

# Fisheries Subsidies: Identifying Technical Assistance for Implementation

3 February 2020 | 3:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Room Benelux, Intercontinental Geneva  
7-9, Chemin du Petit-Saconnex  
1211 Genève





# WTO Disciplines on Fisheries Subsidies: Potential Implementation Steps

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Lead, Fisheries Subsidies

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## Why this presentation?

- Little guidance available to national governments on how to reform fisheries subsidies
- Sustainable Development Goals



A large school of fish swimming in deep blue water. The fish are small and silvery, moving in a coordinated pattern across the frame. The background is a gradient of blue, from a lighter shade at the top to a darker shade at the bottom.

# General implementation steps

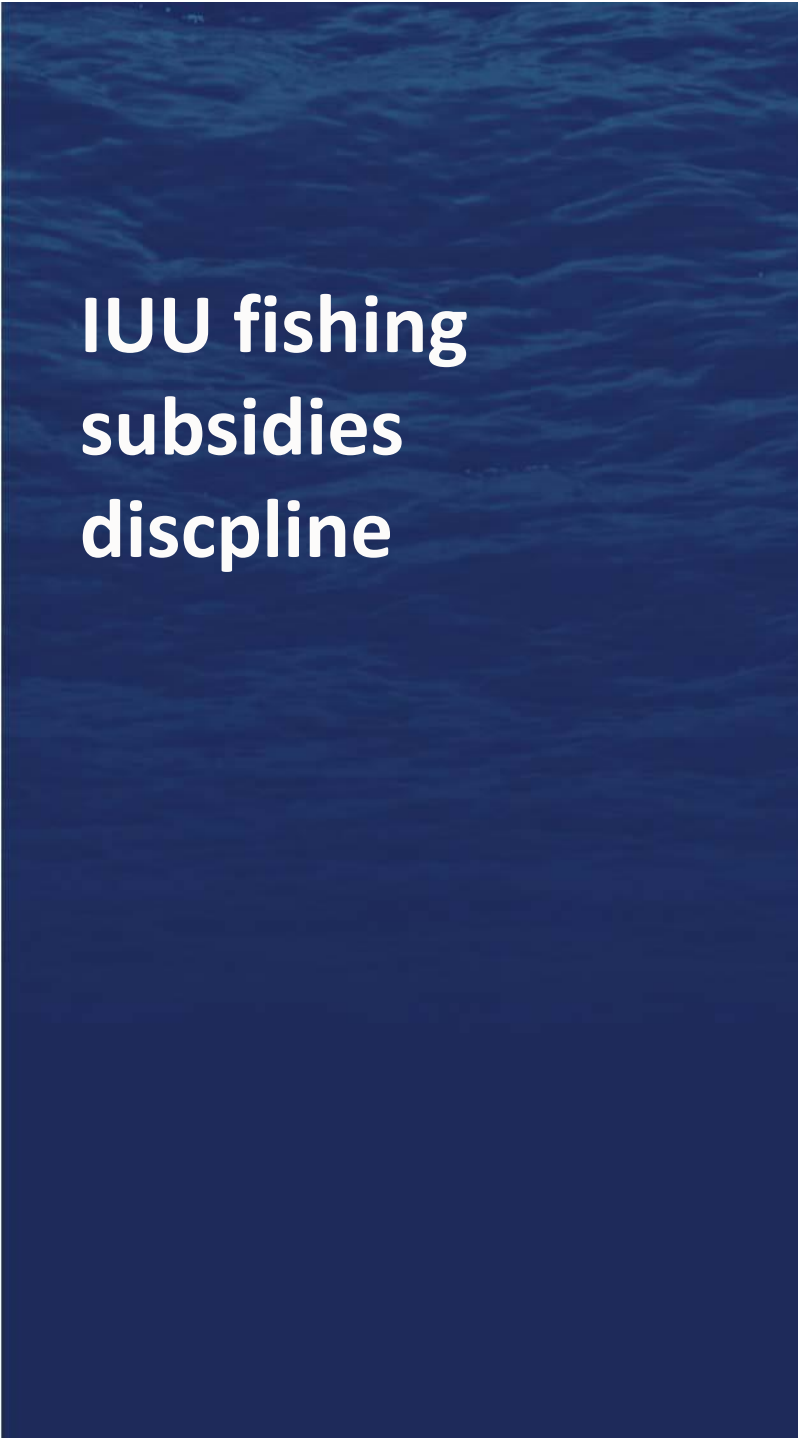
# General implementation steps

- Establish an inventory of all subsidies
- Establish/amend processes and mechanisms for notification
- Assess where subsidies need reform
- If necessary or appropriate seek / provide assistance



A large school of fish swimming in deep blue water. The fish are small and silvery, moving in a coordinated pattern. The background is a gradient of blue, from light at the top to dark at the bottom.

