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WORKING PAPER

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INFORMATION

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
Subject:	Commission's answers to the 2022 FAO Questionnaire on the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

Delegations will find attached on the above-mentioned subject, as received from the European Commission services, Commission answers to the 2022 FAO questionnaire on the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, in accordance with the announcement contained in WK 15707/21

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

2	Please identify up to three main constraints to implementation of the Code in your country and then identify corresponding solutions.
Constraint 1	Overcapacity and overcapitalization in key fisheries
Solution 1	Improve institutional and organisational structures and collaboration
Constraint 2	Insufficient/inadequate MCS arrangements
Solution 2	Improve MCS arrangements
Constraint 3	
Solution 3	

3	Fisheries Policy and Conformity with the Code	
3.1	Does your country have a fisheries policy?	Yes
3.2	Please indicate the year of adoption of your base fisheries legislation	2013
3.3	To what extent has your country implemented the provisions of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, with regard to:	
	Policy	5
	Legislation	5
	Institutional framework	5
	Operations and procedures	5
3.4	If not at all / partially to 3.3.1, does your country intend to introduce changes to its fisheries policies to bring them into complete conformity with the Code of Conduct?	N/A

3.5	If not at all / partially to 3.3.2, does your country intend to introduce changes to its fisheries legislation so it is consistent with the Code of Conduct?	N/A
3.6	If not at all / partially to 3.3.3, does your country intend to introduce changes to its fisheries institutional frameworks to bring them into complete conformity with the Code of Conduct?	N/A
3.7	If not at all / partially to 3.3.4, does your country intend to introduce changes to its fisheries operations and procedures so it is consistent with the Code of Conduct?	N/A

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

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

6	Fisheries Management Plans	Marine Capture	Inland Capture
6.1	How many fisheries do you identify in your country?	12	1
6.2	How many of the fisheries in your country have fisheries management plans in place?	12	1
6.3	If your country has fisheries management plans, how many are currently implemented?	12	1
6.4	Does your management framework:		
6.4.1	Contain measures to ensure the level of fishing is commensurate with the state of fisheries resources	Yes	Yes
6.4.2	Recognize a process for identifying a species as 'threatened', 'endangered', 'at risk', or another similar status, which would make the species of serious conservation concern	Yes	Yes
6.4.3	Contain additional measures for the protection of species identified as 'threatened', 'endangered', 'at risk', or another similar status, should they be encountered by fisheries	Yes	Yes
6.4.4	Contain measures to allow depleted stocks to recover	Yes	Yes
6.4.5	Contain stock specific target reference points	Yes	Yes
6.4.6	Address selectivity of fishing gear	Yes	Yes
6.4.7	Specifically target or address ALDFG and/or ghost gear?	Yes	No
6.4.8	Prohibit destructive fishing methods and practices (e.g. dynamiting and poisoning)	Yes	Yes
6.4.9	Address fishing capacity including the economic conditions under which the fishing industry operates	Yes	No
6.4.10	Address the biodiversity of aquatic habitats and ecosystems, including the identification of essential fish habitats	Yes	Yes
6.4.11	Recognize a process for identifying 'vulnerable habitats' or other types of significant and/or sensitive/vulnerable areas	Yes	Yes
6.4.12	Contain additional measures for the protection of these habitats or areas, with regards to fisheries activity	Yes	Yes
6.4.13	Provide for stakeholder participation in determining management decisions	Yes	Yes
6.4.14	Address the protection of endangered species	Yes	Yes
6.4.15	Address the interests and rights of small-scale fishers	Yes	Yes

6.4.16	Use precautionary approaches which provide for conservative safety margins in decision making	Yes	Yes
6.4.17	Fall within (or constitute an integral part of) wider management plans of the coastal zone/basin or catchment areas	Yes	Yes

