

Is the 'New' CFP Enough?

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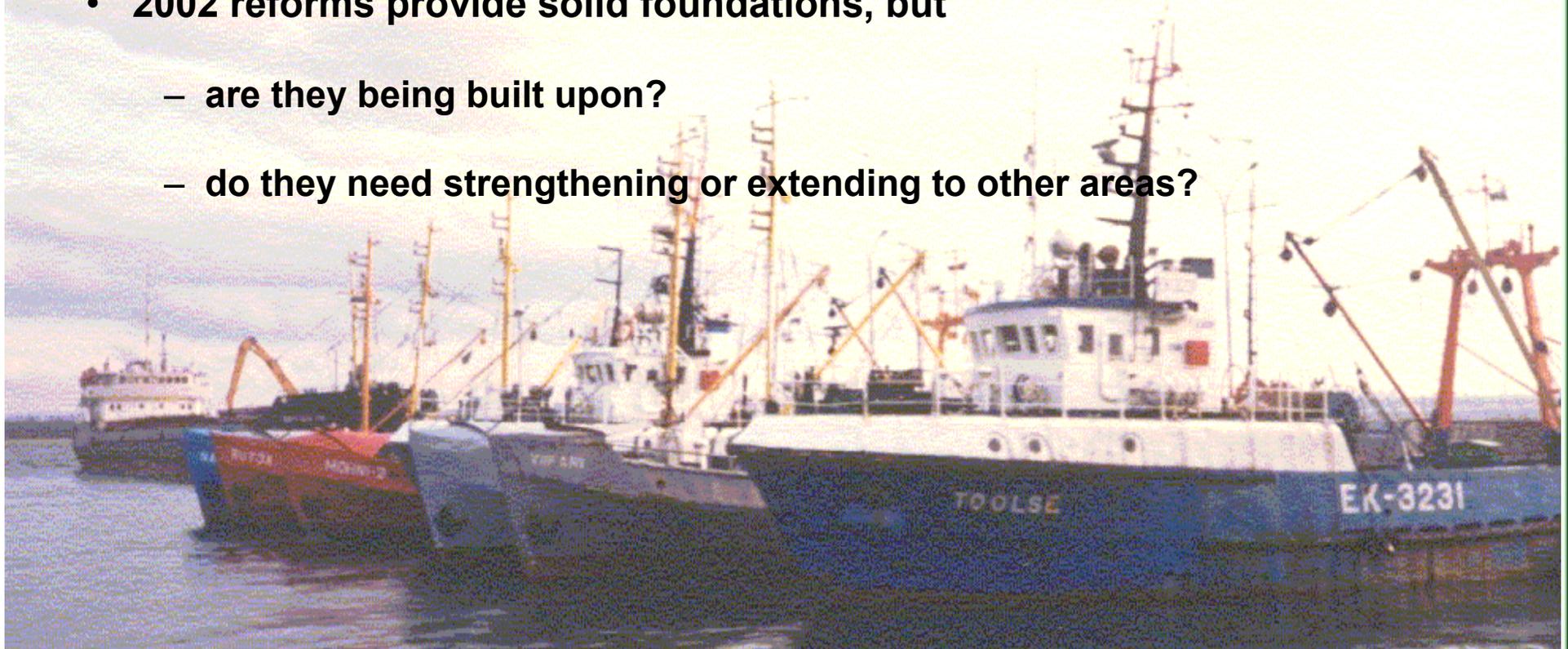


The new CFP - an **opportunity** for sustainable fisheries

- 'New' CFP agreed December 2002
- Led to new framework for fisheries management (Reg 2371/2002)
 - strategic objectives and guiding principles
 - a menu of management options –gear restrictions and closed areas, environmental measures, etc
 - emphasis on strategic long-term management for EU
- Also agreed to phase out most harmful subsidies

