



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

FIPI/R1134 (En)

FAO
Fisheries and
Aquaculture Report

ISSN 2070-6987

Report of the

**FAO WORKSHOP ON IMPLEMENTING THE FAO AGREEMENT ON
PORT STATE MEASURES TO PREVENT, DETER, AND ELIMINATE
ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING IN THE
NORTH WEST INDIAN OCEAN**

Colombo, Sri Lanka, 1–5 June 2016

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ISBN 978-92-5-109217-0

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PREPARATION OF THIS DOCUMENT

This is the final report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) workshop on implementing the 2009 FAO Agreement on port State measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, which was held in the Taj Samudra Hotel in Colombo, Sri Lanka from 1 to 5 June 2015 for the coastal countries of the North West Indian Ocean. Funding for the workshop was provided by the Norwegian Government through the project “Support to the effective application of the 2009 FAO Agreement on port State measures to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing” (GCP/GLO/515/NOR).

FAO. 2016.

Report of the FAO Workshop on Implementing the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in the North West Indian Ocean. Colombo, Sri Lanka, 1 to 5 June 2015.

FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Report. No. 1134. Rome, Italy.

ABSTRACT

This document contains the report of the FAO workshop on *Implementing the 2009 FAO Agreement on port State measures to prevent deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing* (“the Agreement”) which was held at the Taj Samudra Hotel in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 1 to 5 June 2015. The workshop was attended by 42 participants from 15 coastal countries of the North West Indian Ocean (Arabian Sea and adjacent seas and gulfs), in addition to representatives from two non-governmental organizations (NGOs), one intergovernmental organization, one regional fishery management organization (RFMO) and a representative from the European Commission. The workshop was organized to improve the understanding of the provisions of the PSMA, to highlight the policy, legal, institutional and operational requirements for effective implementation of the provisions, and to enhance the necessary skills of national officers in the implementation of port State measures. The workshop agenda included a number of items to inform the participants on the provisions and requirements of the PSMA, as well as the costs and benefits. The second half of the workshop brought the participants together in working groups to discuss challenges and recommendations in the region in terms of legal and policy, institutional and capacity building, operations, and finally regional cooperation. Funding for the workshop was provided by the Norwegian Government through the project “Support to the effective application of the 2009 FAO Agreement on port State measures to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing” (GCP/GLO/515/NOR).

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WORKSHOP OPENING AND INTRODUCTION

1. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) workshop on Implementing the 2009 FAO Agreement on port State measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (“the Agreement”) was held at the Taj Samudra Hotel in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 1 to 5 June 2015. The workshop was attended by 42 participants from 15 coastal countries of the North West Indian Ocean (Arabian Sea and adjacent seas and gulfs), in addition to representatives from two non-governmental organizations (NGOs), one intergovernmental organization, one regional fishery management organization (RFMO) and a representative from the European Commission. Participation from the FAO secretariat totalled seven people. A list of participants and support staff is attached as Appendix 2.

2. Following the lighting of the ceremonial lamp, Beth S. Crawford, FAO Representative for Sri Lanka and Maldives welcomed participants to Sri Lanka for this important workshop. She reported that Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing continues to be a threat to the effective conservation and management of fish stocks in the North West Indian Ocean. IUU fishing is causing economic and social losses for the coastal countries in this region and negatively impacts their food security and livelihoods. Regarding the current workshop, she explained that, regardless of the status of the Agreement in each country, it is important that first a foundation must be established for improving and understanding potential pathways and actions in combatting IUU fishing, and she wished the participants the best of luck to achieve the workshop objectives in the coming days. The opening speech is attached as Appendix 4.

3. Her Excellency Grete Lochen, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Royal Norwegian Embassy, made opening remarks. She emphasized that IUU fishing has been identified as a major threat to fisheries conservation and marine biodiversity. It can lead to a collapse of a fishery, which in turn may cause adverse consequences for the livelihoods of people depending on this industry. She reminded participants that reliance on the implementation of flag State duties to prevent IUU fishing has proved to be insufficient, and enhanced port State control is therefore crucial in combating IUU fishing. Following the successful implementation of some regional schemes, it is recognised that global and binding efforts in ports is a cost-effective way of targeting IUU fishing. She concluded, reiterating that the effectiveness of the Agreement depends on the number of countries that commit themselves to be bound by the provisions of the instrument, and their will and capacity to implement them.

4. Honorable Mahinda Amaraweera, Minister of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development, delivered a welcoming address. He emphasized that the Government of Sri Lanka is firmly committed to root out IUU fishing and in fact have already become party to the Port State Measures Agreement. Additionally, to give effect to the 2009 FAO Agreement, the Government of Sri Lanka in March 2015 passed a regulation for the “Implementation of Port State Measures 2015” under the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Act No. 2 OF 1996. He remarked that the Department of Fisheries, is in the process of implementing, and enforcing, the provisions, under this Regulation. He highlighted that it is necessary to educate the stakeholders of the fishing industry about the Port State Measures Agreement, and the connected regulations, for the convenience of implementing and enforcing them.

5. Matthew Camilleri, Workshop Technical Secretary and Fisheries Liaison Officer, FAO Rome, introduced the workshop, including the structure and objectives of the workshop. He drew attention to the fact that this workshop is one of a series of regional workshops being held globally. He highlighted that the objectives of this workshop are to: raise awareness on the negative effects of IUU fishing and the benefits of developing and integrating strengthened and coordinated port State measures into existing monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) tools; inform relevant stakeholders of the provisions and requirements of the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA); and identify the needs and challenges for the implementation of the PSMA at national and regional levels. Mr Camilleri then played a multimedia presentation entitled, “2009 FAO Agreement on port State measures”.

6. The administrative and organizational aspects of the meeting were discussed, and the agenda adopted. The agenda for the workshop is attached in Appendix 1 and the list of documents is attached in Appendix 3.

UNDERSTANDING PORT STATE MEASURES

The Big Picture: Background and status of the Port State Measures Agreement and overview of port State measures in the global context.

7. Mr Camilleri delivered a presentation introducing the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA), highlighting how it fits within the framework of other binding and non-binding international instruments regarding fisheries management generally and those that address IUU fishing specifically. Particular attention was drawn to the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the FAO Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (Compliance Agreement), and the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (Code of Conduct, 1995). Additionally, the instruments which are particularly complementary to the PSMA were introduced, namely the International Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU), and the Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance (2013). An overview of the provisions and main parts of the PSMA were presented, highlighting that these would be discussed in detail over the course of the workshop. The status of the PSMA was highlighted, noting that as of May 2015, only 12 States had become party to the Agreement, noting that the Agreement would enter into force 30 days after the 25th instrument of adherence was deposited with the FAO Director-General. Further, Mr Camilleri drew attention to the fact that to date in the region, Sri Lanka and Oman had become party to the Agreement of those participating in the workshop.

8. The discussion that followed included a number of operational and legal questions. The difference between signing and becoming party to the agreement was raised and were clarified in that signing the Agreement, the phase of which has finished, indicates that a country will do its best to enter the Agreement, and also will not undermine it. When a country becomes party to the Agreement, either through ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the PSMA is binding on that country and compliance is mandatory. Additionally, the legal implications of not implementing the Agreement were discussed and clarified, in that if a State becomes party to the Agreement and does not comply, another State can take action against it, although it was mentioned that usually States in general show restraint in taking others to dispute settlement.

9. The issue of how the PSMA would handle fish smuggled after landing; Mr Camilleri emphasized that the PSMA would not cover this, only matters related to ports. Additionally, clarification on the quantification of IUU was requested; the workshop was informed that FAO is developing guidelines to assist regions, countries and relevant actors to properly estimate IUU fishing and it was emphasized that this information is necessary to understand where IUU fishing occurs in order for it to be properly addressed.

Overview of the provisions of the Port State Measures Agreement

10. Mr Terje Lobach, FAO Consultant, presented a comprehensive overview of the FAO PSMA. He explained the overall framework and elaborated on the general provisions and requirements for entry into port, use of ports, inspections and follow-up actions, the role of flag States and the provision that addresses the situation and needs of developing States. He focused in particular on the actions to be taken pursuant to the agreement and noted that those are minimum standards. He further underlined the importance of national integration and coordination as well as international cooperation and exchange of information.

11. In the following discussion, a number of issues were raised and clarified. These included the issue of the definition of artisanal boats; it was clarified that as there is not a universal, unique definition of artisanal fisheries, each country must define these themselves. The discussion also included the issue of why the PSMA does not only apply to countries which have the capacity to fish on the high seas; questioning why a country with a primarily small-scale fishing fleet, as in the Middle East, should be party to the PSMA. This was explained by noting that the impacts of IUU fishing on trade impact all countries, and that the current status of a country's fisheries, as well as its ports, may not remain in this state. In addition, it was emphasized that the PSMA deals with foreign fishing vessels seeking entry into port, and does not apply to artisanal fisheries. The issue of transshipment and its coverage under PSMA

was asked and clarified in that PSMA does cover transshipment, but only in the case of fish that have not already been landed.

