



Regional Management EU Parliament 28/4/10

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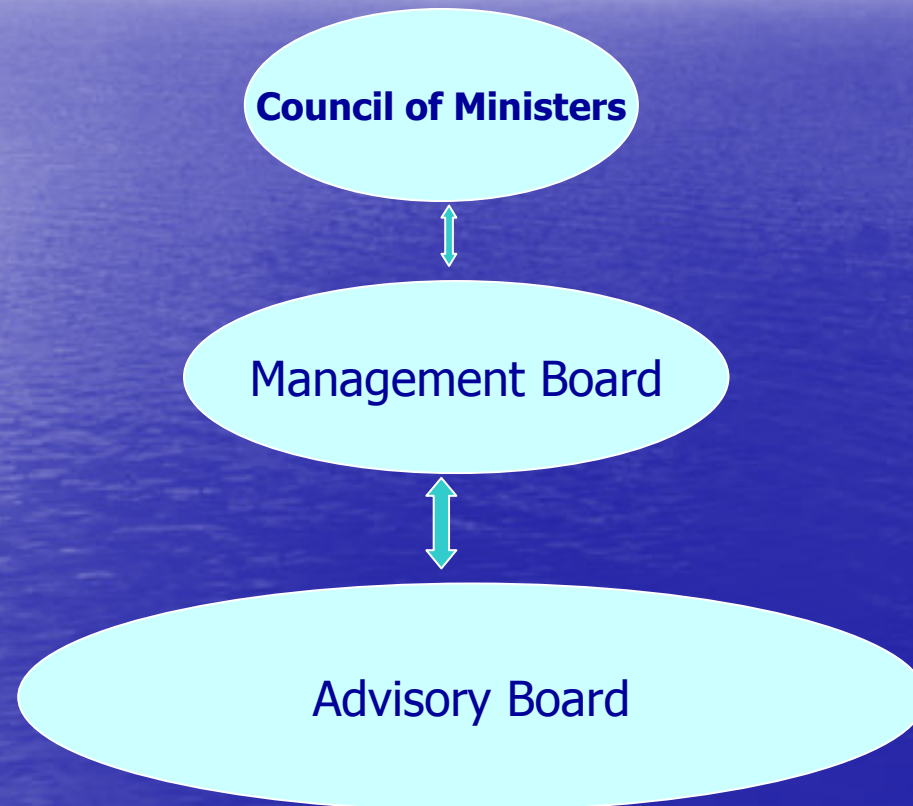
North Sea Commission Marine
Resource Advisor

The background of the slide is a photograph of a vast blue ocean meeting a clear blue sky at a distant horizon. The water has a slight texture of ripples, and the sky is a deep, uniform blue with some very light, wispy clouds near the horizon.

North Sea Regional Fisheries Management Board

Discussion Proposal

North Sea Fisheries Management Board



- There is a compelling case for regionalisation of the CFP
- Management of the fisheries must be brought closer to local conditions in the regional seas and in the specific fisheries
- That regional approach must involve stakeholders
- Greater participation by fishers and other interests will bring benefits, not least in fostering a culture of compliance

Key features of a Regional Management Board

Full delegated powers to take initiatives and decisions at a regional level, and be able to negotiate binding agreements with participating Member States.

Full integration of stakeholders in decision-taking

Direct and rapid access to advice from experts including, natural scientists, social scientists and economists.

Rapid reaction, in an adaptive way, to changing circumstances.

Efficient in its use of financial and human resources

The Regional Management Board should be able to:

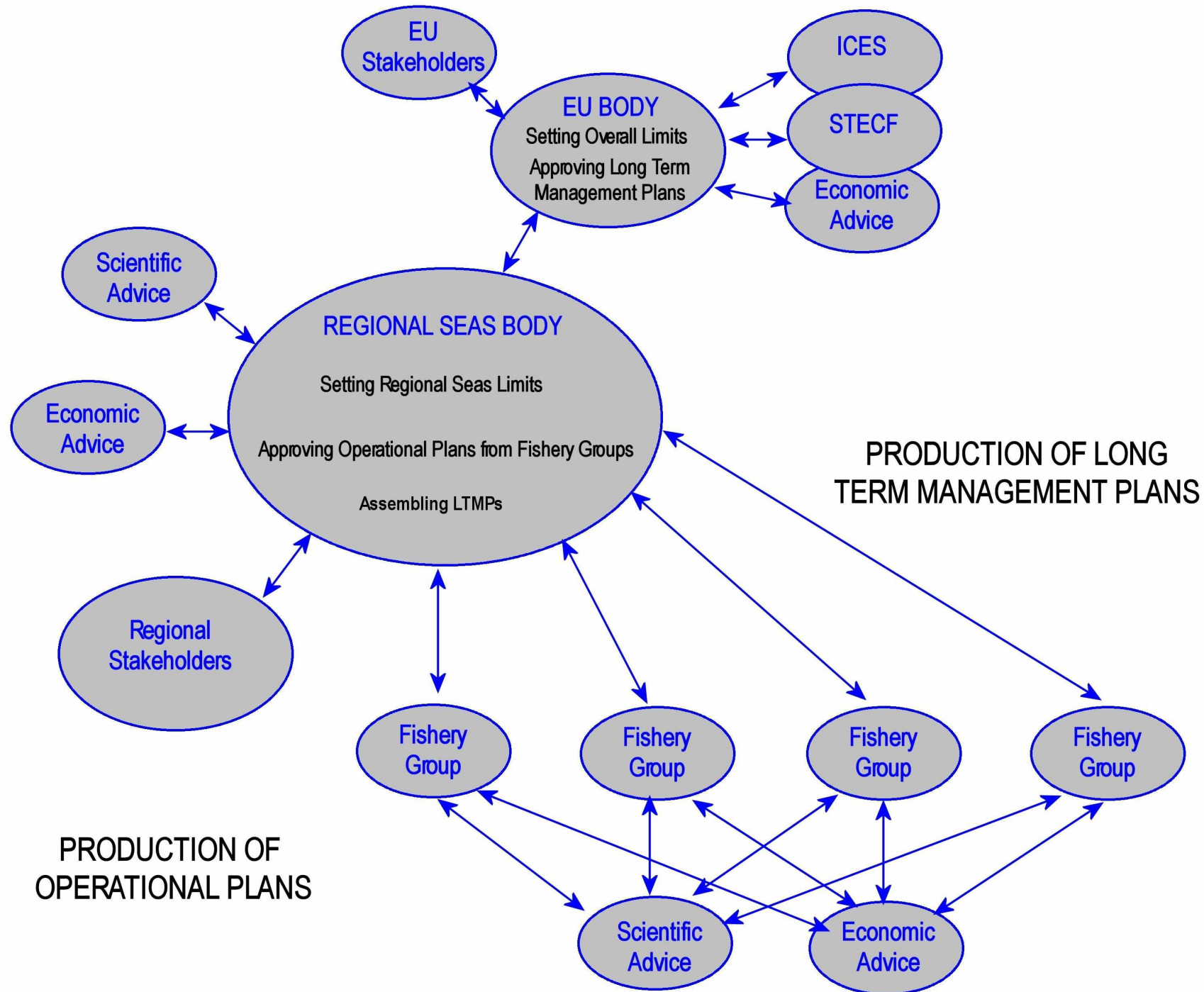
Establish regional technical conservation measures

Set TACs, quotas and other limits to inputs or outputs where appropriate

Participate in negotiations with third countries, including Norway, on joint stock issues

Develop and implement long term management plans for the main fisheries

Co-ordinate and approve sustainable fishing plans devised by industry



- It will be important to involve a wide range of stakeholders, especially in the preparation of management plans for the fisheries
- There is a need to find a role for all members of the fisheries sector, the environmental NGOs and local communities, and to adopt broad objectives through a process of cooperation and consensus.

Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers will continue to take the final decisions over future fisheries policy

Council Of Ministers

- However where policy decisions in fisheries for a given area have no ramifications for other parties why do they have to be the subject of decision by the Council of Ministers ?
- A clear argument could be made for devolving decision-making authority, in these circumstances, to a committee of relevant regional ministers and other bodies that could agree an approach for formal ratification at Council.

North Sea Regional Fisheries Management Board

Management Board

The Management Board will prepare a regional fisheries policy and agree long term management plans for the regional fisheries after taking advice from an Advisory Board

Management Board Members

- Member States from around the North Sea
- European Commission – Active Observer
- European Parliament - Active Observer
- A representative from the Advisory Board
- North Sea Commission – Observer
- North Sea Maritime Forum – Observer

Advisory Board

An Advisory Board will include:-

- Experts, including scientists and economists from Member States and ICES
- CFCA
- North Sea Commission
- North Sea Marine Forum

Advisory Board (option2)

- An enhanced NSRAC could be the Advisory Board (A think tank)

- NSRAB:-

Membership - Existing Members
Scientists
Economist
EU Parliament
Member States

North Sea Commission



- Will represent local and regional authorities from around the North Sea
- Will provide access to social and economic data
- Will provide local political support for specific issues where appropriate

North Sea Marine Forum

Members will include representatives from:

Oil & Gas

Energy

Fisheries

Ports

Shipping

Member States

EU Commission

Local and regional Authorities

NGOs

North Sea Marine Forum

- Will provide information where relevant
- Will ensure access by all other users of the North Sea.
- Will work with NS Regional Management Board on an issues basis

Integrating the CFP with broader maritime policy

- The scope of management is going to be much wider in the future. The CFP cannot be looked at in isolation.
- Reform of the policy must take account of the need for an integrated maritime policy,
- and consider the requirements of the new Marine Strategy Framework Directive.
- That is the reality.

Thank you for your attention