**IUU fishing  
subsidies discipline**



## IUU fishing subsidies discipline

- Are details of vessels and operators caught infringing known and adequately recorded? If not, do so.
- Are coordinating mechanisms in place between agencies awarding/managing subsidies and those engaged in control? If not, establish them.
- Does subsidies legislation allow the administration to exclude vessels, operators caught IUU fishing from eligibility for subsidies? If not, reform.



A large school of small, silvery fish swimming in deep blue water. The fish are densely packed in the center and left, with some scattered towards the right. The background is a gradient of blue, darker on the right side.

**Overfished stocks  
discipline**

## Overfished stocks discipline

- Is basic information on the status of key stocks collected and recorded? If not, do so.
- Are coordinating mechanisms in place between agencies awarding/managing subsidies and research and science agencies? If not, establish them.
- Does subsidies legislation allow the administration to exclude vessels, operators targeting overfished stocks from eligibility for subsidies? If not, reform.

A large school of small, silvery fish swimming in deep blue water. The fish are densely packed and move in a coordinated pattern, creating a shimmering effect against the dark background.

# Overcapacity and overfishing discipline

# Overcapacity and overfishing disciplines (situational)

- Is basic information about capacity and effort of fleets known? If not, gather and maintain records
- Are maximum/optimal levels of capacity and effort for key fisheries known? If not, estimate and use them to determine whether there is excessive capacity/effort.
- Are mechanisms in place to link fishery status information to subsidy decisions?

# Overcapacity and overfishing disciplines (Areas beyond EEZ and reflagging)

- Are vessels fishing in areas beyond national jurisdiction known? If not, collect this information and maintain records
- Are vessels flying another country's flag known? If not, collect this information and maintain records
- Are mechanisms in place to link information about these vessels to subsidy decisions? If not, establish them

## **Overcapacity and overfishing disciplines (list)**

- Are large-scale industrial vessels fishing outside the EEZ known? If not, collect this information and maintain records
- Are mechanisms in place to link information about these vessels to the provision of operating and capital costs subsidies? If not, establish them

## Overcapacity and overfishing disciplines (cap or de minimis)

- Is the total level of fisheries subsidies known? If not, establish it
- Develop reform pathways if reform is required:
  - Benchmark subsidies levels against agreed Member cap (based on tier)
  - Identify priority subsidies to be removed over time, as negotiated

A large school of fish swimming in deep blue water. The fish are small and silvery, moving in a coordinated pattern. The background is a gradient of blue, from light at the top to dark at the bottom.

# Other issues

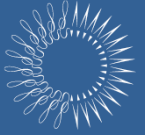


## Other issues

- Notification
- Communication strategies
- Managing the transition for affected communities
- Consider subsidy reform within policy context

A large school of small, silvery fish swimming in deep blue water. The fish are densely packed and move in a coordinated pattern, creating a shimmering effect against the dark blue background. The lighting is soft, highlighting the scales of the fish.

Thank you



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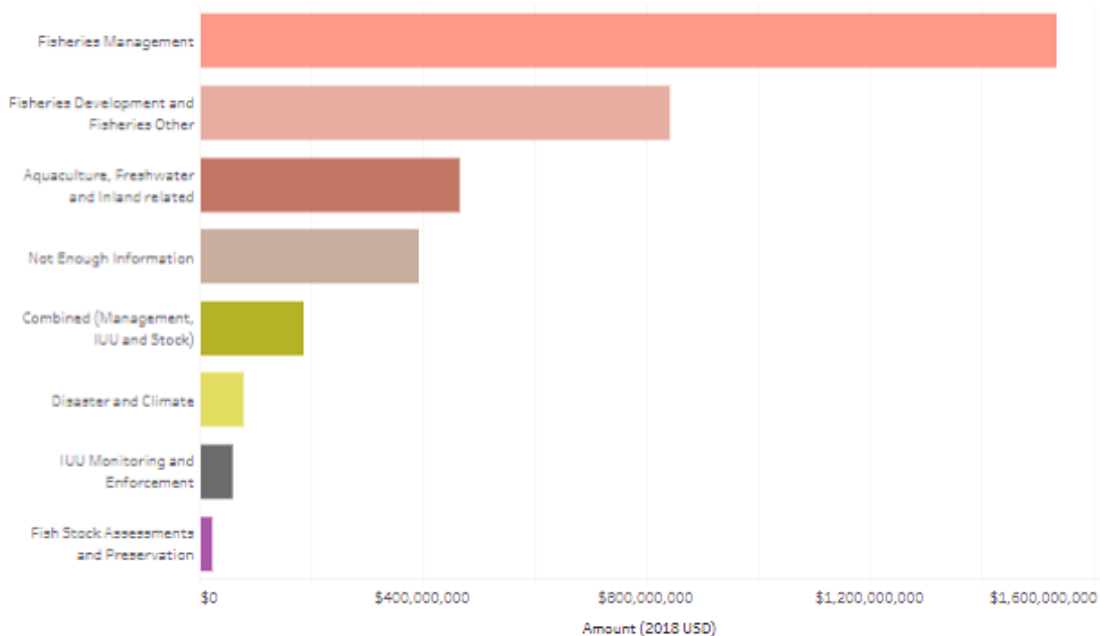
# Fisheries Subsidies: Identifying Technical Assistance for Implementation