7	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries	
7	Have you started to formally implement activities/programs seeking to mainstream the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) into fisheries management (marine and/or inland)?	Yes
7.0	If yes, do these activities/programs do the following:	
7.1.1	in consultation with stakeholders, they have agreed on comprehensive objectives that strive for the wellbeing/sustainability of their fisheries in ecological, socio-economic and governance terms;	Yes
7.1.2	in order to achieve agreed management objectives, and based on best-available information, they have identified key issues to be addressed by management actions;	Yes
7.2	Are the following elements specifically addressed:	
7.2.1	retained species (target catch and bycatch)	Yes
7.2.2	discarded species (both from direct capture and from other interactions with fishing gears)	Yes
7.2.3	the general ecosystem (fishing impacts on ecosystem structure, impacts on vulnerable species, pollution, etc.)	Yes
7.2.4	social and/or economic elements at the community and national levels, related to fishing, fish processing and services related to fishing (e.g., fish consumption, income, employment, revenues, gender and consideration of local knowledge and cultural values)	Yes
7.2.5	the management and institutional 'systems' in place or proposed to deliver the wanted outcomes (e.g. legislation, management plan, compliance, consultative processes, conflict resolution)	Yes
7.2.6	external 'drivers' (not controlled by the fishery) which may be affecting performance (environmental or economic)	No
7.3	Do these activities/programs do the following:	
7.3.1	They have established mechanisms that regularly review to what extent agreed management objectives are being achieved	Yes

8	For how many stocks has your country developed stock (or resource/multi-species) specific target reference points?	
8.1	If your country has developed stock specific target reference points:	62
8.1.1	Have any been exceeded?	Yes
8.1.2	Are any being approached?	Yes
8.2	If none, what other indicators or thresholds are used for managing stocks?	
8.2.1	Catch/effort indicators (CPUE, gear, nominal catch, numbers of boats, horse power, etc.)	N/A
8.2.2	Ecosystem indicators (carrying capacity, habitat integrity or health, etc.)	N/A
8.2.3	Socio-economic indicators (consumption data, prices, etc.)	N/A
8.2.4	Validated stakeholder knowledge	N/A
8.2.5	Other	N/A
8.3	If exceeded, what action has been taken to remedy the situation?	
8.3.1	Effecting capacity adjustments (vessel and fisher numbers, GRT, HP, gear specifications, etc.)	Yes
8.3.2	Limiting fishing effort (TACs; quotas; days at sea, seasonal and area closures, etc.)	Yes
8.3.3	Strengthening MCS	Yes
8.3.4	Carrying out research	Yes
8.3.5	Closing fishery	Yes
8.3.6	Other	Yes

9	Please identify up to three of the most important steps your country has taken to ensure that only fishing operations authorized by the licensing authority are conducted within waters under its jurisdiction?	
Yes	Strengthening MCS system (including VMS, at-sea and air surveillance, observers, inspections at sea and in port, pre-licensing inspection, regional cooperation)	
	Deterrent penalties and sanctions	
	Existence of a vessel register	
	Effective collaboration between vessel registration and fisheries licensing authorities	
Yes	Mandatory logbook and reporting system	
	NPOA-IUU development and implementation	
Yes	Mandatory landing of catch in national port and/or prohibition to tranship at sea	

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

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

12	Has your country implemented a vessel monitoring system (VMS) for: (please check one)	
12.0	Has your country implemented a vessel monitoring system (VMS) for: (please check one)	
	The entire fishing fleet?	No
	A portion of the fishing fleet?	Yes
	None of the fishing fleet?	No
12.1	If your country has not implemented VMS for any of its vessels, is it planning to do so in the future?	N/A
12.2	If your country has not implemented VMS for any of its vessels, is it demanding foreign vessels to carry VMS and report to other monitoring centers (e.g. RFMOs)?	N/A

13	ALDFG and/or Ghost Gear	
13.1	Is abandoned, lost or discarded fishing gear (ALDFG) and/or ghost gear considered an issue of concern for fisheries management in your region? (1 = no concern, 3 = medium concern, 5 = major concern)	3
13.2	What are the major concerns around ALDFG and/or ghost gear in your region?	
	Hazards to navigation	
	Economic losses to fishers and fisheries	
	Loss of fish stocks	Yes
	Damage to fishing gear	
	Damage to vessels	
	Harm to the environment	Yes
	Entanglement of wildlife	Yes
	Negative impacts on tourism	
	Costs of clean up activities	
	Other (please specify)	
13.3	Is information available in your country and/or region about fishing gear loss rates?	Yes

