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COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

Thirty-first Session

Rome, 9-13 June 2014

**FOLLOW-UP TO THE DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF
THE THIRTIETH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES,
ROME, 9-13 JULY 2012**

Executive Summary

At its Thirtieth Session in 2012, COFI made a number of recommendations and decisions to the Secretariat and Members. This informational document summarizes actions taken by the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, in collaboration with Members and relevant agencies, to address the principal recommendations and decisions directed to the Secretariat.

In the attached table, the "Para" coheres with the paragraph number of the report of the Thirtieth Session of COFI (COFI/2014/Inf.6).

MATTERS REQUIRING THE ATTENTION AND ACTION TAKEN

No	Para	Matters	Action Taken
		Agenda Item 4: Rules of Procedure	
1	9	The Committee <u>reviewed</u> and <u>approved</u> the proposed amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the Committee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The amendments approved by the Committee were reflected in the latest version of the Basic Text (2013 Version).
2	12	The Committee <u>agreed</u> that the COFI Bureau of the thirty-first session of COFI would examine the proposal made by Thailand.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposal was examined by the Bureau during the inter-sessional period and further amendments of the Rules of Procedure were prepared, as in COFI/2014/10, for endorsement by the thirty-first session of COFI (COFI 31).
		Agenda Item 5: WFA and SOFIA	
3	13	The Committee strongly <u>supported</u> the initiative to include SOFIA as a specific agenda item. It <u>requested</u> releasing the SOFIA publication sufficiently in advance of COFI meetings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The agenda item including SOFIA is included in the provisional draft agenda for 31st Session of COFI as Agenda item 4. SOFIA 2014 preparation has been planned in order to be published in advance of COFI 31.
4	14	The Committee <u>recommended</u> that FAO should provide more support to countries in data collection and quality control. The quality of SOFIA could also be improved by collaborating with RFMOs and IGOs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO is constantly seeking funds to support implementation of the Strategies to improve information on status and trends of capture fisheries (FishCode-STF project) and aquaculture (FishCode-STA). FI is collaborating with ESS on implementation of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics with the inclusion of a fisheries and aquaculture component into the 2013 Work Plan. FAO has included information provided by RFMOs in SOFIA.
5	15	The Committee <u>suggested</u> placing emphasis on a number of topics, including monitoring of the implementation of the Code.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A special section on the implementation of the Code has been included in this year's edition of SOFIA.
6	16	The Committee <u>stressed</u> the need to ensure that key messages in SOFIA reach policy makers at all levels and the wider public audience and <u>suggested</u> that more use be made of SOFIA flyers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A comprehensive communications plan in support of SOFIA 2014 is being developed in collaboration with OCC to ensure wide outreach, include broader use of the SOFIA flyers.
7	17	The Committee <u>recommended</u> that the FAO Secretariat consider a simpler classification of stock status, based on sustainability of their exploitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The recommendation has been completely adopted for SOFIA 2014 and in Document COFI/2014/2.
8	18	The Committee <u>noted</u> the need to curtail shifting of fishing capacity that could contribute to IUU fishing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO continues its work on the development of National and Regional Plans of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity. FAO and the EU co-organized in 2014 the International Conference on the Management of Global Fishing Capacity.

