

**QUESTIONNAIRE to be used for biennial reporting
on the application of the IUU Regulation**

Reporting period 2018-2019 (deadline for submission 30 April 2020)

Member State:	Ireland
Organisation:	Sea Fisheries Protection Authority
Date:	20 th May 2020
Name, position and contact details of responsible official:	[REDACTED]

May the Commission provide a copy of this questionnaire to other Member States?	
Yes:	Yes
Yes except for questions (list):	
No:	

Please check if your notified authorities under the IUU Regulation correspond with the latest version of the Official Journal:

[https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52019XC0215\(01\)&from=EN](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52019XC0215(01)&from=EN)

Article 15.2 (exportation of catches): Content Correct

Article 17.8 (verification of catch certificates): Content Correct

Article 21.3 (re-exportation): Content Correct

Please state your notified authorities under the IUU Regulation in accordance with:

Article 39.4 (nationals): Sea Fisheries Protection Authority

Section 1. Information on legal framework¹

Since the last reporting exercise covering the period 2016-2017, has your country adopted/modified national law or any administrative guides for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 on illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU Regulation)?

Yes No

If yes, please detail and provide copies or provide link to the official national database

...n/a.....

Section 2. Information on administrative organisation²

2.1. Are there any changes as regards your administrative organisation since the last reporting exercise?

Yes No

2.2. *If yes, please fill in the following questions.* Does your country have different authorities/services to deal with the implementation of the IUU Regulation?

Yes No

2.3. If different authorities/services are involved, please distinguish between:

- the control of direct landings of third country fishing vessels;
- validation of catch certificates upon exports;
- verification of catch certificates for imports under direct landing;
- verification of catch certificates for imports arriving by other means than fishing vessels (e.g. by containers, trucks);
- validation and verifications of re-exports.

All of the above fall under the remit of the SFPA

a) vertical co-operation (between local/regional authorities and head-quarter);

- *Please explain and describe this cooperation:
The IUU office in Clonakilty co-ordinates procedures and policies that is mandatory as per legislative requirements. The IUU Office is the central point of contact if information is required from either industry or SFPA port staff queries. SFPA port offices (7 of) deal directly with industry regarding validating catch certificates; inspecting consignments and processing re-export certificates. Most controls on validating catch certificates and re-export certificates are conducted in Killybegs; this is an IUU and NEAFC designated port.*

b) co-operation with other authorities and allocation of tasks for various authorities in the implementation of the IUU Regulation (Fisheries, Health, Customs, Coast Guard, Navy, etc.);

- *Please explain and describe this cooperation:
In general, the SFPA works unilaterally in regard to the implementation of the IUU*

¹ This section 1 is to be filled-in by all Member States i.e. coastal and landlocked Member State.

² This section 2 is to be filled-in by all Member States i.e. coastal and landlocked Member State.

legislation, the SLO is responsible for IUU Coordination for the Republic of Ireland. Verifications on imports are controlled from here.

- *Border Inspection Post – Close working relationship, directing importers to the IUU Office to resolve IUU/Import issues and queries, this authority is responsible for veterinary requirements associated with imports once they have been cleared following IUU/Traceability checks.*
- *Naval Service – The navy is the sea going platform for inspections, monitoring and control on vessels fishing within Irelands EEZ and in International waters conducting RFMO assessments. There is a service level agreement in place, with the SFPA and the Naval Service.*

c) how many officials are involved in the implementation of the catch certification scheme?

- *Please specify the number of officials expressed in Full Time Equivalent (FTE): ...*
- *IUU Office for verification and co-ordination - 1 staff member (0.75 FTE) This individual has a dual role, and conducts operational fisheries control duties, in addition to the IUU Role. The value of 0.75 is an approximation, due to the variance in work, these two roles overlap, predominantly with the IUU Position requirements.*
- *Port Offices for validation - 7 (1 per port)*(2.5 FTE)*
- ** Although there is an associated staff member in each port, some ports have greater tasking than others; some ports have little to no involvement, with validating catch certificates for exports, but an individual is delegated should the necessity arise. The tasking of IUU requirements is typically a negligible part of the individual's role, in some cases validation might be conducted by alternative staff members, this process allows for leave and shift rotations. In some ports only marginal levels of validations have occurred since the initiation of the associated legislation. Killybegs, one of Irelands designated ports; deals with the majority of validated certificates from Ireland. Killybegs is also the only designated port to receive 3rd country landings heretofore, inspections on 3rd country landings are conducted by respective shift staff, whereas full monitor inspections are pre-planned and additional members are tasked accordingly.*

d) Do the authorities of your country have the possibility to audit/verify a company for the purposes laid down in the IUU Regulation?

Yes No

If yes, which and how many audits/verifications have they undertaken since the last reporting exercise covering the period 2016-2017? Which authorities are responsible for audits/verifications? Please detail the results:

The SFPA is Ireland's authority with the responsibility; these were predominantly traceability audits and verifications

2018 - 326

2019 -316

2.4. Does your country have freezones/freeports³ in which activities relevant to importation/exportation/processing of fishery products are authorised?

