

COASTAL FUTURES

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CFP Reforms 2012:
The direction for Fisheries:
It's not all the fishermen's fault!

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- **Fish Producer Organisations (FPOs) exist under EC regulations to**
- **improve the market for catches &**
- **give confidence to consumers**
- **CMO has existed since 1970.**
- **First UK PO established in 1973.**
- **Quotas were invented in 1983.**

POs may be granted responsibility by Fisheries Administrations for management of shares of national fish quotas in addition to these market functions.

First UK PO quota management was 1987.

POs: Under Old CFPs

- 1974 SWFPO inaugurated
- Maximise production
- Fish along rational lines
- Stable supplies at reasonable prices
- Present wholesome fish of uniform standards
- From 1970 comply with rules of the CMO
- After 1982, comply with rules of CFP

POs: Under the new CFP

- New Objectives:
- Good condition of resources MSY2015
- Good condition of marine environment GES2020
- Competitive against alternative proteins
- Profitable for future investments
- Long-term sustainable
- Socially allocated: Small-scale: L.I.F.E.
- Not wasteful. End discards.

Aspirations for the future and goals at which to aim:

- To succeed with the new CFP. The old CFP was discredited and failed.
- To integrate policies of maritime transport, fishing, marine aggregates, marine eco-tourism and offshore energy production while fostering the marine environment. Eco-system approach.
- Stakeholder engagement: local, regional, national and international levels.

The simple definitions:

- Discards: To release or return fish to sea, dead or alive, whether or not such fish are brought fully on board a fishing vessel.
- By-catch: Fish other than the target species that are caught incidental to the harvest of the primary species.
- Choke species: A low quota species, which, if reached, would lead to vessels having to tie up even if they still had quota for other species
- Sustainability is the capacity to endure. Characteristic of resources that are managed so that, the natural capital stock is non-declining through time, while production opportunities are maintained for the future.
- Selectivity: ability to target and capture fish by size and species during harvesting operations

Article 7

Fishery producer organisations shall pursue the following objectives:

- (a) promoting viable fishing activities of their members in full compliance with the conservation policy laid down in the Regulation on the Common Fisheries Policy and environmental legislation;
- (b) handling unwanted catches of commercial stocks;
- (c) improving the conditions for the placing on the market of their members' fishery products;
- (d) stabilising the markets;
- (e) improving producer's profitability.

Article 8

Measures deployable by fishery producer organisations

Fishery producer organisations may make use of the following measures to achieve the objectives set out in Article 7:

- (a) planning the fishing activities of their members;
- (b) making the best use of unwanted catches of commercial stocks by:
 - disposing of landed products which do not conform to the minimum marketing sizes referred to in Article 39 (2)(a) for uses other than human consumption;
 - placing on the market of landed products which conform to the minimum marketing sizes referred to in Article 39 (2)(a);
 - distributing landed products free of charge to philanthropic or charitable purposes.
- (c) adjusting production to market requirements;
- (d) channelling the supply and the marketing of their members' products;
- (e) managing temporary storage for fishery products in conformity with Articles 35 and 36;
- (f) controlling and taking measures for compliance of their members' activities with the rules established by the producer organisation.

Article 32

Production and marketing plan

1. Each producer organisation shall submit a production and marketing plan to their competent national authorities to fulfil the objectives laid down in Article 3.
2. The Member State shall approve the plan. Once approved, the producer organisation shall immediately implement the plan.
3. Producer organisations may revise the production and marketing plan and the revision shall be communicated for approval to the competent authorities of the Member State.
4. The producer organisation shall establish an annual report of its activities under the production and marketing plan referred to in paragraph 1, and shall submit it to the competent authorities of the Member State.
5. Member States shall carry out checks to ensure that each producer organisation fulfils the obligations provided for in this Article.

POs must make fishing more valuable in the new CFP via new CMO

- New role, responsibility and mandate of POs in line with the objectives of new CFP to fish sustainably.
- Quality, innovation & added value to improve competitiveness
- Supply & demand production plans & seasonal adjustments to maximise income & investment returns.

What we have on our side: Variety and Quality from our seas

- SW UK regional seas yield the finest diversity of species.
- 40 different commercial species are landed regularly in Brixham, Plymouth & Newlyn.
- Quality is second to none. High proportion of producers adopted Responsible Fishing Scheme. (RFS)
- Price per kilo of whitefish is higher in the SW than in any other part of the UK.
- +60% of all SW UK fish is of non-quota varieties.
- Compare: +60% of all N Sea and Irish Sea fish is quota!

What are we doing in SWFPO?

- Fleet down-sized in 2008. Stocks recovering.
- Diversion to non-quota fisheries (Scallops & Cuttles)
- Gear innovations reduced discards. Prizes & plaudits. (P50% & Roller-Ball)
- Working with CEFAS scientists (FSP)
- Working with other nations (NWWAC)
- Working with eNGOs (MPAC)
- Adopting Best Practice Guides & Codes (RFS)
- More & better fish, less time at sea: Profitable!

