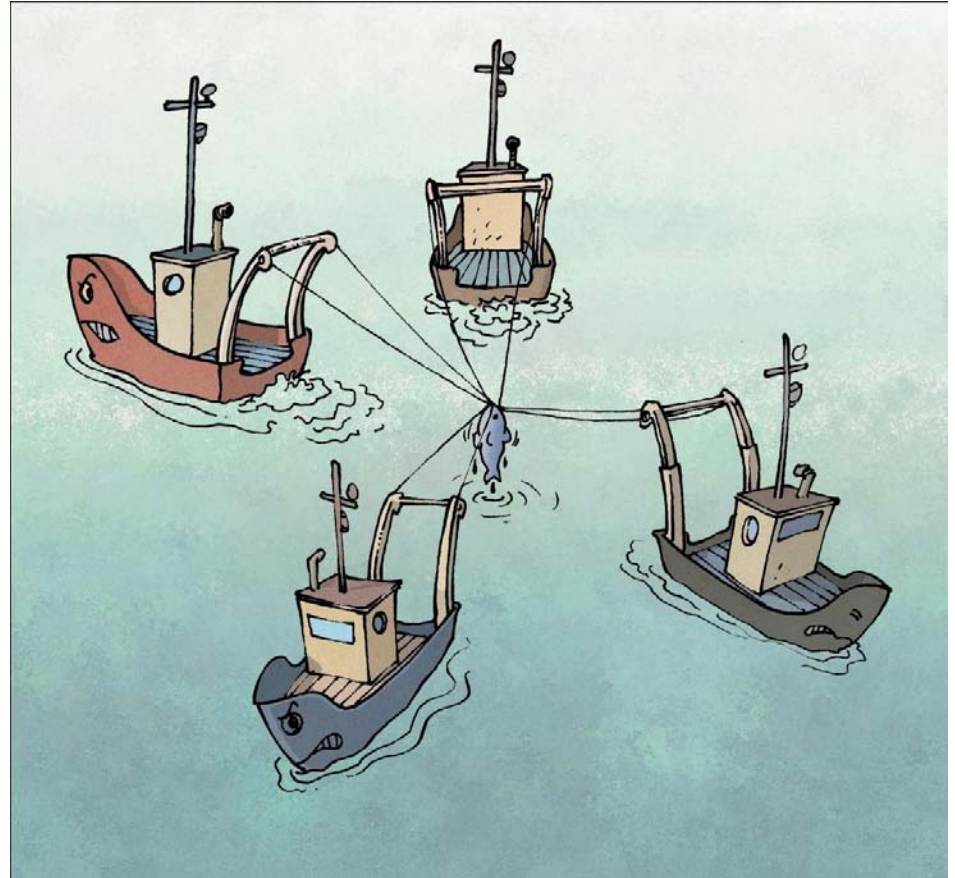


A sustainable reform of the external Common Fisheries Policy

Isabella Lövin

Frankfurt

18 November 2011



The Greens | European Free Alliance
in the European Parliament

沈黙の海

最後の食用魚を求めて

Isabella Lövin
Tyst hav
Jakten på den sista matfisker

環境先進国スウェーデンでも
見落とされていた
重大な問題とは!?

