

The background of the entire page is a photograph of a beach scene. In the foreground, several small wooden fishing boats are docked. Some are painted in bright colors like blue and green. People, presumably fishermen, are visible around the boats. The background shows a sandy beach, some trees, and a clear sky. The text is overlaid on a dark blue horizontal band.

**FISHERIES DEPARTMENT
LEGAL AND INSPECTORATE UNIT**



ANNUAL REPORT 2021

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1. INTRODUCTION

SUB-PROGRAMME: LEGAL AND INSPECTORATE UNIT

OBJECTIVE

To ensure the observance of all legal and administrative requirements by all entities in the fishery sub-sector and recommended appropriate charges to existing regulations which govern the Sector. The key responsibilities include: Registration and Licencing of fishing vessels, License and inspect fish processing plant, Conduct enforcement and surveillance activities of fishing vessels, Monitor the industrial fleet/artisanal compliance with licence conditions, Monitor and conciliate complaints and disputes at the centre and the regions, Issue export licences for fish and fish products, Ensure the collection of revenue under the Fisheries Act 2002 and Maritime Act of 1977, etc

KEY RESPONSIBILITIES

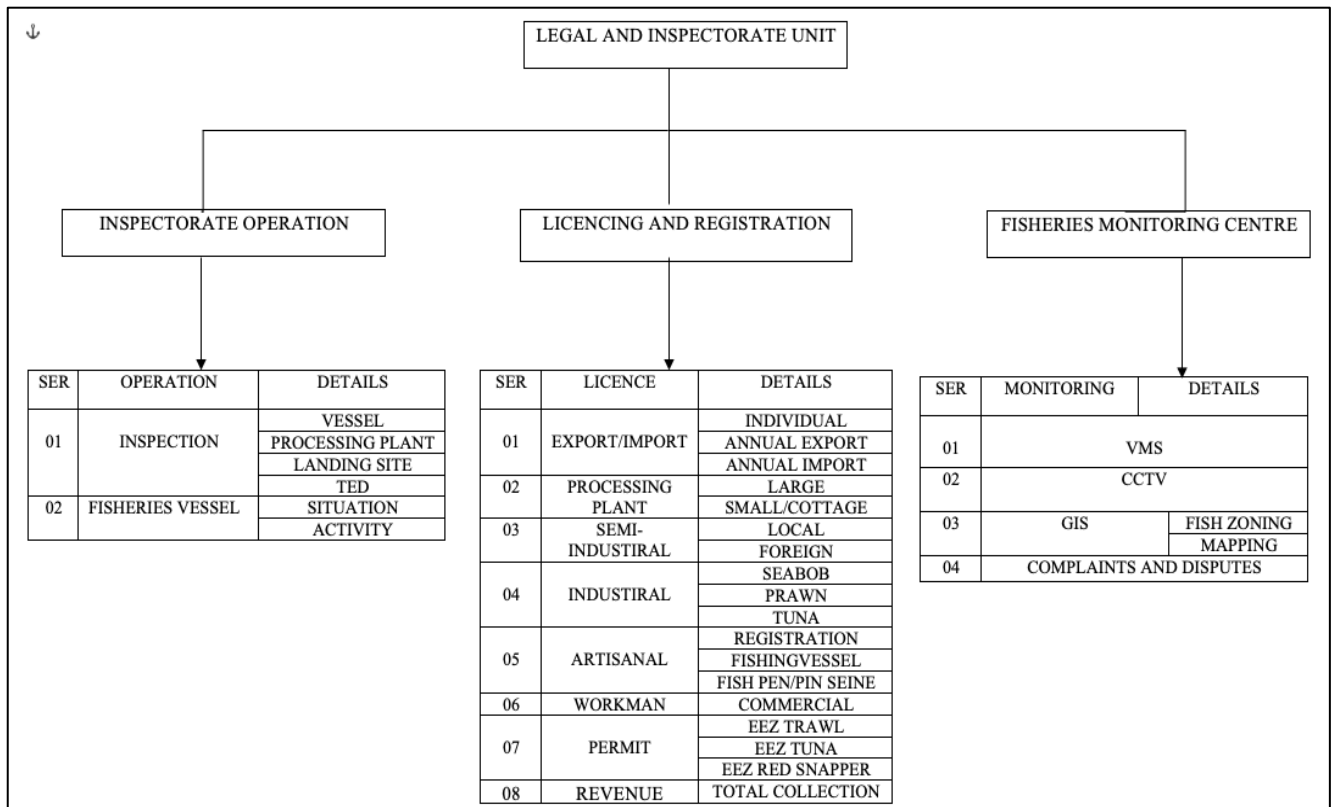
- Registration and Licencing of fishing vessels.
- Licence and inspect fish processing plant.
- Conduct enforcement and surveillance activities of fishing vessels.
- Administer the Fisheries Vessel Monitoring Centre
- Monitor the industrial/ artisanal fleet for compliance with licence conditions.
- Monitor and conciliate complaints and disputes involving stakeholders.
- Process and issue export licences for fish and fish products.
- Ensure the collection of revenue under the Fisheries Act 2002.
- Update Fisheries Department information on existing international and local agreements affecting fisheries sector.
- Attend and participate in Co-operatives Societies meetings.
- Monitoring of Turtle Excluder Device (TED) and By-catch Reduction Devices (BRDs), Inspectors were placed at the various landing sites.
- Review closed circuit television footage captured on fishing vessels
- Tabulation of export and import data for the Fisheries Department.





Figure.1. Highlights the current internal structure of the Legal and Inspectorate Unit (L&IU), it is organized in this operational manner to ensure efficiency during the execution of all the key responsibilities and objectives assigned to the sub-unit.

Figure.1. Operational structure of the Legal and Inspectorate Unit.



Legal and Inspectorate Unit (L&IU) staffing summary 2021.

The Legal and Inspectorate Unit in 2021 was fully operational during the reporting year. The full staff compliment was fourteen (14) comprising of the following designations:

- i. Head, Legal and Inspectorate - 0
- ii. Fisheries Officer - 5
- iii. Fisheries Field Assistant – 8
- iv. Fisheries Inspector – 0
- v. TED Inspector – 3
- vi. Charwoman - 1

It should be noted that for the reporting period, three (3) members of staff were granted study leave to pursue higher education opportunities.



