



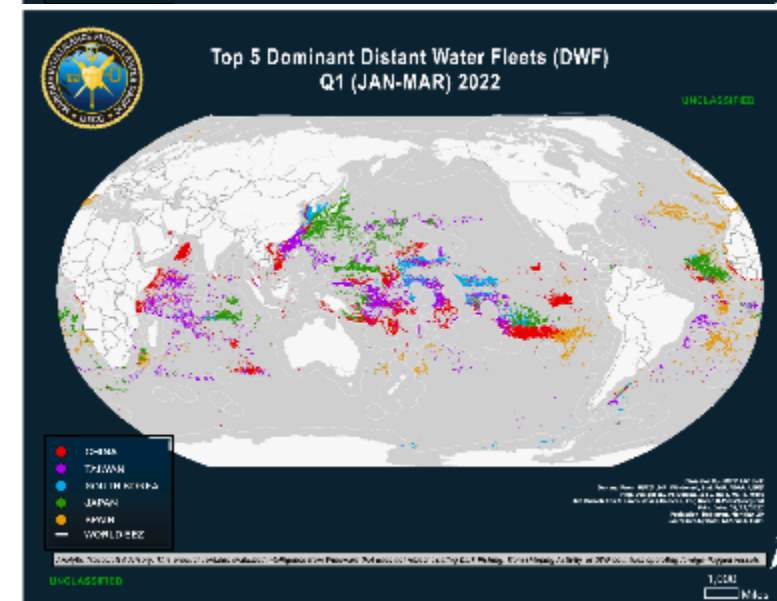
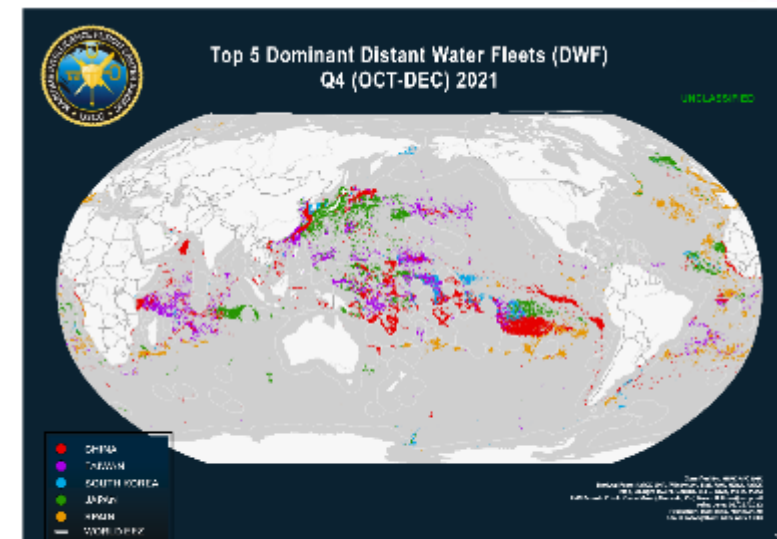
U.S. Coast Guard Brief on

Illegal, Unreported and

Unregulated (IUU) Fishing



Global IUU Fishing – A National Security Threat





IUU Fishing Statistics

Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing is a pervasive, far-reaching security threat.

1 in 5 fish

Caught around the world is thought to have originated from IUU fishing.¹



GLOBAL IMPACTS OF IUU FISHING

3.3 billion

People, nearly half the world's population, rely on fish for 20% of their animal protein.² IUU fishing removes access to this valuable protein source, particularly to the most vulnerable coastal States.



\$401 billion

First sale value of global fish production in 2018.² IUU Fishing results in tens of billions of dollars of lost revenue to legal fishers every year.



93%

Of the world's major marine fish stocks are classified as fully exploited, overexploited, or significantly depleted.² IUU fishing undermines the sustainable management of these resources, pushing them to the limits of their capacity.



DOMESTIC IMPACTS OF IUU FISHING

80%

Of fish eaten in the U.S. are imported.¹ Without effective traceability and monitoring, illegally caught fish around the world can enter the U.S. market.



