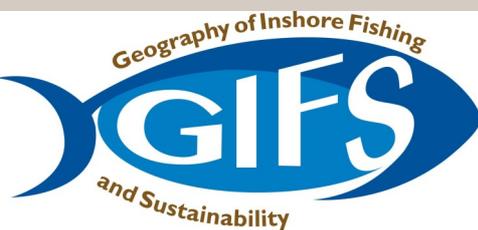




Inshore fisheries and governance (France)

The governance of fishing within French territorial waters

GIFS project • Action 1



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Inshore fishing and governance

The governance of fishing within French territorial waters

Action 1 – GIFS Project

June 2014

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PRESENTATION OF THE STUDY

The GIFS (Geography of Inshore Fishing and Sustainability) Project brings English, French, Belgian and Dutch partners together. It was selected under the framework of the European Programme of cross-border cooperation INTERREG IV A 2 Seas, co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF).

The GIFS Project, which this study fits into, began in 2012 and is the successor to the Anglo-French CHARM (CHannel integrated Approach for marine Resource Management) Project (<http://www.charm-project.org>). The objective of the GIFS Project is to study the overall socio-economic and cultural importance of inshore fishing so as to integrate these dimensions in fisheries policies, maritime policy, coastal strategies of urban regeneration and, more broadly, in the sustainable development of coastal areas.

The work of the GIFS Project covers the English Channel and the southern North Sea by involving six partners. All actions are implemented jointly between these various partners so that the project takes on a true cross-border nature.



Geographical location of the project's various partners

The actions carried out within this project are split into three main themes:

- ✓ Governance of coastal areas and maritime fisheries;
- ✓ Fishing grounds and communities;
- ✓ Economy and regeneration of fishing communities.

This report is part of the GIFS Project Activity 1 "Governance of coastal zones and maritime fisheries", the objectives of which are:

- ✓ To understand the different modes of coastal governance of the study area and identify management practices.
- ✓ To inventory and understand the approaches and existing management frameworks throughout the study area, as well as to identify the place held by maritime fishing in the latter.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank the stakeholders met for their great availability and interest in the study. The objective of this report being to conduct a study on the governance of inshore fishing along the French coastline of the English Channel and the southern North Sea, discussions were very rewarding and helped open new avenues for thought

The objective of fisheries management in France, as claimed by both the professionals and the authorities, is to ensure the sustainability of fisheries resources but also that of the companies exploiting them¹. Several management mechanisms based on scientific recommendations exist to adjust fishing effort to the available resource. This objective falls within the framework of the various international agreements² and the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), which serve as a pillar for fisheries policy in France. The CFP is the European fisheries framework because the European Community has exclusive competence in this area by defining fishing rules to limit the intake from fish stocks. The CFP revolves around several major themes that are: resource management and conservation, common market policy, structural policy, foreign policy and control (Le Fur, 2009).

The Community management of fisheries is based on equal access opportunities to all waters and resources of the EU. Vessels registered in the Community's fishing fleet records must comply with the management rules of the European Union (EU) (EC Regulation No 1380/2013). However, a management exemption exists for the twelve nautical miles limit of the Member States (territorial waters). This exemption allows Member States to reserve these waters for the activities of their nationals (with the exception of historical rights of certain vessels registered in EC Regulation Annex No 1380/2013). The EU delegates the design of management rules that are better suited to the local context, provided they are consistent with the Community fisheries regulations ("residual" duties). This is the principle of subsidiarity in territorial waters (12 mile belt). In terms of governance in this coastal zone, the French State has chosen a system of co-management directly involving fishermen and their representatives. In a co-management system, the resource management initiative originates primarily from the local users represented here within committees for maritime fisheries and marine fish farming (Comités des Pêches Maritimes et des Élevages Marins – CDPMEM), which are professional organisations representing fishermen in France. If the management remains governmental (Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy), decision making is participatory, thus giving all stakeholders the opportunity to voice their positions. Fishermen thereby enjoy a certain degree of autonomy because they hold some control over the management of the fishery (Ferracci, 2011). However, for specific measures, the French authorities can make management decisions on their own.