9	19	The Committee <u>stressed</u> the need to continue to improve the management of fisheries. The Committee <u>encouraged</u> FAO to take leadership in these issues, including formulating global guidelines for sustainability, as well as assisting coastal developing States in strengthening management capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO is continuing its leadership on the topic of improved fisheries management and is collaborating with Cambodia to host the International Conference on Tenure and Fishing Rights 2015 in March 2015. • FAO has organized capacity building trainings of stock assessment and sustainable management of fisheries for member countries of RECOFI, GFCM, SWIOFC, and SNG and for Iran. • The FAO assisted Vietnam in the development of its NPOA as well as Congo, Burundi, Zambia, and Tanzania, with the Lake Tanganyika Regional Plan of Action for Managing Fishing Capacity.
10	20	The Committee <u>encouraged</u> further studies of the impact of industrial fishing activities on species corresponding to low trophic levels, in order to support the establishment of appropriate levels of catch and effort to mitigate their impact on the ecosystem.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A desk study, based on available literature and relevant research results, is in progress. A more comprehensive assessment will also be undertaken, based on case studies from developing countries and an expert meeting to provide a synthesis and produce guidance to member countries on the management of small pelagic fisheries subject to availability of fund. • FAO is implementing a trawl bycatch management project for SE Asia funded by GEF and is developing a similar project for Latin America. • FAO/APFIC convened a regional expert workshop to develop guidelines for tropical trawl fisheries which also address the issue of trawl bycatch
11	21	The Committee <u>underlined</u> the importance of FAO's work on deep sea fisheries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A full programme on deep-sea fisheries has been initiated, including a GEF-funded project on the Deep Seas which addresses EAF in deep-sea fisheries and associated biodiversity conservation. Further information can be found at: www.fao.org/fishery/deepsea-highseas/en
12	22	The Committee <u>asked</u> FAO to provide technical support, including for the development of sustainable management aquaculture plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO assisted Members, on request, to develop aquaculture development plans in several countries.
13	24	The Committee <u>encouraged</u> FAO to continue its excellent cooperation with OECD and IMO.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO collaborated with OECD on the fish projections in the yearly OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook and the joint Session on Policy Coherence for Development in April 2014. • There is a long-standing cooperation between IMO, ILO and FAO on the subject of safety at sea in the fisheries sector, <i>inter alia</i>, for the development of several guidelines and standards including the "Safety Recommendations" and the "Implementation Guidelines". • FAO has provided substantial assistance to IMO in accelerating the entry into force of the 1993 Torremolinos Protocol and in developing a new internationally binding instrument on the implementation of the Protocol as well as to conduct regional seminars on the implementation of this instrument. • In December 2013, the IMO Assembly agreed to a proposal, cosponsored by FAO, to include fishing vessels

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the IMO Ship Identification Number Scheme. A joint undertaking between IMO and FAO to combat piracy and address IUU fishing in and off Somalia was signed in 2012 and a technical workshop is planned in the near future subject to availability of fund.
		Agenda Item 6: The Code and Related Instruments	
14	25	The Committee <u>expressed strong support</u> for the standards and norms of the Code and its related instruments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO supports the Code's implementation in a variety of ways including through regular and field programme activities. Directed activities to support the Code's implementation, including regional and national workshops to deepen the Code's implementation, as well as ongoing work for the development of technical guidelines, the translation of some guidelines and assistance to elaborate national plans of action, are regularly undertaken by FAO. In response to the recommendation of the independent evaluation of FAO's support to the implementation of the Code completed in 2012, FAO has committed itself to engage in more strategic and prioritized development and support to the implementation of the Code, improved outreach, closer articulation between the normative and operational work including capacity development, and more attention to the human dimensions.
15	26(b)	The Committee <u>agreed</u> that the Secretariat should investigate options for clearly indexing and streamlining the Code and its related instruments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The webpages on the FI website related to the Code has been revised accordingly.
16	26(c)	The Committee <u>supported</u> web-based reporting for the questionnaire taking into account bandwidth limitations in some developing countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The web-based questionnaire has been developed and launched in October 2013 with successful results. A 71% increase in response rate by FAO Members has been achieved.
17	26(d)	The Committee <u>agreed</u> that there would be merit in undertaking a content review of the questionnaire in order to allow for assessment on the degree of progress for each topic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The questionnaire was reviewed prior to being launched through the web-based system. Comments received on particular questions, through the submitted questionnaires, shall be taken into consideration in the next edition prior to COFI 32.
18	26(e)	The Committee <u>supported</u> gathering more information on regional efforts to implement the Code facilitated by a content review of the questionnaires for RFBs and NGOs and the introduction of web-based reporting for those entities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RFB and INGO questionnaires were radically reviewed and circulated for the first time in electronic format through the web-based system. The web-based reporting by RFBs and INGOs proved to be a success – the response rate increased by 60% and 175% respectively.
19	26(g)	The Committee <u>called for</u> further analysis on the implementation of IPOA-Sharks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Secretariat has finalized the review of the implementation of the IPOA Sharks by the end of 2012. The Sharks trade review was also updated.
20	26(m)	The Committee stressed that attention was required to ensure that bycatch and discards were addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity conservation and an ecosystem approach are embodied in FAO's International Guidelines on bycatch management and reduction of discards. FAO's efforts to

