

In the second half of the 20th century, fishing activities became industrialised on a scale never seen before leading to a serious decline in fish stocks. Because of this, states began to introduce management systems setting terms and access rights for fishing these stocks. As the third largest fishing power in the world, and given the economic significance of fishing activity for coastal regions in Member States, the European Union could not ignore these developments. Therefore, in 1983, it introduced its own fisheries conservation and management regime. The majority of measures introduced through the policy focus on conserving resources. However, there is also a substantial external dimension, dictated by both the need to protect the activities of the Community fishing fleet and the international legal context. This external dimension has continued to grow and diversify since 1983. As restricted fishing areas and exclusive economic zones have become more widespread, community fishing vessels have been excluded from zones in the waters of third countries where they traditionally used to fish. It has therefore been necessary to sign agreements with third countries in order to redeploy these boats. Furthermore, the 1982 Montego Bay Convention on the Law of the Sea has placed emphasis on international corporation between states with an interest in fish stocks beyond national jurisdictions. Thus, the European Community has become involved in the work of Regional Fisheries Organisations.

PUBLIC :

Any professional actor or any person who needs to learn about counter piracy and instruments in order to conduct a study or to make a decision.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

- Understand the issues involved in regulating fisheries,
- Define the extent to which fishing policy measures have an impact on activity,
- Understand the European model,
- Identify the interests within a regional policy.

COURSE CONTENT :

Introduction

- Module 1: The Ecosystem Approach and International Fisheries Management
- Module 2: Monitoring Fishing Activity
 - The role of international fisheries management organisations
 - The role of regional fisheries management organisations
- Module 3: An Example of Integrated Supranational Policy: the Common Fisheries Policy
 - Community fishing zones
 - Delegation of responsibilities
 - Key management and conservation measures
 - Fisheries control

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY:

Each module in Fishing Policy and Regional Policies includes an introductory video, a course PDF and a concluding video. To finish, there is a self-evaluation activity covering all modules.

RECOMMENDED RYTHM :

4h/week

COURSE INSTRUCTOR:

This distance learning course is led by Gwenaële Proutière-Maulion, researcher in maritime law and vice-chair for European and International Affairs at the University of Nantes.



Full price : 430 €
Student rate: 122 €
Rate reserved for members of the IUML*: 122 €
Grouped registration : [contact us](#)



8 JAN 2019



DURATION

8h during 2 weeks

content availability:
2 months



PREREQUISITES

Apply knowledge of public international law and European law.



VALIDATION

Attendance to training and completion of all activities allow to obtain a certificate of attendance.

Application at [UN e-SEA](#) / contact.unesea@univ-nantes.fr

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