



Mediterranean fisheries : a social,
economic and environmental heritage to
be maintained and made innovative

Specific fishing needs : the insular reality of mediterranean



21st-23rd June 2012 ANCONA

SUMMARY

I

Presentation on the fishing & aquaculture in Corsica



II

EMFF : The needs of the island fishing





Presentation on fishing and aquaculture

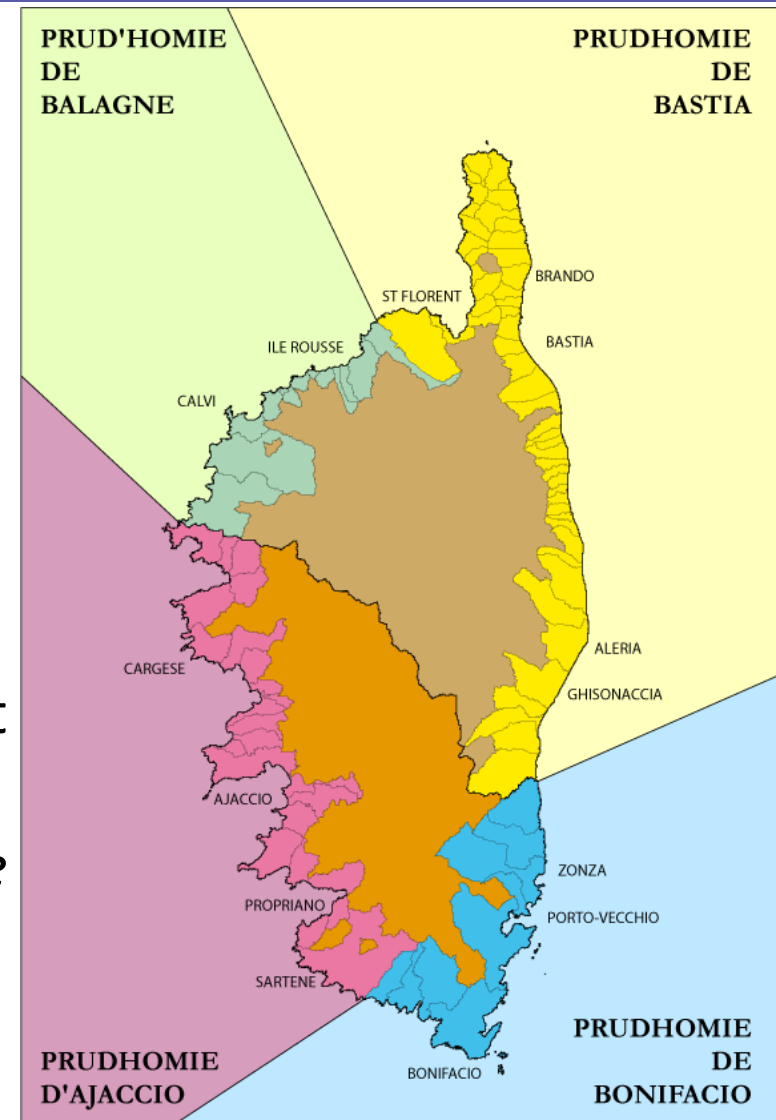
Fishing

Since Greek and Roman times : groups of fishermen

Establishment in **1801** of the Bastia entity

The Island is divided into 4 entities

Comité Régional des Pêches maritimes et des Elevages Marins de Corse
(*Regional Committee for Maritime Fisheries and Marine Aquaculture*)
Law 91-411 of the 2nd May 1991





