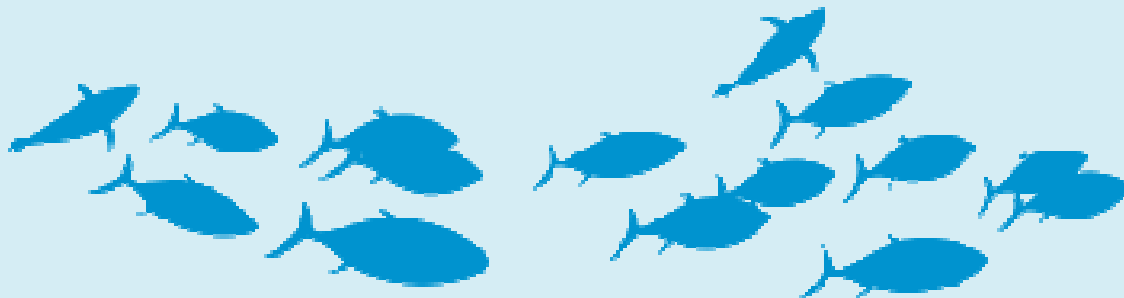


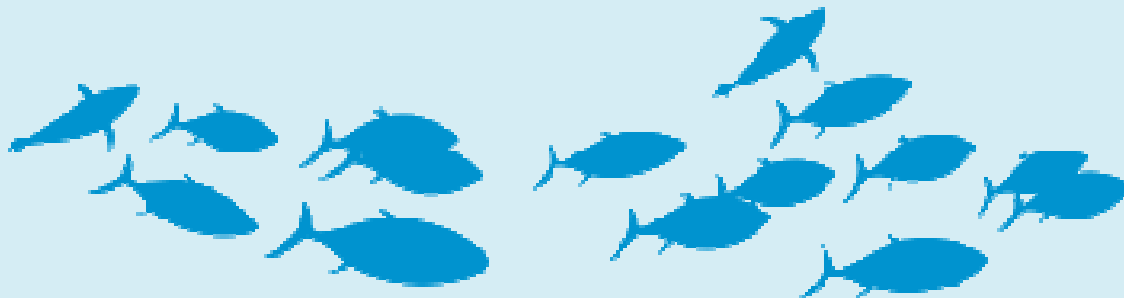
OCEAN2012

Transforming European Fisheries



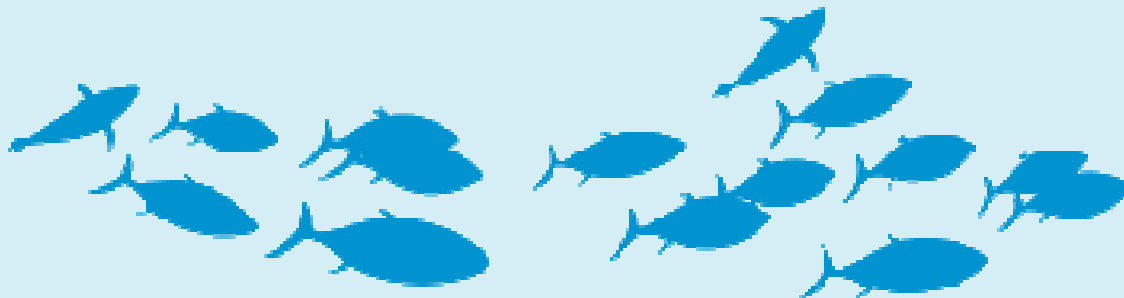
OCEAN2012 – Steering Group

- Coalition for Fair Fisheries Arrangements
- The Fisheries Secretariat
- nef (new economics foundation)
- Pew Environment Group
- Seas At Risk



