

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

Reporting period 2016-2017 (deadline for submission 30 April 2018)

Member State:	Republic of Croatia
Organisation:	Ministry of Agriculture - Directorate of Fisheries (MA-DoF) and the Ministry of Finance - Customs Administration (MFCA)
Date:	30.04.2018.
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May the Commission provide a copy of this questionnaire to other Member States?	
Yes:	YES
Yes except for questions (list):	
No:	

<p>Please state your notified authorities under the IUU Regulation in accordance with:</p> <p>Article 15.2 (exportation of catches):</p> <p>Competent authority for the validation of the catch certificates for its own fishing vessels in Republic of Croatia is Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Fisheries (MA-DoF).</p> <p>Article 17.8 (verification of catch certificates):</p> <p>Ministry of Finance Custom Administration is competent authority for checks and verification of the catch certificates in accordance with Article 16 and paragraphs (1) to (6) of this Article. (Article 17(8)).</p> <p>Article 21.3 (re-exportation):</p> <p>Competent authority for the validation and verification of the section re-exportation of catch certificates in Republic of Croatia is Ministry of Finance, Custom Administration (MFCA).</p>
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Article 39.4 (nationals):

Ministry of Finance, Custom Administration (MFCA) is the competent and responsible body for coordinating the collection and verification of information on activities of nationals and for reporting to and cooperating with the Commission.

Section 1. Information on legal framework¹

Since the last reporting exercise covering the period 2014-2015, 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

In June 2017. Croatia adopted a new regulation Marine Fisheries Act (OJ 62/17). Until the adoption of this new regulation effective, proportionate and dissuasive measures have been taken, but after 30 June 2017. it is possible to apply point system and criteria for serious infringements. Also in December 2016. in accordance with Article 5(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008, Croatia reported for the first time two ports (Port of Ploče and Port of Rijeka) where landing and transshipment operations of fishery products are allowed and port services are accessible for third country fishing vessel. The existing list was updated in December 2017. with two more ports (Port of Zadar-Gaženica and Port of Split-Sjeverna luka).

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Section 2. Information on administrative organisation²

2.1. Does your country have different authorities/services to deal with the implementation of the IUU Regulation?

Yes No

2.2. 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.

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

Please explain and describe this cooperation:

In the Republic of Croatia the Ministry of Agriculture Directorate of Fisheries (MA-DoF) and the Ministry of Finance Customs Administration (MFCA) are jointly responsible for implementation of the Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 on illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU Regulation). Internal agreement (2013.) defines responsibility on implementation of IUU Regulation 1005/2008 between the Ministry of Finance (Customs Administration) and Ministry of Agriculture (Directorate of Fisheries-DoF).

MFCA & MA-DoF have a good communication and cooperation between themselves on the daily base. Also good communication is with other authorities as Veterinary inspection, Port Authorities in the implementation of the IUU Regulation which have given support to MFCA in the phase checking CC and importing fisheries products.

Directorate of Fisheries (Ministry of Agriculture) is the designated body entrusted with control and management measures related to all fishing activities. DoF organisational structure is

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.

adequate to cover many of the issues related to the regulation and administration of the fisheries sector. Inspection, surveillance and control of the fisheries sector in Republic of Croatia is undertaken by several different services. The most important one is the Fisheries Inspection of the Ministry of Agriculture, which is the only strictly dedicated service for inspection, surveillance and control in fisheries.

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- 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:

Considering the geographical characteristics of Croatia there are many landing places. To facilitate the on-the-spot control and increase coverage of the inspection activities Croatia has hence adopted an electronic system for detection of the discrepancies between data and potential irregularities. On-the-spot inspections are planned and implemented based on risk analysis and potential number of infringements in relation to landed quantities and/or number of vessels operations in a certain port. As mentioned above, given the length of the coast and different types of activities in the field of fisheries other state administration bodies beside Fisheries Inspection is authorized to perform these tasks as well:

Maritime police – Ministry of the Interior Affairs

Port Authority inspectors – Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Transport and Infrastructure

Coast Guard – Ministry of Defence

All these state administration bodies cooperate through the “Government Cooperation for surveillance and control at sea”.

