



**PERMANENT MISSION OF NORWAY
TO THE UNITED NATIONS**

4 May 2023

The Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations hereby presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, United Nations Office of Legal Affairs.

The Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations has the honour to share the attached response to the questionnaire sent to States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the Review Conference on the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement.

The Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the Division for Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea the assurance of its highest consideration.



Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea,
Office of Legal Affairs,
2 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017

**Voluntary questionnaire for States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements for the report of the Secretary-General to the resumed Review Conference on the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement
(Please return by 1 November 2022)**

Explanatory note

In accordance with article 36 of the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (the Agreement), a Review Conference on the Agreement was convened by the Secretary-General in 2006. The Review Conference was mandated to review and assess the adequacy of the provisions of the Agreement and, if necessary, propose means of strengthening the substance and methods of implementation of those provisions in order better to address any continuing problems in the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks.

In 2006, the Review Conference addressed ways to give full effect to the Agreement, both through a substantive review and assessment of the Agreement and by agreeing on recommendations for strengthening the implementation of its provisions. The Review Conference also agreed to keep the Agreement under review through the resumption of the Review Conference at a date not later than 2011. In 2010, the resumed Review Conference agreed on further recommendations and to keep the Agreement under review through the resumption of the Review Conference at a date not earlier than 2015. Pursuant to a decision taken at the Informal Consultations of States Parties to the Agreement, as also reflected in resolution 70/75, the Review Conference was again resumed in 2016, resulting in further recommendations and a decision to keep the Agreement under review through the resumption of the Review Conference at a date not earlier than 2020.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 75/89 of 8 December 2020, requested the Secretary-General to resume the Review Conference, convened pursuant to article 36 of the Agreement, in New York for one week in the first part of 2023, with a view to assessing the effectiveness of the Agreement in securing the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks. It further recalled its request to the Secretary-General, in paragraph 60 of resolution 74/18 of 10 December 2019, to submit to the resumed Review Conference an updated report, prepared in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to assist the Conference in discharging its mandate under article 36, paragraph 2, of the Agreement. In this regard, the Assembly reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to develop and circulate to States and to regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements a voluntary questionnaire regarding the recommendations made by the Review Conference in 2016, taking into account the specific guidance to be proposed at the fifteenth round of informal consultations in 2022.

The present questionnaire, sent out to States parties to the Agreement, States non-parties and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements (RFMO/As), is aimed at facilitating the preparation of the updated report of the Secretary-General to the resumed Review Conference to be held in 2023. The full text of the recommendations is available in the annex to the 2016 Report of the Review Conference (A/CONF.210/2016/5, annex, which can be downloaded on the website of the Review Conference (https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/review_conf_fish_stocks.htm)).

It would be appreciated if responses could be received (via email to doalos@un.org, with a copy to amerim@un.org, and note verbale) by no later than 1 November 2022. An electronic version of the questionnaire is also available for download at: www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/RRC_2022_Questionnaire.doc. The questionnaire may also be completed online, following the instructions at: <https://forms.office.com/r/3vWV2wkwDn>. Kindly note that a note verbale must be emailed to doalos@un.org, with a copy to amerim@un.org in conjunction with any questionnaire completed online.

Name of State/Organization/Arrangement: Norway

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>State Party</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>State non-party</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>RFMO/A</i>
--	---	--

I. Conservation and management of stocks

Please indicate whether your State, Organization or Arrangement has taken any action regarding the recommendations in paragraph A.1 to A.18 of the Outcome of the 2016 Review Conference.¹ In this regard, please provide information and/or attach relevant documentation,² in particular, regarding the actions your State, Organization or Arrangement has taken, if any, or challenges it has faced with regard to:

(Please insert a brief narrative and/or relevant references in the spaces below each bullet point or on additional pages)

- Adoption and implementation of measures (see para. A.1);

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
--	---	--

Norway receives scientific advice by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) on catch or effort levels for most of the relevant fish stocks. Based on inputs from research institutions in the member countries, ICES assembles and analyzes information about the status of fish stocks, and provides scientific advice on conservation measures to member states and RFMOs. In Norway, the Institute of Marine Research (IMR) is the main institution in this realm.