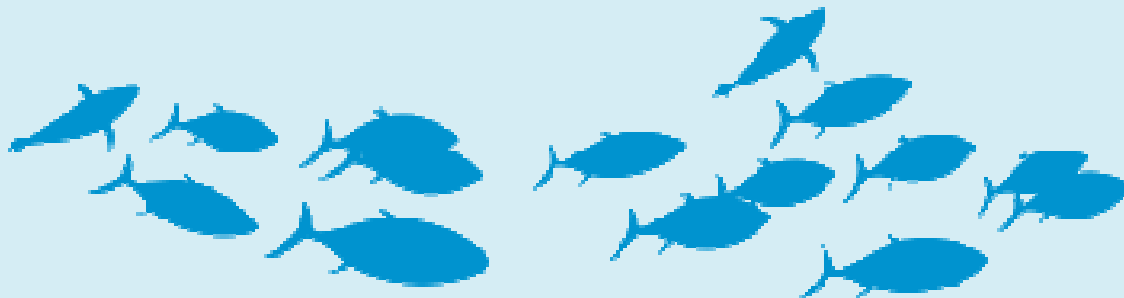
Current situation

- Fleet still too large – possibly increased
- Most European fish stocks still overfished (30 % o sbl; 80 % below MSY)
- 93 % of North Sea cod taken immature
- Landings fell by 30 % in 10 years



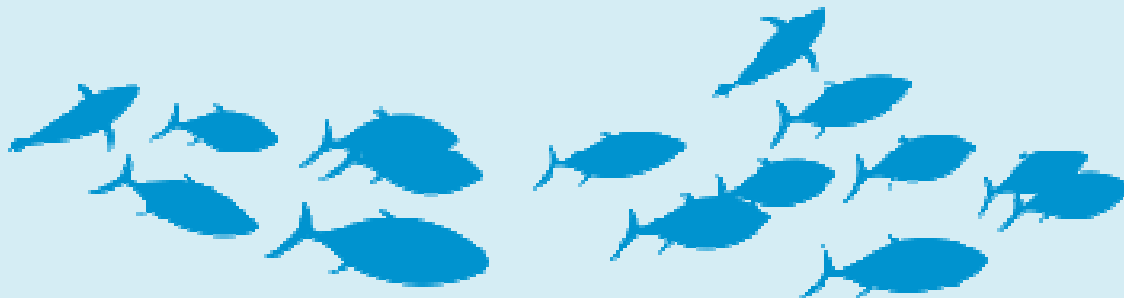
More of current situation

- Poor economic performance, high environmental impact, high fuel consumption and low contribution to EU food supply
- Consumers thinks CFP not sustainable
- MS costs for management & subsidies > than value of catches



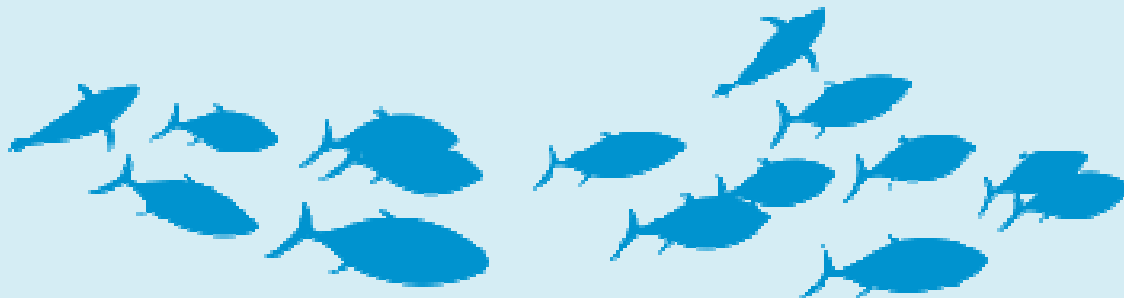
Main causes of overfishing

- Catch limits above scientific advice
- Significant overcapacity
- Lack of control and enforcement
- Unselective fishing methods
- Environmentally harmful subsidies



