

G F C M A R E A

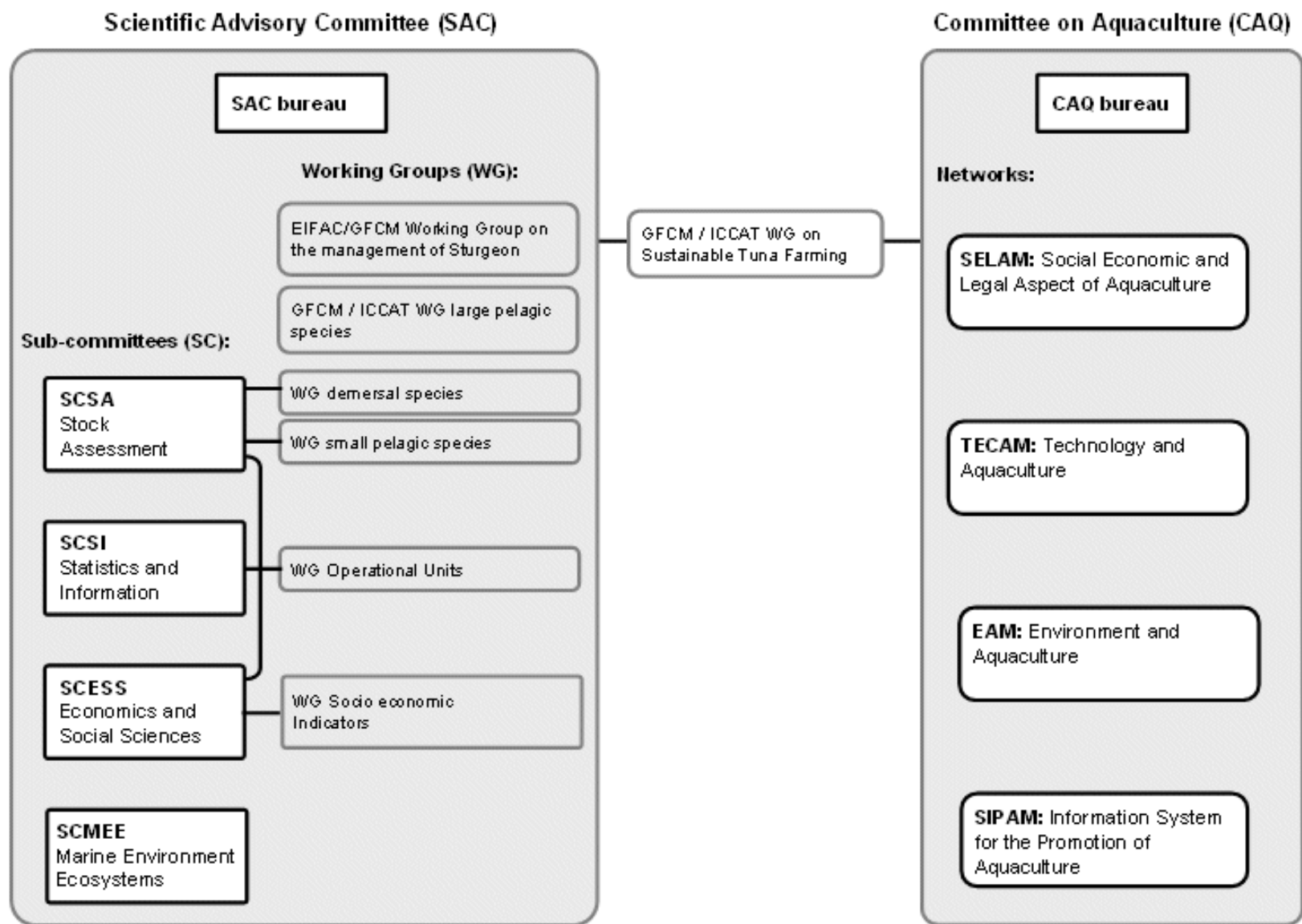


G F C M

- Established in 1949 as an advisory body within the framework of FAO
- Endowed in 1976 with regulatory functions = RFMO
- Broad mandate: Management of coastal straddling and high sea fisheries; marine aquaculture development; cooperation at large (e.g. training; tecno transfer; market monitoring)
- Membership: 22 riparian countries + Japan + EC

GFCM REFORMS (1997)

