



Sustainable Fisheries



Audit to be published 30 October 2008



Overview

- Dutch fisheries in Europe
- Characteristics of Dutch fisheries
- Questions and method
- Results and recommendations



Catches by country in 2005 in tons (fish, crustaceans, molluscs, etc.)

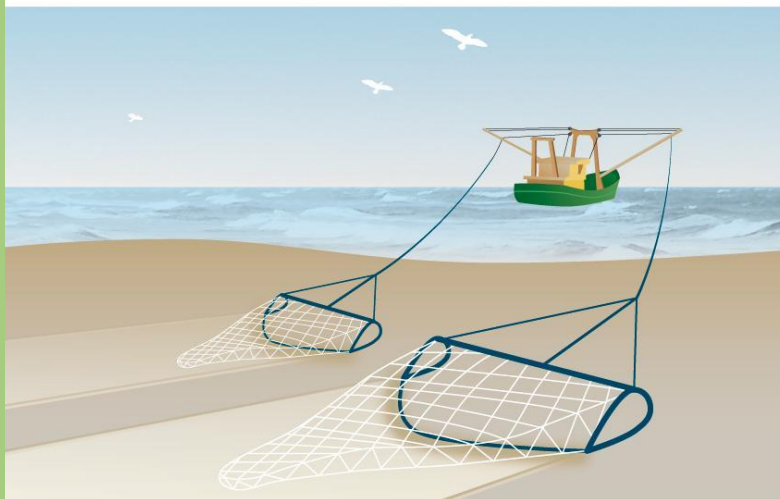
Lithuania	139,785
Latvia	150,618
Portugal	211,757
Ireland	262,532
Germany	285,668
Italy	298,373
Netherlands	549,208
France	574,358
UK	669,458
Spain	848,803
Denmark	910,613
Iceland	1,661,031
Norway	2,392,934
Russian Fed.	3,190,946



North Sea fisheries in the Netherlands



Beam trawler technology



- Most important sector: beam trawler fishery for ground fish
- Economic importance: 0,1% of GDP
- Regulated by EU common fisheries policy
- National policy (fleet reduction and innovation)





Questions

1. What are the results of the fisheries policy in terms of sustainability? What causes lack of success?
2. How is fisheries legislation enforced in the Netherlands? Does this meet the requirements?
3. What are the results of innovation policy?
4. What are the results of fleet reduction policy?

Method



- Desk research (EU, national government, inspectorate and scientific documents, other SAIs reports)
- Interviews (EU and national inspectorate, ministry, fishery organizations)
- Visits on the spot

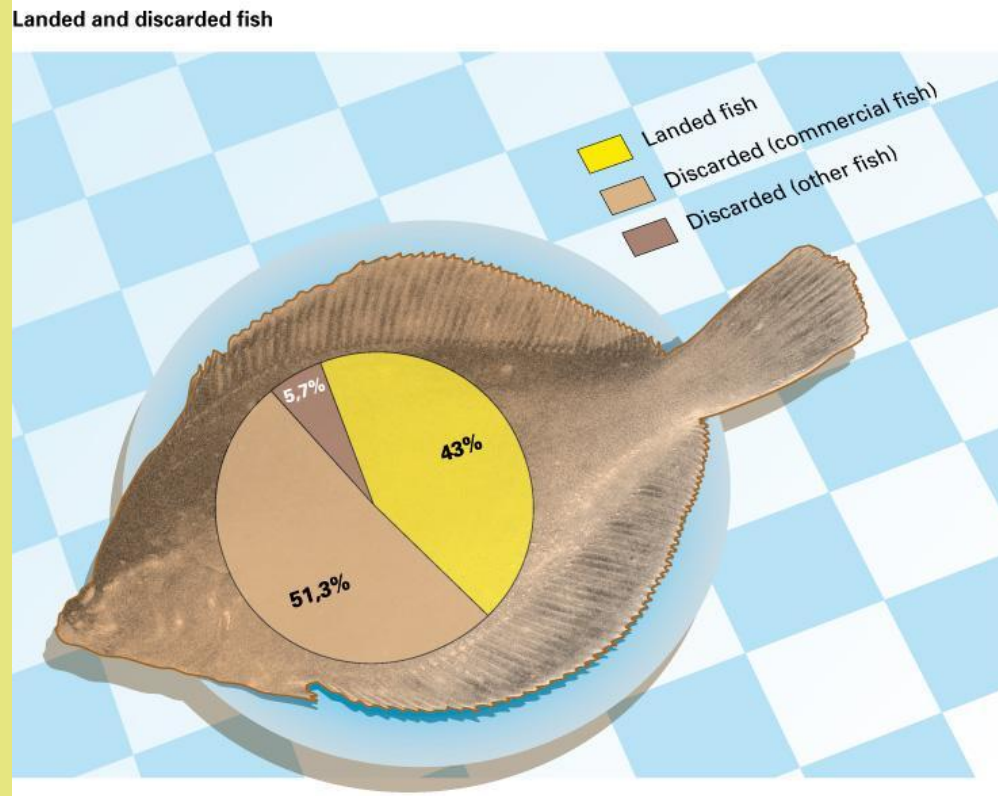


Quota policy

- Quota policy does not work, is focused on commercial fish stocks, neglecting negative side effects
- Problems: national economic interests, uncertain scientific data, ad hoc policy
- Fisheries and water, nature and biodiversity policy are separate worlds



Innovation policy



Damage of sea bottom by beam trawling known since 1993, but only recently concrete policy

Goals for 2012:

- 50% reduction of discards
- 40% of beam trawler replaced by electropulse trawler



Thank you for your attention!