13.4	Is this information available by gear type?	No
13.4.1a	Nets and longline:	
	Gillnets and entangling nets	-
	Trawl	-
	Purse seine	-
	Fish aggregating devices (FADs)	-
	Longline	-
	Other line types	-
	Other net types	-
13.4.1b	Pots or traps:	
	Lobster	-
	Crab	-
	Fish	-
	Other pots or traps (shrimp, prawn, octopus, whelk, etc.)	-
	All pots (combined if no specifics available)	-
	Large-scale pound net, setnet, or traps	-
13.5	Please provide any further information regarding the gear type, e.g. Trawl: midwater trawl, gill nets and entangling nets: bottom gill net, Longline, pelagic, target species etc and any further information regarding gear loss rates e.g. other units of measurements used for reporting and known quantities. (We would also welcome links to any reports or by email to: CCRF-Questionnaire@fao.org)	
^	https://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/pdf/single-use_plastics_impact_assessment.pdf	

14	ALDFG and/or Ghost Gear and Gear Marking	
14.1	Do requirements exist for the marking of fishing gear in your country/region?	Yes
14.2	If yes to 14.1, what type of gear marks are commonly used by fishers?	
	Mark pen or spray painting on float/buoy, or other gear component	No
	Printed metal or plastic tags	No
	Metal stamping	No
	Welding	No
	Other types of stamping or banding	No
	Laser print with bar or QR coding	No
	Electronic tagging	No
	Coded wire tags	No
	Colour coded ropes	No
	Rouge yarn (colour tracers within multi-strand ropes)	No
	Internal marker tapes	No
	Chemical marking	No
	Other type of gear marking (please specify)	Printed tags/lab els
14.3	Do fisheries observer programs in your region include reporting mechanisms for ALDFG and/or ghost gear?	No
14.4	Do programs exist in your country and/or region that require inspections of onboard gear to ensure compliance with licenses, safety and other regulations?	Yes
14.5	Do requirements exist for reporting ALDFG and/or ghost gear in fishing vessel logbooks?	Yes, vessels above a certain size
14.6	Do requirements exist for ports to provide reception facilities for fishing vessel waste?	Yes
14.7	Do requirements exist for ports to include specific reception facilities for old fishing gear?	Yes
14.8	Do public and/or private programs exist in your area for recycling and/or upcycling of used old fishing gear (e.g. 'Nets to Energy' in USA; Plastix in Europe, etc)?	Yes

15	Please rate the following frameworks your country has in place for the development of responsible aquaculture	
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15.1	Policy framework for the development of responsible aquaculture	Largely complete and enabling
15.2	Legal framework for the development of responsible aquaculture	Largely complete and enabling
15.3	Institutional framework for the development of responsible aquaculture	Largely complete and enabling

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

17	Are there (any) procedures in place to:	
17.1	Undertake environmental assessments of aquaculture operations?	Yes
17.2	Monitor aquaculture operations?	Yes
17.3	Minimize the harmful effects of the introduction of non-native species or genetically altered stocks used for aquaculture?	Yes
	If yes to any of the above, please provide your assessment of the effectiveness, and identify needs for improvement, of such measures.	
17.1.1	Environmental assessments of aquaculture operations	Highly effective
17.1.2	Needs for improvement (if not 'Highly effective')	
1	Improve legal framework	N/A
2	Strengthen institutional technical capacity (equipment and HR)	N/A
3	Improve periodicity and/or coverage of assessment	N/A
4	Widen scope of assessment	N/A
5	Lower costs of assessments	N/A
6	Introduce a certification scheme of operators	N/A
7	Other	N/A
17.2.1	Monitoring aquaculture operations	Improvements needed
17.2.2	Needs for improvement (if not 'Highly effective')	
1	Improve legal framework	No
2	Strengthen institutional technical capacity (equipment and HR)	No
3	Improve periodicity and/or coverage of monitoring	Yes
4	Widen scope of monitoring	No
5	Lower costs of monitoring	No
6	Develop an aquaculture production database	No
7	Other	No
17.3.1	Minimizing the harmful effects of the introduction of non-native species or genetically altered stocks used for aquaculture	Highly effective
17.3.2	Needs for improvement (if not 'Highly effective')	
1	Improve legal framework	N/A
2	Strengthen institutional technical capacity (equipment and HR)	N/A

3	Improve periodicity and/or coverage of inspections	N/A
4	Carry out more research	N/A
5	Improve monitoring of released species	N/A
6	Strengthen institutional collaboration	N/A
7	Raise awareness (including translating/adapting source materials for extension)	N/A
8	Develop contingency plans	N/A
9	Other	N/A

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

19	Please rate the following frameworks (see below) your country has in place for integrated coastal area management:	
19.1	Policy framework for integrated coastal area management	Largely complete and enabling
19.2	Legal framework for integrated coastal area management	N/A
19.3	Institutional framework for integrated coastal area management	N/A