12. Finally, the difficulty in the implementation of the PSMA, with all of its requirements, was discussed, stating that while the implementation may seem difficult, the Agreement can be put into place in phases, and there is a provision for providing assistance to countries that have difficulty doing this.

Introduction to national policy and laws needed to implement the Agreement

13. Mr. Blaise Kuemlengan gave a presentation on the general policy and law considerations for implementing the Port State Measures Agreement. By way of introduction, he pointed to Article 38 (1) of the Statutes of the International Court of Justice as reference for the sources of international law. These include: a) international conventions, agreements, treaties (expressly recognized by States); b) international custom; c) the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations; d) judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists. He explained that international law applies to States and international entities only and not individuals. In order for the requirements or principles of international law to apply to individuals, such international law must be reflected in and applied through national policies and laws. States as the principal subjects of international law must be seen to give effect to principles and requirements of international law. Therefore, agreements such as the Port State Measures Agreement must be reflected in national policies and laws as the principal means by States to give effect to international law.

14. In order to illustrate the point that States must act to ensure that they honor their responsibilities as principal actors in international law, Mr. Kuemlengan referred to the recent advisory opinion of the International Tribunal on the Law of the Sea in April 2015 which sets out flag State responsibilities in the context of combating IUU fishing. The tribunal opined that the flag State responsibility as stated in relevant fisheries international agreements requires States to act to ensure that IUU fishing does not occur and not necessarily that the act will actually result in fighting IUU fishing. National policies and laws that are put in place by States are good indicators that such States have dispensed their duty to act. It is therefore paramount that States who wish to implement the Port State Measures agreement initiate the establishment of laws and policies that implement the Agreement.

15. The discussion that ensued focused on whether national legislation was needed to implement the PSMA once the Agreement entered into force after the 25th ratification. It was clarified that this would depend on national law; some countries require specific legislation to implement the Agreement, while under other systems, such as civil law systems, a country may not need specific legislation. The responsibility of the flag State was raised in the discussion, with a request for clarification. In response, attention was drawn to the recently published Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance, which were endorsed by COFI at its Thirty-first Session, held at FAO headquarters, Rome, Italy, from 9 to 13 June 2014.

Regional fisheries cooperation – IUU fishing challenges in the region and mechanisms for MCS

16. Piero Mannini, Senior Liaison Officer, FIPI, addressed the role of regional fisheries cooperation to combat IUU fishing in the region. He pointed out the role of regional cooperation as essential to combat IUU fishing with focus on Regional Fishery Management Organizations in the North-west Indian Ocean including the future RFMO/S for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. Mr Mannini iterated that key United Nations agreements and recommendations indicate the main mechanism for organizing this cooperative management on fisheries sustainability is through international bodies such as RFMOs. Moreover, UNCLOS invites States to create such organizations where they do not exist, and suggests that cooperation can take place directly or through appropriate international, regional or sub regional fisheries organizations, whatever the geographical scale. Mr Mannini also highlighted that the CCRF states that for transboundary fish stocks, straddling fish stocks, highly migratory fish stocks and high seas fish stocks, where these are exploited by two or more States, the States concerned should cooperate to ensure effective conservation and management of the resources, and that this should be achieved, where appropriate, through the establishment of a bilateral, subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or arrangement.

17. Mr Mannini drew attention to the fact that it was in the above context that in 2009 at the 28th Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI), some member countries called for the establishment of a regional fisheries body to bring together the coastal states of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. Subsequently, FAO convened various informal meetings and two regional consultations were held, a regional coordination group established, and a partnership established through FAO with the Secretariat of the North East Fishery Commission (NEAFC) to assist with drafting the agreement and related texts.

18. Reference was made to the two RFMOs currently tasked with the fisheries management in the region; the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) the well-established and performing T-RFMO on the Indian Ocean, and the more recent Regional Commission for Fisheries (RECOFI) that is undergoing a challenging process of consolidation and development. The first regional meeting on IUU fishing in the RECOFI area that was held in Muscat, Oman, from 30 March to 2 April 2009, identified the priority issues of national and regional relevance and formulated the necessary actions to oppose IUU fishing in the region. In addition, the RECOFI meeting concurred on the critical need to develop cooperation and coordination among the RECOFI members including the regional harmonization of fisheries management measures and regulations including those related to fish and fishery products trade and market.

19. The discussion over what constitutes an RFB/RFMO followed, and the case of Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA) was raised; as a conservation organization in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, which works on fisheries issues and given that currently a fisheries management organization does not exist for this sea. Mr Mannini highlighted that PERSGA is part of the regional coordination group for the establishment of a regional fisheries entity for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, and would be a key partner to the organization that would be established.

Linkages with other MCS tools

20. Ms Alicia Mosteiro, Fisheries/MCS specialist, FAO, delivered a presentation entitled 'Linkages of port State measures with other MCS tools'. She began by introducing how the IPOA-IUU provides guidance on this by outlining the responsibilities for all States, flag, port, coastal and market, and how the principles of participation and coordination, transparency, and the implementation of an integrated approach to combatting IUU fishing are key. She further described the role of MCS guidance at the national and regional levels. At the national level, a number of MCS actions were recommended to be employed, including, but not limited to, records of all vessels, implementing vessel monitoring systems (VMS), observer programmes, and providing training and education to all persons involved in MCS operations. The role of the cooperation of States, through the relevant RFMOs was also emphasized, on exchanging data and information, investigations of IUU fishing, transferring expertise and knowledge and cooperation through international agreements. Examples of regional MCS tools were provided, including regional vessel records, region VMS, joint inspections schemes or procedures and regional MCS networks. Finally, at the global level Ms Mosteiro introduced the Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels (the Global Record), and its role as a tool for the implementation of the Agreement. She emphasized how the Global Record improves transparency and traceability of the information required, among others, by inspectors, to verify and validate vessel-related data or operations (risk analysis), thus being a key tool in the global exchange of certified information.

21. In the discussion, it was raised by one participant that despite all the mentioned available tools, countries still face gaps and further information was requested as to how these can be covered. The response highlighted that there is not one single country that can apply all available tools to its fisheries. The most efficient is to see which tools are more adapted to the national needs and implement them efficiently. Then coordination should be ensured so as to integrate these tools in the best way possible to create strong synergies. It is likely that all gaps may not be addressed, but at least we cover many angles and this makes the illegal activity more and more difficult. It was mentioned that the most efficient ways are to share information among national agencies and with neighboring countries and enhance the communications.

Analysis of the cost/benefits of implementation of the FAO Agreement as a minimum standard in the region

Costs and benefits of the implementation of the PSMA

22. Ms. Cristina Leria, FAO Consultant, presented the cost and benefits of the implementation of the agreement as a minimum standard for the region. In her presentation she touched upon the following issues: the situation of the agreement's implementation in the region, benefits and challenges of the agreement, reasons for non-ratification, cost and benefits of implementation, implications of non-ratification and assistance for implementation. In particular Ms. Leria underlined some of the reasons alleged by the countries not to implement the agreement. These reasons included: the lack of awareness by the administrations and governments of the implications to trade and of the benefits to management, outdated legal frameworks, need for cooperation between the countries, lack of political will, financial constraints, lack of cooperation between authorities, lack of training and the need for modern technology. Ms. Leria presented to the participants the benefits of the agreement to effectively combat IUU fishing. These benefits included: reducing unfair competition from illegal fishers (promote legal fishers), contributing to the sustainability of the fisheries resources, securing legitimate income for fishers, strengthening fisheries governance and management, and improving the exchange of information at national and international level. At the end of her presentation Ms. Leria referred to Article 21 of the Agreement as a mechanism to support developing States in the implementation of the agreement.

23. In the discussion that followed, a question was raised as to what certain countries with limited resources can do to ratify the agreement; the response emphasized that it should not be overwhelming and that are ways to comply with the provisions with limited resources by focusing efforts on the key issues. Article 21 will also provide funds for countries that have ratified when the agreement enters into force.

24. The definition of IUU fishing was clarified, in that, illegal is all that goes against national, regional or international law, unreported is the catch that should be reported to the country but is not being done. This undermines fisheries management. Unregulated are the fisheries that do not have management in place.

25. The process for modifying laws at the national, regional and international levels in accordance with the provision was raised by a participant in terms of who should be involved; it was clarified that, ideally, the laws should be developed in consultation with all stakeholders, and that often decisions taken in fisheries management have to take into consideration other aspects like the socioeconomic ones.