The remainder of this document will exclusively address the governance of fishing within the French territorial waters, which is based on co-management. The definition of governance as proposed by Kooiman *et al.*, (2005) is very well suited to this French context: "Governance is the set of public/private interactions in making decisions, to solve problems of society and to create new social opportunities."

¹ <http://www.comite-peches.fr>

² United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982), United Nations Agreement (1995) on fish stocks whose migrations take place as much inside as they do beyond Exclusive Economic Zones (straddling stocks) and highly migratory fish stocks.

In 2014, the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy is responsible for fisheries management in France. The legislative provisions regarding this sector are integrated into the ninth book of the Rural Code and of maritime fishing³.

Within this Ministry, the Directorate for Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture (Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture - DPMA)⁴ ensures the economic and regulatory monitoring of maritime fishing, thereby contributing to the sustainable management of aquatic resources⁵. The DPMA is competent for the management of commercial fishing at sea and in freshwater as well as for maritime and continental aquaculture. Its roles are to:

- ✓ translate and establish European regulations at the national level,
- ✓ design, develop and enforce regulations in the field of maritime fisheries and aquaculture (management of the fleet, of fishing opportunities, ...),
- ✓ define the fisheries resources conservation policy at the national, Community and international level (resource management, decrease in fishing capacity, ...),
- ✓ define the control policy of maritime fisheries (at sea as well as during landings and on land, collection of declaratory documents, ...),
- ✓ limit the impacts of fishing on the environment (Anonymous, 2010).

The DPMA also exercises the supervision of the National Committee for Fisheries and Marine Fish Farming (Comité National des Pêches et des Élevages Marins - CNPMM), the bodies of maritime cooperation and the crédit maritime mutuel (mutual maritime credit), as well as a shared guardianship of France Agrimer (Anonymous, 2009).

Within the same Ministry and the Directorate General for Infrastructure, Transport and the Sea (Direction Générale des Infrastructures, des Transports et de la Mer - DGITM), there is another directorate which is related to the fishing sector: the Directorate for Maritime Affairs (Direction des Affaires Maritimes - DAM). For the fishing sector, its missions pertain⁶ to:

- ✓ maritime security and safety, the controlling of the safety of vessels and the fight against pollution by ships;
- ✓ maritime education;
- ✓ the medical, social and sanitary monitoring of seafarers as well as their assistance in French ports;
- ✓ the organisation and coordination of emergency assistance for all vessels or persons in distress at sea within its surveillance areas;
- ✓ the surveillance of maritime navigation and police at sea;
- ✓ the supervision of maritime transportation and recreational activities;
- ✓ the issuance of recreational sailing licences and professional accreditations, as well as vessel registration.

This directorate plays a major role with the running of decentralised services of the State acting on the coast and organised in Interregional Directorates for the Sea (Directions Interrégionales de la Mer - DIRM) and in Delegations to the Sea and the Coastal Zone (Délégations à la Mer et au Littoral - DML).

³ Available on www.legifrance.gouv.fr

⁴ The DPMA is under the authority of the Deputy Minister in charge of Transport, the Sea and Fishing of the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy

⁵ <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/-Les-peches-maritimes-et-l-.html>

⁶ <http://www.ifremer.fr/peche/Le-monde-de-la-peche/La-gestion/par-qui/Affaires-Maritimes>

At the regional/interregional level (NUTS 1 and 2), the French State has created Interregional Directorates for the Sea (Directions Interrégionales de la Mer - DIRM) which are devolved services dedicated to the users of the sea for the maritime coastlines (Decree No 2010-130)⁷. They are in charge of the conduct of State policies in terms of the sustainable development of the sea, the management of marine resources and the regulation of maritime activities. They are under the authority of the region Prefect, custodian of the State authority in the region.

Within these structures, the “fishing and aquaculture” division directly intervenes in the management of fishing with two main missions:

- ✓ the management of public support to maritime fisheries and marine aquaculture;
- ✓ the implementation of technical regulatory measures for maritime fisheries and access conditions to the resource.

This structure is responsible for formalising and adopting the draft regulations emanating from professional structures. If they are accepted, they will be signed by the region Prefect under the framework of co-management.