		comprehensively in conservation and management assessments, within an ecosystem approach.	<p>implement the Guidelines are currently focused on minimizing negative impacts associated with bycatch and discarding in tropical coastal trawl fisheries. Increasing the level of FAO technical assistance is planned subject to availability of fund.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FAO Technical Paper 585 on “Fish identification tools for biodiversity and fisheries assessments: review and guidance for decision-makers” was published in 2014.
		Agenda Item 7: SC on Fish Trade	
21	28	The Committee <u>underlined</u> the importance of FAO’s capacity-building activities on market access and value-addition, in particular for small-scale producers and processors in developing countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 2009 to 2012, FAO conducted a comprehensive value chain analysis of international fish trade with an impact assessment for the small-scale fisheries and aquaculture sector (FAO Technical Paper 581).
22	30	The Committee <u>agreed</u> with the terms of reference developed by the Sub-Committee for future work to be carried out in relation to the development of best practice guidelines for traceability, while some Members noted that they would be an important tool to combat IUU fishing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO prepared the First Draft Best Practices Guidelines for Traceability by using the information collated from a review of common frameworks with respect to implementation of seafood traceability, combined with an analysis of the schemes. The draft Guidelines were discussed at the 14th Session of the COFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade (COFI/FT/XIV).
23	31	Some Members <u>supported</u> the adoption of the evaluation framework to assess the conformity of public and private ecolabelling schemes with the FAO Guidelines for the Ecolabelling of Fish and Fishery Products from Marine Capture Fisheries (the evaluation framework).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being aware that the draft evaluation framework is in the public domain, FAO sought evidence of the usage of the draft evaluation framework as a benchmarking tool for voluntary public and private ecolabelling schemes.
24	33	The Committee agreed that it would be useful to assess the effect of the ecolabelling schemes on fisheries management and economic returns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO continues to monitor the use of private standards and ecolabels in seafood trade, including any applications of the draft evaluation framework.
25	34	The Committee reiterated its support for the work FAO has undertaken with regard to commercially exploited aquatic species of interest to CITES and <u>requested</u> the FAO Expert Advisory Panel for the Assessment of CITES to strengthen its consideration of technical issues related to fisheries management and international trade, consistent with the Panel’s terms of reference, while underscoring the primary scientific role of the Panel. Members <u>stressed</u> that such work should be funded by the FAO Regular Programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO took special care for the 2012 Panel by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring that half of the Panel was composed of experts on fisheries management, international fish trade and CITES implementation; re-structuring the report of the FAO Panel for CITES to give more emphasis on comments on technical matters; and contracting a fisheries socio-economist to substantively contribute to the draft report for the FAO Panel for CITES. <p>However, the Panel noted some difficulties with regard to commenting on technical aspects and noted that they should be context-specific and that more empirical studies were needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RP contributes with human resources and partial funding

			for the FAO Expert Advisory Panel for CITES.
26	35	The Committee <u>agreed</u> to continue FAO collaboration with WTO on issues related to trade in fish and fishery products and in particular the fisheries subsidies negotiations in the framework of the Doha Round.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO continued its activities of capacity-building on international fish trade and food safety issues for developing and transition countries, in particular as they relate to the WTO framework of global trade rules and the WTO negotiations of the Doha Development Agenda.
27	36	The Committee <u>agreed</u> to include an agenda item dedicated to small-scale fisheries at the next session of the Sub-Committee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COFI/FT/XIV addressed the matter under Agenda item 11, the small-scale sector and its contribution to sustainable livelihoods.
		Agenda Item 8: SC on Aquaculture	
28	39(b)	The Committee <u>reiterated</u> the request for additional assistance for aquaculture development in Africa and SIDS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional aquaculture networks have been established in the Africa and Latin America Regions. The same process was initiated in the Pacific Region in order to support SIDS in the region.
29	39(c)	The Committee <u>reiterated</u> that allocation of financial resources for aquaculture activities of FI be increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very little EBF received and lack of financial and human resources affected implementation of some recommendations of COFI and COFI/AQ.
30	39(d)	The Committee <u>requested</u> FAO to develop a conformity assessment framework for aquaculture certification guidelines and noted that such activities and resulting tools should not create any technical barriers to trade. Some Members expressed concern and reservation to this request.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO developed the draft evaluation framework and presented to COFI/AQ/VII in St. Petersburg. COFI/AQ/VII approved the draft Evaluation Framework, with reservations from some countries as expressed in paragraph 38 of the COFI/AQ/VII report.
31	39(f)	The Committee requested the Secretariat to prepare a draft strategy paper, including a long-term strategic plan for the Sub-Committee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A draft Strategic Framework was developed and presented to the COFI/AQ/VII. Whilst many Members supported the Draft Strategic Framework presented, the Secretariat was encouraged to further define priorities, an explicit work plan and specific areas of work in the short, medium and long-term in addition to ensuring that these priorities are well integrated to the new FAO's Strategic Objectives and to adopt a regional approach to developing the framework.
32	39(g)	The Committee <u>emphasized</u> the need for further work as listed in Paragraph 39 (g) of the report of COFI 30.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many activities have been conducted as reported in COFI: AQ/VII/2013/2 and the report of the COFI/AQ/VII. FAO/APFIC have been working with regional and international experts and member countries in the Asian region to develop an aquaculture planning and management toolkit for responsible aquaculture development.
33	39(i)	The Committee emphasized the need for revitalizing CIFAA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO is continuing its efforts towards revitalizing CIFAA.
34	39(j)	The Committee supported the establishment of an FAO Advisory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO convened the Workshop in January-February 2013, where the expert group suggested revised terms of

