

## **Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)**

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**CRFM Fishery Research Document No. XX**

# Report of the Meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Social, Economic and Linkage Issues that may impact the Establishment of a Common Fisheries Policy and Regime

March 19, 2006  
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

**Draft**

**Report of the Meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the  
Social, Economic and Linkage Issues that may impact the  
Establishment of a Common Fisheries Policy and Regime  
March 19, 2006, Trinidad and Tobago**

1. The meeting of the Ad Hoc Social and Economic Working Group was held at the Cascadia Hotel, St. Ann's, Trinidad and Tobago, on March 19, 2006. The meeting was attended by representatives from the GORTT, OECS-ESDU, UWI-CERMES and the CRFM Secretariat. A list of the participants is provided at **Appendix I**.
2. The Chairman of the Working Group, Mr. Terrence Phillips, welcomed and thanked the participants for making the effort to be at the meeting, and apprised them of the logistical arrangements in place. Also, he informed the Group that the Deputy Executive Director, CRFM Secretariat, Mr. Milton Haughton, who was in attendance, was also Co-ordinator of the Ad Hoc Legal Working Group, which had commenced its work, so he would be in a position to update the meeting on their activities.
3. The Chairman then drew participants' attention to the Draft Annotated Agenda, indicating that the purpose of the meeting was to review the bibliographic references on the subject compiled by the Group; discuss the format and content of the Study; determine the division of tasks and outline a schedule of work for the completion of the Study.
4. The Group then reviewed and confirmed the Agenda (**Appendix II**).
5. Terms of Reference for the Working Group on Social, Economic and Linkage Issues that may impact the establishment of a Common Fisheries Policy and Regime.

The Group reviewed the TOR (**Appendix III**). Based on a suggestion that the Group consider the preferred end product(s) from the Study, and work backwards to create an outline and work plan, the participants agreed to use the "headings" (The Special Case of Artisanal, Inshore Fisheries and Fishers; Semi-Industrial and Industrial Fisheries; Monitoring and Measuring Socio-Economic Change; Monitoring and Measuring the Contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to national

Economies; Excess Capacity in Fisheries in the Region; Global Trade in Fish and Fish Products; The question of access and entry requirements under CFP&R; and Developing Strategic Alliances and Partnerships: The Linkages Issue.) under Section 4.0 Activities of the TOR as criteria for the analysis, and decided that they would seek references or key points and issues for the analysis from within the document “Common Fisheries Regime and Policy - Revised Framework” (**Appendix 1V**). This was seen as a systematic approach “*to provide conversant and focused information on the social, economic and linkage issues that may affect the establishment of a Common Fisheries Policy and Regime for CARICOM and to propose appropriate strategies for dealing with these issues*” (study goal in the TOR).

6. In addition to the above, the Group also decided that a Communications Strategy should be drafted to ensure that the social, economic and linkage aspects of the CFP&R would be better understood by the various stakeholders. This required the Group to consider the main objectives for communicating the results of the study, the target audiences, the main products and the main pathways or channels of communication. Several communications products that go beyond the scope of the TOR will be needed to effectively communicate the results of the study to those expected to have an interest in the CFP&R. Follow-up should be programmed. The draft Communications Strategy is outlined in **Appendix V**.

7. Review of the bibliography of literature available on the subject of the Study compiled by the CRFM

The Group reviewed the bibliography on the subject of the Study and agreed that this product was essential. It could be developed as a supplementary output, but more work needed to be done in terms of the literature search and the arrangement of the document. As such, they recommended that a TOR with guidelines for the completion of the bibliography be prepared, and the implementation be done by a resource person contracted by the CRFM Secretariat.

8. Format and Content of the Study

The Group held a brief discussion on a likely Table of Contents (TOC) for the Study and decided that the TOC should include sections dealing with the background to the Study, the purpose of the document, approach to implementing the Study, results setting out the issues and strategies for addressing them, and a discussion with conclusions. Appropriate appendices include the TOR for

the Study, schedule of activities, and communication strategy. The draft TOC appears as **Appendix VI** of this Report.

9. Based on the strategy identified in paragraph 5, the Group sought text in the Revised Framework document that reflected a reasonable degree of consensus among the parties who contributed to its drafting and which was unlikely to change much in the remaining re-drafting or subsequent implementation of the CFP&R. Initially, the Group thought that the CFP&R objectives included in the Revised Framework would serve this purpose. So, they consulted the most recent text of the Revised Framework document in the Draft Report of the First Ad Hoc Legal Working Group on the Preparation of a Common Fisheries Policy which was held on 20-21 February 2006 in Guyana. In so doing, they examined the objectives, fundamental principles and scope of policies sections of the document and commented on the objectives. The comments on the objectives are provided in **Appendix VII**.
10. The Group agreed in general with the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Legal Working Group that there was need for revising several sections of the Revised Framework document to make them more coherent, coordinated and consistent among other things, but went on to add that the revision was also necessary to improve on and rationalise the technical content of the text. They expressed the appreciation that compromises were often necessary in a negotiated document, but noted that at present there were too many areas of redundancy and potential incompatibility among objectives given their present wording and multi-part structure. The Group indicated that the next meeting of the Forum should turn its attention to improving this situation as a matter of priority.
11. The Group concluded that the objectives, fundamental principles and scope of policies sections required substantial re-drafting. As such, they considered these to be inappropriate for use as the main references for the analysis, and so examined the goal. They noted that although the Ad Hoc Legal Working Group recommended that the goal be re-drafted, there was consistent repetition of its main thrust and language in the objectives, fundamental principles and scope of policies sections for it to be dissected for use as the reference for analysis. So, they undertook the exercise of ‘unpacking’ the goal into component parts and linking these parts to the most recent available text as shown in **Appendix VIII**.

12. By this process, the Working Group was able to extract five broad themes or headings as listed below:

1. Ecological sustainability
2. Management effectiveness
3. Regional governance
4. International governance
5. Socio-economics and equity

13. They noted that although these headings were broader than desirable, they should allow the analysis of social, economic and linkage issues to proceed with a reasonably clear relationship to the existing CFP&R document. It was agreed that these headings derived from the goal, and the issues suggested by the objectives, fundamental principles and scope of policies sections of text, would be used in conjunction with the headings derived from the TOR in order to meet the objective of the study.