Main challenges in fisheries

- Technical and complex
- Discussion dominated by loud, vested interests
- Lack of political will and courage
- Lack of public scrutiny – civil society
- Decisions made far away
- EP Fish Committee composition



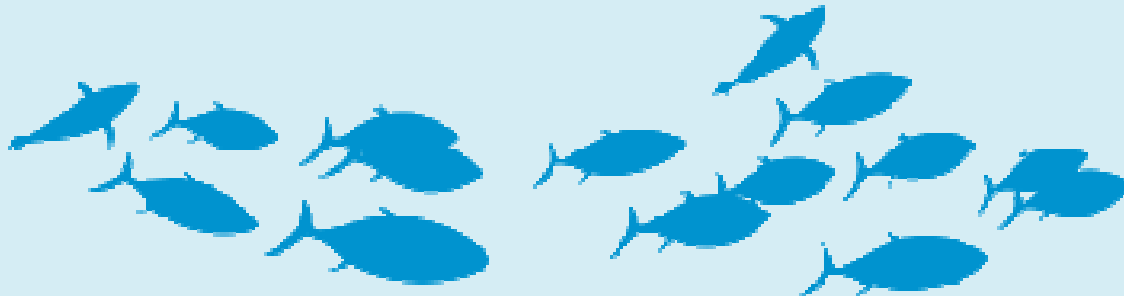
Up for reform

Basic Regulation (EC 2371/2002)

1. Commission report to EP and Council before end of 2012 on chapters II & III:

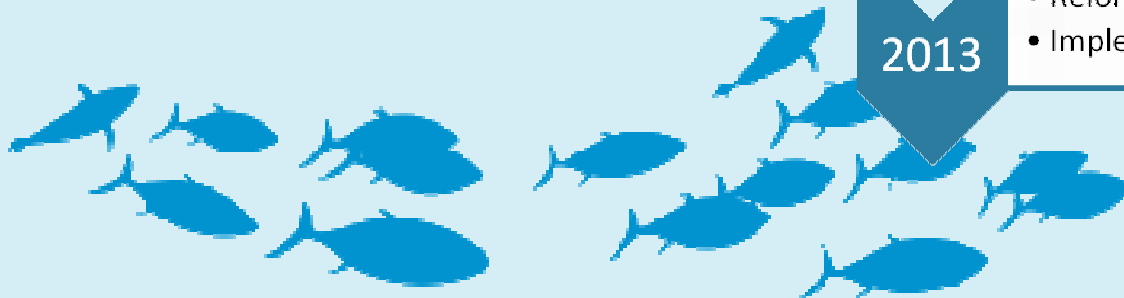
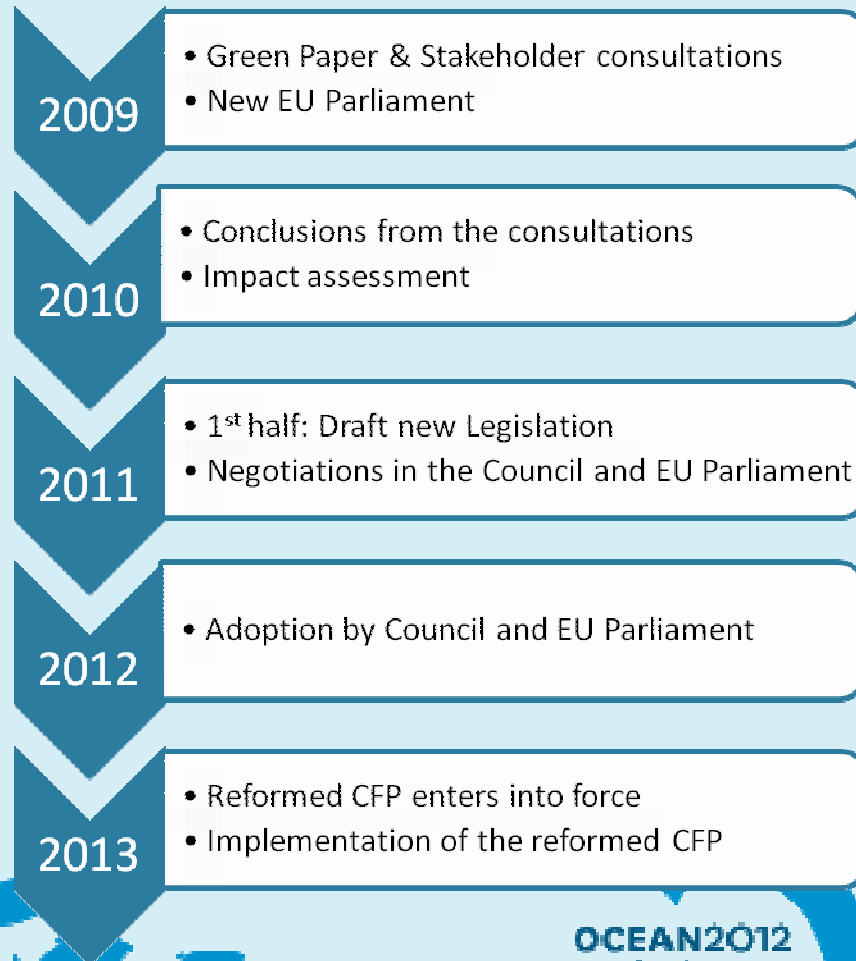
- conservation & sustainability: RP, MP, emergency measures*
- Adjustment of fishing capacity: entry/exit scheme*

