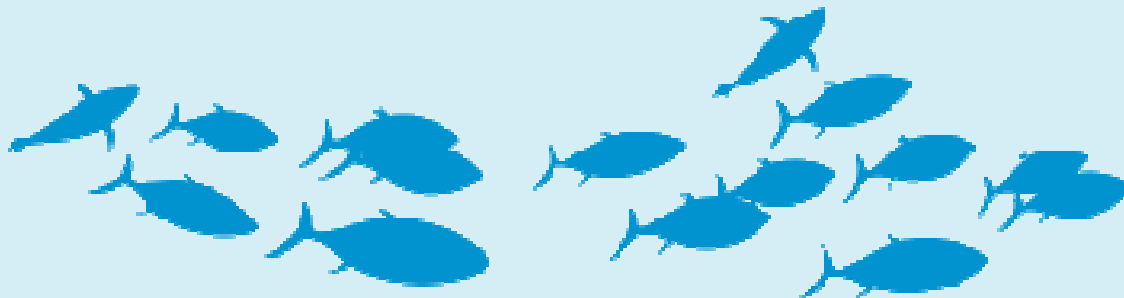
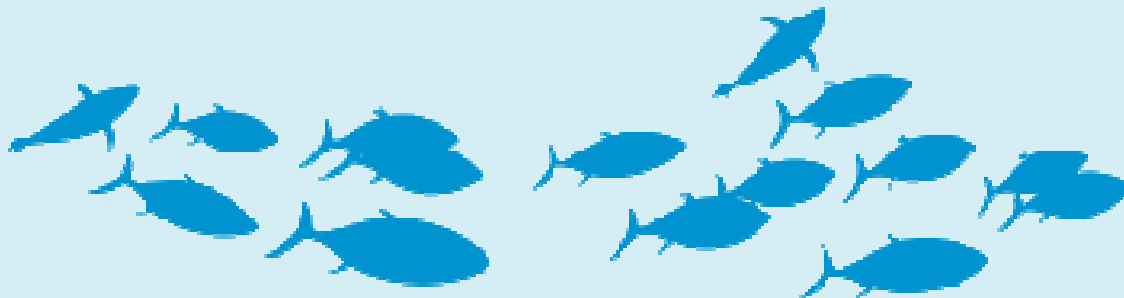


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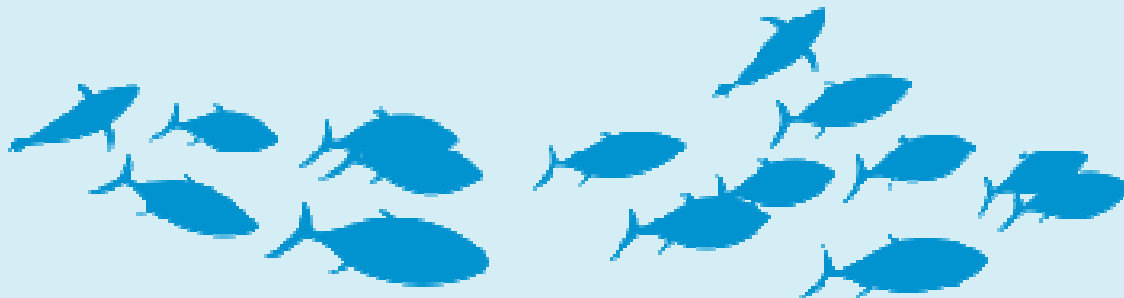
Transforming European Fisheries



World fisheries biggest impact
on marine environment and
often unsustainably managed

