</b> |
|   | <b>Northern America (2)</b>                 | 50.00        | 50.00        | 0.00         | 0.00        | 0.00        | <b>0.00</b> |
|   | <b>Southwest Pacific (14)</b>               | 21.43        | 57.14        | 7.14         | 7.14        | 7.14        | <b>0.00</b> |
|   | <b>Global (144)</b>                         | <b>26.39</b> | <b>36.11</b> | <b>23.61</b> | <b>4.17</b> | <b>5.56</b> | <b>4.17</b> |



## ANSWERING THE QUESTIONNAIRE ON ARTICLE 11 OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT FOR RESPONSIBLE FISHERIES

This document provides guidance for FAO Members when completing the questionnaire on the implementation of Article 11 of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF).

Article 11 of the CCRF relates to post-harvest practices and trade, and is available at [www.fao.org/3/v9878e/v9878e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/v9878e/v9878e.pdf) - page=35

The questionnaire is organized in four sections and includes a mixture of **closed** and **open-ended** questions. This combination allows FAO Members to report on two different levels: the *extent* to which they have implemented the provisions set out in Article 11 on one hand, and the *challenges* identified in its implementation on the other. In the first case, answers are provided in the form of a value ranging from 1 to 5, **where 1 is the lowest and 5 is the highest**; in the second, answers can be expressed in the respondent's own words, using the open text boxes provided.

## 1. FOOD SAFETY AND QUALITY SECTION

The food safety and quality section of the questionnaire will provide data and information on the level of implementation of Section 11.1 of the CCRF on “Responsible fish utilization”. Section 11.1 states that:

*11.1.1 States should adopt appropriate measures to ensure the right of consumers to safe, wholesome and unadulterated fish and fishery products.*

*11.1.2 States should establish and maintain effective national food safety and quality assurance systems to protect consumer health and prevent commercial fraud.*

*11.1.3 States should set minimum standards for food safety and quality assurance and make sure that these standards are effectively applied throughout the industry. They should promote the implementation of quality standards agreed within the context of the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission and other relevant organizations or arrangements.*

*11.1.4 States should cooperate to achieve harmonization, or mutual recognition, or both, of national sanitary measures and certification programmes as appropriate and explore possibilities for the establishment of mutually recognized control and certification agencies.*

The food safety and quality section will also provide data relevant to the implementation of Section 11.2 of the CCRF on “Responsible international trade”, with particular reference to point 11.2.4, which states that:

*Fish trade measures adopted by States to protect human or animal life or health, the interests of consumers or the environment, should not be discriminatory and should be in accordance with internationally agreed trade rules, in particular the principles, rights and obligations established in the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade of the WTO.*

Note: “**Food safety**” refers to all those hazards, whether chronic or acute, that may make food injurious to the consumer's health. Food safety is non-negotiable. On the other hand, “**quality**” includes all other attributes that influence a product's value to the consumer. It encompasses both negative attributes such as spoilage, contamination with filth, discolouration or off odours, and positive attributes such as the origin, colour, flavour, texture and processing methods.

This distinction between safety and quality has implications for public policy, and it influences the nature and content of the food control system most suited to meet predetermined national objectives.

**To what extent do the following statements apply in relation to the food safety and quality aspects of fisheries and aquaculture products in your country?**

Question 1.1 will enable FAO to gain a better understanding of existing national policies regarding food safety and quality and, in particular, whether fisheries and aquaculture products are part of such policies.



**1.1 A national policy on food safety and quality exists, has been implemented and includes fisheries and aquaculture products**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | There is currently no national policy on food safety and quality, and there are no plans to formulate one in the coming two years.                         |
| 2 | There is a plan to formulate a national policy on food safety and quality in the coming two years.   |
| 3 | A national policy on food safety and quality has been implemented, but there are significant gaps, or fisheries and aquaculture products are not included. |
| 4 | A national policy on food safety and quality has been implemented, and includes fisheries and aquaculture products, but certain gaps remain.               |
| 5 | A national policy on food safety and quality has been implemented, and includes fisheries and aquaculture products.  |

Question 1.2 will provide information on how national legislation and regulations support food safety policy, and if there are any regulatory gaps that affect food safety and quality for fisheries and aquaculture products.