14. Identification and Assignment of Tasks and Drafting of a Work Schedule

Based on the agreed approach to conducting the Study, the Group identified and assigned the tasks in keeping with the Draft Schedule in **Appendix IX**.

15. Comments

Despite having communicated electronically on the implementation of the study prior to the meeting, the Working Group members noted the importance of having been able to meet, though for a short period, as it provided an opportunity for concerted discussion and action on the TOR, review of the bibliography, and determining the best approach to the implementation of the Study.

## Appendix I: List of Participants

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**Appendix II: AGENDA**

**CARIBBEAN REGIONAL FISHERIES MECHANISM**

**MEETING OF THE AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND LINKAGES THAT MAY IMPACT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMON FISHERIES POLICY AND REGIME**

Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago  
March 19, 2006

February 20, 2006

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**DRAFT ANNONATED AGENDA**

- ITEM 1: Output(s) of the Meeting 9:00 - 9:05 am**  
*The Chairman shall advise that the expected outputs of the Meeting will be an agreed format and content for the Study, assignment of tasks and work schedule.*
- ITEM 2: Procedural Matters 9:05 - 9:10 am**  
*Participants will be apprised of logistical arrangements for the Meeting.*
- ITEM 3: Confirmation of Agenda 9:10 - 9:20 am**  
*The Chairman shall seek the comments of the Meeting on the draft Agenda, and the adoption of same.*
- ITEM 4: Discuss the Terms of Reference for the Working Group on Social, Economic and Linkage Issues that may impact the establishment of a Common Fisheries Policy and Regime. 9:20 – 9:40 am**  
*The participants will briefly discuss the Terms of Reference for the Working Group.*
- ITEM 5: Presentation and review of the bibliography of literature available on the subject of the Study compiled by the CRFM 9:40– 10:15 am**  
*The Participants in the Meeting will review and comment on the Bibliography.*
- C O F F E E B R E A K 10:15 – 10:30 am**

**ITEM 6: Discussion on the Format and Content of the Study 10:30 am – 12:00 noon**

*The participants will discuss and determine the format and outline the Study.*

**LUNCH 12:00 noon – 1:00 pm**

**ITEM 6: Discussion on the Format and Content of the Study 1:00 – 3:15 pm**

*The participants will discuss and determine the format and outline the Study.*

**COFFEE BREAK 3:15 – 3:30 pm**

**ITEM 7: Identification and assignment of tasks and drafting of a Work Schedule 3:30 – 4:20 pm**

*Based on the agreed format for the Study, participants will identify and assign tasks and draft a Work Schedule for the completion of said tasks.*

**ITEM 8 Wrap-up of Meeting. 4:20 – 4:30 pm**



## **Appendix III:**

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE**

#### **STUDY TO REVIEW AND ELABORATE ON THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND LINKAGE ISSUES THAT COULD IMPACT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMON FISHERIES POLICY AND REGIME FOR CARICOM**

##### **1.0 Introduction**

The CARICOM Heads of Government at their Fourteenth Inter-Sessional Meeting held in Trinidad and Tobago from February 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup>, 2003, considered and endorsed the proposals from the Government of Barbados on ‘the imperative of elaborating a Common Fisheries Regime’ and mandated the CARICOM Secretariat (CARISEC) to undertake the necessary consultations and propose a framework for consideration at the Twenty-Fourth Meeting in July 2003.

The Caribbean Fisheries Forum at its first meeting in Belize on March 27<sup>th</sup>, 2003 acknowledged that the mandate of the Heads of Governments demonstrated the highest level of commitment by CARICOM Governments to the management and conservation of the region’s fisheries resources. As such, it was determined that the Caribbean Fisheries Forum/CRFM, being the regional fisheries body established by CARICOM, would establish a Working Group, under Rule 11, to implement the mandate from the CHoG and report to them through the Ministerial Council.

The CARICOM Heads of Government at their Fifteenth Inter-Sessional Meeting in St. Kitts and Nevis in March 2004 decided that the elaboration of the Common Fisheries Policy and Regime would be independent and separate from and without prejudice to the settlement of maritime boundary disputes between and among Member States and Third Parties. Additionally, they reaffirmed the continuation of the mandate to CARISEC to propose a framework for the exploitation and conservation of the regional fisheries resources, and considered and approved the Working Group’s Plan of Action for the establishment of the CFP&R, which had been developed at the first meeting of the Group in Trinidad and Tobago from June 5<sup>th</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup>, 2003.

In keeping with the reaffirmation given to CARISEC and the approval of the Working Group’s Plan of Action for the Establishment of the CFP&R, the CRFM Secretariat, in collaboration with the CARICOM Secretariat, convened the Second and Third Meetings of the Working Group on the Common Fisheries Policy and Regime in Guyana, from June 9<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup>, 2004 and in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, November 29<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup>, 2004 respectively.

At the Third Meeting of the Working Group, held November 29<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup>, 2004, in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, participants highlighted the need for consideration of the social, economic and linkage issues in any discussion on the CFP&R. As such, it was decided that social, economic and linkage issues, including those identified at the 2003 Trinidad & Tobago Meeting, which could affect the establishment of the CFP&R should be reviewed and elaborated on, using existing information. It was therefore agreed that a study to review and elaborate on the social, economic and linkage issues that could affect the establishment of a Common Fisheries Policy and Regime for the Caribbean Sea be undertaken by a team of resource persons drawn from the Fisheries Department of Trinidad and Tobago, UWI - CERMES, OECS - ESDU and the CRFM Secretariat.

## 2.0 OBJECTIVE

The objective of the study is to provide conversant and focused information on the social, economic and linkage issues that may affect the establishment of a Common Fisheries Policy and Regime for CARICOM and to propose appropriate strategies for dealing with these issues.

## 3.0 APPROACH

Under the general direction of the Executive Director, the Resource Persons identified from the agencies mentioned above will be contracted for thirty (30) person days to undertake the study and prepare the necessary reports. Literature research, field visits, workshop discussions and report preparations will take place in May-June, 2005.

The Team of Resource Persons will work in close collaboration with the Deputy Executive Director (Ag.) / Programme Manager, Fisheries Management and Development of the CRFM Secretariat, Directors and staff of the Fisheries Departments to conduct the assignment. Although the Resource Persons will work in close collaboration with the above-mentioned personnel, it is understood that they are responsible for producing the outputs of this assignment.