SUMMARY PERFORMANCE REVIEW 2021

PROGRAMME: FISHERIES 2021		SUB-PROGRAMME: LEGAL AND INSPECTORATE UNIT	
<p>Objective: To ensure the observance of all legal and administrative requirements by all entities in the fisheries sub-sector., and recommend appropriate changes to existing regulation which govern the industry.</p>			
Main Components	Achievements		Remarks
	Target set for the year	% Achieved	
Registration, inspection and licencing of fishing vessels	700 Artisanal Vessels 3500 Fishermen 600 Fish Pen 300 Registration 95 Trawlers	84% 60.0% 51% 70% 100%	More targeted compliance activities should result in improved licencing and registration numbers. Overall there was a good level of licencing done across all regions.
Inspection and licencing of fish processing plants and storage facilities	- 7 major plants licence	100%	All the large seafood processing establishments inspected, were licensed for the period. Efforts should be made to ensure all inspected plants are eventually licenced or reach a sufficient level of compliance.
	- 14 small plants inspected and 21 licenced	67%	
	- 3 storage facilities, were fully operational	100%	
To process application and issue Annual or Individual export/import licences for fish and fish products	- 410 Export licences issued - 73 Import licences issued - 14 Annual Export Licences	51% 37% 100%	The quantity of exports will increase once catch rates increase as they are inextricably linked. While imports are expected to also increase to satisfy Guyana's growing foreign workers category
To monitor compliance with licence condition viz: The use of (TED) Turtle Exclusive Devices	Full compliance of regulations	96% compliance. Regulations updated and gazette	Overall industrial compliance with TEDs far exceeded the 85% passing grade required to maintain Guyana's Market internationally.
To monitor and conciliate complaints and disputes on the fishing grounds	20	75%	Of the twenty complaints lodged with the legal and inspectorate unit, fifteen were resolved by the L&IU.
To participate in the detection, arrest and detention of illegal fishing activities	4	50%	Monitoring offshore by the Guyana Coast Guard is limited however several enforcement activities were completed, more emphasis must be placed on inland fisheries enforcement in 2022.
Ensure the collection of revenue under the Fisheries Act of 2002, the general fisheries (amended) regulations 2021 and Maritime boundaries Act	Fisheries licence, permits and others	\$ 39,973,350	The revenue collected for the year 2021 represents a decrease of 36% when compared to 2020.
Monitor fleet operation and collect data with the Coast Guard.	Weekly visits to the wharves	-	The new vessel and landing site inspection scheme which was implemented greatly improved the department's presence across Guyana.
Monitor and generate export information for the industry by collecting data by the way of licensing records from submission by industry and from Customs and Excise Department	12 month summary of export 4 quarterly summaries 2 half yearly summaries 1 annual summary	100% 100% 100% 100%	See Monitoring and evaluation report for details.



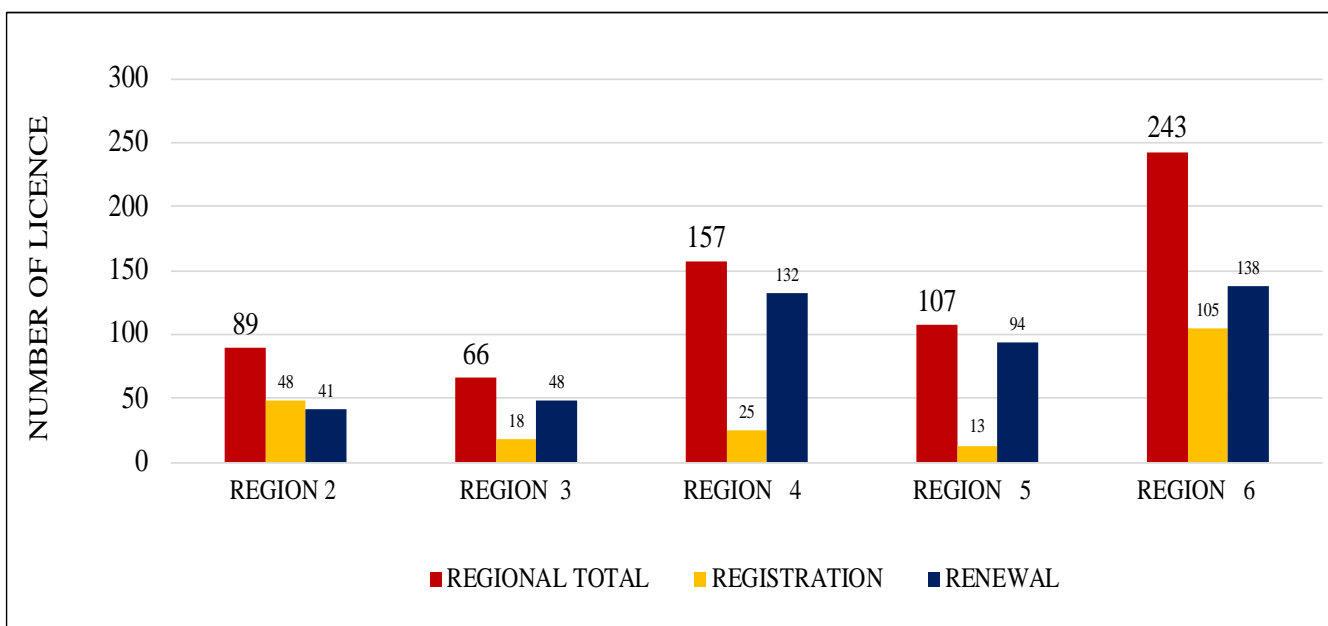


2. LICENCING AND PERMIT

2.1. Artisanal Licence and Permits

Five hundred and eighty-six (586) artisanal vessels were licensed representing a 64 % increase when compared to 2020. This figure also represents 84% of the projected target for 2021 i.e. 700 artisanal vessels licence.

Figure.1. A breakdown of artisanal licences done during 2021, inclusive of registrations.



- **Commercial Fishers**

Two thousand one hundred and five (2105) Commercial fishers permit (workmen) were issued for the year of 2021, representing 60% of the total projected for the said year.

- **Fish Pen/Pin Seine**

A total of three hundred and eight (308) fish pen permits were issued for the reporting year, representing 51% achievement of the projected total of six hundred (600) for the same year.





- **Registrations**

Two hundred and nine (209) new persons were registered for the year of 2021. This number represents an achievement of 70 % of the projected three hundred (300) for the same year.

2.2. Industrial vessels

Ninety-five (95) trawlers, of which eighty-nine (89) targeting seabob/finfish and nine (6) targeting Penaeid (prawns) were licenced representing a 100% achievement, as three (3) Penaeid (Prawns) vessels were decommissioned during 2021.

2.3. Semi-Industrial

Ninety-two (92) Red Snapper vessels were licenced for 2021. Thirty (30) local trap red snapper vessels were registered for 2021, while sixty-two (62) Venezuelan longline vessels were licenced to operate for a period of three (3) months at the following companies;

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| - Amar Global | - 58 quarterly licences |
| - Pritipaul Singh Investments Inc. | - 4 quarterly licences |
| - BM Enterprise | - 0 quarterly licences |
| - | |

2.4. Deep Sea Longline

Four (4) licences to fish for tuna was granted to Pritipaul Singh Investment Inc. during 2021. representing 100 % of the projected total.

2.5. Processing Plants and Storage Facilities

Seven (7) large processing plants were inspected and licenced for fish and shrimp representing 100% of the projected.

