

Question in document from EU Commission

Relevant experiences from the B2M project

Input to Green Paper on Fishery

Reference to Enclosed Paper

4.1 Deep rooted problem of fleet overcapacity

4.1.1 Should capacity be limited by legislation? If so, how?

4.1.2 is the solution a one-off scrapping fund

1.3 Could transferable rights be used more to support capacity reduction for large-scale fleets and if so how could this transition be brought

1.4 Should this choice be left entirely to Member States or is there a need for common standards at the level of marine regions or at EU level?

4.2 Focusing policy objectives

4.2.1 How can the objectives regarding ecological, economic and social sustainability be defined in a clear, prioritised manner which gives guidance in the short term and ensures the long-term sustainability and viability of fisheries?

4.2.2 Should the future CFP aim to sustain jobs in the fishing industry or should the aim be to create alternative jobs in coastal communities through the IMP and other EU policies?

4.2.3 How can indicators and targets for implementation be defined to provide proper guidance for decision making and countability? How should timeframes be identified for achieving targets?

Experience from LCA-studies/EPD, Ecolabeling (KRAV), MSC and traceability should be traced from final product back to the fishing boat

Important to secure efficient production and distribution systems, reducing the lead time from fishing boats to the market, especially for fresh and high quality seafood products.

Environmental Declarations and Performance Indicators according to standard methodologies and tracing systems has proven to be effective communication tools

The fishing industry should have standard methodologies for environmental declarations and performance indicators, to be used within the sector and towards third parties

The seafood industry should have regulations and conditions that encourage efficient production and distribution infrastructure, where long line fishing is not disfavored compared to other "active" fishing methods.

MSC, LCA and Env. Perf. Indicators for the whole value chain and each of the most important actors – developed by the fishery sector and the fishing industry on request from market (retail sector) and authorities. Traceability through the value chain is important.

See Enclosed paper chapters 6 and 7.

See Enclosed paper chapter 10

See Enclosed paper chapters 6 and 7.

4.3 Focusing the decision-making framework on core long-term principles

4.3.1 How can we clarify the current division of responsibilities between decisionmaking and implementation to encourage a long-term focus and a more effective achievement of objectives? What should be delegated to the Commission (in consultation with Member States), to Member States and to the industry?

4.3.2 Do you think decentralised decisions on technical matters would be a good idea? What would be the best option to decentralise the adoption of technical or implementing decisions? Would it be possible to devolve implementing decisions to national or regional authorities within Community legislation on principles? What are the risks implied for the control and enforcement of the policy and how could they be remedied?

4.3.3 How could the advisory role of stakeholders be enhanced in relation to decisionmaking? How would ACFA and the RACs adapt to a regionalised approach?

4.4 Encouraging industry to take more responsibility in implementing CFP

4.4.1 How can more responsibility be given to the industry so that it has greater flexibility while still contributing to the objectives of the CFP?

4.4.2 How could the catching sector be best structured to take responsibility for selfmanagement? Should the POs be turned into bodies through which the industry takes on management responsibilities? How could the representativeness of POs be ensured?

4.4.3 What safeguards and supervisory mechanisms are needed to ensure self-management by the catching sector does not fail, and successfully implements the principles and

Environmental Declarations and Performance Indicators according to standard methodologies and tracing systems has proven to be effective communication tools business to business up to the retail sector.

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Through overall goals and regulations, combined with need for documentation according to well defined and agreed indicators for performance of business all along the value chain

Through standardized methods for documentation and traceability in relation to implementation in the value chain. Transparent system for control

See Enclosed paper Chapters 6, 7 and 9

See Enclosed paper Chapters 6, 7 and 9

objectives of the CFP?

4.4.4 Should the catching sector take more financial responsibility by paying for rights or sharing management costs, e.g. control? Should this only apply to large-scale fishing?

4.4.5 When giving more responsibility to the industry, how can we implement the principles of better management and proportionality while at the same time contributing to the competitiveness of the sector?

4.5.6 Are there examples of good practice in particular fisheries that should be promoted more widely? Should incentives be given for the application of good practices? If so, which?

4.5 Developing a culture of compliance

4.5.1 How can data collection systems be improved in the short and medium term to ensure coherent information for enforcement purposes?

4.5.2 Which enforcement mechanisms would in your view best ensure a high level of compliance: centralised ones (e.g. direct Commission action, national or crossnational controls) or decentralised ones?

4.5.3 Would you support creating a link between effective compliance with control responsibilities and access to Community funding?

4.5.4 Could increasing self-management by the industry contribute to this objective? Can management at the level of geographical regions contribute to the same end? What mechanisms could ensure a high level of compliance?

