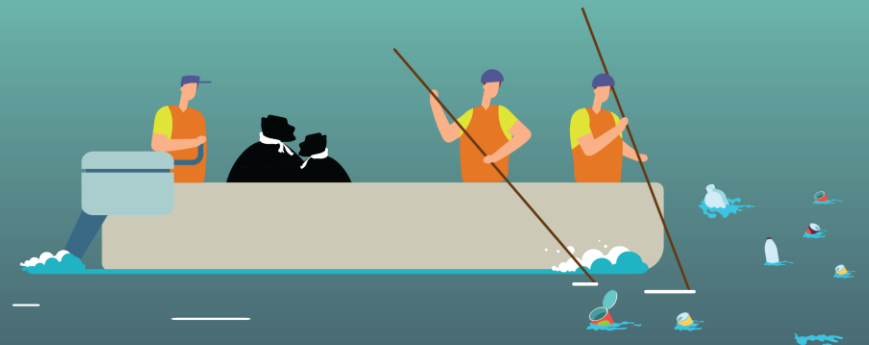


FUTURE GOVERNANCE UNDER THE CFP

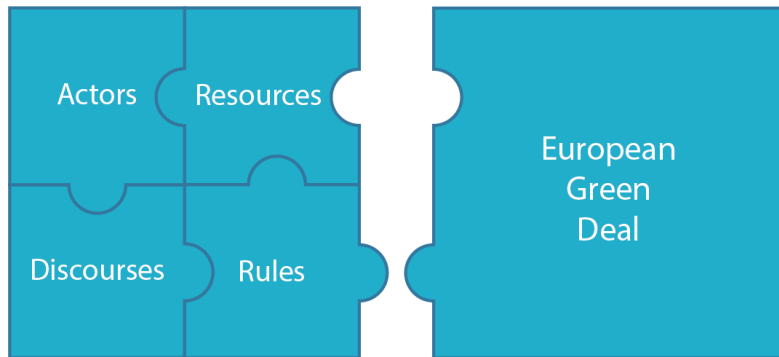
RISE OF E-GOVERNANCE: IMPLICATIONS FOR FISHERIES



Pavel Kogut, 21c Consultancy

Troels Jacob Hegland, Aalborg University

PERMAGOV



What is e-governance?

E-governance ≠ e-government




WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Electronic governance or **e-governance** is the application of **information technology** for delivering **government services**, **exchange of information**, communication transactions, integration of various stand-alone systems between government to citizen (G2C), government-to-business (G2B), government-to-government (G2G), government-to-employees (G2E) as well as **back-office** processes and interactions within the entire governance framework.

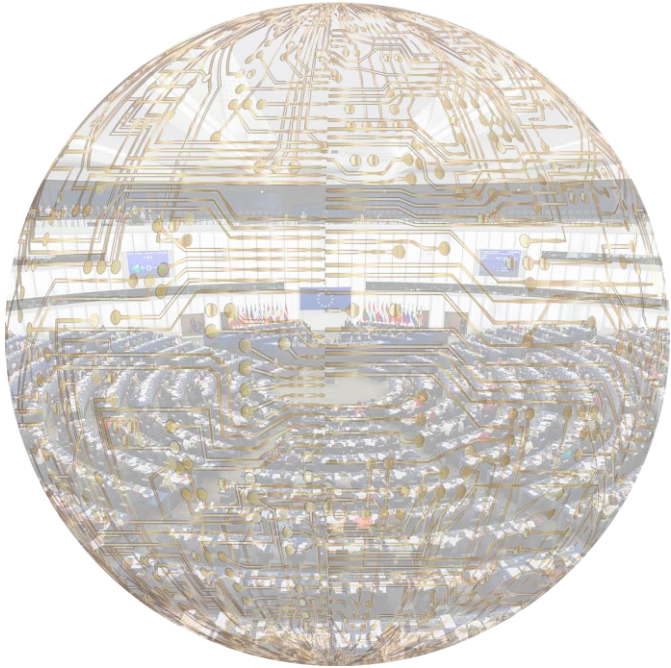
^[1] Using e-governance, **government services** are made available to citizens through IT. The three main target groups that can be distinguished in governance concepts are government, citizens, and businesses/interest groups.