Yes

No

Section 3. Information on direct landings and transshipments of fishery products by third country fishing vessels⁴ (including information on port inspections and infringements)⁵

3.1. Please check if your list of designated ports correspond to the latest version of the Office Journal.

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.C_.2019.276.01.0011.01.ENG

3.2. Does your country have designated ports for direct landings or transshipment operations of fishery products and port services of third country fishing vessels (Article 5 of the IUU Regulation⁶)?

Yes

No

If yes, please list your country's designated ports (including ports designated under Regional Fisheries Management Organisations requirements) and answer to questions 3.2. to 3.7.:

Ireland has two designated ports, namely Killybegs in Donegal and Castletownbere in Cork. Specified correctly as non-Border Inspection Posts; these are both NEAFC designated ports also.

3.3. How many landings and transshipments in designated ports of third country vessels have been recorded by your country between 1 January 2018 until 31 December 2019? How many inspections has your country carried out and how many infringements have been detected?

Please fill-in the table below (2018):

Inspections of third country vessels in Member States ports (2018)						
Type of operation	Vessels	Figures (2018)	Flag of the third country vessel(s) ⁷			
			Ex. NO	NO	FO	Total
Landings	Non-EU vessels using MS designated ports	Number of landings	100	34	2	36
		Number of inspections	10	8	2	10
		% of inspections / landings	10%	23.5%	100%	27.7%
		Number of infringements	3	0	0	0
Transshipments	Non-EU vessels using MS	Number of transshipments in ports	2	n/a no transshipments occurred in the ROI		
		Number of inspections	0			

³ https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/business/customs-procedures/what-is-importation/free-zones_en

⁴ Fishing vessels as defined in article 2.5 of the IUU Regulation

⁵ This section 3 refers to Chapter II (Articles 4 to 11) of the IUU Regulation and is applicable to coastal Member States. Landlocked Member States should not fill in this section.

⁶ Please note that ports designated under Regional Fisheries Management Organisations must also be designated under the IUU Regulation with restrictions if necessary (species etc.)

⁷ ISO Alpha-2 country codes.

	designat ed ports	% of inspections / transhipments	0	
		Number of infringements	0	

Please fill-in the table below (2019):

Inspections of third country vessels in Member States ports (2019)							
Type of operation	Vessels	Figures (2019)	Flag of the third country vessel(s) ⁸				
			Ex. NO	FO	NO	IS	Total
Landings	Non-EU vessels using MS designated ports	Number of landings	100	2	20	3	25
		Number of inspections	10	1	4	0	5
		% of inspections / landings	10%	50%	20%	0%	20%
		Number of infringements	3	0	1	0	1
Transshipments	Non-EU vessels using MS designated ports	Number of transshipments in ports	2	n/a no transshipments occurred in the ROI			
		Number of inspections	2				
		% of inspections / transshipments	100%				
		Number of infringements	0				

All vessels are met prior to landing; this permits acquisition of catch documentation, visual inspection of species and potential tank dipping to confirm approximate catch quantities, as a crosscheck. The above inspection levels refer full monitor inspections, but in all cases, there are various levels of inspections conducted. This would also involve port staff conducting verifications on catch certification, with notified countries that have online systems, such as NO, from which most landings produce arrive to IE designated ports.

3.4. From the figures above, in the cases where your country detected infringements by third country vessels between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2019, please specify the flag, the vessel's name, the type of infringement and the measures taken (Article 11 of the IUU Regulation).

Please fill-in the table below (2018):

Flag of the third country vessel ⁹	Name of the third country fishing vessel	Type of infringements	Measures taken
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Please fill-in the table below (2019):

⁸ ISO Alpha-2 country codes.

⁹ ISO Alpha-2 country codes.

Flag of the third country vessel ¹⁰	Name of the third country fishing vessel	Type of infringements	Measures taken
NO		Under recording of logbook.	Passed to the Norwegians to deal with, NEAFC Inspection.

3.5. Has your country had any problems with third country fishing vessels when implementing Articles 6 (prior notice) and 7 (authorisation) of the IUU Regulation?

Yes No

If yes, please detail the nature of the problems and the measures taken:

In 2018: ...n/a...

In 2019: ...n/a....

3.6. Since January 2018, has your country denied access to its ports to a fishing vessel for port services, activities of landing or transhipment of fishery products based on the conditions of the IUU Regulation?

Yes No

If yes, please detail the nature of the problem, the number of vessels concerned and their flags:

In 2018: ...n/a...

In 2019: ...n/a....

3.7. Do you have third country fishing vessel landings in transit in your country with final destination in another Member State? [Article 19.3 of the IUU Regulation]

Yes No

If yes, please indicate the number of landings in transit per year:

In 2018: ...n/a...

In 2019: ...n/a....

3.8. In order to determine the cases for port inspection, does your country use risk assessment criteria [cf. benchmarks for port inspections, Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No1010/2009]?