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- 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):

For the checks and verifications of the catch certificates and Annex IV are responsible 13 officials. There are four Single Liaison Officers on the central level (3 SLO in MA-DoF and 1 SLO in MFCA). In the Ministry of Finance Customs Administration there are 9 customs officers in 4 the Regional Customs Office (RCO) those who are competent for the checks and verifications of the catch certificates and Annex IV regarding IUU Regulation. Every catch certificate and every Annex IV processing statement were checked by authorized customs officers regarding IUU Regulation. It is very difficult to tell exact time spent on checking of CCs, since it is not the only job included in their tasks but for sure is one defined as the most important one.

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- 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

Not applicable

If yes, which and how many audits/verifications have they undertaken since the last reporting exercise covering the period 2014-2015? Please detail the results:

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

Yes

No

Croatia does not issue any authorization for customs procedures (importation/exportation/processing) of fishery products in free zones/free ports.

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

3.1. Does your country have designated ports for direct landings or transhipment 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.:

Port name	Port code (UN/LOCODE)	Designated ports for direct landing & transhipment; in line with Article 5 of the IUU Regulation (YES/NO)	BFT Type of Authorisation (ICCAT)	SWO-MED Landing Authorisation (YES/NO) (ICCAT)
Rovinj-komunalni dio luke Valdibora	HRROV		BFT landing & transhipment	NO
Pula-gat Rijeka	HRPUY		BFT landing & transhipment	YES
Rijeka-riječki lukobran	HRRJK	YES (landing/transhipment)	BFT landing & transhipment	YES
Biograd-glavni mul	HRBNM		BFT landing & transhipment	YES
Kali-Vela Lamjana	HRLAM		BFT landing & transhipment	YES
Tribunj-gat Sv. Nikole	HRTRI		BFT landing & transhipment	YES
Rogoznica-sjeverna strana	HRRGN		BFT landing & transhipment	NO

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.)

otoka Kopara				
Kaštel Sućurac – Brižine	HRKAS		BFT landing & transhipment	YES
Brač – Postira	HRPOS		BFT landing & transhipment	YES
Brač – Sumartin	HRSMN		BFT landing & transhipment	YES
Brač – Milna	HRMIL		BFT landing & transhipment	YES
Ploče – gat 10 A od graničnog prijelaza prema luci	HRPLE	YES (landing/transhipment)	BFT landing & transhipment	YES
Dubrovnik – Gat Petka.	HRDBV		BFT landing & transhipment	YES
Poreč	HRPOR		BFT landing	YES
Funtana	No info		BFT landing	YES
Ližnjan-Kuje	No info		BFT landing	YES
Pula – Bunarina	HRPUY		BFT landing	YES
Medulin	No info		BFT landing	YES
Krk – Krk	HRKRK		BFT landing	YES
Novalja	HRNVL		BFT landing	YES
Zadar – Gaženica	HRGNA	YES (landing/transhipment)	BFT landing & transhipment	YES
Murter	HRMUR		BFT landing	YES
Jezera	No info		BFT landing	YES

Rogoznica	HRRGN		BFT landing	YES
Hvar – vira	HRHVA		BFT landing	YES
Split – Sjeverna luka	HRSPU	YES (landing/transhipment)	BFT transhipment	NO
Šibenik	HRSIB		BFT landing	YES
Vinišća	No info		BFT landing	YES
Vis	HRVIS		BFT landing	YES
Komiža	HRKMZ		BFT landing	YES
Makarska	HRMAK		BFT landing	YES
Trstenik	HRTRK		BFT landing	YES
Vela Luka	HRVLK		BFT landing	YES
Cavtat	HRCVT		BFT landing	YES

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3.2. How many landings and transhipments in designated ports of third country vessels have been recorded by your country between 1 January 2016 until 31 December 2017? How many inspections has your country carried out and how many infringements have been detected?

Please fill-in the table below (2016):

Inspections of third country vessels in Member States ports (2016)								
Type of operation	Vessels	Figures (2016)	Flag of the third country vessel(s)*					Total
			Ex. NO	FS1	FS2	FS3	FSx	
Landings	Non-EU vessels using MS designated ports	Number of landings	100					
		Number of inspections	10					
		% of inspections / landings	10%					
		Number of infringements	3					
Shipment	Non-EU	Number of	2					

	vessels using MS designat ed ports	transhipments in ports						
		Number of inspections	0					
		% of inspections / transhipments	0					
		Number of infringements	0					

*Use ISO Alpha-2 country codes

Please fill-in the table below (2017):