The new CFP - an opportunity for sustainable fisheries

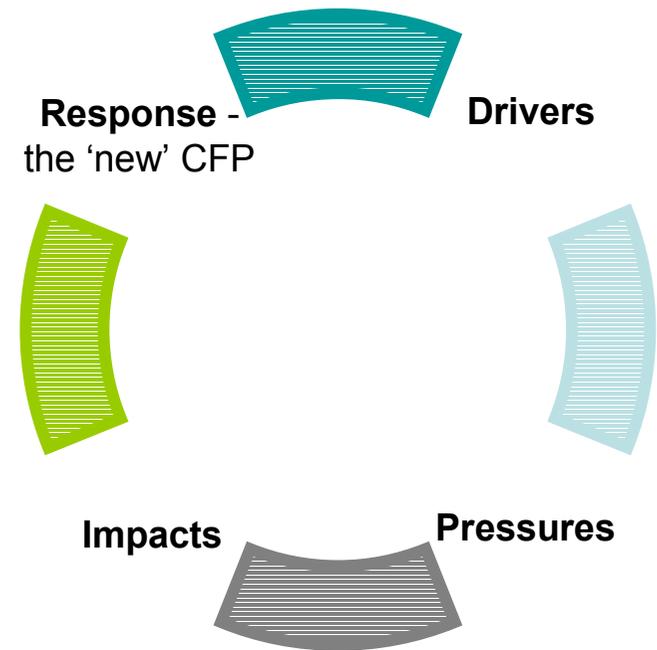
- 2002 reforms provide solid foundations, but
 - are they being built upon?
 - do they need strengthening or extending to other areas?



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The Problem with Fish

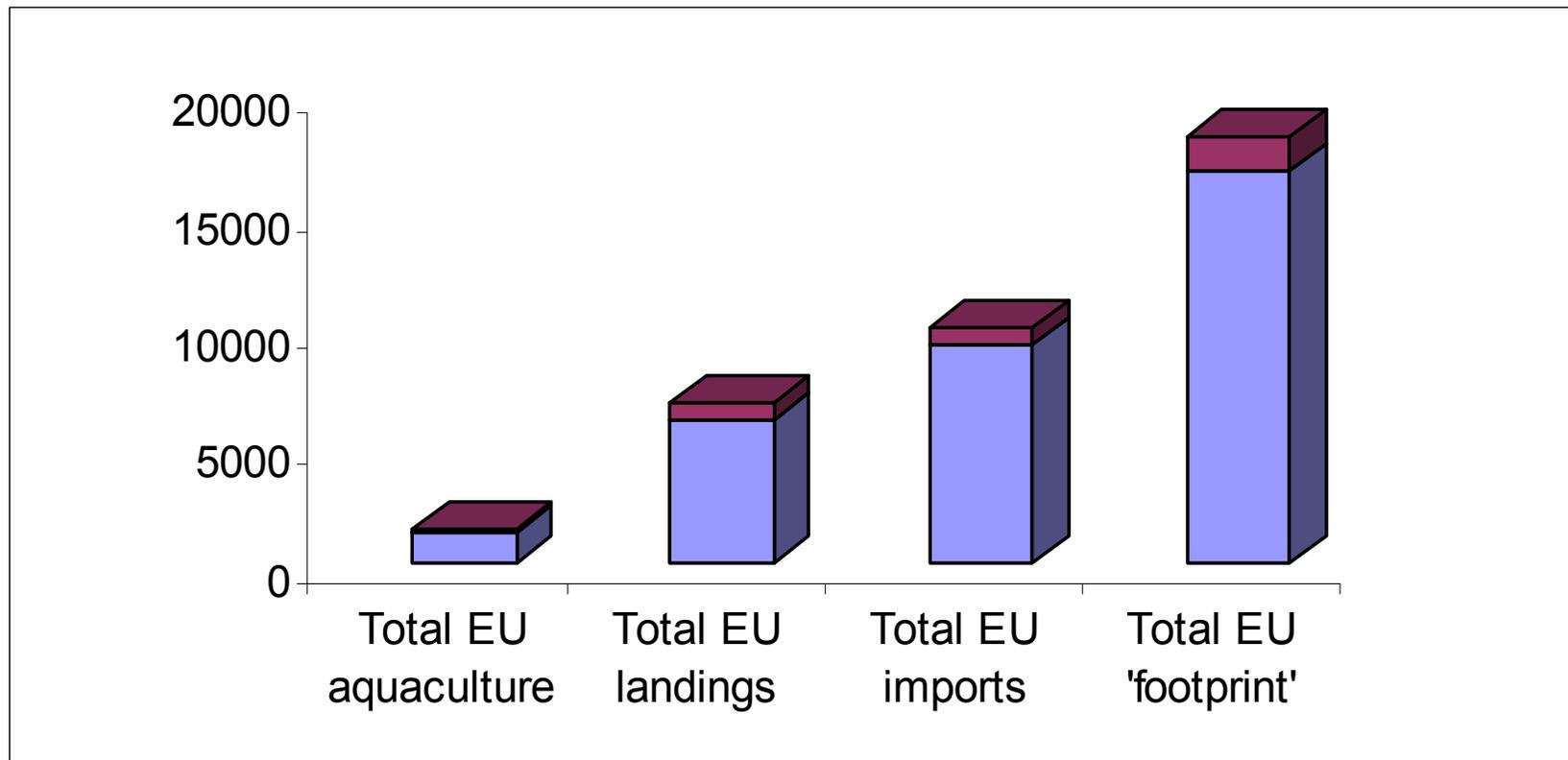
- Pressures exerted by fishing and fish farming
 - volume landed & impacts per tonne landed
 - energy use
 - pollution, infections, etc
- The drivers behind fishing and fish farming
 - Excess fishing capacity
 - Availability/price of inputs (eg fuel prices)
 - Subsidies
 - Market prices/demand
 - Management and enforcement systems