2.12 nm derogation



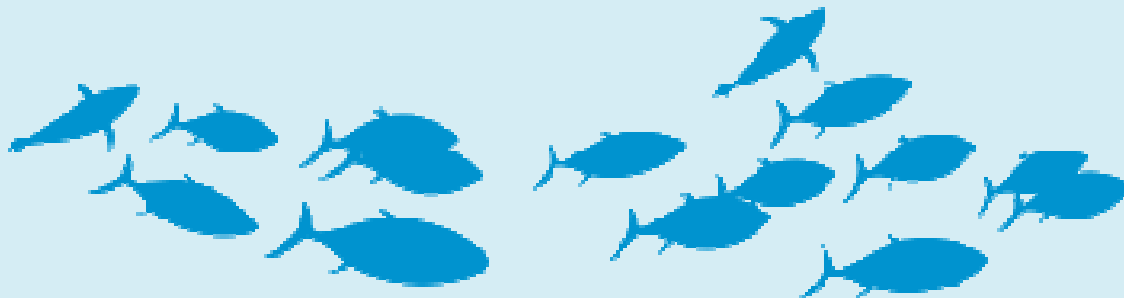
Timetable of the CFP Reform

- Phase 1 (2009):
 - EU GP consultation
- Phase 2 (2010-11):
 - Member State advocacy
- Phase 3:
 - Play it all out...



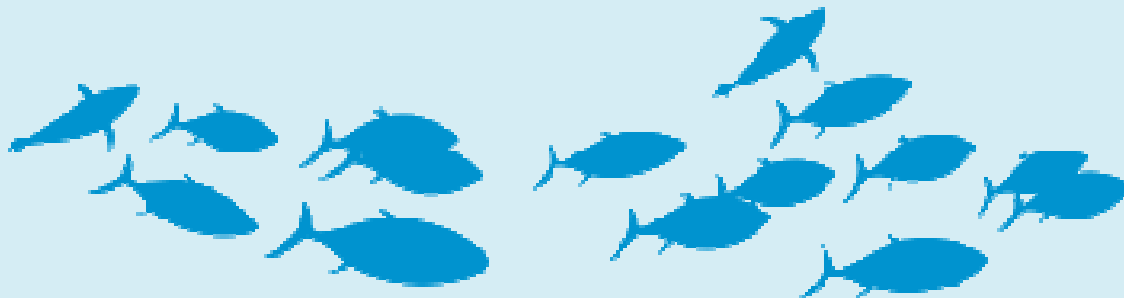
Vision OCEAN2012

Our vision is of healthy oceans with abundant fish and wildlife contributing to human well being.