Inspections of third country vessels in Member States ports (2017)								
Type of operation	Vessels	Figures (2017)	Flag of the third country vessel(s)*					Total
			Ex. NO	FS1	FS2	FS3	FSx	
Landings	Non-EU vessels using MS designated ports	Number of landings	100					
		Number of inspections	10					
		% of inspections / landings	10%					
		Number of infringements	3					
Transshipments	Non-EU vessels using MS designated ports	Number of transshipments in ports	2					
		Number of inspections	2					
		% of inspections / transshipments	100%					
		Number of infringements	0					

*Use ISO Alpha-2 country codes

3.3. From the figures above, in the cases where your country detected infringements by third country vessels between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2017, 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 (2016):

Flag of the third country vessel*	Name of the third country fishing vessel	Type of infringements	Measures taken
FS1			
FS2			
...			
FSx			

*Use ISO Alpha-2 country codes

Please fill-in the table below (2017):

Flag of the third country vessel*	Name of the third country fishing vessel	Type of infringements	Measures taken
FS1			
FS2			

...			
FSx			

*Use ISO Alpha-2 country codes

3.4. 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:

In 2016:

In 2017:

3.5. Since January 2016, 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 2016:

In 2017:

3.6. 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 2016:

In 2017:

3.7. 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*

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 Regulation⁷

4.1. How many catch certificates from non-EU countries were presented to the authorities of your country from 1 January 2016 until 31 December 2017?

In 2016, were presented to checks 754 catch certificates and in 2017, were presented 579 catch certificates to Ministry Finance Customs Administration. MFCA use risk assessment approach for checks and verification of catch certificates or Annex IV processing statement. Every catch certificate and every Annex IV processing statement passing through risk assessment.

The elements of risk assessment are as follow: flag state notification; form of CC and number or details for Annex IV; checks in EU SMS base (competent authority/sign and seal); vessel details (EU IUU vessel list, tracking vessel bases, IMO number); species and HS code; catch area/RFMO/license; cross-checking dates of catch with transshipment/validation dates; transport details (tracking container base); quantity of caught; processing plant; relevant information on refusal of importations from other EU member countries and Commission; own documentary evidences from previous consignments and cross-checking dates of catch/processing statement with other accompanying documents as Bill of lading, invoice, health certificate. Risk profiles for control fisheries products regarding IUU Regulation 1005/2008 are implemented into the system for processing customs declarations.

Flag State (non-EU)	2016	2017
CN China	51	24
ID Indonesia	65	21
NZ New Zealand	106	33
MR Mauritania	4	
VN Vietnam	11	13
ZA South Africa	22	47
HR Croatia	160	169
NL Netherlands	1	
KR Korea	25	4
RU Russian Federation	15	21
US United States	37	36
AR Argentina	39	55
PH Philippines	47	29
ES Spain	46	12

⁷ 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*"

MA Morocco	21	11
IN India	14	3
IS Iceland	8	13
NO Norway	2	5
SN Senegal	8	
CA Canada	3	6
PG Papua New Guinea	12	6
SB Solomon Islands	2	
TN Tunisia	2	
EC Ecuador	14	13
FK Falkland Islands	1	
GH Ghana	1	
NA Namibia	3	3
PA Panama	8	6
TW Taiwan	3	7
FR France	4	1
SC Seychelles	20	2
CW Curacao	1	
MU Mauritius	1	
Total	755	540

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	2016	2017
<i>ICCAT (electronic)-bluefin tuna catch document</i>		
<i>Dissostichus spp. (CCAMLR)</i>		
<i>CCSBT CDS</i>		1
Total		

4.3. Has your country received processing statements from 1 January 2016 until 31 December 2017?

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. Please only report processing statements received from non-EU countries:

In 2016. there were 69 processing statements and in 2017. there were 66 processing statements presented to checks which were accompanied imports.

Processing non-EU State	2016	2017
CN China	21	25
BA Bosnia and Herzegovina	12	5
TH Thailand ...	18	9
NZ New Zealand	1	
AL Albania	9	16
EC Ecuador	7	4
MU Mauritius	4	
PG Papua New Guinea	4	0
Total	76	59

4.4. 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 2016-2017)

4.5. Has your country received requests to authorise APEO⁸s in 2016-2017?

Yes *No*

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

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⁸ Approved Economic Operators – IUU Regulation, Article 16 and Implementing Regulation (EC) 1010/2009, Chapter II

4.6. Has your country adopted administrative rules referring to the management and control of APEO in 2016-2017?

Yes No

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

If yes, please detail:

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4.7. Has your country validated re-export certificates for products imported from 1 January 2016 until 31 December 2017?