Presentation on fishing and aquaculture

Fishing

213 units for 4 activities 250 direct jobs



Small-scale Coastal Fishermen
188 Permits



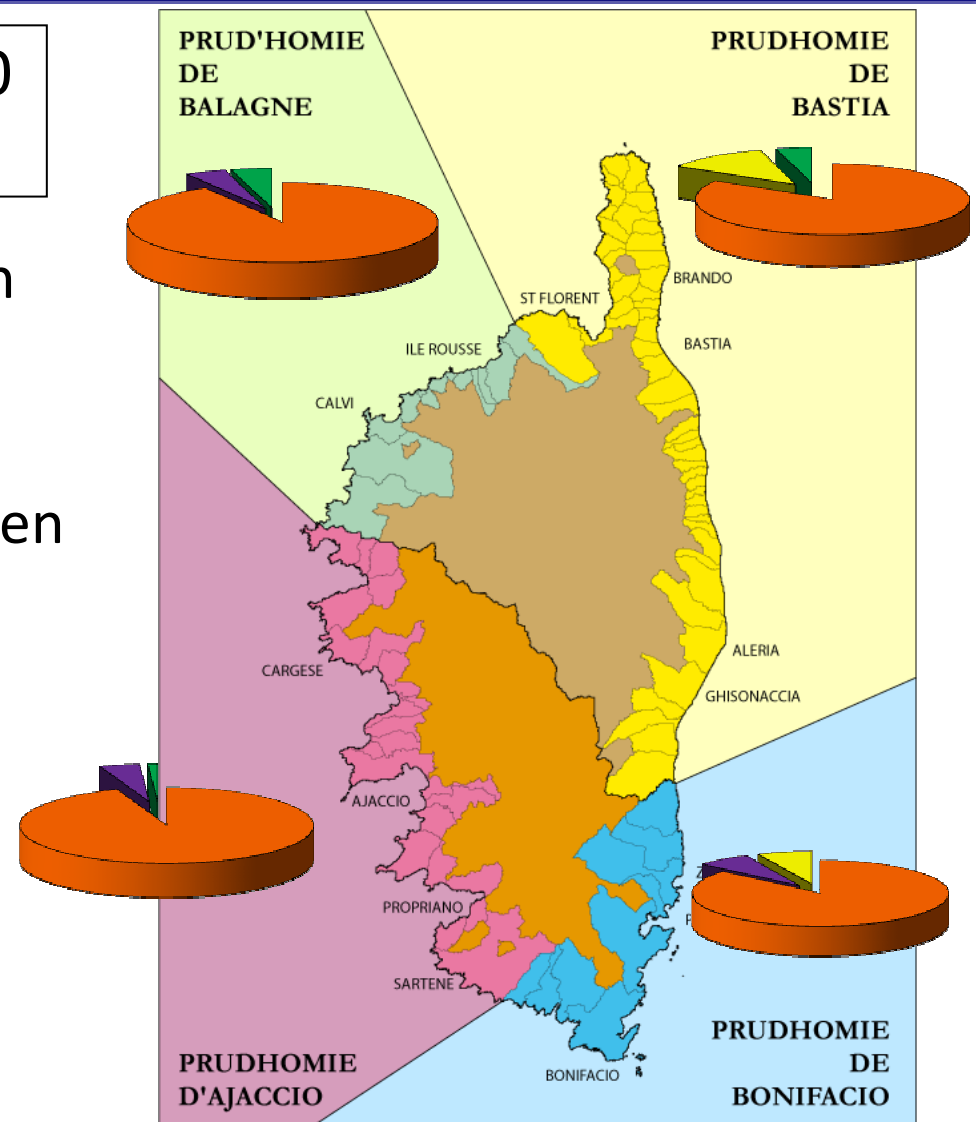
Small-scale Deep sea Fishermen
6 Permits



Coral fishers **10 crews**



Trawlers **9 Permits**





Presentation on fishing and aquaculture

Fishing

Corsica has a non-industrial fleet

Sustainable and selective activity (cages, long lines, etc...)