As the vast majority of the Norwegian fishing concerns fish stocks shared with other countries, international cooperation in the management of these fish stocks is crucial. A comprehensive network of bi- and multilateral agreements has been agreed with neighbouring countries to provide for the management of shared and straddling fish stocks. The most important ones are the agreements with Russia, the EU and the UK.

The Joint Norwegian-Russian Fisheries Commission meets annually to agree on total allowable catches of shared stocks and on the allocation of quotas, as well as other management measures for the major fisheries in the Barents Sea. The arrangement includes mutual access to parties' respective national waters and exchange of quotas in other fisheries. The cooperation also entails joint efforts in fisheries research and in control and enforcement of fisheries regulations.

The cooperation with the EU and the UK on fisheries management involves a number of shared stocks in the North Sea. The agreements include quota exchange for exclusive stocks, mutual access to the parties' respective national waters and exchange of quotas in other fisheries.

Other Norwegian fisheries agreements in the northeast Atlantic area include those with Greenland,

¹ A/CONF.210/2016/5, annex.

² It is kindly requested that any documentation provided in a language other than an official United Nations language be accompanied by a courtesy translation.

Iceland and the Faroe Islands.

Norway is a party to three major multilateral arrangements for the conservation and management of straddling stocks: Norwegian spring spawning herring, blue whiting and mackerel. These stocks also straddle into the high seas areas managed by the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC), which establishes conservation and management measures compatible with those agreed for the EEZs.

Norway is also party to four RFMOs: NEAFC, NAFO, CCAMLR and ICCAT.

- Application of the precautionary and ecosystem approaches (see para. A.2);

Actions taken

No action taken

Not applicable

The objective of the Norwegian Marine Resources Act is to ensure a socio-economically profitable management of wild marine resources by sustainable use and long-term conservation of the resources. It lists a series of principles and concerns that are to be taken into consideration in the management of marine resources. Among these are the precautionary approach, the ecosystem-based approach, optimum utilization and allocation of resources, effective control of harvesting, implementation of international law and transparency in decision-making. It also establishes an explicit legal basis for the establishment of marine protected areas, and requires that all catches have to be landed.

Norwegian fisheries are first and foremost conducted on straddling fish stocks. Precautionary management measures for these stocks are based on scientific advice from ICES. Management measures like Total Allowable Catch (TAC), minimum mesh sizes and minimum sizes of fish are established in negotiations with parties that share the relevant fish stocks. Scientists at IMR are continuously studying effects by fisheries on marine ecosystems. To the extent that new knowledge has consequences for fisheries management, and ICES finds the new knowledge to be certain enough, advice to management authorities will be based on such knowledge.

ICES has provided precautionary advice on catch levels since the late 1990s.

The application of both the precautionary and ecosystem approaches are enshrined as general principles for both NEAFC and NAFO in their respective amended conventions.

- Determination of reference points or provisional reference points for specific stocks (see para. A.3);

Actions taken

No action taken

Not applicable

Stock specific precautionary reference points have been developed and agreed upon for nearly all straddling fish stocks in the northeast Atlantic. The reference points established are limit reference points (both in terms of biomass and fishing mortality) and precautionary reference points. The latter are fixed to take account of uncertainty in estimates of biomass levels. Harvest Control Rules (HCR) based on these precautionary reference points have been agreed for all fisheries on straddling fish stocks to which Norway is a party.

- Environmental factors affecting marine ecosystems, including adverse impacts of climate change and ocean acidification (see para. A.4);

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
<p>Scientists at IMR, as well as in some of the Norwegian universities, are studying environmental factors affecting marine ecosystems. To the extent that new knowledge implies that management measures should be amended, this will be discussed within ICES. If ICES, on the basis of new knowledge, recommends that management measures should be altered, actions will be taken by the authorities.</p>		

- Achievement of compatible measures (see para. A.5);