		Working Group on Genetic Resources and Technologies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reference and name of the advisory working group in order to provide more clarity on its role and the scope of the advisory working group. The COFI/AQ/VII approved the draft terms of reference for an Advisory Working Group. The Secretariat clarified that the scope of the Advisory Working Group will include genetic technologies while specific tasks will be assigned by FAO taking into account the recommendations of COFI and giving special attention to the needs of developing countries.
		Agenda Item 9: Ocean Governance and Rio+20	
35	42	Many Members <u>recommended</u> to include ocean governance issues on the COFI agenda more regularly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agenda Item 6 for COFI 31 covers ocean governance.
36	44	The <u>need for</u> FAO to increase its efforts in developing the capacity of Members through the delivery of technical assistance and capacity building was also <u>recognized</u> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of capacity building workshops have been organized either for single countries or at regional levels.
37	45	The Committee <u>urged</u> FAO to reinforce, in a food security and improved nutrition context, including in the work of CFS, its emphasis on fish as food and ensure that these aspects were not lost in the development and improvement of the global and regional frameworks for ocean conservation and management, including by enhancing coordination and integration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In November 2012 CFS requested its HLPE to conduct a study on the Role of Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture for food and nutrition. The special session of CFS on this report will be held on the last day of COFI 31. FAO made a substantive contribution at the end of 2012 to the HLPE e-consultation and another contribution to comment on the HLPE draft report in 2013. A technical paper on the role of fish in nutrition has been tabled at the Preparatory technical meeting to ICN2 held last year. It is expected that role of fish in nutrition will be discussed at the ICN2 conference. FI contributed to the UN Secretary General report to the Informal Consultative Process on the role of seafood for food security in 2014.
38	46	The Committee <u>urged</u> FAO to assert its leading role in fisheries and aquaculture in ocean governance discussions, debates, policy-setting frameworks and fora.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The global and regional process and the role of FAO are reported in COFI/2014/4.1.
39	48	The Committee <u>reminded</u> the Secretariat to ensure that there was appropriate consultation with COFI Members before engaging in significant activities not previously decided by the Committee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO's Programme of Work in fisheries and aquaculture under the reviewed Strategic Framework is proposed in COFI/2014/8 for discussion in COFI 31.
40	49	The Committee <u>encouraged</u> the Secretariat to attend the meetings of other international organizations with related mandates to raise the visibility of fishery activities and their	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The global and regional process and the role of FAO are reported in COFI/2014/4.1. FAO prepared and presented information on spatial management measures in ABNJ at the UN workshop, including vulnerable marine ecosystems and other work

