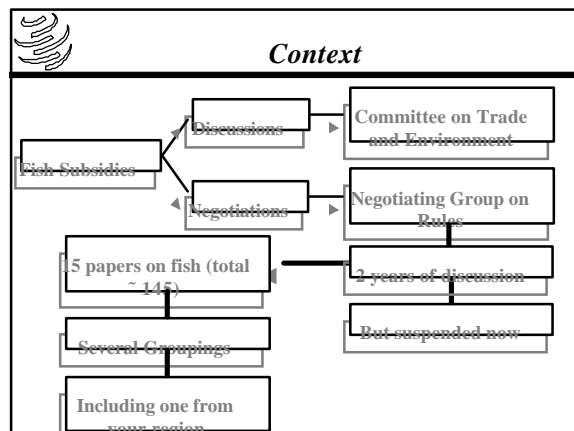
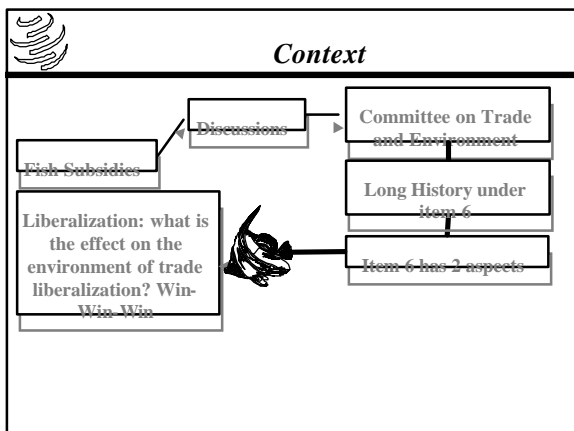
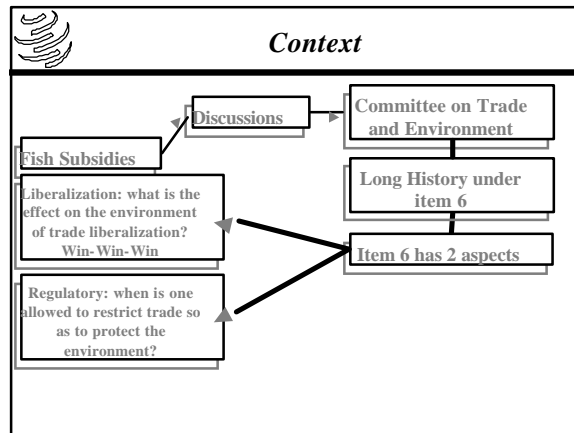


World Trade Organization
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DU COMMERCE
ORGANIZACIJA SVJETSKOG TRGOVINE

DOHA DEVELOPMENT AGENDA
2001-2005

The Negotiations on Fisheries Subsidies

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Doha Ministerial Declaration

“31... We note that fisheries subsidies form part of the negotiations provided for in paragraph 28.”

↓

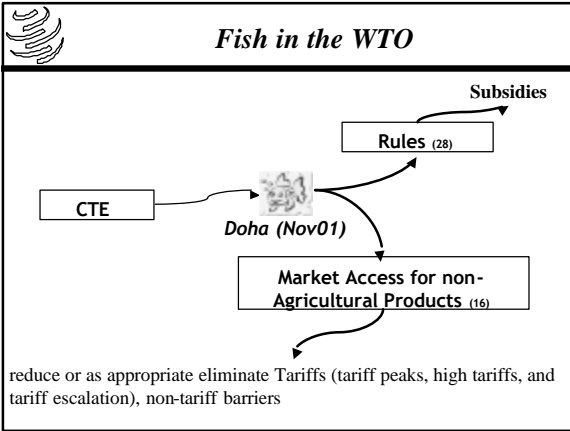
“form part of”

Doha Ministerial Declaration

“28. ...In the context of these negotiations, participants shall also aim to clarify and improve WTO disciplines on fisheries subsidies, taking into account the importance of this sector to developing countries. ...”

↓

“to clarify and improve”

