



<http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs>

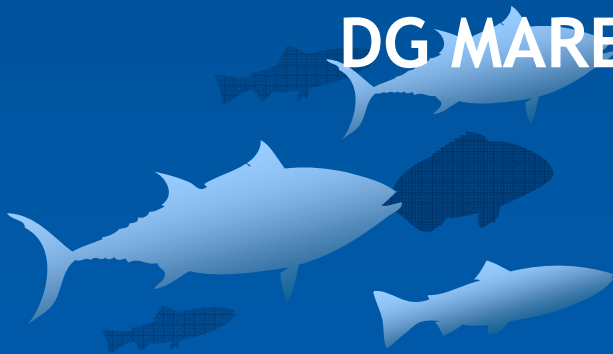


<http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries>

The use of CFP instruments to tackle climate change

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Outline

- EU fisheries and climate change
- Using the EFF
- The emergency fuel package
- Better management (CFP reform)
- Working with industry
- Final remarks



EU fisheries and climate change

EP study (2007) finds:

- Greenhouse gases threaten already weakened fish stocks
- Water temp, acidity, salinity, circulation, stratification changes



Impacts on fish stock recruitment, distribution, feed, growth, food webs, ecosystems etc.



EU fisheries and climate change

- One approach must be to mitigate climate change in the first place



So what can the CFP do?

- *of course CFP is one EC policy of many!*



Using the EFF

- Funding for 2007-13"foster the protection and the enhancement of the environment and natural resources"
- Aid for permanent scrapping
- Aid for temporary cessation (effort adjustment)
- Modernisation aid for energy efficiency
- Modernisation aid for gear selectivity and gear changes
- One engine replacement



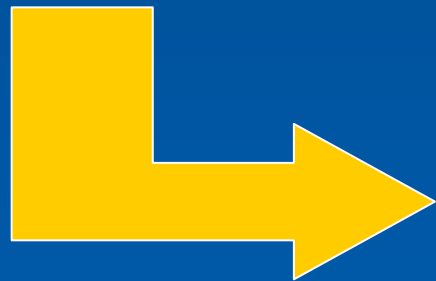
**Reduce fishing pressure on stocks
Improve energy efficiency**

Fine and tricky balance between “good” fleet renewal and pressure on stocks!



Other EC initiatives

- Conference on Energy Efficiency in Fisheries (May 2006)
- Study on Energy Savings in Fisheries (finalised)
- Website on Energy Efficiency in Fisheries (JRC, to be launched in early 2009)



No miracle cures, but notable improvements can be made (e.g. 40%)



Other EC initiatives

- Marine Strategy Directive (June 08)
 - › Promoting a better environment
 - › Finding synergies between fisheries and other sectors

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/marine/index_en.htm



The emergency fuel package

- Fuel cost exacerbated poor fishery returns
- Problem was/is structural, requiring short/medium term action with long term results
- CFP principles of resource conservation remain!
- In essence, we need to:
 - › Promote exit of vessels with no future (e.g. many trawlers)
 - › Allow adaptation of remaining fleet
 - › Ease short term transition of adaptation - avoid excessive disruptions



Fuel package measures

Council regulation (EC) 744/2008

1. Emergency measures (temporary cessation)
2. Restructuring measures
3. Horizontal measures
4. EFF facilitating measures



Restructuring measures

Fleet Adaptation Schemes (FAS)

- 30% of production costs of vessels must be energy costs
- Must assure a 30% capacity reduction of FAS vessels, with exceptions (20%) in some cases
- Facilitate access to EFF premiums for permanent cessation
- Increase the aid intensity for vessel modernisation (min. 40% private contribution)
- External audit by EC of implementation in MS



Horizontal measures

1. Increase the EFF aid intensity for fuel-saving equipment (min. mandatory private financial participation of 40%)
2. Expertise in relation to energy audits and the development of restructuring plans
3. Promote research on technical improvements for vessels/engines/equipment/gear to reduce fuel consumption and extend the eligibility of pilot projects



Better management

- Must reiterate need for reduction in fishing pressure
 - › *climate change will only add uncertainty*
- Better understanding of ecosystem impacts/interactions
- Role of other maritime sectors in ocean use
- Regional/local solutions?
- More local sustainability = more local food supply to consumers?
- More industry responsibility?