Yes No

Due to the limited levels of third country landings in Ireland, designated port staffs are able to meet all vessels prior to landings/inspections. The landings in Ireland's designated ports typically fall under the auspices of the NEAFC RFMO, and the produce predominantly go to fish meal. These are

¹⁰ ISO Alpha-2 country codes.

typically completed on an ad-hoc basis, where full monitor inspections would be decided upon notification of respective landings.

Not applicable (e.g. in the absence of landings/transhipments from third countries)

If yes, please detail:

Section 4. Information on catch certification scheme for importation for the purpose of the IUU Regulation¹¹

4.1. How many catch certificates from non-EU countries were presented to the authorities of your country from 1 January 2018 until 31 December 2019? Please complete the following table by flag state validating the catch certificates, including in cases catch certificates are accompanied by processing statements.

Flag State (non-EU)¹²	2018	2019
<i>AR</i>	11	8
<i>CL</i>	1	0
<i>CA</i>	0	1
<i>CN</i>	6	6
<i>EC</i>	10	16
<i>FO</i>	2 Direct Landings	2 Direct Landings
<i>GH</i>	3	8
<i>IN</i>	0	6
<i>IS</i>	511	566 & 3 Direct Landings
<i>KR</i>	1	6
<i>MU</i>	1	1
<i>MA</i>	0	2
<i>MM</i>	0	2
<i>NI</i>	1	2
<i>NO</i>	5 & 34 Direct Landings	20 Direct Landings
<i>PA</i>	2	5
<i>PG</i>	1	0
<i>PH</i>	44	34
<i>RU</i>	15	42
<i>SC</i>	9	7
<i>SB</i>	2	0
<i>ZA</i>	15	47
<i>TW</i>	2	0
<i>TH</i>	2	2
<i>UY</i>	1	1
<i>US</i>	15	11
<i>VN</i>	5	0
Total	699	798

¹¹ Section to be filled-in by all Member States. Article 2.11 of the IUU Regulation – "*importation means the introduction of fishery products into the territory of the Union, including for transshipment purposes at ports in its territory*"

¹² ISO Alpha-2 country codes.

4.2. From the number above, how many recognised RFMO catch certificates accompanied imports into your country? *Please detail per RFMO certificate and year.*

RFMO document	2018	2019
<i>ICCAT (electronic)-bluefin tuna catch document</i>	0	0
<i>Dissostichus spp. (CCAMLR)</i>	0	0
<i>CCSBT CDS</i>	0	0
Total	0	0

4.3. How many catch certificates from EU Member States were presented to the authorities of your country from 1 January 2018 until 31 December 2019?

Flag State (EU)	2018	2019
<i>FR</i>	3	2
<i>IE</i>	1	0
<i>IT</i>	2	0
<i>ES</i>	11	12
Total	17	14

4.4. From the number above, how many recognised RFMO catch certificates from EU Member States accompanied imports into your country? *Please detail per RFMO certificate and year.*

RFMO document	2018	2019
<i>ICCAT (electronic)-bluefin tuna catch document</i>	0	0
<i>Dissostichus spp. (CCAMLR)</i>	0	0
<i>CCSBT CDS</i>	0	0
Total	0	0

4.5. Has your country received processing statements from 1 January 2018 until 31 December 2019?

Yes

No

If yes, how many processing statements under Article 14.2 accompanied imports into your country? If possible, please provide details per year and per processing country.

Processing non-EU State¹³	2018	2019
<i>CH</i>	29	68
<i>MU</i>	10	8

¹³ ISO Alpha-2 country codes.

Processing non-EU State ¹³	2018	2019
<i>EC</i>	8	11
<i>TH</i>	18	10
<i>PG</i>	2	0
<i>CA</i>	0	1
<i>MG</i>	0	2
<i>MY</i>	0	2
<i>Total</i>	67	102

4.6. Please indicate if the information in processing statements referring to the corresponding catch certificates is retained and recorded:

Yes *No*

Not applicable (e.g. in the absence of processing statements received from non-EU countries in 2018-2019)

4.7. Has your country received requests to authorise APEO¹⁴s in 2018-2019?

Yes *No*

If yes, how many requests has your country received and how many APEOs have been authorised?

.n/a.

4.8. Has your country adopted administrative rules referring to the management and control of APEO in 2018-2019?

Yes *No*

Not applicable (e.g. absence of APEO request)

If yes, please detail:

...n/a....

4.9. Has your country validated re-export certificates for products imported from 1 January 2018 until 31 December 2019?

Yes *No*

If yes, how many re-export certificates? Please detail per year and, if possible, per destination country:

¹⁴ Approved Economic Operators – IUU Regulation, Article 16 and Implementing Regulation (EC) 1010/2009, Chapter II

Destination country (non-EU) ¹⁵	2018	2019
NG	2	0
Total	2	0

4.10. Does your country monitor if the catches for which your country has validated a re-export certificate actually leave the EU?

Yes No

Not applicable (e.g. in the absence of validation of re-export certificates in 2018-2019)

If yes, please detail:

.....

4.11. Has your country established any IT tools to monitor the catch certificates and processing statements accompanying imports?

Yes No

If yes, does it include a module for re-exportation of imported catches?