Sri Lanka

26. Kalyani Hewapathirana, Deputy Director, Department Of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and Sandamali Herath, Assistant Director, Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources delivered a presentation on Sri Lanka's efforts to combat IUU fishing. They presented on the Sri Lanka National Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminated IUU fishing (NPOA-IUU), which was prepared in 2013 and would be revised in the coming period. They highlighted that it contains a number of measures including MCS, and port State measures. They explained that in Sri Lankan legislation there are a number of provisions for penalties for infringements. They highlighted that MCS initiatives included radio communication, satellite, logbooks for mechanized boats, observers. In terms of port State measures, landing permit must be requested 48 hours in advance, and a level of inspections was set at 25 percent of foreign vessels.

27. Additionally, the current status of the PSMA in Sri Lanka was outlined, beginning with the implementation of EU ban of fish import, after which Sri Lanka accelerated the process to address the issues raised by EU. It was noted that fish landings were from February 2015 until the implementation of PSM regulation and there is ongoing preparation to implement PSM in commercial harbours as well in complying with all conditions of PSMA and Res 10/11 IOTC.

Oman

28. Musalam Salim Rafeet, Director of Fisheries Affairs in the Governate of Dhofar, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries delivered a presentation on the experience of Oman in becoming party to the Agreement. Mr Rafeet noted that the Sultanate acceded to this agreement in 2013 through a Decree. The sultanate is also a member of IOTC, where there is PSMA commitment. He noted that the Agreement starts when a State accedes to it as it must be transposed into national law. Therefore, there will be a body in the country that is responsible for it. This responsible body has a role to convince other agencies in the country to support.

29. An important objective of the PSMA is to protect the stocks and all marine organisms from IUU. The resolution of IOTC only applies to certain species of tuna, but the PSMA applies to all types of fish. In Oman, there was a coordination between different Ministries, including the Ministry of Transport to ensure that no vessel enters the port with fish without the necessary authorization. In the implementation of the PSMA, Oman undertook a number of initiatives, including questionnaires to fishing agents to provide information, communication, coast guard, customs, etc. discussed together to understand the objectives and explain that these measures needed. Mr Rafeet emphasized that at the beginning there are soft measures in place that Oman intends to strengthen later on, he highlighted that Oman has limitations in human resources to carry out the inspections but the intention is to collaborate with other authorities, and countries.

IMPLEMENTING PORT STATE MEASURES

Summary of responses to the national questionnaire on port State measures

30. Ms Lori Curtis, FAO Consultant, presented a summary of the responses to the questionnaire which was circulated prior to the workshop and is below as Appendix 5. This questionnaire was circulated to get a better understanding of the existing conditions in the region in terms of number of foreign vessels entering into port, as well as the legislative, institutional and operational capacity to implement port State measures in these countries. In total, 14 questionnaires were received, five respondents completed the part for countries with ports used by foreign vessels, while 15 respondents completed the section for countries that do not have ports used by foreign vessels. A small number of countries filled out both sections. The majority of the respondents (86%) indicated that their country does not have any bilateral MCS arrangement to undertake port State measures on their licensed foreign fishing. The main benefits of adoption a regional arrangement on port State measures included, controlling and combatting IUU, conservation and management of resources, maintaining food security, facilitating the exchange of relevant information and data, and regional ties and collaboration. The main constraints for adopting a regional arrangement on port State measures included lack of awareness, institutional constraints, absence of international enforcement, legal constraints, financial constraints, inadequate human resources and weakness of international cooperation and information exchange. The solutions to these constraints included: Strengthening the legal framework and capacity, harmonization of laws, capacity building for implementation on PSMA, network of focal points on IUU issues, and information exchange between port authorities.

Introduction to operational procedures for port State measures

31. Mr João Neves, Monitoring Control and Surveillance Officer of the North Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC), delivered a presentation addressing the operational steps that inspectors should consider when applying PSMA procedures. The presentation focused on data and information availability; on risk management prior to port entry with the presentation of basic risk matrix; and on inspection requirements and procedures (PSMA Annex B and C), and on the follow-up in case of infringement.

32. Mr. Neves stressed the importance of inter-agency coordination so as to operate in an efficient manner. He also noted the need to have systematic evaluation of inspection procedures and their timely amendment when considered necessary.

33. In the discussion that followed, it was noted that an inspector should report even if the vessel is flagged to a country that is not part of the PSMA. It was noted that often the inspections themselves can be difficult, in terms of accessing all the areas of the vessels and that collaboration with all departments could be important, in the cases that the inspector is not present. Additionally, the importance of the legal framework in guiding inspections and also highlighting what can be done after the inspections are important. In particular, sometimes the inspectors are in a weak position because the law is not strong and the inspector may be blamed for what happens. The inspectors need to understand clearly what they can or cannot do.

Guidelines/checklists for implementing port State measures: legal, policy, institutional

34. Mr Lobach delivered a presentation that introduced general considerations on the need for policy and legal frameworks as well as how to strengthen the institutional capacity and coordination to support implementation of port State measures. He emphasized that a strategy for implementation of the PSMA would need to assess the current policy, legal, and institutional frameworks and take appropriate actions. In this regard, he noted the considerations to be undertaken in order to develop such a policy and highlighted the provisions of the agreement that would need to be implemented within a domestic legal framework, and he also suggested ways to address possible institutional constraints.

Template for the development of national legislation for the implementation of the PSMA

35. Ms. Cristina Leria, FAO Consultant, presented a template, which has been developed by the FAO/GEF Common Oceans Program to meet countries' challenges when developing and preparing national legislation to implement the agreement. The legislative template is generic, and can be adapted to different legal systems and national legal instruments. It consists of core provisions implemented directly from the FAO Agreement and supporting provisions. Ms. Leria identified three steps in the analysis: Step A: review national fisheries legislation, prepare a checklist and recommendations, STEP B: Review national procedures, prepare a checklist and recommendations, STEP C: review other related national legislation and procedures to guarantee consistency. An important aspect to take into account when developing the legislation will be to identify the evidentiary standards for the country-- it is recommended that applicable national evidentiary standards be used as long as they are consistent with those in the instrument. The core provisions Ms. Leria referred to included: the designation of ports, prerequisites for entry or use of ports, conduct of inspections, force majeure or distress, and penalties and sanctions.

36. In the discussion, a question was raised on a case whereby a flag State that provides a license, but it does not have transport or port facilities, and whether or not that vessel can then land in another neighboring country. The response emphasized that the vessel only needs a landing authorization, not a fishing authorization. There could be an RFMO requirement that may apply to have a license to transport fish from national waters or high seas, into any of the countries.

Guidelines/checklists for implementing port State measures: operational, capacity development

37. Mr Kuemlangan made a presentation on the Guidelines for the implementation of port State measures in relation to the development of operational capacity. Mr Kuemlangan provided an overview of the agreements, mechanisms and actions needed to make port State measures operative. He emphasized that the Agreement is based on existing international law principles, particularly, on the sovereignty of States over their ports. In this regard the Agreement sets forth principles to assure that port States apply measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing. Mr Kuemlangan added that the Agreement is more operational than other fisheries agreements. Many of the measures contained therein may be implemented unilaterally by the port State. Mr Kuemlangan referred to the Operational Guidelines prepared by FAO, FAO's Circular 1074, Appendix 9, and encouraged participants to use the Guidelines to analyse the operational gaps and needs in the implementation of port State measures.

38. In the discussion, participants noted that IUU lists are not well adapted to small vessels. and guidance was requested in terms of what IUU vessels be targeted. The response noted that the IUU list and to what vessels it applies, is up to the country's legislation. Normally the IUU lists refer to vessels fishing beyond national jurisdiction, either on the high seas or in EEZs of other countries. These are

vessels that have the capability of fishing outside, and therefore they will most probably be able to comply with the provisions.

Initiatives of other regional and international organizations

European Union

39. Ms Adelaida Rey Aneiros, IUU Fishing, European Union, delivered a presentation on the efforts of the EU in tackling IUU fishing. She highlighted that the EU is fully committed to fight against IUU fishing activities at bilateral, regional and multilateral level. The EU has ratified the 2009 FAO Port State Measures Agreement and believes in its potentialities to fight these activities. This presentation from the European Commission notably aims at explaining the international legal framework, the reasons, the principles and the tools of the EU IUU Policy. The EU bases its approach in three key issues: good governance, traceability and food security. As first pillar, the rationale behind the catch certification scheme and its content to prevent the entrance of any IUU fishing product into the EU market has been presented. The second pillar of intelligence cooperative network mainly based in the Mutual Assistance System has revealed as an extremely useful mean in this fight. Finally, the bilateral dialogues with almost 50 third countries that conform the third pillar of the EU IUU Policy, deserves to be acknowledged as a success for many countries that have done a thorough revisions of their national policies to combat IUU fishing activities and are now main actors in this fight. It is relevant to highlight that out those 50 countries only 3 are under trade measures process. This is the last resort of our EU IUU Policy and not the goal. The goal and success is to have got on board more than 40 developing and developed countries in the common international fight against this scourge.