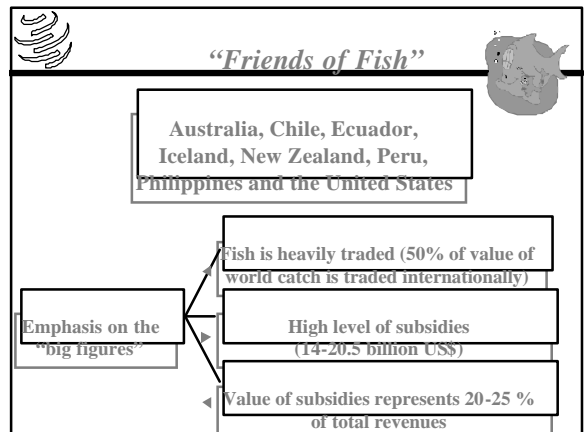
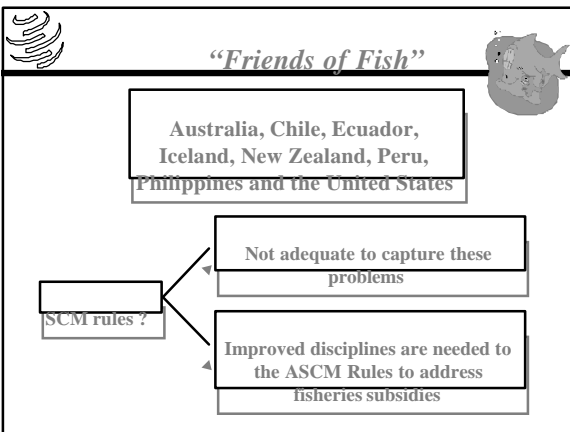
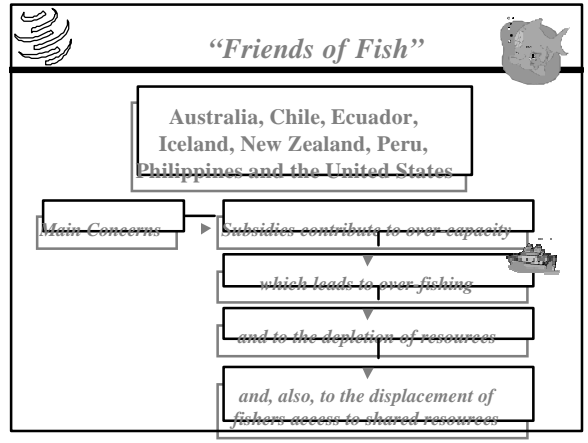


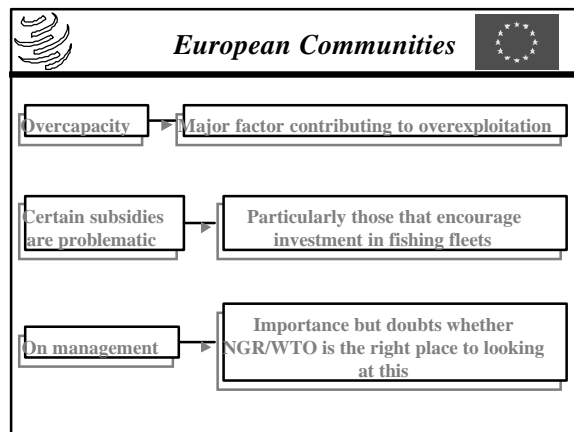
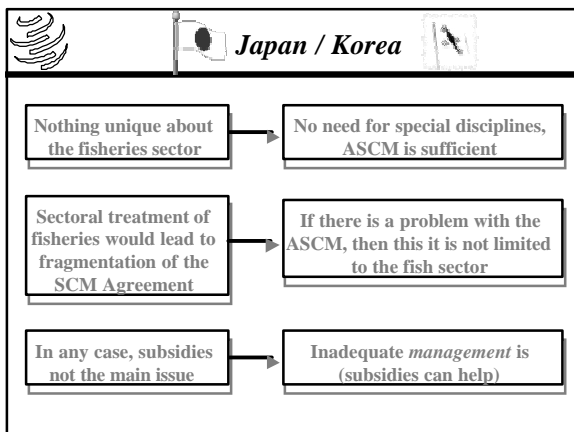
Also on Fish

WSSD, Johannesburg (Sep., 2002)
Paragraph 31(f)

“the elimination of subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing...”

“To achieve sustainable fisheries ...”





“Small Vulnerable Coastal States”