20	Please indicate the level of conflict in your country within the fisheries sector and between the fisheries sector and the activities of other sectors.	
	Conflicts between:	Scoring
20.1	Coastal fisheries and industrial fisheries	
20.2	Coastal fisheries and coastal aquaculture	
20.3	Gear types operating in the coastal area	
20.4	Fisheries and recreational development	
20.5	Fisheries and port development	
20.6	Fisheries and mineral extraction activities	

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

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

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

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

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

27	For how many stocks have you obtained reliable estimates of the status of the stocks (e.g. biomass or state of exploitation) within the last three years?	217
27.1	Please represent this as a percentage of the total number of stocks important to your national fisheries.	71-80%

28	Is your country raising timely, complete and reliable statistics on catch and fishing effort?	Yes
28.1	Does your country have the qualified personnel needed to generate the necessary data to sustainably manage fisheries?	Yes
28.1.1	If no, in what subject areas do you have the greatest need for additional qualified personnel?	
	N/A	

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

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

31		
31	Does your county routinely monitor the state of the marine environment?	Yes
31.1	If yes, do these monitoring efforts include the following;	

31.1.1	Regular at-sea sampling of oceanographic parameters (key chemo-physical and biological data) - fixed or mobile stations (including offshore platforms, vessels and remote sensing)?	Yes
31.1.2	Regular sampling of coastal parameters (key chemo-physical and biological data) - fixed or mobile stations (including onshore and offshore platforms, vessels and remote sensing)?	Yes
31.1.3	Regular monitoring of key coastal and offshore habitats (estuaries, coral reefs, mudflats, seabed, vulnerable marine ecosystems, etc.) - fixed or mobile stations (including onshore and offshore platforms, vessels and remote sensing)?	Yes
31.1.4	Regular monitoring of threatened and endangered species?	Yes
31.2	Does your country conduct formal research seeking to assess / predict the impact of climate change in fisheries?	Yes
31.3	If yes to 31.2, has your country launched any formal programmes to address climate change in fisheries, to mitigate its potential ecological, economic and social impacts, and to build resilience?	Yes
<p>In relation to question 31.2, we have at least two ongoing studies on climate change in fisheries and the post-harvest sector in view of the CFP report.</p> <p>1."Climate change and the Common Fisheries Policy: adaptation and building resilience to the effects of climate change on fisheries and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from fishing" - Purpose: to assess the resilience of the fisheries system to short-term climate driven stress and investigate how the current management regime within the framework of the CFP is robust; to evaluate to which extent fishing strategies for rebuilding stocks can help improving energy use and efficiency; assess the potential for reducing fisheries GHG emissions by technical means. Finalizes February 2022.</p> <p>2."Adapting post-harvest activities in the value chain of fisheries and aquaculture to the effects of climate change and mitigating their climate footprint through the reduction of greenhouse gases emissions": Purpose is to explore, via a case study approach, if the value chain (post-harvest) can be made more resilient to impacts of climate change; to identify how operators in the value chain can improve their resource efficiency and reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases. Will be completed in September 2022.</p>		

32	Characteristics of the Country and its Fisheries	
32.1	Is your country land-locked?	No
32.2	Does your country flag vessels conducting fishing and fishing related activities that operate in:	
32.2.1	Areas within the national jurisdiction of your country including your Economic Exclusive Zone (e.g. internal waters, territorial sea and archipelagic waters of an archipelagic State)?	Yes
32.2.2	The High Seas?	Yes
32.2.3	Waters under the jurisdiction of other coastal States?	Yes
32.3	Are any of the vessels flying your flag conducting fishing and fishing related activities authorised by other States to operate in:	
32.3.1	Waters under the jurisdiction of the concerned State(s)?	No
32.3.2	The High Seas?	No
32.4	Does your country authorise vessels flying the flag of other States and which conduct fishing and fishing related activities, to:	
32.4.1	Enter and use the designated ports of your country?	No
32.4.2	Operate within waters under the jurisdiction of your country including your Economic Exclusive Zone (e.g. internal waters, territorial sea and archipelagic waters of an archipelagic State)?	No

