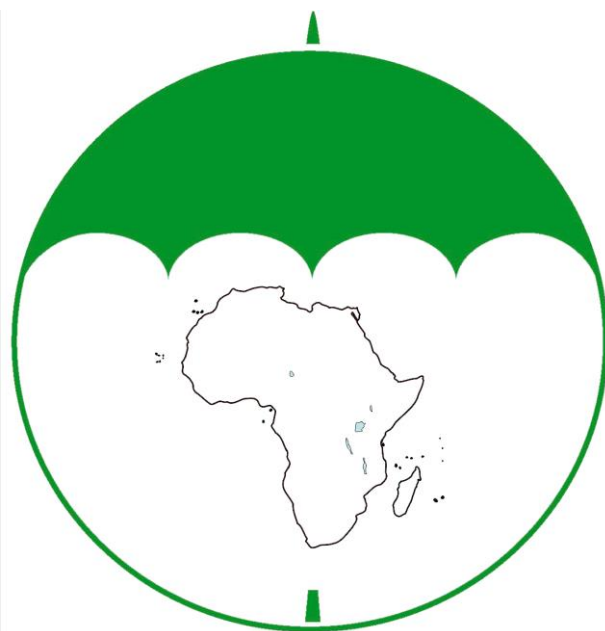


## **Sector Standardization Needs Review #2**



# **Fish Trade in Africa: Review of Trade Regimes and Standardization Needs for Trade Facilitation**

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## Key Definitions

- i) **Development** is the upward movement of the entire social system.
- ii) The condition of being “**developed**” consists of having accumulated, and having established efficient social and economic mechanisms for maintaining and increasing large stocks of capital per head in various forms, Similarly the condition of being “underdeveloped” is characterized by the possession of relatively small stocks of the various forms of capital, including social and human capital.
- iii) **Poverty** is a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information **Sustainable development** is a process of change in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of technological development, and institutional change are all in harmony and enhance current and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations.
- iv) **Economic development** is the process whereby the real per capita income of a country increases over a long period of time – subject to the stipulations that the number of people below an absolute poverty line does not increase, and the distribution of income does not become more unequal.
- v) **Economic growth** is the increase in value of goods and services produced by an economy; the increase in the wealth or the income of a nation or entity, measured as the percentage rate of increase in real gross domestic product (GDP).
- vi) **Trade** is the voluntary exchange of goods and services, or both. International trade occurs across borders and represents a significant part of GDP for most countries.
- vii) **Globalization** of trade refers to the increase in trade and investment due to the falling of barriers (free trade or liberalization) and the interdependence of countries.
- viii) **Food security** is a situation in which people have continuity of food supply, or the methods by which this aim is achieved. Around 828 million people are chronically hungry while 2 billion people lack food security because of poverty.
- ix) A **livelihood** comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, while not undermining the natural resource base.

# **Fish Trade in Africa: Review of Trade Regimes and Standardization Needs for Trade Facilitation**

## **1. Socio-Economic Significance of Fisheries in African Countries**

### **1.1 Background**

It is acknowledged that Africa's participation in global fish trade is fairly limited at approximately 4.9 % and slid to being a net importer from 2011 (FAO, 2014). While UNCTAD (2013) puts official intra-African trade at an average of 11 % from 2007 to 2011, intra-African trade in fish was reported to be 24 % between 2010 and 2012 (FAO, 2014). WTO (2014) cites cotton, coffee and fish as being agricultural commodities with export potential for Africa. In addition, fisheries have the great potential to generate more food and nutrition security benefits and help to achieve other societal objectives such as reducing poverty and protecting the environment or promoting sustainable fisheries management. Since more trade tends to be associated with faster economic growths, expanding fish trade opportunities for small-scale fishers and fish farmer may help raise incomes and achieve sustainability of the African fisheries resources, which in return would further sustain the natural wealth of the continent.

Underlining the importance of Agriculture and Food Security, the theme of the Twenty Third Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, from 26-27 June 2014, was phrased: *"Transforming Africa's Agriculture for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods through Harnessing Opportunities for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development, also marking the tenth Anniversary of the Adoption of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)"* (AUC, 2014). It was during this 23rd Session that the Heads of State and Government made the **Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods (Assembly/AU/ /Decl.1(XXIII)**. Among the commitments made in the declaration, African Member States committed to end hunger in Africa by 2025 through accelerating agricultural growth by at least doubling productivity levels by 2015 by among other things facilitating sustainable and reliable production and access to quality and affordable inputs (for crops, livestock, fisheries, amongst others) through, among other things, provision of "smart" protection to smallholder agriculture.

The Summit also endorsed the landmark *Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa* (AUC-NEPAD, 2014) which was formulated with the main purpose of facilitating coherent policy development for the sustainable management of fisheries and aquaculture resources in the member states of the African union. Abbreviated as PFRS, the document provides for the guidelines on how countries should better capture the wealth of fisheries, reduce poverty, increase food and nutritional security and ensure equitable distribution of the benefits particularly for the poorest, marginalized and most vulnerable in society, such as women. It provides a framework for guiding the development and benchmarking of sustainability standards and certification for fisheries in Africa in order for the standards to convey a true message of sustainability which is reflected in the improved productivity of fisheries and aquaculture as well as enhanced contribution of fish to sustainable food and nutritional security, economic wellbeing of fishing communities and aquaculture stakeholders, environmental and biodiversity conservation, efficient, effective and transparent governance and improved national incomes.

### **1.2 Fisheries Contribution in African Economies and Livelihoods**

It is acknowledged that Africa's participation in global fish trade is fairly limited at approximately 4.9 % and slid to being a net importer from 2011 (FAO, 2014). While UNCTAD (2013) puts official intra-African trade at an average of 11 % from 2007 to 2011, intra-African trade in fish was reported to be 24 % between 2010 and 2012 (FAO, 2014). WTO (2014) cites cotton, coffee and fish as being agricultural commodities with export potential for Africa. In addition, fisheries have the great potential to generate more food and nutrition security benefits and help to achieve other societal objectives such as reducing poverty and protecting the environment or promoting sustainable fisheries management. Since more trade tends to be associated with faster economic growths, expanding fish trade opportunities for small-scale fishers and fish farmer may help raise

incomes and achieve sustainability of the African fisheries resources, which in return would further sustain the natural wealth of the continent.

Many African countries are endowed with fish resources from oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, floodplains and fish farms, which generate a range of benefits including food and nutrition security, livelihood, exports and biodiversity. Africa produced a total of 9.9 million tonnes of fish in 2010, of which 2.7 million (1/3) came from inland fisheries, 1.49 million tonnes from aquaculture and the rest from marine capture fisheries (FAO, 2014). The value provided by the fisheries sector as a whole in 2011 was estimated at more than US\$24 billion, representing 1.26% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of all African countries, with aquaculture producing an estimated value of almost US\$3 billion per year (de Graaf & Garibaldi, 2014).

Furthermore, fisheries sector as a whole employs 12.3 million people as full-time fishers or full-time and part-time processors, accounting for 2.1% of Africa's population of between 15 and 64 years old. Of these employed, almost half were fishers; 42.4% were processors and 7.5% were engaged in aquaculture. Women are heavily involved in the fish sector, accounting for about 27.3% of the total workforce in fisheries and aquaculture, and they are directly involved in fishing (3.6 %), processing (58%), and aquaculture (4%). With regard to food and nutrition security, fish is very important source of animal protein, accounting for an average of around 5% of total protein FAO (2014). Per capita consumption of fish in Africa was reported to be 9.7 kg per year; lower than the world average (18.9 kg/year); with some countries (Congo, Gabon, Liberia, Malawi and South Africa) experiencing stagnant or declining per capita FAO (2014).

### 1.3 The Launch of the Fish Trade Program

While endorsing the AU Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa in the 23rd Session of AU Heads of State and Government (HSG) Summit, the African leaders also committed themselves to **“accelerate trade by developing fish value chains, promoting responsible and equitable fish trade and marketing in order to significantly harness the benefits of Africa’s fisheries and aquaculture endowments”**. In this respect, the HSG adopted a number of strategies, including to:

- (i) simplify and formalize the current trade practices;
- (ii) fast-track the establishment of Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) and transition to a continental Common External Tariff (CET) scheme;
- (iii) increase and facilitate investment in markets and trade infrastructure;
- (iv) promote and strengthen platforms for multi-actors interactions; and
- (v) strengthen and streamline the coordination mechanism that will facilitate the promotion of African common position on agriculture-related international trade negotiations and partnership agreements.

In response to the high level political commitment by African Union to fish trade development, the Fish Trade Program (*Improving Food Security and Reducing Poverty through intra-regional Fish Trade in sub-Saharan Africa*) was launched and is being implemented jointly by WorldFish, NEPAD Agency and AU-IBAR.

The Fish Trade Program aims to improve food and nutritional security and reduce poverty in sub-Saharan Africa by enhancing the capacities of regional and pan-African organizations to support their member states to better integrate intra-regional fish trade into their development and food security policy agendas. The Program will work in four corridors in Africa (Western, Southern, Eastern and Central); and will deliver on the following results:

- (i) Generate information on the structure, products and value of intra-regional fish trade in food security in Sub Saharan Africa and make it available to stakeholders.

(ii) Come up with a set of recommendations on policies, certification procedures, standards and regulations, and get them well embedded in national and regional fisheries, agricultural, trade and food security policy frameworks in sub-Saharan Africa.

(iii) Enhance the capacities for trade amongst private sector associations, in particular of women fish processors and traders and aquaculture producers, to make better use of expanding trade opportunities through competitive small and medium scale enterprises; and

(iv) Facilitate adoption and implementation of appropriate policies, certification procedures, standards and regulations by key stakeholders participating in intra-regional trade in the four trade corridors.

#### **1.4 The Context of ARSO's Involvement**

Within the African continent, there has been continued focus on the role of agriculture and food production in resolving multiple dimensions of the continent's challenges such as food insecurity, malnutrition, ravaging poverty, gender inequalities, rural underdevelopment, lack of industrialization, climate change uncertainties, increasing trade deficits and import bills, unemployment and a host of other challenges preoccupying leaders across the continent.

From 2012 ARSO has been implementing its Strategic Plan which is aligned to the implementation of the African Union (AU) priorities and programmes as expressed in various AU instruments such as the following:

- (i) **Assembly/AU/Decl.7 (II): the Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security** (AUC, 2003) endorsing the establishment of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), its flagship projects and evolving Action Plans for agricultural development, at the national, regional and continental levels; and consequently agreeing to adopt sound policies for agricultural and rural development, and committing Member States to allocating at least 10% of national budgetary resources for their implementation within five years;
- (ii) **Ex/Assembly/AU/Decl. 1 (II): the Sirte Declaration on Agriculture and Water** (AUC, 2004), geared toward addressing the challenges in implementing integrated and sustainable development on agriculture and water in Africa; and in respect to fisheries and aquaculture, committing Member States to promote the development of fishery resources, develop fishing methods and equipment, improve facilities for their preservation, storage, distribution and processing, and encourage regional cooperation in the field of fishing, including the protection of fishery resources in our exclusive economic zones; and to promote intra-African trade in agricultural and fishery products in order to correct discrepancies in food balances at both national and regional levels, and explore the use of new methods to settle payments for trade;
- (iii) the **Abuja Declaration on Fertilizer for the African Green Revolution**: Africa Fertilizer Summit: African Union Special Summit of the Heads of State and Government (AUC, 2006a). The declaration notes the importance of developing quality control standards for both organic and inorganic fertilizers. The declaration advocates for the increase in the use of fertilizers from 8 kilograms per hectare in 2006 to at least 50 kilograms per hectare by 2015;
- (iv) FS/Decl (I): Declaration of the Abuja Food Security Summit (AUC, 2006b); that Member States shall increase Intra-African trade by promoting and protecting rice, maize, legumes, cotton, oil palm, beef, dairy, poultry and fisheries products as strategic commodities at the continental level, and cassava, sorghum and millet at sub-regional level without prejudice to focused attention being given also to products of particular national importance; and AUC and NEPAD shall facilitate the attainment of continental self-reliance by 2015 for the following: rice, maize, sorghum/millet and cassava, oil palm, beef, poultry, aquaculture (tilapia/cat fish); and to process 50% of cotton produced in Africa by 2015 while also making efforts to rapidly increase the share of local processing for other commodities;

- (v) FS/Res (I): Resolution of the Abuja Food Security Summit (AUC, 2006c); urging Member States to ratify and implement harmonized standards and grades including sanitary and phytosanitary standards within and across RECs by 2010
- (vi) Assembly/AU/Decl.2 (XI): **Sharm El-Sheik Declaration on Responding to the Challenges of High Food Prices and Agriculture Development** by among other things committing to reduce by half the number of undernourished people in Africa by 2015, eradicate hunger and malnutrition in Africa and take all necessary measures to increase agricultural production and ensure food security in Africa, in particular through the implementation of AU-NEPAD CAADP and the 2003 AU Maputo Declaration (AUC, 2008a).
- (vii) AU/MIN/CAMI/3(XVIII): **Strategy for the Implementation of the Plan of Action for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa (AIDA)**: Eighteenth Ordinary Session of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry (CAMI) (AUC, 2008b). Under AIDA, the CAMI Bureau and UNIDO have identified agro-food processing as one of the priority sectors with good prospects for successful growth alongside other sectors such as: chemicals and pharmaceuticals, minerals, textiles/garments, leather/leather products, forestry, fisheries, and equipment/machinery and related services.
- (viii) Assembly/AU/Decl.2(XIII) Rev.1: **Sirte Declaration on Investing in Agriculture for Economic Growth and Food Security** where the Member States undertook to support relevant policy and institutional reforms that will stimulate and facilitate accelerated expansion of agriculture related market opportunities by modernizing domestic and regional trading systems, removing obstacles to trans-border trades, and increasing access by smallholder farmers to inputs and the necessary commercial infrastructure and technical skills to fully integrate them into the growing value chains (AUC, 2009).
- (ix) Assembly/AU/Decl (2010): **Abuja Declaration on Development of Agribusiness and Agro-industries in Africa**: High-level Conference on Agribusiness and Agro-industries (A3DI) which, among other things, undertakes to promote the building and harmonization of standards as a quality tool in the production, processing, storage and marketing of agro-products and urges Member States to promote and support the African Regional Standards Organization (ARSO) in the harmonization of industrial standards, grades and metrology for the promotion of regional and international trade (AUC, 2010).
- (x) Joint Declaration of Ministers of Agriculture and Ministers of Trade on endorsing the Boosting of Intra-Africa Trade as a Key to Agricultural Transformation and ensuring Food and Nutrition Security (AUC, 2012).