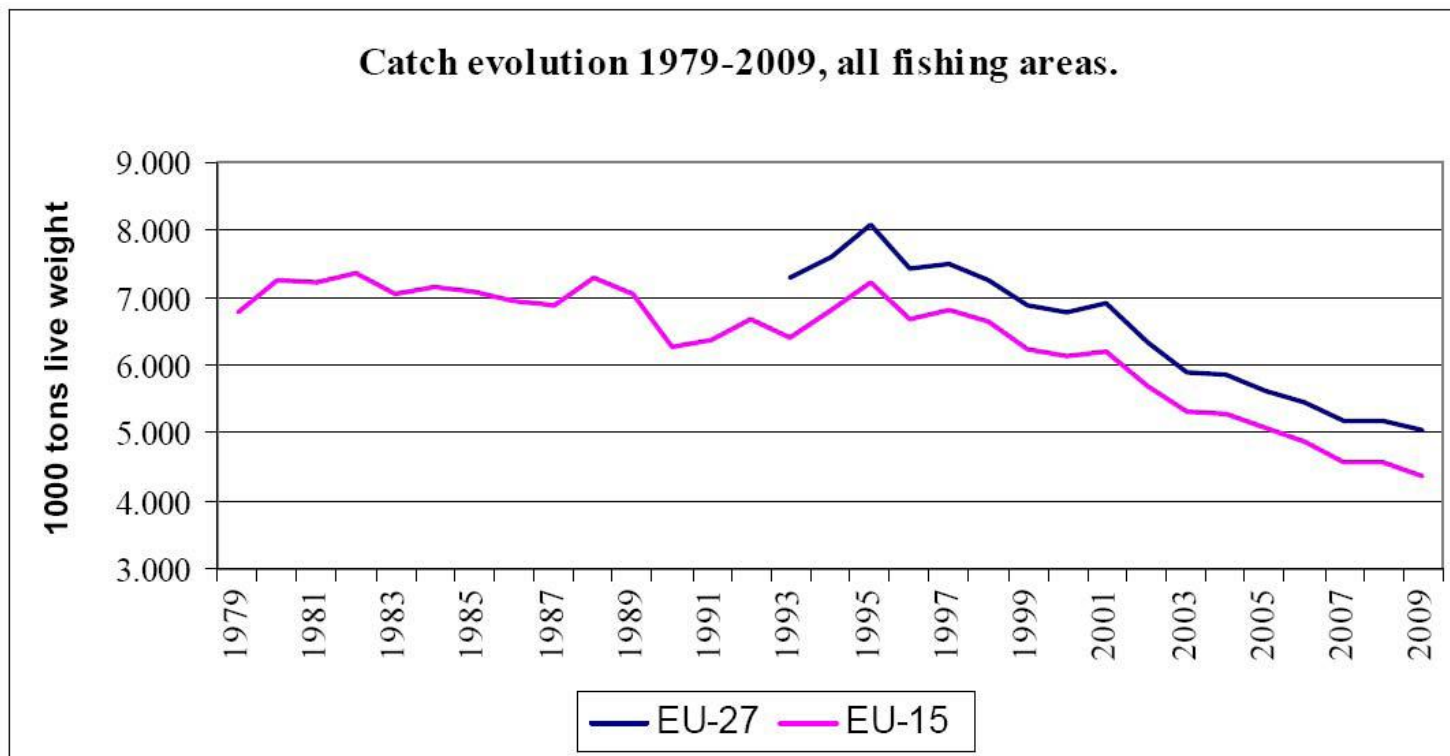
魚の消費国日本にも重要な意味をもつ一冊

スウェーデン・ジャーナリスト大賞&環境ジャーナリスト賞受賞 新評論 0820

ORDFRONT

ISABELLA LÖVIN
Tyst hav
Jakten på den sista matfisker

Continued decrease in catches . . .



Source: Eurostat

Why fish elsewhere?

- More than 70 % of EU stocks overfished
- Since 1995 catches of the EU-27 Member States has decreased by 40 %
- Fish consumption increases
- More than 60 percent of fish consumed in EU imported
- UNCLOS (1982) established the right for coastal states to sell surplus of fish resources in their EEZs, if they don't utilise it
- 80 per cent of world production comes from developing countries