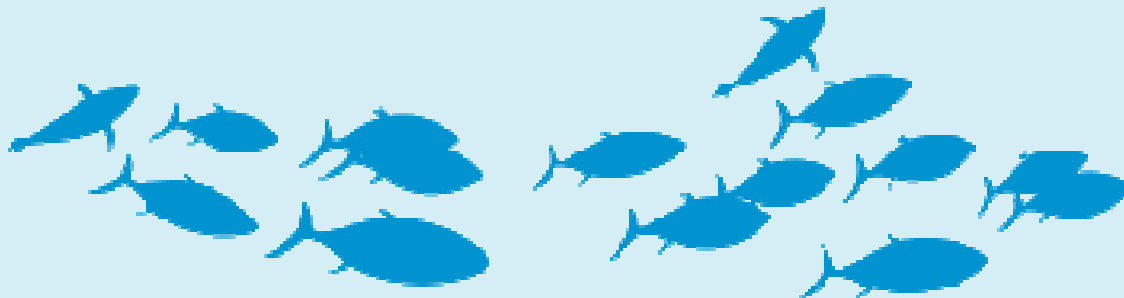
Key Demands

- Prioritisation of environmental objectives – precautionary & ecosystem-based approach
- Decision-making framework differentiating between strategic and management decisions
- Quantitative and qualitative capacity limits – fishing power
- Access rules based on environmental and social criteria
- Transparent and participatory decision-making



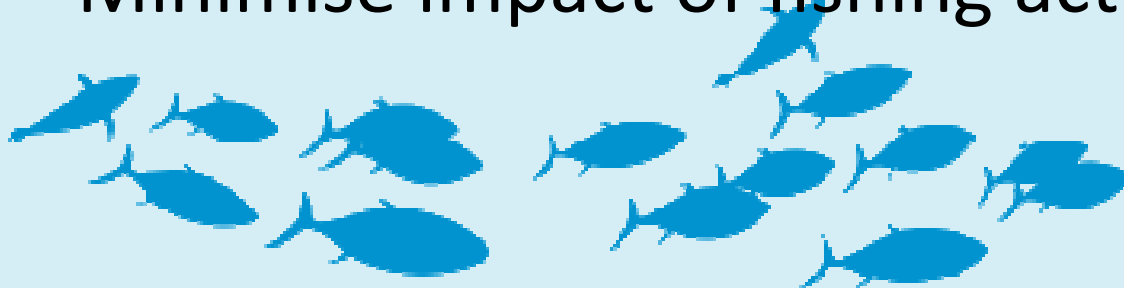
Stock management

“fishing mortality limits must be established within the biological limits of the marine ecosystems, with the aim of keeping stocks of both target and non-target species at levels capable of ensuring their long-term abundance and retention of their full reproductive capacity. It would minimise the risk of stock depletion or collapse, ensure that the fish stocks are maintained as a functioning part of the ecosystem and reduce management costs.”



Stock management

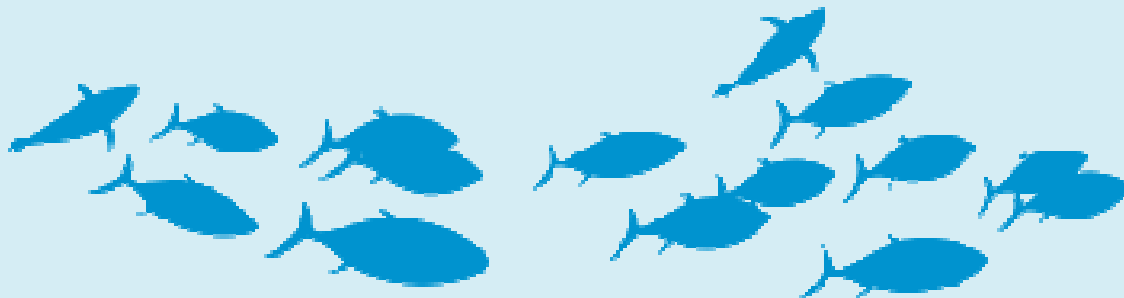
- No fishing without fish – add “no fish without ecosystem”?
- Precautionary principle (UNFSA) & ecosystem-based approach (MSFD)
- Follow scientific advice – legally binding?
- Make MSY interrim; better target needed
- LTMPs for all major stocks
- Minimise impact of fishing activities