40. The criteria of the yellow and red card systems of the EU were raised, clarification was requested. The criteria to meet are the IPOA, the international commitments made by the State, etc. so in that respect, it is transparent and standardized. The needs of developing countries are taken into account too, in fact DG Mare cooperates with DEVCO for providing capacity building (workshops, VMS, etc). Further, the EU has also an internal regulation, the Control Regulation, and also regulations for EU vessels to fish in international waters or waters of third countries. The EU has VMS for vessels over 12 m, real time monitoring, electronic logbooks, e-sales notes, e-landing declaration, etc. The EU system goes beyond the PSMA provisions for the EU vessels, meaning they are very controlled.

Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES)

41. Mr Daniel Kachelriess, Junior Professional Officer, CITES, delivered a presentation on the complementarities between the PSMA and certain areas of the work of CITES. He highlighted that CITES is a legally binding international agreement with 181 States Parties, which regulates international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants to ensure that such trade is legal, sustainable and traceable. The presentation outlined the type of CITES trade transactions most relevant in the context of the 2009 FAO Port State Measures Agreement, the corresponding existing provisions that apply to marine species listed under the Convention, in particular sharks and manta rays, and highlighted the synergies between the two instruments.

Development of a Guide for the implementation of international legal and policy instruments related to deep-sea fisheries and biodiversity conservation in areas beyond national jurisdiction

42. Mr Lobach described component 1 of the GEF/FAO Deep Sea ABNJ Project which objective is to enhance sustainability in the use of deep-sea living resources and biodiversity conservation through the improved application of existing legal and policy instruments and best practises. He then focused on the development of an implementation guide, which would translate relevant provisions of instruments and best practices into practical drafting options for implementation in national frameworks and he provided an overview of global treaties and global “soft law” instruments, including indications about some relevant elements and provisions of those.

Operational case studies and experience

43. Mr Neves gave an overview of the measures adopted by NEAFC regarding requirements and procedures of port States and described two specific case studies providing a chronological review. An analysis of the monitoring, control and surveillance systems before and after introducing the IUU fishing concept (2004) was conducted as well as before and after introducing port State measures (2007).

44. In the discussion, the amount of time inspections take was raised, it was noted that in the case of NEAFC, within 24 hours, the vessel will get confirmation on whether they are accepted or not. In some situations, where the flag State did not react in sufficient time, the port State denies entry into port, but there is still contact or communication with the flag State. Usually, the issues are solved by the officers contacting each other directly instead of using letters from Directors. Normally, the procedure should start two to three days before, but with 24 hrs it can be completed as well. Additionally, clarification was requested as to the official aspects of the communications among flag or port States, and to identify the main problems regarding the electronic contact among the parties. In the response it was stated that all officials involved in this process have to be registered and the RFMO will have to receive a list from each country, of persons that are authorized to do this. Normally, the information goes to a mailbox and any of these authorized persons can deal with these messages. The IT system has to be strong enough (with codification, etc) to avoid hackers from breaking in. From 2011-2013 a pilot phase started with some partners on the electronic exchange. All captains or agents had to be registered. There will be someone responsible for giving authorizations to officers that can access the system. The strength of the electronic system has to be of concern. They need to be strong enough. Now the system is only web-based, but still NEAFC keeps the paper system as a backup. Finally, it was noted that in 2007, around 100,000 tonnes of cod were caught illegally in the Barents Sea, and thanks to port State control, it is now close to zero.

Good governance and port State measures

45. Mr Lobach delivered a presentation on the importance of good governance in implementing sound fisheries management and effective port State measures. He highlighted principles leading to good governance and factors that have adverse impacts on governance, including conflict of interest, in particular corruption. Concerning corruption, he explained the various types, risk areas and possible players in the context of port State measures. He also addressed ways to increase the understanding among decision makers of the advantage of port State measures, the fundamental need for governments to establish a policy on port State measures and to give due consideration of the capacity and resources required for their implementation.

46. In the discussion that followed, it was noted that any fish caught in the ocean must go somewhere. The Agreement ensures that any fish that is landed is legal; to confront IUU. It is natural that all countries would want to have legal fisheries. However, there is a reluctance by some countries to sign the Agreement. Often the reasons for this include a lack of understanding on this Agreement, so the State cannot take action on something they cannot understand properly. The number of States that have acceded is quite low for the amount of time that have elapsed since 2009. In the last months around 18 countries have expressed their readiness to deposit their instruments and it is estimated that within the next year, an additional 14 countries could become party to the PSMA.

OUTCOMES OF THE WORKING GROUPS

47. The third and fourth days of the workshop were dedicated to working in groups. Participants were divided into four working groups taking into consideration the diversity of profiles and gender equality. The working groups analysed port State measures from the legal, operational, institutional and capacity building, and regional cooperation perspectives. Participants were invited to identify national and regional strengths and weaknesses, and to propose actions to overcome identified weaknesses. Final recommendations from the different working groups are listed in Appendix 7.

48. The workshop participants formulated recommendations based on three components: *legal and policy*, *operational*, and *institutional and capacity development*, in the above-mentioned working groups. Recommendations were made under each of these categories with reference to national level and regional level.

49. With regards to legal and policy recommendations, these included: ensuring there is a minimum legal framework so that the Agreement can be implemented, facilitating internal measures to convince the decision-makers of the importance and effectiveness of PSMA, cooperating with international organizations to persuade countries to accede to the Agreement, and encouraging member states of regional organizations to actively enhance the role the organizations play in the implementation of the Agreement.

50. High priority operational recommendations included: conducting awareness programs at the national level to educate stakeholders, coordinating between relevant authorities at the national level, conducting a gap analysis for relevant laws and regulations at the national level, harmonizing legislation, implementing the PSMA through regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs), and establishing capacity building programs for fisheries legislatures at the regional level.

51. Recommendations with regards to institutional and capacity development, which participants agreed were high priority, included: sensitizing key stakeholders on the importance of PSMA and the consequences of not implementing the Agreement, and implementing regular training programs and evaluation for relevant officials. Recommendations at the regional level included bettering regional cooperation and coordination on issues related to the implementation of the PSMA, and establishing mechanisms to share information.

Case Study

52. During the third day a case study describing an IUU fishing event was presented. Participants were encouraged to discuss and identify relevant aspects of the case from the legal, institutional, and operational standpoints, following the Agreement and using the materials available at the workshop. Participants regarded this activity as an opportunity to put into practice what they had learnt during the workshop. The conclusions of this activity were delivered in the afternoon of the third day.

WORKSHOP EVALUATION

53. Before the end of the workshop participants were provided with a questionnaire for its evaluation. The evaluation was to be completed anonymously. Evaluation questionnaires were delivered in English.

54. The forms to evaluate the workshop consisted of three parts: the first part had a number of specific questions on the objectives of the workshop and whether or not they were achieved, the second part focused on the presentation of the workshop, and finally the third part allowed respondents to evaluate how their expectations of the workshop were met. Forty-one evaluation forms were completed and returned; the overall score of the workshop was 4.43 out of 5.0. The results of the evaluation are included in Appendix 7.

WORKSHOP CLOSING

55. Mr Camilleri expressed his gratitude to all the participants, the Government of Sri Lanka, the experts and the interpreters as well as to the team from FAO Representation Office in Sri Lanka and Maldives.

56. Mr Camilleri encouraged participants to share with the respective authorities the workshop recommendations and to disseminate the benefits of ratifying and implementing the Agreement. The documents, presentations and working group outputs were provided to all participants on a USB device, for ease of communicating the main issues discussed and in advance of the receipt of the workshop

report. Mr Camilleri closed the workshop reminding participants that FAO looks forward to continuing the technical cooperation with the countries, subject to availability of funds, as required. . He also remarked that the North West Indian Ocean is a region that will be regarded as a priority in view of its great interest in and need for implementing the Agreement and adopting measures to combat IUU fishing.

