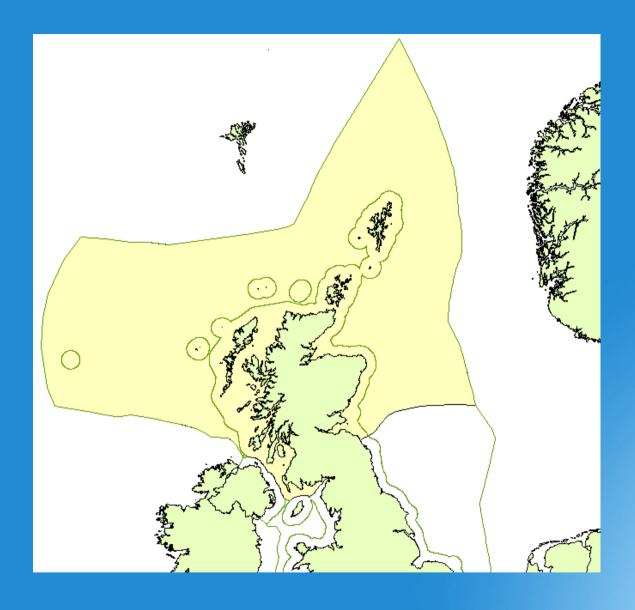
Regionalisation – a Scottish Perspective

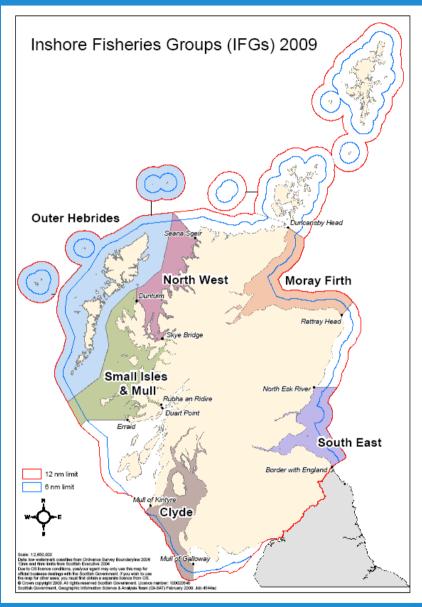
Andrew Brown
Sea Fisheries Strategy and
Environment
Marine Scotland





The Scottish Fisheries Zone

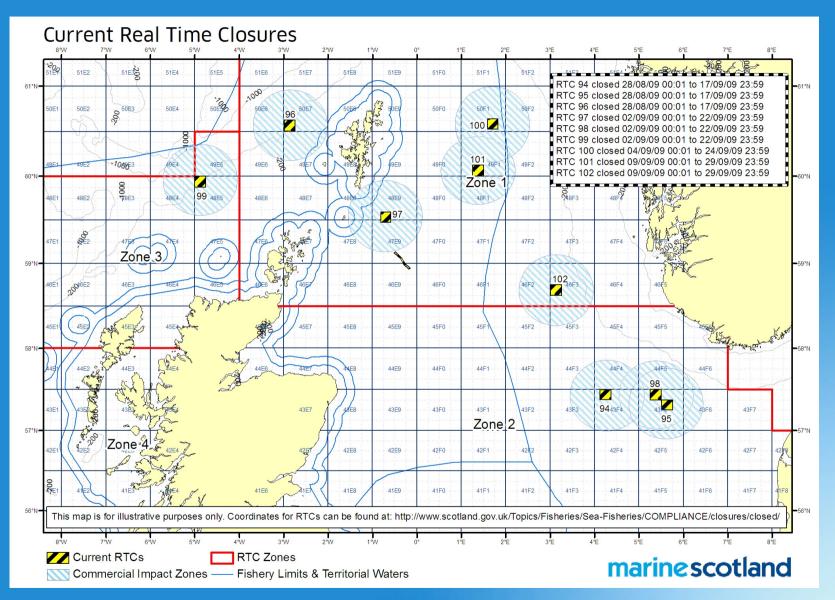




6 pilot Inshore Fisheries Groups

South east
Clyde
Outer Hebrides
Small Islands and Mull
Moray Firth
North West







Positives

- Locally/regionally appropriate fisheries measures
- Flexibility to allow incentives
- Greater involvement and buy-in from industry
- Innovation
- Integration with local/regional marine plans



Requirements

- High level objectives
- Outcome focused
- Longer term targets
- Time and trust



Regional approach and CFP reform

Drivers for regionalisation

- Regionalisation of marine policies
- Regional assessment of fish stocks
- Regional units within DG Mare
- Criticisms of the existing CFP
- Positive experience of limited regionalisation
- Inquiry into Future Fisheries Management



Possible regional framework

- Long term strategic outcomes/targets set at EU level (Biological/ecological)
- Development of regional fisheries plans by MS within a region (including identification of social and economic targets)
- Testing (and approval) of plan against strategic targets at EU level
- Implementation of plan by MS



Issues

- Documentation and monitoring of implementation
- Role of RACs/stakeholders
- Migratory stocks
- 3rd Country negotiations (eg Norway)



Conclusions

- Regional management most promising mechanism to deliver meaningful reform
- Scottish experience is positive:
 - Locally appropriate management measures
 - Integration with other marine policies
 - Stakeholder involvement, innovation and buy-in
 - Flexibility to incentivise good fishing practices
- Other potential benefits
 - move to longer term management arrangements
 - Separation of conflicting objectives and depoliticisation of management decisions