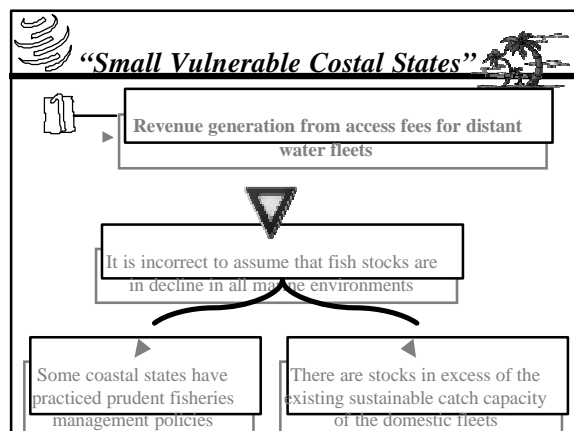
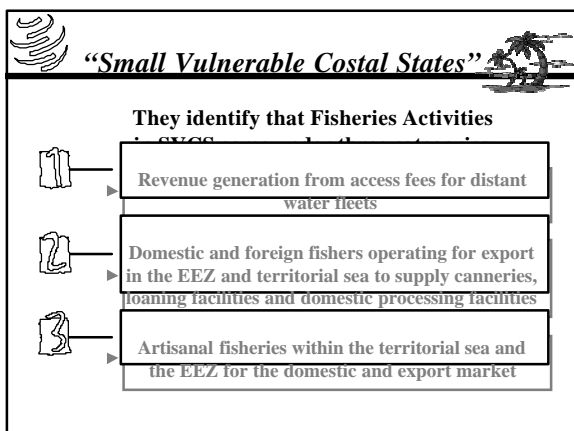
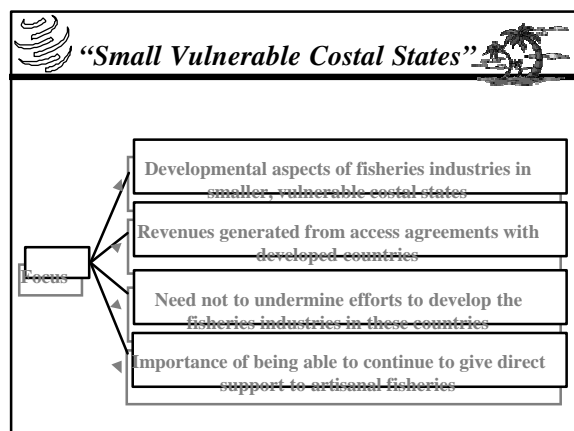
WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

Negotiating Group on Rules

TN/RL/W/136
14 July 2003
(03-3812)
Original: English

FISHERIES SUBSIDIES

Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Fiji Islands, Guyana, the Maldives, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, St Kitts and Nevis



“Small Vulnerable Costal States”

2 → Domestic and foreign fishers operating for export in the EEZ and territorial sea to supply canneries, loaning facilities and domestic processing facilities

They oppose any new disciplines that would undermine their *development efforts* in the fisheries sector

↓

Their right to domesticate their fisheries sector is assured under *UNCLOS*

“Small Vulnerable Costal States”

3 → Artisanal fisheries within the territorial sea and the EEZ for the domestic and export market

Many governments have specific programmes to assist artisans which often include forms of direct assistance to raise income levels of artisanal fishers

↓

Any disciplines that may be developed on fisheries subsidies must be crafted so that they exempt these government programmes

“Small Vulnerable Costal States”

SCM Art.1 should be clarified to explicitly exclude the following from the definition of a subsidy

- Access Fees and Development Assistance
- Fiscal Incentives to Fisheries Development
- Artisanal Fisheries

WORLD BANK GROUP
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

DOHA DEVELOPMENT PAGE 104

A Few Issues...

Definition, categorization

Problem → No definition of a fish subsidy
What about payments for access?