At the departmental level (NUTS 3), the State is present through the Departmental Directorates for the Territories and the Sea (Directions Départementales des Territoires et de la Mer - DDTM) (Decree No 2010-130). Within the DDTMs, the DMLs are notably responsible for the compliance and the controls of fisheries (dockside controls, fish auction controls, drafting of infringement reports and their transfer to tribunals).

The coordination of at-sea control services is under the responsibility of maritime Prefects. Where on-land control services are concerned, it is the regional and departmental Prefects (Jesús Iborra Martín, 2006).

2 THE PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATION OF FISHERIES IN FRANCE

Within its territorial waters, France has chosen to entrust the responsibilities of fisheries management to committees for maritime fisheries and marine fish farming on the basis of the ninth book of the Rural Code and of maritime fishing, which includes all laws relating to the fishing activity⁸. The governance of coastal fishing is also based on a co-management between the authorities and the professional fisheries organisation, composed of the fisheries committees and the producer organisations (POs)

2.1 The fisheries committees

The professional organisation of fisheries in France is composed of the committees for maritime fisheries and marine fish farming. They are structures which are based on the Law on the Modernisation of Agriculture and Fisheries⁹. These are legal persons of private law with public power prerogatives (compulsory membership, contributions, resource management competences). The professional organisations have missions of representation and defence of the interests of the fishing sector for the following themes: production, marketing, social, training, environment. They are composed of elected fishermen representatives and permanent employees hired by the Committees.

⁷ They include former regional Directorates for Maritime Affairs, the services of lighthouses and beacons (phares et balises), the vessel safety centres (centres de sécurité des navires - CSN), and regional operational monitoring and rescue centers (Centres Régionaux Opérationnels de Surveillance et de Sauvetage - CROSS).

⁸ <http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006071367>

⁹ Law No 2010-874 of 27 July 2010 on the modernisation of agriculture and fishing - LMAP – French Republic Official Journal of 28 July 2010 pages 3 to 90.

Professionals can participate in the development of national regulations concerning (according to the ninth book of the Rural Code and of maritime fishing):

- ✓ the management of fisheries resources for species that are not subjected to TACs (Total Admissible Catch) or catch quotas in application of a European Union regulation,
- ✓ the usage of gears and the coexistence of maritime trades,
- ✓ the implementation of economic and social actions in favour of the professionals of the sector,
- ✓ regional public policies for a sustainable management of maritime fisheries and marine fish farming,
- ✓ the participation in environmental public policies,
- ✓ the provision of scientific and technical support for professionals.

Committees for Maritime Fisheries and Marine Fish Farming exist at different territorial scales. At the national level, the National Committee for Maritime Fisheries and Marine Fish Farming (Comité National des Pêches Maritimes et des Élevages Marins - CNPMEM) is the national representative for governmental and elected official interlocutors. Regional Committees for Maritime Fisheries and Marine Fish Farming (Comités Régionaux des Pêches Maritimes et des Élevages Marins - CRPMEM), present in maritime regions, are the regional representatives of the sector and work in collaboration with the departmental committees (Comités départementaux - CDPMEM) or the Regional Committee offices that act locally. The CRPMEM sets the missions and competences that they can delegate to these committees. They all enjoy legal and financial autonomy.

This territorial organisation has been modified following the reform of Law No 2010-874 and Decree No 2011-776¹⁰. One objective of the law is to limit the number of structures, to create an inter-profession by extracting the downstream sector from the committees and to set the limits of competences between the fisheries committees and the producer organisations (POs). Only the regional committees and the National Committee have the opportunity to adopt legally enforceable proceedings as long as they are approved by the administrative authorities.

Just as the CNPMEM and CRPMEMs, the departmental committees or Regional Committee offices composed of representatives elected or appointed by industry professionals (producers) have retained an advisory power and fundamental impetus for the management of fisheries in territorial waters. Fishermen communities therefore rely on this system of co-management (authorities/fisheries committees) for the development of the regulation specific to their fishing trade and to the region. The State then validates or invalidates the proposals put forward. In a way, it is the fisherman who is a force of proposal. The State then validates or invalidates the proposals put forward.