Future decision-making

Different hierarchical steps:

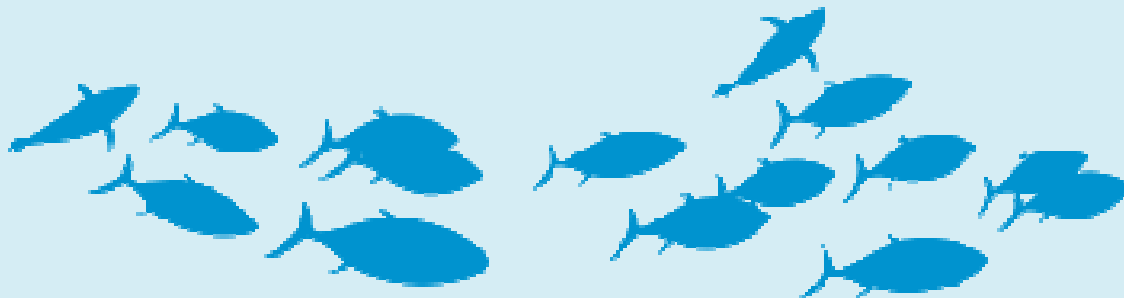
- Setting overall, long-term policy objectives
- Determining the available fish resources
- Determining the amount and type of fishing power needed; and
- Allocating access to the resource
- Local/regionalised implementation



More on decision-making

Long-term policy objectives set by highest decision-making bodies:

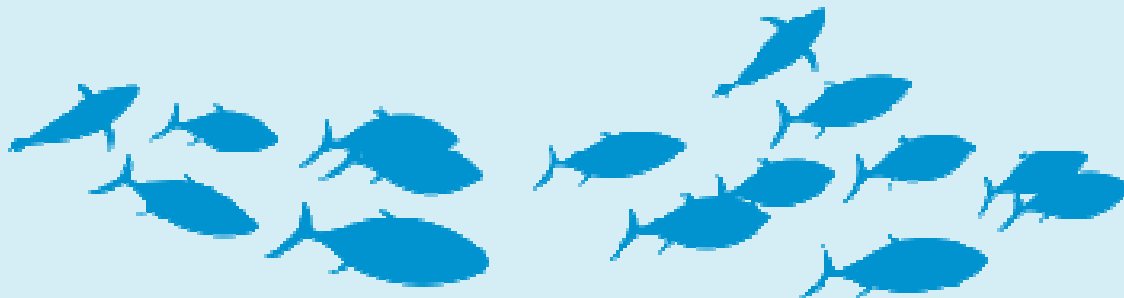
- Long-term management objectives, in line with the 2008 Marine Strategy Framework Directive, the 1992 Habitats Directive and international agreements such as the Convention on Biodiversity
- Clear mandate to the COM, MS and relevant decentralised management bodies to ensure delivery of objectives