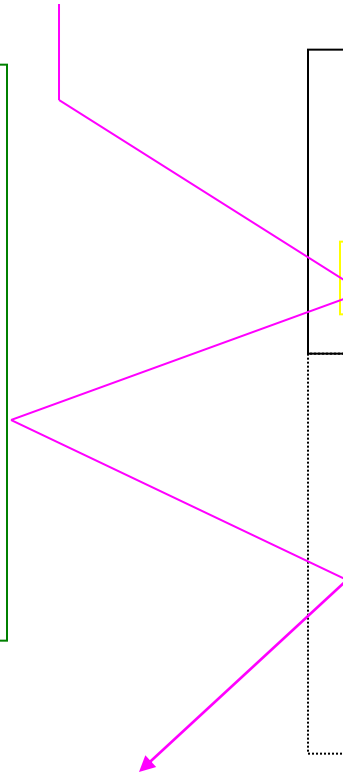
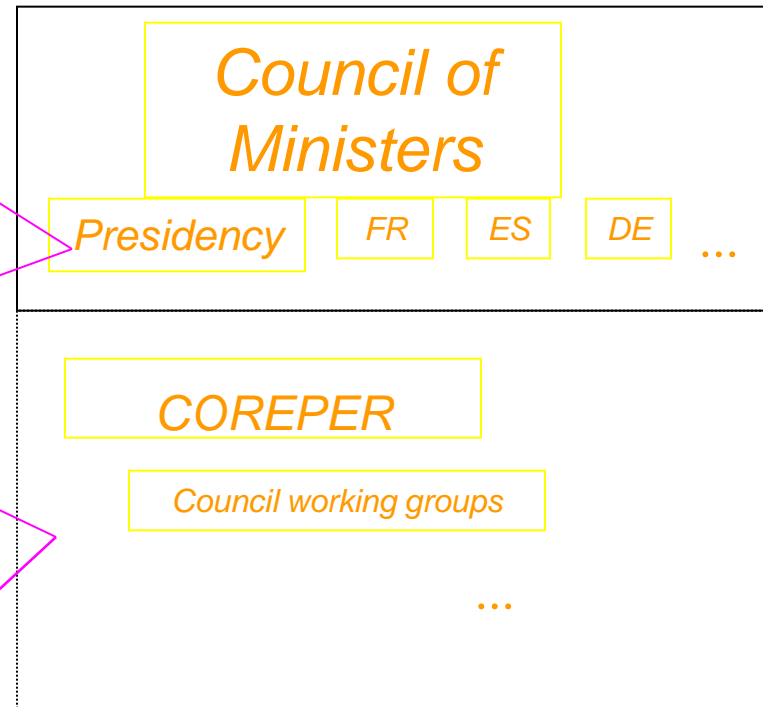
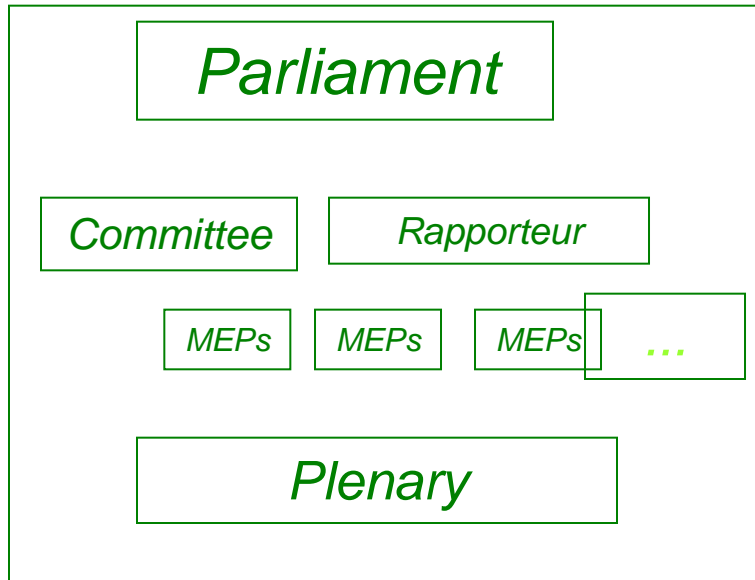
Reform proposals regarding external policy

- Basic regulation
- Communication on external policy
- Common market organisation

The role of the EP i the reform

- Before Lissabon (2009) only advisory
- Now consent procedure on agreements
- Codecision powers on reform proposals
- Substantial change!

Common policy - who decides?



List of fisheries agreements

Country	Expiry date	Type	EC contribution per year	Earmarked for fisheries policy development
Angola	<i>No protocol in force</i>			
Cape Verde	31.8.2011	Tuna	385 000 €	100 %
Comoros	31.12.2010	Tuna	390 000 €	60 %
Côte d'Ivoire	30.6.2013	Tuna	595 000 €	100 %
Gabon	2.12.2011	Tuna	860 000 €	60 %
Gambia	<i>No protocol in force</i>			
Greenland	31.12.2012	Mixed	15 874 244 €	3 261 449 €
Guinea	<i>Agreement and Protocol provisionally applied during 2009 but subsequently withdrawn.</i>			
Guinea- Bissau	15.6.2012	Mixed	7 500 000 €	2 950 000 €
Equatorial Guinea	<i>No protocol in force</i>			
Kiribati	15.9.2012	Tuna	478 400 €	30 % to be increased to 40 % the second year, later to 60 %
Madagascar	31.12.2012	Tuna	1 197 000 €	80 %
Mauritania	31.7.2012		86 million € 1st year decreasing the following years	11 million € / year increasing in the following years
Mauritius	<i>No protocol in force since 3.12.2007</i>			
Micronesia	25.2.2010	Tuna	559 000 €	18 %
Morocco	27.2.2011	Mixed	36.1 million €	13.5 million €
Mozambique	31.12.2011	Tuna	900 000 €	100 %
São Tomé and Príncipe	31.5.2010	Tuna	663 000 €	50 %
Senegal	<i>No protocol in force since 1.07.2006</i>			
Seychelles	17.1.2011	Tuna	5 355 000 € (as from 17.01.2008)	56 % (as from 17.01.2008)
Solomon Islands	8.10.2009	Tuna	400 000 €	30 %

Northern agreements

Country	Period
Faeroe Islands	2006 - 2012
Iceland	2009 - 2015
Norway	2009 - 2015

Massacre in Conacry 28 sept 2009

rfi RFI - French nationals told to x

www.rfi.fr/actuen/articles/118/article_5516.asp

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Guinea - violence
French nationals told to leave Guinea
Article published on the 2009-10-16 Latest update 2009-10-16 11:36 TU



Demonstrators try to escape from the Conakry stadium on 28 September 2009 (Photo: Reuters)

The French foreign ministry has issued a travel warning urging all of

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Guinea - violence
Guinea violence
Calls by opposition, civil society to prosecute killers
2009-10-07 13:28 TU

Analysis: Tara O'Connor, Director of Africa Risk Consultancy

Guinea
Opposition says Liberians used in

sur mobile **m.rfi.fr**

Guinea: EU agreement
since 1983







Fisheries Committee in EP voted no!