These excursions are for the day or half-day

The fleet's average boat size is 10 m and average age is 25 years

The average age of
fishermen is about 50

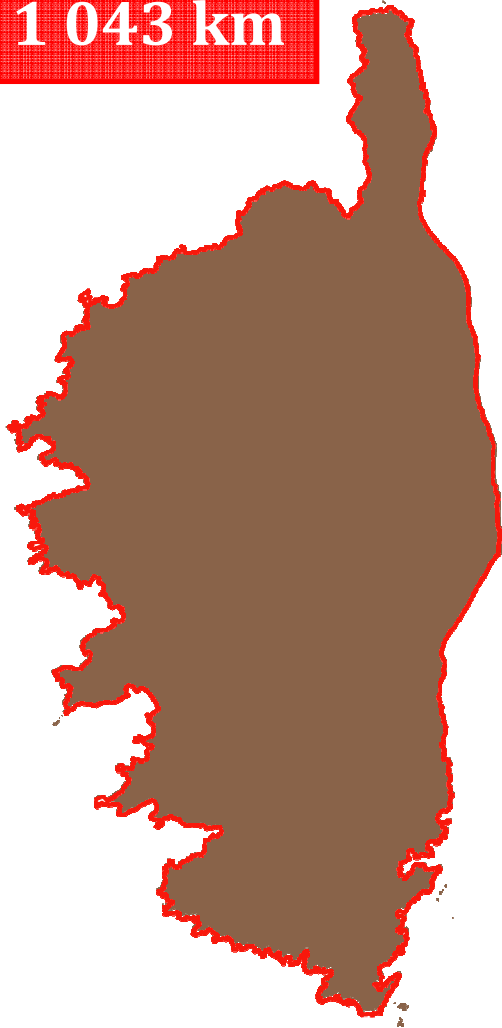




Presentation on fishing and aquaculture

Fishing

1 043 km



On a 0 to 3 nautical mile coastal strip

A noble profession an inherent part of the Corsican cultural heritage

Small mainly family-run businesses

Means for young people to obtain a skill in Corsica and to become involved in profession on their own island so there is no reason to leave for the continent, for fear of unemployment



Presentation on fishing and aquaculture

Aquaculture

10 island aquaculture businesses
120 directs jobs

7 fish farms : *Dicentrarchus labrax*,
Sparus aurata et *Argyrosomus regius*

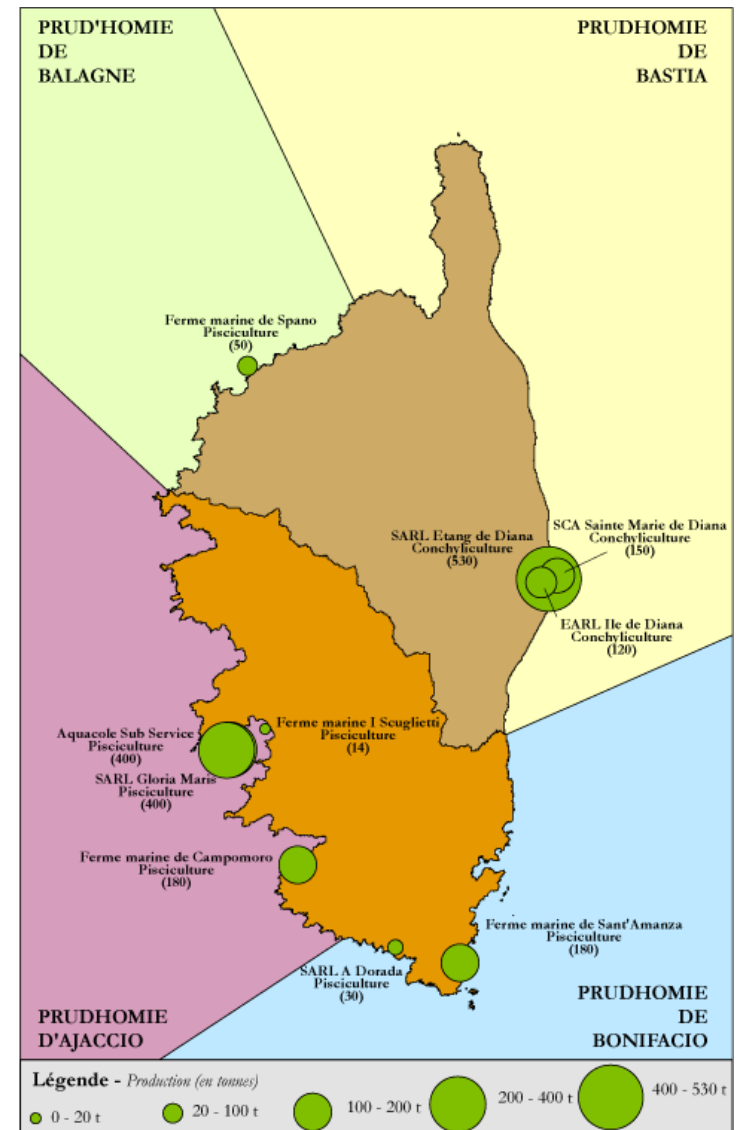
➡ 1 040 tons/year

90 % to export

3 shellfish farms : *Mytilus galloprovincialis*, *Crassostrea angulata*
et *Crassostrea gigas*

➡ 1 110 tons/year

5 % to export





Presentation on fishing and aquaculture

Aquaculture

The piscicultural businesses are « **Red Label** » and they committed to quality in order to obtain the **ORGANIC** and **IGP** (Protected Geographic Indicator) denominations