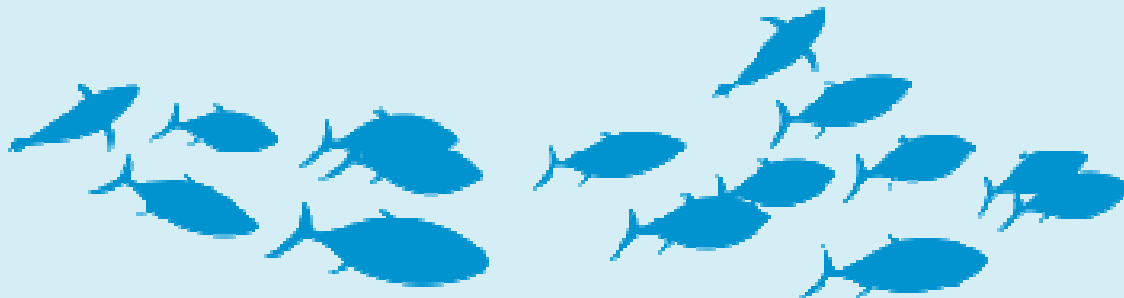


Fish both in the sea and on our plates

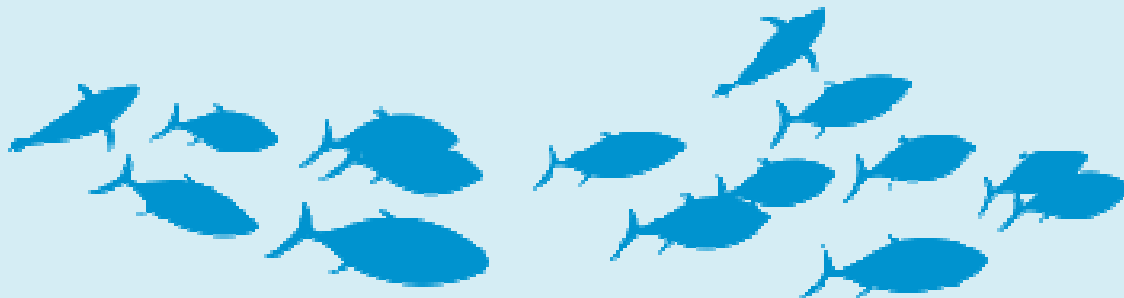


Current situation (COM)

- Fleet still too large – possibly increased
- Most European fish stocks still overfished (30 % of sbl; 80 % below MSY)
- 93 % of North Sea cod taken immature
- Landings fell by 30 % in 10 years
- Poor economic performance, high environmental impact, high fuel consumption and low contribution to EU food supply
- Consumers think CFP not sustainable
- MS costs for management & subsidies > than value of catches



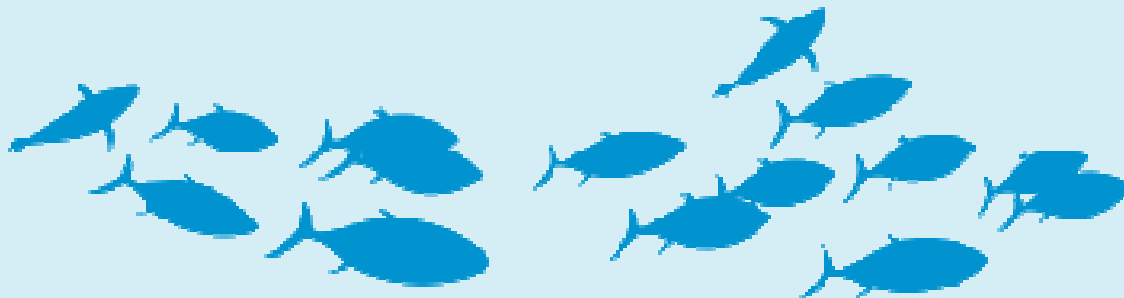
Time to really reform the Common Fisheries Policy



CFP: 4 main pieces of legislation

1. Management of natural resources: TAC, effort regulations, technical regulations
2. Structural policy: fleet and infrastructure
3. Market organisation: trade and price agreements
4. External relations: FPAs, RFOs and international agreements

Objectives are often mutually exclusive



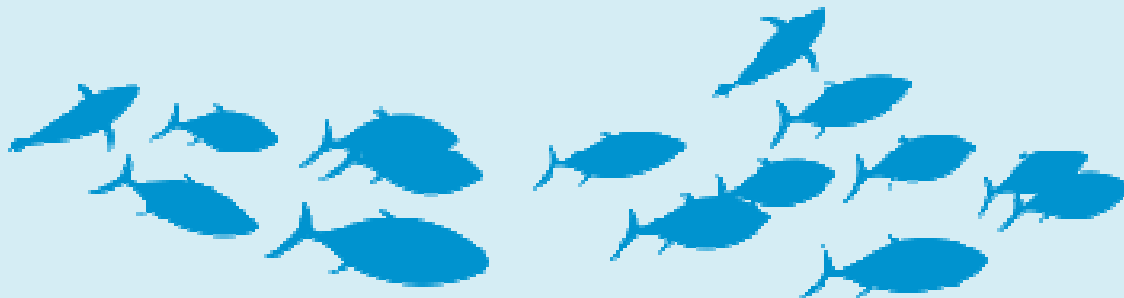
Up for reform

The so called basic Regulation (EC 2371/2002) is up for reform

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

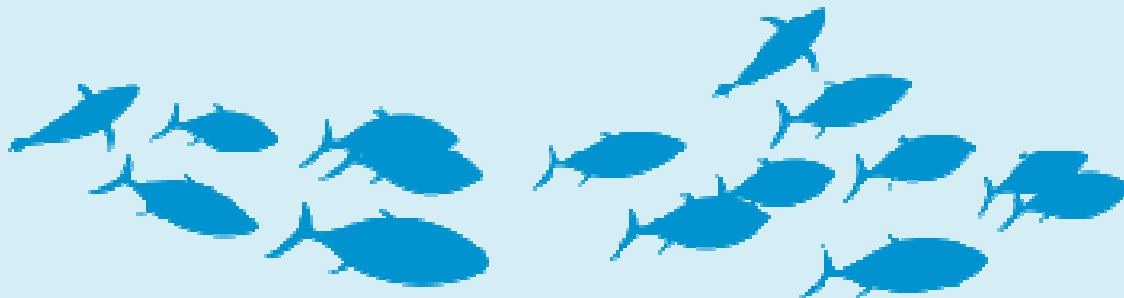
- conservation & sustainability: RP, MP, emergency measures*
- Adjustment of fishing capacity: entry/exit scheme*