¹⁰ Decree No 2011-776 of 28 June 2011 setting organisation and functioning rules of the National Committee for Maritime Fisheries and Marine Fish Farms as well as that of regional, departmental and interdepartmental committees for maritime fisheries and marine fish farms.

2.2 Producer organisations

Producer organisations (POs) are associations that have the objective of ensuring the rational practice of fishing activities and the improvement of sales conditions for their members (EC Regulation No 1379-2013). In France, there are about twenty producer organisations for fishing¹¹, grouped into two federations, the National Association of Producer Organisations (Association Nationale des Organisations de Producteurs – ANOP) and the Federation of Artisanal Fisheries Producer Organisations (Fédération des Organisations de Producteurs de la Pêche Artisanale - FEDOPA). The POs has two main missions. The first concerns the management of the resource, with the allotment of quotas (for species under European quotas) among their members, and the monitoring of these quotas. The second concerns the development of commercial strategies, the marketing of products of the sea and the management of landings. This is mostly a support and backing mission for the marketing of some species that are more difficult to promote. Membership in a PO is not mandatory for the vessels.

The POs therefore indirectly intervene in the management of fisheries in French territorial waters, with the management of quotas for species of Community interest and with the promotion of the rest of the catch.

2.3 The other players in fisheries management

Other actors indirectly intervene in the management and governance of fisheries in French territorial waters. Scientists, for example, have a significant role in this management through the provision of scientific knowledge on resources.

Scientists are an important link in the governance of inshore fisheries. One of the objectives of this management is to ensure the sustainability of fisheries resources, which cannot be achieved without scientific knowledge of the exploited stocks. In France, it is Ifremer that officially intervenes on this aspect. Founded in 1984, Ifremer is a public body with industrial and commercial functions (Établissement Public à caractère Industriel et Commercial - EPIC), placed under the joint authority of the Ministry of Higher Education and Research and the Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy. The institute indirectly intervenes in the co-management as scientists do not have any decision-making power in this system. However, professional organisations and the State often use their services so as to take management measures that are suited to the stocks. The institute also has an advisory role. This recourse is even sometimes mandatory for the administrative authorities. In France, Ifremer scientists are routinely invited to the fisheries committees meetings.

Scientists are also involved as counsel at the European level for the definition of TACs for species under European quota. Indeed, the Commission drafts proposals based on scientific advice pertaining to the state of the stocks. These proposals will then be discussed and agreed by the Council of European fisheries Ministers every year¹². Scientists intervene in advisory bodies such as the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea and the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries. They make scientific recommendations by exploiting the various fisheries statistics or data emanating from scientific observation campaigns of the habitat to be able to assess the resources annually¹³. They put forward recommendations in pursuit of the sustainable development of fisheries resources and their exploitation.

¹¹ Official Journal of the European Union No 2013/C 68/04 of 08 March 2013

¹² Council Regulation (EU) N° 43/2014 of 20 January 2014 fixing for 2014 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, to Union vessels, in certain non-Union waters

¹³ <http://www.ifremer.fr>

Various management tools and measures may apply to inshore fishing in French territorial waters (12 nautical mile limit). Two types of stocks that can be caught by inshore fleets should nevertheless be distinguished in this section: stocks of Community interest and national stocks.

For species of Community interest, TACs are set by species and fishing grounds¹⁴ either on an annual basis, or as part of multi-annual management plans coordinated by the European Commission. In both cases, scientific works serve as the basis for the technical scientific and economic counsel of fisheries (EC Regulation No 43-2014). Each TAC is then allotted by Member State in the form of “quotas” (or fishing rights by Member State). The DPMA is then responsible for allocating these quotas according to the species; either among ports, among POs, or among the concerned fishing companies (Anonymous, 2005). The French State also has to translate European regulations into French regulations for technical measures concerning these species while taking into account that they vary considerably from one location to another, depending on regional conditions.

For domestic stocks in territorial waters, the States implement direct management, which involves the implementation of specific and local regulations. The governance of these species in France is based on co-management with the intervention of the fishing sector for defining the regulation, and approval by the State. Various tools and measures are then used to manage inshore fishing and best meet the geographical specificities of the target species.