The World Bank (WB, 2012) notes that Africa's farmers have the capacity to produce enough food to feed the growing population especially in the expanding urban centres, there are disincentives arising from the fact that African farmers face more barriers in accessing the inputs they need and in getting their products across borders to consumers in African cities, than suppliers from the rest of the world. These barriers along the whole value-chain reduce returns to farmers while increasing prices paid by consumers. Removing these barriers to regional trade is essential if Africa is to attain its potential in food trade. Harmonizing standards and codes of practice across African countries can provide a clear and predictable policy framework for regional trade so that institutions that facilitate exchange and mitigate the inherent risks associated with food production can flourish and support efficient and safer market outcomes and a more effective approach to food security in Africa. It is further emphasized that African commodities can be the basis for industrialization if non-tariff barriers, sanitary and phyto-sanitary barriers and technical barriers to trade, especially for agricultural commodities are eliminated by the concerted efforts of the continent's institutions and Member States (UNECA & AUC, 2013).

Working within the scope of the ARSO/THC 02 on *Agriculture and Food Products*, ARSO embarked on an ambitious standards harmonization process in the food and agriculture aimed at:

- (a) Ensuring sustainable farming practices;
- (b) Facilitating trade in agricultural and food products and securing market access both domestically and internationally;



- (c) Providing guidelines for increased efficiency and productivity in agriculture and food production; and
- (d) Providing guidance on value addition to agricultural produce and a certification framework.

In this endeavour, ARSO has secured a grant from the Africa Trade Fund (AfTra) operated by the African Development Fund (AfDB) for a three-year project to:

- (a) **Component 1:** Standards harmonization
- (b) **Component 2:** Development of outreach materials
- (c) **Component 3:** Development of training and certification modules

The standards harmonization component will anchor the harmonization of standards for the fisheries sector.

### **1.5 ARSO's Contribution to the Objectives of the Fish Trade Program**

In order to contribute to the Fish Trade Program, ARSO and WorldFish signed an MOU on 13<sup>th</sup> August 2015 with the purpose of achieving the following objectives:

- (i) To work together on the desk-study for Fish Trade Program, aimed at "regional analysis/mapping of certification procedures and standards";
- (ii) To collaborate on raising awareness among ARSO stakeholder about Fish Trade Program using outcomes of joint research such as the Regional Mapping;
- (iii) Jointly work on ARSO's on-going activities, such as the AfDB-funded program on "harmonization of standards for food security" in order to raise the profile of fish in national and regional standards;
- (iv) Jointly work on aligning the African Eco-Labeling Mechanism (AEM) standards with other national and regional fish trade and sustainability frameworks, within the framework of African Union Policy Framework & Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture;
- (v) Support the Fish Trade Program in linking with the standardization institutions and other stakeholders at country and regional levels to ensure that fish standards are coherent with trade and food security/safety requirements; and
- (vi) Undertake a joint presentation and exhibition at the ARSO General Assembly to be held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in August 2015.

### **1.6 Accelerating the Harmonization of African Standards for Fisheries and Aquaculture**

While ARSO Secretariat notes that the harmonization of standards for fisheries and aquaculture were already in the work plans of ARSO THC 02 on *Agriculture and Food Products*, there is added impetus for the work of ARSO THC 02 to respond to the Malabo Declaration's timelines by harmonizing standards and conformity assessment procedures to enable Member States meet their commitments as outlined therein and in the other instruments listed in Sub-Section 1.4.

An accelerated harmonization of the standards is necessary in order to allow for consensus building in accordance with the procedures outlined in the African Standards Harmonization Model (ASHAM) (ARSO, 2011) and provide for the adoption and dissemination of the harmonized standards at the Member States national level.

It important that the standards harmonized are disseminated using existing mechanisms for capacity building such as CADAAP or AGRA as necessary. Past experience shows that standards harmonized without concerted dissemination do not find usage among the targeted stakeholders and hence their impact remains limited.

## 2. Regulatory Provisions and Their Impacts on Fish Trade in the Corridors

### 2.1 General Perspectives of Fisheries Laws and Regulations

Trade in fish and fishery products is guided by numerous international agreements, conventions, food safety regulations, technical regulations and SPS measures which, while facilitating trade, are also aimed at ensuring food safety, environmental and biodiversity conservation, livelihood sustenance and resource sustainability. At the international level, the WTO SPS and TBT Agreements, OIE regulations, Codex standards and FAO Codes of conduct on responsible fisheries play a critical role in supporting international trade in fisheries. These international interventions espouse the following principles and practices in trade:

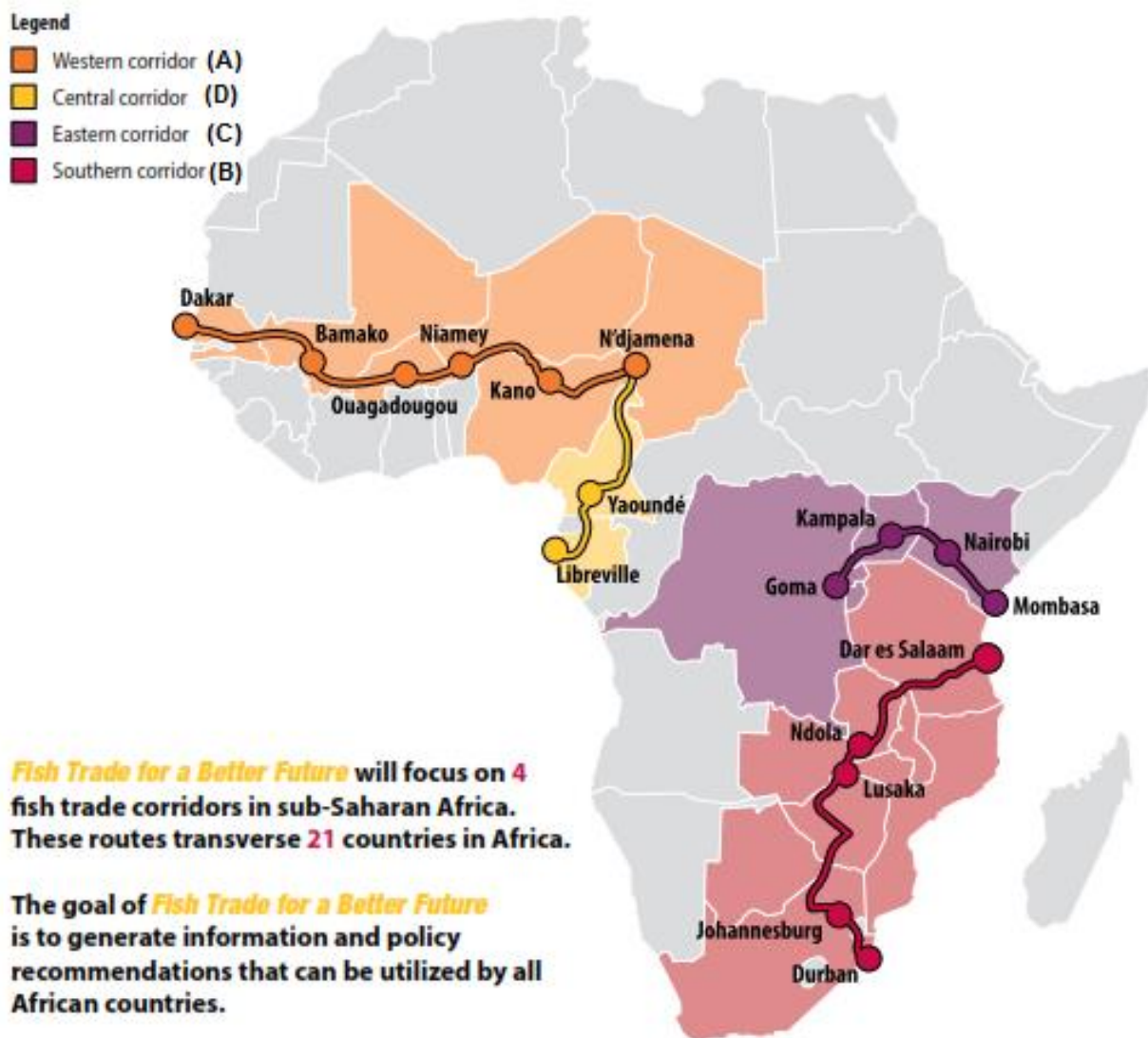
- (1) **Trade without discrimination:** Regional Fish traders should be treated equally, such that customs duties should be the same for all members within the same trading bloc.
- (2) **National treatment:** Regional and national traders should be treated equally, such that, after the foreign goods have entered the market, the imported goods and locally produced goods should be treated the same. This applies after the trader has paid or fulfilled the customs requirements of the imported fish and fishery products and entered the market.
- (3) **Free trade:** Sometimes, countries may impose restrictions on trade in regard to customs duties, quotas, import bans, and hence, lowering these restrictions or trade barriers encourages more trade. This opens new markets and opportunities for the regional trader to expand his business.
- (4) **Predictable:** Countries may try to provide an attractive business environment to foreign investors, companies and importers by promising not to raise a trade barrier. In addition, the countries, transparently, may publicise their rules and policies, to facilitate trade. This provides the business a clearer view of future opportunities for investment.
- (5) **Competitiveness:** The rules on equal treatment of regional traders from member countries and equal treatment of imported and locally produced goods provide opportunity for fair competition and discourage dumping of imports (sale below cost) and subsidies for local goods to increase market share. This condition provides opportunity for the regional trader to compete fairly on product attributes and logistical aspects, such as product quality, safety, usage, convenience and timely delivery.
- (6) **Comparative advantages:** Ability to compete well may arise from market changes or new technologies that may give an advantage to the trader to access better and cheaper products.
- (7) **Trade Liberalisation:** Adapting the principles and practices to Regional Fish Trade enables the developing countries to gradually adjust to liberalized trade with flexibility and special privileges. The Regional Trader is a major beneficiary of the liberalised trade and is advised to share trade and market information with the relevant authorities to facilitate the negotiation and adjustment processes.

### 2.2 The Fish Trade Programme Corridors

The Fish Trade Program will operate in four corridors spanning 21 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa as follows (See Figure 1):

- (a) **Corridor A** runs from Dakar to N'djamena, passing through Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Ghana, Nigeria and Chad;
- (b) **Corridor B** runs from Dar es Salaam [Tanzania] to Durban [South Africa], passing through Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, and Democratic Republic of Congo;

- (c) **Corridor C** runs from Mombasa to Goma, passing through Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo;
- (d) **Corridor D** runs from Libreville to N'djamena via Yaoundé, passing through Gabon, Cameroon and Chad.



**Figure 1: The Four Corridors of the Fish Trade Program (after WorldFish, 2015)**

### 2.3 Fisheries Laws and Regulations

Fisheries regulations focus on sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources and providing wholesome fish food for human consumption. The rules and regulations are embedded into the Fish (Fisheries) Act of each country. Fish trade may be provided for within the specific fisheries regulation or provided as an annex or through a specific Statutory Instrument.

The License is the major statutory instrument used to regulate fish trade by the countries within the region. Some countries use gear selectivity measures and some add on the slot size measures to regulate fish production and control trade in undersized fish. Some fisheries regulations are not specific on trade aspects but generally imply under fishing areas. A few of the countries have detailed specific trade requirements included in the fish quality and safety rules.

The fisheries regulations of the selected countries are at different levels. Some are outdated and hence, with many subsidiary statutory instruments, others are being updated and some are new.

### 2.3.1 Fish and Fisheries Regulations

The following table provides lists of principle and subsidiary legislations in countries in Sub-Saharan African countries in which the four corridors of the Fish Trade Programme are focused.

