

Workshop on
Policy coherence for
development in fisheries
Paris, 24-25 April 2006

**The EC Fisheries Agreements
and how the coherence
principles are applied**

**Reform, consequences,
perspectives and challenges**

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- I. The International dimension of the Community Fisheries policy (brief overview)**
- II. The main axis of the reform : coherence, comprehensive approach of the sector, partnership**
- III. The specific issue of the sector support approach**
- IV. The main problems and challenges faced by the sector in the relevant countries**

The International dimension of the Community Fisheries policy (brief overview)

Objectives / mandate of the EC Fisheries policy (international dimension)

- Maintaining the presence of the European fleet in third country waters while contributing sustainable and viable fisheries activities in these waters :
 - ▼ Defining, implementing and, if necessary, reinforcing the actions aiming at establish sustainable and responsible fishing activities in the third countries waters
 - ▼ Contributing to fighting the IUU fishing activities
- To ensure the supply of the Community market while respecting standards of quality, hygiene and the market rules and regul

Environmental policy

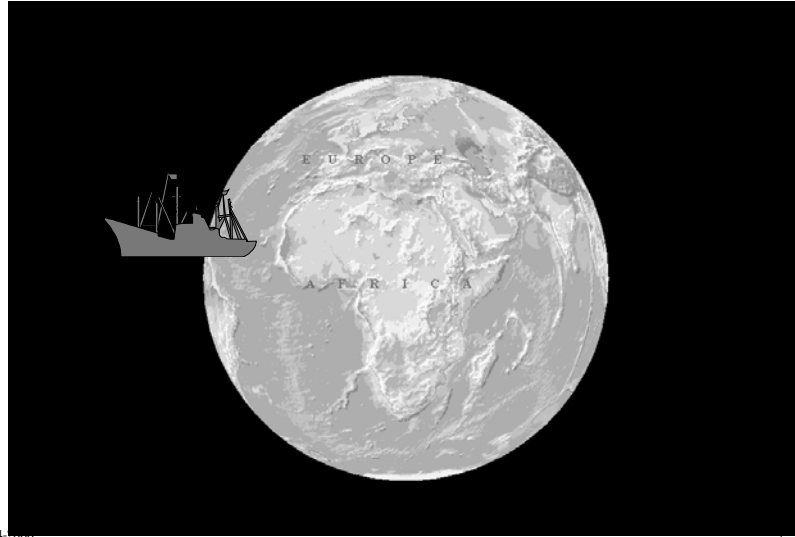
Development policy

Trade policy

U.N.

WTO

La dimension internationale de la Politique Commune de la Pêche



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Fisheries Partnerships Agreement : current situation (I)

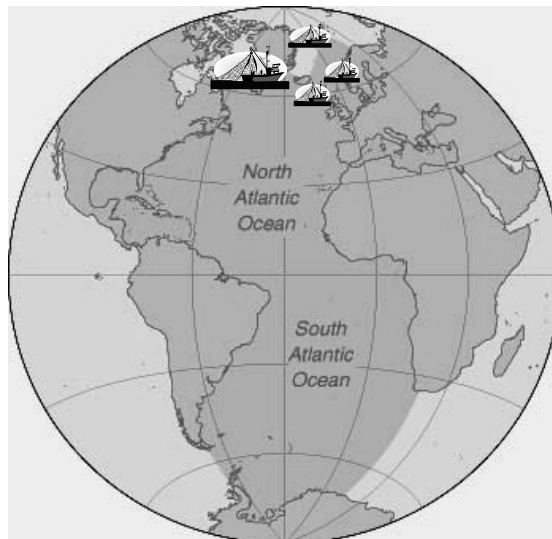
North Atlantic

Continuity (reciprocity) :

- Norway
- Faeroe Islands
- Iceland

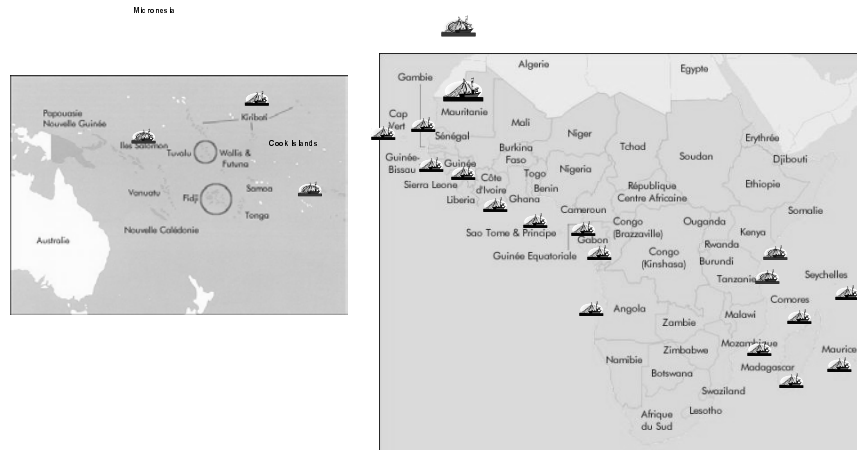
Financial counterpart (FPA type):

- Greenland



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Fisheries Partnerships Agreement : current situation (II)



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Fisheries Partnerships Agreement : overview of the economic and social impact