Governance process



-  System complexity
-  Political back-and-forth
-  No system is perfect

A structure within a structure



A network of ICT fixtures embedded into a governance process



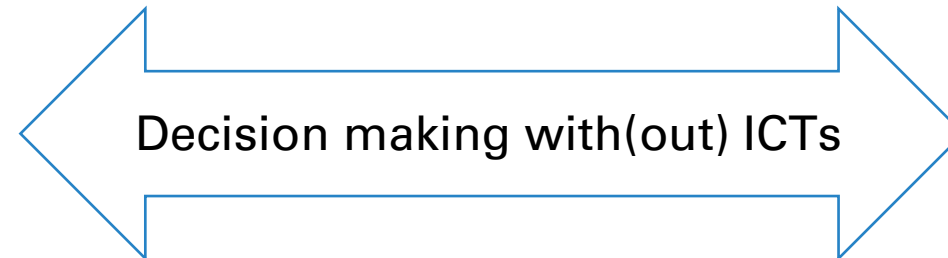
"Carries" technologies, data and analytics for use in decision making



Supports compliance & innovation

Expected benefits

Evidence-based
Data-driven
Collaborative
Transparent
Agile



Intuition-based
Politics-driven
Siloed
Opaque
Cumbersome

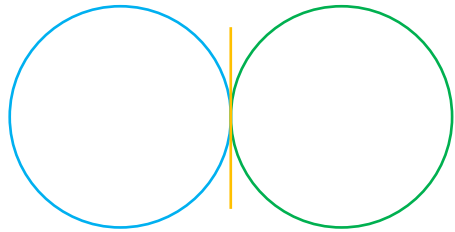
But..



- ⊕ Not all digital tools are e-governance
- ⊕ E-governance can be controversial
- ⊕ Quantum property of e-governance

E-governance levels

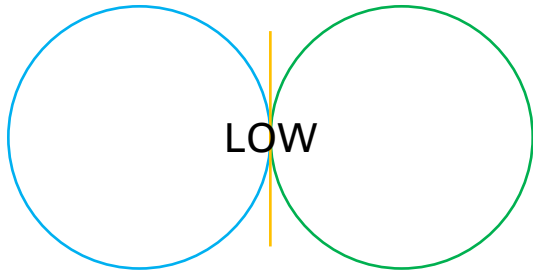
Low



 Governance

 E-governance

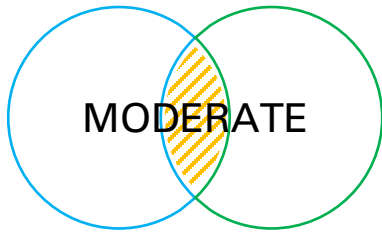
 Technology



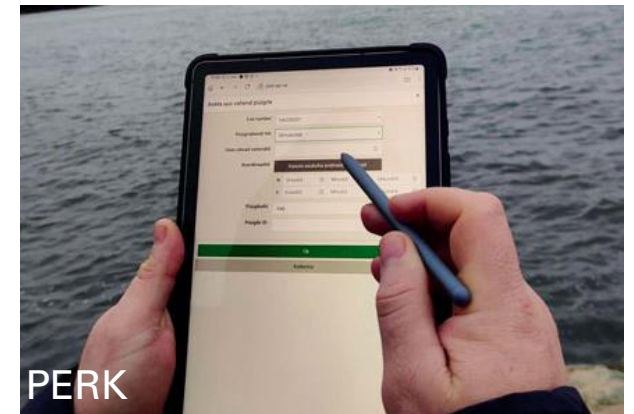
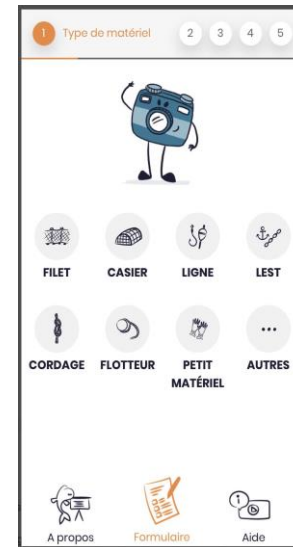
COP summits

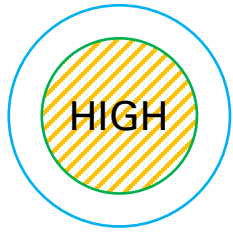
Political back-and-forth > e-governance ?