Monday, *February 3 2020*

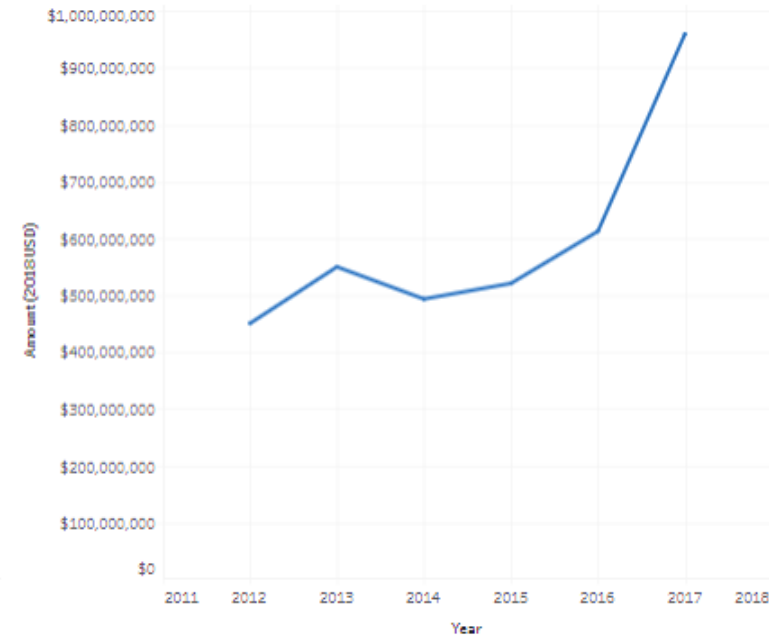
IISD

# Fisheries Support Activities – WTO Related

WTO-Related Fishery Project Categories



Disbursements Over Time



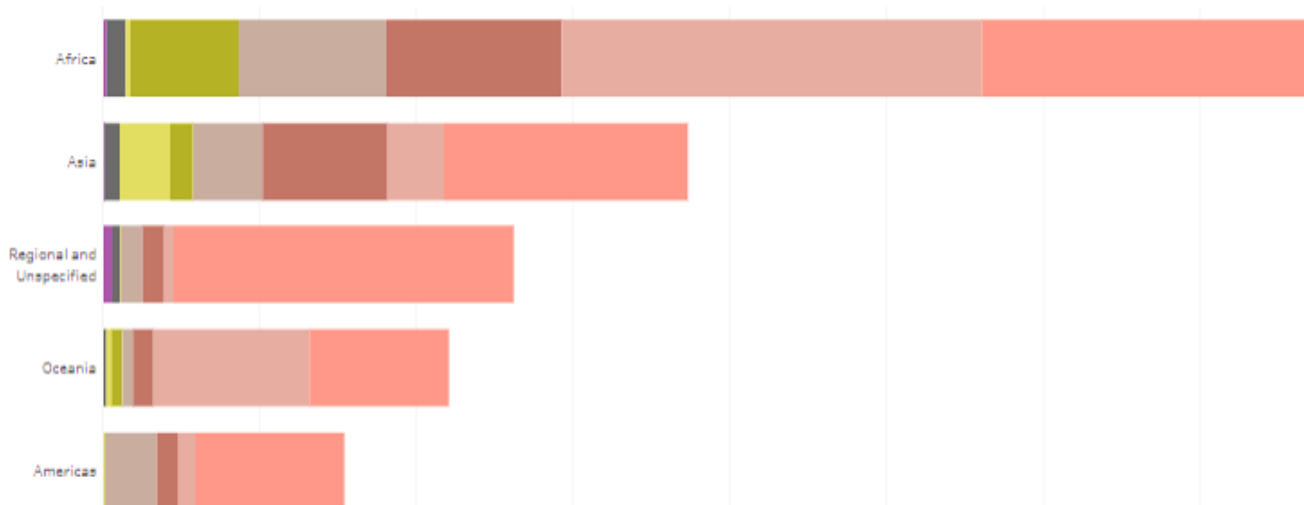
Donor Name

Recipient Name

Largest Donors

Donor Name	Donor Agency	F
EU Institutions	European Commission	\$182,017,721
	European Development Fund	\$165,553,477
Global Environment Facility	GEP Trust Fund	\$177,227,566
International Development Association	IDA	\$277,516,932
Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	\$336,750,319
	Japanese International Co-operation Agency	\$132,888,893
Norway	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	\$171,749,242
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	\$193,347,772
United States	Agency for International Develop.	\$197,731,546
	Millennium Challenge Corporation	\$109,484,787

Recipients by Region



**Categories**

- Fisheries Management
- Fisheries Development and Fisheries Other
- Aquaculture, Freshwater and Inland related
- Not Enough Information
- Combined (Management, IUU and Stock)
- Disaster and Climate
- IUU Monitoring and Enforcement
- Fish Stock Assessments and Preservation

Recipient Region Details

Recipient Region	Region Total	Percent of Region Total	Percent of Global Total
Africa	\$1,540,045,744	100.00%	42.92%
Americas	\$308,905,751	100.00%	8.61%
Asia	\$747,638,825	100.00%	20.83%
Europe	\$24,654,265	100.00%	0.69%
Oceania	\$442,701,767	100.00%	12.34%

# PEW TACB Inventory Tool

<https://public.tableau.com/profile/the.pew.charitable.trusts#!/vizhome/WTOFisheriesProjects/Dashboard>