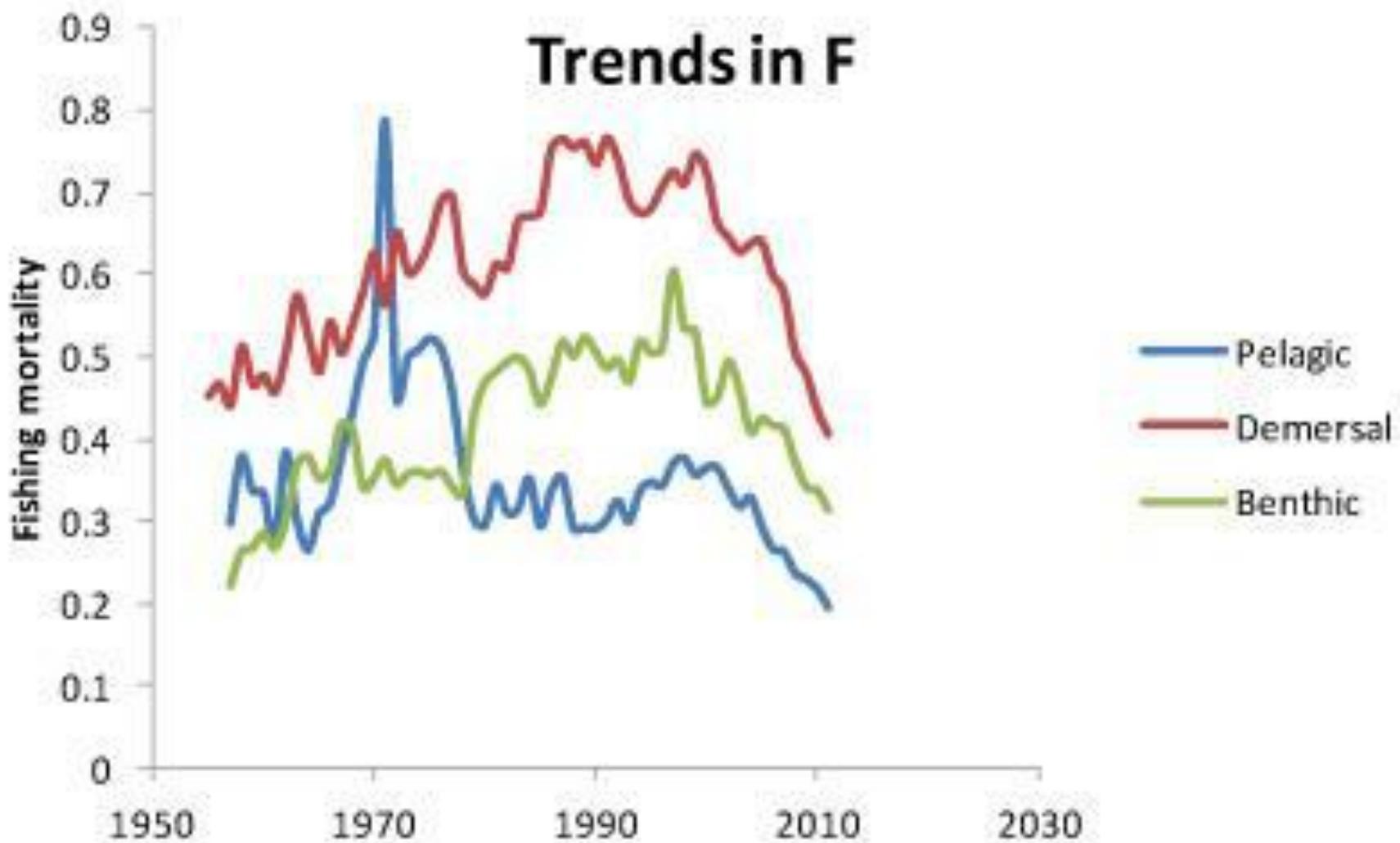
SWFPO Ltd takes seriously its devolved quota management functions.

- We are striving towards sustainability of catches, maximised quality control at sea, ultimate traceability through the supply chain to consumer and maximum income for members.
(New RFS)
- The role of POs are prioritised in the CFP & CMO as they are the market-oriented bodies representing the catching sector.
- Competition with farmed fish & imports might undermine the intended benefits to producers and consumers of the new CFP.

Between 2002 and 2012 the English fleet reduced its discards by around 50%. This figure illustrates the point that substantial progress was already being made to reduce discards in many fleets across the EU before the political clamour for a “discard ban” led to the current EU landings obligation.

New research from the National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations has found Hake to be currently the UK's most sustainable fish stock!

One of the great advances of the decade has been the rise & spread of industry science collaboration (FSP), through which fishermen and scientists work together to increase knowledge about specific fisheries.



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award-
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