Yes No

4.12. Does your country implement the provisions regarding transit under Article 19.2 at the point of entry or the place of destination?

At the point of entry At the place of destination Not implemented

Due to the Republic of Irelands geographical position, produce under transit is not landing at seaports under our remit. For imports arriving at non BIP Ports in Ireland, confirmation that verification has been conducted is sought from entry point in the EU, where veterinary checks would have been conducted. The result of findings will dictate if verification checks will be conducted.

¹⁵ ISO Alpha-2 country codes.

Section 5. Information on catch certification scheme for exportation¹⁶

5.1. Has your country established a procedure for validation of catch certificates for exportation of catches from own vessels in accordance with Article 15?

Yes No

Not applicable (e.g. in the absence of validation of catch certificates for exportation in 2018-2019)

If yes, please explain briefly the established procedure and answer questions 5.2 to 5.5.

...Request for catch certificate validation is established by either IE or MS exporter, this process will include a completed catch certificate, as per legislative requirements. A review of the requisite vessel(s) activities are undertaken, to ensure compliance, this will include VMS/ERS trip data, sales notes, invoices, authorisations and bill of lading/airway bill.

5.2. Has your country validated catch certificates for exportation in 2018-2019 in accordance with Article 15?

Yes No

If yes, how many catch certificates did your country validate from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2019? If possible, please provide details per requesting third country/country of destination in the following table:

Destination State ¹⁷	Year	
	2018	2019
AL	8	4
BY	3	0
CN	10	27
EG	0	5
HT	0	4
HN	1	0
IN	1	15
ID	1	0
JP	0	3
MD	0	4
NO	19	13
SG	0	1
KR	0	1
TH	6	19
TN	4	3
UA	6	12

¹⁶ Section to be filled-in by flag Member States.

¹⁷ ISO Alpha-2 country codes.

Destination State ¹⁷	Year	
	2018	2019
VN	0	3
Total	59	114

5.3. Has your country established any IT tool to monitor the catch certificates validated for exports stemming from own vessels?

Yes No

5.4. Does your country monitor that the catches for which your country has validated catch certificates actually leave the EU?

Yes No

Not applicable (e.g. in the absence of validation of catch certificates for exportation in 2018-2019)

5.5. Has your country refused the validation of a catch certificate between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2019?

Yes No

Not applicable (e.g. in the absence of request for validation of catch certificates for exportation in 2018-2019)

If yes, please detail:

Number (per year): ...Records are not maintained.....

Reason:It would typically be for missing or incorrect data included on catch certificate application. This could be sales notes not entered for produce or incorrect dates for landing periods, non-provision of bill of lading details etc.

Follow-up: ...Information would be provided retrospectively prior to validation process completion.

<p>Section 6. Information on verifications of catch certificates for importation according to Article 17.1 to 5 of IUU Regulation¹⁸</p>

6.1. Has your country established a procedure for verification of catch certificates for importation in accordance with Article 17.2?

Yes No

If yes, please detail: ...Due to the levels of trade received by Ireland, all imports are verified and crosschecks are made, on all, to confirm compliance with respective legislation. Consignment specific headings are used from the 'Common Methodology for IUU Verification'. This process is conducted on an ad-hoc basis as various imports have a considerable difference incorporated. In some cases flag state authorities are contacted on an informal basis, this procedure is typically used to confirm document authenticity, whilst maintaining a continuous networking arrangement with third country authorities; this process prevents delays and maintains relationships. If for some

¹⁸ Section to be filled-in by all Member States

reason there is doubt over the documentation supplied, pertaining to the consignment, or particulars relating to the import, a formal verification request will be made to the flag state authority, requesting details that need further clarification.

.....

6.2. How many catch certificates have been verified by your administration from 1 January 2018 until 31 December 2019? Please specify, separately for each year:

Flag State of origin (EU or non-EU) ¹⁹	Number of verifications 2018		Number of verifications 2019	
	No of basic document-based verifications ²⁰	No of in-depth verifications ²¹	No of basic document-based verifications	No of in-depth verifications
AR	8	3	5	3
CL	1	0	0	0
CA	0	0	1	0
CN	4	2	3	3
EC	6	4	10	6
FO	2 Direct Landings	0	2 Direct Landings	0
GH	2	1	5	3
IN	0	0	3	3
IS	511	0	566 & 3 Direct Landings	0
KR	0	1	3	3
MU	0	1	0	1
MA	0	0	1	1
MM	0	0	1	1
NI	0	1	1	1
NO	3 & 34 Direct Landings	2	20 Direct Landings	0
PA	1	1	3	2

¹⁹ ISO Alpha-2 country codes.

²⁰ See fields CC1 to CC6 (*Preliminary overview checks “helicopter view”*) of the EFCA Common methodology for IUU catch certificates verification and cross-checks.

²¹ See fields CC7 to CC32 (*Verify and cross-check information related to the form, flag state, validating authority, fishing vessel, product(s), transhipment operations*) of the EFCA Common methodology for IUU catch certificates verification and cross-checks.

