

The FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels (FAO Global Record)

Background on the Global Record

FAO Global Record



Concept...

Global information system designed to fight IUU fishing through increased transparency and traceability

- > One-stop-shop to access information on ship's identities and activities
 - Disseminates to the general public certified and up-to-date information provided by the national fisheries authorities responsible of it:
 - Voluntary and collaborative tool

An key tool in supporting countries in implementing various international instruments aimed at combatting IUU fishing

FAO Global Record

Eligible fleet...

- Fishing vessels
- Vessels involved in fishing related activities (Transport vessels, support vessels, supply vessels, bunkering vessels, etc.)

➤ Criteria (non-exclusive)

- IMO number (UVI)
- >24 m LOA,
- ≥12 m LOA that operate beyond the EEZ
- Export their fish products



FAO Global Record

Content:

- Six information modules (>100 data fields)
 - Provided by State's relevant authorities
 - RFMOs have a role as channel of information
- Five essential fields: minimum info required

5 Essential data fields

- UVI (IMO number)
- Current flag State
- Vessel name
- Length overall (LOA)
- GT or GRT

Data providers / Information	Flag	Coastal	Port	RFMO
Modules	State	State	State	
Vessel Details (5 essential fields)	Х			Х
Historical Details	Х			Х
Authorisation Details	Х	Х		Х
Inspection & surveillance		Х	Х	Х
Port Entry Denial			Х	Х
IUU listing				X

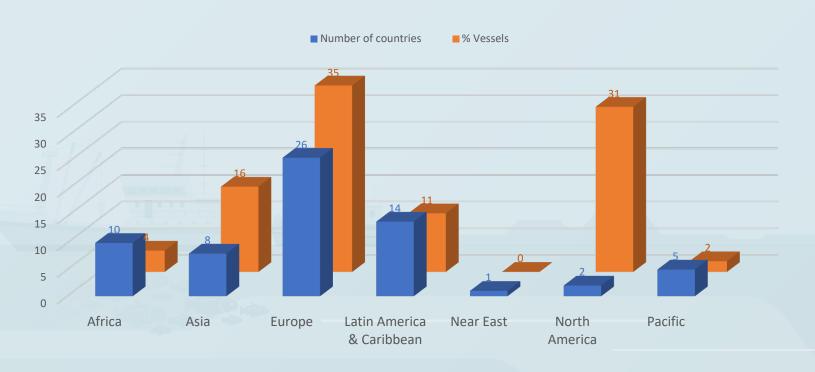


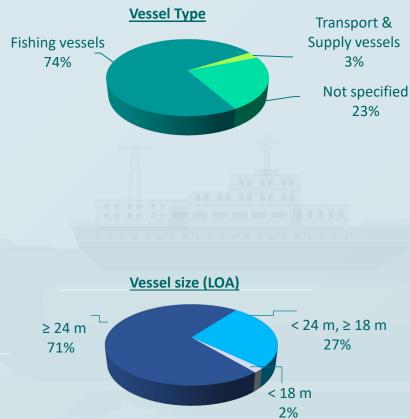
Status of affairs

Global Record: status of participation

Total no. of countries = 66

Total no. of vessels = 11,845 (<1/2 vessels with IMO numbers)





UN/LOCODE

Why is the UN/LOCODE Important for the System



In the context of the FAO Global Record, the identification of a particular location constitutes a key piece of information that allows reporting information about ports where landings, vessel registration, inspection and control activities occur.

Frequently, such locations are given multiple names, spelt differently in other languages or/and possess accents or diacritic marks that could create confusion and hamper data exchange.

The use of international standard facilitate easier and more accurate information exchange within the system. The UN/LOCODE is seen as the standard to facilitate this exchange of information when related to ports.

Port fields contained within the system

The Global Record request for identification of ports within three contexts within the system:

- ➤ Port of registration of the vessel
- ➤ Inspection at port
- > Denial of entry into or use of port

Global Record Working Group

The Global Record Working Group (GRWG) bring together FAO Member States to advise on the continued development of the Global Record

At its Fifth meeting in May 2019, the GRWG noted that:

- a process was in place for States to request a UN/LOCODE for ports which do not currently have one assigned.
- the designation of the national contact points and its communication to the UN/LOCODE Secretariat, was crucial to facilitating this process.
- the inclusion of child codes were being considered to differentiate between different areas within a port

Furthermore, it agreed that the UN/LOCODE should be included as the preferred reference list for ports within the system, although noted that not all ports had a UN/LOCODE assigned

Proposed solution

The proposal to the UN/LOCODE Advisory Group:

- recognize the importance to combat IUU fishing; and
- agree to include all FAO Global Record ports in UN/LOCODE, in other words, besides the PSMA-designated ports, the rest of the FAO Global Record ports should also be covered

Thank you for your attention