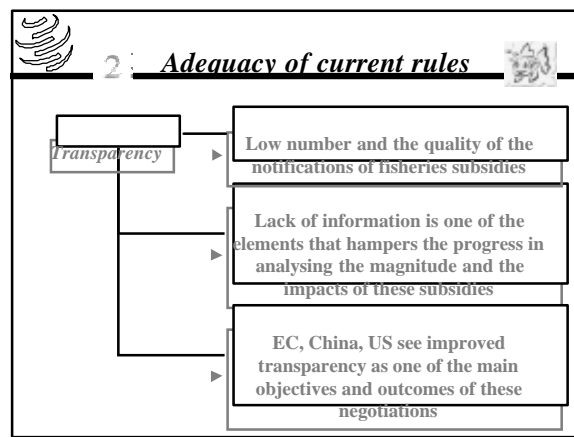
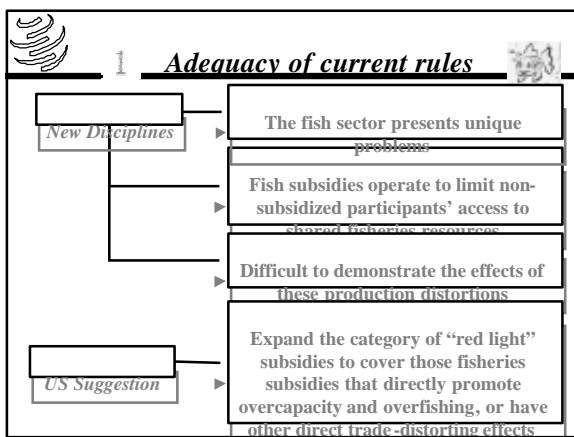
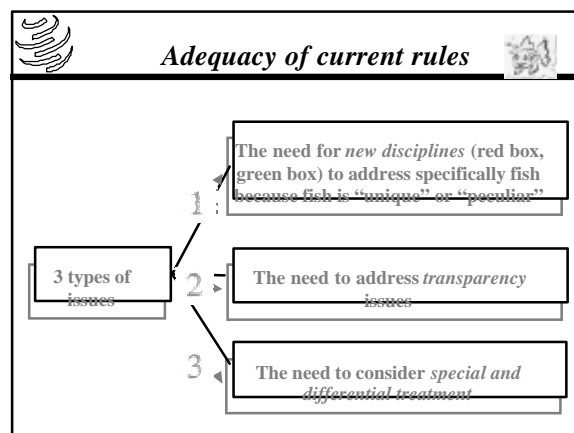
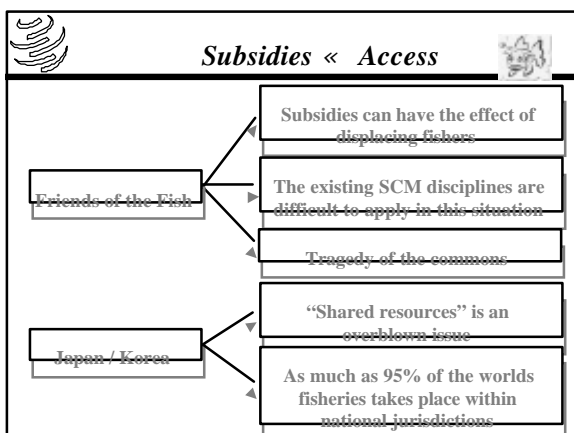
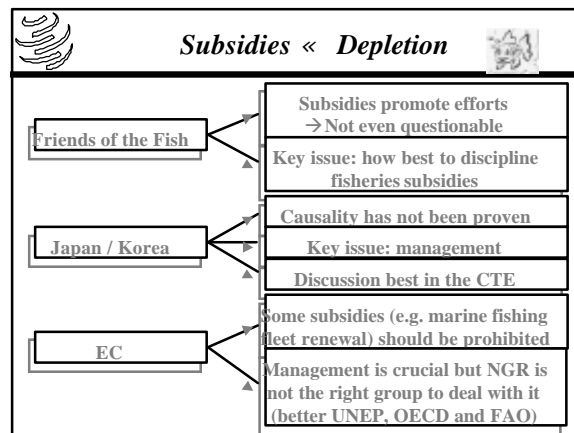
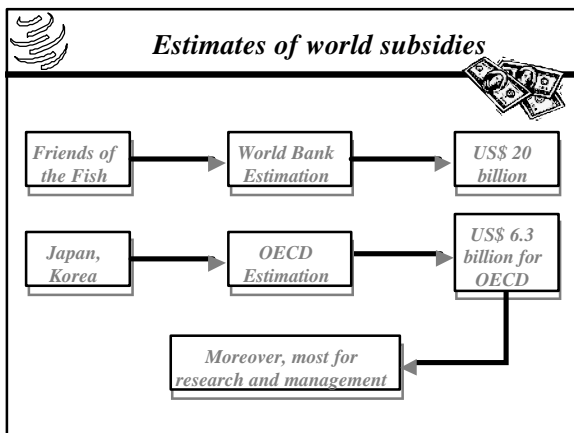
Friends of the Fish → Call for a break-down of subsidies, or a categorization

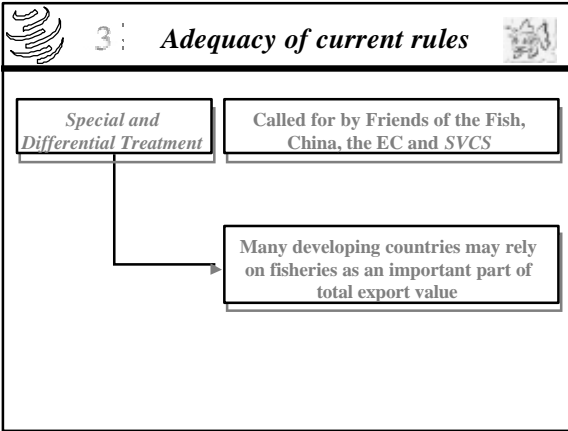
Japan / Korea → Current categorization of SCM is adequate (prohibited, actionable, non-actionable)

Estimates of world subsidies 1994-98
(US\$, billion) World Bank

Natural Resource Sectors:	
Agriculture	400
Water	60
Fisheries	
	20
Mining	30
Energy and industry sectors:	
Energy	240
Road transport	225
Manufacturing	55
Total	1065

Source: van Beers and de Moor (2001) in Pearce, David, "Environmentally Harmful Subsidies: Barriers to Sustainable Development", paper given at OECD Workshop on Environmentally Harmful Subsidies in Paris, 7-8 November 2002.





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WTO Doha

The Negotiations on Fisheries Subsidies

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