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
<p>Norway is a coastal State in the northeast Atlantic, where NEAFC has the mandate to manage fisheries on the high seas. To achieve cooperation between flag States whose vessels fish on the high seas and coastal States, the requirement to “seek to ensure consistency” with coastal State measures and decisions for a straddling fish stocks is stated in the amended NEAFC Convention.</p> <p>When NEAFC establishes quotas for blue whiting, mackerel and Norwegian spring spawning herring in the Regulatory Area (i.e. the areas beyond national jurisdiction of the coastal States in the northeast Atlantic) it takes note of possible TACs set by relevant coastal States. Furthermore, NEAFC members have agreed to prohibit fishing on certain species both within their respective EEZs and on the high seas, and NEAFC has established a regime for the protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems in the high seas areas, of which Norway voluntary has implemented relevant elements also for Norwegian waters.</p>		

- Development of area-based management tools (see para. A.6);

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
<p>Norway has used area management as an important tool for many years, in particular by the establishment of a comprehensive system for closing areas to protect juveniles, but has also established marine protected areas where fishing is restricted or prohibited to protect cold water coral reefs. In addition, a network of coastal marine protected areas is constantly under development for the protection of unique nature types along the 22 000 kilometres of coastline.</p> <p>Between 30 to 50 percent of all areas under Norwegian fisheries jurisdiction is subject to effective area-based management measures.</p> <p>Norway plays an active role in all RFMOs to which it is a member. For example in NEAFC, where the need to protect vulnerable habitats, has been addressed effectively in recent years.</p>		

- Reduction of fishing capacity to levels commensurate with the sustainability of fish stocks (see para.A.7);

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
<p>Norway has introduced several measures to reduce fishing capacity. These are all market-based instruments. An individual vessel quota system is an important element of the management framework. Within this system, which is in place for most fisheries, each vessel with a valid fishing license is allocated a quota according to a given factor.</p> <p>Norway has established a structural quota system as the main instrument to reduce capacity. Within this arrangement an owner of two vessels with quotas in the same fishery is allowed to merge the quotas on one vessel, on the condition that the vessel which is stripped of its quota is scrapped. This ensures that fishing capacity is not transferred to other fisheries or areas, nationally or internationally.</p> <p>In addition, there is a decommissioning scheme in place for the small coastal vessels that are not part of the structural quota system.</p> <p>The Norwegian government is monitoring to great detail the development in the fishing fleet with respect to fishing capacity, assessed through the number of vessels, size and engine power. However, there are currently no established target levels, as it is foreseen that the market-based instruments put in place will assure an industry-driven capacity reduction to sustainable levels.</p>		

- Elimination of subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, overfishing and overcapacity (see para. A.8);

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
<p>Norway eliminated in essence subsidies to the fishing industry appr. thirty years ago. Since then, the only subsidies to the fishing industry have been very limited social programs and decommissioning funds to small coastal vessels, the latter with strict conditions attached in order to avoid re-entry into the fisheries.</p>		

- Lost, abandoned or otherwise discarded fishing gear including marine debris (see para. A.9);

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
<p>Norway has adopted several measures relating to lost, abandoned and otherwise discarded fishing gear. Any person that loses gear has a duty to search for the gear, and if it is not possible to retrieve it, the lost gear shall be reported to the authorities.</p> <p>Norwegian authorities undertake annual operations to recover lost or abandoned gear. In preparation for the operations, information regarding the amount of lost gillnets and their approximate location is gathered from local fishermen and organizations together with data reported to the authorities. Gillnets and pots have been the main focus, but also large amount of longlines, trawl wires and ropes have been removed from the seabed. The program has been in operation for about 40 years, and an estimate of 25 000 gillnets have been retrieved.</p>		

Other countries have been seeking information about the program, and Norway has shared experience and knowledge for instance through the Clean Nordic Ocean program.

- Data collection and sharing of information (see para. A.10);

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
--	---	--

Norway has a well-established system for gathering data on the status and trends of capture fisheries, included socio-economic aspects. Firstly, to assess the status and trends of the marine living resources, Norwegian fishery scientists cooperate with colleagues from other coastal States in the North Atlantic region. Secondly, the quantity and value of all fish caught and sold to fish processors (which cover all commercial fisheries in Norway), are registered on sales notes. These notes are on a daily basis received electronically by the Norwegian fisheries authorities. Thirdly, to assess the socio-economic impact of fisheries, Norwegian authorities annually conduct profitability analyses of various vessel groups.