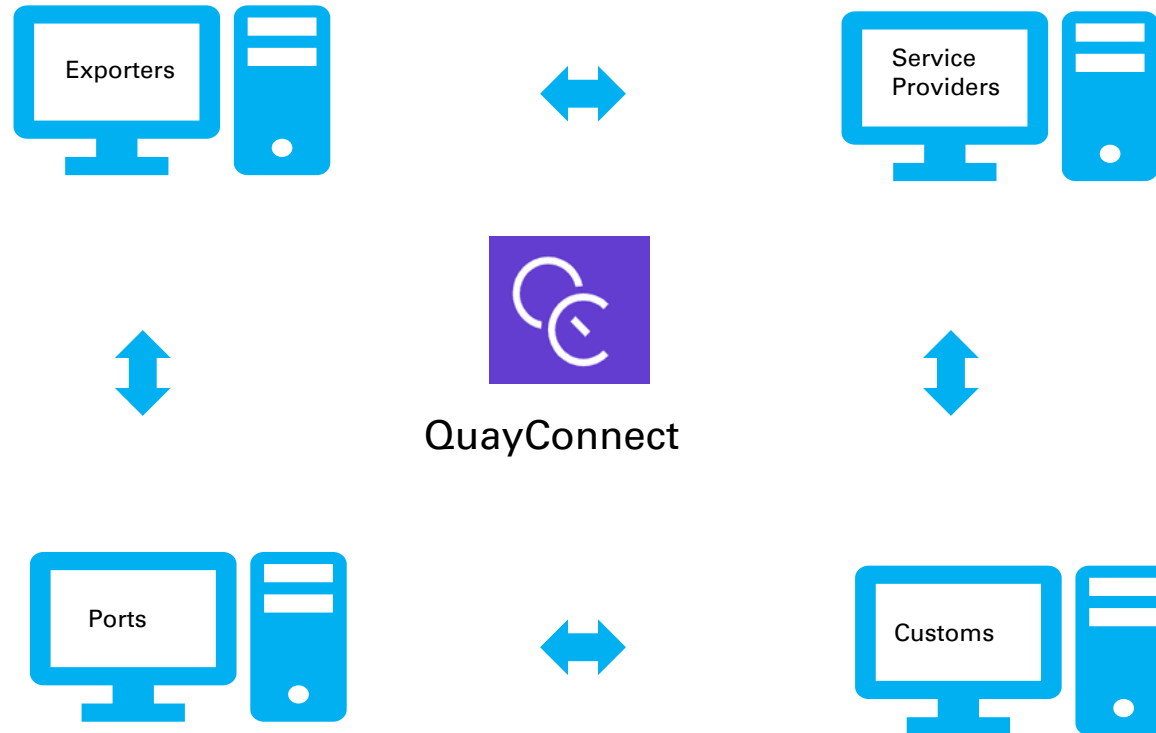


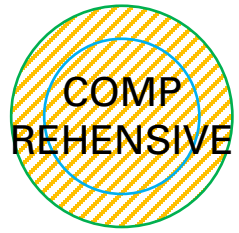
Information provision, crowdsourcing, reporting



