

## **Updates from the Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI)**

→ LDAC "High Level Policy" Executive Committee

**Sven Biermann, FiTI International Secretariat** 

30 November 2021 | Zoom

#### Recap: Different types of transparency in fisheries

Management of fisheries by governments

**Activities of** fishing vessels

Seafood traceability

Increase public availability and credibility of basic (aggregated) information on a country's fisheries sector to stimulate public debates

Provide real-time, technologysupported information on activities of fishing vessels to identify illicit behaviour

Increase information to trace fish from their point of capture through the entire supply chain ("from sea to plate") to strengthen consumer confidence





**Global Fishing Watch** 













THE FOOD INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION



etc.

#### **Recap: Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI)**

The FiTI is a global multi-stakeholder partnership that enhances public access to marine fisheries information.

The FiTI provides an internationally recognized framework (i.e. FiTI Standard) that defines for the first time which information on marine fisheries management should be published online by governments.

#### FiTI Standard: 12 transparency requirements



Public Registry of National Fisheries Laws, Regulations and Official Policy Documents



Post-Harvest Sector and Fish Trade



Fisheries Tenure Arrangements



Fisheries Law Enforcement



Foreign Fishing Access
Agreements



Labour Standards



The State of the Fisheries Resources



Fisheries Subsidies



Large-Scale Fisheries (Vessel Registry, Payments for fishing, Recorded catch data)



Official Development Assistance



Small-Scale Fisheries



Beneficial Ownership

## First two FiTI Reports published in 2021!





#### **Objectives of a FiTI Report**

1

To ASSESS [COUNTRY'S] LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE against the transparency requirements of the FiTI Standard.

- AVAILABILITY: Has the information been collated at all by the government?
- → ACCESSIBILITY: Is the information published on a government website and freely accessible?
- COMPLETENESS: Is the published information seen as complete by the National MSG?

2

To SUMMARISE KEY INFORMATION ON [COUNTRY'S] FISHERIES SECTOR in order to increase public understanding and appreciation of it.

3

To PROVIDE RECOMMENDATIONS to [country's] national authorities on how the publication of information can be further improved.

4

To DEMONSTRATE PROGRESS in delivering past commitments.

## Previously unpublished information now available\*



#### **Seychelles** (Examples)

- Contracts of two foreign fishing access agreements signed with Mauritius
- Summary of the status of fish stocks in Seychelles
- The names of the 25 license holders for Seychelles' sea cucumber fishery

#### **Mauritania** (Examples)

- Contracts of Mauritanian fishing agreements
- List of 452 large-scale fishing vessels licensed to fish in Mauritanian waters
- Sum of large-scale vessel payments



#### **Seychelles** (Examples)

- Contracts of private fishing access agreements
- Registry for large-scale fishing vessels
- Payments by large-scale vessels for their fishing activities in Seychelles' waters
- Information on fisheries subsidies given to large-scale fishing sector (if any)

#### **Mauritania** (Examples)

- Registry for large-scale fishing vessels with all 14 attributes
- Payments made by large-scale vessels (on a per vessel basis)



## **Example: Level of compliance with FiTI Standard**

#### **Detailed example**

'Annual retained catch data'

Is the information <u>available</u> to the government of Seychelles?	Is the information published on a government website and freely <u>accessible</u> ?	Is the information seen as complete by the National Multi-Stakeholder Group?
To a large extent	To a large extent	Partially



SFA collects and publishes (mainly through its Fisheries Statistical Report) a large amount of data regarding catches, landings, transshipments and fishing efforts from the large-scale fisheries.



Catch data from the *purse seiner fishery* is perceived as complete, and is provided in a highly disaggregated form, which fulfils almost all requirements of the FiTI Standard.



Catch data from the *industrial longline fishery* is seen as significantly incomplete, as published data only includes Semester 1 (January – June 2019) catches for the Seychelles' and Taiwanese (POC)-flagged vessels and Quarter 1 (January – March 2019) catches for other-flagged vessels, and also suffers from partially unreturned logbooks.

Furthermore, SFA does not extrapolate nominal catch data to compensate for unreturned logbooks and can therefore not estimate an annual total catch from this fishery.



Though data on fish discards from the *purse seiner fishery* has been published in the Fisheries Statistical Report for the year 2019, this data is not disaggregated by species or species group.