		appropriate consideration by these fora and to reinforce a leadership role for global fishery matters, including the UN workshop on marine protected areas in 2013.	done by RFMOs.
41	50	The Committee <u>requested</u> FAO to continue its technical support to regional and national fisheries institutions, in particular regarding small-scale fisheries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COFI/2014/3 summarizes the consultation process conducted in relation to the preparation of the draft SSF-Guidelines, in which a large number of national and regional fisheries institutions were actively involved.
42	50	The Committee <u>requested</u> FAO to address the issue of hydrocarbon deposits in the oceans and assess the possible threats to fisheries and food security arising from the development of such deposits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the Norway funded EAF Nansen project, and thanks to the availability of the research vessel Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, investigations were carried out to assess possible impacts of oil exploitation activities on the marine environment. Several Member Countries received assistance in developing monitoring programs in areas where such activities take place.
43	50	The Committee <u>suggested</u> that FAO examine the impacts of ocean acidification and climate change, cooperate with other organizations on ocean pollution, and does not undertake work in relation to high-seas aquaculture development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO provided technical advice related to fisheries and aquaculture and participated in the 2nd workshop on “Ocean acidification impacts on fisheries and aquaculture economics and industries” organized by the IAEA in November 2012. FAO joined the Ocean Acidification International Coordination Centre (OA-ICC) in June 2012. FAO presented an overview on ocean acidification potential impacts on fisheries and aquaculture and food security at a CBD-IOC side-event during the UN open-ended Informal Consultative Process on the Oceans and the Law of the Sea in June 2013. FAO does not undertake work in relation to high seas aquaculture.
		Agenda Item 10a: Small-scale Fisheries	
44	51	The Committee <u>called for</u> continued consultations with all stakeholders including governments, RFBs, CSOs and other interested parties and the opportunity to comment on the guidelines draft text.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consultative process has been continued for developing the SSF-Guidelines including the Technical Consultation in Rome, Italy, 20-24 May 2013 and 3-7 February 2014. The technical consultation was attended by 97 members States and the European Union, 11 inter-governmental organizations, 4 international NGOs and 59 CSO representatives.
45	52(a)-(g)	The Committee advised several points to be considered as listed in Paragraph 52 (a)-(g) of the report of COFI 30.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These suggestions have been fully incorporated into the process of the development of SSF-Guidelines, including a technical consultation.
46	52(h)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> agreed on the need to develop implementation strategies for the SSF Guidelines and the Global Assistance Programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COFI/2014/3 provides an overview of this process and outlines elements for a Global Assistance Programme.
47	52(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> noted the procedures adopted by CFS to allow for enhanced multi-stakeholder participation in its 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Technical Consultation on the SSF-Guidelines has followed a similar approach to the one of the CFS, allowing observers, including CSOs to actively participate

		deliberations.	in the discussions without compromising the inter-governmental nature of the Technical Consultation.
48	52(j)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> noted that many Members reiterated their earlier position on the need for the establishment of a Sub-Committee on Small-Scale Fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Secretariat has worked on the development of the International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries which hopefully will be finalized and endorsed by COFI 31.
		Agenda Item 10b: IUU Fishing	
49	54(d)	The Committee <u>endorsed</u> terms of reference for the Ad hoc Working Group under Part 6 of the 2009 Agreement to be applied when the 2009 Agreement enters into force.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ad hoc Working Group under Part 6 of PSMA is to be established when the Agreement comes into force.
50	55	The Committee <u>requested</u> the Secretariat to convene the second resumed session of the technical consultation to make efforts to reach consensus on the draft Criteria for Flag State Performance as soon as possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Technical Consultation on Flag State Performance was successfully completed in February 2013 with the adoption of Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance, which is expected to be endorsed at COFI 31.
51	56(a)	The Committee <u>reiterated its support</u> for the Global Record's continued development by FAO, using a phased approach, with some Members having concern for the need to avoid duplication, to keep it cost-effective and to ensure coordination with other existing initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order not to duplicate efforts, FAO is currently working towards a cost-effective solution that is coordinated with other existing in-house initiatives, in particular the Vessel Record Management Framework, as well as external systems. After completing the development and implementation of Phase 1 of the Global Record (vessels of 100 gross tonnage and above), the focus will be put on maintenance, enhancements and ensuring sustainability in the long term. Furthermore, the first steps will be taken in considering expansion to Phases 2 and 3 based on the experience gained from Phase 1.
52	56(b)(c)	The Committee <u>recognized</u> the necessity of a global UVI, as a key component of the Global Record to identify and track vessels; <u>suggested</u> the UVI, as a first step, be applied to vessels above 100 GRT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With regard to the UVI issue, an FAO study concluded that the IMO Ship Identification Number Scheme was the most suitable on the basis of efficiency, compatibility and technical considerations for Phase 1 of the Global Record. In December 2013, the IMO Assembly agreed to a proposal, cosponsored by FAO, to include fishing vessels of 100 gross tonnage and above in the IMO Number Scheme .
53	56(d)	The Committee <u>noted</u> the necessity for RFMOs to coordinate their vessel records with the Global Record.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO has been working closely with some of the most advanced regional record systems such as the European Union Community Fleet Register (CFR) developed and maintained by DG Mare, the Consolidated List of Authorized Vessels (CLAV) which puts together the vessel records of the five tuna-RFMOs, and the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC), in relation to harmonization of information according to internationally agreed standards and agreement on formats for data exchange. In addition, several RFMOs, including ICCAT, IOTC, CCAMLR and WCPFC, have made provisions for the IMO Number to be compulsory for eligible vessels fishing in their convention areas.