The vast majority of Norwegian fishery concerns shared fished stocks. As a part of arrangements with other countries, reciprocal access to zones is established. In order to monitor the fishery of foreign vessels in the Norwegian waters, data on activity and the catch by these vessels are collected. Moreover, Norway has in place mandatory VMS requirements for all vessels above 11 meters.

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) data arrangements and the global fisheries statistics database (see para. A.11);

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
--	---	--

Norway reports regularly to FAO on all issues pursuant to specifications provided by the organization.

- Conservation and management of sharks (see para. A.12);

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
--	---	--

Norway has implemented measures adopted by NEAFC, which include moratorium on porbeagle and basking shark also within the national waters of NEAFC parties. Furthermore NEAFC has agreed to prohibit fishing in areas beyond national jurisdiction on a number of other deep-sea shark species, banning the practice of shark finning as well as encouragement to undertake research on sharks.

- Conservation and management measures for deep-sea fisheries (see para. A.13);

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
--	---	--

Norway has implemented measures adopted by NEAFC for the areas beyond national jurisdiction. There are specific measures in place within national waters.

- Strengthening of science-policy interface (see para. A.14);

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
<p>When engaging in fishery negotiations to manage straddling fish stocks, fishery scientists are included in the Norwegian delegations. This ensures a close dialogue between scientists and managers where the scientists can provide their advice directly into the management process. For more than a decade the scientists and managers have had a close collaboration to establish HCR for straddling fish stocks.</p>		

- Establishment of rebuilding and recovery strategies (see para. A.15);

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
<p>All HCRs are developed in order to implement a reduction in fishing mortality (exploitation rate) if estimates of the relevant fish stock indicates that it has dropped below its precautionary reference point. While the fishing mortality in the HCRs may be fixed when the spawning stock is reckoned to be above its precautionary reference point, it will be reduced when the spawning stock is below such a level. This reduction in fishing mortality ensures a sharp reduction in the fishery, which in its turn should be an important element in the effort to rebuild the fish stock. Considering that natural variability will be an important element for the period needed to rebuild any fish stock, Norway has not seen it as instrumental to fix specific time frames for a recovery strategy.</p>		

- By-catch management and discards (see para. A.16);

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
<p>Norway initiated and financed the process within FAO to develop guidelines on bycatch management and was an active participant at the negotiations.</p> <p>At a national level Norway has developed a comprehensive system for bycatch management. This system includes permanent and real-time closures, gear requirements, such as minimum mesh sizes and sorting grid systems, tailoring of the quota regulations and a compensation system for landing all catches.</p> <p>Norway has introduced a series of measures to address the issue of discards. First and foremost, a general ban on discards is in place. The very existence of the ban has been beneficial in changing the fishers' attitudes towards discards and discouraging the practice. In addition to the general ban, a series of accompanying measures have been introduced. These include area closures, gear requirements, tailoring of national quota regulations and a compensation system for bringing all catches to port.</p>		

- Compliance with obligations as members or cooperating non-members of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements (see para. A.17);

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
<p>Norway complies fully with the obligations agreed to in RFMOs.</p>		

- Establishment of new regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements (see para. A.18).

<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>

II. Mechanisms for international cooperation and non-members

Please indicate whether your State, Organization or Arrangement has taken any action regarding the recommendations in paragraph B.1 to B.7 of the Outcome of the 2016 Review Conference. In this regard, please provide information and/or attach relevant documentation, in particular, regarding the actions your State, Organization or Arrangement has taken, if any, or challenges it has faced with regard to:

(Please insert a brief narrative and/or relevant references in the spaces below each bullet point or on additional pages)

- Strengthening mandates and measures in regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements (see para. B.1);

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
<p>Norway has, as a member of NAFO and NEAFC, been involved in the development and adoption of amendments to their respective conventions, in order to broaden their scopes and mandates, taking into account all relevant aspects of the UN Fish Stocks Agreement. Norway has also been involved in a similar process within ICCAT.</p>		

- Performance reviews and best practice guidelines (see para. B.2);

<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
<p>All RFMOs to which Norway is a member have undertaken performance reviews, and both NEAFC, NAFO, CCAMLR and ICCAT have already been reviewed twice. All findings and actions taken based on review panel recommendations are publicly available.</p>		

- Strengthening and enhancing cooperation and coordination among regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements (see para. B.3);

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
<p>In general, as a member of four RFMOs, Norway has brought achievements from one organization to others. NAFO and NEAFC are coordinating their efforts, in particular concerning IUU-fishing, including port state measures. They have also established a joint working group that provides advice on technical issues and promotes harmonization and standardization in the area of fisheries data management and communications.</p>		

- Participation in regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements (see para.B.4);

<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>

- Improvement of decision-making rules and procedures in regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements (see para. B.5);

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
The amended NAFO and NEAFC conventions contain provisions that restrict the possibilities of opting-out, as well as a requirement of describing alternative measures and adequate processes for resolving disputes.		

