

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(80) 420 final

Brussels, 18th July 1980

PROPOSALS RELATING TO STRUCTURAL POLICY IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR

(Communication from the Commission to the Council)

COM(80) 420 final

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. BACKGROUND

Council Regulation (EEC) No 101/76, whose provisions have been in force since 1971, lays down the foundations for a structures policy in the fisheries sector and sets out the objectives and the means for implementing it. In particular, it provides for specific measures to ensure the rational development of the sector, common rules governing the grant of national aid, and coordination of research.

When the basic fisheries Regulations had been adopted (1971), the Commission transmitted to the Council proposals for measures to improve structures in salt-cod fishing (1972) and inshore fishing (1975). In 1977, following the introduction of exclusive economic zones and conservation measures, which considerably reduced the possible catch for the fishing fleets of some Community countries, the Commission put forward a proposal for a directive to facilitate the adaptation of production and processing capacity to the new circumstances. In 1978, this proposal and the proposal for a regulation on the restructuring of inshore fishing were amended (increase in scope, measures to develop aquaculture) to take account of the changing circumstances.

Although there was broad agreement on the principal measures set out in the directive, the Council has not yet adopted it. Some Member States have, nevertheless, applied some measures based on the directive, to make it easier to adapt the potential catch to the resources available, at national level, in particular by means of temporary or permanent immobilization of excess fishing capacity. These measures took the form of State aid and have mostly been approved by the Commission under the competition rules (Articles 92 et seq. of the Treaty).

On the other hand, the common measure for inshore fishing and aquaculture has begun to be implemented at Community level, in the form of an interim Regulation limited to restructuring and developing production facilities in regions where the

fish stocks available make this possible and to developing aquaculture in regions which are particularly suitable for this.

2. OUTLINE AND OBJECTIVES OF A COMMON STRUCTURAL POLICY IN FISHERIES

The institution of exclusive economic zones and the precarious state of many stocks in the Community zone are important new factors to be taken into account at present within the structures policy. This means a substantial restructuring of all the factors of production, including fishing fleets, the processing industry and market structures, on the basis of the resources which can be exploited. The main objective of a restructuring policy is to ensure competitiveness, so that the industry can compete properly at international level, and to help ensure a fair standard of living for people who depend on fishing and regular supplies at reasonable prices for consumers. Such an objective implies concrete choices and uniform action at Community and national level in respect of investments, in order to avoid maintaining or creating over-capacity in the fleet or shore-based industries; it also implies increased effort towards diversification of catch possibilities and coordination of research. The existing situation also requires promotion of the development of aquaculture by means of support for public and private investment and for research programmes.

3. THE RESOURCES TO BE EMPLOYED

a) Adaptation of the production infrastructure

The proposal for a directive concerning certain immediate measures to adapt production capacity is still broadly appropriate and may simplify the search for Community solutions to existing problems in fisheries where the exploitable resources are shrinking.

However, the Commission feels that effort should be made at once, on a priority basis, to reduce the fishing effort in the traditional areas and to employ vessels which would otherwise be laid up.

The attached proposal for a regulation setting up a system to encourage experimental fishing and cooperation with non-member countries within joint ventures is in response to this need. Together with the measures already taken at national level it will help in the task of redeployment, particularly for the high-seas fishing fleet which has been the major victim of the new fish stocks situation. A total of 15 million EUA is set aside for this measure, which is to last for three years.

b) Common measure for restructuring and developing the fleet and for aquaculture

In spite of the adaptation which has taken place so far, there is still a permanent need to modernize and renew the fishing fleets and a need to develop aquaculture. For this reason, the Commission proposes that the measure already commenced on an interim basis for inshore fisheries should be continued and its scope enlarged to cover the entire fishing fleet. In order to avoid any increase in production capacity in excess of requirements, provision is made for the Member States to draw up a multiannual outline plan, to be brought up to date each year on the basis of the resources available. The programmes will be compared at Community level to ensure that they are compatible. The annual report on structures, provided for in Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 101/76, is a useful instrument for assessing the development of structures in the sector. The programme will, at the same time, represent an appropriate framework for all parties concerned who wish to undertake investments for restructuring and renewing their production facilities. A total of 200 million EUA over five years is set aside for this measure.

c) Policy with regard to State aid

In proposing these measures for restructuring, development and redeployment to the Council, the Commission is aware that they can only be fully effective if the operators concerned are able to work in a context in which there is no distortion of competition. This is also necessary if the common organization of the market in fishery products is to operate properly. For this reason, the Commission has formulated an approach to State aid, to inform the Member States of the procedures and policies it intends to follow in this respect. This will ensure that the

measures envisaged by each Member State and those decided upon at Community level are compatible.

d) Coordination and Community research measures

In view of the present uncertainty on the future level of resources, the Commission's proposals, particularly those in respect of restructuring and re-deploying the fleet and for developing aquaculture, must be accompanied by a special effort in research. The Commission is therefore proposing to the Council that national research programmes be coordinated and that joint research programmes be adopted, financed by the Community budget and covering specific areas of general interest, such as aquaculture, fishing methods and the processing and preserving of fishery products.

e) Adaptation and development of fish processing

The effort to adapt and develop processing and marketing will be continued, under Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 at the outset. Subsequently the Commission will propose a specific measure for fisheries.

f) Social action programme

In this field, in addition to the specific measures set out in the proposal for a directive (cf. point (a)), the Commission will transmit to the Council a medium-term action programme covering vocational training, employment, safety and working conditions and guidelines on the scope for intervention by the European Social Fund.

The initiatives proposed by the Commission in this memorandum represent a coherent package of measures to maintain and develop the Community fishing industry as a whole, bearing in mind the difficult circumstances which have beset the sector for some years now.

These difficulties can only be overcome by means of an active structures policy, which will involve a considerable financial effort by the Community.

These regulations will be applicable in Greece as soon as it joins the Community. This application will doubtless modify the budgetary provisions in order to take into account the specific needs of this country in the fishery sector.

ANNEX

OVERALL FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF PROPOSALS FOR
STRUCTURAL MEASURES IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Maintained part of the proposal for a directive on certain immediate measures to adjust capacity in the fisheries sector, submitted to the Council on 21.10.77, as amended on 8.6.78 (Article 870) (That part of the proposal concerning the redeployment of fishing activity has been included within measure 2 below) | 131 million EUA
(over 5 years, i.e. 26.2 million EUA per year) |
| 2. Proposal for a Regulation on measures to encourage exploratory fishing and fisheries cooperation through joint ventures (Art. 870) | 15 million EUA
(over 3 years, i.e. 5 millions EUA per year) |
| 3. Proposal for a Regulation on a common measure for restructuring, modernising and developing of the fisheries sector for the period 1981-1985. This would be an EAGGF common action falling, for the period 1981-1984, within the overall EAGGF-guidance appropriation of 3,600 million EAU (Art. 860). (This measure replaces the proposal for a Regulation concerning the restructuring of coastal fishing made on 28.11.75, as amended on 5.7.76 and 8.6.78. | 200 million EUA
(over 5 years, i.e. 40 million EUA per year) |
| 4. Proposal for a Regulation on the coordination and promotion of fisheries research (Art. 872) | 5 million EUA
(over 3 years, i.e. 1.66 million EUA per year) |
| TOTAL | <hr/> 351 million EUA <hr/> |

PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL REGULATION

on measures to encourage exploratory fishing and
cooperation through joint ventures in the fishing
sector

(submitted by the Commission to the Council)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUMI. Introduction

1. In its proposal for a directive on certain immediate measures to adjust capacity in the fisheries sector (1), which is still before the Council, the Commission advocated a number of measures providing for financial aid to assist the Community fleet in adapting to the changed conditions for fishing following the loss of fishing rights in third country waters and the implementation of conservation measures in Community waters. The proposed directive included measures to redeploy fishing capacity, inter-alia, by encouraging fishing for under exploited species and the prospection of new fishing grounds, and by granting a premium to vessels sold non-member countries.

2. The circumstances which prompted the Commission's proposals in 1977 have not improved in particular for the deep sea fleet. In certain respects the scale of reduction of fishing possibilities in non-EEC waters, and the difficulty of negotiating new fishing arrangements to replace the old, has become even more apparent. The consequences of this situation are all the more acutely felt as the deep sea fleet cannot carry out its activities rationally within Community waters. The efficient utilization of these boats needs a very large daily catch, which can only be found in fishing zones which have substantial seasonal stock. Such zones do not exist in Community waters.

The limited change in traditional fishing patterns suggests that the fishing industry may need greater incentives and new forms of aid to induce it to adapt to new fishing conditions, particularly where there may be a greater degree of commercial and non-commercial risk.

3. The Commission is presenting separate, revised proposals for the restructuring and modernization of the fishing fleet. The encouragement of redeployment of the fishing fleet, however, either through exploratory voyages within or outside Community waters or through joint venture operations in third country waters, appears to require a specific measure which would enjoy different mechanisms for the granting of Community aid.

(1) COM (77) 543 final, 24.10.1977.

The redeployment of some Community vessels, especially from the deep sea fishing fleet, outside Community waters appears to be a priority measure for which the Community should make special regulatory provisions. 8.-

4. The draft Regulation attached provides for a three-year programme of financial assistance towards aids granted by Member States for promoting the following means of redeployment of fishing effort :

- exploratory voyages to be conducted by vessels flying the flag of a Member State either within or outside Community waters
- joint venture operations of a temporary or long-term nature between Community and non-member country fishery undertakings.

II. Exploratory fishing

5. Since the submission to the Council of the draft directive on certain immediate measures in 1977, a number of Member States have taken steps to encourage their vessels to seek new fishing grounds, by chartering commercial fishing vessels, by conducting official research, or by paying subsidies to commercial vessels to make up for losses in exploratory fishing operations.

6. The Commission proposes that such measures now benefit from some Community funding, up to a limit of 50%, subject to certain conditions concerning the type of vessel involved, the duration of the exploratory voyage, and the presence of scientific observers on board. Community aid will be granted for vessels exceeding 33 metres in length.

Priority will be given to those fleets which have suffered the greatest reduction in fishing possibilities.

7. Although the conditions for granting aid will have to be approved beforehand by the Commission, it is proposed that Member States be able to choose the method by which they can best encourage exploratory voyages. Some may prefer a subsidy to make up for losses in relation to vessel's costs, others may assume entire financial responsibility through chartering.

8. It is difficult to estimate the extent to which vessels will take up the opportunity offered by this aid. As long as the market for under-exploited species remains uncertain, considerable levels of subsidy may be required. The Commission expects that fishing zones and markets outside the Community, however, may provide the greatest opportunities and the funds required for this operation (9 mio EUA) are calculated on the assumption that most of the effort will take place in non-EEC waters.

III. Joint ventures

9. Since the significant reduction of fishing possibilities for its vessels outside EEC waters in the North Atlantic, the Community has undertaken a series of negotiations in order to obtain fishing rights in the waters of countries which dispose of surplus fisheries resources, in particular in Africa. Short-term fishing arrangements in which the Community offers financial compensation for limited fishing rights have already been concluded with Senegal and Guinea. In some cases, however, it has not been possible to ^{conclude} satisfactory agreements with countries in whose waters Community vessels have had traditional fisheries interests, either because the countries in question are unwilling to grant any fishing rights to fleets which do not contribute to the development of the local fishing industry, or because the fishing rights offered under the agreement are far less than the Community's traditional interest.
10. In the face of these difficulties in concluding adequate intergovernmental agreements, a number of Community vessel owners have attempted to set up joint-venture operations either with private individuals or government-supported agencies in the countries concerned. The setting up of such operations however, can be a costly and a high-risk business. The costs of transfer of a vessel to foreign waters may be high (costs of technical modification, or repayment of outstanding debt in the case of a vessel which is changing flag); the partner in the joint venture may require a capital contribution to the costs of establishment; and the catching and marketing conditions of the fishery in another part of the world may be uncertain.
11. The short-term financial difficulties in establishing joint venture operations are proving to be an obstacle to a means of arriving at an objective which would be to the advantage of both the Community and the non-member countries involved. The Community has every reason to find employment for its vessels which previously fished in distant waters and are ill-adapted to fishing within the present EEC Zone; the partner countries are interested in using European expertise, on a short or long term basis, in order to exploit more fully their natural resources.
12. In order to encourage greater involvement in joint venture operations the Commission proposes that aids granted by the Member States to this end be reimbursed by the Community up to a certain limit per vessel ^{or per tonne.} The type of aid proposed in the Regulation attached may be regarded as a particular application of the laying-up and final cessation premiums proposed in the draft directive

already mentioned. This is consistent with the fact that the result of the operation as far as the Community is concerned is the same, that is the temporary (for at least two years) or indefinite removal of surplus fishing capacity from EEC waters.

13. As in the case of the aids to exploratory voyages, the granting of Community aid is subject to certain conditions, such as the prior submission by the Community partner of a "draft understanding" with the partner from the non-member country, and ^{an} undertaking not to fish in EEC waters for the duration of the contract (vessels participating in long-term joint ventures are to be removed from the registry of fishing vessels).

In order to obtain the necessary flexibility to take account of local conditions, the means by which the aid is to be calculated and administered is left to the discretion of the Member States, subject to the ~~implementing~~ ^{to be} measures laid down. The importance of this form of aid to redeployment justifies a budgetary allocation of 6 million EUA for a three-year period.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No

of

ON MEASURES TO ENCOURAGE EXPLORATORY FISHING AND COOPERATION
THROUGH JOINT VENTURES IN THE FISHING SECTOR

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Articles 42 and 43 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament,

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 101/76 of 19 January 1976 laying down a common structural policy for the fishing industry (1) provides in Article 9 that increased productivity may be obtained by the intensification of the search for new fishing grounds and new methods of fishing;

Whereas the conservation of stocks traditionally fished in Community waters necessitates the redeployment of some of the fishing effort to catch and market under-exploited species or to look for new fishing grounds outside Community waters;

Whereas exploratory fishing offers a way of promoting such redeployment and whereas this activity can be encouraged only if some or all of the commercial risks attendant thereon are covered;

Whereas priority should be given to the redeployment of fishing vessels whose activity in traditional fishing zones or areas has been severely restricted;

Whereas the fishery resources of some non-member countries are at present greatly under-exploited because production facilities are inadequate in quantity or quality;

Whereas the surplus fishing capacities for which no long-term redeployment possibilities have been found can best be utilized in joint-venture schemes, to be set up in non-member countries between natural or legal persons from the Community and natural or legal persons from the countries concerned, for the purpose of exploiting fishery resources jointly for a limited or prolonged period;

(1) OJ No L 20 of 28.1.1976, p.

Whereas the Community must support Member States' efforts to promote rational utilization of under-used fishing potential and better cooperation between Member States and non-member countries; whereas provision should therefore be made for the Community to reimburse some of the expenditure incurred by the implementation of national incentive schemes;

Whereas a financial contribution by the Community up to 50% of the eligible expenditure incurred by Member States will help to promote the redeployment of fishing effort and the launching of joint ventures,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

1. In order to improve market supplies and the utilization of the fishing capacities made available by restrictions on catches, Member States may implement measures to encourage the redeployment of fishing effort towards catches of hitherto little-exploited species or towards the prospection of new fishing grounds.
2. Such redeployment may be encouraged by the following measures:
 - exploratory fishing voyages to be accomplished by vessels flying the flag of a Community Member State ;
 - cooperation with operators in non-member countries through joint ventures.
3. The Community shall contribute, within the limits of the appropriations entered in the Budget, to the cost of measures to encourage redeployment adopted by the Member States after the entry into force of this Regulation.