**Table 1: Fish and Fisheries Regulations in Sub-Saharan African Countries (FAO, 2015)**

Country	Fisheries Legislation
1	<p>Angola</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Decree No. 44.398 of 14 June 1962 approving the Regulation on trawl net fishing</li> <li>2) Law No. 14/10 on maritime zones under the National jurisdiction of Angola, 2010</li> <li>3) Executive Decree No. 159/2006 regulating fishery practices</li> <li>4) Executive Decree No. 12/86 regulating the fees to be paid for fish catch by foreign vessels</li> <li>5) Order No. 51/73 of 25 January 1973 regulating non-associative industrial fishing</li> <li>6) Presidential Decree No. 139/13 approving the Regulation for Continental Fisheries</li> <li>7) Decree No. 12-A/80 regulating Fishing activity in the Angolan Exclusive Fishing Zone</li> <li>8) Decree No. 81/81 regulating the Ministry of Fisheries</li> <li>9) Order No. 9/73 of 6 January 1973 regulating artisanal fishing</li> <li>10) Decree No. 8/87 of 23 May 1987 approving the constitution of the Department of Fisheries Research</li> <li>11) Resolution of 13 December 1969 concerning the fishing and placing on the market of lobsters</li> <li>12) Executive Decree No. 41/87 creating the Fisheries Research Cabinet</li> <li>13) Law No. 6-A/04 on Aquatic Biological Resources (Fishing Act) 2004</li> <li>14) Decree-Law No. 5/03 instituting the Ministry for Fisheries</li> <li>15) Executive Decree No. 13/02 regulating total allowable catches, fishing areas and other provisions</li> <li>16) Executive Decree No. 10/97 on crustaceans' fisheries</li> <li>17) Order No. 112/96 on fishing enterprises' registry</li> <li>18) Executive Decree No. 47/98 on fishing vessels' freight contracts</li> <li>19) Executive Decree No. 51/95 on fishing licences taxes</li> <li>20) Decree No. 2/93 regulating sanctions and penalties applicable to fisheries</li> <li>21) Executive Decree No. 8/02 on the Monitoring System for Fishing Vessels (SIMAP)</li> <li>22) Executive Decree No. 17/99 regulating inland fisheries</li> <li>23) Joint Executive Decree No. 17/99 on fishing licenses</li> <li>24) Order No. 41/00 regulating National funds for industrial fishing development</li> <li>25) Joint Executive Decree No. 37/02 on hygiene and quality of fish products</li> <li>26) Executive Decree No. 44/02 on the chemical and microbiological norms for fish products</li> <li>27) Decree-Law No. 3/05 on the Ministry of Fisheries</li> <li>28) Decree No. 14/05 on fishing rights and licensing</li> <li>29) Decree No. 38/05 on Scientific Investigation on Marine Biological Resources</li> <li>30) Decree No. 39/05 on Aquaculture</li> <li>31) Decree No. 43/05 on Fisheries Control</li> <li>32) Decree No. 45/05 on the Institute for Artisanal Fishing Development (IPA)</li> <li>33) Decree No. 47/05 on the National Research Institute on Fisheries (INIP)</li> <li>34) Executive Decree No. 160/06 regulating fishing nets used by commercial vessels</li> <li>35) Decree No. 40/06 on Sanitary Measures for Fisheries and</li> </ol>

Country		Fisheries Legislation
		Aquaculture Products 36) Decree No. 41/05 establishing the General Regulation on Fisheries 37) Presidential Decree No. 319/11 authorizing the import of Atlantic mackerel in custom tax exemption regime 38) Presidential Decree No. 317/11 approving the management marine fishing measures for continental fishing and aquaculture in 2012 39) Order No. 100/09 regulating fishing nets used by commercial vessels 40) Executive Decree No. 45/11 approving the Regulation of the Food Security Office within the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries (GSA) 41) Presidential Decree No. 15/14 approving Management Measures for Marine Fisheries, Continental Fishing and Aquaculture for 2014 42) Presidential Decree No. 117/14 approving the Statute of the National Institute for Fisheries Research (INIP) 2014 43) Presidential Decree No. 120/14 approving the Statute of the Institution for the Development of Artisanal Fisheries and Community Aquaculture (IPA) 44) Order No. 462/71 regulating fishing co-operatives 45) Protocol on Fisheries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC)
2	Botswana	1) Fish Protection Act 1975 (Chapter 36:02) 2) Fish Protection Regulations (Chapter 36:02) 2008
3	Burundi	1) Decree of Fisheries, October 4, 1937
4	Cameroon	1) Decree No. 95/413/PM regulating Fishery Regime, 20 June 1995 2) Law No. 81-13 on Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries
5	Cabo Verde	1) Decree-Law No. 53/2005 defining the general guidelines for sustainable use of sea water fisheries 2) Resolution No. 3/2005 approving the Fishery Resources' Management Plan. 2005 3) Decree No. 22/87 approving the constitution of the Fishing Corporation of Cape Verde (PESCAVE) 4) Decree-Law No. 17/87 defining general principles of fisheries resources policy 5) Decree No. 21/87 approving the constitution of the Corporation for the Marketing of Sea Products (INTERBASE) 6) Decree No. 24/87 creating the National Institute for Fishing Research 7) Decree No. 55/90 on the exhibition of identification marks on fishing vessels 8) Decree-Law No. 25/94 creating the Fund for Fishing Development (FDP) 9) Decree-Law No. 26/94 creating the Integrated Fund for Assistance to Fishing Productivity 10) Order No. 27/98 approving the Regulation of sanitary measures to be applied on fish products' production and placing on the market 11) Order No. 58/98 establishing competencies of the National Institute for the Fishery Development 12) Decree-Law No. 39/98 establishing the methods for calculation of fishing vessel tonnage 13) Decree-Law No. 4/2000 approving the Regulation for the registration of maritime and fishing activities 14) Order No. 19/2007 on the veterinary certificate for fisheries export 15) Decree-Law No. 35/2009 on the Fund for Fishery Development 16) Order No. 24/2009 on the limits of hazardous substances contained in fish products, especially mercury and plumb 17) Order No. 25/2009 amending Order No. 6 of 2001 on hygiene norms for fish products 18) Order No. 48/2009 on illegal fishery 19) Order No. 13/2009 on sanitary certificate for fish products' export 20) Protocol between the European Union and the Republic of Cape Verde setting out the fishing opportunities and the financial

Country		Fisheries Legislation
		<p>contribution provided for by the Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Cape Verde 2014</p> <p>21) Decree No. 23/87 creating the Institute for Fishing Development (IDEPE)</p> <p>22) Order No. 34/98 regulating underwater fishing with commercial purpose</p> <p>23) Order No. 6/2001 approving the Regulation of sanitary measures to be applied on fish products' production and placing on the market</p> <p>24) Decree No. 11/2005 on Cape Verde adoption of the Agreement for the promotion of international measures to adopted by fishing vessels in the high seas</p> <p>25) Resolution No. 17/2014 approving the Fisheries Policy Chart (CPP)</p> <p>26) Protocol establishing the fishing rights and financial compensation provided for in the agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Cape Verde on fishing off the coast of Cape Verde. 1995</p> <p>27) Council Regulation (EC) No. 2027/2006 on the conclusion of the Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Cape Verde</p> <p>28) Order No. 58/87 approving a table of fees for industrial and artisanal fishing licences</p> <p>29) Order No. 9/2002 on mercury, cadmium, and lead standards in fish products for human consumption</p> <p>30) Order 10/2002 on the licensing regime for processing fish products for human consumption</p> <p>31) Order No. 52/2005 on industrial fishing licences</p> <p>32) Decree No. 10/2005 regulating the National Council on Fisheries</p> <p>33) Decree-Law No. 48/2007 ruling on fishing vessels registration</p> <p>34) Decree-Law No. 18/87 approving the Act on the Fisheries Secretariat under the supervision of the Ministry of Rural Development and Fisheries</p> <p>35) Resolution No. 38/V/96 approving the Convention regulating fishing activity within the waters of the Member States (TRE-153861)</p> <p>36) 2006 Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Cape Verde and related protocol, covering the period from 1 September 2006 to 31 August 2011</p> <p>37) Agreement between the Government of Cape Verde and the Republic of Senegal on fisheries sector, 1985</p> <p>38) Decree-Law No. 97/87 establishing regulations for the implementation of certain provisions of Decree-Law No. 17/87 of 18 March 1987</p>
6	Cote D'Ivoire	<p>1) Fisheries Law No. 86.478, 1 July 1986</p> <p>2) Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire and the European Community and related protocol, 2008</p>
7	D. R. Congo	<p>3) 1937 Decree on Fishing and Hunting (as amended by a decree of 17<sup>th</sup> January 1957, a legislative ordinance No. 52/273 of 24<sup>th</sup> June 1958 and a decree of 27<sup>th</sup> June 1960</p> <p>4) Arrêté départemental n° 002 du 9 janvier 1981 portant interdiction de la pêche par empoisonnement des eaux, 09 January 1981</p> <p>5) Arrêté départemental n° 070/CCE/DECNT/80 du 23 décembre 1980 portant prescriptions relatives aux maillages minimums dans les eaux maritimes, 23 December 1980</p>
8	Gabon	<p>1) Law no. 015/2005 establishing the Code of fisheries and aquaculture in the Republic of Gabon</p> <p>2) Arrêté n° 0076/MEFCR/DGEF/DPMCM interdisant certaines techniques de pêche en République gabonaise, 1986</p> <p>3) Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the Gabonese Republic and the European Community and related protocol (valid until 2 December 2011</p>

	<b>Country</b>	<b>Fisheries Legislation</b>
9	Gambia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Fisheries Act, 2007</li> <li>2) Fisheries Regulations of 1995 as amended up to 1996</li> <li>3) Protocol of implementation of Senegalo-Gambian Maritime Fisheries Agreement of 26 January 1994</li> <li>4) Convention regulating fishing activity within the waters of the Member States, 1996</li> <li>5) Agreement between The Gambia and the Federation of Japan Tuna Fisheries Co-operative Association and the Japan Far Seas Purse Seine Fishing Association, signed on 28 July 1992</li> <li>6) Resolution No. 38/V/96 approving the Convention regulating fishing activity within the waters of the Member States, 1996</li> </ol>
10	Ghana	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Fisheries Act, 2002</li> </ol>
11	Kenya	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Authority Act, 2013</li> <li>2) Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Authority (Amendment) Act, 2013 (No. 37 of 2013)</li> <li>3) Kenya Fisheries Act No 5, Cap 378 of 1989 revised 1991</li> <li>4) Fisheries (Safety of fish, fishery products and fish feed) regulations 2007</li> <li>5) Kenya Fisheries (Beach Management Units) Regulations, 2007</li> <li>6) Fish Industry (Lake Naivasha) Regulations, 1971</li> <li>7) Fish Protection (Lake Baringo) Rules, 1976</li> <li>8) Fish Industry (Shell and Live Coral Conservation) Regulations, 1971</li> <li>9) Fisheries (General) (Amendment) Regulations, 2001 (L.N. No. 18 of 2001)</li> <li>10) Fisheries (Foreign Fishing Craft) (Amendment) Regulations (L.N. No. 16 of 2009)</li> <li>11) Fish Protection (Lake Victoria)(Amendment) Rules, 1966</li> <li>12) Fisheries (Prohibitions) Regulations, 2003 (Cap. 378)</li> <li>13) Fish Protection (Oysters) Rules (Cap. 378) (as amended)</li> <li>14) Fisheries (General) (Amendment) Regulations, 2007 (L.N. No. 128 of 2007)</li> <li>15) Fish Industry Act 1968</li> <li>16) Fish Protection (Registration of Fishing Craft, Sea Fisheries) Rules</li> </ol>
12	Malawi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Fisheries Act (Laws of Malawi of 1977, Cap 66:05). Amended in 1979, 1984 and 1996</li> <li>2) Fisheries (Prohibited Methods of Fishing) Order</li> <li>3) Fisheries (Prohibition of Trawl Fishing) Order</li> <li>4) Fisheries (Commercial Fishing) Regulations</li> <li>5) Fisheries (Aquarist Trade Fishing Licence) Regulations</li> <li>6) Fisheries Conservation and Management Act, 1997 (Cap. 66:05)</li> <li>7) Fisheries Conservation and Management Regulations, 2000 (Cap. 66:05)</li> <li>8) Fisheries (Forms of Notice) Regulations</li> <li>9) Fisheries (Trout) Rules</li> <li>10) Fisheries Conservation and Management (Local Community Participation) Rules, 2000 (Cap. 66:05)</li> </ol>
13	Mozambique	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Agreement for the implementation of the Law of the Sea relating to the management of straddling fish stocks and high migratory species</li> <li>2) Resolution No. 11/96 on Fisheries Policy and implementing strategies</li> <li>3) Ministerial Decision No. 118/91 establishing a closed season and total allowable catch for shrimp fishing</li> <li>4) Decision of 13 November 1991 establishing fishing vessel marking requirements</li> <li>5) Decree No. 62/98 approving the Statute of the National Institution for Artisanal Fisheries Development (IDPPE)</li> <li>6) Government Regulation No. 2.893 regulating trawl fishing for shrimp</li> <li>7) Ministerial Order No. 63/98 approving the composition of the Fisheries State Secretariat</li> <li>8) Decision of 27 December 1991 establishing a new closed season for</li> </ol>