During the Study, the Team of Resource Persons will undertake the following tasks:

*Literature Review and Field Mission:* Review available literature including reports and documents prepared by Fisheries Divisions of the Ministries of Agriculture of member states and other relevant national and international bodies, and conduct desk / internet research as required and prepare an overview of the social and economic issues. Among the social and economic issues to be addressed will be those identified at the 2003 Trinidad and Tobago Working Group Meeting and which may include but not necessarily limited to the following taking into consideration the priorities of the member states: impact of access/entry arrangements; advantages and disadvantages of other access/entry arrangements; special case of artisanal / inshore fisheries; alternative job creation; impacts on rural stability; distribution of benefits; empowerment and employment of women; viability of industrial fisheries and processing establishments; opportunities for development of new fisheries; impact of excess capacity; increase contribution to national output; special case of subsistence fishers; contribution to enhanced food security; growth of allied industries; access to credit; intra and international conflicts; subsidies; differences in welfare status of the various member state stakeholders; availability of capital (mechanisms for capitalisation, investment promotion); and recreational considerations (economics of sport fishing, social aspect of recreational fisheries).

Barbados, Guyana, Suriname, Belize, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Lucia and Jamaica will serve as the focus of this study, as they are large producers, processors, exporters and consumers of fish and fish products (with the possible exception of St. Lucia). Field visits will be made by some members of the Team to these countries to gather relevant information on the social and economic aspects of their fisheries and other related activities.

An examination of the goals / objectives, roles and functions of regional and international fisheries and related entities, programmes and initiatives that could affect the establishment and implementation of the CFP&R would be undertaken and the best means for dealing with them recommended. Among the national, regional and international agencies, programmes and other initiatives to be reviewed could include but not limited to : CAHFSA; Caribbean Environmental Programme; Caribbean Maritime Institute; Caribbean Sea Initiative; CSME; CEHI; CFTDI; Fisherfolk Organisations; Tourism Sector; CRFM; CARISEC; OECS Secretariat; CRFO; CRNM; CROSQ; IMA; OECS-ESDU; RSS; UWI and

other tertiary institutions; Organisation of French Caribbean Territories; OLDEPESCA; CFMC; UNDP; UNEP / JAM (SPAW); GEF; FAO; WECAFC; ICCAT; IWC; CITES.

*Workshop:* Following on the literature review and field mission, the Team of Resource Persons will review the information obtained and then meet in a workshop setting for a period of 2 – 3 days to elaborate on the social and economic issues that could affect the establishment of the CFP&R as well as review the goals / objectives, roles and functions of regional and international fisheries and related institutions/entities, programmes and initiatives that could affect the establishment and implementation of the CFP&R and suggest the best strategies for dealing with them.

#### **4.0 ACTIVITIES**

The following are the activities that should be undertaken, with the preliminary findings to be elaborated on at the workshop:

- The Special Case of Artisanal, Inshore Fisheries and Fishers.

Among the Fundamental Principles of the proposed CFP&R are the following:

- Non-prejudice to artisanal fisheries
- Consideration of the special needs of artisanal and small-scale fisheries.

Given the relative preponderance of socio-economic issues that are closely linked to artisanal fisheries identified at and since the first Working Group Meeting in Trinidad & Tobago, 2003, including the special case of subsistence fishers, alternative job creation, impacts on rural stability, access to credit, dependency on subsidies, equitable distribution of benefits, differences in welfare status of the various member states' stakeholders, empowerment and employment of women, intra and international conflicts etc..

Analyse and make recommendations on the possible effects of the proposed CFP&R on this sub-sector of the fishing industry and the social and economic well-being of the relevant resource user groups in terms of elements of policy, legal / regulatory measures and other mechanisms to protect artisanal fishers and fishing, promote their role in the sustainable management of the fisheries resources and strengthen their capacities for effective participation in the decision-making processes.

- Semi-Industrial and Industrial Fisheries

Based on existing knowledge of the structures and operations in this sub-sector, analyze these fisheries in terms of promotion of industrial fishing among artisanal fishers. Viability of industrial fisheries and processing establishments, availability of capital and investment promotion in the sub-sector, access/entry arrangements among member states and between them and third states, conflicts between artisanal and industrial fleets and intra-and international conflicts.

- Monitoring and Measuring Socio-Economic Change

Identify and fully justify appropriate and sensitive socio-economic indicators to include in an instrument for monitoring and measuring trends and changes in the national economies/ regional economy and social well-being of fishing populations and major stakeholders in the CRFM member states, emanating from the fishing industry under a CFP&R.

- Monitoring and Measuring the Contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to national Economies

Develop and fully justify the contents of an instrument for measuring the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to the national economies of CRFM participating countries under the proposed CFP&R and make recommendations on how such data can be updated at regular intervals and the various ways in which this can benefit the member states under a CFP&R.

- Excess Capacity in Fisheries in the Region.

Provide a brief background information and analysis on this issue in the region, identify the major problems involved and their likely impacts on the sustainable management of the regions' fisheries resources and make recommendations for the solutions to these problems under the CFP&R.

- Global Trade in Fish and Fish Products

Examine current trends in trade in fish and fish products, including specific impacts and threats emanating from external sources, and make recommendations on how the region can cope with the likely negative impacts should current trends continue. Are there any specific ways in which the region's member states can collectively avoid these negative impacts and promote the likely positive outcomes under a CFP&R?

- The question of access and entry requirements under CFP&R.

Review the advantages/disadvantages of various access and entry arrangements including those involving only member states and those between member states and external entities, and make recommendations on how to deal with the likely problems to be involved under the specified arrangements and promote and maintain cooperation among the member states under the proposed CFP&R.

- Developing Strategic Alliances and Partnerships: The Linkages Issue.

In accordance with the goals / objectives, roles / functions of regional and extra-regional institutions / agencies listed in the CFP&R Framework Document/ this TOR, the priorities of Member States and your own observational and documentary research, draw up your own list of institutions and agencies with which the member states of the CRFM could enter into linkage or networking arrangements, under the following headings:

- Regional Institutions of learning / Centres of Excellence, including relevant special units within these institutions focusing on fisheries management and environmental issues.
- Regional Research and Development Institutions & Networks.
- Regional Fisheries and Coastal Environmental Organizations
- International Fisheries Organizations ,
- Other organizations

Identify the specific subject areas in which these networking arrangements could be forged e.g. capacity building, resource mobilization, technical cooperation, skills & knowledge exchange / sharing etc.