2.6. Small and cottage processing establishments.

A total of fourteen (14) small seafood processing establishments were registered, inspected, and licenced in 2021 representing a 82% achievement of those processing establishments which were granted approval after inspection. While three (3) storage facilities operated during 2021.





2.7. Individual Export and Import Licences

Six hundred and fifty-one (651) individual import and export license were issued in 2021 as compared to the Seven hundred and four (704) individual export and import licences of 2020, representing a 7% decrease when compared to 2020 and a 92 % achievement when considering the projected target.

2.8. Annual Export Licence

Fourteen (14) Annual Export licences were issued for 2021 representing a 100% achievement not only of those approved, but also the 2021 projected.





2.9. Total Export and Import of Fish and Fisheries Products

Import

The total value and quantity of fish and fish products imported to Guyana in the reporting year i.e., 2021, was recorded as \$ 592,733,399 (GYD) which corresponded to 633 mt.

Export

The total export value and weight for Guyana in the reporting year i.e., 2021, was recorded as \$8,558,735,847 (GYD) and 10,226 mt. This represents the lowest total exports of fish and fish products in recent year. During 2021, fisherfolk across Guyana complained of poor fish catches.

Table.1. Export volume and value from 2015 – 2021 as was recorded by the Fisheries Department.

ITEM	WEIGHT (MT)							VALUE (G\$)						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
TOTAL	21,568	23,031	26,758	24,131	20,442	15,893	10,226	14,692,615,448	16,058,353,751	17,598,621,752	16,081,227,003	18,767,734,852	11,342,709,397	8,558,735,847
Prawns	173	314	397	285	152	241	76	606,690,227	1,115,455,209	1,342,696,646	1,002,597,525	594,481,347	638,097,531	438,879,255
Seabob/Whitebelly	8,715	8,326	9,178	9,004	6,434	4,622	3,243	6,459,106,256	6,823,352,051	7,528,328,927	7,366,966,661	5,128,030,364	4,594,151,577	3,483,816,394
Shrimp Dried	987	16	466	45	333	190	168	837,110,760	11,924,011	208,485,093	40,220,682	554,919,590	230,730,132	174,966,238
Fish Frozen	9,990	12,829	14,958	13,356	12,215	9,591	6,156	5,057,127,899	6,570,658,586	6,943,219,178	6,224,950,532	11,177,814,433	4,836,908,799	3,667,902,962
Fish Fresh	128	-	-	-	102	34	51	79,619,513	-	-	-	31,598,308	16,124,678	12,227,593
Fish Salted	-	5	5	5	2	84	1	-	9,050,000	5,355,900	4,604,490	1,388,915	2,788,382	2,114,474
Fish Smoked	128	172	349	87	28	132	14	39,918,908	66,827,450	148,748,766	32,360,488	6,870,740	40,203,888	30,487,232
Fish Fillets	1,006	980	949	842	729	524	367	760,518,947	680,412,831	617,506,018	521,974,412	563,826,702	435,254,015	330,059,871
Fish Dried	98	113	106	96	80	11	40	95,392,499	82,906,245	97,062,962	83,231,557	71,593,001	59,391,713	45,037,657
Fish Eggs	61	13	29	22	10	21	5	8,781,010	5,819,516	1,382,652	7,529,500	595,675	349,901	2,648,721
Fish Glue	177	175	192	239	176	259	89	405,082,500	397,574,506	447,602,829	544,258,689	328,095,979	293,061,186	222,232,843
Shark Salted	1	5	25	61	62	77	31	198,527	4,500,540	10,166,246	27,402,333	59,817,330	13,082,613	9,920,748
Shark Fin	57	51	56	46	20	26	10	305,453,185	270,249,672	229,394,147	170,193,830	199,627,198	163,169,713	123,734,125
Shark bone	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,201,780	-	-	-
Crab Meat/Back	37	28	31	30	67	81	34	34,071,650	17,265,924	16,343,277	16,277,155	32,992,624	16,102,639	12,210,881
Live Crab	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	281,358	-	-	-	-	-
Ornamental Fish	10	4	17	6	30	-	15	3,543,567	2,075,852	2,329,111	1,457,369	16,082,646	3,292,630	2,496,853





The United States is the primary market for seafood exports and Guyana remains certified to export seafood to the EU market. In 2021 Frozen fish, Fish Fillets and Seabob remained the major contributing seafood exports along with other significant contributors in the individual export category, were dried fish swim bladders (glue) and dried/salted fish.

Figure.2. Individual Export value for 2021 as was recorded by the Fisheries Department.