Country	Fisheries Legislation
	<p>shrimp fishing within the Bay of Maputo</p> <p>9) Decree No. 17/2001 on the Fisheries products inspection and quality control</p> <p>10) Ministerial Order No. 30/2003 on fishing activities in the mouth of Limpopo River</p> <p>11) Ministerial Order No. 123/2003 regulating fisheries in southern area of “Banco de Sofala”</p> <p>12) Dispatch of 9 November 2005 providing restrictions to shrimp fishing practice in Maputo Bay</p> <p>13) Ministerial Order No. 217/2005 on the Zambezia Province Direction for Fisheries</p> <p>14) Ministerial Order No. 266/2005 on the National Institute for Fish Inspection</p> <p>15) Decree No. 2/2007 transforming the Mozambican Institution of Fisheries EE into EMOPECA SA</p> <p>16) Decree No. 44/2006 approving the Regulation for Underwater Sport Fishing</p> <p>17) Ministerial Order No. 273/2010 establishing temporary limitation of industrial shrimp fishing in Sofala Banks</p> <p>18) Decree No. 71/201 establishing potentially adequate areas for mariculture development</p> <p>19) Ministerial Decree No. 78/2007 creating Provincial Delegations of the National Research Institute on Fisheries (INIP)</p> <p>20) Ministerial Order No. 205/2012 amending the Statute of the Provincial Delegations of the National Administration of Fisheries (ADNAP)</p> <p>21) Ministerial Order No. 255/2011 approving the model form of the Licensing Book for artisanal and semi-industrial inland fisheries</p> <p>22) Ministerial Order No. 135/2011 approving Specific Rules for the Sanitary Certification of aquatic animal origin food stuff</p> <p>23) Ministerial Order No. 58/2009 approving the National Plan of Action on prevention, prohibition and elimination of illegal fishing activities</p> <p>24) Ministerial Order No. 247/2011 establishing the labelling specific legal regime for aquatic food products</p> <p>25) Ministerial Order No. 139/2006 on sanitary control for fish products</p> <p>26) Ministerial Order No. 93/2007 approving the procedures for obtaining the Sanitary Authorization for fishing vessels</p> <p>27) Ministerial Decision No. 161/2014 approving the Management Plan for the Shrimp Fishery within the Sofala Bank for the period 2014-2018</p> <p>28) Government Regulation No. 65/71 regulating maritime fishing</p> <p>29) Government Regulation No. 34/72 amending article 10 of Government Regulation No. 50/71 (regulating shrimp fishing)</p> <p>30) Ministerial Decision No. 62/90 creating the School of Fisheries</p> <p>31) Decree No. 63/98 creating the National Institution for Fisheries Research (IIP)</p> <p>32) Decree-Law No. 47.947 regulating off-shore foreign fishing activity</p> <p>33) Decision of 5 July 1971 regulating foreign fishing activity within the waters under Mozambican jurisdiction</p> <p>34) Presidential Decree No. 22/88 creating the Fund for Fisheries Improvement</p> <p>35) Presidential Decree No. 83/83 defining the competencies of the State Secretary of Fisheries</p> <p>36) Decision of 20 June 1999 providing for an industrial trawl fishing restriction beyond 3 nautical miles from the coastline</p> <p>37) Ministerial Decision No. 138/92 establishing minimum mesh for trawl fishing for shrimps</p> <p>38) Ministerial Order No. 18/2001 instituting the Ministry for Fisheries</p> <p>39) Ministerial Order No. 47/2002 on the Fishery Management Commission (CAP)</p>



Country	Fisheries Legislation
	<p>40) Decree No. 43/2003 on Marine Fisheries' Regulation (REPMAR)</p> <p>41) Resolution No. 39/2002 ratifying the Protocol on Community Fisheries for Southern African development (SADC)</p> <p>42) Order of the Ministry for Fisheries of 18 February 2004 on fisheries statistics</p> <p>43) Decree No. 18/2005 on the National Institute for Fish Inspection</p> <p>44) Dispatch of 9 November 2005 providing restrictions to shrimp fishing practice</p> <p>45) Decree No. 32/2004 on the National Marine Institute</p> <p>46) Resolution No. 36/2010 approving the Statute of the National Fisheries Administration (ADNAP)</p> <p>47) Resolution No. 38/2010 approving the Statute of the Ministry of Fisheries</p> <p>48) Ministerial Order No. 22/2008 regulating sanction for illegal fishing activities</p> <p>49) Resolution No. 26/2008 approving the Policy for Monitoring and Controlling the Fishing Activity</p> <p>50) Decree No. 57/2008 approving the Regulation on Inland Fisheries</p> <p>51) Decree No. 76/2009 approving the Regulation for the Hygiene and Sanitary Controls for Aquatic Food Products</p> <p>52) Ministerial Order No. 270/2009 approving the Table of Taxes for Tuna Fishing Licence</p> <p>53) Government Regulation No. 1.977 regulating aquaculture and freshwater fishing</p> <p>54) Decree No. 4/2010 creating the National Administration of Fisheries (ADNAP)</p> <p>55) Ministerial Order No. 200/2011 establishing controls and hygiene sanitary requirements for alive and processed bivalve molluscs</p> <p>56) Ministerial Order No. 4/2013 amending Decree No. 43/2003 on Marine Fisheries' Regulation (REPMAR)</p> <p>57) Ministerial Order No. 301/2012 approving the structure of the National Institute for Fish Inspection</p> <p>58) Decree No. 71/2011 establishing the Marine Aquaculture Reserve</p> <p>59) Protocol setting out the fishing opportunities and the financial contribution provided for by the Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Mozambique 2012</p> <p>60) Cooperation Agreement on Fisheries between the Republic of Portugal and the Republic of Mozambique 2014</p> <p>61) Order No. 462/71 regulating fishing co-operatives.</p>
14	<p>Namibia</p> <p>1) Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone of Namibia Act (Act No. 3 of 1990)</p> <p>2) National Fishing Corporation of Namibia Act, 1991 (Act No. 28)</p> <p>3) Aquaculture (Licensing) Regulations: Aquaculture Act, 2002 (G.N. No. 245 of 2003)</p> <p>4) Sea Fisheries Act, 1992 (Act 29 of 1992)</p> <p>5) Sea Fisheries Act: Determination of Quota Fees (G.N. No. 233 of 1995)</p> <p>6) Amendment of the Sea Fisheries Regulations (No. 79 of 1996)</p> <p>7) Amendment of the Sea Fisheries Regulations (G.N. No. 204 of 1994)</p> <p>8) Marine Resources Regulations (G.N. No. 153 of 2001)</p> <p>9) Regulations relating to the exploitation of marine resources (No. 241 of 2001)</p> <p>10) Sea Fisheries Regulations, 1993 (G.N. No. 1 of 1993)</p> <p>11) Marine Resources Act, 2000 (Act 27 of 2000)</p> <p>12) Inland Fisheries Resources Act, 2003 (No. 1 of 2003)</p> <p>13) Inland Fisheries Resources Regulations 2003</p> <p>14) Amendment to the Inland Fisheries Resources Regulations (GN No. 12 of 2004)</p> <p>15) Declaration of Fishing Harbour (G.N. No. 46 of 1994)</p>

<b>Country</b>		<b>Fisheries Legislation</b>
		16) Aquaculture Act (No. 18 of 2002) 17) Protocol on Fisheries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC)
15	Nigeria	1) Sea Fisheries Act, 1992; 2) Inland Fisheries Act 1992 3) The Sea Licencing Regulations of 1992 4) Sea Fisheries (Licensing) Regulations 1992 5) The exclusive Economic Zone Decree of 1978 6) Live Fish (Control of Importation) Act 1992 7) Inland Fisheries (Fish Quality Assurance) Regulations 1955 8) Sea Fisheries (Fish Inspection and Quality Assurance) Regulations 1995
16	Rwanda	1) Law No. 58/2008 on the organization of aquaculture and fisheries in Rwanda.
17	Senegal	1) Ministerial Decree No. 12546 / MHRD regulations concerning fishing with dragnets in the inland waters of the River regions, Diourbel and Senegal Oriental. 1972 2) Decree No. 65-506 on the implementation of Law No. 63-40 of 10 June 1963 regulating fishing in inland waters, partially modified by Decrees No. 67-0128 of February 1, 1967 and 70-1423 of December 28, 1970.
18	South Africa	1) Marine Living Resources Act (No. 18 of 1998) 2) Marine Living Resources Amendment Act 2000 3) Sea Fishery Act 1988 (No. 12 of 1988) 4) Sea Fisheries Amendment Act 1992 (No. 57 of 1992) 5) Sea Fisheries Amendment Act 1995 (No. 74 of 1995) 6) Marine Living Resources Act: Fishing Harbour Fees (Notice No. R. 172 of 2003) 7) Marine Living Resources Act: Fishing Harbour Fees (Notice No. R. 508 of 2008) 8) Marine Living Resources Amendment Regulations (No. R. 249 of 2009) 9) Marine Living Resources Amendment Regulations (No. R. 1223 of 2008) 10) Marine Living Resources Act: Fishing Harbour Fees (Notice No. R. 797 of 2010) 11) Marine Living Resources Amendment Regulations (No. R. 1060 of 2010) 12) Stilbaai Marine Protected Area Regulations (No. R. 1108 of 2008) 13) Marine Living Resources Amendment Regulations (No. R. 728 of 2011) 14) Marine Living Resources Amendment Regulations (No. R. 942 of 2011) 15) Regulations for the Management of the Amathole Marine Protected Area (No. R. 731 of 2011) 16) Marine Living Resources Amendment Regulations (No. R. 945 of 2012) 17) Marine Living Resources Act: Regulations: Prohibition on fishing at night in estuary of Breede River (No. R. 886 of 2013) 18) Regulations for the Protection of Wild Abalone (Haliotis) (No. R. 62 of 2008) 19) Regulations for the management of white shark cage diving (No. R. 724 of 2008)
19	South Sudan	1) Fisheries Policy for South Sudan 2012 - 2016
20	Sudan	1) Freshwater Fisheries Act 1954 2) Marine Fisheries Ordinance of 1937 3) Marine Fisheries Regulations 1960
21	Tanzania	1) Fisheries Act 2003 (No. 22 of 2003) 2) Protocol setting out the fishing opportunities and financial payments provided for under the Agreement between the European Economic

Country		Fisheries Legislation
		Community and the United Republic of Tanzania on fishing off Tanzania, 1990 3) Fisheries (General Amendment) Regulations, 1991 (G.N. No. 362 of 1991)
22	Uganda	1) Fish Act Cap 197 of 2000 2) Fish (Aquaculture) Rules, 2003 (S.I. No. 81 of 2003) 3) Fish (Beach Management) Rules, 2003 (S.I. No. 35 of 2003) 4) Fish (Quality Assurance) Rules, 2008 (S.I. No. 12 of 2008) 5) Fish (Amendment) Act (No. 5 of 2011) - 17 February 2011
23	Zambia	1) Fisheries Act, 2011 (No. 22 of 2011) 2) Fisheries Regulations, 2012 (S.I. No. 24 of 2012) 3) Convention on the Sustainable Management of Lake Tanganyika 2003 4) Protocol on Fisheries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC)
24	Zimbabwe	1) Parks and Wildlife Act (Chapter 20:14 of 1996) Part XIV 2) Parks and Wildlife (Payment for Hunting of Animals and Fish) Notice, 1987 (S.I. No. 101 of 1987) 3) Food and Food Standards (Fish And Fish Products) Regulations, 1990 (S.I. No. 104 of 1990) 4) Protocol on Fisheries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC)

### 2.3.2 Observations on the Fish and Fisheries Regulations

The following observations can be made from the various laws and regulations of the listed Member States:

- (1) All Member States have laws and regulations and national institutional structures to enforce the implementation of the laws and regulations. However, the institutional structures are not identical.
- (2) The laws and regulations in some Member States (e.g., Burundi, D. R. Congo, Malawi and Sudan) are fairly outdated and cannot seem to have been aligned with current best practices in the governance of fisheries and aquaculture.
- (3) Most of the laws and regulations are geared towards regulating the exploitation of the fisheries resources with a view to sustainability. In this respect, the laws provide for:
  - (i) Maturity of harvest taking into account the growth characteristics of the fish species, the breeding seasons and grow-out characteristics. Some regulations specify timings for closing of the fishing areas to avoid negatively affecting these fish species at these vulnerable seasons.
  - (ii) The type and nature of equipment to be used for particular target fish species. This includes the types of nets and their mesh sizes and types of fishing vessels.
  - (iii) Many Member States have regulations detailing the amount of fishing in tonnage which can be extracted from their specific fishing waters. These regulations also specify necessary actions with respect to by-catches and requisite penalties and sanctions for violations.
- (4) Most of the laws and regulations do not reflect an ecosystem-based fisheries management approach and thus miss out on important sustainability perspectives.
- (5) A number of Member States have progressive laws which define areas to be accessed by artisanal fisher groups by banning foreign access and specifying equipment which can be used in those areas.

- (6) Licensing and registration of fishing vessels features in most laws and regulations.
- (7) More recent laws and regulations (like those of Zambia) exhibit a coherent consolidation as opposed to outdated laws which are littered with amendments, repeals and subsidiary decrees which are sometimes difficult to comprehend.
- (8) Older laws are often at loggerheads with the current trade and integration arrangements of Member States, thus creating barriers to trade and a source of disharmony among Member States.
- (9) Some countries, e.g., Angola, Cabo Verde, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa seem to have laws and regulations which are rather comprehensive and can serve as references for other Member States in Africa.
- (10) Many African countries have not domesticated the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.
- (11) Some laws and regulations provide for the full value chain while others are only concerned with the fisheries up to the landing points.
- (12) Many Member States have not promulgated aquaculture legislation despite this have a high potential to contribute to their fisheries resources, poverty reduction and rural development strategies.
- (13) Most of the laws and regulations do not emphasise on generation and maintenance of fisheries data and statistics.