Identify the instruments for formalizing and consolidating these relationships.

#### **4.0 EXPECTED OUTPUTS**

Identification and elaboration of the social and economic issues that could affect the establishment of the CFP&R with recommended strategies for dealing with them.

Identification and review of the goals / objectives, roles and functions of the national, regional and international fisheries and related institutions / entities, programmes and initiatives that could affect the establishment and implementation of the CFP&R, with recommendations for the best means of relating to / interacting with them.

#### **5.0 REPORTING**

A Report on the issues outlined in Section 3 above, dealing as far as possible and necessary with each in terms of the Multidisciplinary approach.

#### **6.0 TIME ALLOTMENT**

The Study will require 30 person days and shall be conducted sometime in May - June 2005.

DRAFT

## Appendix IV:

### A Common Fisheries Regime and Policy - Revised Framework

#### 1.0 Background

The objective of establishing a Common Fisheries Policy and/or a Common Fisheries Regime in the Caribbean has had a long history, both at the CARICOM and the OECS levels. Initiatives at the CARICOM level included the draft Inter-Governmental Agreement for Coordinating and Harmonising the Management of Fisheries Resources in 198...

At the OECS level the initiatives included a Draft OECS Agreement on Common Fisheries Surveillance Zones for Vessels of Member States of the OECS in 198...

The current effort to establish a Common Fisheries Policy and Regime at the CARICOM level was initiated at the Fourteenth Inter-Sessional Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government in Trinidad and Tobago, 14-15 February, 2003. The Heads of Government -

*“**Noted and endorsed** the proposals submitted by the Government of Barbados on the imperative of elaborating a Common Fisheries Regime;*

***Urged** that the research also take cognisance of the need to develop international standards for the export of fishery products”.*

The Conference returned to the issue at its Fifteenth Inter-Sessional Meeting in St. Kitts and Nevis, March 25-26, 2004 but in a context where certain intra-CARICOM disputes relating to maritime boundaries had been referred for third party resolution. This Meeting of the Conference, specifically -

*“**Recognised** that the disputes relating to maritime boundaries between Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago, and between Guyana and Suriname have been referred to the United Nations under the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) for resolution”.*

*“**Decided** that the elaboration of the Common Fisheries Regime would be independent and separate from and without prejudice to the settlement of maritime boundary disputes between and among Member States and Third Parties;*

***Reaffirmed** the continuation of the mandate to the CARICOM Secretariat to propose a framework for the exploitation and conservation of regional fisheries resources at the Fourteenth Inter-Sessional Meeting of the Conference;*

***Also requested** the Secretariat to provide a Report on the development of the Common Fisheries Regime to its Twenty-Fifth Meeting in July 2004”.*

The Caribbean Fisheries Forum, established in the framework of the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism inaugurated on 26 March 2003 considered the issue at its First Meeting on 27 March, 2003 and, *inter alia* -

*“Also noted that over the years fisheries officers and fishing authorities of the Region have posited a common approach to the management of the fisheries of the Region;*

*Agreed that the CRFM, which was formally inaugurated on 26 March 2003, is now in a position to provide regional leadership with regard to this mandate of the Heads of Government;*

*Proposed that the articulation of the vision, framework and guidelines for a Common Fisheries Regime, by the CRFM, should encompass, inter alia –*

- (i) The initiatives that have commenced in the OECS Region;*
- (ii) Inputs from all stakeholders at both the national and regional levels;*
- (iii) The identification of the challenges that might preclude the implementation of a Common Fisheries Regime; and*
- (iv) Recommendations for the overcoming of such challenges.*

*Also agreed that the Forum will establish a Working Group, under Rule 11 of the Rules of Procedure of the CRFM to develop a draft position on this matter, for reporting to the Heads of Government through the Ministerial Council and Community Council by 30 June 2003”.*

(The text of the decision of the Forum is at **Appendix I to this Attachment**).

As part of the preparatory process prior to reporting to the Conference of Heads of Government through the Ministerial Council, a Regional Multi-Disciplinary Workshop on the Common Fisheries Policy and Regime (CFP&R) was convened on St Kitts and Nevis on April 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>, 2005. This Workshop, inter alia, received reports on the national consultative process and refined the Draft Framework for the Regional Fisheries Policy and Regime that emanated from a June 2004 Regional Workshop.

While the material presented herein represents an update from the June 2004 Regional Workshop, it would be observed that there is still lack of consensus on some of the issues. This therefore should be considered still to be a work in progress requiring policy guidance in some areas and legal input in others.

## **2.0 Preamble**

*Mindful of* the relevant provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS); the 1990 Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife in the Wider Caribbean; the 1993 Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas; the 1994 Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (BPoA); the 1995 Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries; and the 1995 United Nations Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks;

*Deeply conscious of* the need to promote sustainable use of living marine and other aquatic resources through the efficient development, management and conservation of such resources;

*Aware that* certain living marine resources, which are of interest to the peoples of the Caribbean region, are highly migratory, straddle national boundaries and are harvested by third states;

**Noting that** Article 60 of the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas provides that the Community, in collaboration with competent national, regional and international agencies and organisations, shall promote the development, management and conservation of the fisheries resources in and among Member States on a sustainable basis.

**Further Noting that** article 4(a) of the CRFM Agreement focuses on the efficient management and sustainable development of marine and other aquatic resources within the jurisdictions of Member States:

**Recalled the UN Resolution being Convinced that** the concept of the Caribbean Sea as a special area for Sustainable development can *inter alia* be given effect through a Common Fisheries Regime.

The Multidisciplinary Workshop considered various elements of the Common Fisheries Policy and Regime hereunder, within the context of the key issues contained in the reports on the consultative process being undertaken in the Member States as summarised in the attachment to this Draft Policy Framework Document.

**[N. B. A DEFINITIONS' SECTION NEEDS TO BE ADDED, e.g. "fisheries management", perhaps the UNCLOS DEFINITION?, "artisanal fisheries, small-scale fisheries and subsistence fisheries as well as industrial fisheries?]**

## **2.1 Common Fisheries Policy and Regime**

### **2.1.1 Vision, Goals and Objectives**

**Vision:** Sustainable use and management of the living marine resources and ecosystems of the Caribbean through increased cooperation and collaboration among CARICOM Member States and Third States for the improved welfare of their peoples.