Method of selection:Risk analysis at BIP, all direct landings are checked, fishery is NEAFC RFMO.....
Follow-up:As required.....

Section 7. Verification requests to flag States²²

7.1. Has your country sent requests for verifications under Article 17.6 of the IUU Regulation to other countries authorities in 2018-2019?

Yes *No*

If yes, how many requests for verifications? *Note: please provide separate data for 2018 and 2019:*

Detail included below, in most cases the IE SLO makes verifications under 17.5. Most cases of verification are made under this article, confirmation of documentation authenticity and notified country networking is maintained by this means.

Flag States²³	No of requests for verifications 2018	Justifications (Articles 17.4 and 17.6 of the IUU Regulation)-	No of requests for verifications 2019	Justifications (Articles 17.4 and 17.6 of the IUU Regulation)
<i>CN</i>	1	17.4	1	17.4
<i>EC</i>	1	17.4	1	17.4
<i>GH</i>	1	17.4	1	17.4
<i>KR</i>	1	17.4	0	n/a
<i>MA</i>	1	17.4	1	17.4
<i>NI</i>	1	17.4	0	n/a
<i>PG</i>	1	17.4	0	n/a
<i>SC</i>	1	17.4	1	17.4
<i>SB</i>	1	17.4	0	n/a
<i>TW</i>	1	17.4	0	n/a
<i>UY</i>	1	17.4	1	17.4
<i>US</i>	2	17.4	2	17.4
Total	13		8	

7.2. How many requests for verification were not replied to by the other countries' authorities within the deadline provided in Article 17.6 of the IUU Regulation? Does your country in these situations send a reminder to the authorities of the country in question? Could you please specify when the request, despite reminder(s), remained unanswered? What measures have you taken in that case (i.e. denial of importation) [Please provide separate data for 2018 and 2019]

2018See below.....

²² Section to be filled-in by all Member States

²³ ISO Alpha-2 country codes.

2019See below.....

7.3. Was the quality of the answers provided overall sufficient to satisfy the request?

Yes

No

In regard to Formal verifications, the information provided by the notified country, met requirements as specified in the request that was made by the IE SLO. On occasion informal verification requests would not be replied to, not a factor that would refuse importation as the informal request might be confirmation of document authenticity only. The status of the documentation pertaining to the import would have previously been confirmed in order, on the Specimen Management System, or review of previously verified consignment documents. But as with most consignments, requests are made to ensure that the respective catch/processing documentation, originated from within the respective competent authority. If information is not supplied by the flag state that request was made to, follow up emails are always sent. Ireland has encountered issues with requests to South Africa, where no response was provided, despite additional follow up. Policy is to release produce for veterinary inspection and follow up with respective flag states thereafter, to confirm that the supplied documentation is compliant. With formal requests, where there is evidence of irregularities, or with new trading countries, imports are held at BIP's until sufficient detail has been supplied by the flag state, to which that the request was made. In 2018, TW requested an extension to the 15-day period to provide requisite information made as part of request.

7.4. Has your country been using IT systems developed by third countries allowing for a full or partly verification of catch certificates and how many verifications were made through these systems (approximately)?

This number is not recorded, due to the variance in verifications conducted by the ROI SLO. Although all consignments are verified, and the use of online Notified Country systems would always be incorporated into this process, where they are available.

Section 8. Information on refusal of importations (Article 18 of the IUU Regulation)²⁴

8.1. Has your country refused any imports from 1 January 2018 until 31 December 2019? *Note: please only consider refusals based on the IUU Regulation, not for other reasons e.g. Food Safety, Customs legislation, etc.*

Yes No

If yes, please provide details in the table below:

Reason for refusal of importation	2018		2019	
	Flag State ²⁵	No.	Flag State ²⁶	No.
Non-submission of a catch certificate for products to be imported.			NG	1
The products intended for importation are not the same as those mentioned in the catch certificate.				
The catch certificate is not validated by the notified public authority of the flag State				
The catch certificate does not indicate all the required information.				
The importer is not in a position to prove that the fishery products comply with the conditions of Article 14.1 or 2.				
A fishing vessel figuring on the catch certificate as vessel of origin of the catches is included in the Union IUU vessel list or in the IUU vessel lists referred to in Article 30.				
The catch certificate has been validated by the authorities of a flag State identified as a non-cooperating State in accordance with Article 31				
Further to the request for verification (Article 18.2)				

8.2. If the answer to 8.1 is yes, what measures were taken by your authorities towards the refused fishery products?

²⁴ Section to be filled-in by all Member States

²⁵ ISO Alpha-2 country codes.

²⁶ ISO Alpha-2 country codes.

.....The fishery produce was found as part of a groupage consignment from Nigeria, there were no certification documents with the produce, it was destroyed retrospectively.....

8.3. In case of refusal of importation, did the operators contest the decision of the authorities of your country?

Yes No

If yes, please detail:

Section 9. Information on trade flows²⁷

9.1. Did your country note a change²⁸ of imports of fishery products since the last reporting exercise covering the period 2016-2017?