33	International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity	
33.1	Has your country carried out that preliminary assessment of fishing capacity?	Yes
33.2	If no, are there plans underway to commence such an assessment?	N/A
33.3	If yes to 33.1, what is the status of that assessment?	Ongoing
33.4	If yes to 33.1, has your country started to implement management measures aiming to adjust capacity?	Yes
33.5	If yes to 33.1, what methods have been used to measure capacity in that assessment?	
33.5.1	Based on key fleet and vessel characteristics (no. vessels, GRT, hp, LOA, etc.)	Yes
33.5.2	Based on potential fishing effort that can be generated by a fleet	Yes
33.5.3	Based on potential catch that can be harvested by a fleet	Yes
33.5.4	Based on more complex approaches (DEA, bioeconomic analysis, etc.)	No
33.5.5	Other	Yes
33.6	Has your country developed an NPOA-Capacity?	No
33.7	If no to 33.6, is there an intention to develop a plan of action?	No
33.8	If yes to 33.6, to what extent has your country implemented its NPOA-Capacity, with regard to:	
33.8.1	Policy	n.a.
33.8.2	Legislation	n.a.
33.8.3	Institutional framework	n.a.
33.8.4	Operations and procedures	n.a.

34	Has fishing overcapacity been identified as a problem affecting fisheries in your country?	Yes
	If yes, which three key measures has your country taken in each of the following three domains to mitigate the impact of fishing overcapacity:	
34.1	Steps taken to prevent further build-up of overcapacity:	
1	Putting in place limited entry regimes: registration and licensing limitations (per fishery, stock, water body, etc.)	
2	Freeze on vessel horse power and/or other capacity-related technical elements	
3	Other	
34.2	Steps taken to reduce fishing overcapacity:	
1	Putting in place capacity-oriented vessel replacement rules (tighter gear and vessel specs., 2:1, etc.)	
2		
3		
34.3	Measures taken to prevent fishing overcapacity in major fisheries ranked by effectiveness and practicability:	
1	Limitation on number of fishing days (per fishery; per vessel; etc.)	
2	Other	
3		
<p>The EU would like to add "Monitoring and evaluation of balance" as to 34.1 steps taken to prevent further build-up of overcapacity. The EU would like to add "Decommissioning schemes" as to 34.1 steps taken to reduce overcapacity. The EU would like to add under 34.3 to prevent overcapacity that "under Article 22 of Regulation 1380/2013, Member States shall put in place measures to adjust the fishing capacity of their fleet to their fishing opportunities over time, taking into account trends and based on best scientific advice, with the objective of achieving a stable and enduring balance between them."</p>		

35	International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks	
35.1	Are sharks caught in the waters of your country by foreign vessels, or do your country's vessels conduct directed fisheries for sharks or regularly catch sharks in non-directed fisheries in your country's waters or on the high seas?	Yes
35.2	If yes, have you assessed those fisheries to determine if there is a need for improved management of shark resources?	Yes
35.3	If no to 35.2, is there an intention to conduct such an assessment?	N/A
35.4	If yes to 35.2, has your assessment concluded that a plan of action is needed?	Yes
35.5	If yes to 35.4, has your country developed an NPOA-Shark?	Yes
35.6	If no to 35.5, is there an intention to develop a national plan of action?	N/A
35.7	If yes to 35.5, to what extent has your country implemented its NPOA-Sharks, with regard to:	
35.7.1	Policy	4
35.7.2	Legislation	4
35.7.3	Institutional framework	5
35.7.4	Operations and procedures	3

36	International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries	
36.1	Does your country conduct longline, trawl and/or gillnet fisheries?	Yes
36.2	If yes, have you assessed any of those fisheries to determine if a problem exists with respect to the incidental catch of seabirds?	Yes
36.3	If no to 36.2, is there an intention to conduct such an assessment?	N/A
36.4	If yes to 36.2, has your assessment concluded that a plan of action is needed?	Yes
36.5	If yes to 36.4, has your country developed an NPOA-Seabirds?	Yes
36.6	If no to 36.5, is there an intention to develop a national plan of action?	N/A
36.7	If yes to 36.5, to what extent has your country implemented its NPOA-Seabirds, with regard to:	
36.7.1	Policy	4
36.7.2	Legislation	3
36.7.3	Institutional framework	4
36.7.4	Operations and procedures	2