3.1 The specialised commissions

The regulation and management of inshore fisheries for a given species or group of species are discussed in specialised committees bringing together representatives of fishermen at the national and regional level.

3.1.1 At the national level

Within the fisheries committees, specific working commissions were created after the 1992 reform for the management of fisheries. They are composed of fishermen who are appointed by the union federations or professional unions represented at the CNPMEM Council. Their objectives are to develop and put forward proceeding projects to the CNPMEM Council on specific issues relating to the working conditions of the trades they represent. They are a force of proposal but not of decision. The proposals originating from these commissions can optionally be made mandatory by Minister in charge of fisheries (by decree or ministerial orders). They enable the supervision of fisheries that have national resonance, as well as national coordination. For example, there is a “commercially harvested shellfish” Commission. The management rules may be adjusted locally through the specialised commissions administered by the CRPMEMs.

3.1.2 At the regional level

At the local/regional level, which is the case of inshore fisheries in territorial waters, the system is quite identical. In direct relationship with the fishermen and the departmental committees or local offices of the CRPMEM, there are specialised regional commissions related to a fishery or a species. Within these structures, the local and/or regional representatives of fishermen can advise on management measures of local stocks. This is the first level at which fishermen may make their voice heard and transmit their requests up the ladder to the CRPMEM. These commissions, always chaired by a professional, are provisioned by legal statutes and the internal procedures of the CRPMEM to which they are attached. It is a place of exchange between specialised fishermen. They may involve

¹⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/tacs/index_fr.htm

Ifremer scientists who provide their scientific expertise on the issues at hand or other players of the sector, on marketing themes for example.

Ultimately, these commissions put forward proceeding projects that will subsequently be submitted to the Council (composed of elected officials) of the CRPMEM. If the latter adopts them, then they will be transmitted to the regional administrative authority (DIRM) that may adopt it by delegated authority from the region Prefect. After a control of the legality, the proceeding project will be translated into a prefectural order. The pattern of adoption of proceedings is summarised in **figure 1**.