\$5.6 billion

Value of U.S. commercial fisheries in 2018. When IUU fish enter the marketplace, legal U.S. fishers are disadvantaged.³





Maritime Behavior and the Rule of Law

USCG's Pacific High Seas Patrol Nets Fines for Taiwanese Fishermen



Members of Bertholf's boarding team prepare to go aboard a foreign-flagged fishing vessel on the high seas (USCG)

PUBLISHED JUL 5, 2022 6:31 PM BY THE MARITIME EXECUTIVE

The U.S. Coast Guard's annual high-seas fishery patrols in the North Pacific paid dividends in 2021 - in cash. The government of Taiwan (officially, Chinese Taipei) has fined five of its flagged fishing vessels a combined \$250,000 for infractions that the crew of the cutter USCGC *Bertholf* discovered in a series of boardings last year.



US Coast Guard
Living Marine Resources

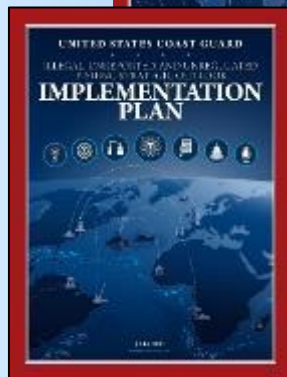


The crew of the Coast Guard Cutter Stratton conducts IUU fishing patrols in Fiji's exclusive economic zone with Fijian law enforcement personnel, February, 2022. U.S. Coast Guard Photo

Biden Administration Announces Actions to Combat Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing

Mike Schuler
Total Views: 1551
June 27, 2022

USCG and Increasing Demands



Tri-Service Maritime Strategy

USCG IUU Fishing Strategic Outlook and Implementation Plan

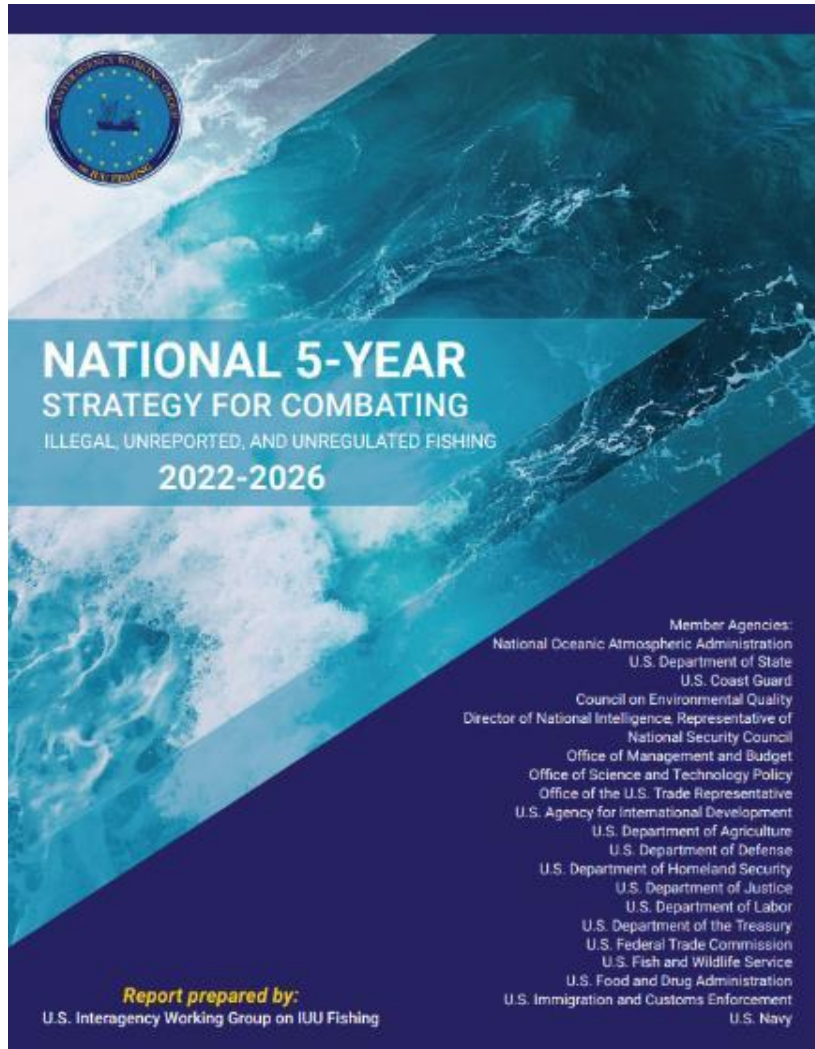
National Security Memo on Combatting IUU Fishing and Associated Labor Abuses