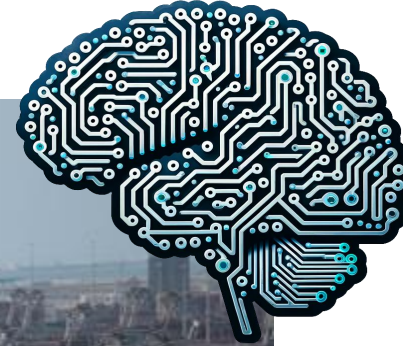


Integrated supply-chain solutions





Port of Rotterdam



DEEP-DIVE ON FISHERIES



Troels Jacob Hegland

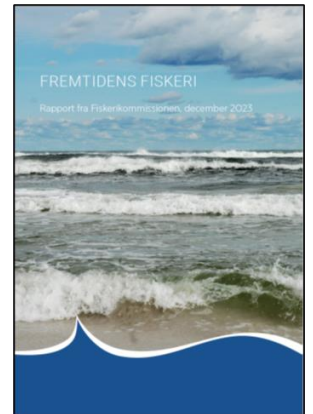
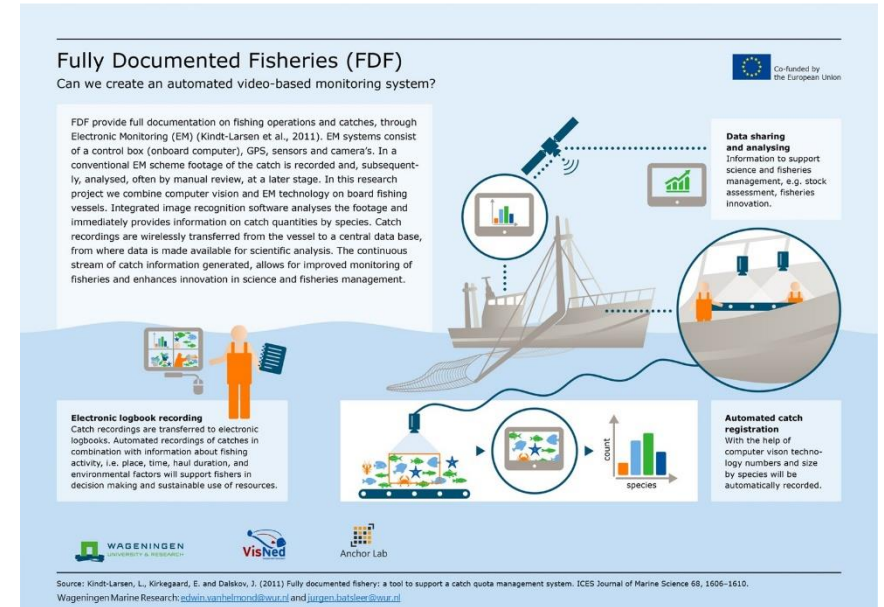
Emerging e-governance in EU fisheries: ***Fully documented fisheries (FDF) through electronic monitoring (EM)***

“Electronic monitoring of catch in real-time on the vessels, accompanied by GPS registration of the vessel’s or the gears’ position during fisheries activities”

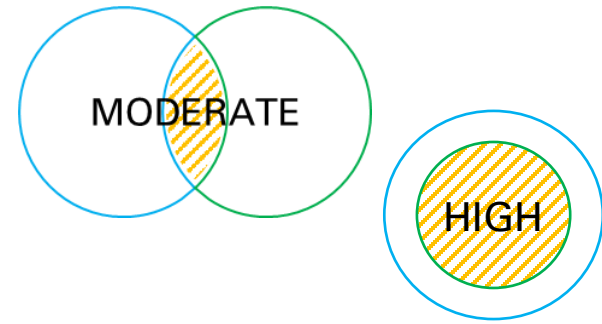
(Report of the Danish Fisheries Commission, own translation)

- Made possible by a suite of increasingly mature technologies (GPS, cameras, sensors, image recognition software, AI), enabling fuller oversight of fishing activities and catches.
- Increasingly looked upon as a central part of future fisheries management and governance.
- Pushed primarily top-down but also bottom-up initiatives.

But what could/should this mean for governance under the CFP?



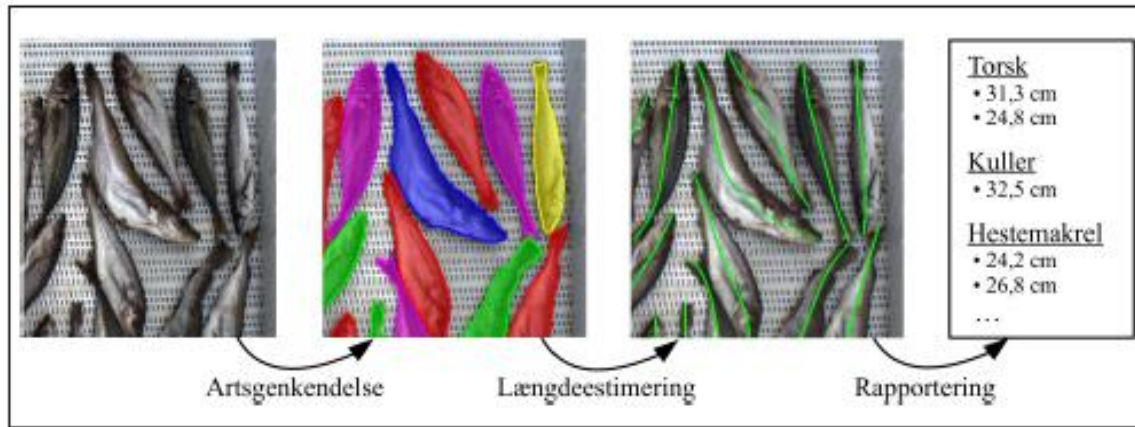
'Business-as-usual' (BAU) governance: ***FDF facilitates current top-down, command-control model***