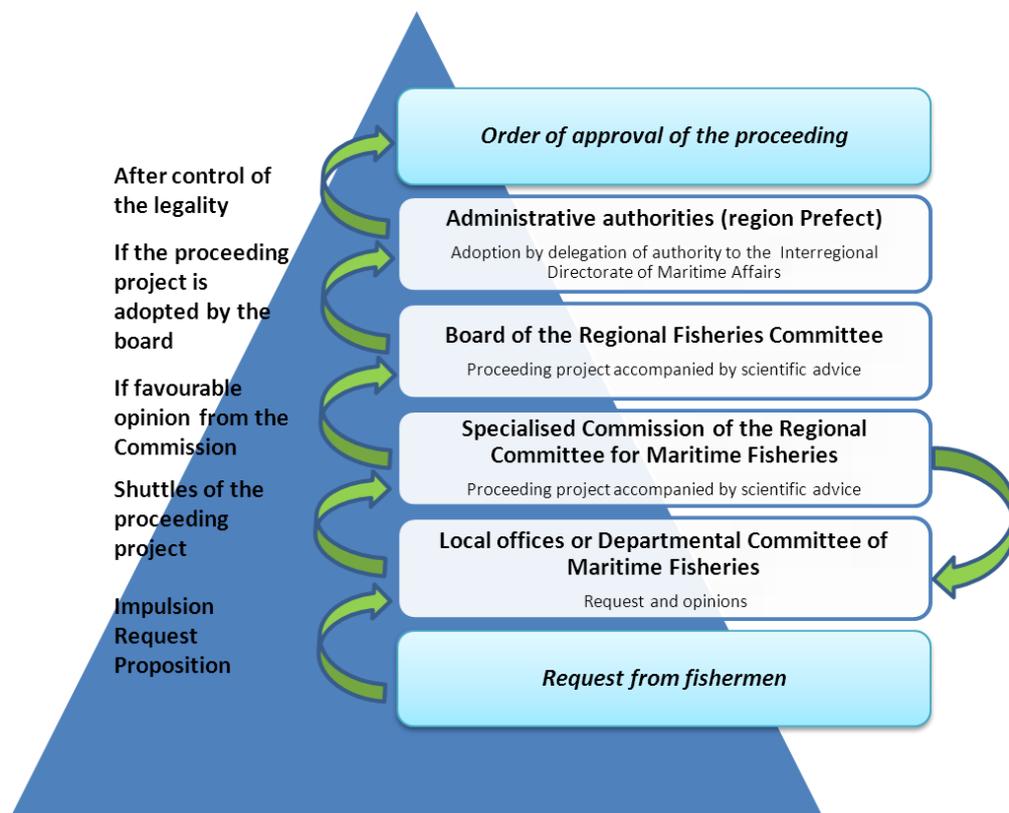


Figure 1: Adoption schematic of the proceedings

3.2 A system of licences

There is at the European level a Community licence defined by EC Regulation No 1627-94 as being a “prior fishing authorisation issued to a Community fishing vessel, which supplements its fishing licence and allows it to operate for a determined period, in a defined area, and for a specific fishery”. The decree of 18 December 2006 lays down the managing provisions of the various authorisation regimes as defined by this Community regulation. It applies to the French commercial fishing vessels registered in the European Community (Le Fur, 2009).

Supplementing this Community licence, various fishing authorisations are put in place at the national and regional level. In the case of fisheries in French territorial waters, fishing licences may be established by proceeding of the National Committee and regional committees, approved by ministerial or prefectural order. The conditions for obtaining the licences are set at the national and regional level, which allows for a more precise management of local stocks. It is the CRPMEMs that implement this management system. The claimed objective of the allotment of licences is the upholding of social and economic equilibriums through a sharing of resources and a balanced resolution of coexistence or market conflicts. The system of licences was established in France in 1973 (Le Gallic *et al.*, 2009) to supervise the Great Atlantic scallop fishery in the Bay of Saint-Brieuc.

The licence was assigned to the pair captain/owner to enable a limitation and a modulation of the number of ships exploiting the resource so as to preserve it. This system still persists and is applied to other French and European fisheries.

Each year, this system sets a *numerus clausus* of licences per Departmental Committee for maritime fisheries and marine fish farming or per fishery. The possession of the licence authorises the catch of the target species or the use of a fishing gear. The licence is issued by the CRPMEM or the Regional Committee, as appropriate, which set contingents (limitation of the number of vessels), attribution criteria, and practical arrangements for the organisation of the campaign as well as specific technical measures in compliance with national proceedings. The terms of attribution are subject to necessarily strict rules and procedures and are detailed in the orders that correspond to the target species or the fishing gear (Decree No 90-94 of 25 January 1990). The licences have enabled an evolution of the fleet, of the market, and of the technical characteristics of fishing gears and ships to optimise the balance between fishing effort and the resource. For example, for the Great Atlantic scallop of the Bay of Saint-Brieuc (Order No 2012-4859) the criteria for obtaining a licence are:

- ✓ Reduction in the size of the ships authorised to fish: the maximum length is 13 m for 184 kW;
- ✓ Limitation of fishing time: fishermen benefit from a system of individual hourly fishing quotas with a fishing authorisation of 45 min for two days of the week on the deposit of the Bay;
- ✓ Technical measures:
 - number of fishing dredges on board limited to 2,
 - maximum width is 2 m,
 - inside diameter of the metal rings: 92 mm
- ✓ recommended annual catch quota;
- ✓ obligation of sale at fish auctions.

CONCLUSION

Fishing relies on fragile marine resources that are under multiple pressures. It is therefore necessary to control and regulate this economic activity in order to preserve it. The French State has introduced legislation to that effect as early as 1852 with the Decree of 9 January 1852 on the practice of maritime fishing. Although the concept of freedom is predominant in this text “maritime fishing, that is to say, free, without closure nor licence”, it is a strict legislative framework with conditions of practice of the trade (Ficou, 2008). Since then, fisheries management has very much evolved, notably with the creation of the European Community. Indeed, for 30 years now, the French maritime fishing and aquaculture policy is inscribed in the European framework of the Common Fisheries Policy. The governance and management of fishing in France is therefore strongly tied to European regulations, especially for fishing outside of the French territorial waters and the authorities must comply with the management rules of the EU.