**1.2 Legislation and/or regulations in support of a food safety and quality system exist, are effectively enforced, and include fisheries and aquaculture products**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | Legislation and/or regulations in support of a food safety and quality system do not exist, and there are no plans to formulate them in the coming two years.                                   |
| 2 | Legislation and/or regulations in support of a food safety and quality system do not exist, but there are plans and/or ongoing work to develop them in the coming two years.                    |
| 3 | Legislation and/or regulations in support of a food safety and quality system are in place and enforced, but significant gaps remain, or fisheries and aquaculture products are not considered. |
| 4 | Legislation and/or regulations in support of a food safety and quality system, which includes fisheries and aquaculture products, are in place and enforced, but certain gaps remain.           |
| 5 | Legislation and/or regulations in support of a food safety and quality system, which includes fisheries and aquaculture products, are in place and effectively enforced.                        |

Questions 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 and 1.6 will provide a better understanding of how national food safety standards for fisheries and aquaculture products are set, the level of involvement in international standard-setting processes, and any need for the further development of standards.

In this questionnaire, “standards” incorporate a number of food safety and quality requirements. Among other things, they can address definitions, maximum levels for specific contaminants, maximum residue limits on certain veterinary drugs, as well as certain commodity-specific standards.

**1.3 There is a national body that sets food standards, which also covers fisheries and aquaculture products**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | A national food standards body is not in place.   |
| 2 | A national food standards body is not in place, but there are plans for an operative food standards body.   |
| 3 | A national food standards body is in place, but there are significant gaps or inconsistencies in what it oversees, and/or it does not include fisheries and aquaculture products. |
| 4 | A national food standards body is in place, and it covers fisheries and aquaculture products, but certain gaps or inconsistencies remain.   |
| 5 | A national food standards body is in place, and it covers fisheries and aquaculture products.   |

**1.4 National food safety and quality standards exist for fisheries and aquaculture products**

If you gave question 1.4 a score of 1, you can give the same score to questions 1.5 and 1.7.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | National food safety and quality standards do not exist.  |
| 2 | National food safety and quality standards exist, but fisheries and aquaculture products are not addressed.                                 |
| 3 | National food safety and quality standards exist for fisheries and aquaculture products, but there are significant gaps or inconsistencies. |
| 4 | National food safety and quality standards exist for fisheries and aquaculture products, but certain gaps or inconsistencies remain.        |
| 5 | National food safety and quality standards exist for fisheries and aquaculture products.  |

**1.5 National food safety and quality standards are in line with Codex Alimentarius standards**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | National food safety and quality standards are not set based on Codex Alimentarius standards.  |
| 2 | National food safety and quality standards are set based on Codex Alimentarius standards, but fisheries and aquaculture products are not included. |
| 3 | National food safety and quality standards are set based on Codex Alimentarius standards, but there are serious inconsistencies.                   |
| 4 | National food safety and quality standards are set based on Codex Alimentarius standards but are not fully consistent with them.                   |
| 5 | National food safety and quality standards are set based on Codex Alimentarius standards and are fully consistent with them.                       |

### 1.6 There is active country participation in Codex Alimentarius committees

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | There is no participation in Codex Alimentarius committees.   |
| 2 | There is participation in a limited number of Codex Alimentarius committees, due to significant impediments associated with a lack of financial or human resources, or available expertise. |
| 3 | There is participation in Codex Alimentarius committees, but there are some limitations due to a lack of financial or human resources, or available expertise.                              |
| 4 | There is active participation in all Codex Alimentarius committees that are important to the context of the country.  |
| 5 | There is active participation in all Codex Alimentarius committees.   |

Questions 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10 and 1.11 focus on the enforcement of food safety and quality standards and regulations. They aim to identify possible needs for the control of fisheries and aquaculture products so as to protect all consumers and facilitate trade.

### 1.7 National food safety and quality standards for fisheries and aquaculture products are equally enforced for both domestic and international markets

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | National standards are not enforced for fisheries and aquaculture products intended for either domestic or international markets.   |
| 2 | National standards are enforced for fisheries and aquaculture products intended for international markets, but not for domestic markets.  |
| 3 | National standards are enforced for fisheries and aquaculture products intended for international markets. However, there are <u>significant</u> limitations when enforcing standards for products intended for domestic markets, such as inspection infrastructure or information systems. |
| 4 | National standards are enforced for fisheries and aquaculture products intended for both domestic and international markets. However, <u>certain</u> limitations remain, such as inspection infrastructure or information systems.  |
| 5 | National food safety and quality standards for fisheries and aquaculture products are equally enforced for both domestic and international markets.   |