Article 2

1. For the purpose of this Regulation:
 - (a) 'exploratory fishing voyage' hereinafter referred to as a 'voyage' shall mean a fishing expedition, the object of which is :
 - in respect of areas up to 200 nautical miles off the coasts of Community Member States and subject to Community fishing regulations, the catching and marketing of certain fish species to be determined;
 - in respect of other areas, the catching and marketing of fish species which have not traditionally been fished by Community vessels, or the prospection of new fishing grounds;
 - (b) 'joint fishing venture' shall mean a venture undertaken in a non-member country, in accordance with the laws of that country, on the basis of either a contractual association or a company with share capital, composed of natural or legal persons from the Community and natural or legal persons from the country concerned, for the purpose of jointly exploiting fishery resources located outside Community waters.
2. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 15.

Article 3

1. Member States which implement the measures provided for in Article 1 shall forward to the Commission, in respect of each measure, an outline plan containing the following information :
 - a detailed description of the redeployment operations to be undertaken, in particular their duration and the areas and vessels concerned;
 - the incentives envisaged to promote the implementation of these operations;
 - an estimate of the cost of each of these operations.
2. Member States shall communicate such laws, regulations and administrative provisions as may affect the implementation of the measures provided for in this Regulation.
3. After examining, in the light of the outline plan provided for in paragraph 1, whether the proposed measures are in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation and after ascertaining whether the conditions for a contribution by the Community are met, the Commission shall decide whether the proposed expenditure is eligible.

The Commission's decision shall be communicated to the Member States concerned and to the other Member States.

TITLE IEXPLORATORY FISHING VOYAGESArticle 4

1. The Member States concerned may contribute to the cost of voyages to be undertaken by vessels flying their flag by granting a redeployment premium to help balance the operating accounts.
2. Premiums granted pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be calculated, for each vessel, according to the number of fishing days at sea, the remoteness of the fishing grounds and the commercial merits of the species sought, on the basis of the difference between estimated operating costs and the likely value of the catch.

Article 5

The measures provided for in Article 4 shall be designed to give encouragement mainly to the following :

- voyages undertaken by vessels whose activity in traditional fishing areas or zones, subject to the jurisdiction of non-member countries, has been severely restricted;
- voyages undertaken by vessels flying the flags of two or more Member States;
- voyages whose cost is shared by contract between the owner of the vessel and one or more processing undertakings which are to treat or process the fishery products caught during the voyages.

Article 6

In order to benefit from the measure provided for in Article 4, the voyages must meet the following conditions :

- a) they must be undertaken by fishing vessels of length between perpendiculars of not less than 33 metres;
- b) they must last for a period of not less than 50 fishing days, with one or more landings;
- c) there must be one or more scientific observers on board.

Article 7

In implementing the measures referred to in Article 4, Member States shall take into account the following factors :

- scientific data concerning the availability of the resources;
- the existence of a potential market for the species concerned;
- the prospects for the long-term profitability of the activities envisaged.

Article 8

1. For each exploratory voyage which benefits from the measures provided for in Article 4, the Member State concerned shall forward a report to the Commission. The report shall cover the following :
 - technical aspects of the voyage, in particular the fishing gear used;
 - the species which were caught;
 - the commercial results of the voyage;
 - any other information gathered by the scientific observers.

2. After examining the report, the Commission shall make it available to the other Member States.

TITLE IICOOPERATION THROUGH JOINT FISHING VENTURESArticle 9

1. Member States may grant a cooperation premium, the amount of which shall be fixed at a standard rate per gross register tonne, to their respective nationals, whether natural or legal persons, who take part in joint fishing ventures established in accordance with Article 2(b).

Article 10

The granting of the premium provided for in Article 9 shall be subject to the submission by the beneficiary of a draft understanding, previously approved by the partner in the non-member country. This understanding shall include the technical information laid down in Annex I and shall comply with the following requirements :

- a) for joint ventures established on a contractual basis :
 - the vessels used must have been commissioned after 1 January 1970;
 - the beneficiary must undertake not to engage in any fishing with the vessel concerned in the fishing zones of Member States during the period of validity of the contract, which may not be less than two years;
- b) for joint ventures established on the basis of a company with share capital :
 - the Community nationals must contribute more than 40% of the subscribed capital of the joint venture;
 - the vessels concerned must be permanently excluded from any fishing activity in the Community, in particular by removal from the registry of fishing vessels.

TITLE IIIGENERAL AND FINANCIAL PROVISIONSArticle 11

1. For the period between 1 January 1981 and 31 December 1983, the Community shall reimburse to the Member States, subject to the conditions laid down in the following paragraphs, the expenditure incurred as a result of the decision provided for in Article 3 (3).
2. The eligibility of the expenditure incurred shall be limited to :
 - 100 EUA per gross register tonne and per year of contract for the operations provided for in Article 10(a);
 - 400 EUA per gross register tonne for the first 300 grt, and 200 EUA for each additional gross register tonne for the operations provided for in Article 10(b).
3. The Community's contribution may not exceed 50% of the expenditure considered to be eligible under the decision provided for in Article 3(3).
4. The estimated cost of the Community contribution is m EUA for eligible expenditure in respect of measures referred to in Title I and m EUA for eligible expenditure in respect of measures provided for in Title II.

Article 12

1. Applications for reimbursement shall relate to expenditure incurred in the course of a calendar year by the Member States and shall be submitted to the Commission before 1 September of the following year.
2. The Commission shall take a decision on such applications on one or more occasions, after consulting the Standing Committee for the Fishing Industry.
3. Advance payments may be authorized by the Commission.
4. Detailed rules for the application of the first and third paragraphs of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 15.

Article 13

Articles 8 and 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 of 21 April 1970 on the financing of the common agricultural policy shall apply to operations financed under this Regulation.

Article 14

Articles 92 to 94 of the Treaty shall apply, in respect of matters covered by this Regulation, to national aid other than that provided for in Articles 4 and 9.

Article 15

1. Where the procedure laid down in this Article is to be followed, the Chairman shall refer the matter to the Standing Committee for the Fishing Industry either on his own initiative or at the request of the representative of a Member State.
2. The representative of the Commission shall submit a draft of the measures to be taken. The Committee shall deliver its opinion on such measure within a time limit to be set by the Chairman according to the urgency of the questions under consideration. An opinion shall be adopted by a majority of forty-one votes or, from 1 January 1981 by forty-five votes, the votes of Member States being weighted in accordance with Article 148(2) of the Treaty. The Chairman shall not vote.
3. The Commission shall adopt measures which shall apply immediately. However, if these measures are not in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee for the Fishing Industry, they shall forthwith be communicated by the Commission to the Council. In that event the Commission may defer application of the measures for not more than one month from the date of such communication. The Council acting by a qualified majority, may take a different decision within one month.

Article 16

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities. It shall apply until 31 December 1983.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council
The President

INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN A DRAFT UNDERSTANDING
CONCLUDED WITH A VIEW TO ESTABLISHING A JOINT VENTURE

1. Nature of the venture (contract or company)
2. Objectives
3. Location of future activity.
4. Contract or statute.
5. Name and technical characteristics of vessels concerned.
6. Conditions relating to the flag flown and manning.
7. Know-how to be contributed or sold to the joint venture.
8. Fishing zones, periods of activity and species concerned.
9. Likely market prospects for the products landed.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

DATE :

1. BUDGET LINE CONCERNED : Chapter 87 - Article 870

2. ACTION : Proposal for a Council Regulation on measures to encourage exploratory fishing and cooperation through joint ventures in the fishing sector.

3. LEGAL BASIS : Articles 42, 43 and 209

4. OBJECTIVES : to encourage a re-deployment of fishing activities of the Community fishing fleets where fishing possibilities are reduced either by means of experimental voyages in or outside Community waters or through the setting up of joint ventures between Community enterprises and enterprises of third countries.

5. FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCE	FOR THE MARKETING YEAR	CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR (80)	FOLLOWING FINANCIAL YEAR (81)
5.0 EXPENDITURE			
-CHARGED TO THE EC BUDGET Title I (REFUNDS/INTERVENTIONS) Title II		p.m.	4 Mio EUA
-CHARGED TO NATIONAL ADMINISTR.		p.m.	2 Mio EUA
-CHARGED TO OTHER NATIONAL GROUPS			
5.1 RECEIPTS			
-OWN RESOURCES OF THE EC (LEVIES/CUSTOMS DUTIES)			
-NATIONAL			

	YEAR ..1981	YEAR ...1982.....	YEAR ..1983.....
5.0.1 PLURIANNUAL PATTERN OF EXPENDITURE Title I	4	3	2
5.1.1 PLURIANNUAL PATTERN OF RECEIPTS Title II	2	2	2

5.2 METHOD OF CALCULATION

See calculation in annex.

6.0 FINANCING POSSIBLE WITH CREDITS INSCRIBED IN RELEVANT CHAPTER OF CURRENT BUDGET ? YES/NOX

6.1 FINANCING POSSIBLE BY TRANSFER BETWEEN CHAPTERS OF CURRENT BUDGET ? YES/NO

6.2 NECESSITY FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET ? YES/NO

6.3 CREDITS TO BE WRITTEN INTO FUTURE BUDGETS ? YES/NO

COMMENTS : The present proposal replaces certain measures in the proposal for a directive on immediate measures for adjusting the capacity of the fisheries sector (COM(77)543 final) amended by COM(78)247 final). The provisional amount for expenses in the present proposal of 15 Mio EUA is to be subtracted from the total amount allowed for in the abovementioned directive.

ANNEX TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The distant water fishing fleet of the Community is made up of about 733 vessels of a size greater than 33 metres giving a total tonnage of 472,178 GRT. Their distribution between the Member States, making allowance for their distribution by age class (1), is as follows :

COUNTRY	Total fleet		of which vessels 12 years old		of which vessels 1,000 GRT	
	n°	GRT	n°	GRT	n°	GRT
Germany	7	116,382	24	58,302	32	81,079
Belgium	8	2,045	2	399	-	-
Denmark	64	21,806	40	14,528	-	-
France	163	102,795	113	64,567	21	32,871
Ireland	1	1,921			1	1,921
Italy	74	59,334	28	24,752	19	28,926
Netherlands	104	34,194	48	16,119	2	3,352
United-Kingdom	242	133,701	64	41,935	34	42,892
TOTAL	733	482,178	319	220,332	109	191,041

SOURCE : Lloyds Register 1980 (2)

A. Financial estimation concerning experimental fishing campaigns

It is assumed in the present proposal that Member States can grant a redeployment to contribute the balancing of the costs of using the vessels engaged in experimental fishing campaigns. The amount of these will vary according to the number of days of activity at sea, the distance of the fishing grounds and the marketing characteristics of the species sought after and will be calculated on the basis of the difference between estimated costs of usage and estimated catch values.

- (1) The separation of two age groups (12 years) takes into account the better suitability of the more modern vessels for participating in exploratory voyages.
- (2) Lloyds Statistics 1980 : it should be noted that the number of vessels quoted in the statistics is often under-estimated.

Taking as a hypothesis that the large number of enterprises having vessels of large tonnage (+ 1,000 GRT, distant water fishery) will be interested in carrying out experimental voyages and also their present difficulties in the exercise of their activities because of the diminution of fishing possibilities and that at least some interest will be shown by enterprises with smaller vessels, it can be estimated that even with differences between Member States, about 20% of the fleet, having an age of less than 12 years will generally be available for experimental fishing campaigns of an average duration of about 3 months. In consequence, a total tonnage of 44,000 GRT will be available, corresponding to an average overall redeployment of 2% per year with respect to the total for the fleet.

It can be estimated that about 2/3 of this tonnage will be made up of vessels of a larger size than 1,000 GRT.

Considering that, for each gross register tonne engaged in fishing, the annual catch capacity of these vessels varies between 1 tonne of capture for demersal species and 4 tonnes for pelagic species (representing a mean of about 2.5 tonnes) that these catches will be sold in the Community at an average estimated price of 550 EUA/t and that the probable average price of experimental fishing campaign catches will be 40% of the average price of traditional fishing campaign catches, it is possible to make the following calculation:

$$11,000 \times 2.5 = 27,500 \times (40\% \times 550) = 6,050,000 \text{ EUA}$$

The financial contribution of the Community will be as follows :

$$50\% \times 5,937,000 \times 3 = 9,075,000 \text{ EUA}$$

This amount which covers a period of three years can be rounded off to 9,000,000 European units of account.

B. Financial estimation concerning joint enterprises

The financial estimation of the relative cost of carrying out cooperative operations with third countries within the framework of the joint enterprise constitution presents considerable difficulties, particularly with regard to the estimation of the tonnage of the fleets which will be engaged either in joint enterprises under a form of contractual association or in joint enterprises under a form of a limited company.

It is thought that about 150 vessels for this type of activity, with a total tonnage of 130,000 GRT, all having been gone into service after 1970. Nevertheless, only a part of this number of vessels will be concerned in the realisation of joint ventures. This fraction may be estimated as 40,000 GRT (+ 35% of the fleet).

With regard to joint enterprises under contractual association, allowing for the difficulties inherent in these initiatives, an estimation of about 10,000 GRT can be made.

With regard to joint enterprises under limited companies taking into account the fact that these enterprises represent the majority of cases in developing third countries, it may be estimated that the majority of these private agreements which can be made between Community fishing vessel owners and enterprises in these countries result in the setting-up of this type of joint enterprise.

A tonnage of about 30,000 GRT could be concerned.

The calculation could be as follows :

Total cost :

Contractual enterprises : $10,000 \times 100 \times 3 \text{ years} = 3,000,000 \text{ EUA}$

Limited companies : $30,000 \times 300 \text{ EUA} = 9,000,000 \text{ EUA}$

Financial contribution of the Community :

$50\% \times 12,000,000 \text{ EUA} = 6,000,000$

PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)

on a common measure for restructuring, modernizing and
developing the fishing industry and for developing
aquaculture

(submitted by the Commission to the Council)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM1. Introduction

The first action taken on the proposals for restructuring the inshore fishing industry presented by the Commission in 1975 and amended in 1978 was a temporary Regulation on a joint measure for restructuring and developing the inshore fishing industry limited to vessels less than 24 m long.

The need for such a regulation was confirmed by the success of the measure, which has also enabled fish and crustacean farmers in the Community to move beyond the experimental stage.

Since 1978, when the temporary measure came into force, 157 fishing vessels (total tonnage around 8 grt) and 22 aquaculture projects have been financed by the Commission, the total amounts being 14.5 m EUA to 5.4 EUA respectively. 199 projects, for a total amount of 23.1 m EUA, still await financing.

The purpose of the present proposal is to remodel the 1978 draft(1) in the light of the major changes which have since occurred in the structure of Community fleets. It confirms the Community's concern to assist an industry which, as a result of fundamental changes both worldwide and in the Community, has been buffeted structurally but intends to continue playing an important role in the provision of food and the maintenance of employment in particularly sensitive regions, where it is an important source of income.

2. Changes in the Community fishing fleet between 1972 and 1978/78

These can be better appreciated if a sketch is given of production and employment developments during the same period.

(1) OJ No C 148, 23.6.1978, p. 4.