Yes No

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

Destination country (non-EU)	2016	2017
<i>Montenegro, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	7	6
<i>Third Country 2</i>		
...		
<i>Third Country x</i>		
Total		

4.8. 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 2016-2017)

If yes, please detail:

It can be monitored through the Customs IT system in the process of customs clearance procedure. IT tools are established as risk profiles (different criteria) to monitor the catch certificates in the importation or re-exportation in the process of customs clearance procedure by MFCA. The declarant (importer/exporter or forwarder agent) in the process of customs clearance procedure (import/export) have to fulfil TARIC code (C673) for catch certificate and his number or code for other species of fisheries products (e.g. ICCAT BCT/C047; ICCAT re-export C041 etc.) or that the declared goods are not concerned by IUU Regulation in box 44 of customs declarations. In this case is possible to monitor the status of catch certificate by MFCA.

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4.9. 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*

4.10. 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*

Section 5. Information on catch certification scheme for exportation⁹

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 2016-2017)

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

Croatia is well organised and committed concerning the catch certification scheme. The overall catch documentation scheme also integrates regional fisheries management organization catch documents, which shall be accepted as catch certificates in respect of the fishery products from species to which such catch documentation schemes apply.

Products shall only be exported when accompanied by a Catch Certificate which contains information validated by the Croatian competent authority (Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Fisheries) of its own fishing vessels, in line with its duty under international law to ensure that fishing vessels flying Croatian flag comply with international rules.

The system of certification in the Republic of Croatia is based on an earlier commitment to meet sales notes. Every first buyer is obliged to fulfill the information about the first sale (sale note) before putting the fish in the market. The first buyer – exporter entering the web application using its user name and password meet the sales list, from which the exporter can automatically generate a catch certificate. Once filled sales notes, automatically enrolling types and their codes, and the first buyer – exporter manually enter the headings and the amount sent in exports. Exporters who are not early first buyers will receive their user name and password, and the database has the ability to generate catch certificates using a number of sales notes that they must provide the first buyer first.

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5.2. Has your country validated catch certificates for exportation in 2016-2017?

Yes No

If yes, how many catch certificates did your country validate from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2017? If possible, please provide details per requesting third country/country of destination in the following table:

Destination State	Year	
	2016	2017
<i>Afghanistan</i>		1
<i>Albania</i>	1626	1807
<i>Bulgaria</i>	213	261
Bosnia and Herzegovina	384	198
Switzerland		7
China	13	23

⁹ Section to be filled-in by flag Member States.

Destination State	Year	
	2016	2017
Algeria		9
Spain	1473	1768
France	195	72
Greece	14	65
Italy	1755	1754
Japan	4	4
Morocco	95	222
Montenegro	6	38
Portugal	127	357
Serbia	380	591
Slovenia	3	19
Tunis	96	65
Turkey		1
Ukraine	12	126
TOTAL		

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

Yes

No

The fishing fleet activities, as well as catch, landing and marketing of fishery products in Croatia, is monitored by national authorities under Directorate of Fisheries by the medium of a number of mechanisms, including electronic communications as well as standard logbooks and catch certificates. The introduction of electronic system and links between the databases on licenses, fleet, catches and landings, first buyers, first sales and VMS system, has enabled efficient data cross check.

Ministry of Agriculture (DoF) has established FIS (Fishery Information System) as valuable operational tool to prevent IUU from its beginning.

FIS is based on a web application and contains the Fishing Fleet Register (Fishing Fleet Register, vessel owner register, fishing licence register), logbooks, landing declarations, reports for vessels less than 10m (catch reports) and the sales note register and the catch certificate register and VMS data. The application includes automatic checks for data errors (at input level) as well as an analytical system service that at each given moment can provide information on catch and effort based on specified variables, e.g. per vessel, per fishing zone, per gear, per types of vessels, per types of catch.

As written in the section 5.1. of the questionnaire, the system of catch certification in the Republic of Croatia is based on an earlier commitment to meet sales notes. Every first buyer is

obliged to fulfil the information about the first sale (sales note) before putting the fish in the market. The first buyer - exporter entering the web application of DoF using its user name and password meets the sales note, from which the exporter can automatically generate a catch certificate.