With regard to fishing in territorial waters, the CFP enables the management of this activity by riparian states (principle of subsidiarity). France has decided to establish a mode of governance based on co-management. Fishermen, through the intermediary of their representatives, put forward management measures on certain stocks, always with the objective of sustainability of the resource and of their activity. The French State validates (or not) these measures and transcribes them legally. This co-management takes place on several levels: national, regional and local.

Nationally, the administrative structure in charge of fishing is the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy with a Directorate for Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture (Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l' Aquaculture - DPMA) for the management of fishing and the resources, and a Directorate for Maritime Affairs (Direction des Affaires Maritimes – DAM), among others, for the safety of vessels (**Figure 2**). The fisheries administration is represented regionally by the DIRMs and the region Prefects. Locally, it is the DDTMs and departmental Prefects.

The fishermen are represented by a professional structure at the national level, the CNPMM. The latter is subdivided regionally into regional committees for maritime fisheries and marine fish farming (Comités Régionaux des Pêches Maritimes et des Élevages Marins - CRPMM) and locally into departmental committees of maritime fisheries and marine fish farming or by offices of the CRPMM. In addition, fishermen are also grouped together regionally into producer organisations. There are twenty-four producer organisations in France (Official Journal of the European Union of 8 March 2013). These organisations have an economic and quota-management role.