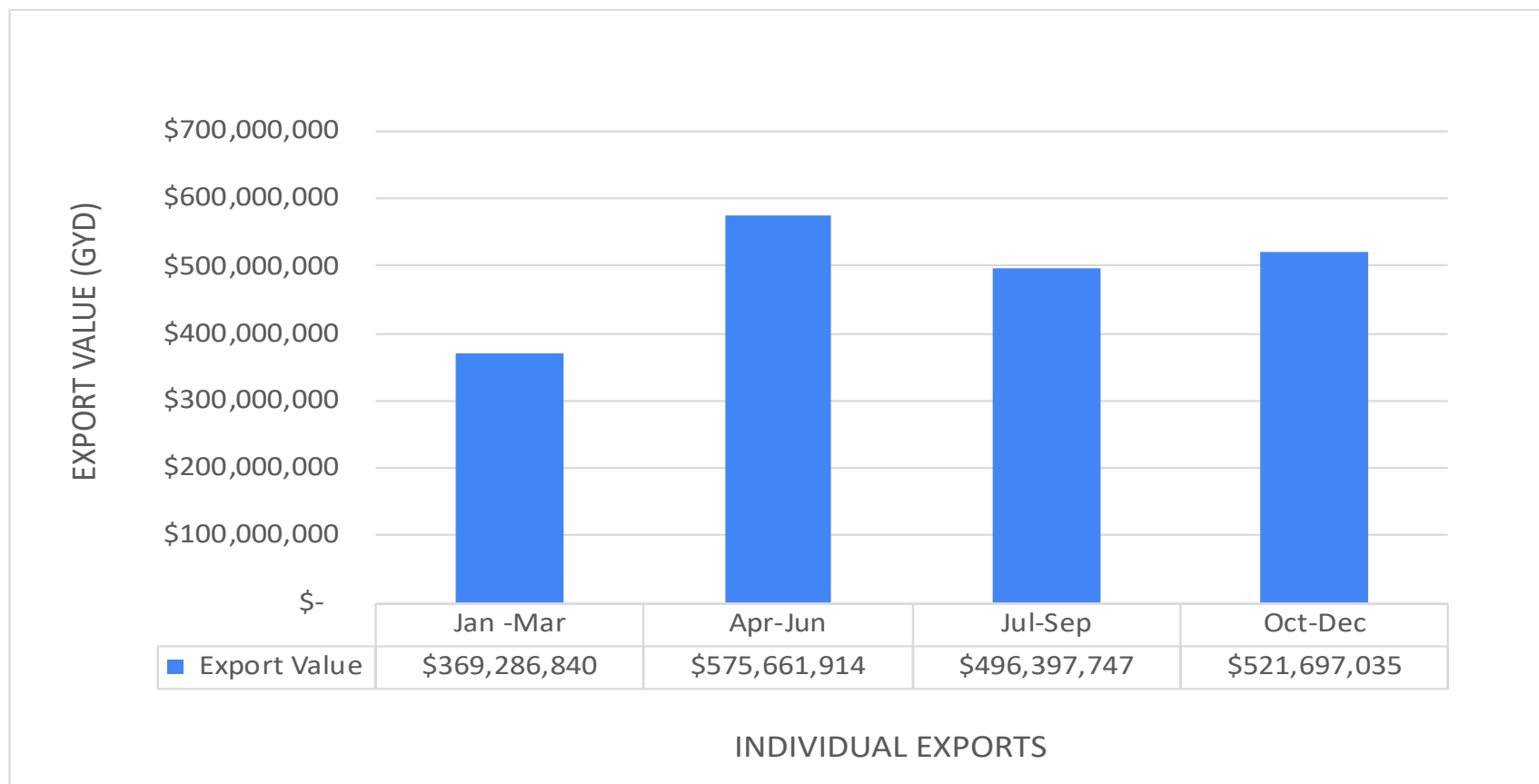
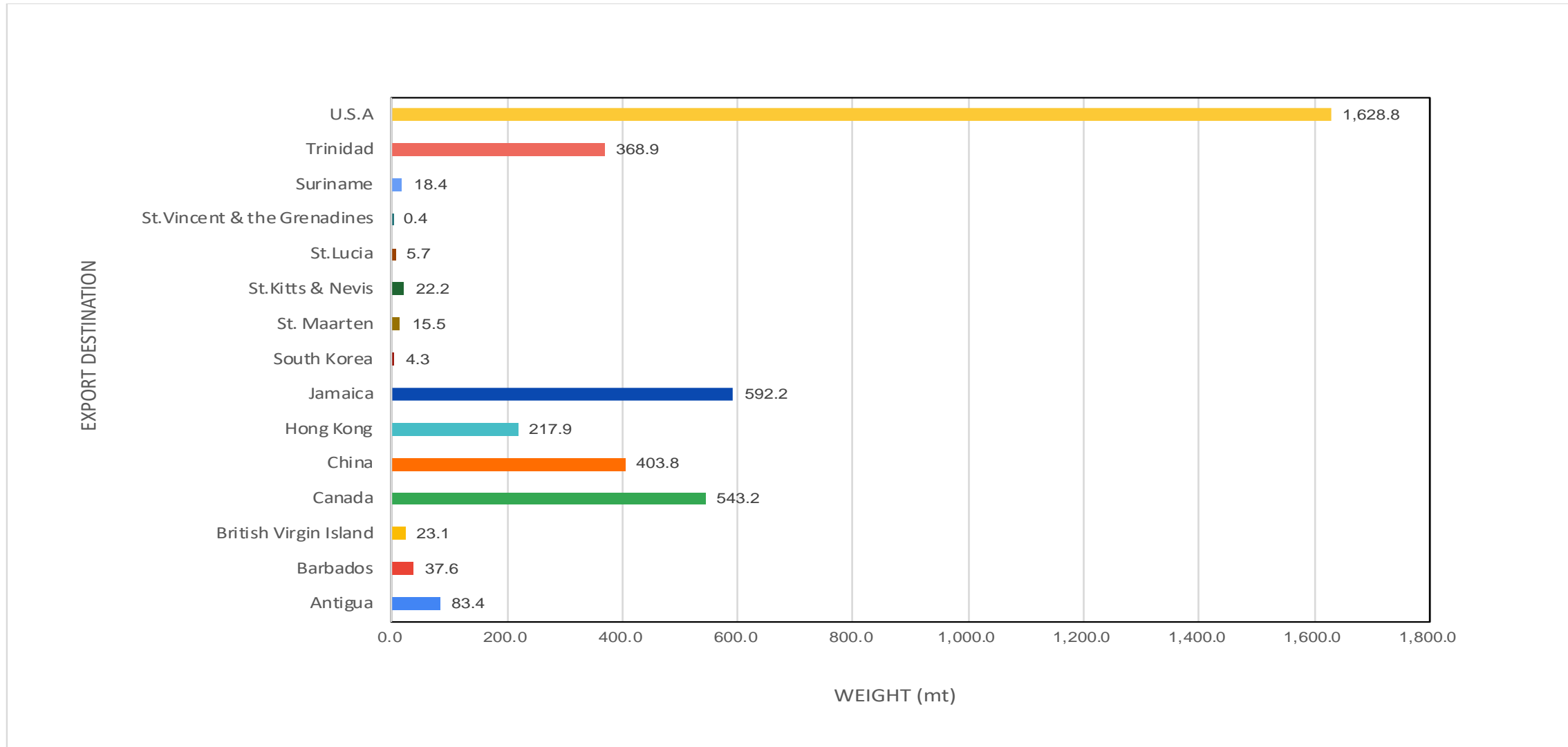




Figure.3. Destination of Individual Exports by volume shipped for 2021 as was recorded by the Fisheries Department.





2.9. Revenue Collection

Revenue collected was G\$ 39,973,350 million which represents 36 % decrease when compared to the GYD\$ 63,075,560 million revenue collected in 2020. This significant decrease in revenue collection was primarily due to the overall reduction in licence/permit fees, which was done in an effort to counteract, the sharp price increases which were implemented a few years earlier.

(https://officialgazette.gov.gy/images/gazette2021/mar/official_gazettes_13MARCH2021.pdf)

Table.2. Breakdown of revenue collected collected by the fisheries department, through its Legal and Inspectorate Unit.