#### **2.4 Impacts of Fish and Fisheries Laws and Regulations of Trade Facilitation**

The disparities evident in the laws and regulations of Member States should raise the first red flag with respect to the potential trade barriers which could arise. The following is a summary of the possible impacts of the regulatory frameworks in this context:

- (1) The outdated laws such as those in Burundi, DR Congo, Malawi and Sudan predispose these countries to internal and external vulnerabilities. Internal vulnerabilities include the underdevelopment and underperformance of the fisheries sector leading to failure of realizing its potential to contribute to the national food and nutrition security, employment and wealth creation and lack of professional development.

The external vulnerabilities include dependence on imports contributing to trade deficits; lack of capacity to control safety and quality of imports; inability to quantify national income forfeited and unfavourable foreign exploitation of the countries fisheries resources with low resource rents.

- (2) Unresponsive national laws and regulations create a barrier to trade since they do not create trust and confidence in trading partners. Trading partners need to be convinced that the national regulatory framework can create conditions to attain food safety and quality before they can engage in trade with any given country.
- (3) Most laws and regulations are either focused on internal circulation of fish products or are geared towards exports outside of Africa. There is always an underestimated internal market which can be supplied by other African countries but the overwhelming attitude is that imports from other African countries are overlooked by an unsubstantiated national self-reliance. Wherever there are attempts to import fish products from other African countries, fears of unfair competition with local fishers quickly lead to erection of barriers based on the discretionary interpretation of national laws and regulations.

### **3. Existing Public and Private Standardization and Certification Regimes and Their Impacts on Cross-Border Trade**

#### **3.1 The Imperative for Fish and Fisheries Standards**

**3.1.1** Many countries across the world have developed, harmonized or adopted standards for fish and fisheries products in order to:

- (a) Access external markets
- (b) Ensure food safety for their populations
- (c) Facilitate national, regional and international trade
- (d) Streamline the fisheries sector into a viable socioeconomic sector
- (e) Support regulatory functions

**3.1.2** The fish and fisheries standards cover a wide range of issues including the scopes outlined:

- (i) Guidelines for capture fishing
- (ii) Guidelines of aquaculture fish farming
- (iii) Code of practice for capture fishing and fisheries
- (iv) Guidelines for labelling, packaging and distribution
- (v) Guideline for storage and handling processes
- (vi) Classification of terminology/glossary
- (vii) Value supply chain code of practice (custody chain)

**3.1.3** Although predominantly most of the fish and fisheries standards have been instituted by national standards bodies which are public entities, participation of the private sector and regulatory agencies is ensured through elaborate national stakeholder consultation processes. There are also private sector standards which are predominantly developed by private organizations outside the African continent but are used for certification of exports.

The subsections hereafter list some of the standards existing some countries in the four corridors.

#### **3.2 African Standards (ARS): African Organization for Standardization (ARSO)**

- (1) ARS 61:1986(E), Sardines and sardine-type products — Canned — Specification
- (2) ARS 91:1986(E), Fishing nets — Designation of netting yards in the Tex system
- (3) ARS 96:1986(E), Fishing nets — Netting — Basic terms and definitions
- (4) ARS 97:1986(E), Fishing nets — Description and designation of knotted netting
- (5) ARS 98:1986(E), Fishing nets — Hanging of netting — Basic terms and definitions
- (6) ARS 121:1989 (E), Code of practice of canned fish
- (7) ARS 122:1984(E), Code of practice of smoked fish
- (8) ARS 411:1985(E), Fishing nets — Mounting and joining of netting — Terms and illustrations

### **3.3 East African Standards (EAS): East African Community (EAC)**

- (1) EAS 62:2000, *Fish handling, processing and distribution — Code of practice. Part 1: Fresh fish handling and processing* (Commercialisation, transformation et distribution de poissons - Code de pratique. Part 1: Commercialisation et transformation des poissons frais)
- (2) EAS 62-1:2000, *Fish handling, processing and distribution — Code of practice. Part 2: Code of hygiene for the handling, processing, storage and the placing of fish and fishery products* (Commercialisation, transformation et distribution de poissons - Code de bonne pratique. Partie 2: Code d'hygiène pour la commercialisation, transformation, stockage et placement de poissons et produits de la pêche)
- (3) EAS 97:1999, *Fish-meal — Specification* (Farine de poisson – Spécification)

### **3.4 Kenya Standards: Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS)**

- (1) KS 1516:2000, *Code of hygienic practice for the handling, processing, storage and the placing on the market of fish and fishery products* (Second Edition).
- (2) KS 1652:2000, *Code of hygienic practice on commercial fishing vessels.*
- (3) KS 423:1986, *Code of practice for fish and fishery products*
- (4) KS 1564:1999, *Code of practice for handling, processing and distribution of fish* (Second Edition).
- (5) KS 425:2010, *Code of practice for the handling, processing, storage and distribution of molluscan shellfish.*
- (6) KS 1470:2011, *Dried prawns (shrimps) - Specification* (Second Edition).
- (7) *Dried rastrineobolaargentea (Omena/ Dagaa/ Mukene)*
- (8) KS COD STAN 189:1993, *Dried Shark fins.*
- (9) KS CAC RCP 52:2003, *Fish and fishery products - Code of practice.*
- (10) KS EAS 62-2:2000, *Fish handling, processing and distribution - Code of practice - Part 1: Code of hygiene for the handling, processing, storage and placing of fish and fishery products.*
- (11) KS EAS 62-1:2000, *Fish handling, processing and distribution - Code of practice - Part 1: Fresh fish handling and processing.*
- (12) KS ISO 7088:1981, *Fish-meal - Vocabulary.*
- (13) KS ISO 16663-1, *Fishing nets - Method of test for the determination of mesh size - Part 1: Opening of mesh.*
- (14) KS ISO 16663-2:2003, *Fishing nets - Method of test for the determination of mesh size - Part 2: Length of mesh.*
- (15) KS EAS 97: 1999, *Fishmeal – Specification*
- (16) KS 1565:2010, *Frozen fillets of cuttle fish and tubes of squids - Specification* (Second Edition).
- (17) KS 1642:2010, *Frozen tuna loin - Specification* (Second Edition).

- (18) KS 1075-1:1991, Glossary of terms relating to fishing nets - Part 1: Designation of netting yarns in the Tex system.
- (19) KS 1075-2:1991, Glossary of terms relating to fishing nets - Part 2: Basic terms and definitions.
- (20) KS 1075-3:1991, Glossary of terms relating to fishing nets - Part 3: Description and designation of knotted netting.
- (21) KS CAC RCP 11:1993, Hygienic practice for fresh meat (Second Edition).
- (22) KS COD STAN 94:1981, Kenya Codex specification for canned sardines and sardine-type products.
- (23) KS ISO 6887-3:2003, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs- Preparation of test samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination Part 3: Specific rules for the preparation of fish
- (24) KS ISO 6887-4:2003, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs- Preparation of test samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination. Part 4: Specific rules for the preparation of pro
- (25) KS COD STAN 36:1995, Quick frozen finfish, uneviscerated and eviscerated - Specification.
- (26) KS COD STAN 166:1995, Quick frozen fish sticks (fish fingers) and fish portions - breaded or in batter.
- (27) KS CAC RCP 16:1978, Recommended code of practice for frozen fish.
- (28) KS CAC RCP 25:1979, Recommended code of practice for smoked fish.
- (29) KS CAC RCP 8:1976, Recommended code of practice for the processing and handling of quick frozen foods.
- (30) KS 1715:2008, Smoked fish - Specification (Second Edition).
- (31) KS 522-1:1987, Specification for canned fish - Part 1: Fish canned in tomato sauce.
- (32) KS 522-2:1987, Specification for canned fish - Part 2: Fish canned in brine.
- (33) KS 522-3:1987, Specification for canned fish - Part 3: Fish canned in oil.
- (34) KS COD STAN 70:1995, Specification for canned tuna and bonito in water or oil.
- (35) KS 871-1:1992, Specification for compounded fish feeds - Part 1: Trout feeds.
- (36) KS 2289-1:2011, Specification for compounded tilapia feeds Part 1: Complete feeds diet
- (37) KS 424:1986, Specification for dried salted fish.
- (38) KS 1076:1998, Specification for fishing nets.
- (39) KS 1399-1:2012, Specification for fresh fin fish - Part 1: Fresh and frozen whole fish.
- (40) KS 1399-2:2012, Specification for fresh and frozen fin fish - Part 2: Fresh and frozen fish fillet (Third Edition).
- (41) KS 1285:2012, Specification for fresh frozen prawns / shrimps.

- (42) KS 1486:2012, Specification for frozen lobsters.
- (43) KS 1643:2012, Specification for frozen octopus.
- (44) KS 1020-6:1993, Specification for light gauge metal containers - Part 6: Capacities and related cross section for open top cans for fish and fish products.
- (45) KS COD STAN 165:1995, Specification for quick frozen blocks of fish fillet, minced fish flesh and mixtures of fillets and minced fish flesh.
- (46) KS CODEX STA 37:1981, Standard for canned shrimps or prawns.
- (47) KS 1129-1:1997, Test method for fishing nets - Part 1: Determination of change in length after water immersion.
- (48) KS 1754-1:2003, Test methods for fish and fishery products - Part 1: Collection and storage of samples for analysis.
- (49) KS 1754-3:2003, Test methods for fish and fishery products - Part 3: Determination of parasites in finfish by candling.
- (50) KS 1754-4:2003, Test methods for fish and fishery products - Part 4: Determination of total, inorganic and organic mercury.
- (51) KS 1754-5:2003, Test methods for fish and fishery products - Part 5: Determination of selenium.
- (52) KS 1754-7:2003, Test methods for fish and fishery products - Part 7: Determination of lead by atomic absorption spectrophotometry.
- (53) KS 1754-8:2003, Test methods for fish and fishery products - Part 8: Determination of organochlorides, pesticides, PCBS, and PCB congeners.
- (54) KS 1129-2:1992, Test methods for fishing nets - Part 2: Determination of breaking load of knot and netting yarn.
- (55) KS 1129-3:1995, Test methods for fishing nets - Part 3: Determination of elongation of netting yarns.
- (56) KS 1129-5:1997, Test methods for fishing nets - Part 5: Determination of mesh breaking load of netting.
- (57) KS 2451-1: 2015, Compounded catfish feeds — Specification — Part 1: Complete feed
- (58) KS 2451-2:2015, Compounded Catfish Feeds — Specification — Part 2: Supplementary Feed
- (59) KS 2289-1:2015, Specification for compounded tilapia feeds — Part 1: Complete feeds diet
- (60) KS 2289-2:2015, Compounded tilapia feeds — Specification — Part 2: Supplementary feed

### **3.5 Ghana Standards: Ghana Standards Authority (GSA)**

- (1) GS 174:1998, Packaging - Specification for Expanded Polystyrene Box for Packaging of Chilled Fish for Export
- (2) GS 207:2011, Fish and Fish Products - Specification for Canned Tuna and Tuna Products



- (3) GS 233:1997, Fish and fishery products — Code of Practice for the Holding and Handling of Live Lobsters
- (4) GS 236:1997, Fish and fishery Products — Quality Control systems for the production of fishery Products
- (5) GS 305-4:1997, Metallic Contaminants in Food — Methods of Analysis for Trace Elements in Fish and Sea Food
- (6) GS 361:2003, Quality Management Systems — Code of Practice for Organic Farming.
- (7) GS 568:2002, Fish and Fishery Products — Code of Practice for Canned Fish
- (8) GS 743:2003, Specification for Quick Frozen Finfish, Uneviscerated and Eviscerated
- (9) GS 744:2003, Fish and Fishery Products — Shrimps and Prawns - Frozen
- (10) GS 745:2003, Fish and Fishery Products — Dried Shark Fins
- (11) GS 746:2003, Specification for Quick Frozen Blocks of Fish Fillet, Minced Fish Flesh and Mixture of Fillets and Minced Fish Flesh
- (12) GS 747:2003, Specification for Canned Sardine-Type Products
- (13) GS 749:2003, Specification for Canned Finfish
- (14) GS 750:2003, Specification for Canned Salmon
- (15) GS 751:2003, Specification for Quick Frozen Fish Sticks (Fish Fingers), Fish Portions and Fish Fillets - Breaded or in Batter
- (16) GS 752:2003, Fish and Fishery Products - Raw Squid
- (17) GS 753:2003, Specification for Quick Frozen Fish Fillets
- (18) GS 754:2003, Fish and Fishery Products - Shrimps and Prawns - Canned
- (19) GS 755:2003, Specification for Salted Fish and Dried Salted Fish of the Gadidae Family of Fishes
- (20) GS 929:2008, Fish and Fishery Products - Code of Practice for Handling and Processing of fish
- (21) GS FPR 1:2007/AMD. 1:2011, Fisheries Product Regulation (Subsidiary Legislation) Amendment 1: Monitoring Plan for Heavy Metals
- (22) GS FPR 1:2007, Fishery Products Regulations (Subsidiary Legislations)
- (23) GS ISO 6887-3:2003, Microbiology of Food and Animal Feeding Stuffs- Preparation of Test Samples, Initial Suspension and Decimal Dilutions for Microbiological Examination - Part 3: Specific Rules for the Preparation of Fish and Fishery Products

