



As part of a system to prevent, deter and eliminate **illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing**, the EU maintains a list of IUU vessels that were identified to be engaged in illegal fishing. This list is updated periodically and shared with the EU Member States for their authorities to take the corresponding actions.

In the context of CISE, the best way to share this list with relevant authorities is through the VOI List Service, which has an additional benefit that relevant authorities can contribute with new information related to the vessels which is then shared back to all authorities.

Besides improving cross-border/sector cooperation, the main benefit of using CISE is the speed at which the EU IUU List information is shared and improved with improved reaction times.



Two categories of authorities are involved in this scenario:

- a single list publisher that periodically shares the EU IUU List and its updates;
- multiple list subscribers that receive the list and contribute with new information.

The European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) was identified to take the role of list publisher and any authority that can provide vessel information or take actions on sighted vessels (ex: Coast Guard, VTS, Port, etc...) can take the role of list subscribers, namely: Marinha (PT), Italian Space Agency (IT), Guardia Civil (ES), EU Satellite Center, Guardia Costiera (IT).



26 - 30 August 2024



TRIAL SCENARIO DESCRIPTION

# ILLEGAL FISHING

- 1 The crew on a Portuguese fishing vessel, notices in the Portuguese EEZ, the presence of a strange rusty vessel, reporting that information (MMSI included) to the national Fishery Monitoring Center (FMC)
- 2 Using traditional channels, the FMC shares that information with other national entities
- 3 The Portuguese Navy MSA system cross-checks with the EU IUU List module and matches a vessel in the list, triggering an information update related to that vessel (shared through the EU IUU List service to the other participants).
- 4 For some days, no more suspicious activity is detected but the participants keep exchanging information updates on the listed vessels, such as reports from SatCen or Satellite Imagery from ASI



- 5 Some days later the same MMSI is detected in Spanish TTW by Guardia Civil and transits the strait of Gibraltar. This new information (position update) is also shared through the EU IUU List service with the other participants until the vessel is no longer in range
- 6 Later on, a ship with the same MMSI is detected in Italian waters by Guardia Costiera
- 7 Knowing that this might be a vessel from the EU IUU List, it requests an asset to confirm if this is the same vessel
- 8 An asset in the area, take photos and confirm that this is the same ship and reports back the confirmation
- 9 Afterwards an inspection at sea in territorial waters is performed to check for any evidence of irregularities. The inspection report is then shared back as a vessel information update



## BENEFITS USING CISE



The main benefit of using CISE instead of traditional channels of communication is the speed at which information is shared. Before using the CISE VOI List service the EU IUU List was usually shared as a document which then needed to be manually consulted when needed or in a best case manually inputted into a each authority system.

The current methods of filling an IUU sighting form and report it are slow compared to the instant feedback from a VOI List publisher. Fast exchange of information and enhancement of the EU IUU list information through CISE, allows quicker reaction times and authorities to contribute with more information even if they couldn't correlate with information from the original IUU List.



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Poster designed by the Italian Space Agency as organizer of the VIP Days in Rome on 11-12 September 2024 in the frame of the CISE's operationalization launch through A Long Endurance and Real live Test project