CATEGORY	COST	AMOUNT	TOTAL
Annual Export Licence (Fish - lg)	\$35,000.00	7	\$245,000.00
Annual Export Licence (Shrimp - lg)	\$35,000.00	6	\$210,000.00
Annual Processing Plant (Fish/Shrimp - lg)	\$35,000.00	7	\$245,000.00
Annual Processing Plant (Fish/Shrimp - sml)	\$27,500.00	14	\$385,000.00
Individual Export Licence	\$2,000.00	556	\$1,112,000.00
Individual Import Licence	\$2,000.00	95	\$190,000.00
Artisanal			\$11,773,350.00
E.E.Z Trawler	\$45,000.00	95	\$4,275,000.00
Territorial Sea (Trawler)	\$10,000.00	95	\$950,000.00
E.E.Z Red Snapper	\$40,000.00	30	\$1,200,000.00
Territorial Sea (Red Snapper)	\$10,000.00	30	\$300,000.00
Workman	\$500.00	2105	\$1,052,500.00
Fish Pen	\$750.00	308	\$231,000.00
E.E.Z Tuna	\$500,000.00	4	\$2,000,000.00
Territorial Sea (Tuna)	\$50,000.00	4	\$200,000.00
Regiatration	\$500.00	209	\$104,500.00
Foreign Red Snapper (Amar) Licence*	\$250,000.00	58	\$14,500,000.00
Foreign Red Snapper (PSI) Licence*	\$250,000.00	4	\$1,000,000.00
Foreign Red Snapper (BM) Licence**	\$250,000.00		\$0.00
Sub-Total (Local)			\$24,473,350.00
Sub-Total (Foreign)			\$15,500,000.00
TOTAL			\$39,973,350.00

It should be noted that the following revenue streams also exist, however, no actions were taken with regards to gathering revenue under the categories listed below and as such they are recorded as 'NIL' for the year 2021:

1. Sale of confiscated products, equipment and or vessels
2. Rental received from Fishermen's Co-ops



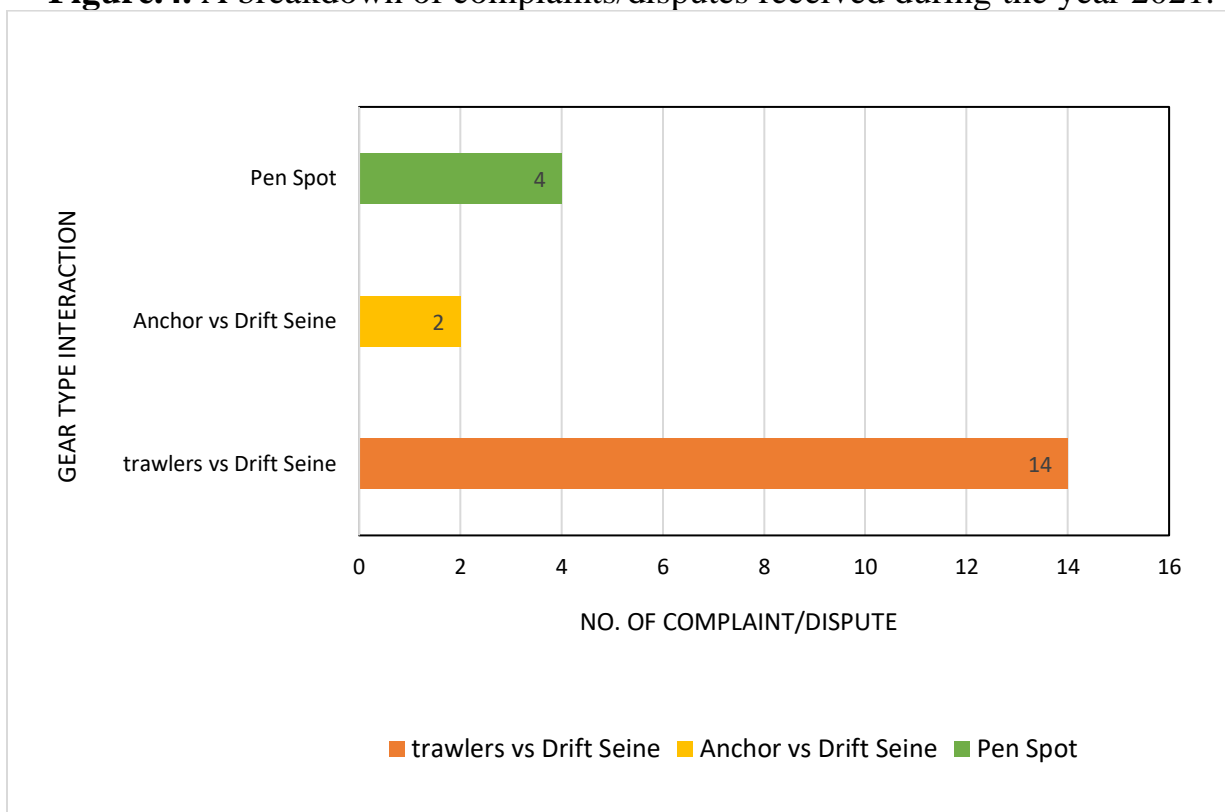


3. Complaints/Disputes

Twenty (20) complaints and disputes were recorded for 2021. Complaints/disputes received by the Fisheries Department for 2021 increased significantly. The Unit however continue to receive complaints involving artisanal fisherfolk engaged in anchor seine, drift seine and caddel operations. These complaints occur mainly in Regions 3, 4 and 6 and appear to be seasonal in nature. The Unit is constantly engaged with fisherfolk to bring permanent solution to this issue. Some disputes among Chinese seine fishermen operating in Regions 3 and 4 were also received but these were amicably resolved. Fisherfolk were also directed to take their complaints to the Marine Branch of the Guyana Police Force for resolution, if it could not be handled within the Fisheries Department, Legal and Inspectorate Unit.

Gear Type Interaction

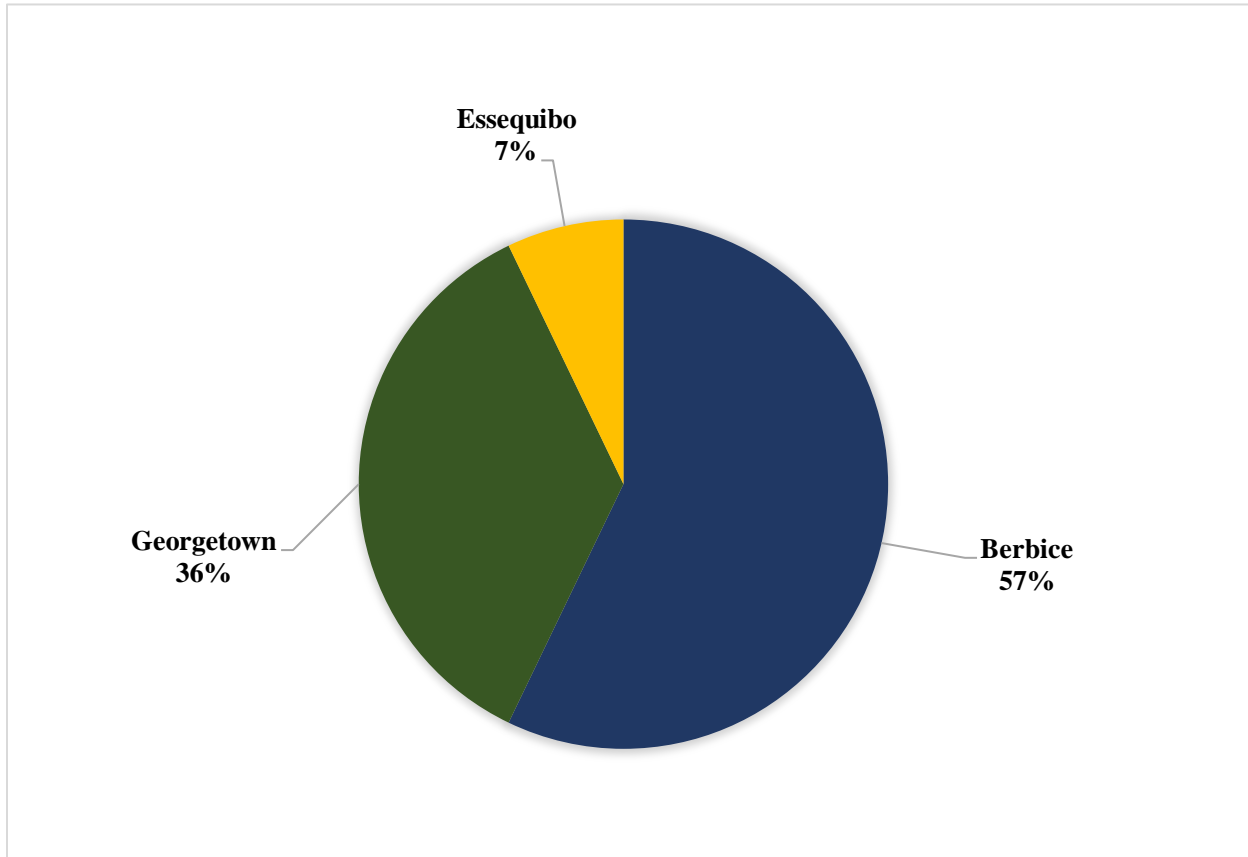
Figure.4. A breakdown of complaints/disputes received during the year 2021.