2.12 nm derogation



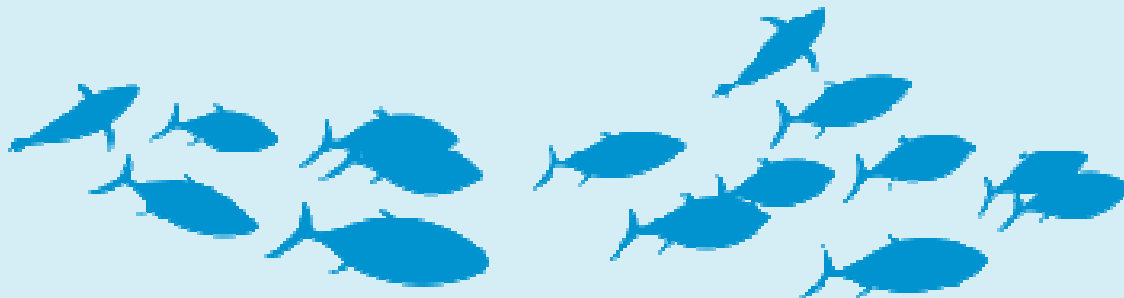
Commission Green Paper

- Clear & prioritised objectives
- Long-term focus in decision-making
- Reduce fleet capacity to match resources (RBM)
- Integration and standard setting – MSFD
- Differentiate management small/large scale fleet
- Industry made responsible & accountable
- Regionalised governance – RACs?
- Co-decision (Lisbon)?



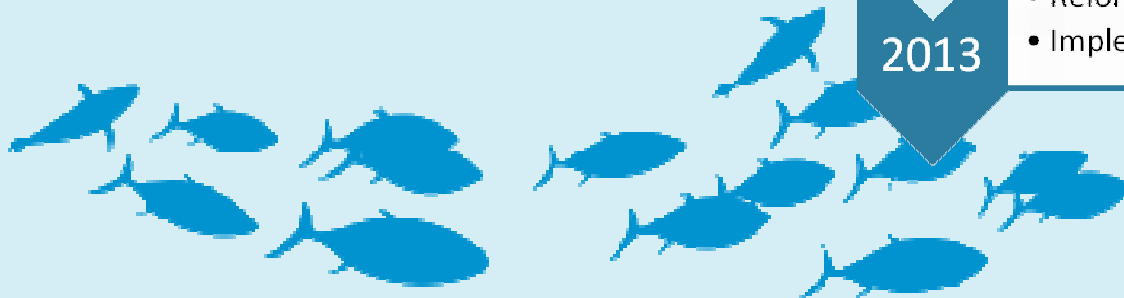
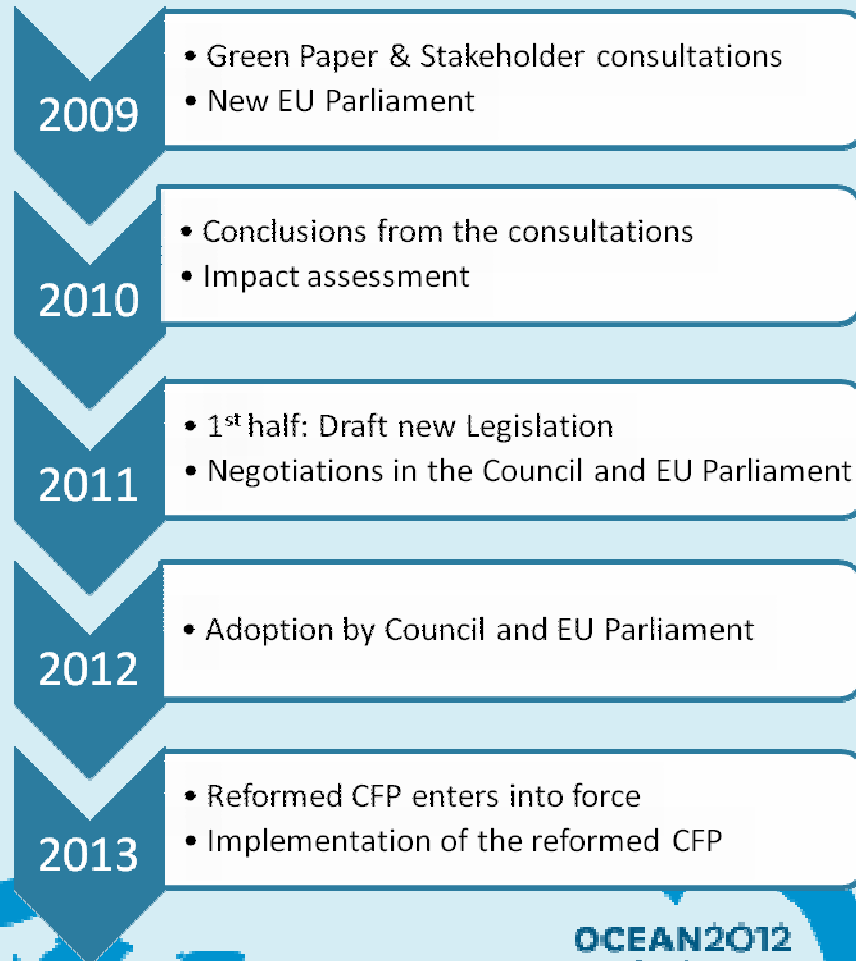
Current Commission thinking