54	56(e)	The Committee <u>appreciated</u> FAO's work to assist developing States to strengthen their national or regional vessel registries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following a structured capacity development framework, FAO started a series of regional workshops in Central America in 2010, followed by the first workshop in Southeast Asia in June 2013 in cooperation with the RPOA. Collaboration is also underway in the Mediterranean with the GFCM.
55	57	The Committee <u>urged</u> FAO, Members, NGOs and other donors to provide financial and technical support to developing States to strengthen all aspects of their capacity to combat IUU fishing, including their capacity to improve monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) capabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO contributed to a regional workshop for 19 African States on IUU fishing organized by CCAMLR which focused in particular on the development of port State controls. Furthermore, FAO co-organized a capacity development workshop on port State measures for 13 South Pacific States in September 2013. Three additional workshops have been organized and/or scheduled for the Caribbean, South American and West African regions. FAO have provided support to Thailand in the training of Port inspectors relevant to the PSMA agreement and resolutions of IOTC. This has resulted in the development of a FAO/APFIC training course for training in Port inspections of fishing vessels
56	59	One Member <u>pointed out</u> that the agenda document and SOFIA 2012 contained some conclusive statements on IUU fishing without supporting data, information and figures which were critical to combat this global menace.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOFIA 2014 includes relevant references and information to support statements.
		Agenda Item 11a: Vision for Future	
57	62	The Committee <u>recommended</u> the ecosystem approach to fisheries and to aquaculture as a framework for translating high-level goals into action through a participatory management process, considering the three pillars of sustainable development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project developments in numerous areas have incorporated ecosystem approach, e.g. Malawi, Lake Chad, and capacity building workshops have been implemented by NFFP and others. FAO carried out projects in different regions in order to enhance implementation of EAF; mainstream EAF in national policies; develop management plans in line with EAF principles. Activities were carried out in Asia & Pacific, Africa, Caribbean, Central America, Mediterranean, both on marine and inland fisheries (e.g. Norway-funded EAF Nansen, Sweden-funded African Programme, GEF-funded projects) FAO convened a workshop in 2013 with the objective of developing a manual for decision-makers and resource users on how to involve local ecological knowledge in fisheries management.
568	63	The Committee <u>agreed</u> that FAO should focus on challenges relevant to its core mandate and must join efforts with partners, including better coordination with other intergovernmental bodies within the UN System.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO works with a clear focus on activities relevant to its core mandate. It works with a view to better coordinate with other UN agencies as appropriate. As such, FAO is an active participant in the ocean related UN activities such as the UN-Oceans and the UN Atlas of the Oceans. FAO also aims to build strategic partnerships with the UN HQs, in particular UNDOALOS, and other UN Agencies as well as better focus on the Organization's comparative advantage.