Table 1

	1972		1978		Percentage variation	
	Human consumpt.	Industrial use	Human consumpt.	Industrial use	Human consumpt.	Industrial use
Production (1)	3 125	1 234	2 856	1 577	- 8.6	+ 27.7
Volume	1 076 000	50 000	1 834 000	167 000	+ 70	+ 234
Number employed N	152 732		144 000		- 5.7%	
Fishing fleet	No. of boats	52 313	52 114		- 0.4%	
	grt	1 238 253	1 171 040		- 5.4%	
	HP	4 581 637	5 269 172 ⁽⁷⁷⁾		+ 15%	

Q = '000 t

V = '000 EUA

(1) Estimated

The relative stability of total landings during the period marks a reduction of around 9% in products for human consumption and an increase of 28% in catches for industrial use.

The 70% increase in value is apparently not entirely due to inflation but is also partly a matter of changes in marketing conditions and rising demand following the launching of new types of processed product.

The index of average landing prices has in general outstripped the general consumer price index during the period.

The difficulties hampering fishing have made incomes unstable and caused a reduction of almost 6% in employment.

The number of boats has remained roughly the same (- 0.4%) but total tonnage has gone down by 5.4 % and engine capacity has gone up by 15%.

If this trend is analysed for each general category of boat (see Table No 2)

TABLE 2

FISHING FLEET (POWERED VESSELS) 1972 AND 1978

V = difference
I = Index 1972 = 100

	0 - 50 grt		0 - 500 grt		More than 500 grt		T O T A L		
	Number	Tonnage grt	Number	Tonnage grt	Number	Tonnage grt	Number	Tonnage grt	Horse power
Germany	- 368(1)	- 1577(1)	- 38	- 2308	- 40	- 19499	- 446	- 23384	- 34811 (3)
(1) I	74	89	81	88	60		74	85	91
Belgium	- 35	- 1069	- 45	- 3915	- 5	- 3961	- 85	- 8945	- 2418
I	66	69	77	82	20		72	70	97
Denmark	- 105	- 2847	+ 159	+ 29380	+ 3	+ 2000	+ 57	+ 28533	+ 226222 (3)
(2) I	98	96	138	162			101	124	141
France	- 1846	- 4714	- 196	- 35111	+ 7	- 4808	- 2035	- 44633	+ 67512
I	86	95	69	67	109	94	86	84	106
Ireland	+ 333	+ 367	+ 89	+ 8851	+ 1	+ 1960	+ 423	+ 11178	+ 26217
I	137	103	180	223			141	160	128
Italy	+ 1724	+ 17568	+ 180	+ 19669	0	+ 5866	+ 1904	+ 43101	+ 221633 (3)
I	109	114	126	127	100	111	109	117	121
Netherlands	- 107	- 3534	- 70	+ 3184	+ 1	+ 346	- 176	- 4	+ 66453
V	80	75	88	104	133	119	84	100	117
United Kingdom	+ 748	+ 4832	+ 71	- 14922	- 81	- 62073	+ 738	- 72163	+ 75142
I	113	107	113	86	47	52	112	76	108
EEC*	+ 334	+ 9026	+ 150	+ 4758	- 114	- 80169	+ 380	- 72181	+ 687535 (3)
I	101	102	104	101	71	79	101	95	115

(1) Germany : Comparison 1977/72 for 0-50 grt class following change in method of calculating number of vessels of less than 50 grt.

(2) Denmark : Comparison 1977/72 as 1977 is latest year for which figures are available.

(3) : Comparison 1977/72 for engine size.

Sources : Numbers and tonnage: OECD fisheries surveys for 1972, 1978 and draft for 1979 except : France : French maritime fisheries statistics 1972 and draft 1978; Ireland : ICES Statistical Bulletin No. 57 for 1972 (ditto for Germany).
Engine size : Tables 1 to 8.

* Note : Since the reference years are not always identical the information in this Table is not totally comparable with that in Table 1.

It will be seen that while near-water (+ 2% in tonnage, + 1 % in number) and inshore and deep-water (+ 1% in tonnage, + 4 % in number) fleets have remained relatively stable, the distant-water and ocean-fishing fleets (vessels more than 500 grt) have been seriously affected (- 21% in tonnage and - 29% in number, corresponding to 114 vessels).

This confirms that it is principally distant-water fishing which has suffered from the difficulties over resources and increased costs that the industry has had to contend with in recent years.

The average tonnage and average engine size per vessel have gone up everywhere except in the United Kingdom, where the sharp reduction in the number of distant-water fishing boats has not been compensated tonnage-wise by sufficient renewal of boats of less than 500 grt. A virtually general increase in engine size/grt ratio has also occurred, which points to an increase in fishing per vessels (except for Belgium and Germany).

Table 3

Trend of average grt and engine size

Average 72/78

Average grt			Average engine size	
			HP/vessel	HP/grt
Germany	72	56.4	136.7	2.4
	77	60.4	147.6	2.4
Belgium	72	81.6	298.5	3.6
	78	96.0	383.3	3.9
Denmark	72	16.5	76.5	4.7
	77	19.7	103.9	5.3
France	72	19.7	81.5	4.13
	78	19.3	100.7	5.2
Ireland	72	18.7	-	-
	78	20.7	87.7	4.2
Italy	72	12.3	50.8	4.1
	77	12.7	57.9	4.6
Netherlands	72	75.1	315.0	4.2
	78	95.4	487.0	5.1
United Kingdom	72	47.3	141.8	3.0
	78	32.1	137.6	4.3
EEC	72	23.6	87.75	3.7
	77	22.7	100.1	4.4

Source : Annexed tables.

A closer study of the fleet structure trend shows that development was most rapid, particularly for deep-water fishing, just before the world energy price rises of 1973-74 and the fishery product market crisis of 1975 but after a very favourable period for product prices between 1968 and 1973. This increase in fleet size, particularly marked in most Member States, was a result of the need to take advantage of modern high-performance technology, but a situation developed very rapidly in which resource availability (difficulty of access to fishing grounds, diminution of stocks), operating costs (increase in fuel costs), and general insecurity owing to medium-term uncertainties, which meant higher interest rates for lending to the industry, all posed serious difficulties. Despite the efforts of the Member States to control the trend to disinvestment, this resulted in 1972-78 in changes in the fishing fleet in the majority of the Member States (see country by country description in Annex 1).

The change brought a shift in favour of inshore fishing, which, despite the financial limits of the undertakings, had the geographical advantage of proximity to the traditional fishing grounds.

By and large, the tendency for fleets to contract seems to have persisted in 1979. In certain cases, it may even have gathered momentum. The first figures for the situation at the end of 1979 show that in certain Member States the reduction since 1978 has been on a major scale for vessels over 500 grt. It has ranged from 10% in the United Kingdom to 12% in France and Germany, whose fleets lost respectively 8 390 and 12 855 gross tonnes.

For Denmark there are no recent official statistics and the situation must be interpreted cautiously in the light of information from the industry. An increase of approximately 7 000 grt per year has been calculated for 1972-77 and a reduction noted in 1978 seems to have persisted in 1979.

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3. Guidelines and objectives for a common policy for restructuring the Community fishing fleet and aquaculture

(a) Community fishing fleet

The principal objectives of a Community measure in this sector are vessel profitability, and more generally the constant adaptation of production facilities, to improve the industry's competitiveness and the standard of living of those working in it. The attainment of these objectives has been made all the more difficult in recent years because of the combination of a decline in available resources, the steady and sometimes very steep rise in the cost of certain factors of production, periodical market crises because demand has not adapted promptly to new circumstances, and increased international competition.

The industry cannot be expected to cope with all these difficulties without help, and each Member State concerned, has in fact been compelled to provide aid-sometimes on a large scale - to fishing. Their intervention also shows that the alternative, leaving the industry to fend for itself, i.e. accepting its gradual elimination, has been discounted by the authorities. It is essential then to search, with a clear view of objectives, for the most effective possible use of available national and Community funds to encourage the industry to adjust gradually to the new context of operation.

One approach adopted by the Commission has been to provide support and assistance accompanying appropriate disinvestment and diversification action. (Directive on immediate adjustment of capacities and Regulation setting up a scheme for encouraging experimental fishing and cooperation with non-Community countries).

Efforts to restore equilibrium in respect of production capacity should now be supplemented by measures designed to achieve at the same time its consolidation the aim being to help firms to move out of a situation of instability in which poor returns, or even no returns at all, on investments make it virtually impossible for owners to find the funds to finance replacement and modernization of fleets.

The new balance between available resources and fishing capacity will facilitate the search for profitability for firms which wish to remodel themselves, but restructuring will have to cover not only a quantitative adjustment but an improvement in quality through greater adaptability and polyvalence of production equipment and facilities.

(b) Aquaculture

The breeding of species of high commercial value is becoming increasingly important owing to the shortage of certain stocks and the increasing demand for these species.

In certain regions of the Community there has already been some development, particularly in respect of molluscs and other shellfish.

Potential remains extensive, particularly in regions where the remoteness of markets has discouraged development.

Modern technology and improvement of the transport network are now opening up new perspectives for these regions.

This process must be supported by appropriate research and information measures.

Community aid will be vital if the necessary initiatives are to be taken.

4. Common measure proposed

Obvious technical, administrative and political difficulties hamper efforts to establish ways of reducing the instability and risks besetting the fishing industry. The first thing to do is to work out guidelines for medium-term investment and this entails a Community-level assessment of available fish resources so that foreseeable national or regional production and the fleet capacity necessary to secure this production can be assessed.

For this purpose, the proposed common measure would implement arrangements covering :

- a) the definition by each Member State of a multiannual outline programme enabling the Commission to assess both the initial structural situation for both fishing and aquaculture and the development plans formulated by the Member States.

However, for the establishment of assistance, training and research centres and the creation of **zones** protected by artificial barriers it would appear adequate, since the beneficiarries will probably all have public or semi-public status, and given the objectives of the projects, that more general information be gathered by the Member States and transmitted to the Commission in a descriptive outline setting out the investment forecasts for the area.

- b) a procedure for annual review of the programmes to assess actual structural development and make any necessary changes to the guide programmes.
- c) the establishment of projects at the initiative of the producers, who will remain principal economic subjects of the restructuring and development operation.

For fishing the main feature of the programmes is the estimation of the fishing capacity of the various types of fleet in each Member State and of the importance of renewing these.

For aquaculture, a review of the present situation of which will be found in Annex II, the central component of the programmes will be the reasoning behind the selection of development areas on the basis of local experience and economic viability of the undertakings already operating.

However, while multiannual outline programmes must be prepared if the structural policy of each Member State is to be more clearly understood, regular monitoring of the actual state of advance of the programmes should also not be underestimated.

Further, in order to ensure optimum use of the financial resources available, all the projects for which aid from the Fund is to be given should be subject to a common framework of special technical and economic conditions.

The technical conditions will consist of certain minimum criteria to be met by investment assisted from the Fund.

It should be noted that some of these minimum conditions are not new, but are consistently imposed for the purposes of the application of interium Regulation (EEC) No 1852/78, etc.

What is new is enlargement of the action to vessels of all sizes in order to allow partial renewal of the semi-deep sea fleet, which is very large in Germany and France, and to allow development of more efficient vessels in Ireland and Greenland, where inshore fishing has a limited capacity.

Granting of the aid to vessels of more than 33 metres is however subject to a specific condition pertaining to the ratio between tonnage to be constructed and that to be broken up, the proportion to be fixed in the implementing provisions. The nature of the conditions will permit guidance of investment while limiting the development of fishing capacity.

Further selective criteria will permit the priority investment to be determined.

The following projects will have priority:

- building of inshore and semi-deep-sea vessels to replace particularly old and obsolete vessels in cases where the zone of work, type of vessel and future management are such that the economic and social objectives behind the proposed action will be more easily attained;
- modernization of vessels in use, when this is done on a group basis in an economically and technically coordinated framework;
- pilot aquaculture projects;
- creation of public or semi-public training and research assistance centres closely linked with aquaculture and fishery production areas.

Artificial barriers for the creation of protected zones have been experimented with for many years and a number have been constructed in the United States, Japan, Italy and France. They generally consist of concrete blocks approximately 8 m^3 , with many holes on the sides, assembled in pyramidal groups of fourteen distributed evenly over the area to be protected.

The advantages of these barriers are the following :

- recycling of the organic material gives a new biomass (oysters and mussels) with a yield of around 70 kg/m^2 on the surface of the blocks;
- reduction in the natural mortality of high commercial value species, the eggs of which are protected in the holes made for this purpose in the blocks;
- concentration around the barrier of pelagic species and of predatory species of high commercial value.

- discouragement of trawling and improvement of results from near-water fishing with fixed gear.

5. Remarks on general and financial provisions.

When transmitting projects to the Commission, the Member States will be required to specify the value and the amount of their own financial contribution.

Aid from the EAGGF will be in the form of a capital subsidy for physical investment projects.

The general maximum aid is 25%, but up to 50% may be granted in Greenland, Ireland, Northern Ireland, the Mezzogiorno and the French Overseas Departments, traditional fishing areas suffering from sluggish economic and social development, self-financing difficulties and their remoteness from the centre of the Community. The 50% maximum also applies to projects for the construction of artificial barriers intended to facilitate restocking in inshore zones because of the long-term benefits that this will bring to communities living from fishing.

The measures provided for in this Regulation are a common measure within the meaning of Article 6 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 since they will contribute to the realization of the objectives set out in Article 39(1) (a) of the Treaty.

The planned duration of the EAGGF operation is five years.

The total estimated cost of the common measure to the EAGGF is 200 million units of account.

The detailed rules for granting the aid are in outline comparable with those in force for the financing of projects under Regulations (EEC) Nos 355/77 and 1852/78. In order to facilitate the EAGGF's work and reduce lead-times between submission of applications and decisions concerning assistance, applications are to be lodged with the Commission before 30 April and the Commission will make decisions on applications twice a year.

A clause in the Regulation permits recovery of sums paid should the recipient of Fund aid fail to meet the commitments he has entered into.

In accordance with the procedures laid down a financial statement is annexed to this proposal showing for guidance the first estimates of the cost of the action over the five-year period.

This proposal replaces and supplements that proposed to the Council in June 1978 consisting of an amended proposal for a Regulation on a measure for restructuring the inshore fishing industry.(COM(78) 247 final).

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FISHING INDUSTRY
IN THE MEMBER STATES

The tables attached contain a survey of production trends in the fishing industry and of changes in its structure in the various Member States from 1970 to 1978. The following comments should be made:

GERMANY

There has been a considerable reduction in the size of the fishing fleet, and of the deep-sea fleet in particular. In all, the fleet was reduced by approximately 17% in numbers and 6% in tonnage between 1970 and 1977. Furthermore, the average age of the vessels has increased dramatically, and in 1978, 48% of the fleet was over 20 years old. During the last five years in particular, however, the trend has varied depending on the type of fishing practised. The deep-sea fishing fleet, which comprised 84 units with a GRT of 135 225 tonnes in 1973, has been cut back to a mere 62 vessels with a GRT of 107 641 tonnes in 1978, a reduction of 20% in numbers and 23% in tonnage. On the other hand the number of factory ships (3 000-3 500 GRT/unit) remained practically stable, as did the lugger fleet. An increase in the average size of vessels boosted the tonnage of the cutter fleet during the 1970-1974 period but this fleet has since been reduced appreciably both in numbers (- 123 units) and in tonnage (- 3 200 GRT). The loss of traditional fishing grounds and the relative specialization of the vessels resulted in production dropping by 36% between 1970 and 1978.