### **3.6 Nigeria Industrial standards: Standards Organization of Nigeria (SON)**

- (1) NIS 265:2003, Specification for fish meal as livestock foodstuff
- (2) NIS 279:1990, Standard on canned fish

- (3) NIS 595:2008, Quick frozen block minced fish
- (4) NIS 596:2008, Quick frozen whole fish
- (5) NIS 597:2008, Quick frozen block of fish fillets
- (6) NIS 687:2009, Standard for Fish hooks
- (7) NIS 739:2012, Standard for canned fin fish
- (8) NCP 24:2004, Code of practice for fish and fishery products

### **3.7 South Africa National Standards: South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)**

- (1) SANS 585:2014, The production of frozen fish, marine molluscs, and products derived therefrom
- (2) SANS 587:2011, Canned fish, canned marine molluscs and canned crustaceans, and products derived therefrom
- (3) SANS 631:2009, Crocodiles in captivity
- (4) SANS 729:2013, Live aquaculture abalone
- (5) SANS 788:2011, Frozen shrimps (prawns), langoustines and crabs
- (6) SANS 1680:2014, Live lobsters
- (7) SANS 6257:2007, Microbiological examination of canned meat and fish products
- (8) SANS 6317:2003, Methods of chemical analysis of meat and fish products
- (9) SANS 6887-3:2004, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Preparation of test samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination Part 3: Specific rules for the preparation of fish and fishery products
- (10) SANS 6887-4:2004, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Preparation of test samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination Part 4: Specific rules for the preparation of products other than milk and milk products, meat and meat products, and fish and fishery products
- (11) SANS 10066:2011, Application of thermal process control to low-acid fish canning factories
- (12) SANS 10239:2015, Hygienic practices on commercial fishing vessels
- (13) CKS 286:1971, Fish protein concentrate for human consumption
- (14) VC 8014:2004, The manufacture, production, processing and treatment of canned fish, canned marine molluscs and canned crustaceans
- (15) VC 8017:2003, Frozen fish, frozen marine molluscs and frozen products derived therefrom
- (16) VC 8020:2003, Frozen rock lobster and frozen lobster products derived therefrom
- (17) VC 8031:2015, Frozen shrimps (prawns), langoustines and crabs, and products derived therefrom
- (18) VC 9001:2012, Compulsory Specification for live aquacultured abalone

### **3.8   Zambian Standards: Zambia Bureau of Standards (ZABS)**

- (1)    ZS 743:2011, Fish and Fish Products – Fresh Fish and Chilled Fish
- (2)    ZS 744:2011, Fish and Fish Products - Quick Frozen Fish Fillets
- (3)    ZS 745:2011, Fish and Fish Products – Salted Fish and Dry Salted Fish
- (4)    ZSCOMESA 007 2004, Quick frozen blocks of fish fillets, minced fish flesh mixtures of fillets minced fish flesh
- (5)    ZSCOMESA 004 2004, Quick frozen shrimps or prawns
- (6)    ZSCOMESA 008 2004, Quick frozen fish sticks (fish fingers), fish portions and fish fillets, breaded or in batter
- (7)    ZSCOMESA 009 2004, Quick frozen fish fillets - General specification

### **3.9    Rwanda Standards: Rwanda Standards Board (RSB)**

- (1)    RS 56:2005, Code of Practices for Handling, Processing and Distribution of Fish - Specification
- (2)    RS 59:2005, Part1: Fresh Whole Fish - Specification
- (3)    RS 59:2005, Part2: Fresh Fish Fillet - Specification
- (4)    RS 67:2005, Canned Fish in Tomato Sauce - Specification
- (5)    EAS 97:1999, Fish meal as poultry and pig feed ingredient Specification

### **3.10   Malawi Standards: Malawi Bureau of Standards**

- (1)    MS 132 Fishing nets – Designation of netting yarns in the textile system
- (2)    MS 137 Fishing nets, hanging of netting – Basic terms and definitions
- (3)    MS 115 Frozen fish – Specification
- (4)    MS 116 Salted fish – Specification
- (5)    MS 117 Smoked fish – Specification
- (6)    MS 118 Canned fish, canned fish products, and canned marine molluscs - Specification
- (7)    MS 510 Fish meal – Vocabulary
- (8)    MS 770 Fresh fish - Specification

### **3.11   Private Sector Standards and Certification Schemes**

Washington & Ababouch (2011) opine that private standards and related certification are becoming significant features of international fish trade and marketing. In the food safety area, private certification schemes emerged to verify compliance with government-mandated requirements for firms to introduce Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) food safety management systems. The more recent proliferation of private standards schemes in fisheries and aquaculture has emerged in areas where there is a perception that public regulatory frameworks are failing to achieve desired outcomes, such as sustainability and responsible fisheries management, or to ensure food safety, quality and environmental sustainability in the growing aquaculture industry. Public institutions in many African countries have embraced the private standards and augmented their own national standards in order to ensure that

compliance with these national standards leads to compliance with private standards. The public institutions such as national standards bodies have continued to provide crucial personnel in training, auditing and certification to these private standards in countries like Kenya, Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda.

The two main types of private standards which affect fish trade relate to:

- (a) “Ecolabels” which focus on sustainability of fish stocks and are designed to incentivize responsible fisheries practices and to influence the procurement policies of large retailers and brand owners, as well as the purchasing decisions of consumers.
- (b) Food safety and quality fish and seafood private standards which seek to offer guarantees related to quality, safety, environmental impacts, social responsibility, traceability, and transparency of production processes.

**Table 2: Standards and certification schemes operating in fisheries and aquaculture (Washington & Ababouch, 2011; edited)**

Name of Standard /Certification Scheme	Type	Main market	Market access issues addressed				
			Food safety	Animal health	Environment	Social/ethical	Food quality
Codex Alimentarius	S, C, G	Global	√	-	-	-	√
World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)	S, C, G	Global	√	√	-	-	-
GLOBALGAP	S, CS	EU	√	√	√	-	√
Global Aquaculture Alliance (GAA)/ Aquaculture Certification Council (ACC)	CS, L	USA	√	-	√	√	-
Naturland	CS, L	EU	√	-	√	√	√
Friend of the Sea	C, S	Global	-	-	√	-	-
Seafood Watch	C, L	USA	-	-	√	-	-
Safe Quality Food (SQF)	S, L, CS	Global	√	-	-	-	√
British Retail Consortium (BRC)	S, L, CS	Global	√	-	-	-	√
Quality Certification Services (QCS)	CS, L	Global	√	-	-	-	√
Fairtrade	L	Global	-	-	-	√	-
ISO 22000	S	Global	√	-	√	-	√
ISO 9001/14001	S	Global	-	-	√	-	√
Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)	C, S, L	Global	-	-	√	-	-
International Social and Environmental Accreditation and Labelling Alliance (ISEAL)	S, C, L	Global	-	-	√	√	-
Pêche responsable Carrefour, France	C, L	Global	-	-	√	-	-
International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM)	S, L	UK, EU	√	√	√ Organic	√	√
African Eco-Labeling Mechanism (AEM)	S, L, CS	Africa	√	√	√	√	√

S = standard, C = Code, G = guidelines, L = label, CS = certification scheme.

The most oft quoted fisheries and aquaculture standards and certification schemes on the African continent are the GLOBALGAP and the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC). However, it should be noted that most of the listed standards and certification schemes often apply in destinations of interest to fisheries and aquaculture enterprises operating in Africa.

The nascent standards and certification scheme in Africa is the African Eco-Labeling Mechanism through its flagship African Eco-Labeling Standard: ARS/AES 2:2014, *Fisheries — Sustainability and eco-labelling — Requirements*. AEM is being established as a pan-African intergovernmental body which will spearhead the eco-labelling activities in the African continent taking into account the pertinent circumstances of the continent.

### 3.12 Impact of Standards and Certification Schemes on Fish Trade

The lists of existing standards in the Member States display a wide disparity which presupposes inherent difficulties in accessing cross-border markets. Countries with a wider range of standards find it easier to engage in cross-border trade since they can satisfy regulatory and quality assurance agencies of destination markets that they comply with recognized standards. However, the presence in the catalogues of Member States of very old standards is indicative of the

possibility of those standards not taking into account recent scientific and technological developments and innovations and could result in barriers to trade.

The initial scepticism that considered the private standards and certification schemes has over time been replaced with an understanding that indeed they have a role to play in the sustainability of our fisheries and aquaculture resources, in addition to promoting food safety, environmental conservation, social and economic wellbeing. UNEP-TDIE (2009) recognizes that much of the interest in certification as a market-based initiative stems from the fact that certified products can be traded globally, and the value of international seafood trade has been growing rapidly in recent years. It is also noted that there is increasing importance of trade by and within developing countries. Thus, if certification can be used as an incentive to bring about improved fisheries management through the resulting benefits that might accrue to those involved, its application in developing countries may be especially useful given their increasing levels of trade and often poor fisheries management. A focus on developing countries in turn suggests special consideration of the potential for certification in small-scale fisheries. Around 90 percent of the 38 million people recorded globally as fishers are classified as small-scale, and an additional 100+ million people are estimated to be involved in the small-scale post-harvest sector

Resulting improvements in fisheries management from certification could result not just in the environmental benefits which are the main motivation for those establishing environmental certification schemes, but also potentially in significant contributions to both poverty alleviation and food security in developing countries through guaranteeing the long-term availability of fish stocks, increased long-term value-added and improved trade. Certification and ecolabelling thus have the potential to generate environmental, social, and economic benefits (UNEP-TDIE, 2009).

## **4. Existing Marine, Inland and Aquaculture Fisheries Resources and Fish Species**

### **4.1 Types of Fisheries Resources**

The fisheries resources in Member States include the following depending on the geographical positioning:

- (a) Marine capture fisheries
- (b) Inland capture fisheries and
- (c) Aquaculture

### **4.2 Marine Capture Fisheries**

This is practiced both at artisanal and industrial scales. Key fish species include:

- (1) Hake
- (2) Horse mackerel
- (3) Anchovy
- (4) Pilchards
- (5) Lobsters
- (6) Tunas: Bluefin tuna; Southern albacore; Yellowfin; Bigeye; Skipjack
- (7) Shrimps and prawns
- (8) Demersal fish: breams; Groupers, and Snappers
- (9) Octopuses
- (10) Scallops and clams

### **4.3 Inland Capture Fisheries**

This is practiced both at artisanal and industrial scales. Key fish species include:

- (1) Nile perch: *Lates niloticus* and *L. macrophthalmus*
- (2) Tilapias:

- (3) Small pelagic fishes: *Rastrineobola argentea* (Dagaa/Omena/Mukene), *Stolothrissa tanganicae* and *Limnothrissa moidon* (Kapenta), *Poecilothrissa mueruensis* and *Bangweluensis* (*Engraulicypris moeruensis*) (Chisense) *Neobola bredoi* (Muziri) and *Brycinus nurse* (Ragoogi)
- (4) African Lungfish
- (5) African catfish: *Clarias gariepinus*
- (6) Common Shrimp: *Caridina nilotica*
- (7) *Stolothrissa tanganicae*: Lake Tanganyika sprat — Chilwe, Kapenta, Nsembe (Zambia); Ndagala (Burundi); Dagaa, Ndagala, Ndakala (Tanzania); Ndagala (DR Congo).