		Agenda Item 11b: PWB and MTP	
59	65	<p>The Committee <u>supported</u> the Strategic Thinking Process to determine the future strategic direction of the Organization. The Committee <u>urged</u> the Secretariat to ensure that fisheries and aquaculture priorities were reflected under the Strategic Objectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FI has been continuously working with all relevant units in HQs and Decentralized Offices to reflect fisheries and aquaculture priorities in the SOs in the process of elaborating MTP 2014-2017 as well as PWB 2014-15. • The Blue Growth Initiative has been endorsed in 2013 by CPMB and is being delivered as a major area of work under SO2 with contributing activities from the other SOs. Likewise, a regional initiative on Blue Growth (Aquaculture) is implemented by FAORAP in Asia Pacific.
60	66(a)-(d)	<p>The Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>supported</u> the outcomes of the FAO regional conferences; • <u>supported</u> FAO to take the lead in implementing Rio+20 outcomes associated with fisheries and aquaculture; • <u>underscored</u> the importance of aquaculture development and requested that it be given more emphasis; • <u>placed emphasis</u> on issues listed in Paragraph 66 (d) of the report of COFI 30; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO's work in fisheries and aquaculture under the reviewed Strategic Framework, taking account of the priorities guided by COFI 30, is proposed in COFI/2014/8 for discussion by COFI 31.
61	66(e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>underlined</u> the need for further work to effectively implement the Code and its related instruments and guidelines and EAF/A; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through extrabudgetary funding, FAO is assisting many member countries with practical implementation of the Code through the EAF/A as well as on specific aspects of the Code. • FAO is collaborating with other international partners on the development of a programme to address sustainability issues in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ). • FAO is also working with countries to facilitate the implementation of the IPOA-Capacity by supporting countries in the development of regional and national plans of action • A collaborative arrangement between BOBLME, NOAA, FAO and APFIC has resulted in the development of a regional training course for capacity building in application of the EAF, which followed by nationally driven training courses in Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia..

62	66(f)-(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>noted</u> the UNGA resolutions addressing deep-seas high seas fisheries and that this work should not be de-emphasized; • <u>underlined</u> the importance of work in relation to safety-at-sea; • <u>noted</u> the importance of avoiding certification and ecolabelling schemes from becoming technical barriers to international trade that could be determined to be incompatible with WTO rules; and • <u>noted</u> that production from capture fisheries could be increased through the improved implementation of fisheries management measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A full programme on deep-sea fisheries has been initiated, including a GEF-funded project on the Deep Seas which addresses EAF in deep-sea fisheries and associated biodiversity conservation. Further information can be found at: www.fao.org/fishery/deepsea-highseas/en • There is a long-standing cooperation between IMO, ILO and FAO on the subject of safety-at-sea in the fisheries sector that has resulted in the development of several guidelines and standards including the “Safety Recommendations” and the “Implementation Guidelines”. • FAO continued its activities of capacity-building on international fish trade and food safety issues for developing and transition countries, in particular as they relate to WTO framework of global trade rules and the WTO negotiations of the Doha Development Agenda.
63	68	The Committee <u>decided</u> to strengthen dialogue between the Members and the Secretariat through the COFI Bureau on ongoing and future activities and work of the Department.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chairperson of COFI 31 has organized 8 sessions of Bureau Meetings as well as 3 sessions of Informal Open Meetings in order to strengthen dialogue between the Members and the Secretariat in order to follow up the decisions and recommendations by COFI 30 and prepare for COFI 31
		Agenda Item 12	
64	69	The Committee <u>approved</u> the MYPOW 2012–2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Progress Report of MYPOW 2012-2015 is prepared as in COFI/2014/9. The draft MYPOW 2014-2017 is also proposed in the document.
65	72	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Committee requested FAO to initiate performance reviews of the RFBs under its auspices that had not already been assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on RFBs including performance reviews is available in COFI/2014/Inf.11.
		Agenda Item 14	
66	74	The Committee <u>noted</u> a statement delivered by the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the need to combat piracy and develop guidelines to secure the safety of fishing vessels in open seas and compensation damages should they be attacked.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within its mandate, FAO continues to support member countries and partners in addressing piracy and IUU in the horn of Africa and Western Indian Ocean. • FAO continues to support the UN Security Council Sub Working group on Piracy off the Somali coast and efforts in the horn of Africa supporting the “Kampala Process” which promotes an integrated approach to the development of a safe and secure maritime and fisheries sector in Somalia. FAO participated in the Addis Ababa meeting in March 2013, which has started the process of developing policy frameworks for Somalia’s maritime resources. • A joint undertaking between IMO and FAO to combat piracy and address IUU fishing in and off Somalia was signed in 2012 and a technical workshop is planned in the near future subject to availability of fund.