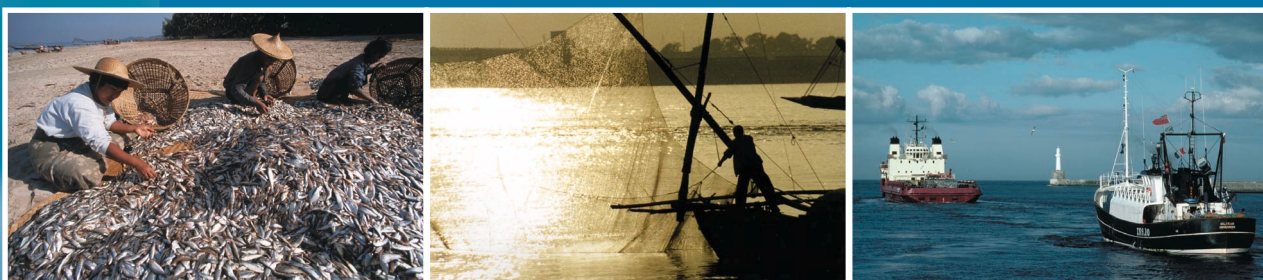




ANALYZING the RESOURCE IMPACT of FISHERIES SUBSIDIES: A Matrix Approach





ANALYZING the RESOURCE IMPACT of FISHERIES SUBSIDIES: A Matrix Approach

© Copyright 2004

This publication may be reproduced in whole or in part and in any form for educational or non-profit purposes without special permission from the copyright holder, provided acknowledgement of the source is made. UNEP would appreciate receiving a copy of any publication that uses this publication as a source.

No use of this publication may be made for resale or any other commercial purpose without prior permission in writing from UNEP.

First edition 2004

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations Environment Programme concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area of its authorities, concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The views expressed do not necessarily represent the decision or the stated policy of the United Nations Environment Programme, nor does the citing of trade names or commercial processes constitute endorsement. Moreover, the views and interpretations reflected in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views or position of the United Nations Environment Programme.

UNEP/ETB/2004/10

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION

ISBN: 92-807-2491-6

The analysis and interpretations expressed in this paper are solely those of the author, and do not represent the position or opinion of UNEP, its member countries, or other institutions involved. Nor does it purport to represent the views of any of the individual commentators.



printed on paper from 100 % recycled waste material

Designed and printed by TYPHON - Annecy
00 33 (0)4 50 10 00 00

Foreword



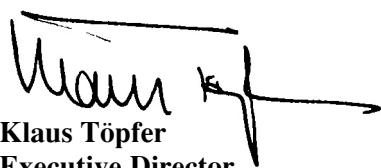
The majority of commercially valuable fish stocks is either overexploited or near its limits. This entails serious and sometimes irreparable damage to marine resources and threatens the livelihoods of many fishing communities. At the core of this crisis is a range of policies that have increased production and trade in fish, including direct and indirect subsidies to the fishery sector. Fisheries subsidies can potentially be harmful to fish stocks by contributing to increased fleet capacity and overfishing, particularly in the absence of effective management. However, fishing subsidies can also contribute to the achievement of sustainable fisheries if properly designed and effective safeguards are put in place.

The need to reform fisheries subsidies was one of the pressing issues highlighted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg in September 2002. UNEP has been addressing fisheries subsidies since 1997 to actively promote integrated and well-informed responses to the need for fishing subsidies reform. UNEP currently attaches high priority to the work on fisheries subsidies, as it also feeds into the on-going WTO negotiations on potential new disciplines for fisheries subsidies.

Through a series of workshops, analytic papers, and country case studies, UNEP seeks to improve the understanding of the implications of fisheries subsidies, and to act as a forum for interaction among policymakers and stakeholders from a variety of institutional bases and perspectives to discuss fishery policies, the effects of fisheries subsidies, and innovative approaches to policy reform.

