

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

PRESS RELEASE

Brussels, 14 October 2014

Illegal fisheries: green cards for five countries, but red card for Sri Lanka

In its fight against illegal fishing activities worldwide, the European Commission has today proposed to ban imports of fisheries products from **Sri Lanka** to tackle the commercial benefits stemming from illegal fishing. The move comes after four years of intense dialogue with the country after which it could not demonstrate that it sufficiently addressed illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. In contrast, the Commission today confirmed that **Belize, Fiji, Panama, Togo** and **Vanuatu**, which had received warnings at the same time as Sri Lanka, have successfully taken measures to tackle illegal fishing. Consequently, the Commission proposes to lift the trade measures imposed in March this year against **Belize**.

European Commissioner for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Maria Damanaki, said: "*Our* policy of resolute cooperation is yielding results. Five countries receive today our appreciation for getting serious on illegal fishing. Unfortunately, I cannot say the same for Sri Lanka. I hope that the message we are sending today will be a wake-up call for this country."

Sri Lanka needs to address illegal fishing

According to the Commission's assessment, Sri Lanka has not sufficiently addressed the shortcomings in its fisheries control system identified in November 2012. The main weaknesses include shortcomings in the implementation of control measures, a lack of deterrent sanctions for the high seas fleet, as well as lacking compliance with international and regional fisheries rules.

As a result, the Commission tables a ban on fisheries products caught by Sri Lankan vessels being imported into the EU. In order to avoid disrupting ongoing commercial contracts, the full trade measures will only come into force in mid-January 2015, which is three months after the decision is published in the EU's Official Journal.

Progress confirmed for Belize, Fiji, Panama, Togo and Vanuatu

The Commission has today also proposed to remove Belize from the list of noncooperating third countries in the fight against illegal fishing and to end the trade measures imposed against the country in March 2014. Belize has demonstrated its commitment to reforming its legal framework and adopting a new set of rules for inspection, control and monitoring of vessel. The Council will take a decision in this respect.

In a similar vein, the Commission also announced the termination of steps against **Belize**, **Fiji**, **Panama**, **Togo and Vanuatu** who all received a formal warning in November 2012.



The countries have taken concrete measures in addressing established shortcomings and shown commitment to complete structural reforms in order to address illegal fishing.

The Commission has prolonged the cooperation with **Korea, Curacao** and **Ghana** until January 2015. Despite some progress achieved in these countries, which have received formal warnings in November 2013, more time is needed in these countries to make changes.

Commissioner Damanaki said: "The improvements Belize made as regards its fisheries control system since its 'red card' show that the EU's fight against illegal fishing works. The formalised cooperation with the EU has helped the country to move towards sustainable fisheries. The same goes for Fiji, Panama, Togo and Vanuatu. These countries' positive attitude should serve as a template to other countries in similar situations."

For more information

- MEMO: Question and Answers on the EU's fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing (<u>MEMO/14/584</u>)
- Statement by Maria Damanaki, European Commissioner for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, 14 October 2014 (<u>STATEMENT/14/314</u>)
- Press Release: Commission warns third countries over insufficient action to fight illegal fishing, 15 November 2012 (<u>IP/12/1215</u>)
- Press Release: European Commission intensifies the fight against illegal fishing, 26 November 2013 (<u>IP/13/1162</u>)
- <u>Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008</u> establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. This key instrument in the fight against illegal fishing aims to allow access to the EU market only to fisheries products that have been certified as legal by the flag state or the exporting state concerned.

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