5.1 Differentiated fishing regime to protect small

with catch loggings by business partners/customers and authorities.

Environmental Declarations and Performance Indicators according to standard methodologies and tracing systems has proven to be effective communication tools and can also be used in reporting to authorities.

Examples on sustainable fishing methods with preservation of high quality of caught fish along the whole value chain from the B2M project in Norway

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Experience from B2M is that the market function in relation to self control – requirements from retail sector in combination with proactive companies

Experience from B2M is that the market function in relation to self control – requirements from retail sector in combination with proactive companies

Through standardized methods for documentation and traceability along the value chain, combined with regulations and control mechanisms for the system.

Documentation of results from the B2M project can be used as a guideline also for other regions in Europe

Standard methods and traceability systems along the whole value chain, based on ISO standards with third party verification and revision.

Could have regulations and agreement between business partners that sustainable fishing methods from MSC-approved stocks could be prized higher than commodity products or products from less sustainable fishing. In other sectors, documentation systems with third party verification and revision is a well functioning system. Must have some overall regulations as a “back-hand solution”

See Enclosed Paper Chapters 6,7 and 8

See Enclosed paper chapters 3, 4, 5 and 8.

See Enclosed Paper chapters 5 and 6

See Enclosed Paper Chapters 9 and 10.

See Enclosed paper chapter 9 and 10

scale coastal fleets

5.1.1 How can overall fleet capacity be adapted while addressing the social concerns faced by coastal communities taking into account the particular situation of small- and medium-sized enterprises in this sector?

5.1.2 How could a differentiated regime work in practice?

5.1.3 How should small-scale fisheries be defined in terms of their links to coastal communities?

5.1.4 What level of guidance and level-playing field would be required at EU level?

Effective production and distribution infrastructure

Efficient landing, processing, packing and distribution of fresh long-lined fish.

5.2 Making the most of our fisheries

5.2.1 How can long-term management plans for all European fisheries be developed under the future CFP? Should the future CFP move from management plans for stocks to fisheries management plans?

Important to give priority to the most sustainable fishing methods and fisheries.

There should be a combination of management plans for the fish stocks, with clear plans for how to develop a more sustainable fishery sector through economic incentives and regulations.

See Enclosed paper chapters 3, 8 and 10.

5.2.2 Should we consider reforming the CFP in two steps, with specific measures to move to MSY prior to 2015 followed by measures to maintain MSY as the upper exploitation level after that date

5.2.3 How could the MSY commitment be implemented in mixed fisheries while avoiding discards?

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Standard methods and traceability systems along the whole value chain, based on ISO standards with third party verification and revision.

See Enclosed paper chapters

5.2.4 What should the main management system be for Community fisheries and to which fisheries should it apply? Catch limitations? Fishing effort management? A combination of the two? Are there any other options?

5.2.5 What measures should be taken to further eliminate discards in EU fisheries? Could management through transferable quotas be useful in this regard?

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Standard methods and traceability systems along the whole value chain, based on ISO standards with third party verification and revision. Should

See Enclosed paper chapters 3, 6 and 7.

5.3 Relative stability and access to coastal fisheries

5.3.1 How could relative stability be shaped to better contribute to the objectives of the CFP? Should it be dismantled or if not should it become more flexible and if so, how? How could such alternatives be set up?

5.3.2 Should access to the 12 nm zone be reserved for small-scale fishing vessels?

5.4 Trade and markets – from catch to consumer

5.4.1- 4

- How could market mechanisms be used to encourage the development of fisheries that are market efficient as well as sustainably exploited?
- How can the future CFP best support initiatives for certification and labelling?
- How can traceability and transparency in the production chain be best supported?
- How could the EU promote that fisheries products come from sustainably managed fisheries, providing a level playing field for all?

5.4.5 How can the POs better work to match production with market needs? Which new market based policy instruments could be implemented through POs? How can fishermen improve their position towards processing and distribution?

5.4.6 What is the role of trade policy in balancing the interests of producers, consumers and our relations with exporting countries?

5.5 Integrating the Common Fisheries Policy in the broader maritime policy context

5.5.1 In which areas does the fishing industry interact closely with other sectors? Where specifically is integration within the IMP required?

5.5.2 How can the future CFP contribute to the continued access of fisheries, including both

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fishing fleets and aquaculture, to marine space, within an integrated spatial planning framework?

5.5.3 How can the future CFP best ensure consistency with the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and its implementation?

5.5.4 How can the future CFP support adaptations to climate change and ensure that fisheries do not undermine the resilience of marine ecosystems?