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

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

39	The IPOA-IUU states that States should develop and implement, as soon as possible, but not later than 2004, National Plans of Action (NPOAs) to further achieve the objectives of the IPOA and give full effect to its provisions as an integral part of their fisheries management programmes and budgets.	
39	Has IUU fishing been identified as a problem in your country?	Yes
39.1	Has your country developed a national plan of action to combat IUU fishing (NPOA-IUU)?	Yes
39.1.1	If no to 39.1, is there an intention to develop a national plan of action?	N/A
39.1.2	If yes to 39.1, to what extent has your country implemented its NPOA-IUU, with regard to:	
39.1.2.1		Policy 5
39.1.2.2		Legislation 5
39.1.2.3		Institutional framework 5
39.1.2.4		Operations and procedures 4

40	Please identify up to three key measures in the IPOA-IUU that your country has taken to combat IUU fishing.
	Legal framework improvement (including deterrent penalties)
	Improved coastal State controls and MCS framework (including licences, registers, inspections, observers, surveillance operations, VMS, data collection and analysis, etc.)
Yes	Control over nationals
Yes	Improved flag State controls
	Improved port State control measures
	Market-related measures
	Research
	Bilateral and regional collaboration
Yes	Developing and implementing NPOA-IUU
	Other

41	The 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	
41.1.1	Is your country a Party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)?	
41.1.2	If no to 41.1.1, has your country initiated the process to becoming Party to UNCLOS?	
41.1.3	To what extent is your country implementing the provisions of the UNCLOS in relation to coastal States and flag State responsibilities for the management of fisheries, with regard to:	
	Policy	
	Legislation	
	Institutional framework	
	Operations and procedures	
41.2.1	Is your country a Party to the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (UN Fish Stocks Agreement)?	
41.2.2	If no to 41.2.1, has your country initiated the process to becoming Party to the UN Fish Stocks Agreement?	
41.2.3	To what extent is your country implementing the provisions of the UN Fish Stocks Agreement in relation to coastal State and flag State responsibilities for the management of fisheries, with regard to:	
	Policy	
	Legislation	
	Institutional framework	
	Operations and procedures	
41.2.4	To what extent is your country engaged in sub-regional, regional and international cooperation in enforcement, as required by the UN Fish Stocks Agreement?	
<p>The Union formally concluded the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) by Council Decision 98/392/EC (1), in respect of those matters governed by the UNCLOS for which competence has been transferred to the Union by its Member States; the Union being thus far the only international organisation which is a party to that Convention within the meaning of Article 305(1)(f) of the UNCLOS and Article 1 of Annex IX thereto.</p>		

42	The 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures	
42.1	Is your country Party to The FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA)?	Yes
42.2	If no to 42.1, has your country initiated the process to become a Party to the PSMA?	N/A
42.3	To what extent has your country implemented the provisions of the PSMA, with regard to: (even through relevant regional mechanisms)	
42.3.1	Policy	5
42.3.2	Legislation	5
42.3.3	Institutional framework	5
42.3.4	Operations and procedures	4
42.4	Has your country designated ports to receive vessels flying the flag of other States that are conducting fishing and fishing related activities, as required under the PSMA?	Yes
42.5	Has your country designated an authority that shall act as a contact point for the exchange of information, as required by the PSMA?	Yes

43	Flag State Responsibilities	
43.1	Has your country become a Party to The FAO Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (the Compliance Agreement)?	Yes
43.2	If no to 43.1, has your country initiated the process to become a Party to the Compliance Agreement?	N/A
43.3	To what extent has the Compliance Agreement and/or other flag state responsibilities been implemented with regard to:	
43.3.1	Policy	5
43.3.2	Legislation	5
43.3.3	Institutional framework	5
43.3.4	Operations and procedures	5
43.4	Does your country supply a record of vessels authorized to operate on the high seas, that are conducting fishing and fishing related activities, to the FAO following the model indicated in the Compliance Agreement?	Yes
43.5	Does your country ensure that vessels authorized to fly your country's flag, that are conducting fishing and fishing related activities, have not engaged in previous activities that has undermined the effectiveness of international conservation and management measures, unless it has satisfied certain requirements in line with the provisions of the FAO Compliance Agreement?	Yes

43.6	Does your country ensure that vessels entitled to fly your country's flag, that are conducting fishing and fishing related activities, provide your country with information on its operations as may be necessary to enable your country to fulfil its obligations as a flag State?	Yes
43.7	Does your country ensure to have a fisheries access agreement with a coastal state, prior to any fishing and fishing related activities occurring in that coastal State's jurisdiction by vessels flying your flag?	Yes
43.8	Has your country undertaken an assessment of your country's performance as a flag State in accordance with The FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance?	Yes
43.9	If no to 43.8, does your country intend to do so in the future?	N/A