**1.8 A government authority (or multiple authorities) in charge of food safety and associated consumer protection issues exists (or exist), and is (are) fully operational, covering fisheries and aquaculture products**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | A government authority (or multiple authorities) in charge of food safety and associated consumer protection issues does (do) not exist.  |
| 2 | A government authority (or multiple authorities) in charge of food safety and associated consumer protection issues exists (or exist). However, it does not cover fishery and aquaculture products, or is not operational.  |
| 3 | A government authority (or multiple authorities) in charge of food safety and associated consumer protection issues exists (or exist) and it covers fisheries and aquaculture products. However, there are <u>significant</u> limitations to its satisfactory operation, such as inconsistencies in inspection infrastructure or lack of information systems, among others. |
| 4 | A government authority (or multiple authorities) in charge of food safety and associated consumer protection issues exists (or exist), and it covers fisheries and aquaculture products. However, there are <u>certain</u> limitations to its satisfactory operation, such as inconsistencies in inspection infrastructure or lack of information systems, among others.    |
| 5 | A government authority (or multiple authorities) in charge of food safety and associated consumer protection issues exists (or exist) and is (are) fully operational, covering fisheries and aquaculture products.  |

**1.9 Food inspection services are carried out for fisheries and aquaculture products intended for the domestic market**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | Food inspection services are not carried out for products intended for the domestic market.   |
| 2 | Food inspection services are carried out for products intended for the domestic market, but fisheries and aquaculture products are not part of the inspection programme.  |
| 3 | Food inspection services are carried out for fisheries and aquaculture products intended for the domestic market but with <u>significant</u> limitations, such as the number or capacity of inspectors, a lack of means of transport or sampling materials, among others. |
| 4 | Food inspection services are carried out for fisheries and aquaculture products intended for the domestic market but with <u>certain</u> limitations, such as the number or capacity of inspectors, a lack of means of transport or sampling materials, among others).    |
| 5 | Food inspection services are carried out for fisheries and aquaculture products intended for the domestic market.   |

**1.10 Food inspection services are carried out for fisheries and aquaculture products intended for international markets**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | Food inspection services are not carried out for products intended for international markets.   |
| 2 | Food inspection services are carried out for products intended for international markets, but fisheries and aquaculture products are not part of the inspection programme.  |
| 3 | Food inspection services are carried out for fisheries and aquaculture products intended for international markets but with <u>significant</u> limitations, such as the number or capacity of inspectors, a lack of means of transport or sampling materials, among others. |
| 4 | Food inspection services are carried out for fisheries and aquaculture products intended for international markets but with <u>certain</u> limitations, such as the number or capacity of inspectors, a lack of means of transport or sampling materials, among others.     |
| 5 | Food inspection services are carried out for fisheries and aquaculture products intended for international markets.   |

**1.11 Accredited public or private laboratory services for the analysis of fisheries and aquaculture products are accessible locally or overseas and are duly used**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | Laboratory services for the analysis of fisheries and aquaculture products are not accessible.   |
| 2 | Laboratory services for the analysis of fisheries and aquaculture products are accessible and duly used, but they are not accredited.  |
| 3 | Accredited laboratory services for the analysis of fisheries and aquaculture products are accessed and duly used, but they are not accredited for a <u>significant</u> number of scopes. |
| 4 | Accredited laboratory services for the analysis of fisheries and aquaculture products are accessible and duly used, but they are not accredited for a <u>certain</u> number of scopes.   |
| 5 | Accredited laboratory services for the analysis of fisheries and aquaculture products are accessible, duly used and fully accredited.  |

Question 1.12 reports on national marine and inland water environmental monitoring plans for the control of the food safety hazards present in aquatic systems.

**1.12 A national marine and inland water environmental monitoring plan exists, is fully operational, and covers food safety hazards (physical, chemical and microbiological)**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | A national marine and inland waters environmental monitoring plan does not exist.   |
| 2 | A national marine and inland waters environmental monitoring plan is under development and will be operational in less than two years.  |
| 3 | A national marine and inland water environmental monitoring plan exists and covers all food safety hazards (physical, chemical and microbiological), but it is not fully operational. |
| 4 | A national marine and inland water environmental monitoring plan exists and is fully operational, but it does not cover some food safety hazards.                                     |
| 5 | A national marine and inland water environmental monitoring plan exists, is fully operational and covers all food safety hazards (physical, chemical and microbiological).            |

Questions 1.13, 1.14 and 1.15 target the implementation of HACCP-based quality management systems and the efficiency of traceability systems.