Yes No

If yes, please detail: ...Since October 2017 Ireland hasn't received an import from the Maldives, this country would have supplied by far the largest quantity in weight of all imports that cleared BIP's in the Republic of Ireland. Imports from Ecuador have been increasing since 2017, 2018 seen an increase of 40% on the year prior, with an additional 26% increase in 2019. In general Ireland receives trade from the same body of countries year on year, with the occasional addition or omission. Trade from the Philippines has decreased year on year since 2017 also...

9.2. Please provide information, deriving from your country's statistical data, concerning change of trade patterns in imports of fishery products into your country:

.....Please see attached trade import documentation for review.....

Section 10. Information on mutual assistance²⁹

10.1. Since the last reporting exercise covering the period 2016-2017, how many mutual assistance messages of the Commission has your country replied to?

Please provide separate data for 2018 and 2019 (if any)

2018...All Mutual Assistance Requests, issued by the Commission were acted upon

2019...All Mutual Assistance Requests issued by the Commission were acted upon

10.2. Since the last reporting exercise covering the period 2016-2017, has your country sent any mutual assistance message to the Commission/other Member States?

Please provide separate data for 2018 and 2019 (if any)

2018...n/a....

2019...1 MAR was sent to the UK....

²⁷ Section to be filled-in by all Member States

²⁸ For example: new kinds of fishery products, new trade patterns or significant and sudden increase in trade volume for a certain species and/or certain third countries.

²⁹ Section to be filled-in by all Member States

Section 11. Information on cooperation with third countries³⁰

11.1. Apart from verifications and refusals under Articles 17 and 18, has your country had information exchange with third countries on issues related to the implementation of the IUU Regulation, such as follow-up of cases concerning nationals, consignments, trade flows, operators, private fishing licencing, as well as the investigation of criminal activities and serious infringements (Article 42)?

Yes No

If yes, please detail (please provide separate data for 2018 and 2019, if any).

...n/a...

Section 12. Information on nationals³¹

12.1. Since the last reporting exercise covering the period 2016-2017, has your country implemented or modified existing measures to ensure that your country can take appropriate action with regards to nationals involved in IUU fishing in accordance with Article 39 of the IUU Regulation?

Yes No

If yes, please detail:

12.2. What measures has your country taken to encourage nationals to notify any information on interests in third country vessels (Article 40.1)?

.....n/a.....

12.3. Has your country endeavoured to obtain information on arrangements between nationals and third countries allowing reflagging of their vessels in accordance with Article 40.4?

Yes No

The only areas in which Irish fishing vessels partake in fisheries outside of the EU, is within Norwegian waters or NEAFC RFMO auspices. Reflagging to participate in these fisheries is not required, and doesn't occur....

12.4. If yes to any of the above, how many cases have your country dealt with and which administrative or penal follow-up was given?

Please provide details:n/a.....

12.5. Has your country put in place procedures to ensure that nationals do not sell or export any fishing vessels to operators involved in the operation, management or ownership of fishing vessels included in the Union IUU vessel list (Article 40.2)?

Yes No

If an Irish registered vessels ownership is being transferred outside the state, Ministerial approval has to be sought under Section 62 of the Mercantile Marine Act of 1955, before the sale can proceed. Prospective new owners are not required to notify the Registrar of Ships what the new flag of the vessel will be, following transfer of ownership. Vessels are entered and removed from the Irish Register of Fishing Boats in accordance with Section 74-80 and Section 100 of the Sea Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006 and the Merchant Shipping (Registry, Lettering and

³⁰ Section to be filled-in by all Member States

³¹ Section to be filled-in by all Member States

Numbering of Fishing Boats) Regulations 2005 (S.I. 261/2005). Vessels are licensed under Section 97 of the Sea Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006.

12.6. Has your country made use of Article 40.3 and removed public aid under national aid regimes or under Union funds to operators involved in the operation, management or ownership of fishing vessels included in the Union IUU vessel list?

Yes No

Predominantly most aid provided, is conducted through the EU co-funded EMFF Programme. Exception is the Fleet Safety Scheme, which is a nationally funded project. As there are no Irish vessels on the IUU list, no funding has been provided to any aid to IUU vessels. See below the text that was included in the EMFF Annual Implementation Report relating to EMFF aid to IUU vessels and those that have committed serious infringements.

<https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/emff/programmeimplementation/nationaleligibilityrulesforexpenditureco-financedbyemff/>

Section 13. Infringements (Chapter IX of the IUU Regulation) and Sightings (Chapter X of the IUU Regulation)³²

13.1. Has your country detected serious infringements as defined in Article 42 of the IUU Regulation from 1 January 2018 until 31 December 2019?

Yes No

If yes, please detail separately for each year the number of serious infringements, nature and sanctions applied:

Flag State of the vessel or nationality of the operator (EU and non-EU) ³³	Serious infringements detected in 2018:			Serious infringements detected in 2019:		
	Number	Nature	Sanctions applied	Number	Nature	Sanctions applied
<i>IE</i>	59	See Below	See Below	46	See Below	See Below
<i>FR</i>	0	See Below	See Below	0	See Below	See Below
<i>PT</i>	0	See Below	See Below	1	See Below	See Below
<i>GB</i>	1	See Below	See Below	0	See Below	See Below

³² Section to be filled-in by all Member States

³³ ISO Alpha-2 country codes.