First time the EP Fisheries Committee rejected an agreement!

General problems of FPA:s

- No upper limit of catches
- Overfished stocks
- Competition with local fishermen
- According to evaluations, objectives of FPA:s not reached, no landing, infrastructure etc
- Joint committee meetings have not taken place
- Lack of transparency

EP resolution on FPA with Mauretania



Mauretania,
fisheries
agreement since
1987

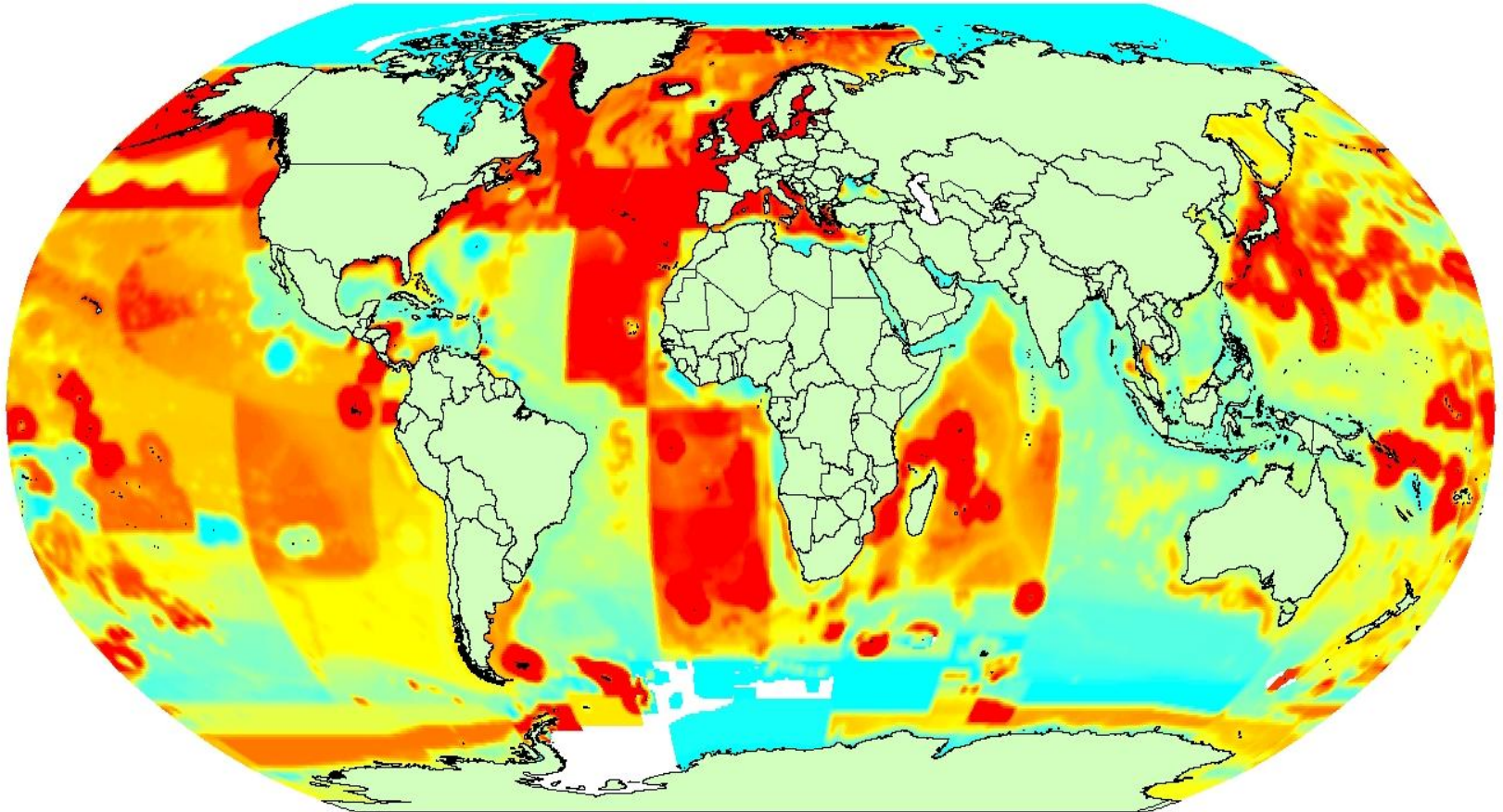
Main achievements in EP Mauritania resolution May 10 2011