## The Link Between Effective Fisheries Management and Ending Harmful Subsidies

<https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/issue-briefs/2019/04/the-link-between-effective-fisheries-management-and-ending-harmful-subsidies>

# Thank You!!

The cost of inaction is too high.

**WTO, end the  
subsidies that  
drive overfishing.**



Food and Agriculture  
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United Nations



# FAO technical assistance for implementing new rules

**Piero Mannini,  
Senior Liaison Officer,  
Fisheries and Aquaculture  
Department, FAO**

*Fisheries Subsidies: Identifying Technical Assistance for Implementation*

*Geneva, Switzerland, 3 February 2020*



## FAO work is related to:

- **FAO as custodian or contributor to SDG 14 indicators**
- **Fishing activity**
- **Fleet capacity**
- **Catch by species**
  - **EEZs vs High Seas**
  - **Small Scale vs Large scale**
- **State of fish stocks**
- **Import and Export by species**
- **Regional Fishery Management Organizations and Advisory Bodies**





## FAO Fisheries information mechanisms, guidelines, and tools in support to fishery resources monitoring

### Fishery statistics

- **FAO Capture, Aquaculture and Global production** questionnaire & **Regional Capture Production** questionnaire
- The **FAO Yearbook & FishStatJ software** - Supporting trends analysis for national, regional and global policies
- The **State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (SOFIA)** - Importance of fisheries and aquaculture for the food, nutrition and employment
- **Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP)** - Global reporting standards

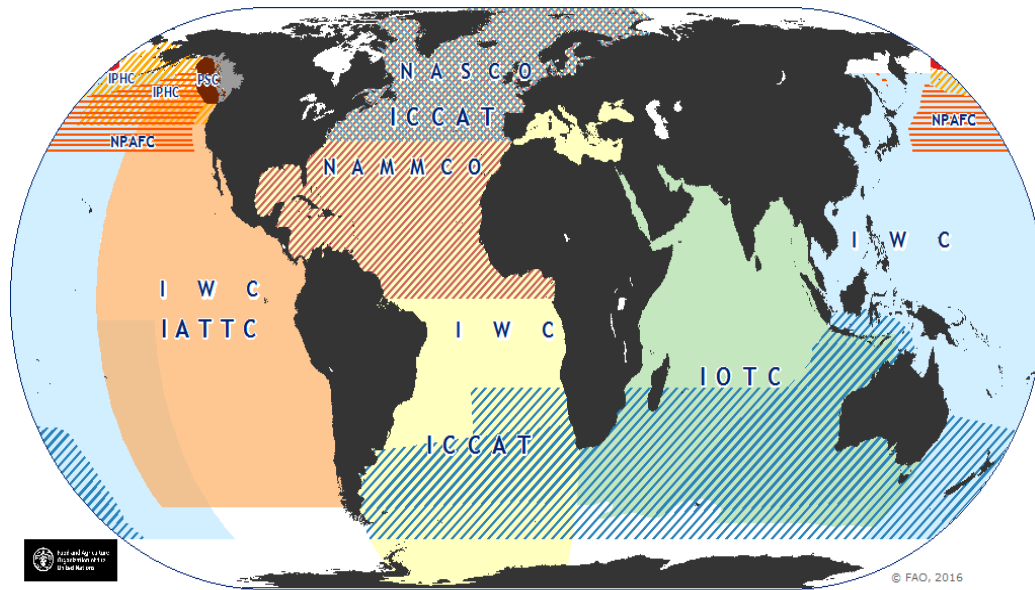
### Capacity building and technical assistance