However, the average price of catches almost doubled (+ 78%) over the same period, the increase being considerably higher than the 50% rise in the general consumer price index. Consequently, despite the reduction in volume, the overall value of catches rose by almost 15% between 1970 and 1978.

Finally, employment dropped by almost 35% between 1970 and 1979, no doubt due to the rapid disappearance of the largest vessels.

BELGIUM

There were marked cutbacks in the fleet between 1970 and 1979, as regards both the number of boats (- 38%) and the total tonnage (- 36%). As in all countries which formerly fished in Icelandic waters, the cutbacks were greatest in the case of high tonnage vessels which have almost disappeared (- 80%).

The extremely slow modernization of the fleet has also led to an increase in the average age of the units in service, approximately 80% of which are now over 10 years old.

As in Germany, but contrary to the trend in the other Member States, the overall power of the Belgian fleet has decreased over the last few years (- 20% between 1970 and 1979) due to the rapid disappearance of the largest boats.

Although the volume of catches fell by 8% between 1970 and 1978, they nevertheless doubled in value. This is largely due to the species fished in Belgium.

The number of fishermen employed decreased by almost 28% between 1970 and 1978.

DENMARK

Contrary to the general tendency, the Danish fleet increased by 22% in tonnage and by 47% in power between 1972 and 1977, the increases being particularly large for medium-tonnage vessels (+ 61%) and deep-sea fishing vessels (+ 200%). However, the number of motor-driven vessels remained practically stable over the same period. Nevertheless, there have been cutbacks in the fleet over the last two years (1978 and 1979) although these cannot yet be quantified due to lack of statistics.

This reduction which, according to sources within the industry, could be in the order of 10 to 20% could, if continued, absorb the surplus fishing capacity brought into service over the last decade, all the more so since the vast majority of Danish vessels are particularly old and therefore likely to be withdrawn from service; in 1977, 68.8% of Danish fishing vessels were over 30 years old.

From 1970 to 1978 there were considerable increases in the volume and average

price of Danish catches. Products for human consumption rose by 56% in volume while those for industrial use rose by 42%, the value rising by 88% and 42% respectively.

Employment remained almost static (- 3.5%).

FRANCE

The overall reduction in the tonnage of the fleet, which started in 1970, has gained momentum since 1975 not only because of the difficulties of access to the fishing grounds but also because of the weakness of the undertakings involved following the increase in operating costs between 1973 and 1975. Since 1977 this has meant an appreciable reduction in the number and power of vessels.

This has hit deep-sea fishing and ocean-fishing particularly hard, although the development of tunny fishing has helped to compensate for the losses in the latter sector.

Apart from this overall reduction and leaving aside the developments in the tunny-fishing sector, only a few coastal fishing units were added to the fleet between 1974 and 1979. This means that production equipment is getting steadily older, and this is especially important in the deep-sea fishing sector, where 58% of the fleet is already over 10 years old.

Consequently, coastal fishing's share of total national production is increasing, and it seems that coastal fishing will account for 66% of total production in 1979 as opposed to 50% in 1974.

There has been only a minor increase in the total catch since 1970 (+ 10% between 1970 and 1979), but the average price of catches has more than doubled (+ 116%). This is doubtless due to the increasing share taken in total production by small-scale fishing, where the products generally have a high value.

Employment has fallen off steadily over the last ten years (- 33% between 1970 and 1979).

IRELAND

Progressive expansion and modernization of the Irish fishing fleet between 1970 and 1979 has resulted in a 44% increase in the number of vessels and a 79% increase in tonnage. Only seven out of a total of 2 899 vessels in the fleet in 1978 had a capacity of more than 150 GRT. Furthermore, 56% of the total tonnage was accounted for by vessels in the 0-50 GRT range.

Irish catches, which were relatively stable from 1970 to 1975, have since increased appreciably, while the average price of catches in 1978 was almost five times the 1970 level.

Contrary to the situation in the other Member States, employment in Ireland increased considerably (+ 46%) between 1970 and 1979.

ITALY

Contrary to the trend in most of the countries on the North Sea, the Mediterranean fleet has seen a marked increase (+ 26%) in the number of medium-tonnage vessels over the last few years. The increase, which is due in particular to the rising national and international demand for pelagic species (e.g. sardines, tunny fish) and the need to replace small, low-power coastal trawlers, would no doubt be less if it were possible to take fuller account in the statistics of the number of vessels withdrawn from service, temporarily laid up or in only part-time operation. The ocean-fishing fleet, approximately 80 vessels in the early 1970s, comprised a mere 45 units in 1979 with a total tonnage of 40 500 GRT as opposed to 65 000 GRT in 1972. It is unlikely that full use is made of all of these boats.

The volume of catches remained relatively stable from 1970 to 1979, but the average price almost quadrupled (+ 279%).

From the fragmentary information available it appears that employment has remained stable over the last ten years.

NETHERLANDS

The overall reduction in the tonnage of the fleet from 1974 onwards conceals a number of different trends. The relative stability of the number of shrimp-fishing vessels is counterbalanced by a reduction in the number of vessels for

coastal fishing and deep-sea fishing. At the same time and despite these reductions, the overall power of the fleet has remained stable; an increase in the power of the deep-sea fishing vessels available has compensated for the loss of numbers and made it possible to keep catches at a stable level. At present there are approximately 60 boats in service, all of them equipped with powerful engines. Some shipowners, however, have preferred to extend existing boats and to adapt the propulsion mechanisms.

Despite annual variations, catches remained roughly stable between 1970 and 1979. But, contrary to the trend in most of the other Member States, the increase in the average price of catches remained beneath that in the general consumer price index over the same period.

Employment dropped steadily (- 30% in toto) during this period.

UNITED KINGDOM

In absolute terms the reduction in the overall tonnage of the fleet seems very large. Moreover, the composition of the fleet has also changed considerably. Small coastal fishing vessels have increased in number and tonnage (748 additional units and an extra 4 832 GRT), while large fishing vessels have experienced a major reduction (approximately 77 000 GRT), mainly due to the fact that large trawlers (over 42 metres long) are no longer suitable for fishing close to the European coasts. Since 1975 one large trawler has been built for every nine broken up. This has also changed the character of a number of highly specialized ports where deep-sea fishing was once very important and shifted the balance in favour of other ports, particularly in the North of Scotland, where less-specialized fishing, closer to the coasts, has developed.

As in the Netherlands, the volume of British catches remained stable between 1970 and 1979, although there was an appreciable slump in 1979. On the other hand, the average price of catches increased by considerably more than consumer prices.

Employment has remained relatively stable since 1970.

GERMANY		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(1)	Landings 1,000 t (Landed weight)	422.5	354.7	302.0	330.1	344.6	298.8	300.2	275.7	271.6	230*
(2)	Value of landings DM 1000	348805	355851	331526	425901	521832	410206	436790	432564	395025	372000*
(3)	Average value of landings DM/T	825.5	1003.2	1097.8	1290.2	1514.3	1375.2	1455.0	1569.0	1454.4	1617.0
(4)	Index of landings	100	84	71	78	82	71	71	65	64	54
(5)	Index of average value of landings	100	122	133	156	183	167	176	190	176	196
(6)	General index of consumma prices	100	105.2	111.0	118.8	127.1	134.7	140.4	145.6	149.5	155.7
(7)	Index of consumma prices of energy	100	106.4	112.8	128.2	149.8	165.5	176.5	178.4	183.6	
(8)	Total number of fishermen	6669	6150	5476	5948	5758	5280	5160	5105	4800	4368
(9)	Number of Fishing vessels with engines	(2814) 1788	(2852) 1785	(2793) 1727	(2680) 1546	(2563) 1599	(2530) 1557	(2467) 1544	(2350) 1254	* 763	* 713
(10)	Tonnage of the fishing fleet (GRT)	150440	144442	157419	166392	155660	151992	144437	142002	132949	118656
(11)	Engine capacity of the fishing fleet (CV)	363754	358670	381720	389990	371984	362018	346444	346909		
(12)	Index of number of fishing vessels	(100) 100	(101) 100	(99) 97	(95) 92	(91) 89	(90) 87	(88) 86	(84) 83	* 43	* 40
(13)	Index of tonnage	100	96	105	111	103	101	96	94	88	79
(14)	Index of engine capacity	100	99	105	107	102	100	95	95		

Remarks : (1) to (3) for 1979, is a DG XIV estimation based on the results of first nine months.
 (*) (8) Situation to the 30 September on year in question, except for 1979 when the period is 31/12/79
 (9)-Figures in bracket represent the total number of vessels (with and without engines)
 -The difference between 1977 and 1978 is due to the fact sport fishing vessels are not included.

sources: (1) & (3) 1970 à 1978: rapports annuels des pêches allemandes: Ministère de l'Alimentation, Agriculture et Forêt et Office Statistique Fédéral 1970 à 1978

1979: Estimation

(6) et (7) 1970 à 1979: base de données CROMOS, Eurostat, OSCE Luxembourg

(8) 1970 à 1978: Rapports annuels des pêches allemandes 1970 à 1978

1979: Doc. FI/201 OCDE projet d'examen des pêcheries en 1979, Paris 1980.

(9) & (11) 1970 à 1977: CIEM Bulletins statistiques des pêches maritimes Nos. 55 à 62

1978 à 1979: Doc. FI/201 OCDE projet d'examen des pêcheries en 1979, Paris 1980.

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
BELGIUM										
(1) Landings 1.000 t (Landed weight)	46,6	52,6	50,3	45,6	41,1	40,8	37,9	38,4	42,8	41,2
(2) Value of Landings	531,8	1057,6	1097,5	1283,2	1292,6	1335,8	1470	1555,2	1770,6	1875
(3) Average value of landings 1000000 FB	19.983	20.116	21.799	28.159	31.425	32.768	38.827	40.449	41.347	45.470
(4) Index of landings FB/T	100	112,8	108	97,7	88,2	87,4	81,2	82,5	91,8	88,4
(5) Index of average values of landings	100	100,7	109,1	140,9	157,3	164,0	194,3	202,4	206,9	227,5
(6) General index of consumma prices	100	104,9	110,9	117,7	132,6	149,5	153,2	174,8	182,7	190,8
(7) Index of consumma prices of energy	100	104,9	106,8	111,8	139,7	161,2	172,1	179,2	180,5	215,8
(8) Total number of fishermen	1.643	1.633	1.607	1.548	1.483	1.439	1.415	1.326	1.275	-
(9) Number of Fishing vessels with engines	332	302	284	268	268	255	253	219	216	205
(10) Tonnage of the fishing fleet (GRT)	31.185	24.061	23.175	22.824	24.042	23.904	24.044	21.002	20.737	20.036
(11) Engine capacity of the fishing fleet (CV)	100.829	86.544	84.773	85.117	91.967	92.566	93.701	83.246	82.355	80.283
(12) Index of number of fishing vessels	100	91	86	81	81	77	76	66	65	62
(13) Index of tonnage	100	77	74	73	77	77	77	67	66	64
(14) Index of engine capacity	100	86	84	84	91	92	93	83	82	80

(*) Remarks : (8) This official figure is for the number of fishermen (working and unemployed fishermen), the number of fishermen employed on fishing vessels was 1264, 1265, 1189, 1126, 1096, 1072, 1015, 919, 914 from 1970 to 1978.

Sources (1) à (2) 1970 à 1978 : institut national de statistique, la pêche maritime belge, années 1970 à 1978
 (3) 1979 : la pêche belge en 1979, ministère de l'agriculture
 (6) et (7) 1970 à 1979 : base de données GRONOS, EUROSTAT, OSCE Luxembourg
 (8) à (11) 1970 à 1978 : ministère des communications, rapport annuel sur l'évolution de la flotte de pêche (de 1970 à 1973)
 1979 : sources non publiées.

DANEMARK		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(1) a	Land. for human consumption 1,000 t (landed weight)	221	261	294	247	238	269	309	303	344	
(2) a	Value of Landings DKR 1000	459384	570150	697552	755375	799258	829951	1068081	1283272	1346072	
(3) a	Average value of Landings DKR/T	2081	2186	2375	3053	3354	3007	3461	4240	3913	
(4) a	Index of landings	100	118.3	133.0	142.1	107.9	121.7	139.8	137.1	155.8	
(5) a	Index of average value of landings	100	105	114.1	146.7	161.2	148.3	166.4	203.7	188.0	
(1) b	Land. of industr. fisher 1,000 t (landed weight)	968	1088	1094	1166	1546	1447	1539	1431	1377	
(2) b	Value of landings 1000 DKR	294649	298406	287524	522139	764955	418771	624699	767007	667845	
(3) b	Average value of Landings DKR/T	304	274	263	448	495	290	406	536	485	
(4) b	Index of landings	100	112.4	113.0	120.4	159.7	149.4	159.0	147.8	142.2	
(5) b	Index of average value of landings	100	90.1	86.5	147.4	162.8	95.4	133.6	176.3	159.5	
(6)	General index of consumma prices	100	105.9	112.8	123.3	142.2	155.8	169.8	188.7	207.6	227.5
(7)	Index of consumma prices of energy	100	113.7	113.8	130.3	205.8	220.0	233.2	259.2	285.8	
(8)	Total number of fishermen	15457	15120	14691	14745	15126	15316	15229	14909		
(9)	Number of Fishing vessels with engines	7578	7283	7140	7123	7310	7444	7430	7340		
(10)	Tonnage of the fishing fleet (GRT)	119635	120001	117761	119725	131254	744594	139149	146294		
(11)	Engine capacity of the fishing fleet (CV)	525128	541506	546182	568389	638042	715357	742459	772404		
(12)	Index of number of fishing vessels	100	96.2	94.2	94.0	96.5	98.2	98.0	96.9		
(13)	Index of tonnage	100	100.9	98.4	100.1	109.7	120.9	124.7	122.3		
(14)	Index of engine capacity	100	103.1	104	108.2	127.5	136.2	141.3	147		

Remarks: All vessels with engines including vessels with a tonnage of less than 5 GRT, the values in (10) and (11) are estimated from the information for vessels of less than 5 GRT which is only available for 1970 and 1975.