- Social issues in focus more than environment
- TACs & quotas – horsetrading has to stop
- MSY target to be reached
- TACs for single species/effort for mixed fisheries
- Differentiated regime for small-scale/industrial
- Overcapacity and ITRs – pan-EU and national
- Regionalisation and the possibility of a “super-RAC”
- Subsidies – no new funding for construction and scrapping



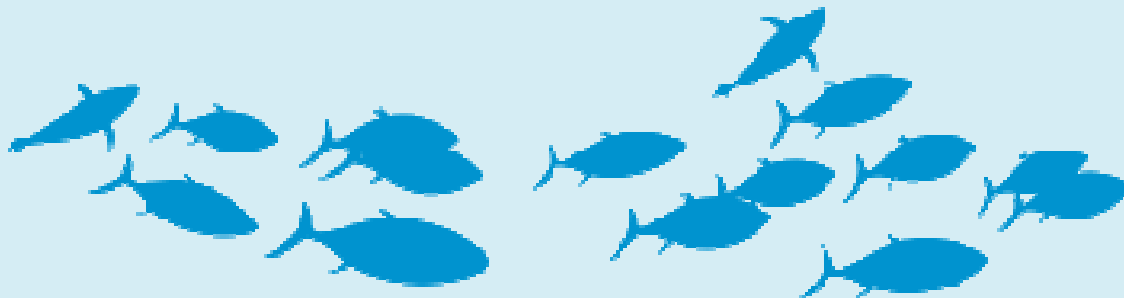
Timetable of the CFP Reform

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



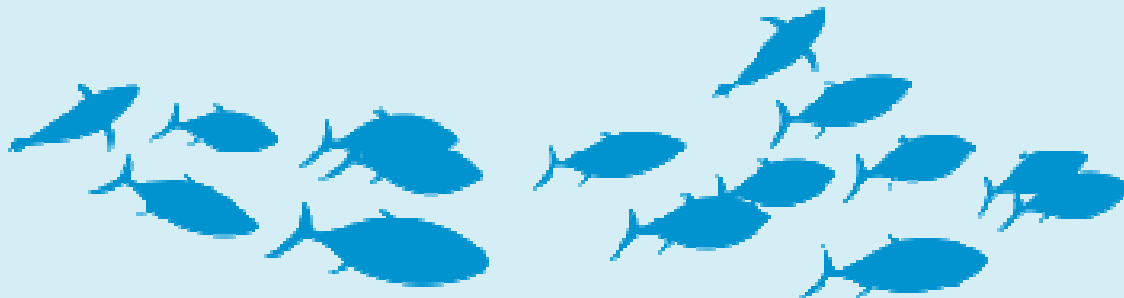
OCEAN2012

– an alliance dedicated to:
stop overfishing, end destructive fishing
practices and deliver fair and equitable use
of healthy fish stocks.



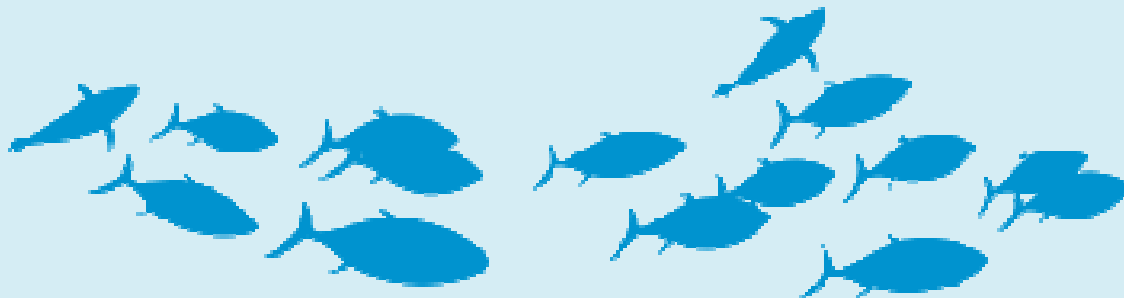
Founding members of OCEAN2012

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



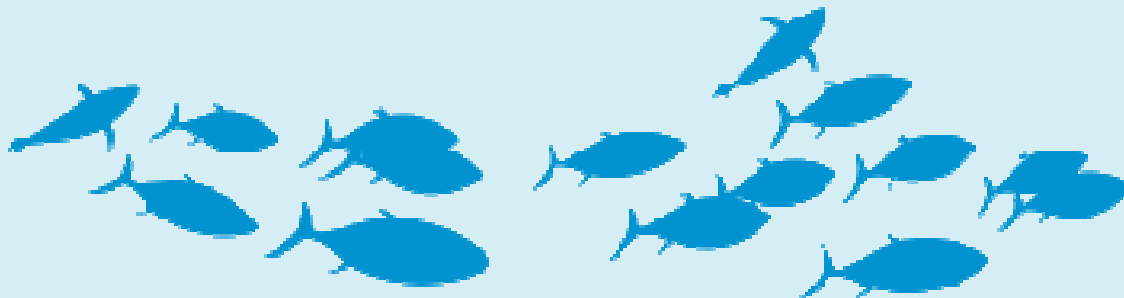
Main challenges in fisheries

- A sector in crisis and recession
- Technical and complex – not a panda
- Discussion dominated by vested interests
- Lack of political will and courage
- Lack of public scrutiny and debate
- Decisions made “far away”