- ✓ The fish farms have undergone scientific environmental evaluations every two years since 2008
- ✓ An emergency veterinary service has also been set up

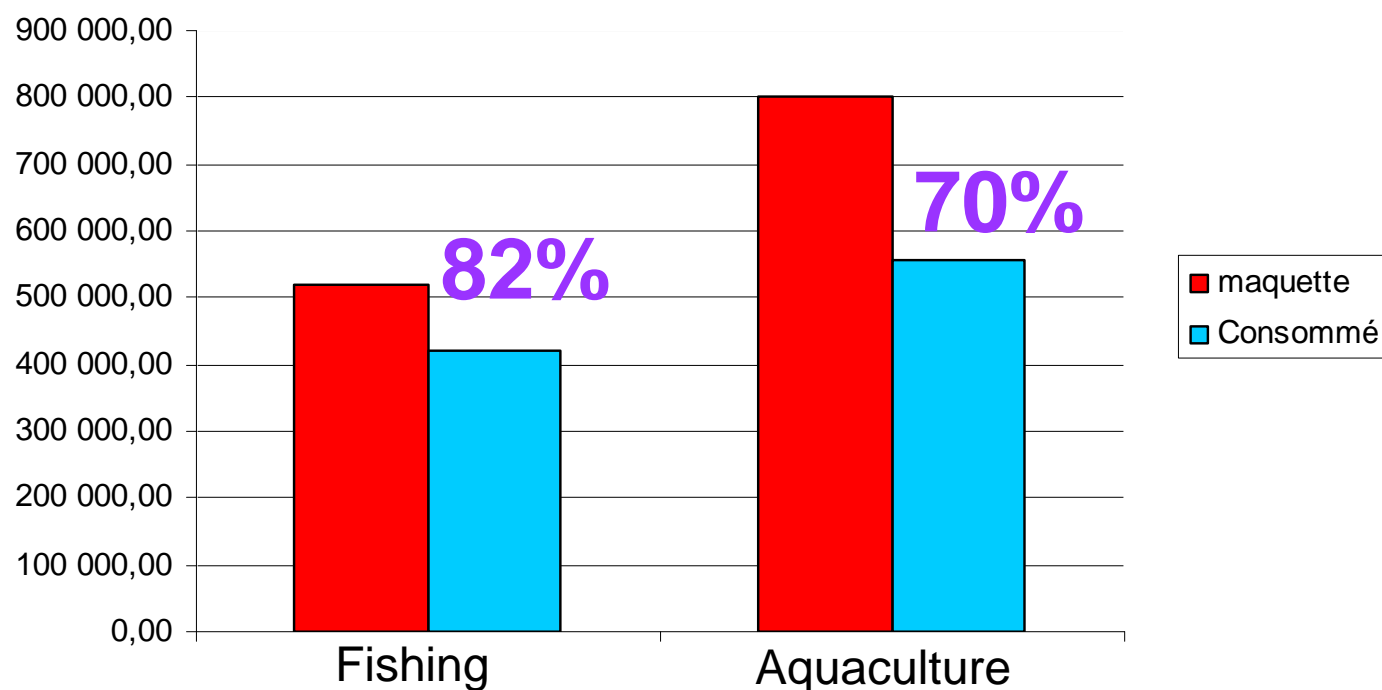


Presentation on fishing and aquaculture

Use of EFF budget

European Fund for Fishing (EFF) has been very helpful in these two sectors of activity

To date, it has been used as follows :





EMFF (Fishing Part 2 267,5 M€)

Requirements for the fishing

Art. 13 (COM 2011/804) : Operations not tolerated

key points to maintain :

- ✓ The building of new vessels, end of life vessels,
- ✓ Temporary halt on fishing activities,
- ✓ Experimental Fishing (innovation),
- ✓ The transfert of business ownership (difficulty for young people setting up),



The meeting of the Council of ministers in Luxembourg the 12th June last rejected this article. Negotiations on this will start next Autumn



EMFF (Fishing Part 2 267,5 M€) Requirements for the fishing

Art. 32 (COM 2011/804) : Diversification and job creation

The fishermen should be allowed to diversify whilst remaining as a professional fisherman (e.g. summer season, part time)

Activities such as **fishing tourism** and **ittitourism** need to be promoted



Help for young fishermen in setting up businesses so that there is ongoing rejuvenation throughout the generations thereby developing professional fishermen in tune with the long term sustainability of the fishing resources



EMFF (Fishing Part 2 267,5 M€)