Flag State of the vessel or nationality of the operator (EU and non-EU) ³³	Serious infringements detected in 2018:			Serious infringements detected in 2019:		
	Number	Nature	Sanctions applied	Number	Nature	Sanctions applied
<i>ES</i>	2	See Below	See Below	3	See Below	See Below
<i>Total</i>	62			50		

As a serious infringement is specifically one that falls into a category in Art 3 of 1005/2008 or Art 90 of 1224/2009 and has been determined by the competent authority per Art 3(2) and or Art 90 (1)

Art 3 (2) The activities set out in paragraph 1 shall be considered as serious infringements in accordance with Article 42 depending on the gravity of the infringement in question which shall be determined by the competent authority of the Member State, taking into account the criteria such as the damage done, its value, the extent of the infringement or its repetition.

Art 90 (1) In addition to Article 42 of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008, the following activities shall also be considered as serious infringements for the purpose of this Regulation depending on the gravity of the infringement in question which shall be determined by the competent authority of the Member State, taking into account criteria such as the nature of the damage, its value, the economic situation of the offender and the extent of the infringement or its repetition

Case number	Alleged Offences	Status
1-2018	Fishing inside Irish EEZ Voisinage Agreement	Directed no prosecution by the DPP
2-2018	Misreporting of area	File incomplete
3-2018	Under recording	Directed no prosecution by the DPP
4-2018	Failure to send PNO under PSC scheme	Directed no prosecution by the DPP
5-2018	Failure to send PNO under PSC scheme	Directed no prosecution by the DPP
6-2018	Over recording under PSC scheme	Directed no prosecution by the DPP
7-2018	Misreporting of area	File incomplete
8-2018	Misreporting of area	File incomplete
9-2018	Over quota	Fine €100, forfeiture €3,000
10-2018	Failure to record catch data	Fine €1,000
11-2018	Misreporting of area, over quota	Directed on indictment awaiting date
12-2018	Misreporting of area, over quota	Directed on indictment awaiting date
13-2018	Misreporting of area, over quota	File incomplete
14-2018	Under recording	Fine €1,200
15-2018 (Master 1)	Under recording, over quota	Directed on indictment awaiting date
15-2018 (Master 2)	Under recording, over quota	Directed on indictment awaiting date

16-2018	Undersized nets, failure to record, under recording, inaccurate gear recorded	UK prosecution. Owner fine £36,586. Master fine £1,340.
17-2018	Under recording, over quota	Directed on indictment. Subsequently directed no prosecution due to untimely death of Master
18-2018 (UK vessel)	Fishing inside Irish EEZ	Fine €7,000, forfeiture €20,000
19-2018	Fishing in breach of authorisation	Directed no prosecution by the DPP
20-2018	Under recording	Directed no prosecution by the DPP
21-2018	Under recording, over quota	Directed no prosecution by the DPP
22-2018	Prohibited species	Fine €100
23-2018	Misreporting of area	File incomplete
24-2018	Misreporting of area	File incomplete
25-2018	Misreporting of area	File incomplete
26-2018	Misreporting of area	File incomplete
27-2018	Misreporting of area	File incomplete
28-2018	Misreporting of area	File incomplete
29-2018	Misreporting of area	File incomplete
30-2018	Misrecording catch	Directed on indictment awaiting date
31-2018	Misreporting of area	File incomplete
32-2018	Misreporting of area	File incomplete
33-2018	Misreporting of area	File incomplete
34-2018	Misreporting of area	File incomplete
35-2018	Misreporting of area	File incomplete
36-2018	Misreporting of area	File incomplete
37-2018	Misreporting of area	File incomplete
38-2018	Misreporting of area	File incomplete
39-2018	Misreporting of area	File incomplete
40-2018	Misreporting of area	File incomplete
41-2018	Misreporting of area	File incomplete
42-2018	Misreporting of area	File incomplete
43-2018	Misreporting of area	File incomplete
44-2018	Misreporting of area	File incomplete
45-2018	Misreporting of area	File incomplete
46-2018	Under recording	Fine €20,000, forfeiture €15,900
47-2018	Failure to stop, fishing for BFT	Directed no prosecution by the DPP
48-2018	Fishing inside Irish EEZ Voisinage Agreement	Directed no prosecution by the DPP
49-2018	Exceeding max amount of lobsters in 24hr period	Fine €100
50-2018 (Spanish vessel)	Removing shark fins	Fine €2,500, forfeiture €165,000
51-2018 (Spanish vessel)	Boarding ladder	Fine €5,000, forfeiture €19,000
52-2018	Failure to transmit logbook data	Directed no prosecution by the DPP