National 5-Year Strategy for Combating IUU Fishing





National 5-Year Strategy for Combatting IUU Fishing

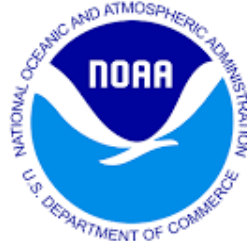


3 Strategic Objectives:

1. Promote Sustainable Fisheries Management and Governance
2. Enhance the Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance of Marine Fishing Operations
3. Ensure Only Legal, Sustainable, and Responsibly Harvested Seafood Enters Trade



Maritime SAFE Act Interagency Working Group



ICE

FDA

- National Security Council
- Council on Environmental Quality
- Office of Management and Budget
- Office of Science and Technology Policy
- Office of the United States Trade Representative



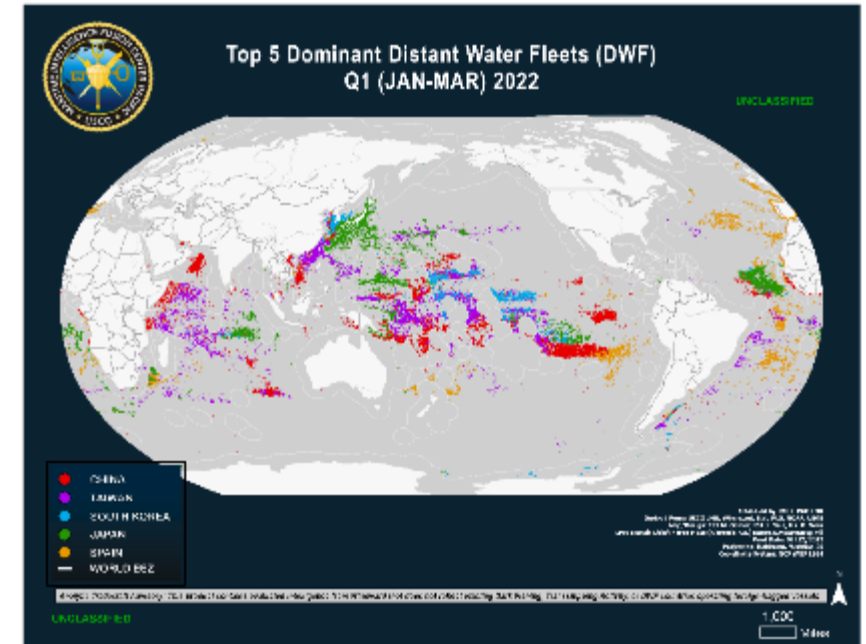


National 5-Year Strategy for Combatting IUU Fishing



Strategic Objectives

1. Promote Sustainable Fisheries Management and Governance
2. Enhance Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) of Marine Fishing Operations
3. Ensure Only Legal, Sustainable, and Responsibly Harvested Seafood Enters Trade





The U.S. Coast Guard's Vision to Combat IUU Fishing

Current State

Global fish stocks are under stress from growing consumption, changing ecosystems & poor governance. State subsidized distant water fishing fleets amplify these stressors undermining maritime rules-based order.

Promote Intel-Driven Enforcement Operations

- *Deploying tailored force packages*
- *Leveraging IC capabilities & technology*
- *Streamlining processes for info sharing*

Counter Predatory & Irresponsible Behavior

- *Targeting priority regions & countries*
- *Confronting the actions of predatory nations*
- *Leverage existing tools & legal authorities*

Expand Multilateral Enforcement Cooperation

- *Include counter-IUU fishing in exercises*
- *Provide targeted IUU fishing training*
- *Supporting improvement to technology systems*