Distribution of complaint/dispute

Figure.5. Distribution (county) of complaints/disputes received during the year 2021.



It was found, as shown in the pie chart above, the majority of disputes were found in the county of Berbice with 57%, followed by Georgetown with 36% and lastly Essequibo.

A total of fifteen (15) complaints/ disputes were resolved while the others could not be resolved, it should be noted that three (3) of the total complaints were reported without a suspect, therefore a resolution of the same was not possible.



4. Enforcement

Four (4) enforcement operations were conducted during the reporting period. Three (3) vessel was intercepted and were found to be Venezuelan in origin, having several sharks, catfish, and other species of fish not typical of nearshore Guyana. The vessels were held at the Guyana Defence Force – Coast Guard Headquarters.



5. INSEPECTORATE OPERATION

5.1. Turtle Excluder Device Inspection Programme

All trawl vessels operating in Guyana’s EEZ are required by law to have installed fully functional Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) and By-catch Reduction Devices (BRDs), which are inspected by Inspectors from the Fisheries Department before and after the return for fishing trips for compliance with the Regulations. In 2021 a total of ninety-five (95) trawlers operated, which is broken-down to eighty-nine (89) seabob and six (6) prawn trawlers. A total of one thousand, four hundred and eighty-six (1,486) inspections were conducted in 2021, three hundred and thirty-five (335) TEDs failing during inspections, translating to a compliance rate of ninety-six (96%).

Table.3. Breakdown of Ted Inspections for the year 2021.

LICENCE HOLDER	TOTAL TED PASSED	TOTAL TEDS FAILED	TOTAL TEDS INSPECTED	TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE RATE	TOTAL INSPECTIONS
PRIVATE OWNERS	270	5	275	98.2	55
NHS	2334	75	2409	96.9	482
PSI-S	3149	92	3241	97.2	648
GII	1345	163	1508	89.2	301.6
TOTAL	7098	335	7433	95.5	1486.6

- NHS – Noble House Seafoods, PSI-S – Pritipaul Singh Investments (Shrimp), Gopie Investments Inc.

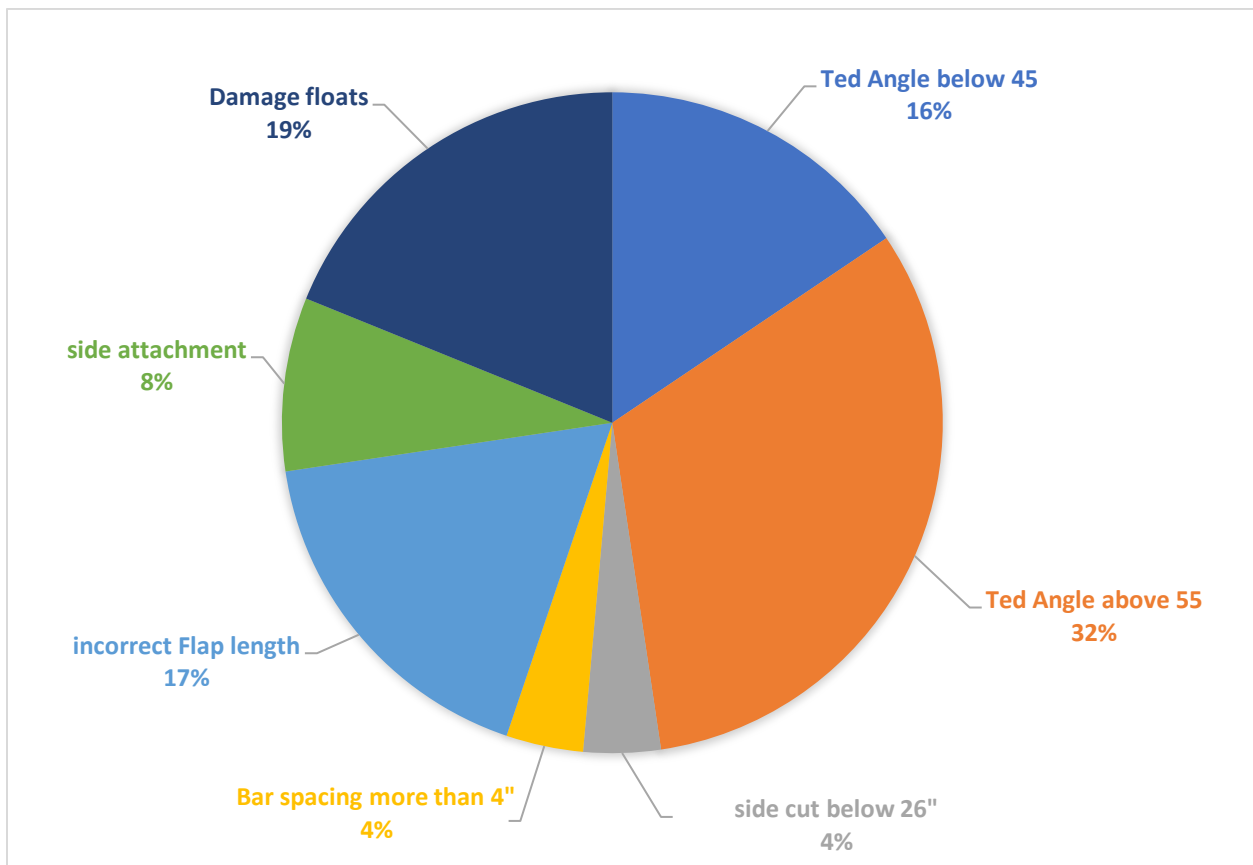


5.1.1. TED Infractions

A total of two hundred and twelve (212) infringement were identified in the year 2021, A complete breakdown of the infringements are as follows:

Ted Angle above 55 was the most prevalent infringement accounting for a total of 68 Occurrences which represent 32% of infringements, Damaged Floats came in second with a total of 40 Occurrences which represent 19%, Followed by Incorrect flap lengths of which occurred 37 time and represent 17%, Fourthly Ted angel below 45 accounted for a total of 33 occurrence which represent 16% ,Followed by side attachment infringement which occurred 18 time and represent 8%, side cut below 26" and bar spacing more than 4" respectively occurred 8 times and represent 4%.

Figure.6. Representative display of all TED infraction which were recorded by the TED inspectors during 2021.





5.2. Closed Circuit Television Inspection

Closed-circuit television (CCTV) – this is also known as video surveillance, comprising video camera, recorders and display monitors to provide a visual imagery of all the recorded activities. All fishing vessels are equipped with the CCTV surveillance system for compliances of the By-catch Reduction Device (BRD) and Turtle Excluder Device (TED) regulations. The CCTV video footage is inspected by staff of the fisheries department. Vessels are randomly selected and their CCTV camera footage is inspected by the Fisheries Officials.

A total of fifty-five (55) vessels' CCTV were reviewed for the period January – December 2021.

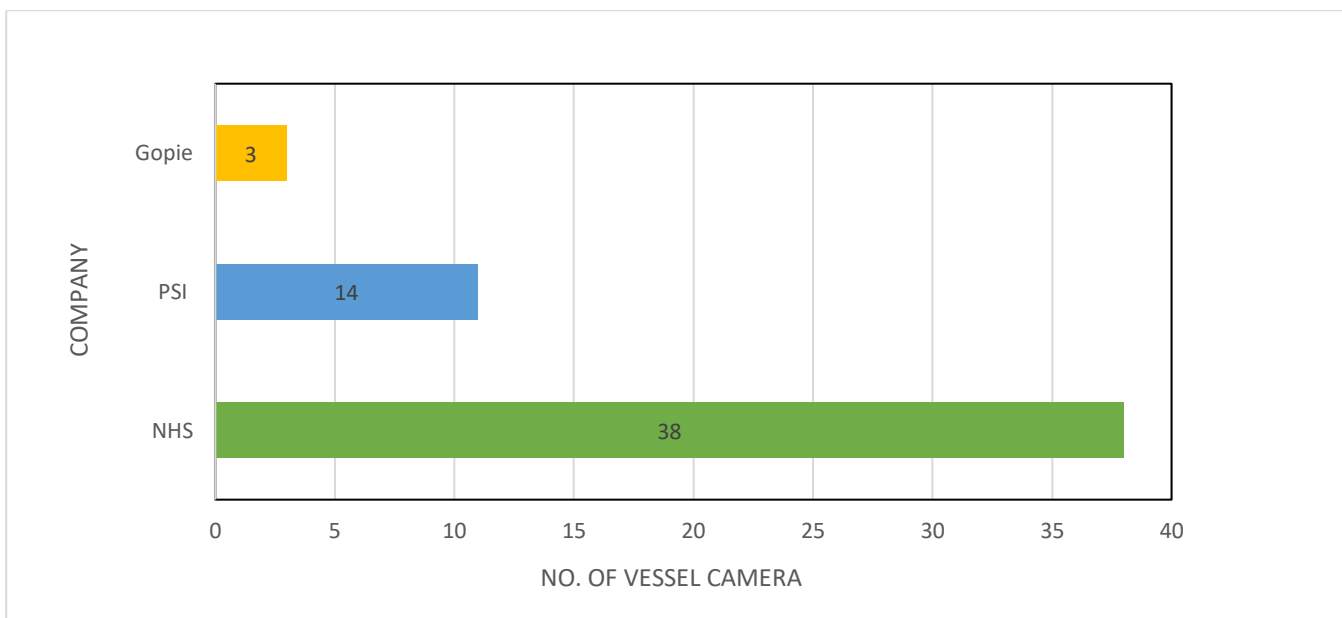
The companies targeted for this exercise in 2021 are as follows:

- Pritipaul Singh Investments (PSI)
- Noble House Seafoods (NHS)
- Gopie Investments International (GII)

Inspections completed by the target company are as follows:

- Pritipaul Singh Investments (PSI) – 14
- Noble House Seafoods (NHS)- 38
- Gopie Investment International (GII) -3

Figure.7. A breakdown of all CCTV reviews which were conducted by the Fisheries Officers during 2021.





Limitations of the CCTV Review Process.

The target for 2021 was not achieved due to the following circumstances:

- Inspections were halt due to the closed season August – October 2021.
- Gopie Investment Inc did not have backup data storage of the vessel's CCTV footage.

Cameras

- The quality and position of the cameras on some vessels affect the clarity of the recorded images.
- Cameras malfunctions frequent

5.3. Vessel and Wharf Inspection Programme

A total of one hundred and sixty-two (162) – Artisanal Vessels Inspected for compliance with the established General Fisheries Regulations and the declared information on their respective applications. While sixty-one (61) – Landing site visits conducted. This number only represents the total for Region 3 and Region 4 as the other Regions did not submit inspection reports to the L&IU.