- **Open ArtFish** software - National fishery statistics on Small Scale Fisheries including collection methodologies; socio-economic data collection
- **Data Collection Reference Framework** – Technical support to the development of regional data collection (GFCM and WECAFC experiences)
- **Calipseo** platform - Integrated national statistics and management information systems
- **iMarine** platform – Fishery regional databases
- **SmartForms** – Mobile data collection
- **SDG 14.4.1 interactive training course** on data limited methods - Stock assessment and SDG reporting

### Fisheries information systems

- **Fisheries and Resources Monitoring System (FIRMS)** – Access to high-quality information on the status and trends of marine resources and fisheries
- **Tuna Atlas** - Access to a global database for tuna fisheries data
- **Global record of Stocks and Fisheries (GRSF)** – Unique identifiers in support to i) Stock status (reported at national, regional level) - SDG 14.4.1 indicator, and ii) Traceability schemes
- **Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels (GR)** – Access to data from State authorities about vessels and activities
- **Calipseo** platform - Produce statistics and reports according the national fisheries authorities needs
- **Global Atlas of AIS based fishing activity** – Support effort statistics

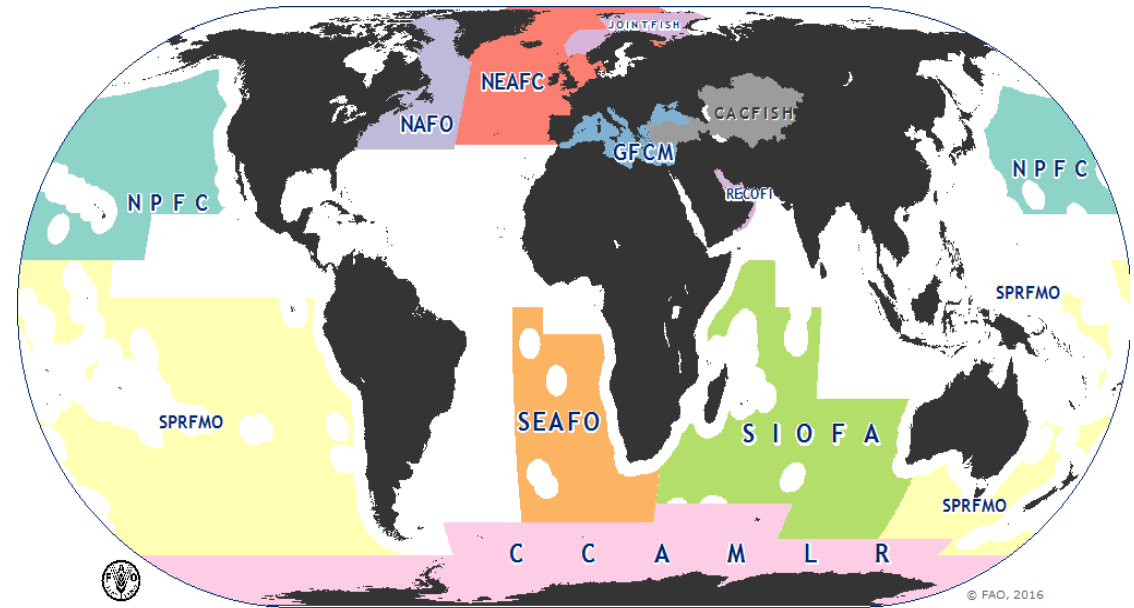
# Regional Fishery Management Organizations



- CCBS
- IPHC
- CCSBT
- ICCAT
- WCPFC
- NAMMCO
- NPFC
- PSC
- IOTC
- IATTC
- NASCO
- IWC (Global Coverage)

Non Species-specific RFMOs

Species-specific RFMOs (i.e. tuna, halibut, salmon, marine mammals, etc.)