600 vessels
22% of the total
tonnage EC (25
MS) fleet



An annual budget
of ~180 Millions €
for the EC budget
+ licences fees
by operators



Catch value of
approx. ~ 2 **Bn €**
(20 % total EC)



More than
30.000 direct
jobs
(at least 75%
non-EC)

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The content / specificities of an EC Fisheries Partnership agreement

- Provisions related to the access by European shipowners to the resources / waters of a third country and conditions related to the contribution, by the Community to sustainable fisheries in these waters..
- Payment, by the Community, of a financial contribution and of licence fees by the relevant shipowners (not a subsidy : ex. Tanzania, Madagascar,)
- Specific provisions related to the landings, employment of seamen on board, observers, control and monitoring, catches declaration, etc.
- Detailed obligations and responsibilities of each of the parties : national administration, EC, shipowners
- Main conditions : no activities by EC vessels outside the agreement, no unfair competition with other foreign fleets, no breach of the national legislation.
- Agreement is fully transparent, publicly available and without any restriction
- It is not :
 - ▾ development cooperation initiative
 - ▾ a unique and important source of funding for the sector (income for the country – to be redistributed)
 - ▾ The EU invasion of third (developing) countries waters (e.g. Indian Ocean)

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The challenge of the reform



From “Pay, Fish & Go” to Partnership and integrated Approach for sustainable fisheries activities

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**The main axis of the reform :
coherence, comprehensive approach
of the sector, partnership**

**The main principles underlying the reform of the
EC Fisheries Partnership Agreements**

- Ensure coherence with:
 - ▼ The other aspects of the Community Fisheries Policy
 - ▼ the Environmental policy of the EC and of the partner countries
 - ▼ The Development policy of the EC and of the partner countries
 - ▼ The EC trade policy

- Ensuring that :
 - ▼ Sound financial / budgetary management (value for money)
 - ▼ Proper control and monitoring

Coherence with Development policies

- No “one way” coherence
- Improve and contribute to the sustainable management of resources and to control and monitoring (fight against IUU, VMS system,...)
- Reinforce the importance of the fisheries sector in the national development strategies (internationally recognised)
- Avoid negative interactions with local / artisanal fleet
- Improve and reinforce dialogue on the development of the sector and of the national policies
- Improve the conditions of employment on board
- Improve the regional cooperation and coordination
- Attract foreign / domestic public / private investments in the sector (leverage)

The main elements of the partnership
approach

The main prerequisites for a partnership

- Commitment from both sides to enter into a partnership approach
 - Fishing effort controlled by both sides
- The agreement is not the only solution to sustainable fisheries**
- The agreement is an opportunity, not a burden**
- Governance

The EU fleet : stealing the resources ?

Activity of the EU fleet in Senegal

Flottes	Flottes sénégalaises			Flottes étrangères	
	Pirogues	Chalutiers sénégalais	Sardiniers	Chalutiers UE	Autres chalutiers
Années					
2000	338 207	37 944	1 377	7 169	1 519
2001	332 360	43 689	1 688	8 120	632
2002	311 536	43 014	1 472	7 837	675
2003	385 776	38 683	1 539	9 458	18
Moyenne 2000-03	341 970	40 833	1 519	<u>8 146</u>	711
%	86,98	10,39	0,39	<u>2,07</u>	0,18

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Case study : FPA EC/Seychelles Protocol : Jan 2005-Jan 2011)

- New elements:
 - Duration of protocol: 6 years
 - Strengthened cooperation in promoting sustainable fisheries
 - Strengthened political dialogue
 - Support to the fisheries sector policy in Seychelles
 - Non-discrimination
 - Exclusivity clause
 - Cooperation in carrying out ex-post, ex-ante evaluations

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Fisheries Partnership Agreement EC/Seychelles

Promoting responsible fishing and sustainable fisheries in Seychelles waters (art. 7 Protocol) :

- ▼ 36% of the financial contribution to support the fisheries sector policy
- ▼ Matrix of indicators (objectives, indicators, reference year 2005 and targets 2006, 2007..-2011, sources of verification) for monitoring
- ▼ Main objectives :
 1. To promote conservation and management of marine resources
 2. To generate employment and to maximise revenue from fisheries
 3. To improve the infrastructure and performance of the Competent Authority
 4. To promote an integrated economy
 5. To promote safety at sea

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In addition: Technical Assistance concerning of the Fisheries Sector Policy and Surveillance, Inspection and Enforcement

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Some of the practical problems....

- Lack of coordination between donors : is the « flag » more important than a coherent, comprehensive approach (e.g. health, education, budgetary support) e.g. support to CSR (West Africa)
- Lack of willingness/capacities to tackle the real issues (e.g. control, management, capacities, long-term views and sustainability)
- How to reconcile inherent contradictions (subsistence, short term and long term views)
- Fisheries agreements : no real and proven alternative to the EU international dimension of the Fisheries policy (e.g. partnership approach) : examples : Angola, Namibia, Morocco (2000-2005), Cape Verde, And tomorrow ? Mauritania, Senegal ?
- Governance : transparency of other agreements (e.g. Russia, Ukraine, Japan, Korea – same transparency, same principles, same interest for partnership ?
- Internal lobbying against the agreements (loss of immediate gains) : e.g. Tanzania

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