**1.13 For fisheries and aquaculture products intended for the domestic market, food business operators have HACCP-based food safety management systems**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | For fisheries and aquaculture products intended for the domestic market, there are no HACCP-based food safety management systems in place.                                   |
| 2 | For fisheries and aquaculture products intended for the domestic market, only large food business operators have HACCP-based food safety management systems.                 |
| 3 | For fisheries and aquaculture products intended for the domestic market, only large or medium-sized food business operators have HACCP-based food safety management systems. |
| 4 | For fisheries and aquaculture products intended for the domestic market, most food business operators have HACCP-based food safety management systems.                       |
| 5 | For fisheries and aquaculture products intended for the domestic market, all food business operators have HACCP-based food safety management systems.                        |

**1.14 For fisheries and aquaculture products intended for international markets, food business operators have HACCP-based food safety management systems**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | For fisheries and aquaculture products intended for international markets, there are no HACCP-based food safety management systems in place.                                   |
| 2 | For fisheries and aquaculture products intended for international markets, only large food business operators have HACCP-based food safety management systems.                 |
| 3 | For fisheries and aquaculture products intended for international markets, only large or medium-sized food business operators have HACCP-based food safety management systems. |
| 4 | For fisheries and aquaculture products intended for international markets, most food business operators have HACCP-based food safety management systems.                       |
| 5 | For fisheries and aquaculture products intended for international markets, all food business operators have HACCP-based food safety management systems.                        |

**1.15 Traceability systems exist and allow the withdrawal and recall of fisheries and aquaculture products to protect consumer health**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | Traceability systems do not exist, and there are no plans to support their implementation in the coming two years.  |
| 2 | Traceability systems exist, but they have yet to be implemented. However, there are plans to support their implementation in the coming two years.  |
| 3 | Traceability systems exist, but fisheries and aquaculture products are not covered.   |
| 4 | Traceability systems exist, but with certain limitations. These might include, among others, a lack of requirements regarding product documentation or labelling to allow the withdrawal and recall of fisheries and aquaculture products, in order to protect consumer health. |
| 5 | Traceability systems exist and allow the withdrawal and recall of fisheries and aquaculture products to protect consumer health.  |

**Open-ended question:**

**1.16 Please identify the current challenges or problems associated with food safety and quality assurance systems for fisheries and aquaculture products in your country**

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|--|--|

## 2. POST-HARVEST SECTION

To what extent do the following statements apply to the fisheries and aquaculture post-harvest activities in your country?

Questions 2.1 and 2.2 provide information on policies to reduce and prevent fish loss, waste, bycatch and discards in the fisheries and aquaculture value chains. FAO and its partners provide guidance on methodologies and approaches for the assessment and reduction of loss and waste. The Save Food initiative is a good source of resources related to the assessment and reduction of food loss: [www.fao.org/save-food/resources/en/](http://www.fao.org/save-food/resources/en/)

Further information on food loss and waste is also available on the fish value chains website: [www.fao.org/flw-in-fish-value-chains/en/](http://www.fao.org/flw-in-fish-value-chains/en/)

### 2.1 Fish loss and waste assessments are carried out on a regular basis and follow an established methodology

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | No fish loss and waste assessments have been carried out, or none are planned in the coming two years.                        |
| 2 | No fish loss and waste assessments have been carried out. However, assessments are planned in the coming two years.           |
| 3 | Fish loss and waste assessments are carried out, but not always on a regular basis.   |
| 4 | Fish loss and waste assessments are carried out on a regular basis, but they do not always follow an established methodology. |
| 5 | Fish loss and waste assessments are carried out on a regular basis and follow an established methodology.                     |

### 2.2 Fish loss and waste have been reduced in all associated fisheries and aquaculture value chains

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | No fish loss and waste reduction activities have been carried out, or none are planned in the coming two years. |
| 2 | Fish loss and waste have not been reduced in any of the associated fisheries and aquaculture value chains.      |
| 3 | Fish loss and waste have been reduced in a limited number of associated fisheries and aquaculture value chains. |
| 4 | Fish loss and waste have been reduced in most associated fisheries and aquaculture value chains.                |
| 5 | Fish loss and waste have been reduced in all associated fisheries and aquaculture value chains.                 |