- Only established surplus be accessed
- Decoupling of access and sector support
- Review the total fishing effort
- Fishing activities should meet the same sustainability criteria as fishing activities in EU waters, including those relating to selectivity
- Mauretanian parliament should have access to information

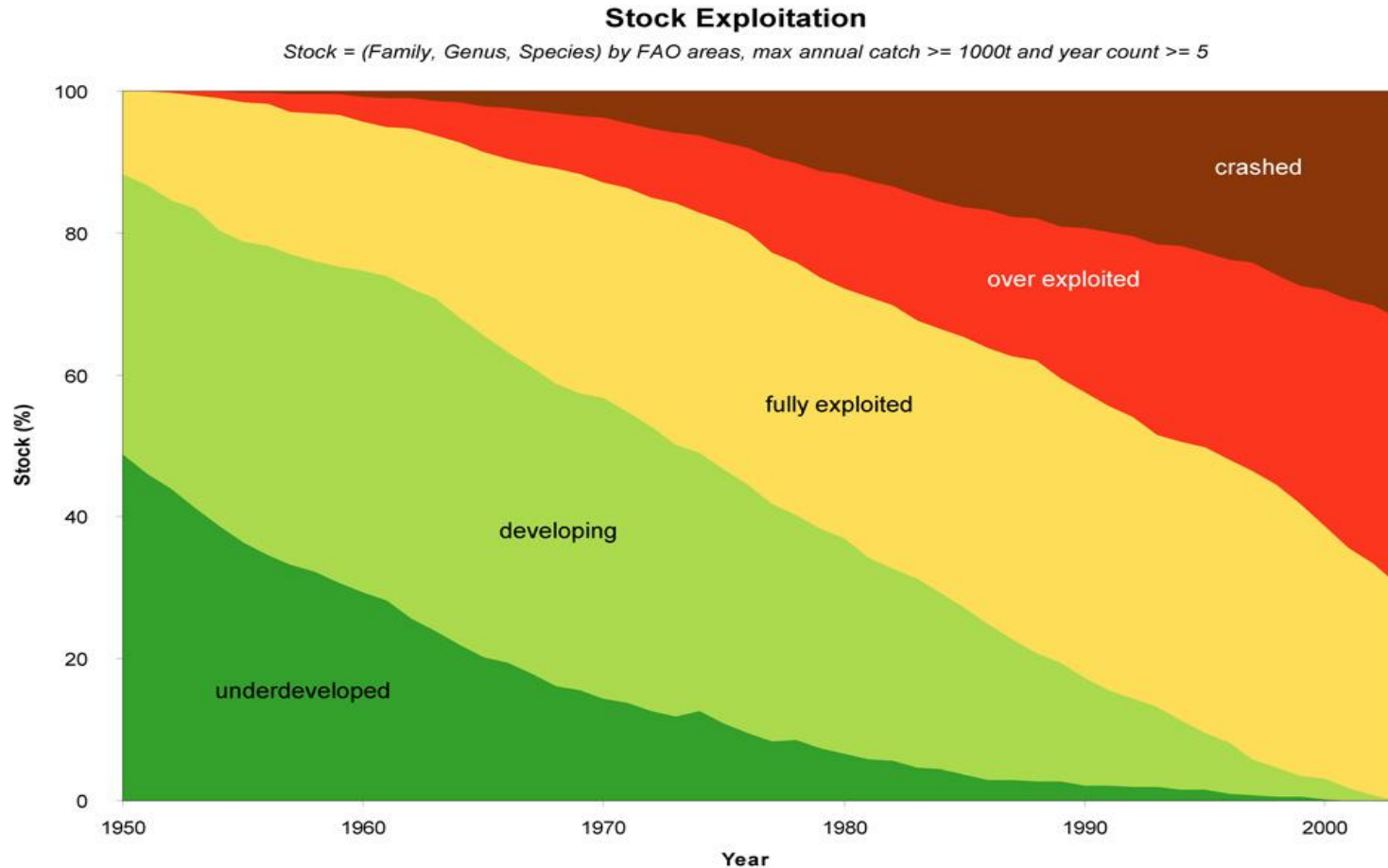
Surplus definition challenges

- Better scientific data (needing regional cooperation)
- Transparency on all catches
- But also more generally – how can there be a surplus of fish if mean consumption in Africa 9 kilos/pp, in Europe 22 kilos, Spain a lot more Japan 70 kilos
- How much fish can we claim?