**Table 3: Some Common Fish Species in African Water Bodies**

Lakes	Coverage (km <sup>2</sup> )/Countries	Production	Main Species	Remarks
Victoria	68,800 km <sup>2</sup> Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda	900000 (in 2010)	<i>Lates niloticus</i> (Nile perch) <i>Rastrineobola argentea</i> (Daaga), <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> (Tilapia), <i>Haplochromis</i> , <i>Bagrus</i> , <i>Clarias</i> ., <i>Synodontis</i> , <i>Protopterus</i> .	Dagaa (60%), Lates (30%, and Oreochromis, (7%). 194,172 fishers and 65,758 fishing crafts (2010.)
Tanganyika	32900 km <sup>2</sup> Burundi, DR Congo (45%), Tanzania (41%), Zambia	200,000 tons (in 2011)	<i>Stolothrissa tanganicae</i> and <i>Limnothrissa moidon</i> (Kapenta) <i>Lates stappersii</i> (Bukabuka/Mukeke), <i>Lates angustifrons</i> (Capitaine), <i>Lates Marie</i> (Ngonzi, Sangala), <i>Lates microlepis</i> (Nonzi/Nyunvi), Tilapiine	About 94,800 active fishers (2011). Kapenta contributes 60% to total catch and Lates stappersii 30%.
Malawi/Nyasa	29600 km <sup>2</sup> Malawi, Tanzania and Mozambique	50,600 (in 2007)	<i>Haplochromis</i> spp. (Mbuna), <i>Copadichromis</i> spp. (Utaka), <i>Preochromis</i> spp. (Chambo), <i>Rhamphochromis</i> spp.(Ncheni), <i>Engraulicypris cardella</i> (Usipa), <i>Barbus paludinosus</i> (Matemba), <i>Bagrus meridionalis</i> (Kapango) and <i>Clarias gariepinus</i> (Mlamba)	About 50,000 fishers and over 350000 fish processors, traders etc. in Malawi.
Turkana (Rudolf)	7200 (7570) km <sup>2</sup> Kenya and Ethiopia	2,493 (in 2005)	Nile perch, Tilapia, <i>Labeo</i> , <i>Bagrus</i> , <i>Barbus</i> , <i>Citharinus</i> , <i>Distichodus</i> , <i>Clarias</i> , <i>Synodontis</i> , <i>Hydrocynus forskalii</i>	New supplier to regional trade for DR Congo.
Albert	5270 km <sup>2</sup> DR Congo 46% and Uganda 54%	More than 150,000 (in 2010)	<i>Alestes baremose</i> , (Ngara), <i>Hydrocynus forskahli</i> (Ngasia), <i>Lates niloticus</i> , <i>L. macrophthalmus</i> , <i>Brycinus nurse</i> (53%), <i>Neobola bredoi</i> (22%), <i>Bagrus bayad</i>	The small pelagic (Ragoogi) and Muziri) catch is over 60% of the Lake in Uganda. Production data is for Uganda only.
Mweru-Luapula	4580 km <sup>2</sup> Zambia58% and DR Congo 42%	22000	<i>Poecilothrissa mueruensis</i> and <i>Bangweluensis</i> (Chisense), <i>Oreochromis macrochir</i> (Tilapia), <i>Hydrocynus vitattus</i> (Tiger fish).	About 25 000 fishers in Zambian waters
Edward	2325 km <sup>2</sup> Uganda29% and DR Congo 71%	10,000 in (2010)	Tilapia, <i>Bagrus</i> , <i>Barbus</i> , <i>Protopterus</i> , <i>Clarias</i> , <i>Haplochromis</i> .	516 fishers (No. of fishers, boats and fishing gears are controlled/set in Uganda)
Kariba	5400 km <sup>2</sup> Zimbabwe & Zambia	23,226 (in 2001)	<i>Limnothrissa moidon</i> <i>Oreochromis</i> spp. <i>Tilapia rendalli</i> , <i>Labeo</i> <i>Hydrocynus vitattus</i> , Mormyrids, <i>Clarias gariepinus</i>	Lake Kariba is famous for Cage fish farming. Kapenta
Kivu	2370 km <sup>2</sup> Rwanda 42% and DR Congo 58%	7000 (1991)	<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> .(Ingerge), <i>Stolothrissa tanganicae</i> and <i>Limnothrissa moidon</i> (Kapenta) <i>Barbus</i> spp., <i>Clarias</i> spp., <i>Haplochromis</i> spp.	About 6500 fishers. Kapenta ( <i>Limnothrissa</i> ) contributes over 80% of the total catch

Source: Country Reports of Selected Countries.

Lakes	Coverage (km <sup>2</sup> )/ Countries	Production	Main species	Remarks
Victoria	68.800 km <sup>2</sup> Kenya Tanzania and Uganda	900000 (2010)	<i>Lates niloticus</i> (Nile Perch) <i>Rastrineobola argentea</i> (Daaga). <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> (Tilapia) <i>Haplochronis</i> , <i>Bagrus</i> , <i>Clarias</i> <i>Synodontis</i> , <i>Protopterus</i>	Dagaa (60%), Lates (30%) and Oreochromis (7%) 194,172 fishers and 65758 fishing crafts (2010)
Tanganyika	32.900 km <sup>2</sup> Burundi, DRC (45%) Tanzania (41%) Zambia	200.000 tons in (2011)	<i>Stolothrissa tanganiace</i> and <i>Limnothrissa moidon</i> (Kapenta) <i>Lates stappersii</i> (Bukabuka Mukeke) <i>Lates angustifrons</i> (Capitaine) <i>lates Marie</i> (Ngonzi, Sangala) <i>Lates microlepis</i> (Nonzi/Nyunvi) <i>Tilapiine</i>	About 94,800 active fishers (2011). Kapenta contributes 60% to total catch and lates stappersii 30%
Malawi/Nyasa	29600 km <sup>2</sup> Malawi, Tanzania and Mozambique	50.600 (2007)	<i>Haplochronis spp.</i> (Mbuna). <i>Copadichronis spp.</i> (Utaka), <i>Preochromis spp.</i> (Chambo), <i>Rhamphochromis spp.</i> (Ncheni). <i>Engraulicypris sandella</i> (Usipa), <i>Barbus paludinosus</i> (Matemba). <i>Bagrus meridionalis</i> (Kapango) and <i>Clarius, gariepinus</i> (Mlamba)	About 50.000 fishers and over 350000 fish processors, traders etc in Malawi
Turkana (Rudolf)	7200(7570) km <sup>2</sup> Kenya and Ethiopia	2.493 (2005)	Nile perch, Tilapia, Labeo, bagrus, Barbus, Citharinus, Distichodus, Clusrius, Symodontis, Hydrocymus forskalii	New Supplier to regional trade for DRC
Albert	5270 km <sup>2</sup> DRC 46% and Uganda 54 %	More than 150.000 (in 2010)	<i>Atlestes baremose</i> (Ngaar)n <i>Hydrocynus forskahli</i> (Ngasia), <i>Lates niloticus</i> , L. <i>macrophthalmus</i> , <i>Brycinus nurse</i> (53 %), <i>Neobola</i> ()22% <i>Bagrus bayad</i>	The small pelagic (Ragoogi) and Muziri) catch is over 60 % of the Lake in Uganda Production data is for Uganda only
Mweru-Luapula	4580 km <sup>2</sup> Zambia 58 % And DRC 42 %	More than 22.000 (in 2010)	<i>Poecilothrissa mweruensis</i> and <i>Bangeluensis</i> (Chisesense) <i>Oreochromis macrochir</i> (Tilapia) <i>Hydrocynus vittatus</i> (Tiger fish) <i>Tilapia</i> , <i>bagrus</i> , <i>barbus</i> , <i>Protopterus</i> . <i>Clarias</i> , <i>Haplochromis</i>	About 25000 fishers in Zambian waters
Edward	2325 km <sup>2</sup> Uganda 29 % DRC 71 %	10.000 (2010)		516 fishers (No. of fishers, boats and fishing gears are controlled/set in Uganda)
Kariba	5400 km <sup>2</sup> Zimbabwe and Zambia	23226 (in 2001)	<i>Limnothrissa miodon</i> <i>Oreochromis spp.</i> <i>Tilapia rondalli</i> , <i>Labeo hydrocynus vittaous</i> , <i>Mormyrids</i> , <i>Clarias gariepinus</i>	Lake Kariba is famous for Cage fish farming. Kapenta
Kivu	2370 km <sup>2</sup> Rwanda 42 % DRC 58 %	7000 (1991)	<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> , (Ingerge), <i>Stolothrissa tanganicæ</i> and <i>Limnothrissa moidon</i> (Kapenta) <i>Barbus spp.</i> , <i>Clarias spp.</i> <i>Haplochromis spp.</i>	About 6500 fishers Kapenta (Limnothrissa contribute over 80% of the total catch)

#### 4.4 Aquaculture Fisheries

African aquaculture can broadly be divided into two: *community based aquaculture* which is promoted by international organizations, aid agencies and governments as part of their efforts to alleviate poverty, create livelihoods and improve the food supply situation; and *commercial aquaculture*, which is mainly privately financed and export oriented. Key fish species include:

- (1) African catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*)
- (2) Trouts

- (3) Tilapias (*Oreochromis niloticus*, *O. andersonii*, *O. macrochir*, and *Tilapia rendalli* especially)
- (4) Common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*)
- (5) Freshwater prawns (*Machrobraccium rosenbergii*)
- (6) Marine species include the Black Tiger prawn (*Penaeus monodon*)
- (7) Oysters (primarily the Pacific Oyster *Crassostrea gigas*)
- (8) Abalone

#### **4.5 Non-Fish Aquatic Products**

There is a markedly significant farming of the Nile crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*) in some African countries for skin and meat.

### **5. Standardization and Certification Gaps**

#### **5.1 Challenges of Fish Trade in Africa**

Challenges faced by African countries when trying to promote trade in fisheries products and improve competitiveness include:

- (1) The need to upgrade infrastructure such as fishing vessels, cold storage facilities, processing plants – particularly when it comes to investing in value addition, and country infrastructure such as roads to enhance trade corridors within and between countries;
- (2) Post-harvest losses are high in artisanal fisheries, or where infrastructure is poor;
- (3) The need for export credit facilities;
- (4) Limited access to finance, particularly for artisanal fishermen, smaller fishing companies, and aquaculture ventures;
- (5) High taxes and import duties;
- (6) The need for capacity building, and in the case of up skilled staff through training, retaining them afterwards;
- (7) Unreliability of data;
- (8) Difficulty in obtaining useful marketing information and making the right end buyer links;
- (9) Limited access to markets due SPS Measures and TBT issues;
- (10) Illegal fishing;
- (11) Prevalence of informal trade;
- (12) Informal trade in fish products across borders in many African countries, thereby evading taxes and duties, and resulting in no statistical records on the magnitude of the trade.
- (13) By harmonizing regional integration and reducing or eliminating cross-border taxes, intra-African trade will be encouraged, and those involved in informal trade will be able to take the easy routes across borders. It will also hopefully highlight other problems such as the illegal trade in undersized fish which should be left in the water to breed.

#### **5.2 Evident Gaps in Standardization and Certification Regimes**

The analysis in Section 3 shows a wide disparity of standards among African countries. The disparity is made worse when considered in the light of the resource endowment of the Member States. Often there is lack of standards and conformity assessment procedures to guide value addition or even the utilization of the primary raw fish products.



Standards which facilitate compliance with the laws and regulations are mostly lacking in many Member States leading to discretionary application of the laws with resultant questionability of objective and transparency of the governance process. Lack of standards is often the reason imports are rejected by Member States on account of their inability to confirm that the other Member State's standard are suited for use in the importing country's market. Costly missions to confirm that the exporting country has a requisite standardization and certification system are not uncommon, making business operations among Member States very costly.

With respect to private sector standards and certification schemes, it will be noted that instead of addressing the three pillars of sustainability — environment, social and economic — most of these certification schemes specialize on single issues or completely sidestep all these dimensions and instead address food safety, animal health and food quality. For example, GLOBALGAP addresses the environment but leaves out the social and economic dimensions. The Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) is singularly concerned with the environmental dimension.

On the other hand, the African Ecolabelling Standard AES 2:2014 developed under the AEM initiative and approved by the ARSO Council addresses all the dimensions of sustainability and is a fair fit for the African continent.

While most certification schemes make references to the product exhibiting its characteristic qualities and traits, they require product specific standards and conformity assessment procedures to be complied with before issuing the eco-labelling certification.

### **5.3 ARSO's Plan of Action to Address Gaps in Standardization and Certification Regimes**

The approach taken by ARSO in addressing Africa's standardization needs is to harmonize standards which address the entire value chain. This means that while it is desirable to specify the requirements of the final product, it is equally critical to address the initial processes leading to the final product. With respect to fisheries and aquaculture, this means taking into account the best practices and responsible fishery practices and good aquaculture practices.

While ARSO work plans under the AFDB sponsored harmonization of Agriculture and Food Products had started addressing standards for fisheries and aquaculture, the Fish Trade Program adds the imperative to harmonize these standards within a defined timeframe that will allow for the standards to take root among stakeholders and thus facilitate African countries to meet the goals of the Malabo Declaration.

### **5.4 List of Standards Proposed for Harmonization under the Fish Trade Program**

The following list of standards is proposed to address the gaps identified in this review. As part of the mobilisation strategy and in order to comply with the African Standards Harmonization Procedures, the ARSO Secretariat will circulate the New Work Item Proposal Forms and New Work Item Ballot Forms. Samples of these forms are attached as Annexes to this review.