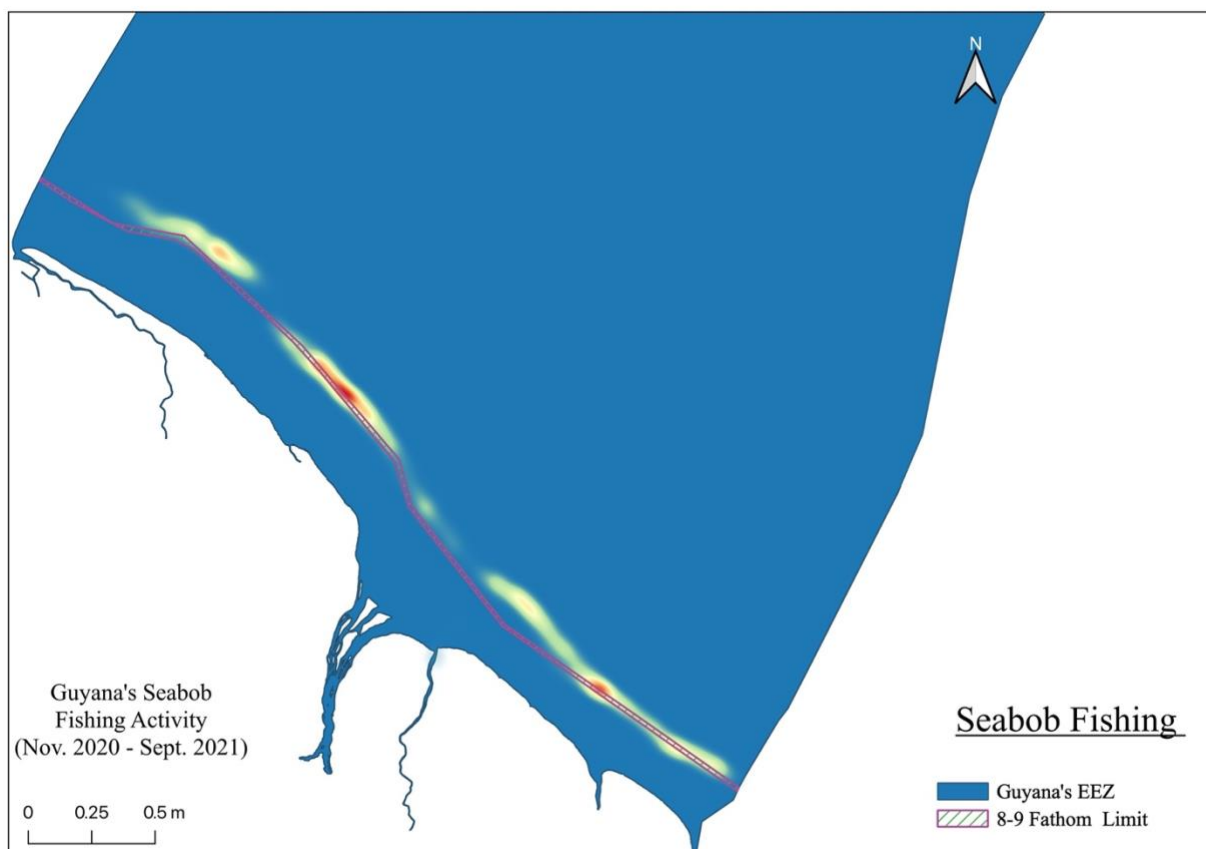


5.4. Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

A new vessel monitoring system service provider was selected and approved for use by Guyana's industrial seabob fleet. The decision was made based on the quality and technical capabilities of the new service provider, SASCO Inc.

Since the selection and approval 100% of industrial trawl vessels, have been fitted with beacons and have since began transmitting. This is an important achievement considering the industrial seabob fleet was not monitored remotely during 2019 and parts of 2020, only traditional method were used i.e., log sheet submission and camera reviews.

Figure.8. A map illustrating point density of Guyana's Seabob fishing activities during 2021.



In recognition of the Laws of Guyana and the recently acquired, marine stewardship council certification (2018) the Fisheries Department through its Legal and Inspectorate Unit (L&IU) will remain committed to ensuring the effective remote monitoring of its industrial fleet and subsequently all other categories of fishing vessels.





6. TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

Table.4. Breakdown of training courses hosted by the L&IU and those which staff members participated (external) in during 2021.

SER	TRAINING	DATE	NO. of PARTICIPANTS	VENUE	FACILITATOR	DESCRIPTION
01	International Courses on Fisheries Law	September – November, 2021	1	Online	Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)	
02	LAC Virtual Training on SDG indicator 2.4.1	20-24 September,2021	2	Online	Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)	
03	Aquatic Product Trade and Market Development for Developing Countries		4	Online		
04	Seabob Value Chain Stakeholder Workshop	18 August 2021	10	L&IU	Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)	
05	Statistics of International Trade in Services (SITS)	6 September – 28 October 2021	1	Online	World Trade Organization (WTO)	
06	Introduction to Legal and Inspectorate Procedures.	20 August 2021	10	L&IU	Legal & Inspectorate Unit, MoA	
07	Fishery development and Management for Countries along the Silk Road Economic Belt	14-27 July, 2021	4	Online		
08	Fisheries Licensing and Data Methodology	9 June, 2021	5	MoA	Fisheries Department, MoA	
09	Training in Extension Services	19 January 2021	5	BCC	GRDB, MoA	

It remains imperative that all staff members directly attached to the L&IU are properly trained to be skilled in practical and field exercise activities, recommended training for 2022 should include basic floatation and survival at sea, navigation and introductory self defense techniques. As the Fisheries Department strives to improve compliance, the above-mentioned skill sets will be critical for all officers, conducting field activities.





8. CONSTRAINTS

The Legal and Inspectorate Unit suffered a number of setbacks: -

- Although a joint enforcement operation was conducted during the latter part of 2021, the Guyana Police Force or any other enforcement agency did not relay a formal report, outlining charges or outcome of the activity and the vessel found in breach of local regulations.
- Unreliable internet access throughout the year severely affected the monitoring of vessels by the Fisheries Vessel Monitoring Centre, and will continue to do same, if it is not corrected.
- There is need for a vehicle and driver to be permanently assigned to the Unit as a simple financial review would demonstrate, that staff from the L&IU, travel and need to travel in order to be effective during activities such as licencing and inspection.
- There is a very limited communication/coordination between the Coast Guard, Marine Police, Customs Authority, Maritime Administration Department and the Fisheries Department



9. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Establish a joint operating group to improve the Department's relationship with the Marine Administration Department (MARAD), Guyana Police Force Marine Wing and Guyana Defence Force Coast Guard (GDFCG) to ensure better management of activities within the fisheries sector.
- The Department has the capacity to prosecute persons found not in compliance with the Fisheries Laws and Regulations and should exercise same as a means of ensuring compliance at both the local and international level. This can also prove to be useful in garnering additional revenue and near and offshore marine vessels.
- There is need for the development of an awareness programme for fishers artisanal, semi-industrial and industrial to ensure sustainable utilization of the resource.
- Make available transportation to work directly with the Legal and Inspectorate Unit.
- Training of new staff and others attached to the Legal and Inspectorate Unit both locally and overseas.
- Monthly departmental senior staff meetings and quarterly general staff meetings.





10. PROPOSALS AND PROJECTS FOR 2022

- Establish a joint action group between the Fisheries Department and all other enforcement agencies.
- Regularization of the Chinese seine fishery in Regions 3, 4 and 6. This will involve the plotting of all fish pen by GPS and the creation of a map and database of the activities.
- At sea camera drops and GIS familiarization for Fisheries Department field staff.
- Conduct more at sea monitoring, control, and surveillance activities of the various fishing fleets.
- Negotiate adequate compensation for all fisherfolk who have been affected by or displaced by offshore oil and gas developments.
- Revised licensing and registration process to increase the number of applicants across Guyana.
- Continue the implementation and monitoring of Bycatch Reduction Devices (BRD) and Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) on all trawlers operating in Guyana's EEZ.