Checks are done between landing declarations, sales notes and catch certificates. Cross checks are currently done on a manual basis by FMC staff but from 2018. automatic VALID system has been established. Automatic cross checks in FIS currently include reported quantities and species in fishing reports/landing declaration (e-logbook, paper logbook) vs. sales notes.

Apart from the above, the control of traceability is checked through cross checks between invoices, transport documents and sales notes.

First buyer registration is approved by the Ministry of Agriculture (DoF) and for registrations of places for first sale; this is cross checked with the veterinary registry of approved establishments. Croatia notes that fishing vessels from other Member States do not land in Croatia and therefore they do not have sales notes and take over documents in this context. First sales may take place in neighbouring countries, which became clear to the authorities once e-transport documents were obligatory.

The Ministry of Agriculture has one data base for fishery inspection .The application includes checklist and compliances/non-compliances and infringements. The same application records the inspection/surveillance report, any photos, the decision, any minor offence warrant, any minor charges and any appeal. Querying the system and getting statistics from the same is possible for the type of inspections e.g. amount of sales notes inspections or logbook inspections (with corresponding compliances/non-compliances). An application is under development and access to it will be available to fisheries inspectors, coast guard, maritime police, port authority and customs.

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 2016-2017)

5.5. Has your country refused the validation of a catch certificate between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2017?

Yes No

Not applicable (e.g. in the absence of request for validation of catch certificates for exportation in 2016-2017)

If yes, please detail:

Number (per year):

Reason:

Follow-up:

Section 6. Information on verifications of catch certificates for importation according to Article 17.1 to 5 of IUU Regulation¹⁰

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:

6.2. How many catch certificates have been verified by your administration from 1 January 2016 until 31 December 2017? Please specify, separately for each year:

Flag State of origin (EU or non-EU)	Number of verifications 2016		Number of verifications 2017	
	No of basic document-based verifications ¹¹	No of in-depth verifications ¹²	No of basic document-based verifications	No of in-depth verifications
<i>Country 1</i>		All CC & all ANNEX IV/ See Section 4. 1. and 4.3 List of countries		All CC & all ANNEX IV/ See Section 4. 1. and 4.3 List of countries
<i>Country 2</i>				
...				
<i>Country x</i>				
Total				

6.3. Does your country use a risk assessment approach for verification of catch certificates in accordance with Article 17?

Yes *No*

If yes, please detail (e.g. EU criteria for verifications (Article 31 of Commission Regulation 1010/2009); EFCA risk assessment methodology; national criteria).

Every catch certificate and every Annex IV processing statement passing through risk analysis.

6.4. Does your country also physically verify the consignments?

¹⁰ Section to be filled-in by all Member States

¹¹ See fields CC1 to CC6 (*Preliminary overview checks “helicopter view”*) of the EFCA Common methodology for IUU catch certificates verification and cross-checks.

¹² See fields CC7 to CC32 (*Verify and cross-check information related to the form, flag state, validating authority, fishing vessel, product(s), transshipment operations*) of the EFCA Common methodology for IUU catch certificates verification and cross-checks.

Yes *No*

If yes, please detail:

The consignment will be physically inspected in accordance with the results of the risk analysis system. Also, the consignment will be physically inspected in the case of reasonable suspicion which was detected in documentary control of catch certificate or Annex IV processing statement.

Number (per year):

Method of selection:

Follow-up:

Section 7. Verification requests to flag States¹³

7.1. Has your country sent requests for verifications under Article 17.6 of the IUU Regulation to other countries authorities in 2016-2017?

Yes *No*

If yes, how many requests for verifications? *Note: please provide separate data for 2016 and 2017:*

Croatia sent in 2016 11 and 2017 9 requests for verifications to third country competent authorities.

The common reasons for our requests for verifications were validation seal or the signature of the relevant authority.