- NPFC
- NAFO
- GFCM
- CACFISH
- SIOFA
- SPRFMO
- NEAFC
- SEAFO
- RECOFI
- CCAMLR

## RFB Secretariats' Network (RSN)

**A unique FAO tool for regional and global cooperation**

**A mechanism to ensure RFBs technical coordination**

**RSN contributes by:**

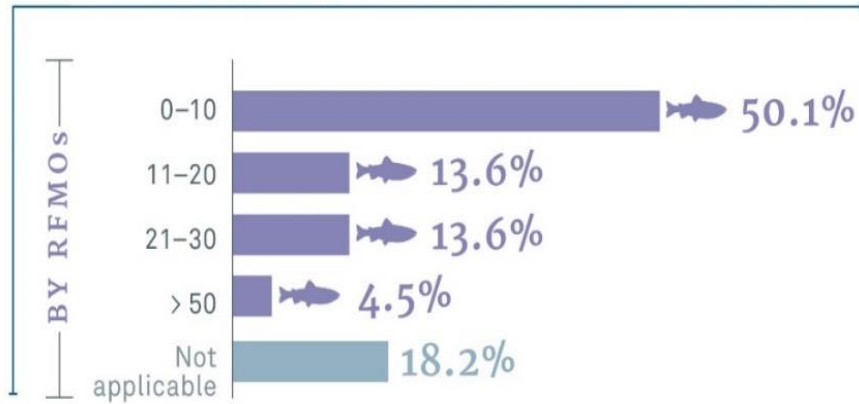
- **Providing a forum for discussion on critical issues and needed strategies;**
- **Harmonizing technical approaches and procedures; and**
- **Sharing knowledge and good practices**