Future Desired State

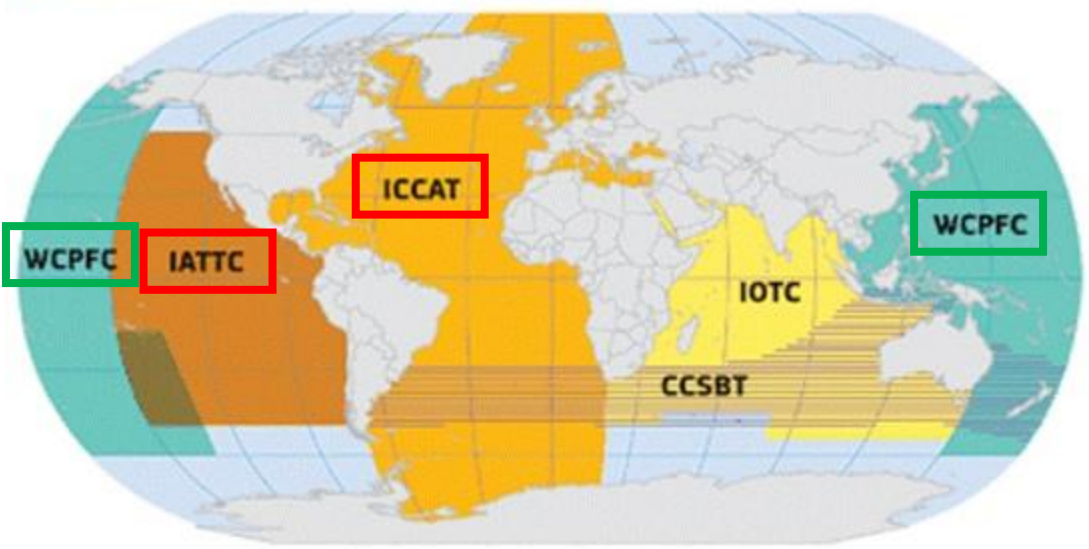
Global adherence to international agreements & conservation measures. Recovery, preservation & economic viability of global fish stocks.



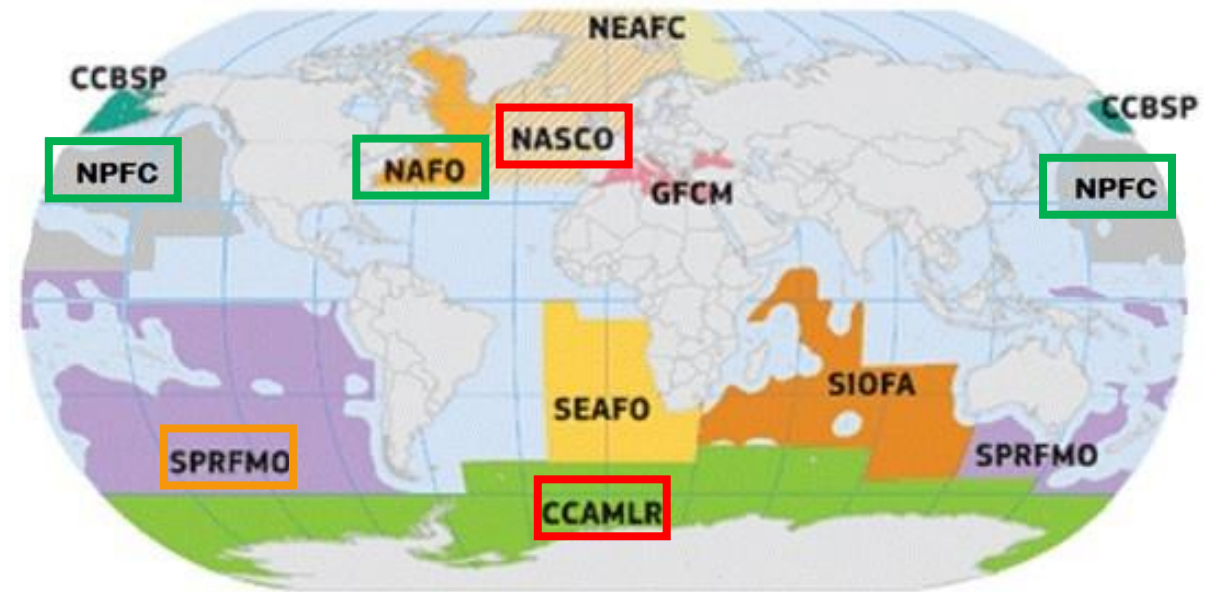


International Fisheries Law Enforcement

RFMOs for highly migratory fish stocks
(tuna and associated species)