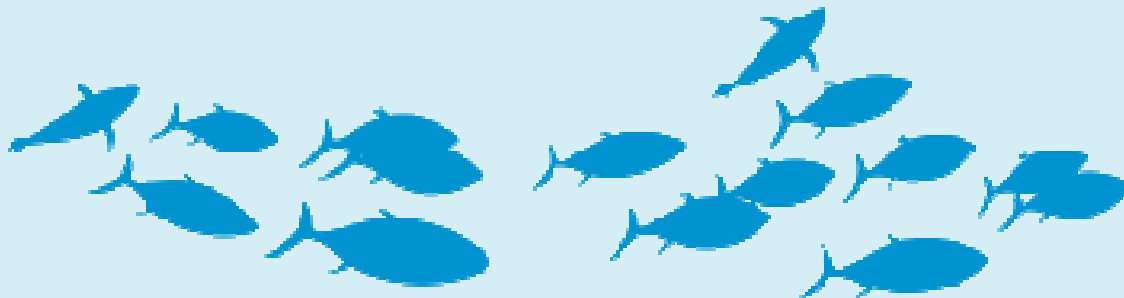
Vision OCEAN2012

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



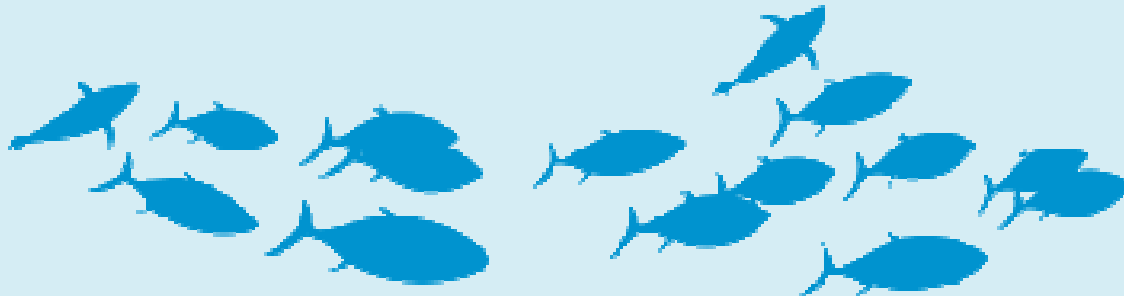
Key Demands

- Prioritisation of environmental objectives
- Decision-making framework differentiating between strategic and operational management decisions
- Quantitative and qualitative capacity limits
- Access to fisheries based on environmental and social criteria, as well as compliance
- Phase out public aid that sustains overcapacity



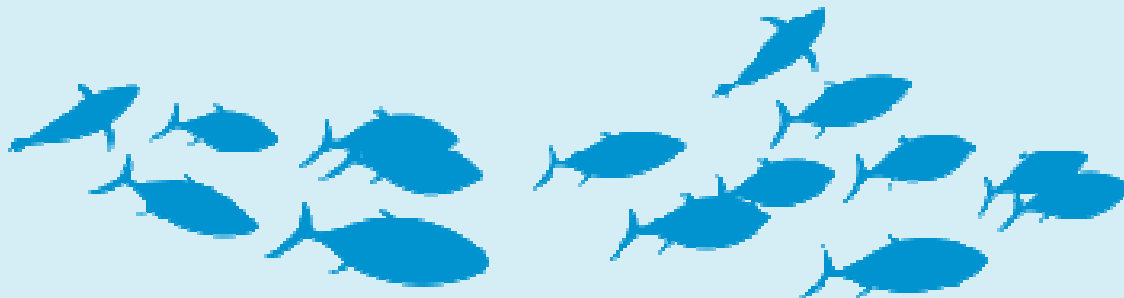
Stock management

- No fishing without fish; no fish without ecosystems
- 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