57. The workshop was closed at 13:00 in the afternoon of 5 June 2015.

**Agenda
Day 1**

INTRODUCTION	
08.00-09.00	Registration
09.00-10.00	Opening Ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lighting of the Ceremonial Oil Lamp • Call to order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Welcoming Address (Beth S. Crawford, FAO Representative for Sri Lanka and Maldives) ○ Opening Remarks (Her Excellency Grete Lochen, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Royal Norwegian Embassy) ○ Address of the Chief Guest (Honourable Mahinda Amaraweera, Minister of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development) • Introduction to the workshop (Matthew Camilleri, Fishery Liaison Officer, FAO and Technical Secretary for the workshop) • Multimedia presentation on the 2009 FAO Port State Measures Agreement
10.00-10.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to the workshop (Matthew Camilleri, Fishery Liaison Officer, FAO and Technical Secretary for the workshop) • Multimedia presentation on the 2009 FAO Port State Measures Agreement
10.30-10.45	Coffee break
UNDERSTANDING PORT STATE MEASURES	
10.45-11.30	The Big Picture: Background and status of the Port State Measures Agreement and overview of port State measures in the global context
11.30-12.00	Overview of the provisions of the Port State Measures Agreement
12.00-13.30	Lunch
13.30-14.00	Introduction to national policy and laws needed to implement the Agreement
14.00-14:45	Regional fisheries cooperation – IUU fishing challenges in the region and mechanisms for MCS
14.45-15.00	Coffee break
15.00-15.45	Linkages with other MCS tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and regional MCS tools • The Global Record of Fishing Vessels • Catch documentation schemes and market measures
15.45-16.30	Analysis of the cost/benefits of implementation of the FAO Agreement as a minimum standard in the region.
16.30	Close for the day

Day 2

IMPLEMENTING PORT STATE MEASURES	
09.00-09.30	Summary of responses to the national questionnaire on port State measures
09.30-10.15	Introduction to operational procedures for port State measures
10.15-10.30	Coffee break
10.30-11.00	Guidelines/checklists for implementing port State measures: legal, policy, institutional.
11.00-11.30	Template for the development of national legislation for the implementation of the PSMA
11.30-12.00	Guidelines/checklists for implementing port State measures: operational, capacity development.
12.00-13.30	Lunch
13.30-14.30	Initiatives of other regional and international organizations
14:30-15:00	Development of a Guide for the implementation of international legal and policy instruments related to deep-sea fisheries and biodiversity conservation in areas beyond national jurisdiction
15.00-15.15	Coffee break
15.15-15.45	Port State Control
15.45-16.15	Operational case studies and experience
16.15-16.30	Good governance and port State measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict of interest and corruption • Increasing understanding among colleagues and politicians on the needs and priorities of port State measures
16.30	Close for the day

Day 3

WORKING GROUPS and OUTCOMES	
0900-10.30	<p>Working Group Task 1: Four working groups will be formed to address the implementation of port State measures in the FAO Agreement as a minimum standard, taking into account the guidelines for implementation to be distributed prior to the Workshop.</p> <p>Purpose: identify existing strengths and gaps or constraints at national, sub-regional and regional levels and propose measures and actions that could address the gaps or constraints.</p> <p>The participants will be divided into the following groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and policy • Institutional and capacity development • Operational • Cooperation through regional mechanisms (RFB/RFMOs)
10.30-10.45	Coffee break
10.45-12.00	Continuation of working groups.
12.00-13.30	Lunch
13.30-14.30	<p>Chairpersons of each working group report to plenary.</p> <p><i>Commentary on the working group reports</i></p>
14.30-15.00	<p>Working Group Task 2</p> <p>Purpose: In the light of the outcomes of Task 1, identify and propose priorities for measures and actions at national, sub-regional and regional levels.</p> <p>The participants will be divided into the following groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and policy • Institutional and capacity development • Operational • Cooperation through regional mechanisms
15.00-15.15	Coffee break
15.15-16.30	Continuation of working groups.
16.30	Close for the day

Day 4

09.00-10.00	Chairpersons of each working group report to plenary. <i>Commentary on the working group reports</i>
10.00-10.30	Working Group Task 3: Participants will be formed into four working groups and given a fictitious situation featuring IUU fishing, port State measures, RFMO, coastal and flag State issues and will be asked to discuss and identify key issues raised.
10.30-10.45	Coffee break
10.45-12.00	Continuation of working groups
12.00-13.30	Lunch
13.30-15.00	Continuation of working groups
15.00-15.15	Coffee break
15.15-16.30	Chairpersons of each working group report to plenary. <i>Commentary on the working group reports</i>
16.30	Close for the day

Day 5

WORKING GROUPS and OUTCOMES	
09.00-10.30	Adoption of Workshop conclusions on priorities, actions and next steps, based on reports by Working Groups
10.30-10.45	Coffee break
10.45-11.30	Adoption of workshop conclusions (continued)
CLOSURE OF WORKSHOP	
11.30-12.00	Evaluation of workshop
12.00	Close of Workshop
12.00	Lunch

List of participants**BAHRAIN**

Bassam AL SHOWAIKH
 Directorate of Fisheries
 P.o.Box 801 57
 Tel.: +973-17815857
 Fax: 00973-17365069
 E-mail: bassam_sh11@yahoo.com

AbdulKarim AL RHADI
 Head of Fisheries Assessment Section
 Directorate of Fisheries
 P.o. Box 80157
 Tel.: 00973-17815870
 Fax: 00973-17365069
 E-mail: radhi58@hotmail.com

DJIBOUTI

Ahmed DARAR DJIBRIL
 Océanographe biologiste
 Directeur de la pêche à Djibouti
 Tel.: +253 21 35 7850
 E-mail : djidarar@hotmail.com

Ahado Ragueh AIDAHIS
 Technician de peche
 Fisheries Department
 Djibouti
 Tel.: +253 77 82 99 91
 E-mail: ahador@yahoo.com

EGYPT

Mohamed ZIDAN
 General Manager for Production
 General Authority for Fish Resources
 Development
 Tel.: +2-01004446313
 E-mail: mohamedzidan1986@yahoo.com

ERITREA

Saleh Osman Saleh GANNAM
 Director
 Industry Liaison Division
 Ministry of Marine Resources
 Massawa
 Tel.: +291 1551413
 Fax: +291 1551971
 E-mail: mofishas@gmail.com;
 salehgannam@gmail.com

EUROPEAN UNION

Adelaida REY ANEIROS
 European Commission – DG MARE
 Rue Joseph II 99, B-1049 Bruxelles
 Belgium
 E-mail: Adelaida.REY-ANEIROS@ec.europa.eu

IRAN

Seyed Parviz MOHEBI
 Director of Fishery Department in Hormozhah
 Province
 South Iran
 Tel.: +98 9173634332
 E-mail: parvizmohebbi15@yahoo.com

Yousef AHOUR
 Fishing Port Department
 Iran Fisheries Organization
 Tel.: +98 91250226257
 E-mail: yousef.ah138@gmail.com

IRAQ

Wartan SARKEES
 Senior Fish Biologist
 Director of Fish Farming Department
 Baghdad
 Tel.: +964 790 149 75 21
 Fax: +964 770 584 1000
 E-mail: vart_fish@yahoo.com

Mussaddak Delphi Ali AL-SHAMARE
 Director General
 Animal Resources Directorate
 Ministry of Agriculture
 Tel.: +2580798
 Fax: +2587990
 E-mail: mmdmda@yahoo.com

JORDAN

Ayman Mousa Hasan ALORAN
 Ministry of Agriculture
 Aqaba
 Tel.: +96232012563
 Tel: +962799059551
 Fax: +96232012563
 E-mail: aloran.ayman@yahoo.com

Abdallah Mousa Mohammad ALALAWEEN
 Ministry of Agriculture
 Aqaba
 Tel.: +96232012563
 Mob: +962799059135
 Fax: +96232012563
 E-mail: Abdallah_alaween@yahoo.com

QATAR

Jassem Saleh AL-MOHAMADY
 Assistant Director
 Department of Fisheries
 Ministry of Environment
 PO Box 8703, Doha
 Tel.: +974-44207481
 Mobile: +974-55551196
 E-mail: jalmohamady@moe.gov.qa

Ibrahim Salman Al Hassan Al MUHANADI
 Head of Fishermen Affairs Department
 Ministry of Environment
 Fish Wealth Department
 P.O. Box 8703
 Doha
 Tel: 97444207627
 Fax: +97444207650
 E-mail: esmohannadi@moe.gov.qa;
 is8728@hotmail.com

MALDIVES

Adam ZIYAD
 Senior Research officer
 Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture
 Velaanaage, 7th Floor, Ameer Ahmed Magu
 Male'- 20096
 Tel.: +960 333 9266
 Fax: +960 332 6558
 E-mail: adam.ziyad@fishagri.gov.mv

Hussain ZAMEEL
 Assistant Project Officer
 Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture
 Velaanaage, 7th Floor, Ameer Ahmed Magu
 Male'- 20096
 Tel.: +960 333 9294; +960 7421880
 Fax: +960 332 6558
 E-mail: hussain.zameel@fishagri.gov.mv

OMAN

Musalam Salim RAFEET
 Director of Fisheries Affairs in the Governate
 of Dhofar
 Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
 Tel.: +96899698748; 23208474
 Fax: +96823201356
 E-mail: musallemrafeet@yahoo.com

Tareq Darwish ALALAWI
 Head of the Boarder Control and Surveillance
 Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
 Tel.: +968 24953319
 Fax: +96824953454
 E-mail: ta_alalawi_211@hotmail.com

PAKISTAN

Muhammad ASHRAF
 Deputy Agricultural Marketing Advisor,
 Marine Fisheries Department, Fish Harbour,
 West Wharf, Karachi
 E-mail: muhammardashraf652@yahoo.com