**Goal:** Sustainable use of the living marine resources and ecosystems of the Caribbean Community, through the implementation of efficient and effective management, within the context of the revised treaty of Chaguaramas, and in accordance with international obligations, with a view to maximizing the present and future social and economic benefits of the people of the Community.

**[N. B. VISION AND GOAL SEEM TO BE SAYING THE SAME THING. RECOMMEND THAT GOAL BE REWORDED AND GIVEN MORE CLARITY]**

#### **Objectives:**

**[The objective of the Common Fisheries Policy and Regime shall be:**

- (i) *improved income and employment opportunities, food security and poverty alleviation in the Community;*
- (ii) *the transformation of the fisheries sector towards market oriented, internationally competitive and environmentally sustainable harvesting and production of fish and fishery products;*
- (iii) *increased production and diversification of primary fish production and value-added, processed fisheries products;*
- (iv) *an enlarged share of world markets for fish and fishery products]*



- (v) **To manage and develop** [develop and manage] the living marine resources and ecosystems of the region to ensure social and economic benefits to present and future generations of the people of the region.
- (vi) **To sustain** fisheries resource use through harmonised regional management of shared resources.
- (vii) **To strengthen** cooperation and collaboration and development of harmonised positions on fisheries management issues for presentation and discussions at international fora.
- (viii) **To promote** a viable fishing industry with particular attention to subsistence and artisanal fishers.
- (ix) **To strengthen** the shared fisheries information base.
- (x) **To promote** research in support of fisheries resource assessment and management.
- (xi) [*To promote aquaculture research and development in the region*] (Reservations entered by Barbados and Belize);
- (xii) [*A catch-all objective*]
- (xiii) [*Monitoring, Control and Surveillance including the establishment of vessel monitoring system as well as the elimination, deterrence and prevention of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing; (Should this be in the objectives section?)*] **N. B. WORDING NEEDS TO CHANGE**

### 2.1.2 **Fundamental Principles**

It is proposed that the following fundamental principles should guide the operationalisation of the Common Fisheries Policy and Regime:

- (a) Consistency with applicable international legal instruments and agreements;
- (b) Use of the best available scientific evidence to support long term conservation and sustainable use of fishery resources;
- (c) Non-prejudicial to subsistence fisheries, artisanal fisheries, small scale fisheries and **traditional fishing rights**;
- (d) Application of the precautionary approach;
- (e) Protection of biodiversity in the marine environment; (*To what extent does this include the protection and rehabilitation of critical habitat?*)
- (f) Adoption of species-specific conservation and management measures within the broad context of ecosystems based management systems;
- (g) Advancement of social and economic development;
- (h) Increased levels of Food Security;

- (i) Consideration of the special needs of artisanal and small scale fisheries;
- (j) Collaboration with Regional and International Agencies on fisheries matters;
- (k) Institutional and Human Resources capacity building;
- (l) Recognition of the rights of Member States and Associate Member States of CARICOM under this regime shall not be prejudiced by their political/sovereign status;
- (m) Stakeholder participation and consultation;
- (n) Integrated and collaborative approach to fisheries management;
- (o) Minimisation of intra and inter sectoral conflicts;
- (p) The promotion of good governance through transparency and accountability.

### **2.1.3 Scope of Policies**

*[For the achievement of the goal set out*

The scope of the suite of policies conceived necessary to guide the formulation and implementation of the CFP&R includes:

#### **2.1.3.1 Re: Access to fisheries resources**

- (i) Basis for access by CARICOM States and Non-CARICOM States;

Any possible access by CARICOM States and non-CARICOM States will be within the framework of the revised Treaty of Chaguaramas, 2001, and the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). (*Article 62.2 and 62.4 of UNCLOS and other related agreements*)

#### **2.1.3.2 Management of the Use of fisheries resources:**

- (i) Use of appropriate harmonised fisheries management tools and approaches;
- (ii) Updating and enactment of appropriate harmonised management and food quality assurance legislation and policy;
- (iii) Monitoring, Control and Surveillance including the establishment of vessel monitoring system as well as the elimination, deterrence and prevention of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing; (*This should also be in the objectives section*)
- (iv) Mitigating the impact of Climate Change on the fisheries sector;
- (v) Cooperation with Regional Fisheries Management Organisations in the management of shared resources. [*Should be used either as an objective or a guiding principle as well*]

### **2.1.3.3 Data Collection and Research**

- (i) Sustainable Fisheries and Data and Information System:
  - (a) Harmonised regional and national data and information systems including data sharing and access by all stakeholders.
  - (b) Social and economic data collection and analysis.
- (ii) National and Regional capacity for maintaining these activities over time;
- (iii) Research: Responsibilities and Protocol. ***[TO BE DEVELOPED/AMPLIFIED BY THE BODY RESPONSIBLE – BE IT BY THE CRFM, FORUM, OR MINISTERIAL COUNCIL]***

***[Another article to be added as to ownership of the data. Should this be owned by CARICOM and individual states in particular dependent on the particular fishery? To be determined by IP experts/existing CARICOM policy on related matters]***

### **2.1.3.4 Marketing and Trade of the Fisheries Resources**

- 1) Promotion and facilitation of the region's market and economic competitiveness;
- 2) Harmonisation of standards for quality assurance and food safety;
- 3) Participation in negotiating arena on fisheries issues, for example at the WTO, FTAA;
- 4) Subsidies, market access and trade;
- 5) Improved market intelligence.

***[N. B. ALL THESE SUB ARTICLES NEED TO BE FLESHED OUT]***

### **2.1.4 The Common Fisheries Zone**

[Options to be considered in establishing the limits of the Zone include:

- 1) Definition of a Common Fisheries Zone without prejudice to delimitations of boundaries among Member States;
- 2) Applied to CARICOM jurisdictions only;
- 3) Setting of the exclusion zones under CARICOM jurisdictions.]

***[N. B. THE WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDS THAT THE BRACKETS BE REMOVED AND THE TEXT KEPT AND ELABORATED ON. THE RULES REGARDING OPERATING WITHIN THE ZONE NEED TO BE DEVELOPED. – LOOK AT THE EU MODEL]***

The bracketed text was proposed by Barbados but not supported by the other States present.