5

Agreements allowing foreign vessels to fish in Seychelles' waters

248

Licensed large-scale fishing vessels

503<sub>A</sub>

Active small-scale fishing vessels

50%

Local fish species groups assessed as 'overfished' (based on level of fishing pressure)

**SCR 1.6 billion** 

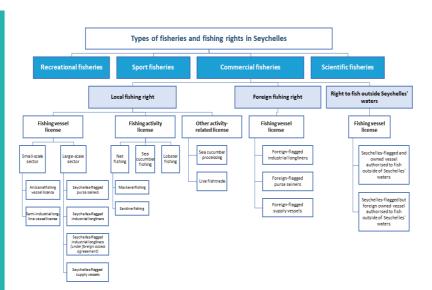
Imports of fish/fish products

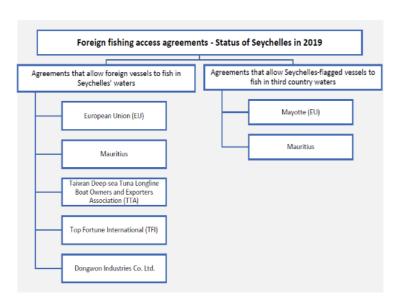
**SCR 3.6 billion** 

Exports of fish/fish products

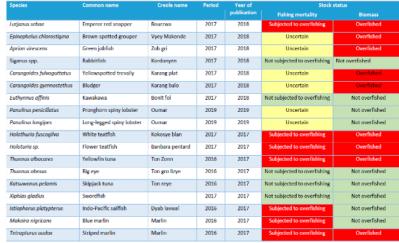
**SCR 43 million** 

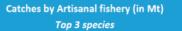
Fuel subsidies for smallscale fisheries





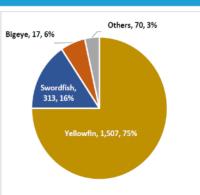
#### Summary of stock status of species (assessed by SFA since 2017)





# Others, 2288, 50% Carangues, 1173, 26% Jobfish, 541, 12%

#### Catches by semi-industrial fishery (in Mt) Top 3 species





#### <u>Informations clés pour 2018 :</u>

Nombre de navires de pêche commerciale à grande échelle autorisés à pêcher dans les eaux mauritaniennes :

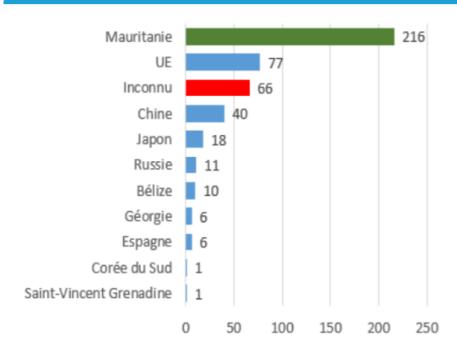
<u>452</u>

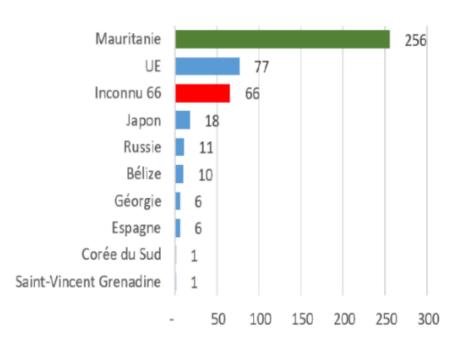
Régime national : 322 navires (71%)

Régime étranger : 130 navires (29%)

#### Ventilé selon le pays d'appartenance<sup>9</sup>





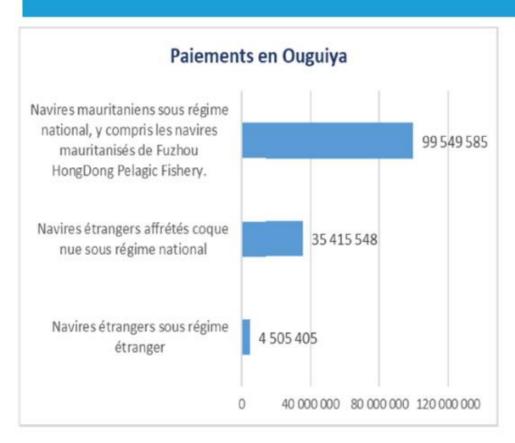


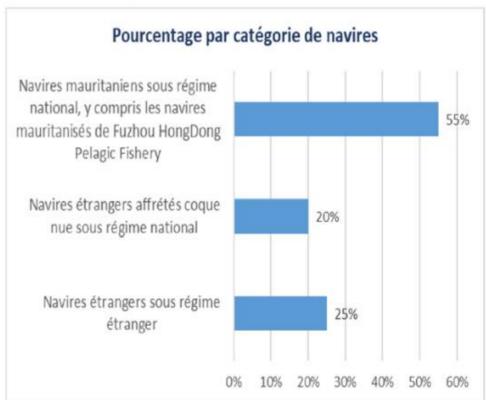


#### Informations clés pour 2018:

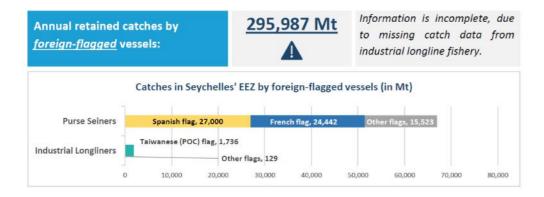
Paiements effectués par les navires de pêche à grande échelle autorisés à pêcher dans la ZEEM :