Flag States	No of requests for verifications 2016	Justifications (Articles 17.4 and 17.6 of the IUU Regulation)-	No of requests for verifications 2017	Justifications (Articles 17.4 and 17.6 of the IUU Regulation)
RU Russian Federation	1	Art 17.4	2	Art 17.4
AL Albania			1	Art 17.4
SC Seychelles	1	Art 17.4		Art 17.4
CN China			1	Art 17.4
TH Thailand	1	Art 17.4		
EC Ecuador	1	Art 17.4		
ID Indonesia	2	Art 17.4		
NZ New Zealand	1	Art 17.4		

¹³ Section to be filled-in by all Member States

FR France	1	Art 17.4		
US United States	2	Art 17.4	3	Art 17.4
NA Namibia			1	
PG Papua New Guinea	1	Art 17.4		Art 17.4
KR Korea			1	Art 17.4
Total	11		9	

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? [Please provide separate data for 2016 and 2017]

20161 (sent reminder to the Indonesian authority)

20172 (sent two reminders to the Russian authority)

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

Yes

No

Section 8. Information on refusal of importations (Article 18 of the IUU Regulation)¹⁴

8.1. Has your country refused any imports from 1 January 2016 until 31 December 2017? *Note: please only consider refusals based on the IUU Regulation, not for other reasons e.g. Food Safety, Customs legislation, etc.*

Yes No

We did not refuse any imports of fisheries products from 1 January 2016. until 31 December 2017. regarding IUU Regulation. One import of fisheries products was refused by Croatian Veterinary Inspection in November of 2016.

If yes, please provide details in the table below:

Reason for refusal of importation	2016		2017	
	Flag State	No.	Flag State	No.
Non-submission of a catch certificate for products to be imported.				
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?

¹⁴ Section to be filled-in by all Member States

.....
.....

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 flows¹⁵

9.1. Did your country note a change¹⁶ of imports of fishery products since the last reporting exercise covering the period 2014-2015?

Yes *No*

If yes, please detail:

The number of imported shipments and the quantity of fishery products decreased in 2017. in relation to 2016. since a major importer in the Republic of Croatia found himself in a financial problems.

.....

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:

.....

Section 10. Information on mutual assistance¹⁷

10.1. Since the last reporting exercise covering the period 2014-2015, how many mutual assistance messages of the Commission has your country replied to?

Please provide separate data for 2016 and 2017 (if any)

2016; on 5 mutual assistance Croatia replied to.....

2017...on 6 mutual assistance Croatia replied to.....

10.2. Since the last reporting exercise covering the period 2014-2015, has your country sent any mutual assistance message to the Commission/other Member States?

Please provide separate data for 2016 and 2017 (if any)

2016.....

2017.....1 (Contacts of Albanian colleagues – mail was sent to the Commission)

¹⁵ Section to be filled-in by all Member States

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ Section to be filled-in by all Member States

Section 11. Information on cooperation with third countries¹⁸

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 2016 and 2017, if any).

.....

Section 12. Information on nationals¹⁹

12.1. Since the last reporting exercise covering the period 2014-2015, 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)?

.....

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*

If yes, please detail:

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:

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 yes, please provide details:

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*

¹⁸ Section to be filled-in by all Member States

¹⁹ Section to be filled-in by all Member States

If yes, please detail:

Section 13. Infringements (Chapter IX of the IUU Regulation) and Sightings (Chapter X of the IUU Regulation)²⁰

13.1. Has your country detected serious infringements as defined in Article 42 of the IUU Regulation from 1 January 2016 until 31 December 2017?

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)	Serious infringements detected in 2016:			Serious infringements detected in 2017:		
	Number	Nature	Sanctions applied	Number	Nature	Sanctions applied
<i>Country 1</i>						
<i>Country 2</i>						
...						
<i>Country x</i>						
<i>Total</i>						

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 2016 until 31 December 2017?

Yes No

If yes, how many sighting reports were issued by your country from 1 January 2016 until 31 December 2017?

Flag State of the sighted vessel (EU and non-EU)	No of sighting reports issued in 2016	No of sighting reports issued in 2017
<i>Country 1</i>		
<i>Country 2</i>		

²⁰ Section to be filled-in by all Member States

Flag State of the sighted vessel (EU and non-EU)	No of sighting reports issued in 2016	No of sighting reports issued in 2017
...		
<i>Country x</i>		
<i>Total</i>		

13.4. Since the last reporting exercise covering the period 2014-2015, 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).

.....

Section 14. General

14.1. In the reporting period 2016/2017, what have been the main difficulties that your country has encountered in implementing the IUU Regulation, including the catch certification scheme?

.....

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

.....

Section 15. Any other comments

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