### **2.1.5 Implementation of the CFP&R**

At the Third Working Group Meeting on the Common Fisheries Policy and Regime, 29<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2004 it had been agreed that countries be given more time to consider the elements of this section . Countries were to submit comments to the CRFM Secretariat by February 28, 2005. Notwithstanding any comments still to be submitted, the Multidisciplinary Workshop made proposals as indicated hereunder:

***[N. B. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THIS SECTION BE REMOVED]***

Depending on the nature of the CFP&R, the approaches to implementing the Policy and Regime may include consideration of the functions under:

***[N. B. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THIS BE RE-PHRASED]***

- 1) The CRFM as currently constituted; ***[DELETION RECOMMENDED]***
- 2) A Regional Fisheries Management Organisation; ***[Description of options: (a) The traditional RFMO with competence to manage the species in question. In reality, this would mean having all the countries that share the resource or participate in the fishery involved in the decision-making process. The challenge would be to find a way of including these countries without losing our control over those issues and subject matters that are really for our benefit. OR (b) The CRFM as the regional body to manage the resources within community waters (that is waters under the jurisdiction of the Member States of the Community). In reality, we would not be in charge of the management of the resources that extend beyond community waters and, in consequence, we would have to collaborate with competent fishery management bodies, such as ICCAT, CITES or others that might be established to manage the regional resources. This regional body would have to have a seat or represent the Community and the competent fisheries management bodies. OPTION (B) is recommended.]***
- 3) A Strengthened CRFM;
- 4) The Relationship to National Fisheries Authorities.

#### **2.1.5.1 Species for consideration under the CFP&R *[We recommend that this section be entitled “Living marine resources for consideration under the CFP&R]***

***[All living marine resources within Community waters]***

Shared, straddling and highly migratory fisheries resources including those species for consideration of the CFP&R. ***[This sentence needs to be reworded to convey that all species are included in the Policy but the listed resources require specialized management. The species should be identified in a schedule which would be updated from time to time.]***

#### **2.1.5.2 Powers of the Implementing Agency**

For the purposes of managing the Zone effectively the Agency should have the power to:

- 1) Formulate rules and regulations for compliance with and controlling of the fisheries operations [within the Zone], including vessel registration, vessel mesh and gear size; ***[Brackets should be removed]***
- 2) Design and manage licence and quota systems that ensure sustainable harvesting;
- 3) Develop systems and procedures for monitoring and the documentation of trade procedures related to fisheries operations;
- 4) Formulate regulations relating to compliance with rules of operation [within the Zone]. ***[Brackets should be removed]***

(The bracketed text was preferred for inclusion by Barbados only.)

Some pertinent issues relating to possible delegation of powers are:

- 1) Authority for promulgating regulations;
- 2) Authority for granting access licensing to third countries to fish in the zone;
- 3) The relationship ***among*** the implementing agency, the Coast Guard and Customs and other relevant bodies in relation to issues such as security and compliance;
- 4) Responsibility for developing technical standards and best practices consistent with international standards for fisheries products;
- 5) The monitoring of relevant marketing and trade operations.

***[WE NEED SOME ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS TO ADDRESS THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASPECTS OF THE POLICY]***

#### **2.1.6 Membership / Participation in the Implementing Agency**

In accordance with the rule of International Law full membership / participation by:

- 1) CARICOM Member and Associate Member States ( to be expanded later); ***["to be expanded later" to be deleted]***
- 2) Non CARICOM Caribbean States;
- 3) Non-Caribbean States.

***[Consider how we deal with each category of state in respect of the different options for the Agency. Look at EU Model]***

#### **2.1.7 Representational Rights of Implementing Agency**

In relation to International Management Fora including ICCAT, CITES, IWC and other relevant international bodies, the options presented for the Implementing Agency representation are, *inter-alia*:

- 1) Provide advice and coordinate position of CARICOM Member and Associate Member States where possible, but with individual national representation;
- 2) Provide advice and coordinate position of CARICOM and non-CARICOM Member States where possible, but with individual national representation.
- 3) *[Provide advice and coordinate position of CARICOM Member, Associate Member and Non-CARICOM Member States and be the representatives of the States].*

(If the Implementing Agency is not a Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (RFMO) this section 2.1.7 may not be applicable)

*[N. B. The above sentence in brackets should be deleted]*

#### **2.1.8 Dispute Settlement**

In accordance with Articles 7 (3) f and 29-34 of the CRFM Agreement / Option to petition CCJ depending on the scope of the CFP&R.

Amendment to allow Non-CARICOM Member States to use the dispute procedures.

*[Recommend that Article 188 and 211 of The Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas which include recourse to the CCJ be considered. Consideration should be given to whether these provisions give rights to individuals/entities]*

#### **2.1.9 Entry Into Force**

*[N. B. Look at relevant article of CRFM Agreement and the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas]*

#### **2.1.10 Accession**

*[N. B. Look at relevant article of CRFM Agreement and the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas]*

#### **2.1.11 Withdrawal**

*[N. B. Look at relevant article of CRFM Agreement and the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas]*

(The General Counsel of CARICOM Secretariat is to advise on sections 2.1.8, 2.1.9, 2.1.10 and 2.1.11 based upon consultation of: the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas, the Agreement Establishing the CRFM and a RFMO Model.)

***[PLEASE NOTE THAT PROVISION SHOULD BE MADE FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION AWARENESS PROGRAMMES AND AMENDMENT TO THE POLICY AND REGIME AND MATTERS RAISED IN "SOME THOUGHTS ON HAMMERING OUT A COMMON FISHERIES POLICY AND REGIME", AS WELL SANCTIONS.]***

### 3.0 *Way Forward*

The following activities are proposed for implementation by June 2005:

- 1) Deliberations of the Working Group on Socioeconomic Issues as per the scope of work indicated in the Terms of Reference at Attachment 2<sup>1</sup>. The deliberations and report to be completed by June 30<sup>th</sup> 2005.
- 2) Deliberations of an Ad-Hoc Legal Working Group on identified legal issues as per the scope of work indicated in the Terms of Reference at Attachment 3<sup>2</sup>. The deliberations and report also to be completed by June 30<sup>th</sup> 2005;
- 3) The updated Framework Document together with a summary of the comments from the Multidisciplinary Workshop are to be circulated to the Executive Committee by the CRFM Secretariat by April 27<sup>th</sup>, 2005, requesting feedback;
- 4) A report for transmission to the Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED) is to be submitted to the CARICOM Secretariat by April 29<sup>th</sup> 2005;
- 5) The conduct of a Cost / Benefit analysis of the implementation of the CFP&R on the assumption that the CRFM will be assuming the role of the implementing agency. It was agreed that this Cost / Benefit analysis would be best undertaken after the development and elaboration of the CFP&R has been well advanced in order that the socioeconomic and linkage issues as well as the legal and administrative implications can be better assessed.