Requirements for the fishing

Art. 33 (COM 2011/804) : Health and safety on board

Aid provided for the health and safety on board are reduced to a minimum (National and European laws)

Once during the programme period

Art. 34 (COM 2011/804) : Assistance to TFC of CFP

Transferable Fishing Concessions seem not adapted to small scale/ coastal fisheries Mediterranean area



Discussed during the meeting of the Council of ministers in Luxembourg the 12th June



EMFF (Fishing Part 2 267,5 M€) Requirements for the fishing

Art. 36 (COM 2011/804) : Limiting the impact on marine environment

Funds towards reducing the impact of fishing on marine life are reduced to a once-off for the same type of equipment over the programmed period (need to test....)



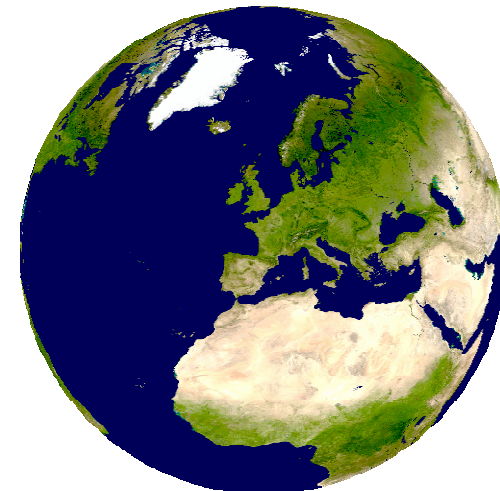


EMFF (Fishing Part 2 267,5 M€) Requirements for the fishing

Art. 39 (COM 2011/804) : reduction of impact on climate change

Desire to reduce the amount of pollution discharged and Green House Gases, but there is no aids for new motor installations

More energy efficient, less powerfull ...





EMFF (Fishing Part 2 267,5 M€) Requirements for the fishing

Art. 40 (COM 2011/804) : quality of products and use of undesirable catches

- ✓ The CFP and its objective zero rejection : use of undesirable catches

➔ **Discussed during the meeting of the Council of ministers in Luxembourg the 12th June (progressive)**

- ✓ Nearly all of the island fishing boats **are incapable of having on board equipment** to hold into undesirable catches (sizes)
- ✓ **Low quantity** of rejected
- ✓ **Direct** sale
- ✓ Transformation of rejected into **bait**
- ✓ On dock treatment / extra personnel



EMFF

Requirmements for the sustainable tributary fishing areas (1 133,75M€)

Art. 58 à 67 (COM 2011/804)

The **regions** need to be involved in the development of OP generally and in partcular in this Chapter III, notably for procedures involved in the selecting of areas and the selection criteria for strategic local development ...

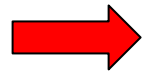
It would be desirable not to be constrained as is the case with the EFF by the **sloth** and **cumbersome** nature of administrative practices



EMFF MSY

La CFP aims at putting in place MSY

It is difficult to put into for **pluri specific fisheries** as in the case of the small coastal fishing on the Mediterranean (what dates ?)



Discussed during the meeting of
the Council of ministers in
Luxembourg the 12th June
(2015→2020)



Is the EMFF in a position to respond to the needs of
this sector (compensate the fisherman for the
shortfall) in the case where the MSY is put into place
?



CONCLUSIONS

This EMFF encourage fishermen to change professional activity

There is no support for young people who wish to move into this profession





CONCLUSIONS



The small coastal fishing (vessels - 12 m) could benefit from **special attention**

An important part of the budgetary resources is invested in **control** and **collect information** measures to the detriment of the resources provided to the businesses of professional fishermen

835 Millions d'€



CONCLUSIONS

The member states are responsible for the development of the OP for the implementation of the EMFF

At the level of french government, negotiations are ongoing in relation to **good governance principles** so that responsibilities can be extended to **regional level** in particular

It seems really important, region requirements in relation **their specificities should be taken into consideration**





CONCLUSIONS

In the framework of EFF « governing authority » of the OP is the relevant Minister



In Corsica, part of the « governing authority » has been handed over to the regional Administrator which enables the Corsican Environment Office to manage the budget

This set up is interesting in that the files in relating to instructions for payment are treated by the same administration

Thank you for your attention
Grazie per la vostra attenzione
Merci pour votre attention
Gracias por su atención
ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΩ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ ΣΑΣ



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