

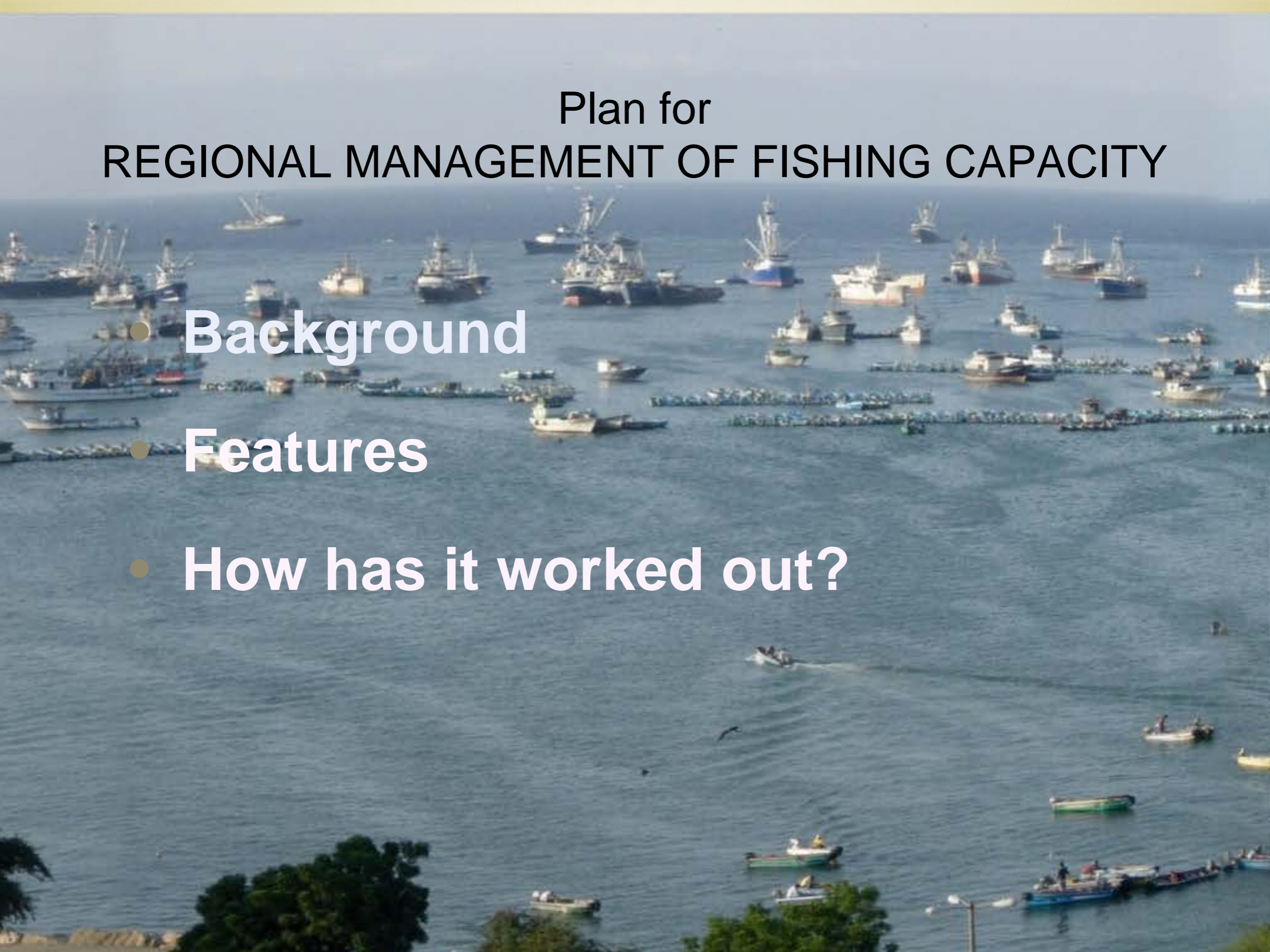
**PLAN FOR REGIONAL MANAGEMENT OF FISHING
CAPACITY**

2005

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Plan for REGIONAL MANAGEMENT OF FISHING CAPACITY

- **Background**
- **Features**
- **How has it worked out?**



EPO in the Late 1990s

- 1980-1997 Purse-seine fleet capacity commensurate with productive capacity of yellowfin stock.
- 1997 Director warned further increase in fleet capacity would lead to problems
- Management measures for yellowfin tuna reimposed in 1998



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
for a world without hunger

Fisheries and
Aquaculture Department

International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity



In the context of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and its overall objective of sustainable fisheries, the issues of excess fishing capacity in world fisheries is an increasing concern. Excessive fishing capacity is a problem that, among others, contributes substantially to overfishing, the degradation of marine fisheries resources, the decline of food production potential, and significant economic waste.

The Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries provides that States should take measures to prevent or eliminate excess fishing capacity and should ensure that levels of fishing effort are commensurate with sustainable use of fishery resources.

Resolution C-00-01

- Cubic meters of well volume used to measure fleet capacity
- Preparation of a definitive list of purse-seine vessels operating in the EPO
- Alternatives to proposed PS target of 135,000 mt and alternatives under varying management regimes
- Prepare a comprehensive draft plan for regional management of fishing capacity



Plan for regional management of fishing capacity

Lanzarote June 2005

Nature and Scope

- Elaborated within framework of FAO IPOA
- Reflects the commitment of CPCs to implement FAO Code of Conduct
- General framework for managing the capacity of the fleet

Objective

- Achieve by 1 January 2006 or ASAP, management of fishing capacity in the EPO to assist achieving long term sustainability of the fishery.
 - *Complimentary conservation measure*
 - *Program for Limiting to present level, then Reduction of fleet capacity*

Principles

Management of capacity should be based on FAO CCRF taking into account:

- Participation
- Phased implementation
- Holistic approach
- Conservation
- Priority
- New technologies
- Mobility
- Transparency

Three phrases

- Assessment and monitoring - includes targets for all fleets
- Capacity limits - reduction plans for all gear types,
- Economic incentives - assess and eliminate any that contribute to build up of capacity



Final provisions

- Compliance
- Periodic review and adjustment
- Operational procedures
- Cooperation



How has it worked out?

- Primarily the outline of a plan
- Contains objectives without processes to achieve them
- Little progress in achieving objectives or developing processes



Setting out goals - score A
Implementation - Score D

What next.