In the 2000s, three markets (the EU, US and Japan) access much of the marine resources of the world ocean (red = 100%; blue = 0%)



State of fish stocks, globally



Source: Froese and Pauly (2004)

Objectives of present FPA:s

1. Providing fishing opportunities for EU fishing fleet
2. Contribution to food security in Europe
3. Promoting sustainable fisheries in third countries

Proposed new “principles” and objectives of Sustainable fisheries agreements

1. Establish legal, economic and environmental governance framework for union vessels in third country waters
2. Only catch surplus , identified on best available scientific advice, ...above MSY

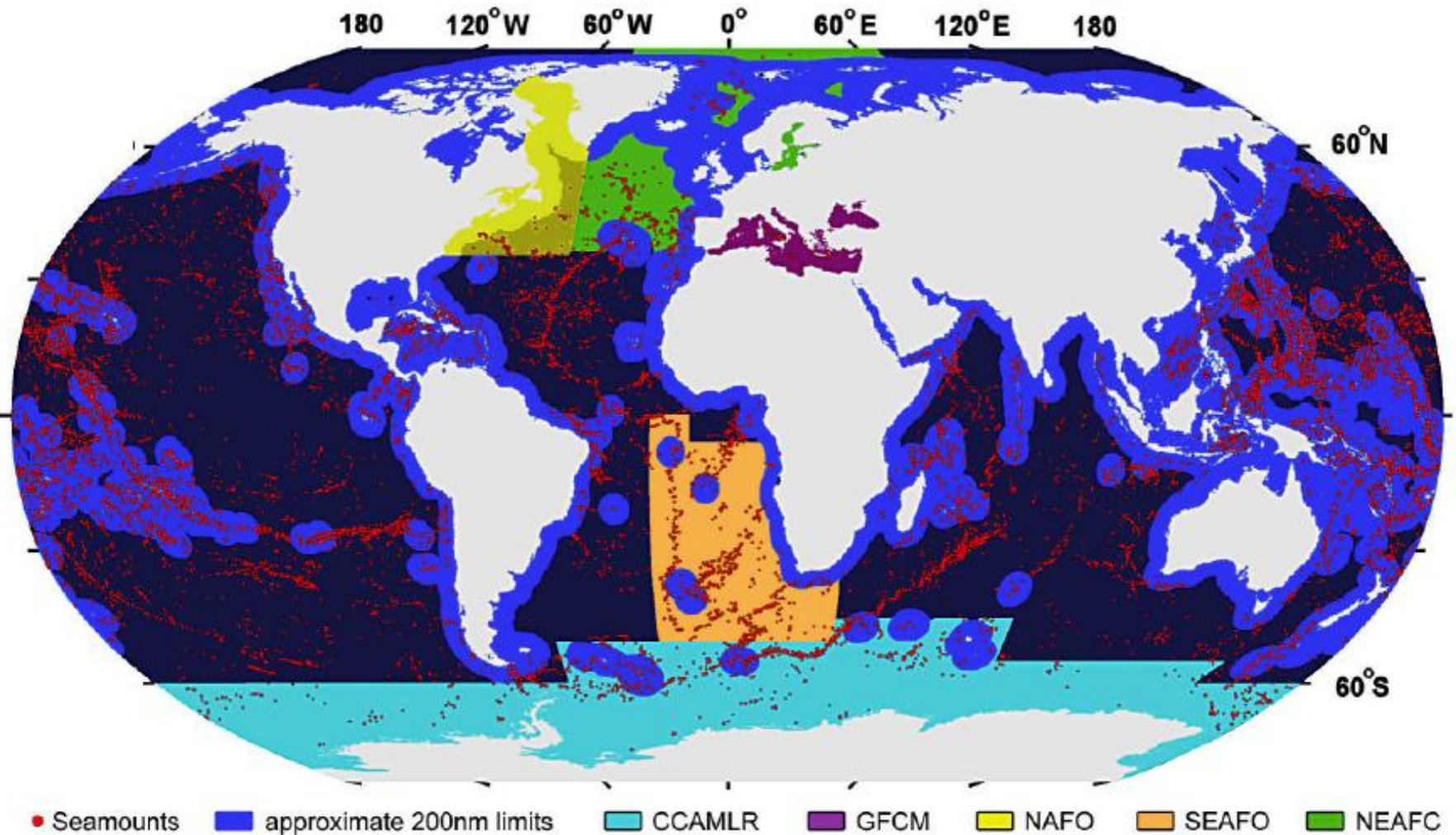
The communication says about SFAs...

- Respect of human rights
- Increased contribution of ship-owners
- Reinforced transparency on global fishing effort in 3rd country, through specific clauses
- Ensure compliance of MS with rules applying in the waters of partner countries
- Policy coherence – recognise aspiration of developing countries to build up their own sector

But in the Basic Regulation proposal?