Shahnawaz THEBO
 Deputy Director, Marine Fisheries Department
 Fish Harbour, West Wharf,
 Karachi@yahoo.com

Commander Muhammad TARIQ
 Director of Operations
 Pakistan Maritime Security Agency
 Plot No 34 A, Dockyard Road
 Karachi
 Tel: +922199214624
 Tel: +922148508912
 E-mail: hqmsa@cyber.net; hqmsa@msa.org.pk

SAUDI ARABIA

Nabil A FITA
 Technical Affairs Manager
 Ministry of Agriculture
 PO Box 134 Saihat 31972
 Damam SAUDI ARABIA
 Tel.: +9663-8361307
 Fax: +966-138361890
 Mobile: +966-0505856208
 E-mail: nabil_fita@hotmail.com

Khalid Saleh Al SHAYE
Deputy Director-General of Marine Fisheries
Dept.
Mobile:+966 595010366
E-mail: Kalshaye@gmail.com

SOMALIA

Aidarous Ahmed HASSAN
Technical Adviser of the Ministry
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
Tel.: +252 618 002485
E-mail: aidarous57@hotmail.com

Sidow Sheik Ali NUR
Director of Technical and Lighthouses
Department of the Ministry of Ports and
Marine Transport
Tel.: +252 615 836632
E-mail: siidsheekh@hotmail.com

SRI LANKA

M.G.N JAYAKODI
Department of Fisheries and Aquatic
Resources (DFAR)
Assistant Director
District Fisheries Office
Kalutara –South
Tel.: 034-2222482
Mobile: 0779070464
E-mail: klt.dfar@yahoo.com

T. SIVARUPAN
Deputy Harbour Manager
Codbay Fishery Harbour
Codbay (CFHC)
Tel.: 026-2233266
Mobile:077-1542700
E-mail: tsivarupan@yahoo.com

H. L. N .S HERATH
Assistant Director
Department of Fisheries and Aquatic
Resources
Mobile: +94 71-3751885
E-mail: hlsherath@gmail.com

Mr. U. A HETTIARACHCHI
Fisheries Inspector
Department of Fisheries and Aquatic
Resources
Tel.: +94 71-4434099

Eranga EDWARD
Deputy Harbour Manager
Ceylon Fishery Harbour Corporation (CFHC)
Tel.: +94 71-8406651

VAAS
Deputy Harbour Manager
CFHC
Tel.: 071-8224458

Captain S.B.SENARATHNE ,RSP,USP,BA
(DS)
Deputy Director Naval (Operation)
Navy Headquarters
Tel.: 011 2212152
Mobile: 0773952052; 0773716649

R.D.I.C GUNAWARDANE
Lieutenant Commander (ND)
Department of Sri Lanka Coast Guard
Tel.: 0777771009
E-mail: rdicgnrrc1420@gmail.com;
Rdic-gunewardana@navy.lk

W.Nimal JAYATISSA
Sri Lanka Ports Authority
Chief Operations Manager
Tel.: 0718688356

Anusha Fernando SAMARANAYAKE
Senior State Counsel
Attorney –General’s Department

Bharatha RAMANAYAKE
Director (P & M)
Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic
Resources Development (MFARD)

R.A.T.R.RAMANAYAKE
Director (D & O.R)
MFARD
Tel: +94 11233088
E-mail: directorord@fisheries.gov.lk

Kapila BAMUNUARACHCHI
Assistant Director
MFARD

U.P.I.G.UGGALDENIYA
Assistant Director
MFARD

U.L.S KUMUDINIE
Assistant Director
MFARD
Tel: +94 779971267
E-mail: ulskumudini4@gmail.com

SUDAN

Esam El Dein Abdelraheim Sorkatti HASSAN
 Director-General, Ministry of Agriculture and
 Fisheries Wealth
 Port Sudan
 E-mail: esamsorkatti@yahoo.com

Said Gumaa Fadul GUMAA
 Director of Marine Fisheries Administration
 Port Sudan
 Tel: +249911385622
 E-mail: saeed_fisher@hotmail.com

**OBSERVERS FROM
 INTERGOVERNMENTAL
 ORGANIZATIONS**

**NORTH EAST ATLANTIC FISHERIES
 COMMISSION (NEAFC)**

Joao NEVES
 MCS Officer
 22 Berners Street
 London, W1T 3DY
 United Kingdom
 Tel.: +44 (207) 631-0016
 E-mail: joao@neafo.org

**OBSERVERS FROM NON-
 GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

THE PEW FOUNDATION

Marvourneen K. DOLOR
 Senior Associate, Ending Illegal Fishing
 Project
 The Pew Charitable Trusts
 901 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20004
 United States of America
 Tel.: +202-540-6928
 E-mail: mdolor@pewtrusts.org

WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE

Robert Ectringham WHALE
 Director
 WWF-Pakistan
 Ferozpur Road, Lahore PO Box 5180
 Tel.: +92(0)42111773925
 Fax: +922(0)134544790
 E-mail: rnawaz@wwf.org.pk

Umair SHAHID
 NIO Coordinator
 WWF-Pakistan
 Tel.: +92(0)42111773925
 Fax: +922(0)134544790
 E-mail: ushahid@wwf.org.pk

Lioba STRUCK
 E-mail: lioba.struck@navama.com

**REPRESENTATIVES OF UNITED
 NATIONS, SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
 AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS**

**CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL
 TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF
 WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES)**

Daniel KACHELRIESS
 Marine Species Officer (JPO)
 CITES Secretariat, Scientific Services Team
 11-13, Chemin des Anémones
 1219 Châtelaine, Genève, SWITZERLAND
 Tel: + 41 (0) 22 917 8239
 E-mail: Daniel.kachelriess@cites.org

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
 ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED
 NATIONS (FAO)
 Viale Terme di Caracalla
 00153 Rome, Italy**

Matthew CAMILLERI
 Fishery Liaison Officer
 Fisheries and Aquaculture Department
 Tel.: +39 06-57-05-6435
 E-mail: Matthew.camilleri@fao.org

Lori CURTIS
 FAO Consultant
 Fisheries and Aquaculture Department
 E-mail: Lori.Curtis@fao.org

Blaise KUEMPLANGAN
 Chief, Development Law Branch
 Legal and Ethics Office - LEGN
 Tel.: +39 06-57-04-080
 E-mail: Blaise.Kuemlangan@fao.org

Cristina LERIA
 FAO Consultant
 Fisheries and Aquaculture Department
 Tel.: +202-2504791
 E-mail: cristinaleria@comcast.net

Terje LOBACH
FAO Consultant
Fisheries and Aquaculture Department
Tel.: +47 908 35495
E-mail: terje.lobach@fao.org

Piero MANNINI
Senior Liaison Officer
Fisheries and Aquaculture Department
E-mail: piero.mannini@fao.org

Alicia MOSTEIRO
MCS Operations Specialist/Global Record
Technical Manager
Fisheries and Aquaculture Department
Tel.: +39 06-57-05-6
E-mail: alicia.mosteiro@fao.org

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Opening Statement
Beth Crawford
Food and Agriculture Organization Representative
Sri Lanka and Maldives

I have the great honor and pleasure to welcome you to this FAO Workshop on Implementing the 2009 Agreement on Port State Measures to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, for the North West Indian Ocean.

Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing continues to be a threat to the effective conservation and management of fish stocks in the North West Indian ocean. IUU fishing is causing economic and social losses for the coastal countries in this region and negatively impacts their food security and livelihoods.

The Agreement on Port State Measures is designed to intensify global collaboration between fisheries and port authorities, coast guards and navies. The aim of the Agreement is to eliminate IUU fishing, through globally agreed minimum standards for concerted action, enabling better inspections and controls at the ports and on vessels and strengthened flag state responsibility.

The evolution of port State measures for fisheries management and enforcement has progressed through increasing recognition by the international community of their effectiveness and value in combating IUU fishing. Port State measures have the potential to be a powerful and cost-effective tool to combat IUU fishing, and what was initially developed as a voluntary scheme became a legally binding agreement, adopted at the FAO Conference in 2009. It has been hailed as a practical and visionary instrument which will serve to strengthen regional and international collaboration in efforts to put a stop to IUU fishing.

While the impact of IUU fishing is not well documented, we are all aware, you better than most, that its cost is serious, to both coastal States as well as legal fishers whose livelihood depends on these important marine resources.

Gathered for this workshop we have 15 countries, from Africa, Asia and the Middle East, diverse in many ways, but together form the coastline for an important area for fisheries, and sharing many common concerns with respect to IUU fishing. This workshop is a timely event, as you can take advantage of many of the initiatives that are currently being developed at the national level and share experiences and knowledge on existing and proposed policies and tools. Two countries in attendance, Oman and Sri Lanka, have already ratified the Port State Measures Agreement; the ratification and implementation of the Agreement by the other countries in the region is strongly encouraged.