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<sup>1</sup> Working Group Members are Dr Patrick Mc Conney (Barbados), Mr. Peter A Murray (OECS/EDSU), Dr Arthur Potts (Trinidad and Tobago) and Dr David Brown (CRFM Secretariat).

<sup>2</sup> Members from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, British Dependent Territories, Guyana and Jamaica.

## Attachment

### Issues and Achievements Pertaining to the Common Fisheries Policy and Regime

- 1) The Consultative Process has been initiated in several Member States, namely: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Jamaica, St Lucia, St Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turks and Caicos Islands. Guyana was challenged with respect to the holding of consultations on account of the recent natural disaster that was experienced. Guyana undertook to initiate consultations shortly and duly report.
- 2) Some Member States advised of their having sought and received technical assistance from the CRFM Secretariat in the conduct of national consultations, while others indicated the need for similar assistance in the future;
- 3) The issue of sovereignty over their living marine resources, and the granting of access thereto, was one over which few States were prepared to cede their rights;
- 4) All States were adamant that their respective Territorial Seas and or Archipelagic Waters would be excluded from access by non-nationals as well as any collective policies and collaborative management regimes;
- 5) A minority of States were also adamant that, notwithstanding access conditions that might be determined in the future, access to their Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ's) would also be excluded for non-nationals, unless robust scientific evidence is provided to support utilization of the target fisheries resources at a higher level without detriment to the welfare of nationals;
- 6) The time frame initially established by the Conference of Heads of Government for the establishment of a Common Fisheries Policy and Regime seemed highly impractical in light of the nature of the living resources of the region as well as similar experiences elsewhere. In this latter regard it was noted that the European Union laboured for some 13 years before establishing the EU's Common Fisheries Policy, and still faced many amendments thereto, despite having extensively studied fisheries existing in well defined diverse stocks. Further, it is instructive to note that the EU recently undertook a revision of their Common Fisheries Policy in 2003. Likewise the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency spent in excess of 7 years to establish the common fisheries policy being implemented by the FFA, in respect of an extensive stock of tunas, also well defined. These compare with the very diverse and scattered stocks of fisheries resources across the Caribbean that are to be addressed by the CFP&R.
- 7) That in light of some of the sensitivity experienced with respect to some of the issues in some countries, during the consultative process, the Heads of Government should be advised that, while there is overwhelming technical merit to the proposal to establish a CFP&R the pursuit of the goal seemed to required considerable delicacy in order to avoid political fallout.
- 8) In the above regard, a phased approach that accords a higher priority to issues such as collaborative research and management and international representation, and a lower priority to those such as access to non-national marine space, may be advisable;
- 9) The estimation of the projected costs and benefits would be invaluable in securing buy-in for the process.



## Appendix V

### Communications Strategy

**Note that some of the suggested products and pathways exceed the mandate of the working group and will require the engagement of other parties to be successful.**

<b>Main objective</b>	<b>Target audiences</b>	<b>Main products</b>	<b>Main pathways</b>
Ensure the social, economic and linkage aspects of CFP&R objectives are understood at the policy level and included in the CFP&R framework document	CARISEC and OECS staff; national government ministers and their advisers; CEOs of government agencies and major regional bodies	An appendix in the concept paper on CFP&R objectives; updated CFP&R framework document; slide presentations; policy brief	High-level fisheries meetings; COTED and its preparatory meetings; targeted distribution
Widely disseminate the context and nature of social, economic and linkage aspects of the CFP&R, with recommendations to obtain buy-in for action to be taken by diverse stakeholders	Diverse CFP&R stakeholders including the general public; persons interested in fisheries governance	Concept paper; slide presentations; pilot projects; case studies; technical and scientific papers; mass media releases	Email distribution; download; various meetings; press briefings; technical or scientific forums; pilot projects and discussion of cases; practical application
Facilitate attention to social, economic and linkage aspects of the CFP&R in the implementation and evaluation of local, national, regional fisheries initiatives	National, regional and international scientific and technical staff; consultants; academic educators and researchers; coastal and marine interest groups	Concept paper; slide presentation; pilot projects; case studies; technical and scientific papers; mass media releases	Articles in primary and grey literature; presentations at national, regional and international meetings; student and faculty forums; pilot projects and discussion of cases; practical application

**Appendix VI:**

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## Appendix VII:

### Analysis of Objectives Matrix

*This matrix attempts to point to what needs to be done to clarify, remove overlap and refine the stated objectives of the CFP&R that should guide the work of the WG*

CFP&R objectives as of 19 March 2006	Comments
(xiv) improved income and employment opportunities, food security and poverty alleviation in the Community;	(Taken from Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas); this objective contains potentially conflicting parts, e.g. under open access, increasing employment in a fishery may reduce individual incomes; this objective should be disaggregated to avoid the impression that each part can necessarily be achieved at the same time.
(ii) the transformation of the fisheries sector towards market oriented, internationally competitive and environmentally sustainable harvesting and production of fish and fishery products;	(Taken from Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas); this objective could be “split” just before “environmentally sustainable ...” such that this latter becomes a separate objective.
(iii) increased production and diversification of primary fish production and value-added, processed fisheries products;	(taken from Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas); this is covered under the first part of objective (ii) and is one means by which this could be achieved.
(iv) an enlarged share of world markets for fish and fishery products	(Taken from Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas); basically acceptable but increasing dependence of world markets may increase national and regional vulnerability.
(v) To manage and develop [develop and manage] the living marine resources and ecosystems of the region to ensure social and economic benefits to present and future generations of the people of the region.	This objective, the vision and the goal appear to be restatements of each other
(vi) To sustain fisheries resource use through harmonised regional management of shared resources.	Related to objective (vii)
(vii) To strengthen cooperation and collaboration and development of	Related to objective (vi); language should be changed to distinguish between them; you can