Need reflection in the CFP reform!!



Better management

- Use of market-based instruments (property rights)
- Better balance between capacity and resources
 - > more efficient fleet
 - > less economic waste of inputs
 - > higher CPUE with smaller fleet
 - > lower emissions/kg landed



Working with industry

Sea Fish Industry Authority (UK)

www.seafish.org/Co2emissions

- Working with industry to assess Carbon Footprint of seafood production chain
- Pinpoint high emission hotspots by using spreadsheet calculations
- Suggest ways for industry to improve!



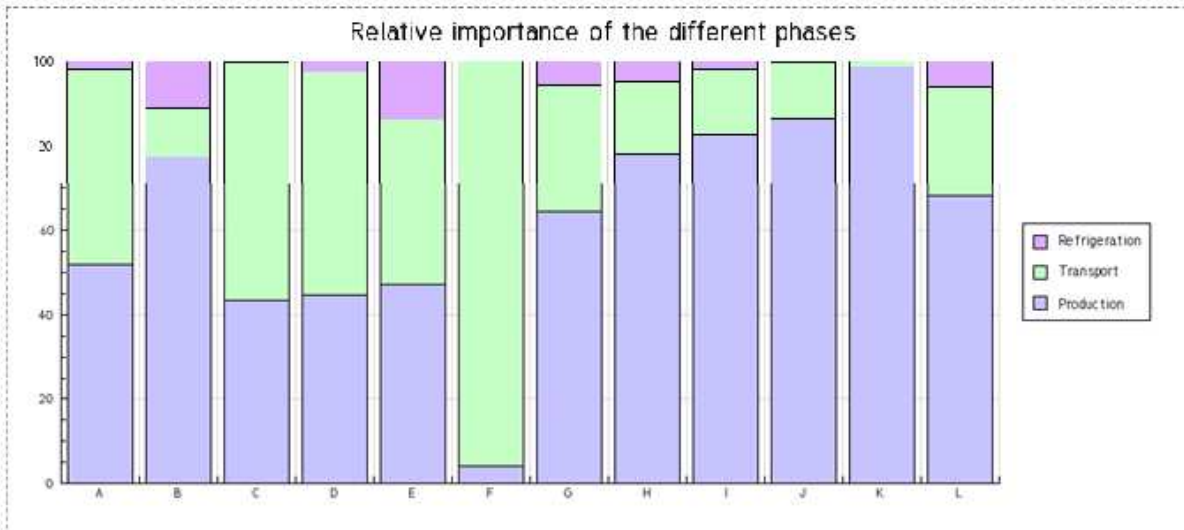
Example



Tonnes CO2 equivalent emissions/tonne final product from:

Primary production:	10.8
Transport:	4.11
Refrigeration:	0.94
Total:	15.86

Which comparison? Relative importance in the cha



- A- UK fresh seabass
- B- Russian frozen cod
- C- Icelandic fresh cod
- D- UK fresh sardines
- E- UK IQF sardines
- F- Maldive fresh tuna
- G- Spanish canned tuna
- H- Canadian wild cooked prawns
- I- Icelandic wild cooked prawns
- J- UK farmed salmon
- K- UK chicken
- L- "Seafood" chain



Working with industry

- Should the industry be accountable for CO₂ emissions (as in other sectors)?
- Collection of information necessary
 - › Additional administrative burden for small businesses
 - › Can we ask MS to take the lead - EFF, Data Collection Framework?



Final remarks

- Synergies between:

Economic performance

Ecological sustainability

Lower emissions (*not a constraint!*)

- By reducing emissions

- > through fleet adaptation

- > by promoting energy-efficient gears

.....**we can achieve 3 objectives in the LT**



Thank you for your attention