It is important that, regardless of the status of the Agreement in your country, first a foundation must be established for improving and understanding potential pathways and actions in combatting IUU fishing, and we hope this will be achieved in the coming days. This regional workshop is a part of a series currently taking place, planned by FAO and supported through funding by the Government of Norway. This series of workshop aims to identify existing gaps in capacities in the region and also to improve the understanding of the Agreement on port State measures and its implementation, in order to emerge from this workshop well-informed and equipped to deal with the challenge of addressing IUU fishing and the potential the Agreement can take in this matter.

I encourage distinguished participants to take the opportunity of this workshop to actively engage in this topic, exchanging information and working together to identify priorities, as well as the challenges, for the practical implementation of the Agreement by all parties involved.

Questionnaire on the implementation of the 2009 FAO Port State Measures Agreement

COUNTRY:

NAME AND POSITION:

EMAIL CONTACT:

DATE:

Purpose: The purpose of this questionnaire is to better understand the current practices, procedures and laws of countries in the region concerning port State measures. Responses from all countries will be combined and analysed at the Workshop to provide a clear foundation for recommendations on the way forward at regional level.

Instructions: *Please collaborate with your expert colleagues in relevant areas (e.g. inspectors, lawyers) in completing this questionnaire.*

Countries *with ports used by foreign fishing vessels* are requested to complete **Part A**. The parts are:

- I. USE OF PORT – GENERAL
- II. INSPECTIONS
- III. LEGAL (Note this mainly consists of “yes/no” responses; where there is uncertainty, general reference to the relevant law will suffice.)
- IV. OPERATIONAL
- V. OTHER

Countries that *do not have ports used by foreign fishing vessels* are requested to complete **Part B**.

PART A

COUNTRIES WITH PORTS USED BY FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS

“Fishing vessels” include vessels used for fishing or fishing related activities.

“Fishing related activities” means any operation in support of, or in preparation for, fishing, including the packaging, processing, transshipping or transporting of fish that have not previously been landed at a port, as well as the provisioning of personnel, fuel, gear and other supplies at sea.

“Foreign fishing vessels” means fishing vessels that are not registered in your country/do not fly your country’s flag.

I. USE OF PORT – GENERAL		
1. Please identify any port/ports in your country that is used by foreign fishing vessels.		
2. Approximately how many foreign fishing vessels call into port annually (average over past 2 years)?		
a. Approximately how many of these vessels <i>do not</i> hold, or have not applied for, fishing licenses issued by your country?		
3. What types of fishing vessels make port calls (approximate percentage if available)?	Purse seiners _____ Longliners _____	Vessels used for related activities _____
4. What is the nationality of the fishing vessels that make port calls (approximate percentage if available)?		
5. What is the purpose of their port calls (approximate percentage for each activities if available)?	Landing _____ Transshipment _____ Packaging, processing _____ Refuelling _____	Resupplying _____ Maintenance _____ Drydocking _____ Other (please describe) _____
6. Have any foreign fishing vessels been denied entry into your port over the past two years?	Yes _____ No _____	

a. If yes, please explain.		
7. Have any foreign fishing vessels that have entered your port been denied the use of your port over the past two years (e.g. for landings, transshipment, packaging, processing, etc.)?	Yes _____	No _____
a. If yes, please explain.		
II. INSPECTIONS		
8. Approximately how many foreign fishing vessels are inspected annually in port (average over past 2 years)?		
a. Approximately how many of these were pre-fishing inspections (over past 2 years)?		
b. Approximately how many inspections resulted in evidence of IUU fishing (over past 2 years)?		
9. Has your country set levels and priorities or other criteria for selecting foreign vessels to inspect?		
a. If yes, please describe briefly		
b. If no, what are the main reasons for port inspections?		
10. Are there standard operating procedures for port inspections?		
11. Is there a standard format for inspection reports?		
12. Where are the port inspection reports usually transmitted?	Flag State of vessel _____ Relevant coastal State _____ Relevant RFB/RFMO _____	Master's national State _____ FAO _____ Other _____
13. Please describe briefly any main strengths in your country of effective port inspections.		
14. Please indicate any main constraints in your country for effective port measures (please check all relevant areas)?	Human capacity _____ Legal authority _____ Interagency cooperation (e.g. with port authorities) _____ Inadequate information exchange _____	

	Inadequate integration of other MCS tools (e.g. VMS) _____ Other (please describe) _____
III. LEGAL	
15. Do your laws and regulations require, for foreign fishing vessels:	
a. an advance request for permission to enter port?	Yes _____ No _____
b. authorization for port entry?	Yes _____ No _____
16. Do your laws and regulations empower national authorities, in relation to foreign fishing vessels, to:	
a. deny a vessel entry into port?	Yes _____ No _____
b. prohibit landings and transhipments where it has been established that the catch has been taken in a manner which	Yes _____ No _____
c. undermines the effectiveness of RFB/RFMO management measures/recommendations/resolutions?	
c. deny use of port for landing, transhipping, packaging and processing of fish that have not previously been landed and for other port services, including refuelling and resupplying, maintenance and drydocking?	Yes _____ No _____
17. Do your laws and regulations provide for denial of use of port in the following circumstances, in relation to foreign fishing vessels?	
a. the vessel does not have a valid and applicable authorization for fishing and related activities required by:	
i. its flag State?	Yes _____ No _____
ii. another coastal State in respect of its areas under national jurisdiction?	Yes _____ No _____
b. there is clear evidence that the fish on board was taken in contravention of coastal State requirements in areas under its national jurisdiction?	Yes _____ No _____

c. the flag State does not confirm, on request and in a reasonable time, that the fish on board was taken in accordance with requirements of a relevant RFB/RFMO?	Yes _____ No _____
d. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the vessel was otherwise engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities?	Yes _____ No _____
e. following inspection, there are clear grounds for believing that the vessel has engaged in IUU fishing?	Yes _____ No _____
18. How are your country's laws relating to the implementation of MCS-related laws in relation to foreign vessels in port (e.g. use of port, inspections, information and sanctions)?	Fully _____ Moderately _____ Weakly _____
IV. OPERATIONAL	
19. If applicable, please describe any operational or other procedures that are not addressed above in relation to: a. port entry d. denial of use of port b. inspection e. information exchange c. approvals f. other	
V. OTHER	
20. Who is or will be responsible for accession or ratification of the 2009 FAO Port State Measures Agreement in your Government?	Name: Office: Contact details:

PART B

COUNTRIES THAT DO NOT HAVE PORTS USED BY FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS

1. Is your country a member of any regional fishery body or regional fisheries management organization (example WECAFC, CRFM, OSPESCA, ICCAT)?	Yes _____ No _____
2. How are the provisions of binding or non-binding measures/recommendations/resolutions by these bodies/organizations implemented by your country (comment optional)?	Fully _____ Moderately _____ Weakly _____
3. Does your country cooperate in the implementation of regional MCS tools that support port State measures, such as a regional observer programme, surveillance activities and VMS?	Yes _____ No _____
a. If yes, please explain.	
4. Does your country have any bilateral MCS arrangement to undertake port measures on their licensed foreign fishing, eg. pre-licensing inspection, with neighboring port States?	Yes _____ No _____
a. If yes, please explain.	
5. What do you consider to be the main benefits of adopting a regional arrangement on port State measures?	
6. What do you consider to be the main constraints for adopting a regional arrangement on port State measures?	
7. Please describe solutions to the constraints.	
8. What do you consider to be the main benefits for implementing minimum standards for port State measures in your national laws and procedures?	

Working Group Outputs

LEGAL AND POLICY (NATIONAL)	Recommendation	Strategy	PRIORITY	TERM
	Defining the role of organizations for the implementation of the Agreements	Status of the Convention on the agenda of all regional organizations to become party to the PSMA in the upcoming period (2015-2016) Organizations to implement national workshops to explain the details of the PSMA. FAORs make visits to relevant Ministries to explain the Convention. FAO to publicize the Agreement through mainstream media FAO Permanent Representatives, in coordination with the state, arrange for expert visits to clarify the objectives and elements of the Agreement		
	Promote awareness of the benefits of the Agreement and how they fit with national legislation	Study of the conventions through the Committee of the specialist from the competent state authorities to provide advice on the PSMA Transfer of recommendations to the concerned authorities in the State		
	RFMOs and organizations encourage States to join	FAO initiative to communicate with the relevant countries in the region to consult and explain how publicity can be used in regional organizations. Regional organizations, NGOs, affiliate nations bound to it as of the next periodic meetings		Med
	Work on a minimum of laws to protect the wealth related to the PSMA	States to review local laws and regulations in line with the PSMA after the decision to join the PSMA. The use of experts from regional organizations how to transpose PSMA into domestic legislation of the state as well as to benefit from the experiences of countries that are already party to the PSMA.		Med
	Create an information center in the regional organizations in the region	Regional organizations coordinate to set up an information center; upcoming meetings can determine the modus operandi of this center.		
	Undertake internal measures to convince the decision-makers	A meeting between specialists and decision makers to explain the importance of the PSMA, benefits from implementing the PSMA.		Med
	RFMOs/FAO to encourage States to become party to the PSMA	meetings between state officials and the organization to work to convince the State to join the Convention		
	Pursuit of members of regional organizations towards activating the role of these organizations			