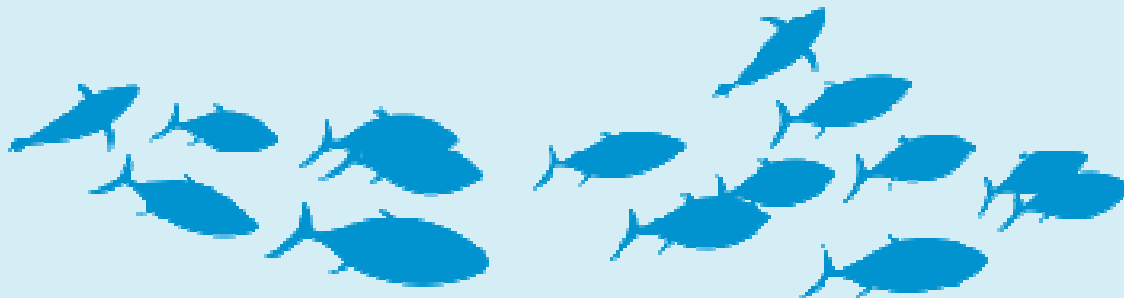
- Setting overall, long-term policy objectives
- Determining the available fish resources
- Determining the amount and type of fishing power needed; and
- Allocating access to the resource
- Local/regionalised implementation



Better coherence

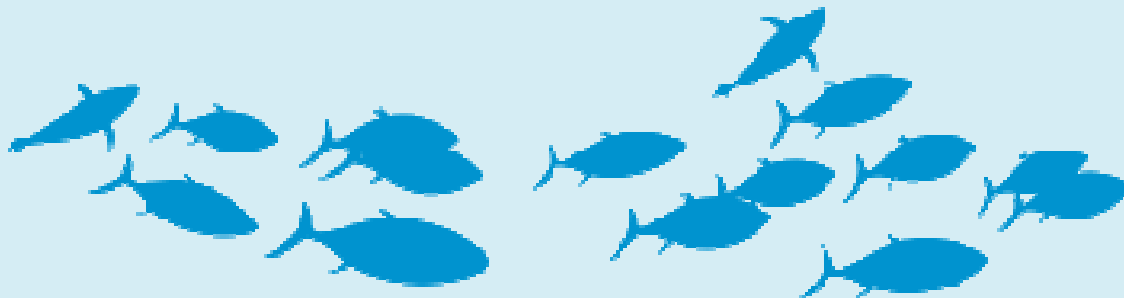
Long-term policy objectives set by highest decision-making bodies in line with:

- Environmental legislation such as 2008 Marine Strategy Framework Directive, the 1992 Habitats Directive and the Convention on Biodiversity
- EU development policy



Reducing overcapacity

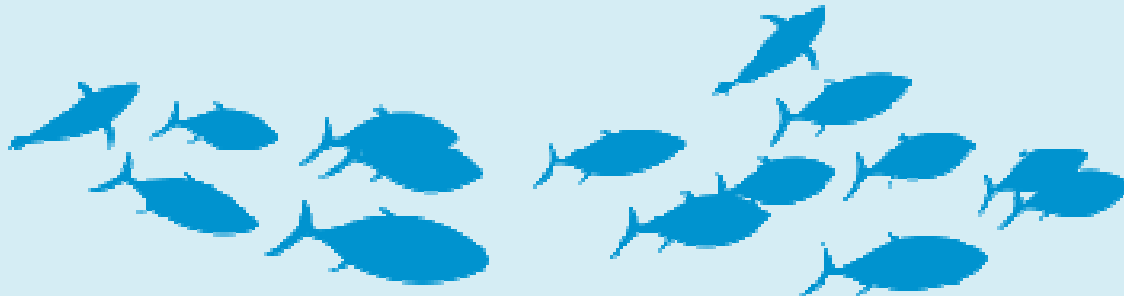
- Fishing power – a measure of the properties of a fishing vessel, measured in terms of the *fishing mortality* the vessel causes on the fish stock or stocks
- Legally binding capacity reduction – better match with available resources
- Quality of capacity as well as quantity
- RBM systems can play a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



Access to resources

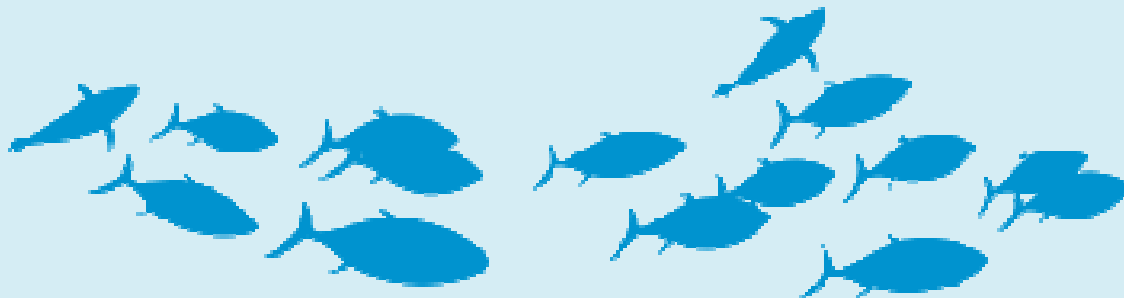
Set up criteria for (preferential) access:

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



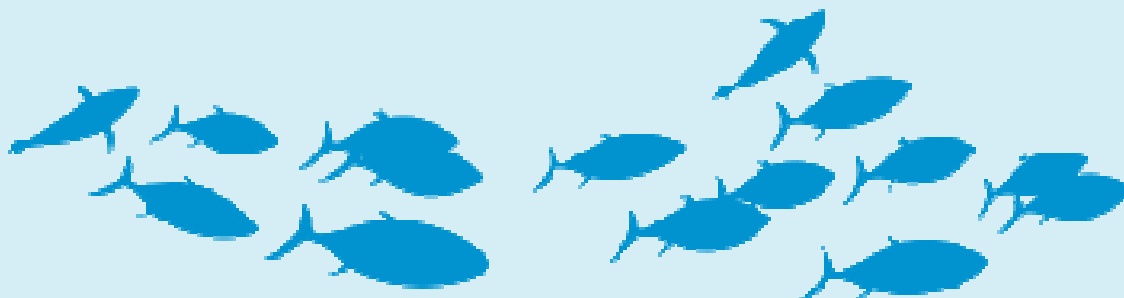
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- Brings environmental and social interests together
- Gives focus and coordination to stakeholders with same vision
- Spreads information and knowledge
- Not only in Brussels, but also in Member States

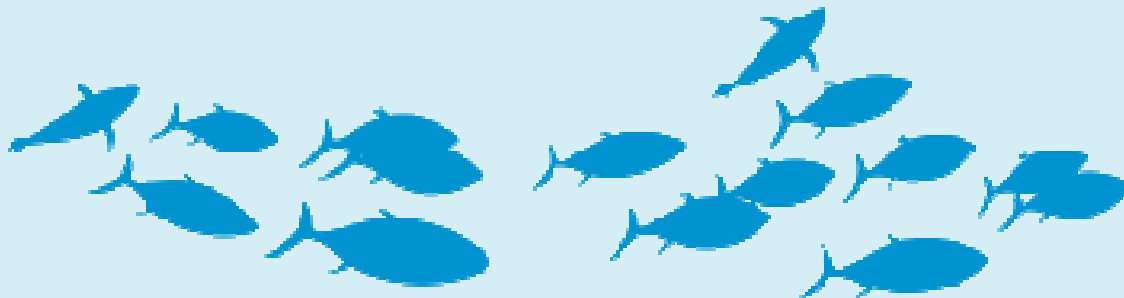
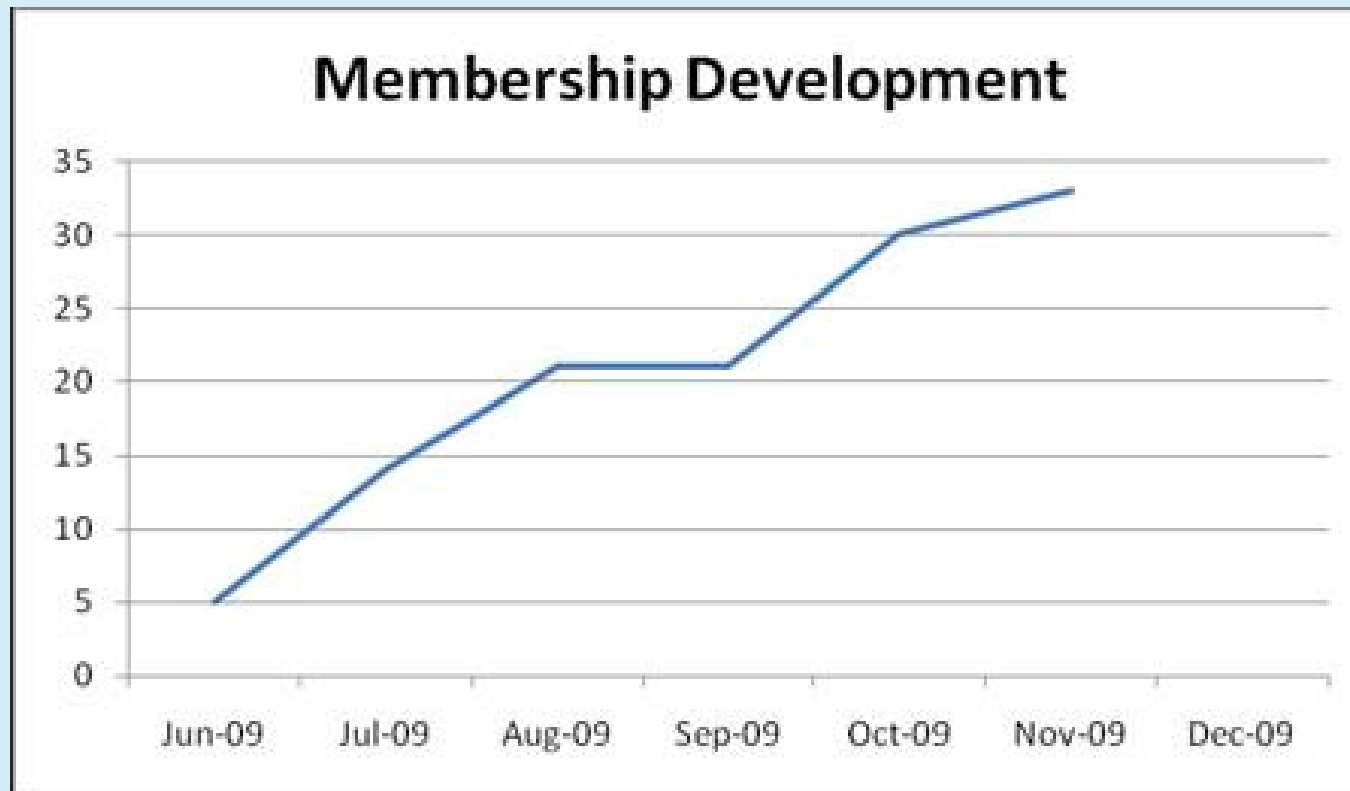