- **Reference in the agreement to:**
 - 1982 UNCLOS, 1992 UNCED 21,1995
FAO CCRF, and other instruments;
 - Precautionary principle; best scientific evidence
- **Establishment of an autonomous budget**
- **Establishment of SAC (biology; economic and social; environmental; statistics)**
- **Annual statutory sessions (leading to about 18 meetings/year)**
- **OPENING MEMBERSHIP TO ECONOMIC INTEGRATION ORGANIZATION**



GENERAL FISHERIES COMMISSION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (GFCM) - Subsidiary Bodies

OBJECTIVES AND APPROACHES

Fisheries: Demersal and small pelagic

Integrated management goals (bio-ecological, social, economical): OPs

- Input control (fishing effort; fleet capacity; + technical measures)
Remarque: Access conditions not yet addressed

Species: Large Pelagic (with ICCAT)

- Output control (ICCAT Quotas) + technical measures
Remarque: Economic and social dimensions not yet addressed

Basins/Geographical Approach (with Sub-regional projects)

- *Western; Eastern; Black Sea; Adriatic; Sicily Channels – + GSAs*

SHORT- MEDIUM TERM PRIORITIES

- Accurate knowledge of resources and fleets - identifying limit reference points/fishing effort
- Management of selected shared stocks
- Improved statistical data and information
- Reinforced Sub-regional approach (e.g: EastMed)
- Strengthened cooperation with other regional bodies
- Consolidated GFCM Restructuring process

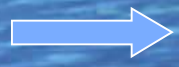
TOOLS in SUPPORT of SUSTAINABILITY

- Promoting multidisciplinary research
- Establishing geographical sub-areas and Operational units for managing fisheries
- Improving data collection, analysis and dissemination
- Addressing new issues: e.g. fleet capacity, ecosystem approach, IUU fishing
- Subregional cooperative research projects (assistance to less advanced countries)

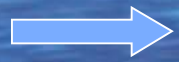
OBSTACLES/GAPS AND SOLUTIONS

Decision-making process

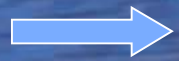
- Tendency to take decisions by consensus
- Binding measures seldom adopted; implementation uneven
- User friendly objection procedure
- Lack of accountability schemes



fallback vote



post-evaluation of decision



involving high level policy makers

OBSTACLES/GAPS AND SOLUTIONS

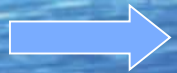
Financial and Human Resources

- Autonomous budget not yet operational
- Uncertainty of extra-budgetary resources
- Unreliable participation at meetings
- Limited fisheries management culture
(lack social-science inputs for advice)
- Institutionalization of sub-regional projects

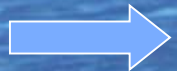
OBSTACLES/GAPS AND SOLUTIONS

PROVISION OF ACCURATE DATA AND RESEARCH OUTPUTS

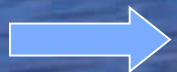
- Lack of capacity (or willingness) to provide required data
- Growing needs for integration of (multidisciplinary) research outputs
- Difficulty to adopt common standards and protocols



regional statistical and information system (MEDFISIS)



multidisciplinary applied research/modeling



understanding concepts (precautionary approach, ecosystem; IUU; capacity) and performing related monitoring

OBSTACLES/GAPS AND SOLUTIONS

Multi-governance-level

- Overlapping Fisheries governance at regional level
- Special case of the European Community (binding regulations)
- Robust environmental organizations

→ Devising arrangements (e.g: GFCM/ICCAT Working groups on large pelagics and on tuna farming)

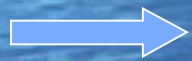
integrated planning (e.g: with UNEP and Barcelona Convention) and internalization of transactions costs (e.g: joint projects)

→ Harmonizing norms And rules (e.g: ICCAT Resolutons; E.U regulations)

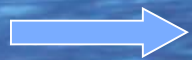
OBSTACLES/GAPS AND SOLUTIONS

Weak Industry/Stakeholder partnership

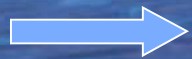
- Industry as observers only through official delegation
- INGOS hardly involved in intersessional activities
- Limited sub-regional co-management mechanisms/institutions



- industry/research forum at subregional level



- building legitimate industry institutions at national level



- clear terms and procedures for participation in fisheries management process