Sources: (1) a & (5) b : 1970 - 1977: Fiskeriberetning, Ministère des Pêches, années 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977 ;
tableau récapitulatif

1978: sources non vérifiables

(6) et (7) : 1970 - 1979: base de données GRONOS, Eurostat, OSCE Luxembourg

(8) & (11) : 1970 - 1977: Fiskeriberetning, Ministère des Pêches 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977,
tableaux II.4 et II.5

FRANCE		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(1)	Landings 1,000 t (Landed weight)	650,4	628,5	671,6	689,5	704,-	695,2	698,2	712,6	715,3	713,7
(2)	Value of landings 1000 FF	1558.259	1601.801	1920.173	2194.159	2672.973	2648.524	2937.544	3344.494	3537.079	3756.514
(3)	Average value of landings FF/t	2.442	2.549	2.859	3.182	3.797	3.810	4.207	4.693	4.945	5.264
(4)	Index of landings	100	96,6	103,3	106,-	108,2	106,9	107,4	109,6	110,-	109,7
(5)	Index of average value of landings	100	104,4	117,1	130,3	155,5	156	172,3	192,2	202,5	215,6
(6)	General index of consumma prices	100	105,3	111,7	119,9	136,3	152,2	166,8	182,7	199,6	220,8
(7)	Index of consumma prices of energy	100	n.c.	n.c.	114,1	156,8	169,2	187,2	209,2	227,4	263,6
(8)	Total number of fishermen	35.799	34.476	34.609	34.382	34.021	32.172	31.084	28.852	22.456	23.989
(9)	Number of Fishing vessels with engines	13.430	14.016	14.163	13.347	13.268	12.967	12.756	12.524	12.128	11.118
(10)	Tonnage of the fishing fleet (GRT)	282.857	281.653	279.344	271.683	270.467	275.835	260.981	243.362	234.710	197.780
(11)	Engine capacity of the fishing fleet (CV)	1052.115	1123.582	1153.656	1235.852	1218.159	1325.587	1292.778	1233.650	1221.168	
(12)	Index of number of fishing vessels	100	104,4	105,5	99,4	98,8	96,6	95,-	93,2	90,3	82,8
(13)	Index of tonnage	100	99,6	98,7	96,-	95,6	97,5	92,3	86,-	83,-	69,9
(14)	Index of engine capacity	100	106,8	109,6	117,5	115,8	126,-	122,9	117,3	116,1	

Remarks: (8) The total number of registered fishermen - this figures include 12.396 owner-fishermen in 1970 and 11.597 in 1977.

Sources : (1) à (3) : 1970 à 1977 : Statistiques des pêches maritimes de 1970 à 1977 (France)
 1978 à 1979 : OCDE Document FI/201 projet d'examen des pêcheries en 1979, Paris 1980
 (5) à (6) : 1970 à 1979 : Base de données (CRONOS, EUROSTAT, OSCE Luxembourg
 (8) à (11) : 1970 à 1977 :) idem que (1) à (3)
 1978 à 1979 : (

IRELAND		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(1)	Landings 1,000 t (landed weight)	77,4	72,6	86,4	85,7	84,6	76,3	88,8	88,3	98,-	
(2)	Value of landings 1000 IRL	3.911,4	4.238,4	5.316,4	7.463,8	8.735,6	9.135,2	15.333,2	20.777,1	22.983,7	•
(3)	Average value of landings IRL/T	50,5	58,4	61,5	87,1	103,2	119,8	172,7	235,2	234,4	—
(4)	Index of landings	100	93,7	111,6	110,7	109,3	98,5	114,6	114,1	126,6	
(5)	Index of average value of landings	100	115,6	121,8	172,5	204,3	237,2	342	465,7	464,1	
(6)	General index of consumma prices	100	108,9	118,3	131,8	154,2	186,4	219,9	249,9	268,9	304,5
(7)	Index of consumma prices of energy	100	109,7	117,9	125,4	183,2	228,1	268,3	307,4	309,4	358,4
(8)	Total number of fishermen	5.862	5.801	6.142	6.575	6.696	6.630	7.393	8.179	8.546	
(9)	Number of Fishing vessels with engines	2.014 (932)	2.041 (952)	2.265 (1.065)	2.347 (1.125)	2.420 (1.159)	2.346 (1.132)	2.462 (1.237)	2.725 (1.358)	2.899 1.442	
(10)	Tonnage of the fishing fleet (GRT)	16.640	17.911	19.254	20.327	24.186	25.722	27.667	29.826	29.832	
(11)	Engine capacity of the fishing fleet (G.V)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	120.188	120.766	121.510		
(12)	Index of number of fishing vessels	100 (100)	101 (102)	112 (114)	117 (121)	120 (124)	116 (121)	122 (133)	135 (146)	144 (155)	
(13)	Index of tonnage	100	108	114	122	145	155	166	179	179	
(14)	Index of engine capacity	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	-	-	-	-	

Remarks: (9) the number of vessels in brackets is the number of vessels with fixed engine, the engine capacity and the tonnage relate to all vessels (+ 4 GRT and + 20 HP for vessels without a fixed engine)

Sources : OCDE : examen des pêcheries dans les pays membres de l'OCDE (de 1970 à 1979)

sauf : (10) : 1970 et 1972 : CIEM Bulletin statistique des pêches maritimes nos. 55 et 56

(11) : 1975 à 1977 : CIEM Bulletin statistique des pêches maritimes nos. 60 à 62.

ITALY		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(1)	Landings 1,000 t (Landed weight)	358	361	386	364	387	367	379	338	361	381
(2)	Value of landings 1000000 LIT	128.038	138.062	168.960	167.300	207.470	243.813	293.222	373.708	435.363	516.963
(3)	Average value of landings 1000 LIT/t	358	382	438	460	536	664	774	1.105	1.206	1.359
(4)	Index of landings	100	101	108	102	108	102	106	94	101	106
(5)	Index of average value of landings	100	107	122	128	150	185	216	309	337	379
(6)	General index of consumma prices	100	104,9	110,8	122,8	146,3	171,1	199,8	236,6	265,2	304,4
(7)	Index of consumma prices of energy	100	104,6	104,5	104,7	149,4	158,7	178,9	230,5	256,7	304,2
(8)	Total number of fishermen	62.045	62.444	62.557		62.089	62.292	62.149			
(9)	Number of Fishing vessels with engines	19.774	20.166	20.484	20.744	20.883	21.227	21.435	21.797	22.388	21.996
(10)	Tonnage of the fishing fleet (GRT)	239.713	246.668	252.878	258.350	262.776	269.575	271.138	277.094	295.981	257.243
(11)	Engine capacity of the fishing fleet (G.V)	948.504	996.248	1040.681	1080.603	1116.062	1166.987	1195.731	1262.314		
(12)	Index of number of fishing vessels	100	102	104	105	106	107	108	110	113	111
(13)	Index of tonnage	100	103	105	108	110	112	113	117	123	107
(14)	Index of engine capacity	100	105	110	114	118	123	126	133		

Remarks: (8) number of crew on working vessels

(1) 1970 : estimation.

Sources : (1) à (3) : 1970 à 1976 : Institut central de statistique : annuaires de la pêche - éditions 1975-1976-1977 (Italie)
1977 : OCDE - examen des pêcheries en 1978, Paris 1979

1978 et 1979 : OCDE - document FI/201 - projet d'examen des pêcheries en 1979 - Paris 1980

(6) et (7) 1970 à 1979 : Base de données CRONOS, EUROSTAT, OSCE Luxembourg

(8) à (11) 1970 à 1977 : Institut central de statistique - annuaires de la pêche éditions 1977 à 1978 (Italie)

1978 : OCDE, document FI/201 - projet d'examen des pêcheries - Paris 1980

1979 : source non contrôlable

NETHERLANDS		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(1)	Landings 1,000 t (Landed weight)	259,8	277,7	301,8	299,9	284,1	305,1	248,2	275,4	286,3	302,3
(2)	Value of landings 1000 HF/L	280.944	303.927	348.975	417.858	423.855	469.143	461.864	463.103	412.675	485.683
(3)	Average value of landings HF/L/T	1.081	1.094	1.156	1.393	1.491	1.537	1.861	1.681	1.441	1.607
(4)	Index of landings	100	107	116	115	109	117	96	106	110	116
(5)	Index of average value of landings	100	101	107	129	138	142	172	156	133	149
(6)	General index of consumma prices	100	107,6	116,2	125,7	138	151,7	165,2	176,3	183,9	192,2
(7)	Index of consumma prices of energy	100	107,1	115,3	124,6	145,5	167,9	189,1	196,1	210,4	237,8
(8)	Total number of fishermen	5.514	5.063	4.947	4.980	5.069	4.619	4.327	3.964	3.877	3.421
(9)	Number of fishing vessels with engines	1.294	1.156	1.123	1.115	1.116	1.073	1.025	933	924	908
(10)	Tonnage of the fishing fleet (GRT)	90.190	86.816	88.197	96.006	105.255	96.312	90.391	87.215	88.125	85.846
(11)	Engine capacity of the fishing fleet (C.V.)	367.676	364.180	383.662	442.734	510.191	485.417	458.901	446.376	450.115	
(12)	Index of number of fishing vessels	100	89,3	86,8	86,2	86,2	82,9	79,2	72,1	71,4	70,2
(13)	Index of tonnage	100	96,2	97,8	106,5	116,7	106,8	100,2	96,7	97,7	95,2
(14)	Index of engine capacity	100	99	104,3	120,4	138,8	132	124,8	121,4	122,4	

Remarks: The same source (Jaarverslag Visserij) gives the differences according to published tables. We are obliged to take the figures which seem to us to best agree with other sources.

Sources : (1) à (3) : 1970 à 1978 : Ministère Agriculture et pêche ; jaarverslag visserij 1971, 1973, 1975, 1978 (Pays-Bas) 1979 : OCDE, Document FI/201, projet d'examen des pêcheries en 1979. Paris 1980

(6) et (7) : 1970 à 1979 : Base de données CRONOS, EUROSTAT, OSCE Luxembourg
(8) : 1970 à 1978 : Jaarverslag Visserij 1974 et 1978

(9) à (11) : 1970 à 1978 : OCDE, Document FI/201 : projet d'examen des pêcheries en 1979. Paris 1980
1979 : OCDE, Document FI/201 : projet d'examen des pêcheries en 1979, table 1 a) et 1978 table 2
1979 : OCDE, document FI/201 : projet d'examen des pêcheries en 1979, Paris 1980.

UNITED KINGDOM		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(1)	Landings 1,000 t (landed weight)	975	976	955	1,013	970	869	933	916	956	829
(2)	Value of landings 1000 UKL	76.262	92.634	108.635	152.234	153.696	151.413	209.794	251.642	254.753	253.477
(3)	Average value of Landings UKL/t	78,2	94,9	114,7	150,2	158,5	174,2	224,9	274,6	266,3	305,8
(4)	Index of Landings	100	100	97,9	103,9	99,5	89,1	95,7	94	98,1	85
(5)	Index of average value of Landings	100	121,4	145,7	192,1	202,6	222,1	287,6	351,1	340,5	391
(6)	General index of consumma prices	100	109,5	117,2	128	148,5	184,4	215,-	248,9	269,5	305,8
(7)	Index of consumma prices of energy	100	110,4	119,0	122,4	143,2	190,7	236,0	273,4	294,4	324,1
(8)	Total number of fishermen	21.651	22.013	22.703	23.476	23.426	22.134	22.022	21.832	22.168	
(9)	Number of Fishing vessels with engines	5.923	6.069	6.327	6.578	6.916	6.691	6.740	6.953	7.053	
(10)	Tonnage of the fishing fleet (GRT)	290.575	291.872	300.305	309.298	303.635	268.467	254.573	246.724	226.706	
(11)	Engine capacity of the fishing fleet (CV)	816.827	847.003	895.670	979.196	1034.211	946.750	958.531	1002.763	970.812	
(12)	Index of number of fishing vessels	100	102,5	106,8	111,1	116,8	113,-	113,8	117,4	119,1	
(13)	Index of tonnage	100	100,4	103,3	106,4	104,5	92,4	87,6	84,9	78,-	
(14)	Index of engine capacity	100	103,7	109,7	119,9	126,6	115,9	117,3	122,8	118,9	

Remark : (8) the total number of fishermen both full-time and part-time.

Sources : (1) à (3) : 1970 à 1977 : Sea fisheries Statistical Tables 1975 et 1977 tableau 3

1978 : OCIE Document FI/201 : projet d'examen des pêcheries en 1979, Partie II, page 63

(6) et (7) : 1970 à 1977 : Base de données CROWOS, EUROSTAT, OSCE Luxembourg

(8) et (9) : 1970 à 1977 : Sea fisheries Statistical Tables 1975 et 1977 tableau 13 pour (8) et tableau 14 pour (9)

1978 : Examen des pêcheries dans les pays membres de l'OCDE en 1978, Paris 1979

(10) et (11) : 1970 à 1977 : Ciel - Bulletin statistique des pêches maritimes n°s 55 à 62

1978 : Examen des pêcheries dans les pays membres de l'OCDE en 1979, Paris 1979

FISHERY FLEET (Engine vessels) in the EEC

		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(1)	GERMANY	Nr	1788	1785	1645	1599	1557	1544	1484	1484	713
(2)	BELGIUM	Nr	332	302	268	268	255	253	219	216	205
(3)	DENMARK	Nr	7578	7288	7123	7310	7444	7430	7340	7200*	
(4)	FRANCE	Nr	13430	14016	13347	13268	12967	12756	12524	12128	11118
(5)	IRELAND	Nr	932	952	1125	1159	1132	1237	1358	1442	
(6)	ITALY	Nr	19774	20166	20744	20883	21227	21435	21797	22388	21996
(7)	NETHERLANDS	Nr	1294	1156	1115	1116	1073	1025	933	924	908
(8)	UNITED KINGDOM	Nr	5923	6069	6578	6916	6691	6740	6953	7053	
(9)	EEC	Nr	51051	51734	51946	52519	52346	52420	52608	52114*	
(10)	Indexes		100	101,3	101,8	102,9	102,5	102,7	103	102,1*	
(11)	GERMANY	GRT	150440	144442	166392	155660	151992	144437	142002	132949	118656
(12)	BELGIUM	GRT	31185	24061	22824	24042	23904	24044	21002	20737	20036
(13)	DENMARK	GRT	119635	120661	119725	131254	144594	149149	146294	142000*	
(14)	FRANCE	GRT	282857	281653	271683	270467	275835	260981	243362	234710	197780
(15)	IRELAND	GRT	16640	17911	20327	24186	25722	27667	29826	29832	
(16)	ITALY	GRT	239713	246668	258350	262776	269575	271138	277094	295981	257243
(17)	NETHERLANDS	GRT	9090	86816	96006	105255	96312	90391	87215	88125	85846
(18)	UNITED KINGDOM	GRT	230575	291872	309298	33635	268467	27573	246724	276706	
(19)	EEC	GRT	1.221.235	1.214.084	1.264.605	1.277.275	1.255.591	1.222.380	1.193.193	1.171.040	
(20)	Indexes		100	99,4	103,6	104,6	102,8	100,1	97,	95,9	

Remarks: (*) DG XIV estimations

CAPTURES

Unit : Tonnes Life weight		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(1)	GERMANY	61 000	62 200	62 000	63 200	64 400	65 600	66 800	68 000	69 200	70 400
(2)	BELGIUM	53 400	60 200	67 000	73 800	80 600	87 400	94 200	101 000	107 800	114 600
(3)	DENMARK	1216 500	1400 900	1442 900	1534 700	1835 400	1767 000	1911 600	1806 600	1745 500	
(4)	FRANCE	782 500	757 700	796 700	835 900	875 500	805 800	805 900	760 300	795 600	
(5)	IRELAND	78 900	74 000	92 000	90 000	89 500	88 400	94 900	93 500	108 400	84 412
(6)	ITALY	326 800	399 600	425 400	401 700	326 300	405 800	420 300	380 000	402 000	
(7)	NETHERLANDS	500 800	321 200	348 300	343 800	325 900	350 500	285 000	313 000	324 400	334 712
(8)	UNITED KINGDOM	1113 800	1123 900	1103 100	1153 800	1105 600	995 700	1052 500	1019 600	1054 400	885 000
(9)	EEC	4565 600	4645 099	4686 099	4799 000	5162 299	4903 900	5069 000	4850 500	4892 800	
(10)	WORLD	68146192	68518096	64239792	65095888	68895392	68608192	72112992	71212896	72379488	
(11)	INDEX of (9)	100	101,7	102,6	105,1	113,1	107,4	111,0	106,2	107,2	
(12)	INDEX GERMANY	100	83	68	78	86	72	74	71	67	59
(13)	INDEX BELGIUM	100	113	110	99	87	92	83	85	95	83
(14)	INDEX DENMARK	100	117	118	119	150	114	156	147	142	
(15)	INDEX FRANCE	100	94	104	104	103	103	103	97	102	
(16)	INDEX IRELAND	100	91	117	115	113	112	120	119	137	107
(17)	INDEX ITALY	100	101	107	101	107	102	106	96	101	
(18)	INDEX NETHERLANDS	100	107	116	114	106	117	95	104	108	111
(19)	INDEX UNITED KINGDOM	100	101	99	104	99	89	94	92	95	79
(20)											