44	The FAO International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-sea Fisheries in the High Seas	
44.1	Does your country conduct deep sea fisheries in the High Seas?	Yes
44.2	If yes to 44.1, to what extent has your country implemented The FAO International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-sea Fisheries in the High Seas, with regard to:	
	Policy	5
	Legislation	5
	Institutional framework	5
	Operations and procedures	5

45	Are relevant authorities in your country aware of the Strategy-STF?		Yes
45.1.1	If yes, are plans and programmes being implemented for this Strategy?		Yes
45.1.2	If yes to 45.1.1, are the following elements part of such plans and programmes?		
1	activities to improve data collection		Yes
2	activities to improve data analysis		Yes
3	activities to improve data dissemination		Yes
45.2	Are relevant authorities in your country aware of the Strategy-STA?		Yes
45.2.1	If yes, are plans and programmes being implemented for this Strategy?		Yes
45.2.2	If yes to 45.2.1, are the following elements part of such plans and programmes?		
1	activities to improve data collection		Yes
2	activities to improve data analysis		Yes
3	activities to improve data dissemination		Yes

46	Do you have small-scale fisheries in your country?		Yes	
46.1	If yes, how much of total capture production is estimated to come from small-scale fisheries (%)?			
	Volume	1-10		
	Value	11-20		
46.2	If yes, what percentage of people involved in capture fisheries activities (including fishing activities, post-harvest activities and other related activities) is engaged in the small-scale fisheries sub-sector (%)?			
	SSF	51-60		
46.3	Within the small-scale fisheries subsector, what percentage of people are involved in fishing activities, post-harvest activities and other related activities ?			
	Fishing activities	0		
	Post-harvest activities	0		
	Other related activities	0		
46.4	Referring to question 46.3, please specify information in relation to gender for each of the work categories listed in the table below (%)			
	Fishing activities			
		Men	Women	Unknown
	Full time			-
	Part time			-
	Occasional			-
	Status unspecified			-
	Unknown			-

Post-harvest activities				
	Men	Women	Unknown	
Full time			-	
Part time			-	
Occasional			-	
Status unspecified			-	
Unknown			-	
Other related activities				
	Men	Women	Unknown	
Full time			-	
Part time			-	
Occasional			-	
Status unspecified			-	
Unknown			-	

47	Are small-scale fisheries defined in your country?	
	Are small-scale fisheries defined in your country?	No
47.1	If yes, do you intend to review the definition through a multistakeholder process as suggested in paragraph 2.4 of the SSF Guidelines?	-
47.2	If no, is there the intention to develop such a definition through a multistakeholder process as suggested in paragraph 2.4 of the SSF Guidelines?	Unknown
47.3	If yes, does your country collect sector-specific data for small-scale fisheries?	
	Yes, production (volume)	
	Yes, production (value)	
	Yes, employment	
	Yes, trade	
	Yes, consumption	
	Yes, other (specify)	

48	Are there any laws, regulations, policies, plans or strategies that specifically target or address the small-scale fisheries sector?	
	Law	Yes
	Regulation	Yes
	Policy	Yes
	Plan/strategy	Yes
	Other (please specify)	SSF have favourable conditions to access funding from the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund

49	The Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) were endorsed by COFI in June 2014. Does your country have a specific initiative to implement the SSF Guidelines?	No
49.1	If yes, please indicate what type of activities are included in the initiative:	
	Improving tenure security for small-scale fishers and fish workers in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 5.2-5.12	-
	Supporting small-scale fisheries actors to take an active part in sustainable resource management in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 5.13-5.20	-
	Promoting social development, employment and decent work in small-scale fisheries in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 6.2-6.18	-
	Enhancing small-scale fisheries value chains, post-harvest operations and trade in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 7.1-7.10	-
	Ensuring gender equality in small-scale fisheries in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 8.1-8.4	-