RFMOs for non-tuna species



- The U.S. is party to 15 Regional Fisheries Management Organizations RFMOs but only has High Seas Boarding and Inspection (HSBI) authority in Four:
 - Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)
 - North Pacific Fisheries Commission (NPFC)
 - North Pacific Anadromous Fisheries Commission (NPAFC)
 - Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)
- Operationalizing the UN Fish Stocks Agreement
 - South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (SPRFMO)

	Boardings
	UN Fish Stocks Agreement
	No Boardings

Outcomes of Counter-IUU Fishing Operations

U.S. Coast Guard operations are a vital contribution to U.S. Government actions to address IUU fishing, and our enduring partnerships and efficient information sharing are the keys to eliminating opportunities for IUU fishing operations worldwide. Through the implementation of our *Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing Strategic Outlook*, we will expand a network of like-minded partners who, when working together, can illuminate the shadows where IUU fishing takes place and confront malign fishing actors and complicit flag states wherever they exist. Outcomes from such joint counter-IUU fishing operations can take many forms. U.S. Coast Guard interactions with foreign IUU fleets and vessels will often enable additional information to be gathered about IUU practices; and at times, they may also result in diplomatic actions or sanctions and/or law enforcement action by the United States or partner nations.



DIPLOMATIC PROCESSES

U.S. Coast Guard operations provide the U.S. Government opportunities to enhance partnerships with nations who share similar values of democracy and sovereignty, as well as diplomatic leverage to hold flag states accountable for actions that threaten peace and stability around the globe. Informed by our operations, the U.S. Department of State can pursue formal diplomatic petitions and protests to foreign governments that allow their fishing fleets to engage in IUU fishing and **build coalitions with like-minded nations to prevent IUU fishing-derived products or misrepresented seafood from entering global markets.**

INTERPOL NOTICES

U.S. Coast Guard operations and aggressive information sharing increase global awareness of IUU fishing through the use of INTERPOL Notices, the process by which the international community may seek or provide information on modus operandi, objects, devices, and concealment methods used by IUU fishing operators. Notices are seen by law enforcement officers in member countries around the world and **can trigger additional information and intelligence on the possible crimes of persons and entities included in the notice.**



HIGH SEAS BOARDING AND INSPECTIONS

U.S. Coast Guard operations support Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) by actively monitoring, controlling, and surveilling high seas fishing fleets through at-sea inspections. These actions enliven the process for the international community to hold IUU fishing actors accountable. U.S. Coast Guard operations directly support U.S. and partner nation efforts to **celebrate the behavior of responsible fishing nations and call out those nations acting irresponsibly.**



IUU FISHING VESSEL LISTS

Identifying vessels engaged in IUU fishing enables the international community to prohibit illicit operators from fishing in areas managed by RFMOs around the globe and promotes alignment with established maritime international norms. The U.S. Coast Guard identifies illegal fishing vessels through boardings and inspections and shares investigative results with RFMOs to inform IUU vessel lists. A vessel's inclusion on these lists **triggers additional port control measures like those covered in the PSMA.**



PORT STATE CONTROLS

U.S. Coast Guard operations support global efforts to cooperate with like-minded nations to block IUU fishers from offloading catch through the United Nations' Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA). Denying port entry, and access to port services, prevents illegal seafood from entering international trade markets, increases the costs associated with IUU fishing operations, and **removes the opportunity to profit from engaging in these activities.**



INCREASED MARITIME DOMAIN AWARENESS

U.S. Coast Guard observations during the course of overflights, law enforcement boardings, and alongside right of approach questioning increase intelligence to inform U.S. Government understanding of IUU fishing trends, tactics, and vulnerabilities. When shared with like-minded partners, this information **raises global awareness of IUU fishing threats and supports efforts to deter, detect, and interdict illicit operations.**

STRATEGIC MESSAGING

U.S. Coast Guard operations shape and support foreign-policy objectives only when the public understands the scope of the IUU fishing problem and its consequences and what we are doing to combat it. Active use of the media is crucial in modern diplomacy to ensure the public is informed and aware of challenges across the globe. The United States routinely shares information with the public to combat IUU fishing. The U.S. Coast Guard will aim to generate transparent communications to citizens of countries that are actively engaged in combating IUU fishing, while simultaneously **broadcasting to the world inactions by irresponsible and predatory flag states.**





Questions?

