

# The Role of Producer Organisations

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# Structure

- Current general requirements
- Reformed Common Fisheries Policy aspects



# Current general requirements

- Current legal basis of the Common Market Organisation (CMO) – Regulation 104/2000;
- Objective is to provide market stability and to guarantee a fair income for fishery products;
- It has moved away from an intervention system and now lays more on emphasis on sustainability supportive fishing and marketing activities

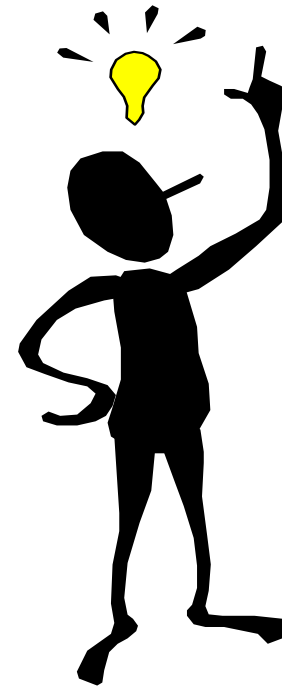


# Current general requirements

- Since the COM reform in 2000, there have been following intervention instruments:
  - Community withdrawals;
  - Carry-over operations;
  - Independent withdrawals by PO's;
  - Private storage;
  - Specific arrangements for tuna
- The actions relating to all these instruments are implemented by producer organisations

# Current general requirements

- Producers' organisations are key players for the implementation of a whole range of instruments designed to stabilise and regulate markets;
- Producers' organisations are groups of fishermen or fish farmers who voluntarily come together to form an organisation;
- The objective is to improve the marketing of their products;
- For this they may undertake actions such as:
  - Planning production and bringing it into line with demand, in particular by implementing catch plans;
  - Promoting concentration of supply;
  - Price stabilisation;
  - Promoting methods that encourage sustainable fishing



# Current general requirements

- In 2011, there were 228 producers' organisations in 17 EU Member States;
- 185 PO's are in small-scale fishing/coastal fishing/offshore fishing/deep sea fishing sectors;
- 43 PO's are in aquaculture and other types of fishing sector;
- In Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Luxemburg, Hungary, Malta, Austria, Slovenia, Finland and Slovakia there are no PO's

# Current general requirements

- Spain has the largest number of PO's: 32 PO's in fishing sector and 13 PO's in aquaculture;
- In France: 26 PO's in fishing sector and 8 PO's in aquaculture sector;
- In Portugal: 13 PO's in fishing sector and 3 PO's in aquaculture;
- In Italy: 39 PO's in fishing sector and 6 PO's in aquaculture;
- In Ireland – 3 PO's in fishing and 1 in aquaculture; Denmark – 3 Po's in fishing; Greece – 2 PO's in fishing and 1 in aquaculture; Estonia – 3 PO's in fishing and 1 in aquaculture; Latvia – 3 Po's in fishing; Lithuania – 3 PO's in fishing sector



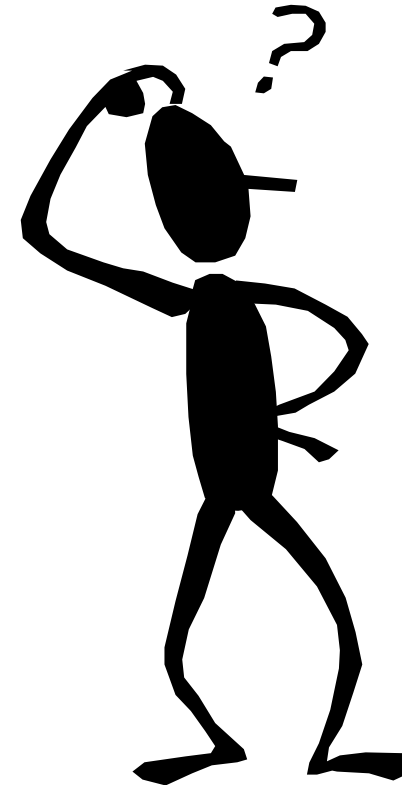
# Current general requirements

Requirements for recognition of producers' organisations:

- Sufficient economic activity in their geographical area;
- 20% of the number of vessels or marketing of 15% of the amount produced in the area for the species included in the object of the recognition; or
- Marketing of 30% of the production of an important market or port in the area;
- In the case of aquaculture PO's, they must market at least 20% of the value of national production of the species included in the object of the recognition

# Current general requirements

- Planning of the production and marketing of PO's is undertaken by means of operational programmes;
- This planning of the fishing year includes:
  - The marketing strategy (to adapt the volume and quality of supply to market demands);
  - A catch plan or production plan, depending on PO's activity;
  - Preventive measures for adjusting supply, if there are marketing difficulties;
  - The penalties applicable to members if they contravene the PO's rules



# Current general requirements

- MS may grant financial support to PO's for preparation of operational programmes;
- This support is limited to five year period and its amount is dependent upon the species;
- In addition, PO's may get support from the European Fisheries Fund for the creation, restructuring of PO's and implementation of their plans to improve quality;
- In case of creation of PO's MS shall fix the support level using degressivity principle;
- In case of restructuring of PO's changes may concern membership, product's covered, volume of production, but these changes do not lead to creation of a new PO



# Reformed Common Fisheries Policy

## aspects

**Fishery** producer organisations may make use of the following measures:

- Planning the fishing activities of their members;
- Making the best use of unwanted catches of commercial stocks;
- Adjusting production to market requirements;
- Channeling the supply and the marketing of their members' products;
- Managing temporary storage for fishery products



# Reformed Common Fisheries Policy

## aspects

- **Aquaculture** producer organisations may be established as a group set up on the own initiative of producers of aquaculture products;
- Aquaculture producer organisations may make use of the following measures:
  - Promotion of responsible and sustainable aquaculture (in terms of environment protection, animal health and animal welfare);
  - Adjusting production to market requirements;
  - Channeling the supply and the marketing of members' products;
  - Collecting information on the marketed products including economic information on first sales, and on production forecasts

# Reformed Common Fisheries Policy

## aspects

Requirements for recognition of producer organisations:

- They are sufficiently active economically in their territory;
- They have a legal personality under national law of a MS;
- They are capable of pursuing the objectives (e.g., improving producer's profitability, stabilising market, etc.);
- They comply with the competition rules;
- They may not hold a dominant position on a given market

# Reformed Common Fisheries Policy aspects

- Each PO shall submit a production and marketing plan to their competent national authorities;
- The PO shall establish an annual report of its activities;
- PO's may finance the storage of fishery products;
- Each PO may create a collective fund which shall be used only to finance approved production and marketing plans and storage mechanisms





# Reformed Common Fisheries Policy aspects

New European Maritime and Fisheries Fund will support:

- The preparation and implementation of production and marketing plans;
- Support per year shall not exceed 3% of the average value of the marketed production at first sale of each PO in the period 2009-2011 or of their members in case of newly created PO's;
- Storage of fishery products (Annex II);
- The quantities eligible for storage aid shall not exceed 15% of the annual quantities of the products concerned put up for sale by PO;
- The support shall not exceed % of the average annual value of the marketed production at first sale (1% in 2014, 0,8% in 2015, 0,6% in 2016, 0,4% in 2017 and 0,2% in 2018);
- MS shall fix the amount of the technical and financial costs

# Questions?



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