- TFC proposal only excludes vessels under bilateral agreements, not all the others! What about RFMOs?
- Human Rights clause?
- No transparency clauses. Not surplus nor financial contribution.
- No framework for private agreement and joint ventures
- Nothing on vesselowners contribution to access fees.
- Nothing on obligation to follow general CFP-rules, such as discardban.

Gaps in RFMO Coverage



Shaded areas RFMOs with regulatory competence over deep sea fisheries

Source: IUCN Global Marine Programme

<http://www.countdown2010.net/files/marine/Presentation%20K%20Gjerde%20II.pdf>

Good Commission objectives

- Long term sustainability worldwide
- Global architecture for fisheries governance (UN, FAO)
- More reliable data
- Improving decisionmaking in RFMOS:s, and having independent performance reviews
- Global catch certification scheme
- Putting end to IUU

Less good

- EU wants to propose rights-based management as a tool to reduce fishing over capacity worldwide
- No focus at all on market
- Very little on environment

And on
development..?



Article 42 Financial assistance

1. The Union shall provide financial assistance to third countries through SFAs in order to:
 - a) Support part of the cost of access to the fisheries resources in third countries
 - b) Establish the governance framework, including the development and maintenance of the necessary scientific and research institutions, monitoring, control and surveillance capability and other capacity building items pertaining to the development of a sustainable fisheries policy driven by the third country. Such financial assistance shall be conditioned upon the achievement of specific results.

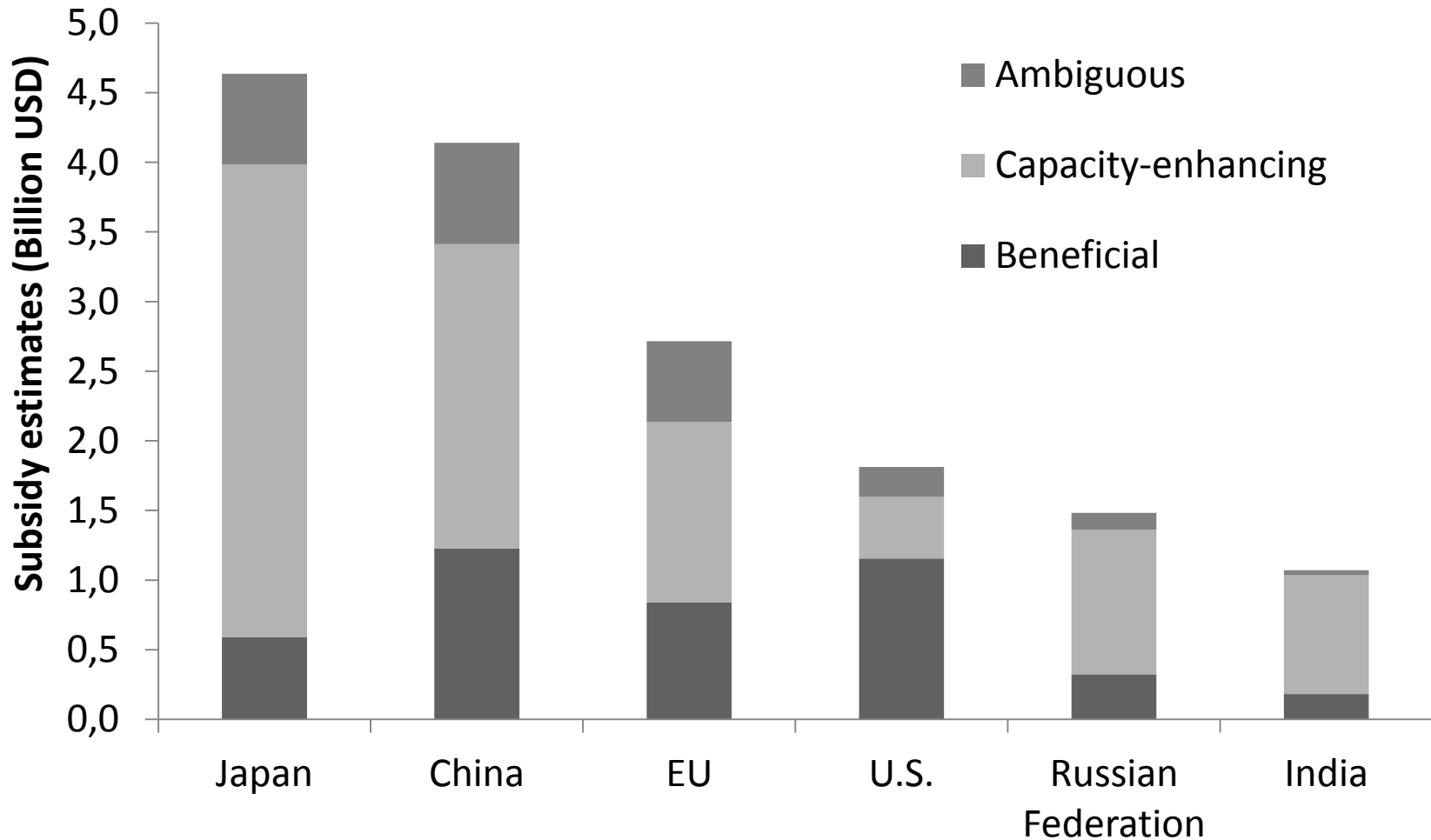
Guinea Bissau agreement since 1980




















What do we want?