**2.3 Enhanced awareness and the utilization of bycatch and discards, have contributed to reducing fish loss and waste in all associated fisheries and aquaculture value chains**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | There is no awareness regarding fish loss and waste, including the utilization of bycatch and discards.   |
| 2 | Enhanced awareness and the utilization of bycatch and discards have not contributed to reducing fish loss and waste in associated fisheries and aquaculture value chains.                 |
| 3 | Enhanced awareness and the utilization of bycatch and discards have contributed to reducing fish loss and waste in a limited number of associated fisheries and aquaculture value chains. |
| 4 | Enhanced awareness and the utilization of bycatch and discards have contributed to reducing fish loss and waste in most associated fisheries and aquaculture value chains.                |
| 5 | Enhanced awareness and the utilization of bycatch and discards have contributed to reducing fish loss and waste in all associated fisheries and aquaculture value chains.                 |

For the purposes of question 2.4, the small-scale fisheries sector is mainly composed of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) whereas the fisheries sector at large also includes large-scale industrial enterprises involved in value addition.

**2.4 The promotion of value addition in fisheries and aquaculture is an integral part of national policies**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | There are no national policies promoting value addition in fisheries and aquaculture.  |
| 2 | National policies promote value addition in fisheries and aquaculture, but they have not produced the expected results as yet.   |
| 3 | National policies promote value addition in fisheries and aquaculture, but they produce limited results.   |
| 4 | National policies fully promote value addition in fisheries and aquaculture, and produce the expected results, although without always taking the specific needs of SMEs into account. |
| 5 | National policies fully promote value addition in fisheries and aquaculture, and produce the expected results, while taking into account the specific needs of SMEs.                   |

## 2.5 National policies monitor and minimize the negative impact of post-harvest fisheries and aquaculture activities on the environment

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | No national policies monitor or minimize the negative impact of post-harvest fisheries and aquaculture activities on the environment.   |
| 2 | National policies dealing with the negative impact of post-harvest fisheries and aquaculture activities on the environment exist, but they are not yet being implemented.   |
| 3 | National policies dealing with the negative impact of post-harvest fisheries and aquaculture activities on the environment exist, but they do not yet monitor or minimize their effects.                            |
| 4 | National policies dealing with the negative impact of post-harvest fisheries and aquaculture activities on the environment exist, but they can only <i>monitor</i> the effects, and do not yet fully minimize them. |
| 5 | National policies monitor and minimize the negative impact of post-harvest fisheries and aquaculture activities on the environment.   |

## 2.6 National policies promote human consumption of fisheries and aquaculture products

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | No national policies promoting the human consumption of fisheries and aquaculture products exist, but policies are required.  |
| 2 | National policies to promote the human consumption of fisheries and aquaculture products exist but are not yet being implemented.   |
| 3 | National policies promote the human consumption of fisheries and aquaculture products. However, they are not yet producing any, or only limited, results.                       |
| 4 | Due to current national policies, which are producing significant results, the consumption of fisheries and aquaculture products has already reached <i>optimal levels</i> .(*) |
| 5 | Due to past government policies, cultural habits, or any other associated action, the consumption of fisheries and aquaculture products has already reached optimal levels.     |

(\*) An optimal level means that the consumption of fisheries and aquaculture products is at a level that meets national development objectives, particularly in terms of food security.

**2.7 Improvements in post-harvest activities have contributed positively to enhanced market access for fisheries and aquaculture products**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | There have been no improvements in post-harvest activities.   |
| 2 | In most of the associated value chains, improvements in post-harvest activities have not contributed positively to <i>enhanced market access</i> (**) for fisheries and aquaculture products. |
| 3 | Improvements in post-harvest activities have contributed positively to enhanced market access for fisheries and aquaculture products in a limited number of associated value chains.          |
| 4 | Improvements in post-harvest activities have contributed positively to enhanced market access for fisheries and aquaculture products in most associated value chains.                         |
| 5 | Improvements in post-harvest activities have contributed positively to enhanced market access for fisheries and aquaculture products in all associated value chains.                          |

(\*\*) Enhanced market access *means that producers have access to new markets, or a wider range of markets, or that trade barriers may have been reduced.*

**2.8 Post-harvest research and development has contributed to economic, social, environmental or nutritional benefits across associated fisheries and aquaculture value chains**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | No post-harvest research and development is currently being undertaken.  |
| 2 | Post-harvest research and development has not contributed to economic, social, environmental or nutritional benefits in any associated fisheries and aquaculture value chains.             |
| 3 | Post-harvest research and development has contributed to economic, social, environmental or nutritional benefits in a limited number of associated fisheries and aquaculture value chains. |
| 4 | Post-harvest research and development has contributed to economic, social, environmental or nutritional benefits across the majority of associated fisheries and aquaculture value chains. |
| 5 | Post-harvest research and development has contributed to economic, social, environmental or nutritional benefits across all associated fisheries and aquaculture value chains.             |