More on decision-making

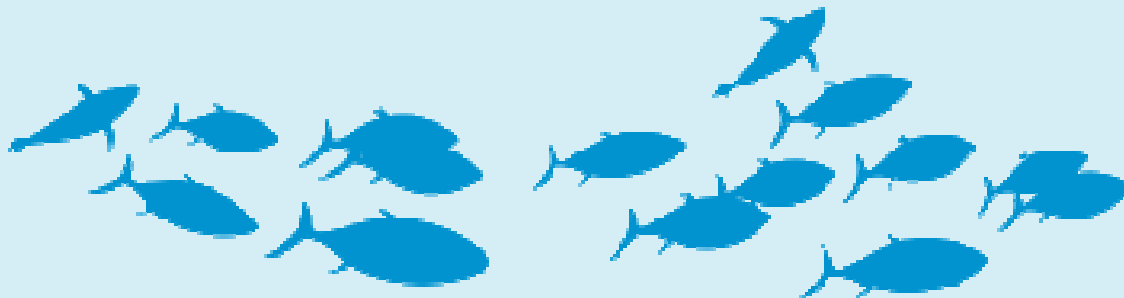
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Reducing overcapacity

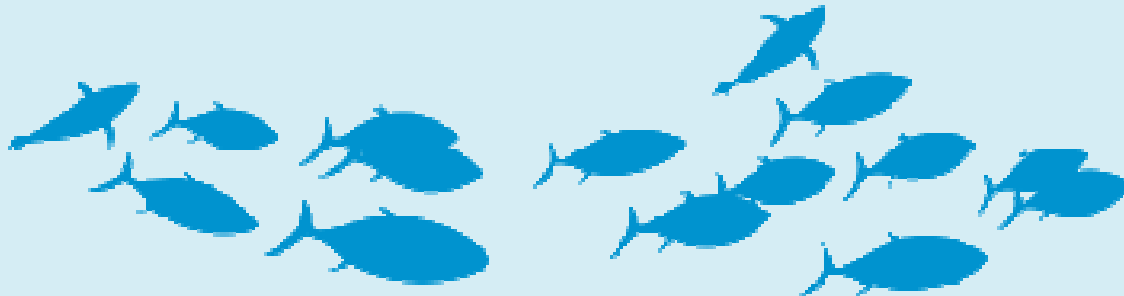
- Fishing power – a measure of the properties of a fishing vessel, measured in terms of the *fishing mortality* the vessel causes on the fish stock or stocks
- Legally binding capacity reduction – better match with available resources
- Quality of capacity as well as quantity
- RBM systems can play a role, but more in allocating resources and limiting input than reducing capacity



Access to resources

Set up criteria for (preferential) access:

- Selectivity
- Environmental impact
- Energy consumption
- Employment and working conditions
- Quality of product
- History of compliance

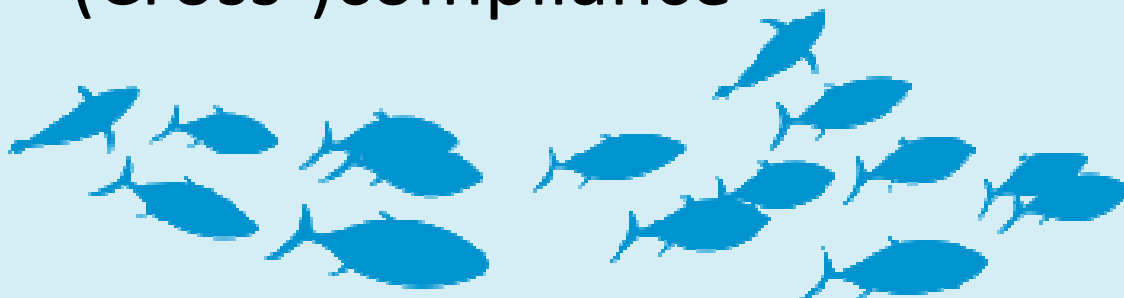


Overall NGO positions

Meeting with Greenpeace, WWF EPO, BirdLife International and OCEAN2012

Agree on most issues:

- Environmental priorities
- Long-term management
- Reducing overcapacity
- Decision-making & regionalisation
- (Cross-)compliance



Join us!