	harmonised positions on fisheries management issues for presentation and discussions at international fora.	have (vii) without necessarily achieving (vi).
(viii)	To promote a viable fishing industry with particular attention to subsistence and artisanal fishers.	Appropriate objective, related to (i) above, realizing the potential conflicts between economic returns and the attention suggested .
(ix)	To strengthen the shared fisheries information base.	May not really be considered an objective but is worded, at present, more as a means than an objective; however, relevant in terms of emphasizing the importance of information sharing.
(x)	To promote research in support of fisheries resource assessment and management.	May not really be considered an objective but is worded, at present, more as a means than an objective; however, relevant in terms of emphasizing the importance of fishery assessment and research.
(xi)	[To promote aquaculture research and development in the region] (Reservations entered by Barbados and Belize);	May not really be considered an objective in its own right but is worded, at present, more as a means to achieve other objectives; however, relevant in terms of emphasizing the potential importance of aquaculture as a mechanism for poverty alleviation and food security.
(xii)	[Monitoring, Control and Surveillance including the establishment of vessel monitoring system as well as the elimination, deterrence and prevention of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing; (Should this be in the objectives section?)] N. B. WORDING NEEDS TO CHANGE	May not really be considered an objective in its own right but is worded, at present, more as a means to achieve other objectives.
(xiii)	[A catch-all objective]	

## Appendix VIII:

### **‘Unpacking’ the goal into component parts and linking then to the most recent available text in the Revised Framework Document**

<b>Reference headings &amp; goal components</b>	<b>Extracts from the objectives, fundamental principles and scope of policies sections of the draft Framework CFP&amp;R text in the legal WG report</b>
<p><b>ECOLOGICAL SUSTAINABILITY</b></p> <p><i>“Sustainable use of the living marine resources and ecosystems of the Caribbean Community ...”</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmentally sustainable harvesting and production of fish and fishery products</li> <li>• To promote research in support of fisheries resource assessment and management.</li> <li>• Adoption of species-specific conservation and management measures within the broad context of ecosystems based management systems</li> <li>• Protection of biodiversity in the marine environment.</li> <li>• Application of the precautionary approach.</li> <li>• Use of the best available scientific evidence to support long term conservation and sustainable use of fishery resources.</li> <li>• Mitigating the impact of Climate Change on the fisheries sector.</li> </ul>
<p><b>MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS</b></p> <p><i>“...through the implementation of efficient and effective management ...”</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To sustain fisheries resource use through harmonised regional management of shared resources.</li> <li>• To strengthen the shared fisheries information base.</li> <li>• Institutional and human resources capacity building.</li> <li>• Stakeholder participation and consultation.</li> <li>• Integrated and collaborative approach to fisheries management</li> <li>• The promotion of good governance through transparency and accountability</li> <li>• (i) Sustainable Fisheries Data and Information System: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Harmonised regional and national data and information systems including data sharing and access by all stakeholders.</li> <li>- Social and economic data collection and analysis.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• (ii) National and Regional capacity for maintaining these activities over time.</li> <li>• (iii) Research: Responsibilities and Protocol.</li> </ul>
<p><b>REGIONAL GOVERNANCE</b></p> <p><i>“...within the context of the revised treaty of Chaguaramas ...”</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognition that the rights of Member States and Associate Member States of CARICOM under this regime shall not be prejudiced by their political/sovereign status</li> <li>• Any possible access by CARICOM States and non-CARICOM States will be within the framework of the revised Treaty of Chaguaramas, 2001, and the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). (Article 62.2 and 62.4 of UNCLOS and other related agreements).</li> <li>• Use of appropriate harmonised fisheries management tools and approaches.</li> <li>• Updating and enactment of appropriate harmonised management and food quality assurance legislation and policy.</li> <li>• Monitoring, Control and Surveillance including the establishment of vessel monitoring system as well as the elimination, deterrence and prevention of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing; (This should also be in the objectives section.</li> <li>• Cooperation with Regional Fisheries Management Organisations in the</li> </ul>

Reference headings & goal components	Extracts from the objectives, fundamental principles and scope of policies sections of the draft Framework CFP&R text in the legal WG report
	<p>management of shared resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Options to be considered in establishing the limits of the Zone include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Definition of a Common Fisheries Zone without prejudice to delimitations of boundaries among Member States;</li> <li>- Applied to CARICOM jurisdictions only;</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Setting of the exclusion zones under CARICOM jurisdictions.</li> </ul>
<p>INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE</p> <p><i>“...in accordance with international obligations, ...”</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To strengthen cooperation and collaboration and development of harmonised positions on fisheries management issues for presentation and discussions at international fora.</li> <li>• Monitoring, Control and Surveillance including the establishment of vessel monitoring system as well as the elimination, deterrence and prevention of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.</li> <li>• Collaboration with Regional and International Agencies on fisheries matters.</li> <li>• Consistency with applicable international legal instruments and agreements.</li> <li>• Promotion and facilitation of the region’s market and economic competitiveness.</li> <li>• Harmonisation of standards for quality assurance and food safety.</li> <li>• Participation in negotiating arena on fisheries issues, for example at the WTO, FTAA.</li> <li>• Subsidies, market access and trade.</li> <li>• Improved market intelligence.</li> </ul>
<p>SOCIO-ECONOMICS AND EQUITY</p> <p><i>“... with a view to maximizing the present and future social and economic benefits of the people of the Community ...”</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote a viable fishing industry with particular attention to subsistence and artisanal fishers.</li> <li>• improved income and employment opportunities, food security and poverty alleviation in the Community.</li> <li>• The transformation of the fisheries sector towards market oriented, internationally competitive.</li> <li>• Increased production and diversification of primary fish production and value-added, processed fisheries products.</li> <li>• An enlarged share of world markets for fish and fishery products.</li> <li>• To manage and develop the living marine resources and ecosystems of the region to ensure social and economic benefits to present and future generations of the people of the region.</li> <li>• [To promote aquaculture research and development in the region] (Reservations entered by Barbados and Belize)</li> <li>• Consideration of the special needs of artisanal and small scale fisheries</li> <li>• Increased levels of Food Security.</li> <li>• Advancement of social and economic development.</li> <li>• Non-prejudicial to subsistence fisheries, artisanal fisheries, small scale fisheries and traditional fishing rights.</li> <li>• Minimisation of intra and inter sectoral conflicts.</li> </ul>