## 2.9 National policies promote responsible fish utilization and have led to improved livelihoods by taking into account social and gender issues

Responsible fish utilization is defined by Article 11.1 of the CCRF.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | No national policies promote responsible fish utilization, but they are required.  |
| 2 | National policies promoting responsible fish utilization exist, but they do not take gender and social issues into account.  |
| 3 | National policies promoting responsible fish utilization exist and take into account gender and social issues. However, they are not yet producing any, or only limited, results.  |
| 4 | As a result of current national policies, which promote responsible fish utilization and take into account social and gender issues, the livelihoods of value chain actors have already reached optimal levels.(***)   |
| 5 | As a result of past government policies, cultural habits, or any other associated actions that have promoted responsible fish utilization while taking into account social and gender issues, the livelihoods of value chain actors have already reached optimal levels. |

(\*\*\*) *An optimal level means that the livelihoods of value chain actors are at the level defined by national development objectives.*

### Open-ended questions:

Please provide further information relating to answers to the previous questions, or any relevant other information.

- 2.10 Please identify the major achievements and success stories associated with post-harvest activities in your country (these might include: fish loss and waste reduction, bycatch utilization, discard reduction, the adoption of improved technology or technologies, improved post-harvest practices, environmental impacts, social benefits, value addition, better water and energy use, fish consumption changes, improved livelihoods etc.)**

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|--|--|

- 2.11 Please identify the major challenges or problems associated with post-harvest activities in your country (these might include: fish loss and waste reduction, bycatch utilization, discard reduction, the adoption of improved technology or technologies, improved post-harvest practices, environmental impacts, social benefits, value addition, better water and energy use, fish consumption changes, improved livelihoods etc.)**

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|--|--|

### 3. INTERNATIONAL TRADE SECTION

To what extent do the following statements regarding the international trade of fisheries and aquaculture products apply in your country?

#### 3.1 National measures address the legality of exported or imported fisheries and aquaculture products

Associated CCRF Articles: 11.2.2, 11.2.9, 11.2.10, 11.2.11, 11.2.12, 11.2.14, and 11.2.15.

Such national measures may involve measures affecting exported or imported fisheries and aquaculture products that are indirectly or directly linked to international instruments or guidelines, such as documentation schemes, certification schemes and the interchange of information with other countries.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | No national measures address the legality of exported or imported fisheries and aquaculture products.  |
| 2 | A limited number of national measures address the legality of exported or imported fisheries and aquaculture products.   |
| 3 | A system of national measures addresses the legality of exported or imported fisheries and aquaculture products.   |
| 4 | A system of national measures, in line with the main associated international instruments and guidelines, addresses the legality of exported or imported fisheries and aquaculture products.   |
| 5 | A stable and comprehensive system of national measures, in line with the associated international instruments and guidelines, addresses the legality of exported or imported fisheries and aquaculture products, including the periodical interchange of information with other countries. |

#### 3.2 Specific Trade Concerns (STCs) from the World Trade Organization (WTO) are utilized as a market analysis tool

Associated CCRF Articles: 11.2.4, 11.2.5, 11.2.6

STCs raised before the WTO SPS and TBT Committees are explained at <http://bit.ly/WTO-STCs>.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | STCs are not yet known or explored.   |
| 2 | The information circulated on STCs is not utilized.   |
| 3 | The information circulated on STCs is eventually analysed and utilized as a market tool, particularly when it includes traditional national export products.  |
| 4 | The information circulated on STCs is periodically analysed and utilized as a market tool, prioritizing traditional national export products. The analysis of STCs is considered a valuable source of information about possible measures affecting the exports of the main national fisheries and aquaculture products.                      |
| 5 | The information circulated on STCs is continuously analysed and utilized as a market tool, regardless of the fisheries and aquaculture products, and countries, involved. The analysis of STCs is considered a valuable source of information about measures that could potentially affect the exports of fisheries and aquaculture products. |

### 3.3 Effective benefits for the exports of fisheries and aquaculture products are obtained from plurilateral, bilateral or unilateral trade preferences

Associated CCRF Article: 11.2.5

Plurilateral or bilateral trade preferences are considered voluntary agreements setting preferential rules for access to products, which may include fisheries and aquaculture products. Unilateral trade preferences are usually those granted by countries based on a specific condition of the recipient country or group of countries (for example, the Generalized System of Preferences towards developing countries and the tariff concessions towards Least Developed Countries, among others). More information on these schemes can be consulted at [http://bit.ly/WTO\\_GSP](http://bit.ly/WTO_GSP) (GSP), <http://bit.ly/WTO-LDC> (LDC Preferences), and <http://bit.ly/WTO-RTAs> (Trade Agreements).