In the short term, FDF improves/'lubricates' BAU management & governance:

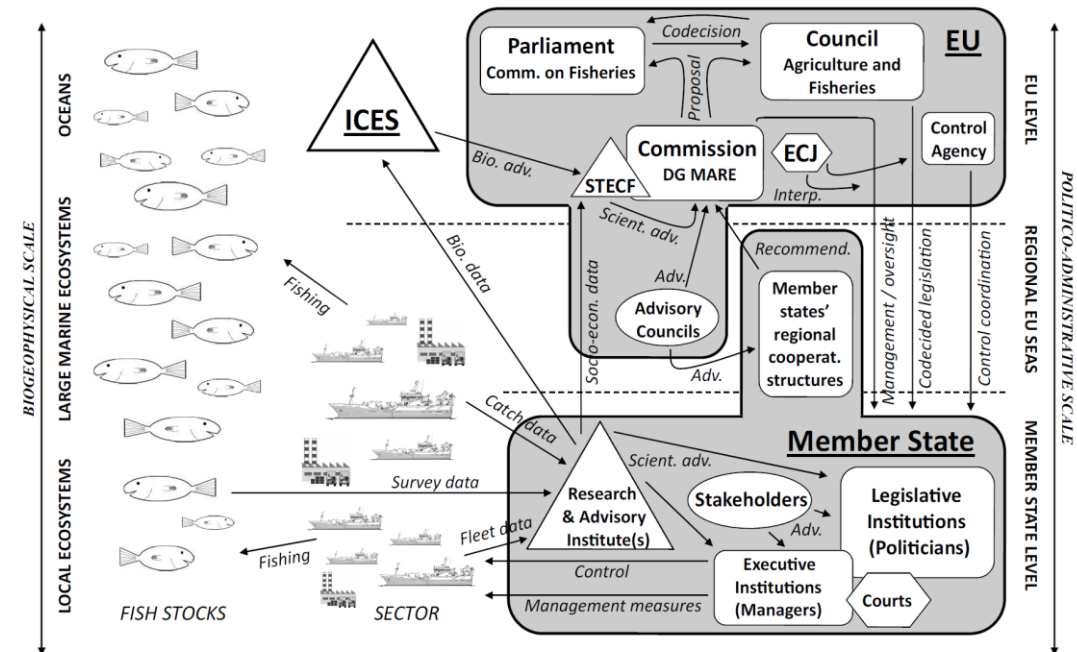
- Improving data for science
- Automating control, reduce need for physical control
- Making fishers' life easier (e.g. admin + bycatch)

"Keep calm – it's going to be business as usual!"

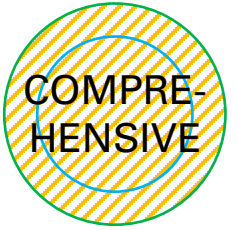


(Bengtson, Pedersen & Madsen, 2024)

BUT FDF will likely not remove the inherent tensions in the CFP - AND it will (?) be a step on a path...