180.019.184 Ouguiya









<u>Fishing effort</u> by <u>purse seine</u> <u>vessels</u> licenced to fish in Seychelles' waters:

<u>Fishing effort</u> by <u>industrial</u> <u>longline vessels</u> licenced to fish in <u>Seychelles' waters:</u> 2,577 days spent fishing within Sevchelles' EEZ Total of 10,116 days spent fishing in the Western Indian Ocean

6 million hooks deployed within Seychelles' EEZ

A

- Semester 1 of 2019

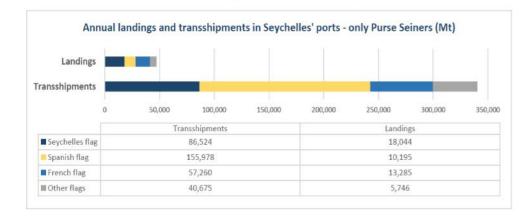
  (January June)
- Total of over 21 million hooks deployed in the Western Indian Ocean

Annual <u>landings</u> and <u>transshipments</u> in <u>Seychelles' ports</u>:

387,707 Mt



Information is incomplete, as the data from industrial longline fishery is not fully collated.



Total value of <u>imports</u> of fish and fish products:

SCR 1.566 billion

- Total import weight is 76,441 Mt [values from 2016; 99.6% of import weight was frozen tuna for the canning factory]
- Most of the imported frozen tuna are from the sale of EU-flagged vessels to the local canning factory and from certified fishery in the Maldives.

Total value of <u>exports</u> of fish and fish products:

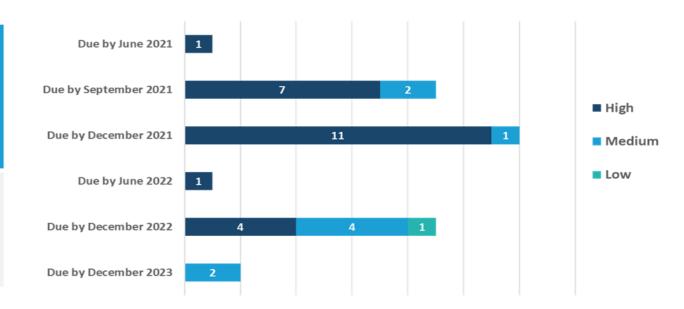
SCR 3.577 billion Thereof:

- Canned tuna: 86.5%
- Fresh and frozen fish: 6.3%
- ⇒ Fish meal: 3.2%
- Fish oil and fats: 2.2%
- Sea cucumber: 1.8%

## **Example: Recommendations to national authorities**

Number of recommendations to Seychelles' government to improve transparency in fisheries management:

34



#### Recommendations

We, the National MSG, make the following recommendations to improve transparency regarding foreign fishing access agreements:

ID	Recommendation	Suggested priority	Suggested date for completion
2019-3_1	MFBE should publish online all foreign fishing access agreements and associated protocols. <sup>48</sup>	High	December 2021
2019-3_2	MFBE should publish online all studies or reports related to the evaluation or oversight of these agreements, which have either been undertaken by national authorities or foreign parties.	High	December 2021
2019-3_3	.3 SFA should publish any assessment regarding compliance of fishing vessels with the terms and conditions set forth in their respective access agreement, once available.		September 2021
2019-3_4	MFBE should publish information from previous (prior to 2019) and recent national stakeholder	Medium	December 2022

#### Recommendations

We, the National MSG, make the following recommendations to improve transparency regarding the country's large-scale vessel registry:

	Recommendation	Suggested priority	Suggested date for completion
2019-5_1	SFA should publish an up-to-date, online registry of all Seychelles-flagged and foreign-flagged large-scale vessels authorised to fish in Seychelles' marine jurisdictional waters, and of all Seychelles-flagged large-scale vessels authorised to fish in third countries' marine jurisdictional waters and on the High Seas. The vessel registry must include all 14 vessel attributes, as defined in the FiTI Standard.	High	September 2021
2019-5_2 This online vessel registry, once published, should be linked to relevant parameters and conditions of the underlying licences (e.g. licensing period, fees paid, species to be taken, areas to be fished, etc.).		High	September 2021