53-2018	Fishing for BFT	Closed
54-2018	Fishing without a licence	Directed no prosecution by the DPP
55-2018	Exceeding max amount of lobsters in 24hr period, exceeding number of pots, V-notched lobsters, landing illegal lobsters	Directed on summary disposal awaiting date
56-2018	Failure to record entry	Directed no prosecution by the DPP
57-2018	Failure to record entry	Directed no prosecution by the DPP
58-2018	Under recording	Directed on indictment awaiting date
59-2018	Under recording	File incomplete
60-2018	Misrecording area, fishing in closed area	File incomplete
61-2018	Misrecording area, fishing in closed area	File incomplete
1-2019	Over quota	DPP direction summary disposal, awaiting date
2-2019	Undersized lobster	File incomplete
3-2019	Under recording, non-designated port	DPP direction summary disposal, awaiting date
4-2019	Fishing without a licence	Guilty plea, awaiting sentence
5-2019	Over quota	Fine €2,000
6-2019	Fishing inside Irish EEZ Voisinage Agreement	Probation Act
7-2019	Fishing inside Irish EEZ Voisinage Agreement	Probation Act
8-2019	Fishing in breach of authorisation	Directed no prosecution by the DPP
9-2019	Fishing in breach of authorisation	Directed no prosecution by the DPP
10-2019	Under recording, over recording	Directed on indictment awaiting date
11-2019	Under recording, over recording	Directed on indictment awaiting date
12-2019	Under recording	File incomplete
13-2019	Undersized nets	UK prosecution fine £9,000
14-2019	Under recording	Directed no prosecution by the DPP
15-2019	Under recording	File incomplete
16-2019 (Spanish vessel)	Under recording	Fine €1,000, forfeiture €5,000
17-2019	Fishing without a licence	DPP direction summary disposal, awaiting date
18-2019	Failure to transmit logbook data, non-designated port, inaccurate landing declaration	Awaiting direction from DPP
19-2019	Under recording	Closed
20-2019	Under recording, separate stowage, inaccurate landing declaration	File incomplete

21-2019	Weigh permit factory	Closed
24-2019	Under recording	File incomplete
25-2019	Undersized Whelk	DPP direction summary disposal, awaiting date
26-2019 (Spanish vessel)	Prohibited species	Fine €20,000, forfeiture €60,000
27-2019	Undersized Whelk	Directed no prosecution by the DPP
28-2019	Undersized Crawfish	File incomplete
29-2019	Misrecording area, failure to record discards	Directed on indictment awaiting date
31-2019	Failure to transmit logbook data	Fine €500
32-2019	Undersized Whelk	DPP direction summary disposal, awaiting date
33-2019	Failure to transmit logbook data	Closed
34-2019	Under recording	Directed on indictment awaiting date
35-2019	Boarding ladder	Directed on indictment awaiting date
36-2019	Under recording	Directed on indictment awaiting date
37-2019 (Portuguese vessel)	Marking of gear	Fine €500, forfeiture €35,000
39-2019 (French vessel)	Boarding ladder	Fine €2,500, forfeiture €12,500
40-2019	Over quota	Awaiting direction from DPP
41-2019	Over quota	Awaiting direction from DPP
42-2019	Boarding Ladder	Directed on indictment awaiting date
43-2019	Catch composition, misrecording	File incomplete
44-2019	Under recording, retaining lobster which is not whole	Awaiting direction from DPP
45-2019	Undersized whelk	Awaiting direction from DPP
46-2019	Misrecording area	File incomplete
47-2019	Prohibited species	Fine €15,000 forfeiture €66,000
49-2019 (pair fishing)	Fishing in closed area	Awaiting direction from DPP
15-2020(pair fishing)	Fishing in closed area	Awaiting direction from DPP
50-2019	Failure to send PNO	DPP direction summary disposal, awaiting date
51-2019 (Spanish vessel)	Under recording	Fine €1,000
52-2019	Under recording	File incomplete
53-2019	Under recording	File incomplete
5-2020	Obstruction, failure to transmit logbook data, failure to complete landing declaration	Awaiting direction from DPP
6-2020	Undersized whelk	File incomplete

13.2. Has your country applied or adapted its levels of administrative sanctions in accordance with Article 44?

Yes *No*

If yes, please detail:

13.3. Has your country issued sighting reports from 1 January 2018 until 31 December 2019?

Yes *No*

If yes, how many sighting reports were issued by your country from 1 January 2018 until 31 December 2019?

Flag State of the sighted vessel (EU and non-EU)³⁴	No of sighting reports issued in 2018	No of sighting reports issued in 2019
<i>Country</i>	Nil	Nil
<i>Total</i>	Nil	Nil

13.4. Since the last reporting exercise covering the period 2016-2017, has your country received any sighting reports for its own vessels from other competent authorities?

Yes *No*

If yes, please detail follow-up (in accordance with Article 50 of the IUU Regulation).

...n/a...

Section 14. General

14.1. In the reporting period 2018-2019, what have been the main difficulties that your country has encountered in implementing the IUU Regulation, including the catch certification scheme?

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14.2. Which improvements would your country suggest to the Regulation that would make implementation smoother?

.....

Section 15. Any other comments

...Please see 2018 & 2019 import reports....

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³⁴ ISO Alpha-2 country codes.

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