**See our reports and magazine at <http://www.fao.org/fishery/rsn/en>**

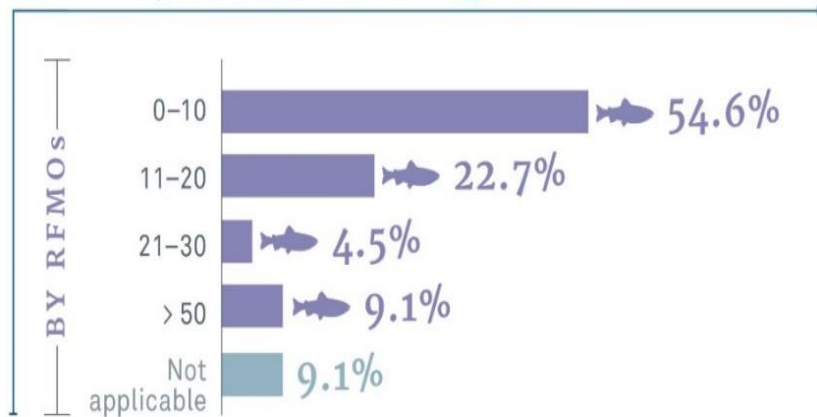




### Fish stocks regularly assessed



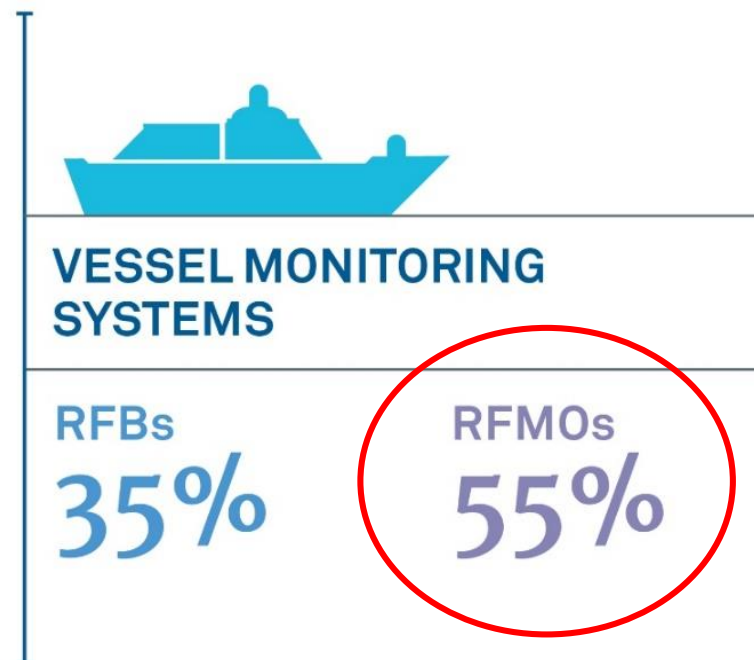
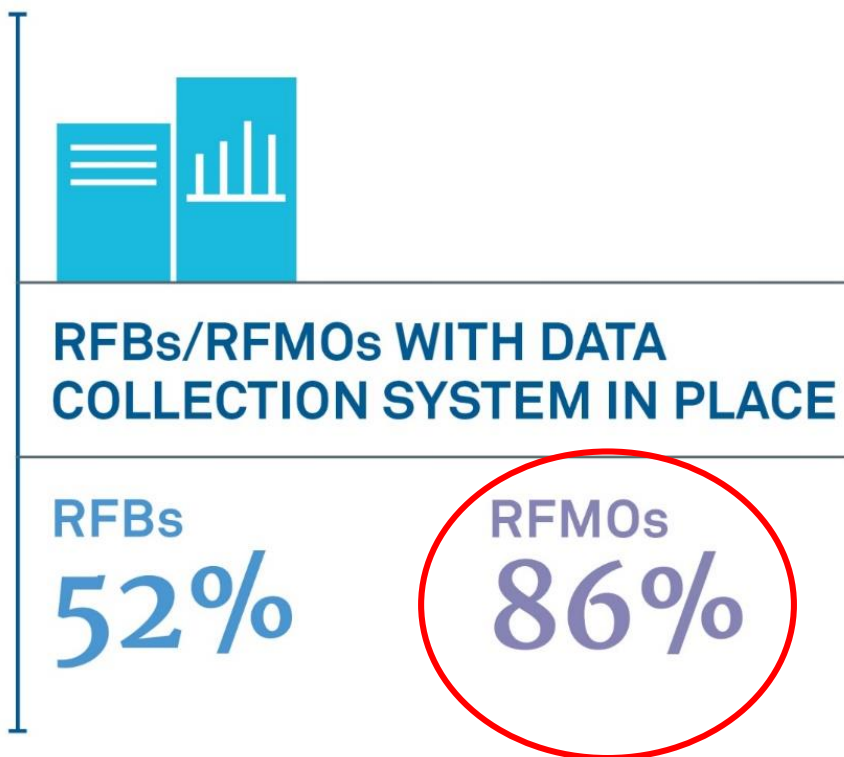
### How many fisheries are managed?



### RFMOs

Adoption of conservation  
and management measures

85%



## **Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA)**

Following the entry into force of the PSMA, implementation became an important focus, and *FAO stepped up its capacity development efforts to assist developing countries in their implementation of the PSMA*. Technical assistance and capacity development is being delivered by FAO through three different mechanisms.

### **Technical Cooperation Programmes (TCPs)**

Assistance is being provided through TCPs in support of activities either specifically concerning the adoption and implementation of the PSMA or related to the broader context of combatting IUU fishing. Since 2015, thirty-seven countries have received support through TCPs.

### **FAO's Global Capacity Development Programme to support the implementation of the PSMA and complementary international instruments and regional mechanisms to combat IUU fishing**

The Programme was endorsed by FAO in December 2016. All projects developed under the Programme aim at improving States' capacity for the effective implementation of port State measures (PSMs) and complementary monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) operations, measures and tools to combat IUU fishing.

### **PSMA Assistance Fund to be established within the framework of Part 6 of the PSMA**

In the future, Parties to the PSMA will also be able to access support through the PSMA Assistance Fund to be established by the Parties and administered by FAO within the framework of Part 6 of the PSMA. The draft terms of reference for the funding mechanisms to assist developing States parties are being considered by the Parties.

## FAO technical assistance for implementing new rules

**Piero Mannini,  
Senior Liaison Officer,  
Fisheries and Aquaculture  
Department, FAO**

# Potential contribution of the Inter Agency Plan of Action in support of a Potential WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies

03 February 2020, Geneva, Switzerland

David Vivas Eugui, Legal Officer, Office of the Director, DITC, UNCTAD  
Anja von Moltke, Head of the UNEP's Trade, Policy and Planning Unit



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



UNITED NATIONS  
UNCTAD





## Why the Inter-Agency Plan of Action (IAPoA) ?

UN Agencies combining their mandates on trade, food security, and environment under an integrated approach for SDG 14 implementation

Providing technical assistance for developing countries, in particular SIDS & LDCs

Building on the FAO/UNCTAD/UN Environment voluntary commitment & joint convening power

# The Way Forward: The Inter Agency Plan of Action

## Objective

To accelerate achievement of the trade-related targets of SDG 14 through improved **trade-related policies** and practices that safeguard:

- **Food security, livelihoods** and
- Balance **conservation and sustainable use** of oceans and living marine resources
- While creating **level playing field**