- Implementation of interim measures (see para. B.6);

<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>

- Effective control by flag States as members of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements (see para. B.7);

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
Norway has introduced a series of means for the control of vessels entitled to flag its flag such as licence/authorization requirements, up-to-date records of authorized fishing vessels, catch reporting obligations, mandatory use of VMS etc. as well as at-sea and port inspection schemes.		

III. Monitoring, control and surveillance, compliance and enforcement

Please indicate whether your State, Organization or Arrangement has taken any action regarding the recommendations in paragraph C.1 to C.12 of the Outcome of the 2016 Review Conference. In this regard, please provide information and/or attach relevant documentation, in particular, regarding the actions your State, Organization or Arrangement has taken, if any, or challenges it has faced with regard to:

(Please insert a brief narrative and/or relevant references in the spaces below each bullet point or on additional pages)

- Strengthening of flag State responsibility (see para. C.1);

Actions taken

No action taken

Not applicable

The issue of control of fishing vessels on the high sea and incorporation of the “genuine link”-concept is addressed in the Norwegian Marine Resources Act.

Norway has implemented relevant provisions concerning flag State responsibility by introducing a series of means for the control of vessels entitled to flag its flag such as licence/authorization requirements, up-to-date records of authorized fishing vessels, catch reporting obligations, mandatory use of VMS etc. as well as at-sea and port inspection schemes.

- Assessment of flag State performance (see para. C.2);

Actions taken

No action taken

Not applicable

Norway participated actively in the FAO process, leading up to the adoption of the Guidelines on Flag State Performance. Following the adoption Norway examined its performance against criteria of the guidelines. The self-assessment, which was finalised in 2018, unveiled the need to amend some of the legislation related to flag state duties.

- Fishing vessels without nationality (see para. C.3);

Actions taken

No action taken

Not applicable

The Norwegian Marine Resources Act contains provisions on fishing vessels without nationality providing for enforcement actions in accordance with international law.

- Participation in the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and the adoption of port State measures (see para. C.4);

Actions taken

No action taken

Not applicable

Norway has ratified the agreement. Norway has also been very active within RFMOs in order to implement the agreement at regional levels and to promote its entering into force.

- Control over fishing activities of nationals (see para. C.5);

Actions taken

No action taken

Not applicable

The Norwegian Marine Resources Act contains several provisions targeting IUU-fishing, including measures related to nationals and beneficial owners.

- Strengthening compliance, cooperation and enforcement schemes in regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements (see para. C.6);

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
<p>Norway has taken several important initiatives to develop mechanisms to coordinate and improve monitoring, control and surveillance at regional levels. Norway was the first country to establish any kind of IUU vessel list. The Norwegian list of vessels that had been engaged in IUU activities was established already in 1994. Norway brought the idea of listing IUU vessels to the RFMOs, first to NEAFC in 1998, later to CCAMLR, NAFO and SEAFO. Norway has been a proponent of mutual RFMO recognition of IUU vessel lists, and such a system has been adopted by several RFMOs. Norway has also been very active in developing port control obligations within the relevant RFMOs, building first on the FAO Model Scheme and later on the FAO Port State Agreement. Furthermore, Norway actively contributes to the development of other measures, such as more comprehensive reporting requirements, regulation of transshipment, development of catch documentation schemes, etc. through its participation in RFMOs.</p> <p>All RFMOs to which Norway is a Party conduct annual compliance assessments with the aim of strengthening compliance of vessels, flag States and Contracting Parties with the respective conservation and enforcement measures.</p>		

- Development of alternative mechanisms for compliance and enforcement in regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements (see para. C.7);