AVERAGE PRICE OF FISH AT LANDINGS IN THE EEC

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(1) GERMANY DM/T	825,5	1003,1	1097,8	1290,2	1514,3	1375,2	1455	1569	1454,4	1617
(2) BELGIUM FB/T	19983	20116	21799	28159	31425	32768	38827	40449	41347	45470 *
(3) DENMARK DKR/T	2081	2186	2375	3053	3354	3087	3462	4240	3913	
(4) FRANCE FF/T	2442	2549	2859	3182	3797	3810	4207	4693	4945	5264
(5) IRELAND IRL/T	50,5	58,4	61,5	87,1	103,2	119,8	172,7	235,2	234,4	
(6) ITALY 1000 LIT/T	358	382	438	460	536	664	774	1105	1206	1357
(7) NETHERLANDS FL/T	1081	1094	1156	1393	1491	1537	1861	1681	1441	1607
(8) UNITED KINGDOM UKL/T	78,2	94,9	114	150,1	158,5	174,2	224,9	274,6	266,3	305,8
(9)										
(10) Index Germany	100	122	133	156	183	167	176	190	176	196
(11) Index Belgium	100	100,7	109,1	140,9	157,3	164,0	194,3	202,4	206,9	227,5
(12) Index Denmark	100	105	114,1	146,7	161,2	148,3	166,4	203,7	188	
(13) Index France	100	104,4	117,1	130,3	155,5	156	172,3	192,2	202,5	215,6
(14) Index Ireland	100	115,6	121,8	172,5	204,3	237,2	342	465,7	464,1	
(15) Index Italy	100	107	122	128	150	185	216	309	337	379
(16) Index Netherlands	100	101	107	129	138	142	172	156	133	149
(17) Index United Kingdom	100	121,4	145,7	192,1	202,6	222,1	287,6	351,1	340,5	391
(18)										
(19)										
(20)										

(*) Remark : Human consumption only

Brief survey
of the aquaculture sector

I. Current situation

I.1 Molluscs and crustaceans

Only mussels and oysters are farmed in any great quantity in all the Member States at present. Of the other species, the most important are clams and scallops in the United Kingdom, Ireland and France, and ormers, lobsters and pink shrimps in the United Kingdom and France.

Considerable quantities of mussels are produced (approximately 200 000 tonnes). Although recently there has been a major reduction in production in the Netherlands (approximately 30% in 1975), this has been partly offset by increases in other Member States. However, the Community remains a net importer. Almost all the Community's imports come from Spain.

France is the leading oyster producer, and although surpluses of cupped oysters have occurred in the past, the farming of flat oysters, in particular those varieties capable of resisting disease, has lost none of its attraction.

The production forecasts for mussel culture and oyster farming vary considerably from one Member State to another. In Ireland production is still low and development very slow; in Denmark the favourable location of the farming areas holds out hope that operations may be stepped up; in the United Kingdom production has almost tripled in recent years, while in the Netherlands production has fallen sharply.

As regards production methods, apart from the major distinction between intensive and extensive farming there are considerable differences not only between mussel-farming and oyster-farming techniques, but also between the methods used in the different areas.

Finally, most mollusc producers on the Continent and in Ireland are only involved in the industry on a small scale.

I.2 Fish

The main species of fish farmed in brackish or salt water within the Community are as follows:

	United Kingdom	Ireland	Netherlands	France	Italy	Germany	Belgium	Denmark
<u>Fish</u>								
Salmon	x	x		x		x		x
Sea trout	x	x		x	x	x		x
Sole	x		x	x	o	x		o
Turbot	x	x	x	x	o	x		o
Mullet				x	x			
Bass				x	x			
Bream				x	x			
Eel				x	x	x		

o : species suitable for short-term farming.

Although no precise figures are available, sea-fish production (including salmon and eel) certainly fluctuates between 2 500 and 3 500 tonnes per year. Approximately two thirds of this total are produced in Italy, while 90% of the remainder comes from France and the United Kingdom. The Member States in Northern Europe produce in the region of 500 tonnes of salmon per year (including both Atlantic and Pacific varieties).

Production is increasing rapidly; turbot production is still low (approximately 10 tonnes in 1977) but there are programmes in the United Kingdom setting out to produce 1 000 tonnes per year. In the Mediterranean, bass, bream, mullet and eel have been farmed extensively (between 2 000 and 2 500 tonnes per year in Italy) for many years, and new methods of both extensive and intensive farming have been developed which would enable Italy and France to step up production.

As in the case of molluscs and crustaceans, farming methods vary from species to species and region to region. The types of undertaking involved also vary considerably. In the United Kingdom and Ireland large salmon-farming enterprises predominate, while France has mainly mixed public cooperative undertakings. Most of the undertakings in the Mediterranean region seem to be small family businesses or cooperatives.

II. Limiting factors

The main problems currently faced by the mollusc-farming industry are associated with marketing and the public image of the products on the part of the consumer, who has become more aware of the possible consequences for human health of accidents causing pollution to the marine environment. There is thus a need to step up health checks on production, particularly at the farming sites currently in use or likely to be exploited in future.

The current trend in salt-water fish-farming is towards the intensification of production systems. This raises a number of problems which, all in all, are very similar to those faced by poultry farming a few years ago.

Accordingly, the difficulties most commonly encountered by fish farming concern the development of reliable methods of mass producing young fish and the development of feedingstuffs which are easy to store and distribute and which enable the species in question to achieve a high growth rate. Once these objectives have been attained, very few technical obstacles impeding large-scale development of this sector will remain. However, before such development can be achieved under conditions ensuring long-term profitability, a number of problems concerning the size of the undertakings and the marketing methods employed must be solved.

Finally, where new technologies are involved, often in the form of complex and extremely expensive equipment, the problems associated with the training and lack of experience of the entrepreneurs attracted by this new industry, where the prospects for future expansion are high, should not be underestimated.

on a common measure for restructuring, modernizing and developing
the fishing industry and for developing aquaculture

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,
and in particular Articles 42 and 43 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament,

Having regard to the Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee,

Whereas Article 9(2) Council Regulation (EEC) N° 101/76 of 19 January 1976 laying down a common structural policy for the fishing industry¹ provides that common measures may be decided upon for the attainment of the objectives mentioned in paragraph 1 of the same Article in so far as they relate to the objectives set out in Article 39(1)(a) of the Treaty ; whereas these common measures may be financed by the Guidance Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund by virtue of Article 1(3) of Council Regulation (EEC) n° 729/70 of 21 April 1970 on the financing of the common agricultural policy², as last amended by Regulation (EEC) N° 929/79³;

Whereas international developments with a bearing on fishing activities, together with demands inherent in the conservation and management of fish stocks in the maritime waters of the Community, have reduced the scope for fishing available to Community fleets and made fishermen's earnings insecure ;

Whereas in order to set limits to the economic insecurity in which Community fishermen work, the fleets concerned must be restructured, under a common measure, by renewal and, where necessary, economically appropriate expansion in line with actual catch potential ; whereas restructuring or expansion must ensure optimum productivity in the long term of these production facilities ;

¹ OJ N° L 20 of 28.01.1976, p. 19

² OJ N° L 94 of 28.04.1970, p. 13

³ OJ N° L 117 of 12.05.1979, p. 4.

Whereas the development of aquaculture can contribute towards an improvement in supplies of fishery products in the Community Member States; whereas the common measure must therefore provide also for the encouragement of this activity ;

Whereas the harmonious development of the fishing industry and aquaculture can be promoted by the establishment,

of assistance, training and scientific and technical research centres, the work of which is closely linked to these industries' production "poles" ;

Whereas protected coastal areas should be created by the installation of artificial reefs to facilitate restocking and to permit, after a transitional period, the exploitation of stocks by passive methods for fish and crustaceans or by direct harvesting of molluscs ;

Whereas, so as to ensure that the fishing industry or aquaculture are restructured or developed on a technically and economically sound basis, participation by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund in investment projects should be subject to the inclusion of those projects in multiannual guidance programmes containing a detailed analysis whereby the Commission can assess both the initial structural situation and each Member State's forecasts with regard to the new production structures ;

Whereas for the creation of assistance, training and research centres and for the creation of protected zones by artificial reefs it is sufficient for each Member State to send the Commission a descriptive summary of the investments to be made in the sector ;

Whereas, to enable structural progress to be monitored accurately, the annual review of the programme must include consideration of the investments made ; whereas the relevant information must therefore be collected by the Member States and set out in a summary document to be forwarded to the Commission together with any programme amendments to be submitted for Commission approval ;

Whereas during the first year of the common measure, it should be possible, in order to allow time for programmes to be drawn up, to finance projects which do not fall within them ;

Whereas, for the proper orientation of the Fund's assistance, criteria should be laid down for identifying the projects to be given priority consideration ;

Whereas, in order to ensure a balance between the financial participation of the Community and that of the Member State, the projects to be financed by the Fund must first be approved by the Member State concerned, which should also contribute to the cost ;

Whereas the provision by the Fund of a capital subsidy not exceeding 25 % of the value of the investment would, in general, be an appropriate contribution thereto ;

Whereas Greenland, Ireland, Northern Ireland, the Mezzogiorno and the French Overseas Departments are in a special situation because of their retarded economic and social development, their financing difficulties and their remoteness from the heart of the Community ; whereas useful economic initiatives cannot be encouraged in those regions without a specially intensive effort and whereas Fund participation in these regions should consequently be allowed to amount to 50 % ; whereas this rate of participation should also be applied to projects for the construction of artificial reefs to facilitate restocking of coastal areas, given the heavy investment involved in relation to the short-term benefits accruing to communities living from fishing ;

Whereas, in order to ensure that beneficiaries observe the conditions imposed when Fund aid is granted, an effective control procedure should be provided for with the possibility of suspending, reducing or discontinuing the aid from the Fund ;

Whereas a procedure for examination of the programmes should be provided for to ensure close cooperation between the Member States and the Commission within the Standing Committee for the fishing industry ; whereas for the approval of projects, in addition to the procedure in

the Standing Committee, provision must be made for consultation concerning the financial aspects, within the Fund Committee referred to in Article 11 of Regulation (EEC) N° 729/70,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

1. In order to promote the necessary structural changes within the guidelines of the common fisheries policy and to enable the objectives set out in Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) N° 101/76 to be achieved, a common measure shall be undertaken to restructure, modernize and develop the fishing industry and to develop aquaculture.
2. All the measures provided for in this Regulation shall constitute a common measure within the meaning of Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) N° 729/70.
3. The Commission may, in accordance with the provisions of Titles III and IV, grant aid for the common measure, by financing projects which satisfy the conditions of this Regulation, through the Guidance Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, hereinafter referred to as "the Fund".

Article 2

For the purposes of this Regulation :

- multiannual guidance programme, hereinafter referred to as a "programme", shall mean a set of objectives, together with a statement of the means for achieving them, designed to restructure, modernize and develop the fishing industry and to develop aquaculture, in a Member State ;
- 'project' shall mean any public, semi-public or private capital investment, project relating entirely or partly to :
 - a) the purchase or construction of new fishing vessels, and the modernization or conversion of fishing vessels already in use ;
 - b) the construction, equipment or modernization of installations for rearing fish, crustaceans and molluscs,
 - c) the construction, equipment or modernization of centres of assistance, training and scientific and technical research relating to fishing or aquaculture ;
 - d) the construction of artificial reefs to facilitate restocking of coastal zones.

TITLE IMultiannual guidance programmesArticle 3

1. For the investments provided for in (a) and (b) of the second indent of Article 2, Member States shall draw up, on the basis of the particulars referred to in Article 4, programmes the implementation of which must be complete by 1 January 1986.

The programmes must specify the method, measures and facilities or resources that will be used in order to attain the following objectives in the long-term :

- (a) in respect of the fishing sector, a satisfactory balance between, the fishing capacity to be deployed by the production facilities covered by the programmes and the stocks which are expected to be available during the period of validity of the programme ;
- (b) in respect of aquaculture, a substantial and commercially profitable volume of production of fish, crustaceans or molluscs.

Article 4

Programmes shall give at least the following information :

A. In respect of the fishing industry

1. The initial situation and discernable trends, in particular as regards the various categories of vessels making up the fleet.
2. An overall estimate of the fishing capacity of the categories of vessels referred to under 1 on the basis of a list of fishing vessels in use, and an indication of the method used for determining that capacity.
3. An estimate of the future capacity of the fleet, worked out as follows:
 - an estimate of the number of vessels to be withdrawn from fishing, with an indication of their fishing capacity,
 - an estimate of the number of vessels to be laid up periodically,
 - an estimate of the number, tonnage and fishing capacity of vessels to be commissioned during the period within which the programme is to be implemented, and an indication of the expected schedule of commissioning, taking into account the number of vessels on order by Community shipowners.
4. The laws, regulations and administrative provisions designed to facilitate the restructuring or expansion of the fleet.

B. In respect of aquaculture

1. Delimitation of the zone concerned by the programme, reasons for that delimitation, and designation and description of priority development sites.
2. Initial situation and list of existing facilities, description of local fish-farming traditions.
3. Brief description of the breeding methods, in particular intensive breeding methods to be employed for each of the species concerned.
4. Estimate of the areas to be used for the new extensive, semi-intensive and intensive breeding installations, with expected output.

C. In respect of both industries

1. Expected effects of the programme on :

- the general economic situation of the regions concerned,
- the economic viability of enterprises,
- the employment situation.

2. Status of the programme in relation to any other measures designed to encourage the harmonious development of the general economy of the area concerned, in particular link-ups with regional development programmes.

3. Estimated time required for the execution of the programme.

Article 5

1. The Member State concerned shall forward the programmes to the Commission.
2. The Commission shall consider whether, having regard to the production potential, the measures for the conservation and management of fish stocks, the demand for the product concerned and the guidelines of the common fisheries policy, the programmes drawn up pursuant to Articles 3 and 4 constitute a suitable framework for projects which may qualify for financial support from the Community.
3. Within six months of notification of each programme a decision shall be taken on its approval, in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 20.

Article 6

1. Each programme approved by the Commission shall be reexamined annually. The Standing Committee for the fishing industry shall be consulted.
2. For the purpose of the review provided for in paragraph 1, the Member State concerned shall send to the Commission each year a memorandum on the state of progress of the programme, together with any amendments to it.
3. The Commission shall decide whether to approve the amendments in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 20.