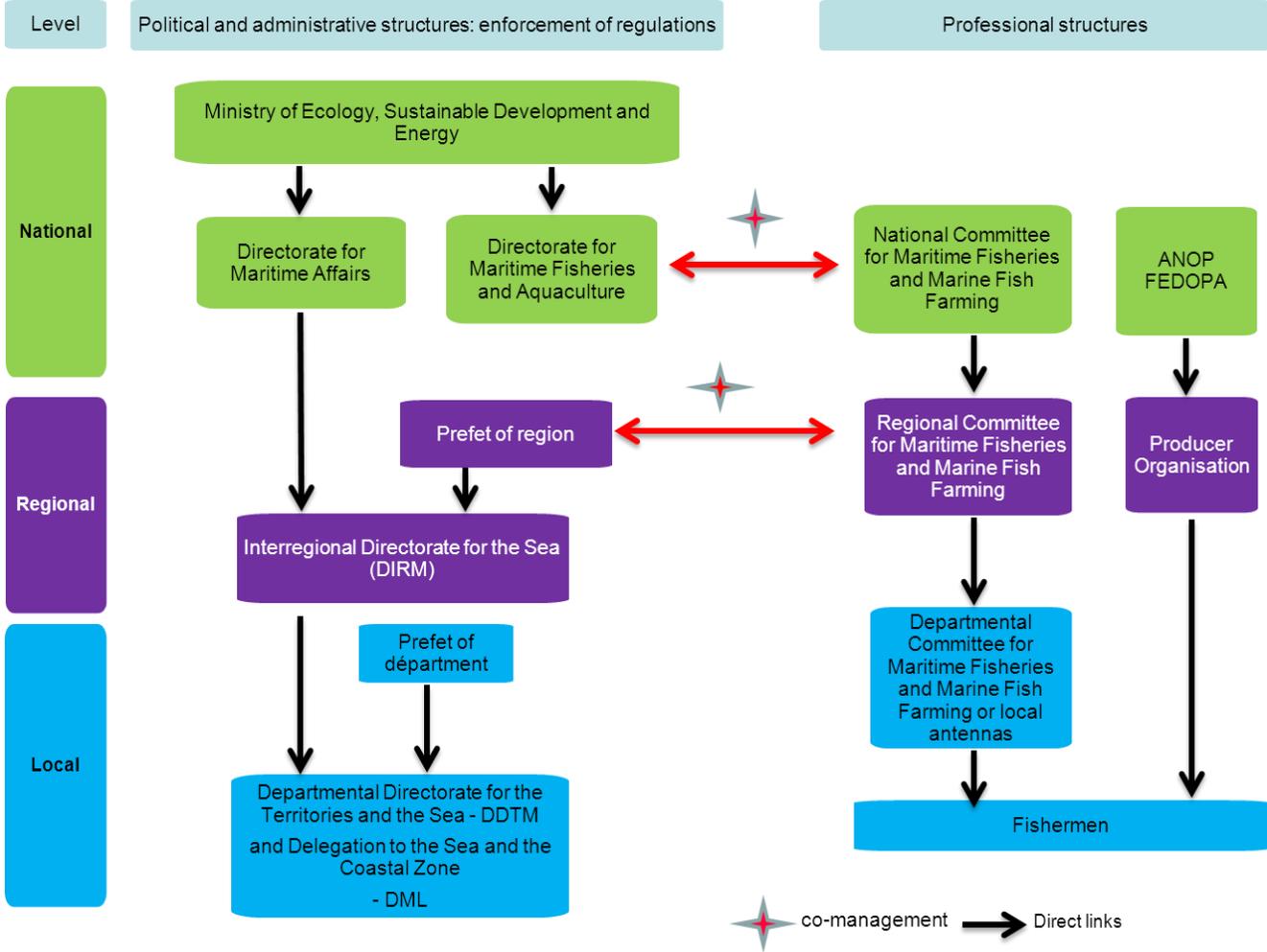


Figure 2: Actors in the governance of fisheries in France

This co-management does not change the fundamentals of the system of fishing regulation because it still imposes restrictions. It enables, however, increased ownership thereof by fishermen due to their involvement in the decisional system. The rules are more adjusted to individual needs and to regional specificities of the target species or trades. Co-management therefore improves the acceptability of laws and of the control implemented by the authorities. This system of governance is not only mindful of the exploited resource but also of the social and cultural dimension of the sector, and of the experience of the actors who know their trades and its environment. This process requires transparency, collaboration and accountability of the parties (authorities and professional organisations). If all these conditions are met, then this system can facilitate decision-making as well as the implementation of regulations; and protect the resources as well as the inshore fishing industry more effectively

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ANOP	National Association of Producer Organisations (<i>Association Nationale des Organisations de Producteurs</i>)
CDPMEM	Departmental Committee for Maritime Fisheries and Marine Fish Farming (<i>Comité Départemental des Pêches Maritimes et des Élevages Marins</i>)
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
CNPMEM	National Committee for Maritime Fisheries and Marine Fish Farming (<i>Comité National des Pêches Maritimes et des Élevages Marins</i>)
CRPMEM	Regional Committee for Maritime Fisheries and Marine Fish Farming (<i>Comité Régional des Pêches Maritimes et des Élevages Marins</i>)
DAM	Directorate for Maritime Affairs (<i>Direction des Affaires Maritime</i>)
DDTM	Departmental Directorate for the Territories and the Sea (<i>Direction Départementale des Territoires et de la Mer</i>)
DGITM	Directorate General for Infrastructure, Transport and the Sea (<i>Direction générale des infrastructures, des transports et de la mer</i>)
DIRM	Interregional Directorate for the Sea (<i>Direction Interrégionale de la Mer</i>)
DML	Delegation to the Sea and the Coastal Zone (<i>Délégation à la Mer et au Littoral</i>)
DPMA	Directorate for Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture (<i>Direction des pêches maritimes et de l'aquaculture</i>)
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FEDOPA	Federation of Artisanal Fisheries Producer Organisations (<i>Fédération des Organisations de Producteurs de la Pêche Artisanale</i>)
GIFS	Geography of Inshore Fishery and Sustainability
Ifremer	French Research Institute for Exploitation of the Sea (<i>Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer</i>)
MPA	Marine Protected Area
PO	Producer Organisation
TAC	Total Admissible Catch

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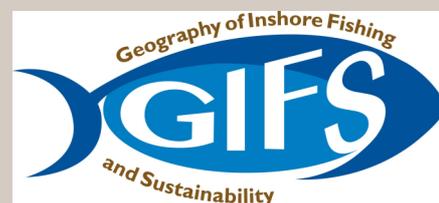
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This report presents the results of the study on the governance of inshore fisheries within French territorial waters. The objective is to better understand the different modes of governance of inshore fishing and to identify the role of fishing in the selected areas. The results of the study provide an overview of the way in which fishing communities interact with sovereign bodies and the main decision makers at different levels of governance (local, national and European).

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