- Fish impacts are truly global

- EU fishing, farming, processing and consumption have global dimension

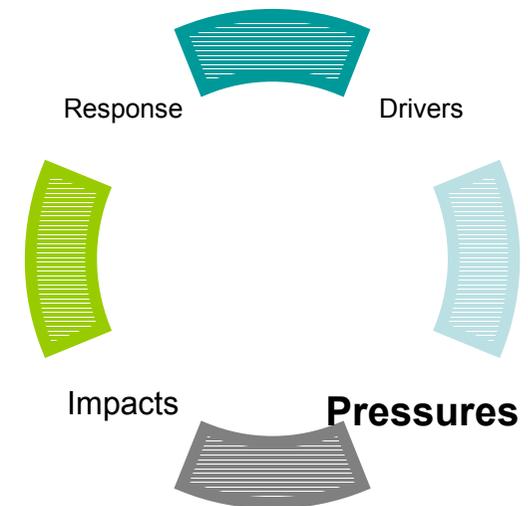
The EU Fisheries Sector: more than just fishing in the EU



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Is the new CFP making a difference: pressures

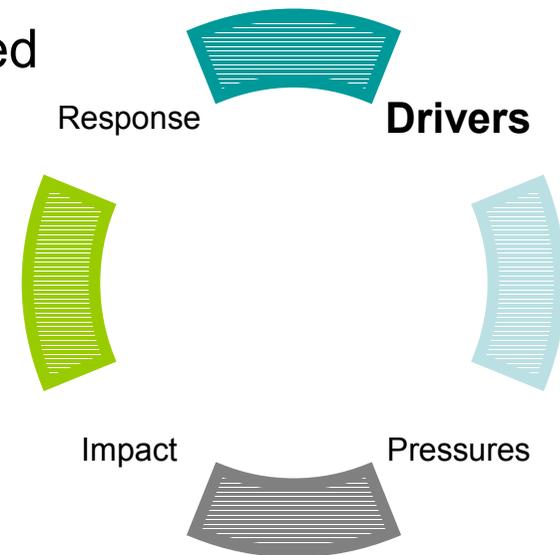
- State of action in 2004
 - Solid basis for addressing EU fishing pressures, particularly recovery/management plans
 - But **real** progress currently very limited
 - Sharks, cetaceans, 'Darwin Mounds'
 - Two recovery plans
- Making more of the new CFP
 - adapt catch to scientific advice
 - Significantly reduce impact per tonne landed
 - Raise level of ambition and pace!