<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>

- Regulation of trans-shipment, supply and refuelling vessels (see para. C.8);

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
<p>Norway has within RFMOs agreed to regulations on transshipments. For example, ICCAT has agreed to specific programmes, which include the establishment of a record of carrier vessels and conditions for at-sea transshipment such as flag State authorization, notification procedures as well as regional observer programmes. NAFO and NEAFC require that only authorized vessels may engage in transshipment operations and specific reporting obligations have been introduced. CCAMLR has adopted a notification system for transshipments within the Convention Area.</p> <p>Norway participated actively in the FAO process leading up to the adoption of the Guidelines for Transshipment in 2022.</p>		

- Strengthening fisheries access agreements (see para. C.9);

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
As an important element of the management regime for the northeast Atlantic Norway has entered into reciprocal access agreements with the neighbouring countries, which include obligations concerning monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement.		
The agreements are publicly available.		

- Market-related measures (see para. C.10);

<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
Norway has implemented market-related measures adopted by CCAMLR and ICCAT. Norway initiated the process within FAO leading up to the adoption of the Guidelines for Catch Documentation Schemes in 2017.		

- Participation in and provision of support to the International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network for Fisheries-related Activities (see para. C.11);

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
Norway is an active member of the IMCS Network and has made financial contributions to it.		

- Participation in the FAO Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas and development of a global record of fishing vessels (see para. C.12).

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
Norway is a party to the FAO Compliance Agreement.		

IV. Developing States

Please indicate whether your State, Organization or Arrangement has taken any action regarding the recommendations in paragraph D.1 to D.6 of the Outcome of the 2016 Review Conference. In this regard, please provide information and/or attach relevant documentation, in particular, regarding the actions your State, Organization or Arrangement has taken, if any, or challenges it has faced with regard to:

(Please insert a brief narrative and/or relevant references in the spaces below each bullet point or on additional pages)

- Taking concrete measures to enhance the ability of developing States to develop their fisheries for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, including facilitating access to such fisheries (para. D.1);

<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>

- Enhancing the participation of developing States in regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements (para. D.2);

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
<p>Norway provided legal assistance to developing countries during the negotiations for the establishment of SWIOFC and SIOFA. Norway provided technical support to Namibia for the establishment of the SEAFO Secretariat.</p>		

- Strengthening the capacity of developing States (para. D.3);

<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
<p>Norway has assisted in drafting new fisheries legislation, which takes into account the fundamental principles set out in the Agreement, in Namibia, South Africa and Vietnam.</p> <p>Norway has provided assistance to several developing countries in Africa and Asia through the Nansen Programme, with a long-term objective of self-sufficiency in research and management in partner countries through development and strengthening of their institutions. Assistance in collecting, reporting, verification, exchange and analyses of fisheries and related information has been provided in several countries in Africa and Asia.</p>		

- Strengthening of capacity-building mechanisms and programmes, including the Part VII Assistance Fund (para. D.4);

<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
<p>Norway has contributed to the Part VII fund.</p>		

- Avoiding adverse impacts on, and ensuring the access to fisheries of, subsistence, small-scale and artisanal fishers and women fish workers, as well as indigenous peoples in developing States (para. D.5);

<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>

- Avoiding the transfer of a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto developing States (para. D.6).

<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>

Please provide specific information on the capacity-building needs of developing States in relation to the implementation of the Agreement.

V. Non-parties

Please indicate whether your State, Organization or Arrangement has taken any action regarding the recommendations in paragraph E.1 of the Outcome of the 2016 Review Conference. In this regard, please provide information and/or attach relevant documentation, in particular, regarding the actions your State, Organization or Arrangement has taken, if any, or challenges it has faced with regard to such actions:

(Please insert a brief narrative and/or relevant references in the spaces below each bullet point or on additional pages)

- Promotion of wider participation in the Agreement (para. E.1);

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
Norway has been promoting accession to the Agreement by developing countries that Norway is supporting in the field of fisheries.		

VI. Other

Please provide any other relevant information regarding the actions taken regarding the implementation of the provisions of the Agreement by your State, Organization or Arrangement, including by drawing attention to specific achievements and/or challenges encountered.

<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Actions taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No action taken</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not applicable</i>
---	---	--

