

The logo features a blue rectangular background with a repeating pattern of fish swimming to the right. The text "South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation" is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif font.

South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

**1st Meeting of the Compliance and Technical Committee,
Manta, Ecuador: 27 - 31 January 2014**

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European Union's 2013 Implementation Report



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR MARITIME AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND MARKETS
**INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, LAW OF THE SEA AND REGIONAL FISHERIES
ORGANISATIONS**

EU Report on the implementation in 2013 of SPRFMO management measures and compliance and enforcement procedures

1. INTRODUCTION

The Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean (SPRFMO) entered into force on 24 August 2012.

The European Union is a Member of the SPRFMO Commission.

2. IMPLEMENTATION

Data Reporting

The EU fleet operating in the SPRFMO Convention Area in 2013 consisted of one vessel: the FV *Margiris* targeting jack mackerel. The FV *Margiris* actively fished from May to December 2013 totalling yearly catches of 10.102 tonnes of jack mackerel as reported to the SPRFMO Secretariat.

Reporting on catches is transmitted on monthly basis or when applicable in the case of transshipments. The EU flag authorities of FV *Margiris* were notified in January 2014 of the need to use the standard templates when submitting information on transshipments.

Concerning Paragraph 3 of CMM 1.03 the EU currently do not have an observer programme for jack mackerel.

VMS data of Paragraph 4 of CMM 1.04 is regularly transmitted.

Authorised Vessels List

All vessels authorised to fish in the SPRFMO Convention Area are recorded in the EU Fleet Registry which is of public access at <http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/fleet/index.cfm>.

FV *Margiris* was duly notified to the SPRFMO Secretariat in accordance with Paragraph 2 of CMM 1.03. New authorisations, when applicable, have been also duly notified to the Secretariat.

Reporting of quota allocations

SPRFMO allocations are transposed into EU law through the annual Fisheries Opportunities Regulation. The relevant legislation is available at:

http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/tacs/

Gillnets

The use of drift-nets whose individual or total size is more than 2.5 Km in EU waters was prohibited in June 1992 and, outside these waters, to all fishing vessels flying the flag of a member State or registered in a member State in Council Regulation (EEC) No 345/92 of 27 January 1992 amending for the eleventh time Regulation (EEC) No 3094/86 laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources banned in the EU

Moreover, since 2002 all drift-nets, no matter their size, have been prohibited when intended for the capture of species listed in Annex VIII of Council Regulation (EC) No 894/97, as amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 1239/98.

IUU vessels and controls

All EU fishing vessels over 15m are equipped with the Vessels Monitoring System, in accordance with EU Regulation (EC) No 2244/2003.

In 2008 the Union adopted a Regulation on Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing (Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008) which entered into force on 1 January 2010.

Concerning CM 1.04 one of the features of the EU IUU Regulation is the establishment of the EU IUU list transposing into EU law the listing of IUU vessels included on RFMOs IUU lists (http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/illegal_fishing/info/index_en.htm)

EU Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy also entered into force on 1 January 2010. This Regulation thoroughly modernised the EU's approach to fisheries control. In particular, it brought the system in line with the strong measures adopted by the EU in 2008 to combat illegal fishing in the high seas.

The Regulation introduced stricter provisions in terms of Port State Measures, of data transmission (including VMS), the control and management of fleet capacity and the control of fishing gear. Additionally, market measures were put in place, such as traceability to track the provenance of products. The same Regulation also gives the right to the European Commission to close a specific fishery when a specific stock is threatened.