Current engagement

- Meetings with Damanaki & Commission staff
- Following/engaging with the EP
- Engaging with Member States and other stakeholders – alliances on issues
- Specific activities on key topics: seminar, strategic meetings, reports, PR activities
- Expanding our network



Membership OCEAN2012



Members of OCEAN2012

ADEPEG-CPA (Guinea Conakry)

Accionatura (Spain)

Ailerons (France)

APECE (Portugal)

Archipelagos (Greece)

Black Sea NGO network (International)

Bloom (France)

Bond Beter Leefmilieu (Belgium)

CRAM (Spain)

Coalition Clean Baltic (International)

Deepwave (Germany)

Ecologistas en Accion (Spain)

Ent, Environment & Management (Spain)

Federation Francaise de Sports (France)

Finnish Ass. for Nature Conservation (Finland)

Fundacion Lonxanet (Spain)

GEOTA (Portugal)

GRIS (Italy)

GSM (Germany)

ICSF (International)

Irish Wildlife Trust (Ireland)

Kenna EcoDiving (Spain)

Legambiente (Italy)

Liga Protecção da Natureza (Portugal)

Lithuanian Fund for Nature (Lithauen)

Marevivo (Italy)

Med. Centre d'Iniciatives Ecologiques (Spain)

Medsharks (Italy)

NUTFA (UK)

Noe Conservation (France)

North Sea Foundation (Netherlands)

OceanCare (Swizerland)

PROBITEC (Spain)

Project Aware Foundation (International)

Prowildlife (Germany)

Reef Check (Germany)

SCIAENA (Portugal)

Shark Foundation (Swizerland)

Shark Research Institute (USA)

Shark Trust (UK)

Sharklab (International)

Sharklife Conservation Group (South Africa)

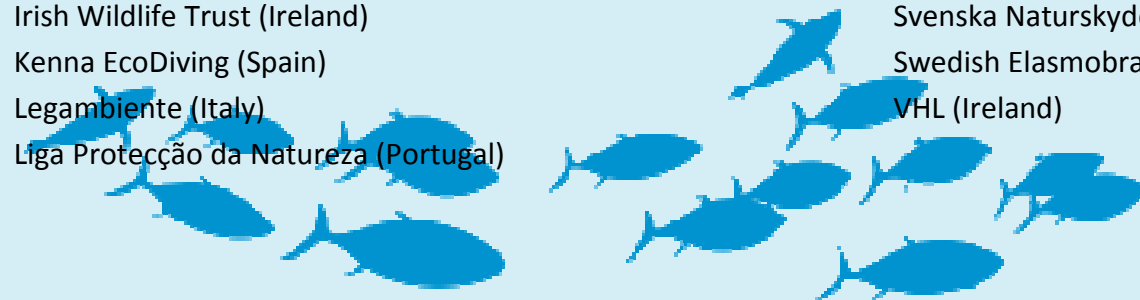
Sharkman's World Organisation (Malta)

Society for Conservation of Marine Mammals (Germany)

Svenska Naturskyddsföreningen (Sweden)

Swedish Elasmobranch Association (Sweden)

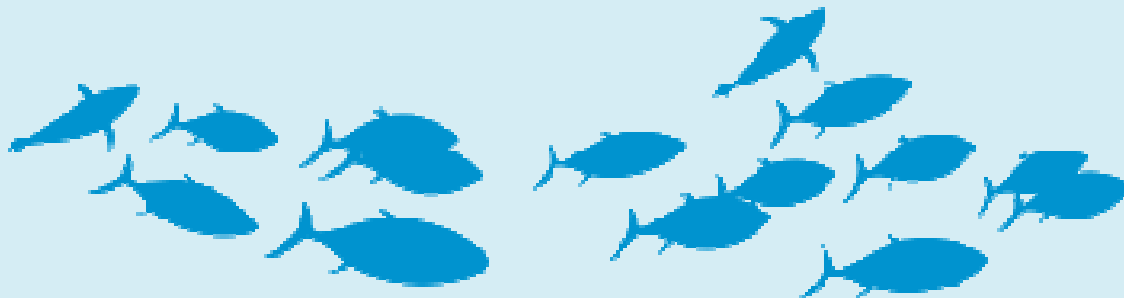
VHL (Ireland)



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“Coming together is a beginning. Keeping together is progress. Working together is success.”

Henry Ford



Join us!