5.6 The knowledge base for the policy

5.6.1 How can conditions be put in place to produce high-quality scientific research regarding fisheries in the future, including in regions where it is currently lacking? How can we best ensure that research programs are well coordinated within the EU? How can we ensure that the resources are available and that young researchers are educated in this area?

5.6.2 How can the resources available best be secured and utilised to provide relevant and timely advice?

5.6.3 How can we better promote stakeholder involvement in research projects, and incorporate stakeholder knowledge in research-based advice?

B2M project has shown several areas where there is a need for further research

EU research project within 7 Framework research program, combined with technology platforms for fishing systems, tracing systems and documentation systems

See Enclosed Paper Chapters 3, 5, 7, 8 and 11.

5.7 Structural policy and public financial support

5.7.1 What should be the top priorities for future public financial support and why? What changes can the sector not manage to bring about on its own and therefore require public financial support?

5.7.2 How can we change the focus of EU financial resources to promote innovation and adaptation to new policies and circumstances? Does any new policy area require funding? Should public financial support be focused on specific transitions such as eliminating discards in the fishing industry?

5.7.3 How can synergy and coherence of possible CFP funds with other EU and national instruments

B2M project has proven to be an effective arena for research including most or all actors along the value chain

Networking R&D Projects within the 7 FR program

See Enclosed Paper Chapter 11

The B2M project has shown that long line fishing has good performance with respect to eliminating discards

Further research should be carried out to improve the long line technology further on, with funding from the EU research programs

See Enclosed Paper Chapters 8 and 11.

be ensured?

5.7.4 How can a synergy between the pillars of a future CFP be achieved? Should public assistance be conditional on Member States' achieving policy objectives?

5.7.5 How can EU financial resources be developed to provide the flexibility needed to respond swiftly when a crisis occurs?

5.7.6 Should public financial support apply equally to all sectors (small and large scale)? Should the European Fisheries Fund continue to distinguish between convergence and non-convergence regions?

5.7.7 Should indirect support such as services related to fisheries management (access, research, control) continue to be provided free to all sectors of the industry?

5.7.8 Should permanent fisheries subsidies be phased out, maintaining, on a temporary basis, only those aimed at alleviating the social impacts of the restructuring of the sector?

5.8 The external dimension

5.8.1 The core objective of the CFP is to promote responsible and sustainable fisheries.

5.8.2 Is there any reason why the external dimension of the CFP should be driven by different objectives?

5.8.3 How could the EU strengthen its role on the international stage to promote better global governance of the sea and in particular of fisheries?

5.8.4 How can the EU cooperate with its partners to make RFMOs more effective?

5.8.5 Contrary to the current free access principle in international waters, should fishermen pay for the right to fish in the high seas under the governance provided by RFMOs?

5.8.6 How can objectives such as investment promotion (creation of joint-ventures, transfer of

The B2M project gives well documented results on this topic with regard to long line fishing as a sustainable fishing method

Research results can be disseminated from the project

See Enclosed Paper – all chapters

know-how and technologies, investments and capacity management for the fishing industry ...), creation of jobs (on vessels, in ports, in the processing industry) or promoting good maritime governance be pursued in the framework of future international fisheries agreements?

5.8.7 Are the FPAs the best instrument to achieve sustainability beyond EU waters or should they be replaced by other forms of cooperation? Should the regional perspective be explored and either substitute or complement a streamlined bilateral one?

5.8.8 How could we make scientific research to assess the sustainability of fish stocks and the control of the fishing activity more transparent and efficient?

5.8.8 How can we assure better cooperation and compliance with new regulations in developing countries?

5.8.10 Should EU operators cover all the costs of their fishing activities in third country waters or should the Community budget continue to support part of these costs?

5.8.11 How could we contribute to increasing the fisheries management capabilities of developing countries, e.g. through targeted assistance?

5.8.12 Should the integration of European fishing fleets and interests in third countries be actively pursued as an objective of the external dimension of the CFP with a view, in particular, to support the development of the concerned partner countries?

5.8.13 How can we reinforce the synergies between the different forms of support and the different partners in the fisheries sector reinforced and the development strategies of coastal states?

5.8.14 Should aquaculture be included in future partnership agreements?

5.8.15 How could the potential of small-scale

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fisheries in third countries for sustainability, ecological and social benefits be enhanced?

5.9 Aquaculture

5.8.1 What role should aquaculture have in the future CFP: should it be integrated as a fundamental pillar of the CFP, with specific objectives and instruments, or should it be left for Member States to develop on a national basis? What instruments are necessary to integrate aquaculture into the CFP?

Not relevant for B2M?