



Gobierno de Chile

Capacity development: How to become a responsible Port State and what has proven key to effectively implement the PSMA.

Pablo Ortiz Lima <u>portiz@sernapesca.cl</u> National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service SERNAPESCA Government of Chile Lisboa, 29th June 2022 Actions and Strategies carried out by Chile trough SERNAPESCA to confront and control illegal fishing activities (IUU) in the context of PSMA and International Trade.

- I. PORT INSPECTIONS FOR FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS.
- **II. CATCH CERTIFICATION FOR EXPORTED PRODUCTS**
- III. CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT FOR LEGAL ORIGIN OF IMPORTED FISHERY PRODUCTS.



I. PORT INSPECTIONS OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS.

- Stablished by Supreme Decree a exclusive list of port to inspections the foreign fishing vessels with easy access by inspectors and logistics for disembarkation (only 8 to 56 ports in Chile or 15%)
- 100 % Inspection in port to foreign fishing vessels for landing, provisioning or other activities, according to national regulations.
- Inspection foreign support vessels, according to national regulations.
- In addition to national requirements, port inspections are carried out in strict compliance with the Conservation and Management Measures (CMM) of the Regional Fisheries Organizations (RFMOs) and ad hoc international agreements to which Chile is a Member or CNCP (e.g. FAO, CCAMLR, SPRFMO and IATTC).
- National regulations and RFMO's CMMs are based on PSMA actions and protocols.

Port Inspection Foreign Vessel 2021





II. CATCH CERTIFICATION FOR EXPORTED PRODUCTS

- Export to UE: Applies to "fishery products" as defined in the EU REGULATION that are destined directly and indirectly to the member countries, is carried out on a physical document, is compulsory and has a charge (€ 51 euro by certificate).
- CCAMLR: Applies to all Cod products Dissostichus eleginoides (TOP) and Dissostichus mawsoni (TOA) that are re-exported from Chile to all destinations, it's done electronically (CDS –CCAMLR) and is free of charge.
- IATTC : Applies to products derived from swordfish Xiphias gladius (SWO) that are exported to different countries, it is done in a physical document (paper) and has a charge (€ 51 euro by certificate).
- JAPAN: Scheme very similar to that of the EU, which applies to exports of some resources destined for human consumption to Japan (e.g. Scomber japonicus (MAS) and Dosidicus gigas (GIS) and which will be implemented from December 2022.

Important: Most fishery products exported from Chile, to any destination, require the V°B° (OK) of the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service for exit clearance by Customs.

CATCH CERTIFICATION FOR EXPORTED PRODUCTS 2021



III. CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT FOR LEGAL ORIGIN OF IMPORTED FISHERY PRODUCTS.

All imports of fishery products into national territory require the presentation to Sernapesca of a certificate attesting to their legal origin, which must be issued by the competent fisheries authority in the country of origin.

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Summary

- Increase port inspections for foreign fishing vessels either physically or remotely with the use of technology.
- Create an electronical database catch certificate scheme and traceability of fishing products.
- Exchange information with fishing countries via MoU, webinars, inspector traineeships, etc.
- Participation in international fisheries bodies should be taken as a priority by governments to combat IUU fishing

Thank you