#### Level playing field through transparency



LONG DISTANCE ADVISORY COUNCIL

ADVICE - OPINION

LDAC Recommendations for a Level Playing Field for EU and non-EU fish products

Original language of draft: English Ref: R-03-21/WG5 Status: Approved Date of approval: 25 May 2021

#### Aim of the document

The LDAC wishes to highlight areas and factors affecting the level playing field (LPF) for EU external fishing operations with reference to the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and key EU policies; as well as positions expressed by the LDAC and other advisory councils. We will also identify recommendations that could be used as basic guidelines for the future, and that could contribute to the revision of the external dimension of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP).

To achieve sustainable development in the whole fisheries production chain, including the sustainability of the fisheries stocks and the conservation of a healthy environment, it is, in a crosscutting way, fundamental to ensure a fair competition between the EU and third country's producers, abiding by similar sustainability rules in different areas as well as to encourage the ratification, transposition and implementation of international legal instruments and conventions.

It is of note that some topics affecting the level playing field (LPF) for EU external fishing operations may not be covered by this opinion. In this context, the LDAC wishes to acknowledge that while the different sectors of the blue economy have their own specificities that justify specific policies, their cohabitation raises important challenges like the increasing competition for space, the cumulative impact of activities at sea. More than ever, there is a need for cross-sectoral approaches and collective efforts to ensure a sustainable future for fisheries, and fishing communities, as a key sector of the blue economy1,2.

The FiTI Standard promotes public access to e.g.:

- Registries of fishing vessels (including licence information)
- Sanctions for IUU fishing activities, etc.
- Access agreements
- Beneficial ownership information
- Reporting by flag States on the activities of their external fishing fleets

¹ https://www.ldac.eu/images/EN\_Multi-ΔC\_advice\_Blue\_Economy\_09Dec2020.pdf

ps://ldac.eu/images/EC Reply joint advice Maritime sector a green post-COVID future 22Dec2020.pd

## **Current status of country engagements**

As of 30 November 2021

FiTI Compliant countries	FiTI Candidate country	FiTI Committed countries	In discussions / Targeted countries
	<ul> <li>Mauritania</li> <li>Seychelles</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>[Bolivia]</li> <li>Cabo Verde</li> <li>Madagascar</li> <li>São Tomé and Príncipe – in progress</li> <li>Senegal</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Ecuador</li> <li>Peru</li> <li>Mexico</li> <li>Guinea – on hold</li> <li>Guinea-Bissau</li> <li>Comoros</li> <li>Mauritius</li> <li>Bangladesh</li> <li>Lebanon</li> </ul>

## **Enabling environment for fisheries transparency**



## **BeneFiTIng** – Market and Non-Market based incentives for fisheries transparency

Stimulate the provision of benefits for enhanced transparency, such as from seafood certifications, sourcing policies, trade regulations etc.



## **TAKING STOCK** – Online Transparency of Fisheries Management Information

Assessing the level of information published online by governments against the FiTI Standard, beyond already engaged countries

## **Questions & Answers**





## Thank you for your attention!



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#### **Key principles of the FiTI**



**Transparency needs trust!** National FiTI implementations and international governance is based on multi-stakeholder participation



**Progressive improvement:** Public authorities must disclose available information; where gaps exist, improvements must be shown over time



**Strengthening of source system:** The FiTI Report does not seek to substitute or duplicate existing efforts by national authorities



**No scoring:** the FiTI Report will not provide an overall score of how good/bad the country performs



**Informed public debates:** The impact of FiTI depends on how information is made available, requested, understood and used

#### Very positive responses to 1st FiTI Reports

## Seafood Alliance for Legality and Traceability 810 followers 2d • ③

We highly encourage you to read the new report on transparency in #Seychelles fisheries submitted to Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI), who sits on SALT's advisory committee. It can stand as a lesson for many countries on sharing information to ensure #sustainable #fisheries management, as this report (in Celeste Leroux's words) is the "new gold standard."









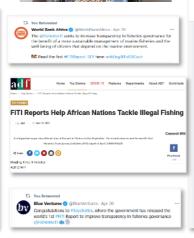
As the world becomes more environmentally

conscious, this first-ever report will serve to be

extremely beneficial towards the fishing industry locally, giving Seychelles competitive advantage over

competitors and potentially aid towards generating

more from the industry and fisheries-related exports







Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI)

# CAOPA congratulates Mauritania and Seychelles on the publication of their first FITI report | 11/2 CAOPA - Marc 24, 2011

Examples