Article 7

The Member States concerned shall draw up a descriptive outline, for the Commission's information, of the investments to be made in the sectors referred to in (c) and (d) of the second indent of Article 2, showing the scheduled time-table of these investments and an estimate of the expenditure entailed.

TITLE II - ProjectsArticle 8

1. The projects provided for in (a) and (b) of the second indent of Article 2 shall :
 - (a) be consistent with the guidelines laid down by the programmes
 - (b) offer satisfactory prospects of yielding a profit
 - (c) contribute to the lasting economic effect of structural improvement aimed at by the programmes.
2. The projects referred to in (c) and (d) of the second indent of Article 2 must be included in the summary description and an indication must be given of their relevance to the activity of coastal communities earning a livelihood from fishing or aquaculture and an indication of the benefits they will bring them.
3. Until 31 December 1980, projects may qualify for Fund aid even if they are not included in a programme approved by the Commission.

To be eligible for aid from the Fund, capital investments provided for in a project must meet the following requirements :

1. For vessels having a length between perpendiculars of less than 33 metres

- (a) the length between perpendiculars must exceed 12 metres
- (b) the vessels must have the necessary equipment for fishing operations and crew safety.

The minimum limit specified in (a) may be reduced to 6 metres in the case of vessels using fishing methods other than trawling and purse seining operated by persons whose main source of income is fishing.

2. For vessels having a length between perpendiculars exceeding 33 metres, aid from the Fund shall be granted if :

- (a) the beneficiary undertakes to break up one or more vessels of which he has been at least majority owner for not less than two years and which have not been laid up at least 12 months at the time of receipt of the application. Vessels lost as a result of accidents or wreck or vessels irreparably damaged may be regarded as broken up,
- (b) the gross registered tonnage of vessels withdrawn from fishing must not be less than the tonnage to be built, or, where appropriate, a percentage to be laid down by the Commission in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 20,
- (c) the vessel must have the necessary equipment for fishing operations and crew safety.

3. For the modernization and conversion of fishing vessels in use

Substantial modernization or conversion work must be undertaken in order to rationalize fishing operations, improve conditions of storage of catches or save energy.

4. For aquaculture

The capacity must be sufficient to ensure sustained commercial operation.

- mussel breeding must be carried out in waters meeting national and, where appropriate, Community quality standards. Where the quality of water does not meet these standards, provision must be made for facilities to treat the products before marketing.

5. For artificial reefs

- the fixed or movable components of artificial reefs intended to constitute the boundaries of protected zones and to create the substrata on which or around which stocks of fish, crustaceans or molluscs may develop, must correspond to a model approved by the competent authorities of the Member States concerned ;
- all fishing, including fishing with fixed gear or direct harvesting, must be prohibited from the protected zones thus delimited during the first three years.

6. For the assistance, training and research centres

The centres must have proper facilities for disseminating scientific and technical knowledge and with facilities for training, retraining or giving professional assistance to persons concerned.

Article 10

Projects shall be carried out by natural or legal persons who satisfy the following conditions:

1. Fishing

- in the case of natural persons, they shall have been engaged in fishing work for at least five years, shall have drawn and be drawing at least half their income from these activities and shall have devoted and be devoting at least half their total working time to them;
- in the case of legal persons, at least 85% of their total turnover shall have related to fishing during the five years preceding that for which the project is submitted, or, in the case of cooperatives, be composed of natural persons meeting the requirements of the first indent.

2. Aquaculture

They shall show satisfactory expertise in the farming of fish, crustaceans or molluscs.

3. In respect of the construction of artificial reefs

They shall be a recognized producer organization, a producer cooperative or an agency appointed for that purpose by the competent authority of the Member State concerned.

4. In respect of assistance, training and research centres

They shall be an agency appointed for that purpose by the competent authorities of the Member State concerned.

Article 11

1. The following projects meeting the requirements laid down in Articles 8 and 9 shall enjoy priority consideration for Fund aid:
 - a) in respect of fishing vessels:

the commissioning of vessels having a length between perpendiculars not more than 33 metres and meeting one or more of the following requirements. :

 - be intended to replace vessels more than 12 years old and vessels lost as a result of accidents or wreck or irreparably damaged;
 - be based in coastal areas where the population is particularly dependent upon fishing, especially for types which are not overfished and which are located in areas not too remote from the zones specified;
 - correspond to a type of vessel approved by the competent authorities with a view to standardizing the means of production;
 - comprise technological innovations, with a particular view to multipurpose fishing;
 - be operated by a group of fishermen.
 - b) in respect of modernization of fishing vessels, grouped projects which are coordinated in their economic and technical aspects,
 - c) in respect of aquaculture, the launching of pilot projects designed to guide and develop production in the sector and, where appropriate, to facilitate retraining of fishermen.
 - d) in respect of assistance, training, or research centres, centres operated on a public or semi-public basis and having close ties with the main areas of production in aquaculture and fishing.
2. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, in the evaluation of projects the Commission shall take account of the following factors:
 - a) efforts to find new outlets through the catching or rearing of certain species of fish, crustaceans or molluscs.

- b) the working conditions and, in particular, the safety of the workers concerned;
- c) the participation by producer organizations in the execution of the project;
- d) the requirement for environmental protection;
- e) the interests of consumers.

TITLE III - PROCEDURE FOR THE EXAMINATION OF PROJECTSArticle 12

1. Applications for aid from the Fund shall be submitted through the Member State concerned before 30 April.
2. The Commission shall take decisions twice yearly on the applications for aid which have been submitted. Its decisions shall be taken not later than 30 June and 31 December.

Decisions taken during the first half of a year shall be limited to applications for aid submitted by 31 December of the previous year. Applications for aid submitted between 1 January and 30 April may only be considered during the second half of the same year.

3. To qualify for aid from the Fund, a project must have been approved by the Member State concerned.
4. The particulars to be given in the applications and the form in which they are to be submitted shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 20, after consultation of the Fund Committee on the financial aspects.

Article 13

1. A decision on aid from the Fund shall be taken by the Commission in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 20, after consultation of the Fund Committee on the financial aspects.
2. The Member State concerned and the beneficiary shall be notified of the aid decision.

TITLE IV - FINANCIAL AND GENERAL PROVISIONSArticle 14

1. The proposed duration of the common measure shall be five years from 1 January 1981.
2. The estimated total cost of the common measure to the Fund shall be 200 million European units of account.

Article 15

1. Aid from the Fund shall consist of a capital subsidies paid in one or more instalments.
2. For each project, in relation to the investment considered for an aid from the Fund :
 - the subsidy granted by the Gund shall not exceed 25 % ;
 - the financial contribution of the beneficiary must be not less than 50 %.
3. By way of derogation from paragraph 2 :
 - a) in Greenland, Ireland, Northern Ireland, the Mezzogiorno and the French Overseas Departments :
 - the subsidy granted by the Fund may reach 50 % ;
 - the financial contribution of the beneficiary must be not less than 25 % ;
 - b) for the projects connected with operations provided for in (d) of the second indent of Article 2, in relation to the investment considered for an aid from the Fund :
 - the subsidy granted by the Fund may reach 50 % ;
 - the financial contribution of the beneficiary must be not less than 5 %.
4. The financial contribution of the Member State must be not less than 5 %.

Article 16

The grant of aid from the Fund shall not affect the conditions of competition in a manner incompatible with the principles set out in the relevant provisions of the Treaty.

Article 17

1. Aid from the Fund shall be granted to natural or legal persons or groups thereof bearing the ultimate financial responsibility for carrying out the project.

Payments in respect of aid from the Fund shall be made by agencies appointed for this purpose by the Member State concerned.

2. Throughout the period in which aid is being provided by the Fund, the department or agency appointed for this purpose by the Member State shall send to the Commission on request all supporting documents and all documents showing that the financial or other conditions imposed for each project are satisfied. The Commission may, if necessary, make an inspection visit.

After consulting the Fund Committee on the financial aspects, the Commission may decide to suspend, reduce or discontinue aid from the Fund, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 20.

- if the project is not carried out as laid down, or
- if certain conditions imposed are not satisfied, or
- if the beneficiary, contrary to the particulars given in his application and repeated in the decision granting aid, has not, within two years from the date of notification of that decision, begun the work or if he has not, before the end of this period, supplied satisfactory assurances that the project will be carried out.

The decision shall be notified to the Member State concerned and to the beneficiary.

The Commission shall take steps to recover any sums unduly paid.

3. Any appropriations made available by a decision taken under the second subparagraph of paragraph 2 or because the beneficiary has abandoned the project or reduced the investment provided for in the decision granting aid, may be used to finance other projects.

1. For each project which has received aid from the Fund the beneficiary shall forward to the Commission, through his Member State, a report on the financial results of the project. This report shall be submitted within the period laid down by the Commission in its decision to grant aid. For the projects concerning the construction of fishing vessels referred to in Article 9(2), the beneficiary shall forward the certificate of withdrawal of vessels taken out of fishing activities.
2. If the beneficiary does not fulfil the obligation laid down in paragraph 1, the Commission, after giving the beneficiary due notice, may decide to reverse in whole or in part its decision to grant aid, acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 20 and after consulting the Fund Committee on the financial aspects. The decision shall be communicated to the Member State concerned and to the beneficiary. The Commission shall recover in whole or in part the sums paid.
3. Detailed rules for the application of this Article, particularly as regards the contents of the report referred to in paragraph 1, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 22, after consultation of the Fund Committee on the financial aspects.

Article 19

1. An application for aid from the Fund submitted to the Commission but not accepted for lack of funds may, with the consent of the applicant, be carried forward to the following financial year by the Member State concerned. Applications to carry forward shall be submitted to the Commission within 30 days of the date on which the Member State received notification of the result of the procedure provided for in Article 20. An application for aid may only be carried forward once.

2. An application for aid from the Fund put before the Commission pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1852/78 on a common interim measure for restructuring the inshore fishing industry,⁽¹⁾ as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No /80 of June 1980 (2), which was not accepted for lack of funds, may be taken into consideration within the framework of and subject to the conditions of this Regulation.

(1) OJ No L 211 of 1 August 1978

(2) OJ No L of June 1980

Article 20

1. Where the procedure laid down in this Article is to be followed, the chairman shall refer the matter to the Standing Committee for the Fishing Industry either at his own initiative or at the request of the representative of a Member State.
2. The representative of the Commission shall submit a draft of the measures to be taken. The Committee shall deliver its opinion on such measures within a time limit to be set by the chairman according to the urgency of the matter. Opinions shall be adopted by a majority of 45 votes, the votes of the Member States being weighted as laid down in Article 148 (2) of the Treaty. The chairman shall not vote.
3. The Commission shall adopt measures which shall apply immediately. However, if these measures are not in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee for the Fishing Industry, they shall forthwith be communicated by the Commission to the Council; in that event the Commission may defer their application for not more than one month from the date of such communication.

The Council, acting by a qualified majority, may take a different decision within one month.

Article 21

1. The first decisions to grant aid under this Regulation shall relate to the 1981 financial year. They shall be taken in respect of applications submitted before 30 April 1981.

Article 22

Articles 92 to 94 of the Treaty shall apply, in the sector covered by this Regulation, to national aid granted by Member States other than the aid provided for in this Regulation.

Article 23

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1981.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council,
The President,

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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DATE : 7.7.1980

1. BUDGET LINE CONCERNED : ART. 860

2. ACTION : Common measure for restructuring, modernizing and developing the fishing industry and for developing aquaculture.

3. LEGAL BASIS : Art. 43 of EEC Treaty - Council Reg. (EEC) No 101/76 of 19.1.76 laying down a common structural policy for the fishing industry.

4. OBJECTIVES : To promote structural improvements in the fishing industry and the development of aquaculture.

5. FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCE	FOR THE MARKETING YEAR	CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR (80)	FOLLOWING FINANCIAL YEAR (81)
5.0 EXPENDITURE			
-CHARGED TO THE EC BUDGET (REFUNDS/INTERVENTIONS)		p.m.	25
-CHARGED TO NATIONAL ADMINISTR.			
-CHARGED TO OTHER NATIONAL GROUPS			
5.1 RECEIPTS			
-OWN RESOURCES OF THE EC (LEVIES/CUSTOMS DUTIES)			
-NATIONAL			

	YEAR ..1981.....	YEAR1982.....	YEAR1983.....
5.0.1 PLURIANNUAL PATTERN OF EXPENDITURE	25	30	45
5.1.1 PLURIANNUAL PATTERN OF RECEIPTS			

5.2 METHOD OF CALCULATION

See Annex 1.

6.0 FINANCING POSSIBLE WITH CREDITS INSCRIBED IN RELEVANT CHAPTER OF CURRENT BUDGET ? YES

6.1 FINANCING POSSIBLE BY TRANSFER BETWEEN CHAPTERS OF CURRENT BUDGET ? /NO

6.2 NECESSITY FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET ? /NO

6.3 CREDITS TO BE WRITTEN INTO FUTURE BUDGETS ? YES

COMMENTS :

See Annex 2.

FINANCIAL ESTIMATEI. VESSELSA. Vessels between 12 and 33 m long

The fleet of vessels between 12 and 33 metres long (between 25 and 250 grt) comprises about 8 000 vessels, or a total tonnage of 490 000 grt (see table in the Annex).

Renewal at a normal rate should take 15 years, which corresponds to the annual renewal of about 30 000 grt or 6% of the total tonnage.

In the present situation, and taking into account the budgetary restrictions on Community aid it seems reasonable to provide for aid in respect of about half that share of tonnage, i.e. about 3% per year of the fleet of vessels in this category. For a five-year period the estimate would be as follows :

15% of total tonnage of vessels between 12 and 33 m = 490 000 grt x 15% =
73 500 grt

Community aid : 25%

Unit cost per grt : 6 500 EUA

Total aid for five years : 73 500 grt x 6 500 EUA/grt x 25% = 120 million EUA (rounded)

B. Vessels longer than 33 m

The fleet of vessels more than 33 m long and more than 12 years old (after which renewal becomes most necessary) comprises 414 vessels, or total tonnage of 250 000 grt (rounded - see table in the Annex). On the same basis as for the category considered under A. above, i.e. renewal of 6% of total tonnage each year and Community aid in respect of half that tonnage, the financial estimate is as follows :

7 500 grt x 6 500 EUA/grt x 25% = 12 MEUA/year

or, for five years : 5 x 12 MEUA = 60 MEUA.

In view of budgetary restrictions and the present international situation, in which the catches of this type of vessel are limited, it does not seem judicious to encourage too great a renewal of this fleet. It is therefore proposed that 30 MEUA be assigned to this item.

II. AQUACULTURE

The average cost of a semi-intensive aquaculture installation may be estimated at about 1.4 million EUA, the major part of the investment being for infrastructure work. To encourage the development of aquaculture, which is located mainly in the most disadvantaged areas of the Community, a Community contribution of about 35% would appear justified.

On the basis of an average of 15 installations per year, the cost to the EAGGF can be estimated as follows :

1.4 million EUA x 35% = 0.490 million EUA

15 installations per year for 5 years : $0.490 \times 15 \times 5 = 37$ million EUA
rounded up: 40 million EUA

III. CREATION OF ARTIFICIAL REEFS

Judging from existing projects, a protected zone can be created by 30 to 40 pyramids consisting of 14 elements each, placed at about 50 m intervals to form a rectangle, about two to three miles out from the coast. The average cost of an element (concrete block) is about 850 EUA, so the average cost of a reef can be calculated as follows :

850 EUA x 14 = about 12 000 EUA per pyramid

12 000 EUA x 35 = 420 000 EUA per reef.