- Additional work needed beyond the 'new CFP'?
 - Focus of new CFP primarily on EU waters
 - What about aquaculture?

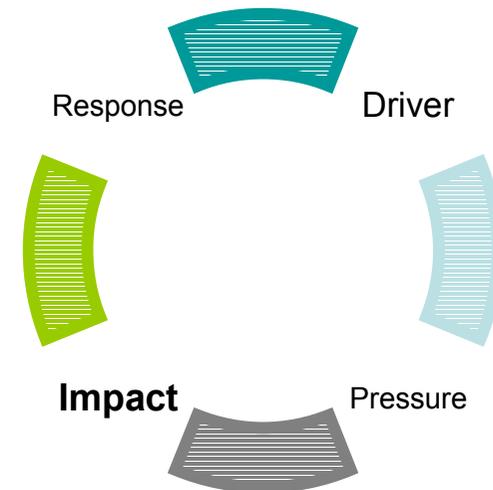
Is the CFP making a difference: driving forces

- State of action in 2004
 - Fleets managed, but not reduced.
 - Aid reforms good, but more change needed
 - Some new trade measures
- Making more of the 'new' CFP
 - use recovery plans to squeeze capacity
 - Further work to improve governance & control
 - Additional work needed
 - Systematic capacity reduction – in & out of EU
 - Make cost of fishing reflect its impacts
 - Use power of market and consumption



Impact of the CFP on the Environment

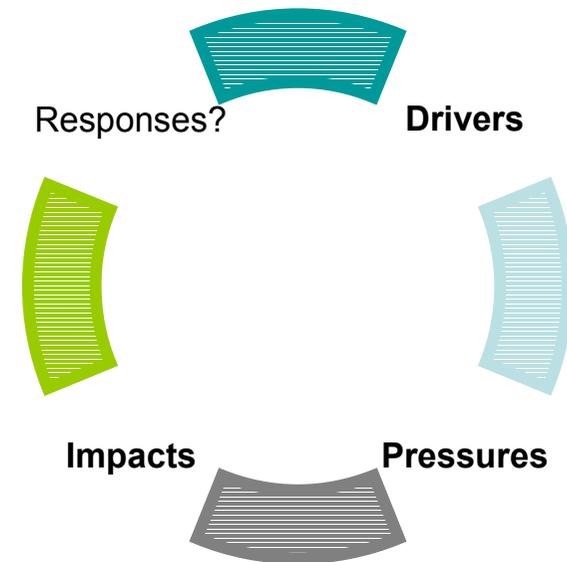
- State of action in 2004
 - Research and data collection, but limited
 - Prior assessment of policies patchy
- Potential under the new CFP
 - Indicators of impacts on EU under development
 - Review of Environmental Performance of CFP 2005



- Additional work needed
 - Apart from key stocks, work still at early stage
 - Focus on EU waters
 - Financial commitment to ecosystem monitoring!

Post 2002: completing the policy picture

- 'Forcing' behaviour change in and by EU
 - tightening fisheries law - fleet capacity, catch, discarding, fishing methods, zones, etc
 - apply envt'l legislation – nitrates, EIA, etc
 - use trade law
- 'Encourage' changes in fishing & farming
 - economic instruments, eg decommissioning subsidies, fuel taxes, charges on access to resources, ITQs
 - suite of spatial management plans – EU & beyond
 - voluntary agreements - reduce wastage by 50 % ?
 - strengthen role of consumers – a traffic light system for fish?



Is the 'new' CFP good enough?

- The 2002 reforms were just the beginning of a process.
- First steps taken to translate the political commitment of the 'new CFP' into practice – but need to do more and faster
- Fundamental drivers – including overcapacity – not addressed.
- Need also to broaden the approach – to tackle both EU and international fisheries, and aquaculture.
- Think creatively, combining instruments to get people – including consumers - to change their behaviour.



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