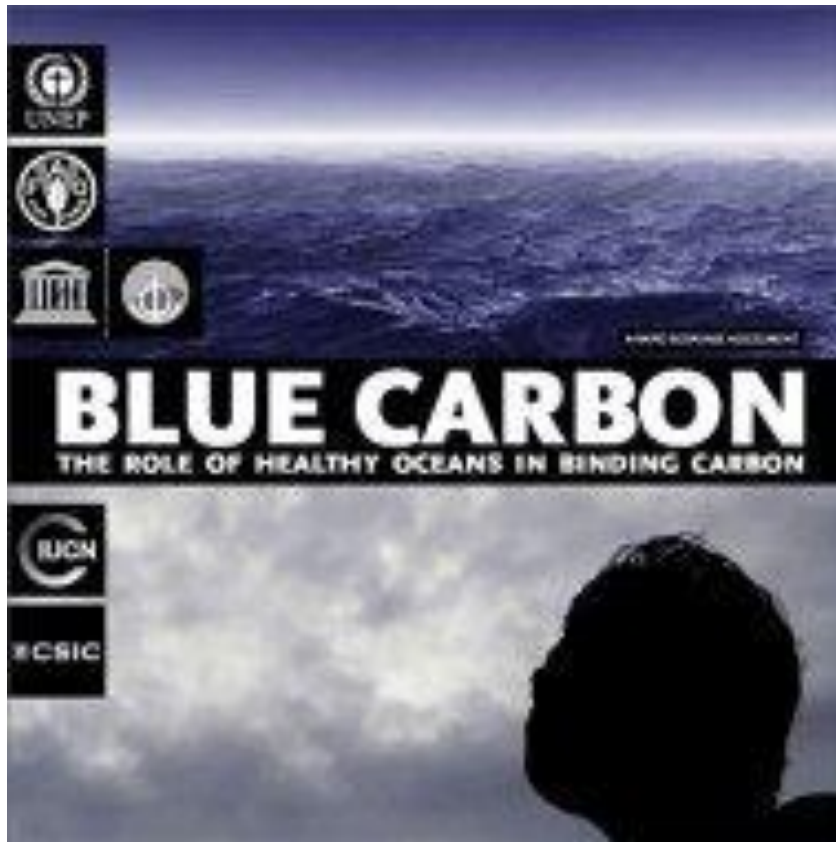
- Agreements in two parts: access and partnership decoupled
- Regional agreements, integrated, fair approach
- No subsidies - ship owners have to pay for access
- Policy coherence on development
- Concrete collaboration and support
- Transparency
- More international cooperation, binding agreements on surveillance, sustainability and ocean management

Subsidies by major fishing nations



Large scale vs small scale fisheries

FISHERY <i>BENEFITS</i>	LARGE SCALE 	SMALL SCALE 
Number of fishers employed	 about ½ million	 over 12 millions
Annual catch of marine fish for human consumption	 about 29 million tonnes	 about 24 million tonnes
Capital cost of each job on fishing vessels	 \$30,000 - \$300,000	 \$250 - \$2,500
Annual catch of marine fish for industrial reduction to meal and oil, etc.	 about 22 million tonnes	 Almost none
Annual fuel oil consumption	 14 – 19 million tonnes	 1 – 3 million tonnes
Fish caught per tonne of fuel consumed	 2 – 5 tonnes	 10 – 20 tonnes
Fishers employed for each \$1 million invested in fishing vessels	 5 - 30	 500 – 4,000
Fish and invertebrates discarded at sea	 10-20 million tonnes	Little



The Role of Healthy Oceans in Binding Carbon (FAO, UNEP, UNESCO, IUCN):

* At present 50 % of all carbon in atmosphere that gets sequestered is cycled into seas and oceans

* 70 % of the amount of carbon stored in the marine realm is stored in coastal ecosystems (0,5 % of the total seabed)

* Annual loss of sequestration capacity of 2 – 7 %

timetable

- Working document
- Draft report
- Deadline for amendments
- Exchange of views
- Vote in committee
- Vote in plenary - May



The Greens | **EFA**
in the European Parliament

*Follow the reform on CFP-
reformwatch.eu*