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | There are persistent problems in complying with preferential rules, including rules of origin, which means that most qualifying exports are carried out on a non-preferential basis.   |
| 2 | There are occasional problems in complying with preferential rules, including rules of origin.   |
| 3 | There are currently no trade preferences either at the bilateral or unilateral level.  |
| 4 | There are no problems associated with the benefits derived from the trade preferences established through preferential or unilateral agreements.   |
| 5 | There are no problems associated with the benefits derived from trade preferences established through preferential or unilateral agreements. There is a continuous drive to expand preferential access for fisheries and aquaculture products. |

### 3.4. Conditional market access, involving the supply of services or products, is not present in any instrument with third countries, such as trade agreements, fisheries access agreements, or arrangements

Associated CCRF Articles: 11.2.6, 11.2.7, 11.2.8

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | Most instruments dealing with fisheries and aquaculture products contain conditions for market access that involve the supply of services or products, and these substantially affect current and potential trade activities.  |
| 2 | A limited number of instruments dealing with fisheries and aquaculture products contain conditions for market access that involve the supply of services or products, and these affect current and potential trade activities. |
| 3 | A limited number of instruments dealing with fisheries and aquaculture products contain conditions for market access that involve the supply of services or products, but these do not have any practical or effective impact. |
| 4 | None of the instruments dealing with fisheries and aquaculture products contain any conditions for market access involving the supply of services or products.   |
| 5 | Instruments dealing with fisheries and aquaculture products <u>cannot</u> contain any conditions for market access involving the supply of services or products.   |

**3.5. Statistics on the international trade of fisheries and aquaculture products are collected, disseminated and reported on time to the relevant national and international institutions**

Associated CCRF Article: 11.3.7

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | Statistics on exports and imports of fisheries and aquaculture products are rarely collected, disseminated or reported.   |
| 2 | Statistics on exports and imports of fisheries and aquaculture products are periodically collected. They are disseminated in a timely fashion, reported to the relevant national and international institutions, and publicly available online. However, delays in collection, dissemination or reporting have often occurred in the last two years.  |
| 3 | Statistics on exports and imports of fisheries and aquaculture products are periodically collected. They are disseminated in a timely fashion, reported to the relevant national and international institutions, and publicly available online.   |
| 4 | Statistics on exports and imports of fisheries and aquaculture products are periodically collected. They are disseminated in a timely fashion, reported to the relevant national and international institutions, and publicly available online. Statistics on exports and imports are collected and disseminated beyond the 6-digit HS code to monitor trade flows more effectively.  |
| 5 | Statistics on exports and imports of fisheries and aquaculture products are periodically collected. They are disseminated in a timely fashion, reported to the relevant national and international institutions, and publicly available online. Statistics on exports and imports are collected and disseminated beyond the 6-digit HS code to monitor trade flows more effectively, and include specific codes for aquaculture products. |

**Open-ended question:**

**3.6. Please identify the major challenges faced by your country when exporting or importing fisheries and aquaculture products**

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|--|--|

#### 4. LAWS AND REGULATIONS SECTION

To what extent do the following statements apply to the fisheries and aquaculture legal framework governing international trade, post-harvest and food safety and quality issues in your country?

##### 4.1 The national laws and regulations governing fisheries and aquaculture are developed by following clear, transparent and relevant administrative processes

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | National laws and regulations are developed following administrative processes that are neither transparent nor clear.   |
| 2 | National laws and regulations are developed following a limited number of processes, and transparency and the clarity of such processes could be improved.                             |
| 3 | National laws and regulations are developed following some relevant processes, but the transparency and clarity of such processes could be improved.                                   |
| 4 | National laws and regulations are developed following most of the relevant processes, which represent an established rule-making process, but it is not always consistent or complete. |
| 5 | National laws and regulations are developed following clear, transparent and relevant administrative processes.  |

##### 4.2 The national laws, regulations and administrative processes applicable to fisheries and aquaculture products are clear and easily understood, and are publicly available online