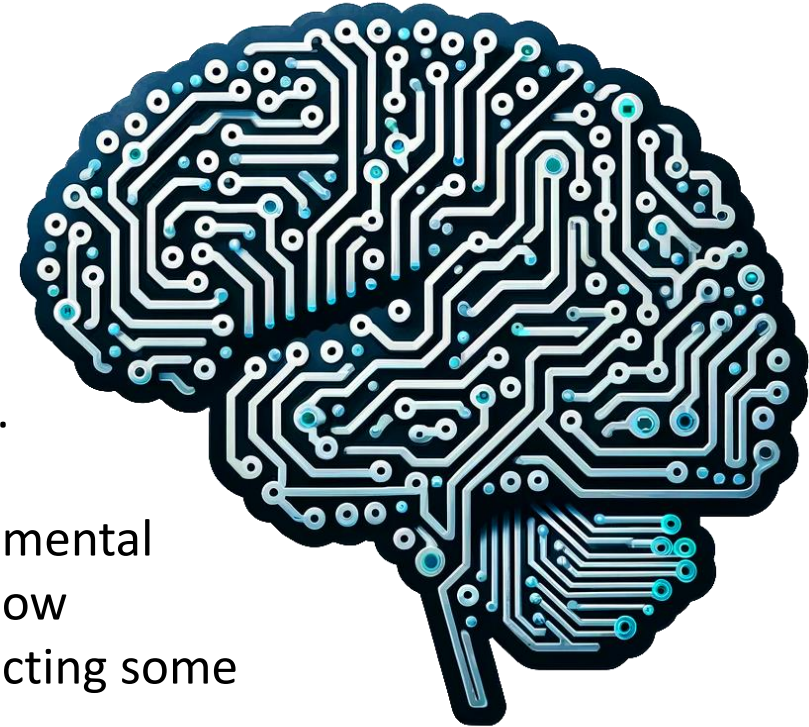


Business-as-usual 'on speed': ***Big data and AI-capabilities accentuates BAU***



Technology innovation moves the system of decision-making towards 'near-perfect-knowledge', giving way for AI-supported 'optimal and neutral' decisions:

- ...on individual vessel quotas, fishable areas, gear choice, landing sites, etc. – all adjusted in real-time by AI...
- ...informed by real-time data on catches, CPUE, market considerations, bycatch of under MLS and PETS, weather forecast, etc. ...
- ...within given parameters for outcome of decisions, such as low environmental impact, consideration of SSF, peripheral communities, market demand, low emissions, safety at sea, maximising protein outtake from the sea, respecting some measure of relative stability, etc. ...



This feels like more – and more detailed – rules and 'top-down, command-control', doesn't it? Hardly a workable path forward, so what could we imagine instead...?

"One AI to rule them all..."

Results based management with reversed ‘burden of proof’: *FDF makes a shift from ‘top-down, command-control’ to ‘self-documentation and audit’ more feasible than ever before?*

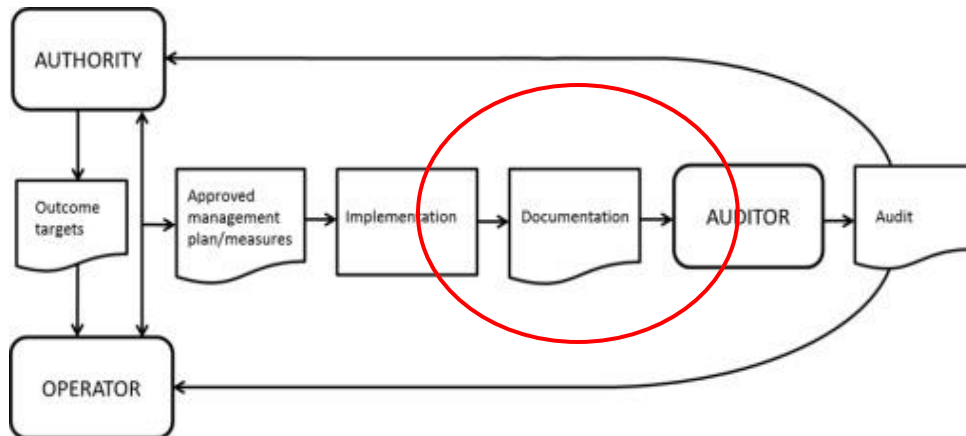


Key elements of the model:

- “1) That authorities define measurable objectives for the utilization of fisheries resources;
- 2) That resource users are made responsible for achieving these objectives and for
- 3) Providing documentation that allows for an audit of the extent to which they are met.”

- The results
- Choosing own path (AI?)
- Self-documentation (FDF)

(Nolde Nielsen, Holm and Aschan, 2015)



(Nolde Nielsen, Holm and Aschan, 2015)

Conditions:

- * Well-organised industry and active stakeholders
- * Political and legal system ready and able to delegate
- * Commitment to and feasibility of reversed burden of proof
- * Checks and balances / strong audit and credible sanctions
- * Secure user rights (for industry buy-in)

This is – by the way – also the long-term vision of the Danish Fisheries Commission for (the majority) of Danish fisheries, as well as for the CFP in relevant regional seas...

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