## Outcome: International cooperation

### **Outcome 1**      **Supporting dialogue, cooperation and consensus for multilateral and regional outcomes**

International events and policy briefs

*Advisory services*

Non-tariff measures

### **Outcome 2**      **National & regional capacity building**

Blue Economy Reviews (BERs) & methodology

*Capacity Building for Policy Reform*

Fishery improvement programmes

Trade in fisheries services

### **Outcome 3**      **Enhanced awareness**

Guidelines, Tools and best practices for sustainable seafood

Best practices for small scale fisheries

Regional capacity building workshops

Major awareness-raising campaign

# Specialized Advisory Services on Fisheries Subsidies and Trade Policy Development

SDG 14 targets: 14.6

Lead Agency: Joint

## Supporting a WTO agreement and data on fisheries subsidies

- Support for in any potential in built negotiating agenda
- Demand-driven support in country technical assistance for notification
- Tailor made support in 6 countries including:
  - National stakeholder workshops
  - Support in data gathering

Notification of fisheries subsidies in accordance with ASCM Art. 25 or future transparency provisions under a potential WTO Agreement on fish subsidies

Options for policy development depending on negotiating outcome & data gathered

## Key Issues on transparency

- Are existing obligations enough?
- Subject matter?
- Existence of data?
- Proportionality and periodicity?
- Capacity to gather data and notify?
- Relevance and enforceability?



# Capacity building for policy reform in 6 countries:

## Capacity building for policy reform:

1. National level reform
  - Subsidies
  - IUU Fishing
  - Destructive fishing practices
  - Sustainable Fisheries management, using an ecosystem approach
2. National approaches for international Policy Reform
  - multilateral
  - regional
  - bilateral

## Capacity Building Activities:

- Supporting policy implementation
- Guidelines and Tool Development
- Training
- Workshops
- Policy engagement

## COMPARATIVE TABLE ON NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS AS PER ARTICLE 25.3 OF THE WTO SCM AND IN CHAIR WORKING DOCUMENT + FACILITATOR WORKING PAPER

WTO SCMA Art. 25.3: "Notifications"	<b>WTO TN/RL/W/274/Rev.6 + RD/TN/RL/115/Rev.1</b>
form of a subsidy *	(a) [programme name, legal basis, and granting authority for the programme;]
(ii) subsidy per unit, or the total amount or the annual amount budgeted	(b) [level and type] [amount and nature] of support provided
(iii) policy objective and/or purpose *	(...)
(iv) duration/any other time limits attached	(...)
(v) statistical data (assessment of trade effects) *	(j) [total [imports and] exports [per species] [for which the subsidy is provided]]. (f) [catch data [by species] in the fishery for which the subsidy is provided]; (g) [status of the fish stocks in the fishery for which the subsidy is provided (i.e., overfished, fully fished, or underfished)]; [fleet capacity in the fishery for which the subsidy is provided];

\*: additional disclosure requirements are listed in document G/SCM/6/Rev.1 (2003), "Questionnaire format for subsidy notifications". Source: UNCTAD (2019). Adapted from "Transparency in Fisheries Subsidies: A deep dive into the multilateral trade system", by Lorenzo Formenti and David Vivas Eugui.

<p>* (To whom and how the subsidies are provided)</p>	<p>(c) [type or kind of marine fishing activity that the programme supports];  (d) [vessels and operators fishing in areas beyond national jurisdiction, for which the subsidy is granted];  (e) [name of the recipient and, where known, name and identification number of the fishing vessel];</p> <p><b>[Subsidies to Small scale, artisanal and substance fisheries]?</b></p>
<p>Not covered</p>	<p>(i) [conservation and management measures in place for the [relevant] fish stock [for which the subsidy is provided]] [as well as any relevant fishing capacity management plans];</p> <p><b>[List of Access Agreements]?</b></p>
<p>Not covered by article 23.3 as it does not seek to address non-specific subsidies.</p>	<p>6.2. "[information in relation to other subsidies that the Member provides to fishing that are not covered, in particular [aquaculture and] [fuel subsidies].]".</p> <p>“information related to non-specific subsidies such as for the provision or use of fuel or for schemes that can be reasonably be expected to result in the provision or use of fuel (...)</p>
<p>Not covered</p>	<p>6.5. "[on an [annual basis] of any list of vessels [and operators] that it has [identified] [determined] as having engaged in IUU fishing.]".</p>

\*: additional disclosure requirements are listed in document G/SCM/6/Rev.1 (2003), "Questionnaire format for subsidy notifications". Source: UNCTAD (2019). Adapted from “Transparency in Fisheries Subsidies: A deep dive into the multilateral trade system”, by Lorenzo Formenti and David Vivas Eugui.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RBrO8zQo69E;feature=youtu.be>

**Thank You!**



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Environment Programme