OPERATIONAL (NATIONAL)	Recommendation	Strategy	PRIORITY	TERM
	Conduct awareness programme on national level to educate to all stakeholders	- Initiate a national task force including all relevant stakeholders - Designate three spectrum of teams (Practical, Technical, Management) to commence and fulfil all requirements - Appoint focal points and Liaison officers - Capacity building programs and fishers awareness at national level	High	Medium
	Coordination is important between the relevant authorities	-Nominating a steering committee to formulate a framework of coordination between relevant authorities	High	Short
	Gap analysis for entire related national laws Amendment of concerned laws and regulations	- Review all laws to obtain a clear image about all necessary amendments and harmonize national laws	High	Medium
	Preparation of guidelines for port inspection	- Establishing or developing guidelines based on regional level guidelines to cover all needs at national level and minimizing possible overlaps with national regulations	Medium	Medium
	Declaration of list of ports	- Specifying a list of authorized ports in all import license prior to port clearance	Medium	Short
	Overcome language barriers	- Provide language cards for communication purposes - Use best available/affordable technology.	High	Medium

OPERATIONAL (REGIONAL)	Implementation of e-PSM through RFMOs	- Construct a regional website to provide all necessary information to all parties - Appoint regional liaison officers and enable them to communicate directly using advanced systems.	High	Medium
	overcome language barriers	- Provide language cards for communication purposes - Use best available/affordable technology.	High	Medium
	Include a formal list of languages that needs to be included in vessel and crew licences	-Adopt UN major languages in all international licences	Medium	Medium
	Providing a clear list of national laws in port State Declaring a full list of items brought forward (unloaded cargo) to port state	- Provide information about national laws to all shipping agency - Request a copy of laws of flag states and translate it through reliable legal firms	Low	Long
	Capacity building programs for fisheries legislatures	- Including legislation experts in IUU national and regional task force	High	Medium

INSTITUTIONAL AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT (NATIONAL)	Recommendation	Strategy	PRIORITY	TERM
	Raising awareness of key stakeholders through regular workshop/programmes. Sensitize all key stakeholders through discussion/ any other means about the importance of PMSA and consequences of not signing/ not conforming	Ministry of Fisheries is to take the lead to create awareness among all key stakeholders including Fisheries Harbour Authorities, Fisheries Department and fishermen community. Primarily, workshops and seminars are to be conducted on six monthly basis with representation from RFMOs and FAO etc, if possible. The workshops/ seminars are also to focus on sensitizing the stakeholders regarding importance of signing and implementing the PSMA and also the consequences of not implementing the same. The overall objective must be to create awareness among the stakeholders and make them serious about implementation of PSMA.	High	Short
	Government to appoint the best officers as heads of key stake holding institution	Ministry of Fisheries is to take up the case with Central Government for appointment of best available officers to head the Fisheries Department for implementation of PMSA.	High	Short
	Regular coordination meetings among key stakeholders	Ministry of Fisheries is to convene coordination meetings with all key stakeholders on quarterly basis. The meetings would focus on reducing the communication gaps and addressing coordination issues among different departments of the government and stakeholders.	High	Short
	To prepare a concrete plan to persuade the government to allocate adequate funds to meet the requirement of technology and training	Ministry of fisheries in consultation with stakeholders and experts is to prepare a National Action Plan as early as possible for implementation of PSMA, identifying the technology gaps, needs of training and infrastructure requirements. Additional requirement of funds to address the shortcomings is to be identified and highlighted for the government to provide the same. The proposal for additional funds must be justified vis a vis cost and benefits analysis of implementing the PSMA by the government.	High	Short
	Regular training and evaluation of relevant officials.	Ministry of Fisheries is to study and identify the training needs of human resource required for implementation of PSMA and present to the government. The study must also identify the right institution; inland and abroad for training of human resource. The ministry is also to devise a mechanism for evaluation of the concerned department to monitor their performance.	High	Medium

	The relevant ministry to propose suitable legislation through parliament based on objective policy.	Ministry of Fisheries is to identify the requirement of legislation and shortfalls in the present policy required for implementation of PSMA. Ministry is then to take up the case to the Cabinet/Parliament for suitable legislation and formulation of policy required for implementation of PSMA.	High	Short
INSTITUTIONAL AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT (REGIONAL)	Government to initiate proses for signing MOU's with regional/neighbouring countries to cooperate and coordinate with them on issues related to implementation of PSMA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs together with Ministry of Fisheries to initiate action in this regard.	High	Medium
	Establish mechanism to share information electronically	Ministry of fisheries to obtain expert assistance to achieve this.	High	Medium
	To obtain funding from the respective governments and international organization such as FAO	Ministry of Fisheries together with Ministry of Finance to prepare a financial plan projecting expenses to achieve objectives of PSMA		
	Provide/publish relevant documentation in principle languages	Obtain necessary assistance from the relevant country	Medium	Medium
	Establish regional fisheries bodies	Ministry of Fisheries should commenced the process	Medium	Medium /Long
	Prohibit IUU fish in the market	To identify sources of IUU fish by exchanging information with countries in the region.		

REGIONAL COOPERATION	Recommandations	Strategy	PRIORITY	TERM
	Awareness campaigns on the evils of IUU fishing, among States and the value of adopting the agreement on MREP	Definition of an offensive communication strategy focused on the misdeeds of IUU fishing and the benefits of adoption of relevant instruments; FAO, COMHAFAT and partner institutions (CSRP, CCPO, PRC, and INFOPECHE REPAO); Dissemination/extension by the institutions operating in the area;	High	Short
	Support the MoU for coordination between the institutions and RFMOs (COREP, SRFC, FCWC, and INFOPECHE) and ATLAFCO	Technical support for the operationalization of the MoU (actions coordination and harmonization); FAO and other partners	Medium	Medium
	Seek the FAO Council to better help operationalize existing tools through institutions and RFMOs			
Establishment of a regional fund for the implementation of the Regional MCS	Study on the identification and implementation of sustainable financing mechanism instead of the regional MCS; FAO/COMHAFAT	Low	Short	

WORKSHOP EVALUATION

		1 LOW	2	3	4	5 HIGH	Average score
1. Objectives of the Workshop							
1.1	Do you consider that the objectives of the Workshop were met?	0	0	5	9	27	4.5
1.2	Do you understand the international, regional and national frameworks that relate to port State measures?	0	0	7	17	17	4.2
1.3	Do you now have an idea of the steps needed to implement the FAO Agreement on port State measures?	0	0	5	20	16	4.3
2. Presentation							
2.1	How do you judge the presentation of the Workshop overall?	0	0	4	15	22	4.4
2.2	Is the content relevant?	0	0	5	15	21	4.4
2.3	Were the presentations informative?	0	0	3	12	25	4.6
2.4	Were the presenters knowledgeable about their respective areas?	0	1	4	13	23	4.4
2.5	Did you benefit from the discussion?	0	1	3	12	24	4.5
3. Your expectations from the Workshop							
3.1	Did you benefit from the Workshop exercises?	0	0	3	15	23	4.5
3.2	Did the Workshop meet your expectations?	0	0	3	18	18	4.4
3.3	Was the Workshop a positive learning experience?	0	0	3	14	23	4.6
3.4	Was the time allocated to the training sufficient?	0	0	4	13	23	4.5

This document contains the report of the FAO workshop on *Implementing the 2009 FAO Agreement on port State measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing* (“the Agreement”) which was held at the Taj Samudra Hotel in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 1 to 5 June 2015. The workshop was attended by 42 participants from 15 coastal countries of the North West Indian Ocean (Arabian Sea and adjacent seas and gulfs), in addition to representatives from two non-governmental organizations (NGOs), one intergovernmental organization, one regional fishery management organization (RFMO) and a representative from the European Commission. The workshop was organized to improve the understanding of the provisions of the PSMA, to highlight the policy, legal, institutional and operational requirements for effective implementation of the provisions, and to enhance the necessary skills of national officers in the implementation of port State measures. The workshop agenda included a number of items to inform the participants on the provisions and requirements of the PSMA, as well as the costs and benefits. The second half of the workshop brought the participants together in working groups to discuss challenges and recommendations in the region in terms of legal and policy, institutional and capacity building, operations, and finally regional cooperation. Funding for the workshop was provided by the Norwegian Government through the project “Support to the effective application of the 2009 FAO Agreement on port State measures to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing” (GCP/GLO/515/NOR)

ISBN 978-92-5-109217-0 ISSN 2070-6987



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I5606E/1/04.16