	Addressing disaster risks and climate change in small-scale fisheries in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 9.1-9.9	-
	Strengthening institutions in support of SSF and to promote policy coherence, coordination and collaboration in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 10.1-10.8	-
	Improving information, research and communication on the contribution of SSF to food security and poverty eradication in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 11.1-11.11	-
	Implementing capacity development of fisheries organizations and other stakeholders in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 12.1-12.4	-
	Establishing or improving monitoring mechanisms and promoting SSF Guidelines implementation in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 13.1-13.6	-
	Other(please specify)	-
49.2	Please identify main constraints and main opportunities for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines in your country	
	Main constraints	
	Inappropriate or lack of a legal, regulatory and policy framework	-
	Lack of appropriate financial resources	-
	Limited public awareness of importance of small-scale fisheries	-
	Lack of appropriate technical skills (in public and private sector)	-
	Lack of appropriate human resources	-
	Conflicting priorities in relation to other sectors (including large-scale fisheries)	-
	Lack of organizational structures among small-scale fishers and fish workers	-
	Insufficient coordination with other related administrations (e.g. tourism, industry, finance, labour, health, education, social development)	-
	Other (please specify)	-
	Main opportunities	
	Existing enabling legal, regulatory and policy framework	-
	On-going/planned projects, programmes, initiatives	-
	Public awareness of importance of small-scale fisheries	-
	Available technical skills (in public and private sector)	-
	Involvement of small-scale fishers and fishworkers in decision-making processes	-
	Involvement of small-scale fishers in fisheries management	-
	Existing small-scale fisheries organisational structures	-
	Adequate access for small-scale fishers and fishworkers to financial services	-
	Well-established institutional coordination and collaboration mechanisms	-
	Political (executive and legislative) will to develop small-scale fisheries	-
	Other (please specify)	-
49.3	If no, does your country intend to implement the SSF Guidelines?	Yes

50	Does your country have mechanisms through which small-scale fishers and fish workers contribute to decision-making processes ?	Yes
50.1	If yes, please specify the nature of these mechanisms	
	Existence of advisory/consultative body to the Ministry/Department of Fisheries in which fisher/fishworker participate (representation at national or provincial level)	Yes
	Involvement of small-scale fishers in fisheries management (representation at fishery level)	Yes
	Involvement of fishers and fishworkers in data collection and research	Yes
	Involvement of fishers in monitoring, surveillance and control	Yes
	Involvement of fishers and fishworkers in local development processes (e.g. councils, etc.)	Yes
	Other (please specify)	
50.2	Do these mechanisms encourage the active participation of women at any level?	Yes

51	Which of these FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries have you received?	
51.1.1	Fisheries Management. (1997)	
51.1.2	Conservation and Management of Sharks. (2000)	
51.1.3	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries. (2003)	
51.1.1.3.1	Best Practices in Ecosystem Modelling for Informing an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries. (2008)	
51.1.1.3.2	The Human Dimensions of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries. (2009)	
51.1.4	Managing Fishing Capacity. (2008)	
51.1.5	Marine Protected Areas and Fisheries. (2011)	
51.2.1	Aquaculture Development. (1997)	
51.2.2	Good Aquaculture Feed Manufacturing Practice. (2001)	
51.2.3	Health Management for Responsible Movement of Live Aquatic Animals. (2007)	
51.2.4	Genetic Resource Management. (2008)	
51.2.5	Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture. (2010)	
51.2.6	Use of Wild Fishery Resources for Capture-Based Aquaculture. (2011)	
51.2.7	Use of Wild Fish as Feed in Aquaculture. (2011)	
51.3.1	Fishing Operations. (1996)	
51.3.2	Vessel Monitoring Systems. (1998)	
51.3.3	Best Practices to Reduce Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Capture Fisheries. (2009)	
51.3.4	Best Practices to Improve Safety at Sea in the Fisheries Sector. (2015)	
51.4.1	Inland Fisheries. (1997)	
51.4.2	Rehabilitation of Inland Waters for Fisheries. (2008)	
51.5.1	Responsible Fish Utilization. (1998)	
51.5.2	Responsible Fish Trade. (2009)	
51.6	Information and Knowledge Sharing. (2009)	
51.7	Implementation of the International Plan of Action to Deter, Prevent and Eliminate, Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing. (2002)	
51.8	Increasing the Contribution of Small-Scale Fisheries to Poverty Alleviation and Food Security. (2005)	
51.9	Precautionary Approach to Capture Fisheries and Species Introductions. (1996)	
51.10	Integration of Fisheries into Coastal Area Management. (1996)	
51.11	Recreational Fisheries. (2010)	
51.12	Indicators for Sustainable Development of Marine Capture Fisheries. (1999)	