- (1) WD-ARS 1106, *Good Agricultural Practices for Tilapia Farms*
- (2) WD-ARS 1107, *Good Agricultural Practices for Freshwater Aquatic Animal Farms*
- (3) CD-K-510:2010, *Fresh dried *rastrineobola argentea* (Omena/Dagaa) — Specification*
- (4) CD-K-511:2010, *Fresh frozen prawns/shrimps — Specification*
- (5) CD-K-512:2010, *Dried prawns/shrimps — Specification*
- (6) CD-K-513-1:2010, *Fresh and frozen fin fish — Part 1: Whole fish — Specification*
- (7) CD-K-513-2:2010, *Fresh and frozen fin fish — Part 2: Fish fillet — Specification*

- (8) CD-K-514:2010, *Frozen tuna loins — Specification*
- (9) CD-K-515:2010, *Frozen octopus — Specification*
- (10) CD-K-516:2010, *Dried and dry-salted fish — Specification*
- (11) CD-K-517:2010, *Quick frozen lobsters — Specification*
- (12) CD-K-518:2010, *Canned shrimps or prawns — Specification*
- (13) CD-K-519:2010, *Fresh, frozen and canned sardines and sardine-type products — Specification*
- (14) CD-K-520-1:2010, *Canned fish — Part 1: Fish canned in tomato sauce — Specification*
- (15) CD-K-520-2:2010, *Canned fish — Part 2: Fish canned in brine — Specification*
- (16) CD-K-520-3:2010, *Canned fish — Part 3: Fish canned in oil — Specification*
- (17) CD-K-521:2010, *Code of practice for fish and fishery products*
- (18) CD-K-522:2010, *Code of practice for salted fish*
- (19) EAS 62-1:2000, *Fish handling, processing and distribution — Code of practice — Part 1: Fresh fish handling and processing*
- (20) EAS 62-2:2000, *Fish handling, processing and distribution — Code of practice — Part 2: Code of hygiene for the handling, processing, storage and the placing in the market of fish and fishery products*
- (21) CD-K-523:2010, *Code of practice for the handling, processing, storage and distribution of molluscan shellfish*
- (22) CD-K-524:2010, *Canned clam meat — Specification*
- (23) CD-K-525:2010, *Code of hygienic practice on commercial fishing vessels*
- (24) CD-K-526-1:2010, *Test methods for fish and fishery products — Part 1: Collection and storage of samples for analysis*
- (25) CD-K-526-3:2010, *Test methods for fish and fishery products — Part 3: Determination of parasites in finfish by candling*
- (26) CD-K-526-4:2010, *Test methods for fish and fishery products — Part 4: Determination of total, inorganic and organic mercury*
- (27) CD-K-526-5:2010, *Test methods for fish and fishery products — Part 5: Determination of selenium*
- (28) CD-K-526-7:2010, *Test methods for fish and fishery products — Part 7: Determination of lead by atomic absorption spectrophotometry*
- (29) CD-K-526-8:2010, *Test methods for fish and fishery products — Part 8: Determination of organochlorides, pesticides, PCBS, and PCB congeners*
- (30) CD-K-527:2010, *Transport of live fish seeds for inland pisciculture purposes — Code of practice*
- (31) CD-K-528:2010, *Canned tuna and bonito in water or oil — Specification*

- (32) CD-K-529:2010, *Canned crab meat — Specification*
- (33) CD-K-530:2010, *Canned Salmon — Specification*
- (34) CD-K-531:2010, *Quick frozen finfish, eviscerated or uneviscerated — Specification*
- (35) CD-K-532:2010, *Quick frozen shrimps or prawns — Specification*
- (36) CD-K-533:2010, *Transport of fresh water aquarium fish — Code of practice*
- (37) CD-K-534:2010, *Quick frozen blocks of fish fillets, minced fish flesh and mixtures of fillets and minced fish flesh — Specification*
- (38) CD-K-535:2010, *Quick frozen fish sticks (fish fingers), fish portions and fish fillets — Breaded or in batter — Specification*
- (39) CD-K-536:2010, *Salted fish and dried salted fish of the Gadidae Family of fishes — Specification*
- (40) CD-K-537:2010, *Dried shark fins — Specification*
- (41) CD-K-538:2010, *Quick frozen fish fillets — General specification*
- (42) CD-K-539:2010, *Quick frozen raw squid — Specification*
- (43) CD-K-540:2010, *Crackers from marine and freshwater fish, crustaceans and molluscan shellfish — Specification*
- (44) CD-K-541:2010, *Salted Atlantic herring and salted sprat — Specification*
- (45) CD-K-542:2010, *Live and raw bivalve molluscs — Specification*
- (46) CD-K-543:2010, *Code of practice for the processing and handling of quick frozen foods*
- (47) CD-K-544:2010, *Code of hygienic practice for lobsters*
- (48) CD-K-545:2010, *Code of hygienic practice for smoked fish*
- (49) CD-K-546:2010, *Code of hygienic practice for crabs*
- (50) CD-K-547:2010, *Code of hygienic practice for the processing of frog legs*
- (51) CD-K-548:2010, *Model Certificate for Fish and Fishery Products*
- (52) CD-K-549:2010, *Guidelines for the sensory evaluation of fish and shellfish in laboratories*
- (53) CD-K-550:2010, *Code of practice for frozen battered and or breaded fishery products*
- (54) CD-K-551:2010, *Pomfret canned in oil — Specification*
- (55) CD-K-552:2010, *Prawns/shrimp canned in brine — Specification*
- (56) CD-K-553:2010, *Frozen frog legs — Specification*
- (57) CD-K-554:2010, *Shark liver oil for veterinary use — Specification*
- (58) CD-K-555:2010, *Frozen lobster tails — Specification*
- (59) CD-K-556:2010, *Tuna canned in oil — Specification*

- (60) CD-K-557:2010, *Fresh pomfret — Specification*
- (61) CD-K-558:2010, *Frozen whole pomfret — Specification*
- (62) CD-K-559:2010, *Sardine oil — Specification*
- (63) CD-K-560:2010, *Lactarius spp canned in oil — Specification*
- (64) CD-K-561:2010, *Frozen seer fish (Scomberomorus spp.) — Specification*
- (65) CD-K-562:2010, *Fresh seer fish (Scomberomorus spp.) — Specification*
- (66) CD-K-563:2010, *Crab meat canned in brine — Specification*
- (67) CD-K-564:2010, *Fish species of economic importance — Glossary*
- (68) CD-K-565:2010, *Solid packed crab meat — Specification*
- (69) CD-K-566:2010, *Frozen cuttle fish and squid — Specification*
- (70) CD-K-567:2010, *Fish protein concentrate — Specification*
- (71) CD-K-568:2010, *Edible fish powder — Specification*
- (72) CD-K-569:2010, *Mussels canned in oil — Specification*
- (73) CD-K-570:2010, *Tuna canned in curry — Specification*
- (74) CD-K-571:2010, *Frozen minced fish meat — Specification*
- (75) CD-K-572:2010, *Fish and fisheries products — Methods of sampling*
- (76) CD-K-573:2010, *Beche-de-mer — Specification*
- (77) CD-K-574:2010, *Frozen clam meat — Specification*
- (78) CD-K-575:2010, *Fish pickles — Specification*
- (79) CD-K-576:2010, *Cured fish and fishery products — Processing and storage — Code of practice*
- (80) CD-K-577:2010, *Fish processing industry — Water and ice — Technical requirements*
- (81) CD-K-578:2010, *Fish industry — Operational cleanliness and layout of market — Guidelines*
- (82) CD-K-579-1:2010, *Code of hygienic conditions for fish industry — Part 1: Preprocessing stage*
- (83) CD-K-579-2:2010, *Code of hygienic conditions for fish industry — Part 2: Canning stage*
- (84) CD-K-580:2010, *Fresh, frozen and canned mackerel — Specification*
- (85) CD-K-581:2010, *Fresh and frozen threadfin — Specification*
- (86) CD-K-582:2010, *Accelerated freeze dried prawns (shrimps) — Specification*

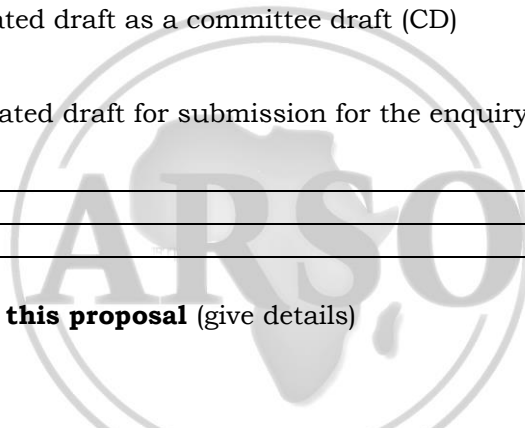


AFRICAN ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION	
Annex I New Work Item Proposal Form	
Date of presentation <b>21<sup>st</sup> September 2015</b>	Reference number (To be given by project secretariat)
Proposer (Country)  <b>ARSO Central Secretariat</b>	<b>CD/K/510:2010 ICS 67.120.30</b>
THC 02 Secretariat	Tanzania

The ARSO Secretariat has determined that this work item falls within the scope of **ARSO THC 02, Agriculture and Food Products**. The new work item proposal also is aligned to the current work plans, business plan and African standardization priorities.

<b>Title of proposal:</b> <b>Fresh dried <i>Rastrineobola argentea</i> (Omena/Dagaa) — Specification</b>	
<b>Scope of proposed project</b> This East African Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for dried <i>Rastrineobola argentea</i> (Omena/Dagaa).	
<b>Concerns known patented items</b> (see ISO/IEC Directives Part 1 for important guidance) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Full information provided in <b>Review Report</b>	
<b>Envisaged publication type</b> (indicate one of the following, if possible) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> √ARS <input type="checkbox"/> Guidelines <input type="checkbox"/> Conformity Assessment Manuals <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Forms	
<b>Purpose and justification</b> (attach a separate page as annex, if necessary) Refer to: <b><i>Fish Trade in Africa: Review of Trade Regimes and Standardization Needs for Trade Facilitation</i></b>	
<b>Target date for availability</b> (date by which publication is considered to be necessary) <b>November 2017</b>	
<b>Proposed development track</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> √ 1 (23 months) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 (6 months – guides and forms)	
<b>Relevant documents to be considered</b> <i>The Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa</i> <i>Fish Trade in Africa: Review of Trade Regimes and Standardization Needs for Trade Facilitation</i> ARS 122:1984(E), <i>Code of practice of smoked fish</i> CAC/RCP 52[CD/K/521:2010], <i>Code of practice for fish and fishery products</i> CD-K-572:2010, <i>Fish and fisheries products — Methods of sampling</i> ARS 53:1986(E), <i>Recommended general hygienic practice for food</i>	
<b>Relationship of project to activities of other bodies</b> <b>East African Standards Committee standards harmonization on fisheries</b>	
<b>Preparatory work</b> (at a minimum an outline should be included with the proposal) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A draft is attached <input type="checkbox"/> An outline is attached.	
The proposer is prepared to undertake the preparatory work required <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Proposed Project Leader</b> (name and address) ARSO THC 02 Secretariat in coordination with the ARSO Central Secretariat	<b>Name and signature of the Proposer</b> (include contact information) ARSO Secretariat

<b>Comments of the THC or SC Secretariat</b>	
<b>Supplementary information relating to the proposal</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> ✓ <b>This</b> proposal relates to a new ARSO document;	
<input type="checkbox"/> This proposal relates to the amendment/revision of an existing document;	
<input type="checkbox"/> This proposal relates to the adoption as an active project of an item currently registered as a Preliminary Work Item;	
<input type="checkbox"/> This proposal relates to the re-establishment of a cancelled project as an active project.	
Other:	
<b>Voting information</b>	
The ballot associated with this proposal comprises a vote on:	
<input type="checkbox"/> ✓ <b>Adoption</b> of the proposal as a new project	
<input type="checkbox"/> Adoption of the associated draft as a committee draft (CD)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Adoption of the associated draft for submission for the enquiry vote (DARS or equivalent)	
Other:	



**Annex(s) are included with this proposal** (give details)

Date of circulation <b>2015-09-21</b>	Closing date for voting <b>2015-11-20</b>	Signature of the SWG or SC Secretary
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**Annex II  
Vote on New Work Item Proposal Form**



<b>VOTE ON NEW WORK ITEM PROPOSAL</b>	
Date of circulation <b>21<sup>st</sup> September 2015</b>	Reference number <b>CD/K/510:2010</b>
Closing date for voting	
Member State NSB voting	

<b>ARSO THC 02</b>
Title <b>Agriculture and Food Products</b> .....
<b>Project TBS</b> <b>Secretariat</b>

Circulated to Member States for vote.  <b>Member State NSB members of the technical harmonization committee or subcommittee concerned have an obligation to vote.</b>
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**Please send this form, duly completed at all points, to the Project Secretariat and the ARSO Secretariat indicated above. MS Word is advised.**

<b>Title of proposal</b> <b>Fresh dried <i>Rastrineobola argentea</i> (Omena/Dagaa) — Specification</b>
---

**1 We agree that a regionally relevant East African Standard on this subject is feasible and therefore agree to the addition of the proposed new work item to the program of work of the committee:**

- Yes (If “Yes”, please check one of the following):
- a. We agree to advance this item for further development of a working draft within a working group (stage 2).
  - b. We accept the attached draft document as a working draft for further development within a working group (stage 2).
  - c. We agree to the circulation of the attached draft document as a Committee Draft (CD)
  - d. We agree to the circulation of the attached draft document as a Draft African Standard (DARS)

**NOTE 2**

The latter three options above are applicable only in those cases where an additional vote for adoption of a draft is indicated by the project secretariat on the ***New Work Item Proposal Form*** under the section “Voting information”.

Please now complete sections 2, 3 and 4 below and submit vote.

No. Please submit technical reasons under section 3 below and submit vote.

Abstention/Have no interest

## 2 Relevant documents

Standard(s), regulation(s), and other relevant documentation existing in our country, with any remarks concerning their application if necessary and consequences for regional relevance, as well as copyright information on these documents, are attached:

Yes

No

If "Yes", please give references here, or as a separate annex:

## 3 Comments

Please submit any additional comments that you wish to make, either immediately below or indicate immediately below that you have attached an annex providing additional comments.

## 4 Participation

We are committed to participate actively in the development of the project, at least by commenting on working drafts:

Yes

No

### NOTE 3

Member State NSBs voting "Yes" above must nominate an expert or this vote will not be counted.

### NOTE 4

Member State NSBs voting "No" above may nevertheless nominate experts.

Name(s) and contact information of nominated expert(s)

**An annex is attached to this form**

Partner state NSB voting

Date

Name



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