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | The national laws, regulations and administrative procedures are not clear, and difficult to understand. They are not publicly available online.   |
| 2 | Some of the national laws, regulations and administrative procedures are not clear, and difficult to understand. While some key laws and procedures are available online, the majority are not.  |
| 3 | The majority of national laws, regulations and administrative procedures are clear and easy to understand. The online database lists some of the relevant laws and procedures, but their accessibility and presentation could be improved. |
| 4 | The majority of national laws, regulations and administrative procedures are clear and easy to understand; they are accessible through an online page or database.   |
| 5 | The national laws, regulations and administrative processes are clear and easy to understand, and they are all accessible through an online page or database.  |



**4.3 National laws and regulations are developed through an active consultation process, involving diverse and relevant stakeholders with a legitimate interest in the subject matter. The consultation process encompasses notification of proposed regulations and drafts and allows for comments/inputs throughout the process**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | National laws and regulations are not developed through a consultation process and relevant stakeholders with a legitimate interest in the subject matter are not consulted. Drafts of proposed regulations are not published, and stakeholders are not aware of the comments process.  |
| 2 | Some national laws and regulations are developed through an active consultation process, but the majority of the relevant stakeholders with a legitimate interest in the subject matter are not consulted. Drafts of the majority of proposed regulations are not published, and the majority of the stakeholders are not notified or informed of the comments process. |
| 3 | The majority of national laws and regulations are developed through an active consultation process, but this involves only some relevant stakeholders with a legitimate interest in the subject matter. Some of the drafts of proposed regulations are published and some stakeholders are notified and informed of the comments process.                               |
| 4 | The majority of the national laws and regulations are developed through an active consultation process, involving relevant stakeholders with a legitimate interest in the subject matter. The majority of the drafts of proposed regulations are published, and stakeholders are notified and informed of the comments process.   |
| 5 | National laws and regulations are developed through an active consultation process, involving diverse and relevant stakeholders with a legitimate interest in the subject matter. During the consultation process, drafts of proposed regulations are published, and stakeholders are notified and informed of the comments process.                                    |

**4.4 Changes to national laws and regulations relevant to the trade of fish are notified, where applicable, to the WTO, interested States and other relevant international organizations and include, where appropriate, adequate transition periods**

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| 1 | Changes are never or rarely notified, where applicable, to the WTO, interested states and other relevant international organizations.  |
| 2 | A limited number of changes to national trade laws and regulations relevant to the trade of fish are notified, where applicable, to the WTO, interested states and other relevant international organizations. Where appropriate, adequate transition periods are not provided for the majority of new laws and regulations. |
| 3 | A substantial number of changes to national trade laws and regulations relevant to the trade of fish are notified, where applicable, to the WTO, interested states and other relevant international organizations. Where appropriate, adequate transition periods are provided for the majority of new laws and regulations. |
| 4 | The majority of changes to national trade laws and regulations relevant to the trade of fish are notified, where applicable, to the WTO, interested states and other relevant international organizations, and a transitional period is provided, where appropriate.   |
| 5 | All changes to national trade laws and regulations relevant to the trade of fish are notified, where applicable, to the WTO, interested states and other relevant international organizations and a transitional period is provided, where appropriate.  |

**4.5 The national laws, regulations and administrative processes applicable to fisheries and aquaculture products avoid duplications or redundancies, and ensure coherent and consistent implementation in the case of the involvement of multiple agencies or bodies**

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| 1 | There are significant duplications and redundancies in the national laws, regulations and administrative procedures. Where multiple agencies or bodies are involved, there is no intergovernmental coordination and inconsistent implementation.   |
| 2 | There are duplications and redundancies in the national laws, regulations and administrative procedures, and measures involving multiple agencies or bodies result in incoherent and inconsistent implementation in the majority of cases.   |
| 3 | Some duplications and redundancies are present and certain revisions might be necessary in order to ensure greater coherency and consistent implementation. Where multiple agencies or bodies are involved, there may be some intergovernmental coordination but some inconsistent implementation remains.   |
| 4 | To a large extent national laws, regulations and administrative procedures are consistent and largely avoid duplication. Where multiple agencies or bodies are involved, a certain number of measures are in place to ensure coherent and consistent implementation; although some redundancies and overlapping may occur, there are no major impacts. |
| 5 | National laws, regulations and administrative procedures avoid duplication or redundancies. Where multiple agencies or bodies are involved, there are measures in place to ensure coherent and consistent implementation.  |

**Open-ended question:**

**4.6 Please identify current gaps in the national legislative framework governing fisheries and aquaculture products in your country that result in challenges, inefficiencies or prevent access to certain markets**

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