As a contribution to this process, UNEP commissioned a study to analyse the impacts of different types of fishery subsidies under various regulatory and environmental conditions. This study provides a classification of fisheries subsidies and offers a systematic assessment of impacts of the eight categories of subsidy types taking into account specific characteristics of a fishery's level of exploitation and its management regime. The study shows that most subsidies have the potential to be harmful to fish stocks under the conditions found in the vast majority of fisheries today.

I trust that this document will be successful in raising awareness of the actual and potential impacts of fisheries subsidies and that it will contribute to subsidies reforms at the national, regional and international level. I also hope that the analysis will be helpful for the design of new and improved WTO disciplines on fisheries subsidies that will halt the over-exploitation of the world's fishery resources.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Klaus Töpfer', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Klaus Töpfer
Executive Director
United Nations Environment Programme

Acknowledgements

This project was initiated and managed by the Economics and Trade Branch (ETB), Division of Trade, Industry and Economics (DTIE) of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). UNEP would like to thank Gareth Porter, the lead author, for his thorough research and analysis.

The study has benefited from comments and suggestions received through a number of review rounds.

Special thanks go to David Schorr, Sabrina Shaw, Ron Steenblik (OECD) and Markus Lehmann (CBD Secretariat) for their incisive input throughout the project. Other members of the group of experts that informally met in Geneva on 16 July 2003 and contributed greatly to the completion of the study included Hugo Cameron (ICTSD), Clare Coffey (IEEP), Anthony Cox (OECD), Karim Dahou (ENDA, Dipol), Ralf Döring (University of Greifswald), Maria Onestini (CEDEA, Argentina), Claudia Saladin (WWF), Christina Schroder (WTO) and Lena Westlund (FAO consultant).

After consideration and integration of the comments that were received at the expert meeting, the draft study was sent out for government review in December 2003. Comments were incorporated and the revision distributed to the UNEP Workshop on Fisheries Subsidies and Sustainable Fisheries Management held in Geneva on 26-27 April 2004. This workshop was attended by more than 100 participants from 37 governments (including officials from environment, trade and fisheries agencies), a broad range of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and regional fisheries management organizations. UNEP would like to express its gratitude to all participants for the comments and the lively discussion of this study at the workshop.

UNEP would also like to thank the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety for their financial support that made the realization of this project possible. Special thanks go to Cornelia Quennet-Thielen, Ulf Jaeckel and Volker Fuerst.

Anja von Moltke, Economics Affairs Officer at UNEP, was responsible for managing the project, coordinating the expert review, organizing the international workshop and editing the report. She was supported by Minna Epps. Administrative assistance was provided by Désirée Leon.

United Nations Environment Programme

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the overall coordinating environmental organization of the United Nations system. Its mission is to provide leadership and encourage partnerships in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing and enabling nations and people to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations. In accordance with its mandate, UNEP works to observe, monitor and assess the state of the global environment, improve the scientific understanding of how environmental change occurs, and in turn, how such change can be managed by action-oriented national policies and international agreements. UNEP's capacity building work thus centers on helping countries strengthen environmental management in diverse areas that include freshwater and land resource management, the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, marine and coastal ecosystem management, and cleaner industrial production and eco-efficiency, among many others.

UNEP, which is headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya, marked its first 30 years of service in 2002. During this time, in partnership with a global array of collaborating organizations, UNEP has achieved major advances in the development of international environmental policy and law, environmental monitoring and assessment, and the understanding of the science of global change. This work also supports the successful development and implementation of the world's major environmental conventions. In parallel, UNEP administers several multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) including the Vienna Convention's Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (SBC), the Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (Rotterdam Convention, PIC) and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity as well as the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Division of Technology, Industry and Economics

The mission of the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE) is to encourage decision makers in government, local authorities and industry to develop and adopt policies, strategies and practices that are cleaner and safer, make efficient use of natural resources,

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_11723