An estimated 25 reefs could be constructed while the common measure is in force, which would make the total expenditure $420\ 000 \times 25 = 10.5$ million EUA, 50% payable by the EAGGF, i.e. 5 million EUA.

IV. ASSISTANCE TRAINING AND RESEARCH CENTRES

A total of 5 million EUA is proposed for this measure in the light of previous experience with a centre of this type.

A. FISHING VESSELS LENGTH 12 - 33 METRES

91.-

<u>Member State</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total grt</u>
Germany	206	22 400
Belgium	195	18 465
Denmark	1310	92 910
France	1217	65 000
Ireland	384	21 625
Italy	2750	142 920
Netherlands	589	58 823
United Kingdom	1300	69 213
Community	8005	491 356

Source : ICES Statistics and national statistics

B. FISHING VESSELS OVER 33 METRES AND OVER 12 YEARS OLD

<u>Member State</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total grt</u>
Germany	53	58 080
Belgium	6	1 646
Denmark	24	7 278
France	50	38 228
Ireland	1	1 921
Italy	46	34 582
Netherlands	56	18 075
United Kingdom	178	91 766
Community	414	251 576

Source : Lloyd's Register

V. MULTIANNUAL PATTERN OF EXPENDITURE

The total expenditure chargeable to the EAGGF may be broken down as follows :

COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS (Million EUA)

	TOTAL	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1. Boats	150	20	22,5	32,5	37,5	37,5
2. Aquaculture	40	4	6	10	10	10
3. Artificial reefs	5	0,5	0,75	1,25	1,25	1,25
4. Assistance, training and research centres	5	0,5	0,75	1,25	1,25	1,25
	200	25	30	45	50	50

PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS (Million EUA)

	1981	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	Total
1.Boats	2	8,25	18	26	32	32,75	22,5	7,5		
2.Aquaculture)										
3.Art.reefs)	0,25	0,88	2,63	5,25	8,75	10,37	10,62	7,5	3,75	
4.Treaning) Centres)										
TOTAL	2,25	9,13	20,63	31,75	41,25	43,12	33,12	15	3,75	200

REMARKS

The proposal supersedes the Commission's earlier proposal COM (78) 247 of 29 May 1978 (inshore fishing). Furthermore, this proposal is broader in scope and includes all the measures which should have been proposed by the Commission in a common measure to improve the structures of the deep-sea fishing industry (item 861 of the Budget). The estimated expenditure on this measure over 5 years is 200 MEUA. This amount replaces the amounts earmarked for the inshore fishing measure (140 MEUA) and the deep-sea fishing measure (60 MEUA).

In presenting this proposal the Commission appreciates that the funds available for the EAGGF Guidance Section have to a large extent been already allocated. None the less it considers that the budgetary effects of the proposal can be coped with. They were already included in previous estimates without exceeding the total ceiling for the EAGGF Guidance Section for 1980/1984.

PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL REGULATION

concerning the coordination and promotion
of fisheries research

(submitted by the Commission to the Council)

1. Introduction

Fisheries research is one of the elements necessary for the achievement of a structural policy for the fishing industry. Under Regulation (EEC) No 101/76 laying down a common structural policy for the fishing industry, measures to coordinate the policies of Member States on research and scientific and technical assistance shall be adopted, and research activity is included among the specific measures which can be the subject of common action to be financed by the Community (see Articles 7 and 9).

Scientific and technical research can make an important contribution to an effective structural policy in the field of fisheries. In order to help Community fleets to respond to present and future availability of resources, both with respect to inputs, such as fuel, and the fisheries which they exploit, and to promote new methods of fish production and utilisation, it will be necessary for the Community as a whole to increase awareness of current research in the relevant scientific and technical fields, and to supplement this work in areas which appear to be particularly relevant to the Community's objectives in fisheries management.

To this end, the Commission proposes that the following elements of a common policy for research in the fisheries sector now be decided upon by the Council :

- a procedure for the regular exchange of scientific, economic, and financial information concerning national fisheries research activities;
- a procedure for the coordination of national research activity in a number of fields which may affect structural adjustment of the fishing industry;

- an outline joint programme of fisheries research in specific areas where research activity in the Member States may need to be supplemented.

The first two elements mentioned above amount to an elaboration and implementation of certain provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No 101/76. The third element, while in part justified by certain provisions of Art. 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 101/76, also covers research activities which are not explicitly referred to in that Regulation, such as those concerning aquaculture.

II. Procedures

The procedures proposed in the attached draft Regulation for information and consultation on fisheries research, and for coordination of certain specific research activities, are largely similar to those which have already been adopted by the Council with respect to agricultural research (see Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1728/74, of 27.6.74). In the Commission's view, however, the close link between the measures proposed and the Community's structural policy for fisheries, which was recognised in the earliest decisions of the Community in this field, justifies the establishment of specific procedures for the coordination of research in fisheries.

Moreover, in view of the urgent need for Community action in restructuring the fishing industry, following the effects of the creation of 200-mile fishery zones, it seems appropriate to provide for a substantial programme of research in this field, which would have its own budgetary appropriations. (In its proposals for the 1980 budget the Commission already recommended that token entries should be made for the Community funding of fisheries research, and this proposal was strongly supported by the European Parliament.

For the above reasons it is proposed that the Commission be responsible for the implementation of the programmes with the assistance of the Standing Committee for the Fishing Industry, perhaps through appropriate sub-committees. In addition this committee shall be required to participate in the co-ordination of national research policies according to the procedure used within the Agricultural Management Committees.

As is the case with agricultural research, the coordination of fisheries research should take account of the Community's general policy on scientific and technical research, and the Commission will be responsible for ensuring the liaison between the work of the Standing Committee for the Fishing Industry and the Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST).

III. Choice of fields for coordination of research

In parallel with its proposal for the implementation of a system of mutual information concerning those aspects of fisheries research related to structural policy (1), the Commission has tried to identify those areas of research which, because of their potential influence on policy planning by Community and national authorities responsible for fisheries and on investment decisions concerning fisheries technology in the private sector, appear to be appropriate for closer coordination within the Community.

The fields chosen are as follows :

a) aquaculture :

Although aquaculture already accounts for about twenty per cent of total production of fish and shellfish for human consumption within the Community, its contribution could be increased by more intensive use of existing installations, by the extension of aquaculture to regions which have not been exploited so far, and by greater knowledge concerning the growth process and the risks of disease in cultured species. Contact between researchers in certain areas in this field appears to be limited, and more coordinated work on common problems could be of considerable economic interest.

b) fishing techniques :

The need to conserve fisheries and fuel resources is leading to more intensive research for techniques by which fishing can be made more efficient, in terms of reducing the economic costs of fishing and minimising damage to already depleted fish stocks. The results of such work could reduce the need for other types of conservation measures, and affect the assessment of proposals concerning investment in new vessels and fishing gear for which Community finance is requested.

(1) This would not include purely biological research, which is already subject to some degree of mutual information and coordination in existing bodies such as ICES and the Scientific and Technical Committee recently established by the Commission.

c) fish processing, preservation and utilisation :

Greater efficiency in the use of fish production, and further study of new forms of fish products, would be to the benefit of both fisherman and consumer as traditionally-consumed species are likely to remain in short supply in Community waters. The exchange of scientific and technical information on these subjects, and the stimulation of additional research where necessary, will serve to maximise the use of Community fisheries resources.

d) utilisation of underexploited fish species

The diversification of fishing effort from traditional but now relatively scarce fish stocks, which is part of the Community's overall strategy for the development of the fishing industry, will clearly depend upon the early identification of uses for previously - underexploited species. Although this subject could also be treated under heading (c) above, research into the utilisation of smaller, boney fish is still at an early stage and may justify particular efforts to avoid unnecessary duplication of research activity.

e) search for new fishing grounds and new species

A number of Member States have recently financed research in Community and non-Community waters in order to assess the viability of new fisheries for fleets which have been excluded from third country waters or subject to conservation constraints in EEC waters. The Commission believes that it would be useful to coordinate such action in order to avoid duplication of effort, to maximise the coverage of fish species and fishing grounds, and to diffuse the results of work already carried out. Such coordination of research activity would be distinct from measures to encourage exploratory fishing by commercial vessels, in particular through Community participation in the financial costs of such operations, which are the subject of another Commission proposal.

IV. Joint programmes

In view of the priorities for coordination enumerated above, the Commission has identified a number of areas of fisheries research work not yet being undertaken within the Member States, or not on a scale which reflects their potential importance, which would be appropriate subjects for joint research programmes.

The Commission proposes that the Council already decide upon outline joint research programmes, as indicated in the Annex of the attached draft Regulation, to be carried out during the period 1981 - 1983, as well as the total financial contribution of the Community to the programmes. The detailed programme for each subject listed in the outline will be submitted in due course to the Standing Committee for the Fishing Industry, according to the procedure laid down in the draft Regulation.

The total estimated cost of the outline joint research programme is 5 million EUA, or an average cost of approximately 1.7 million EUA per year. In the Commission's view this amount is the minimum necessary to influence research in the areas indicated. Annex II gives the estimated expenditure on each principal heading over the period of the programme.

The Council is invited to adopt the draft Regulation attached concerning the coordination of fisheries research and its promotion through joint programmes at the same time as it adopts other decisions concerning the implementation of the common fisheries policy.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) N° /80

concerning the coordination and promotion
of fisheries research

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,
and in particular Article 43 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) n° 101/70 of 15 January 1976
laying down a common structural policy for the fishing industry and in
particular Article 7 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament,

Whereas Regulation (EEC) n° 101/76 of 19 January 1976 lays down that in
order to coordinate the structural policies of the Member States for the
fishing industry, measures to coordinate their policies on research and
scientific and technical assistance in this sector shall be adopted in
accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 43 (2) of the Treaty

Whereas recent international developments affecting the fishing industry,
in particular the extension of fishery zones to 200 miles, have made it
even more imperative to coordinate effectively biological and technologi-
cal fisheries research within the Community, so as to make it easier for
Community fishing fleets to adapt to the new conditions ;

Whereas the introduction of measures to allow effective coordination of
fisheries research within the Community requires that the provisions of
Regulation (EEC) 101/76 concerning fisheries research be supplemented, in
particular by arrangements for the systematic exchange of scientific,
economic and financial information concerning fisheries research within
the Community and the coordination of these actions in fields liable to
affect the adaptation of the Community's fishing industry ;

Whereas the coordination of research implies that the Community support
and supplement the activities carried out in Member States, in order to
better meet the research requirements and the needs of the Common Fisheries
Policy; whereas in order to bring about this coordination it will be
necessary to institute a procedure ensuring direct cooperation between Member

States and the Community within the Standing Committee for the Fishing Industry set out in Article 11 of Council Regulation (EEC) n° 101/76 of 19 January 1976 ;

Whereas the development of research into fish-farming of sea fisheries stocks will enable Community production of certain species to be stepped up ; whereas this should be included in a joint programme of research aimed at encouraging the rational development of fisheries in the Community ;

Whereas the need to conserve stocks now overfished and energy resources requires that research into new fishing techniques be intensified ;

Whereas more thorough research into the processing and preservation of fish could lead to a more rational use of the Community's foreseeable production of fishery products, for the benefit of fishermen and consumers ;

Whereas, to encourage the diversification of fishing towards underexploited species, the Community should make a financial contribute to research into utilisation of such species ;

Whereas the Community's financial contribution to certain joint programmes of research concerning the fields referred to above should be determined in this Regulation ;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

1. With a view to the attainment of the aims of the common fisheries policy, fisheries research undertaken in the Member States shall be coordinated and promoted at Community level in accordance with the provisions laid down in this Regulation.

2. In applying this Regulation account shall be taken of the general lines of scientific and technological policy laid down by the Community.

TITLE I

Information and Consultation

Article 2

A procedure for information and consultation between the Member States and the Commission shall be established in accordance with the provisions of Articles 3 and 4.

1. The Member States shall provide the Commission each year with scientific, economic and financial information concerning fisheries research work either planned or being carried out under their authority or with their financial assistance.

They shall endeavour to provide the Commission with the same information concerning fisheries research activities planned or being carried out by other agencies.

2. The Commission shall keep a permanent inventory of the research work referred to in paragraph 1.

3. After consultation of the Standing Committee for the Fishing Industry, the Commission shall determine the ways in which the information accumulated particularly that resulting from the permanent inventory provided for in paragraph 2, shall be made available to the interested parties.

Article 4

1. The Commission shall keep under review on a permanent basis the major trend and developments in fisheries research in the Member States. To this end, it shall establish consultations with the Member States within the Standing Committee for the Fishing Industry.

2. The Commission shall organize exchanges of information particularly in the form of seminars, exchanges of research workers, study trips and the use of scientific expertise.

TITLE II

Specific measures

Article 5

1. Without prejudice to the recommendations it may give to the Member States, the Commission can decide, according to the procedure laid down in Article 10 to coordinate certain national research activities in the areas listed in paragraph 2 so to make possible the rational organization of the facilities and resources utilized, the effective use of results and the orientation of the work in accordance with the objectives of the common fisheries policy.

2. The coordination of fisheries research shall cover the following fields :

103.-

- aquaculture
- fishing techniques
- fish processing and preservation of fish products
- the utilization of underexploited fish species
- the search for new fishing grounds and new species.

Article 6

1. Joint programmes of research on aquaculture, the improvement of fishing techniques and fish processing and preservation as defined in the Annex I, shall be adopted.

2. The programmes shall be scheduled to run for a period of three years, from 1 January 1981.

3. The Community may participate in the costs following from the implementation of the programmes. The maximum of this participation is fixed provisionally at 5 million European Units of account shared between the various programmes according to annex II. The appropriations necessary for each exercise are fixed annually in the general Community budget.

4. The method of application of this article applying in particular to the scientific priorities to be respected within the framework of the common programmes on the criteria for the selection of research centres and institutes invited to take part in specific actions and on the guidance of programmes during their execution are to be carried out according to the procedure laid down in Article 10.

Article 7

1. The Commission shall be responsible for the carrying out of the common research programmes. For this purpose it will be assisted by the Standing Committee for the Fishing Industry.

2. The Commission shall be responsible for the necessary coordination of the work of this committee and that of the Scientific and Technical Research Committee

Article 8

The information resulting from the execution of the programmes shall be disseminated in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) n° 2380/74 of 17 September 1974 adopting provisions for the dissemination of information relating to research programmes for the European Economic Community(2)

Each year the Commission shall report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the results of the activities carried out as part of the programmes referred to in Article 6 and on the use of the financial resources allocated to such activities.

TITLE III

General provisions

Article 10

1. Where the procedure laid down in this Article is to be followed, the Chairman shall refer the matter to the Committee ^{standing for the Fishing Industries} either on his own initiative or at the request of the representative of a Member State.

2. Within the Committee the votes of Member States shall be weighted in accordance with Article 148 (2) of the Treaty. The Chairman shall not vote.

3. The representative of the Commission shall submit a draft of the measures to be taken. The Committee shall deliver its Opinion on such measures within a time-limit to be set by the Chairman according to the urgency of the questions under consideration. An Opinion shall be adopted by a majority of 45 votes.

4. The Commission shall adopt measures which shall apply immediately. However, if these measures are not in accordance with the Opinion of the Committee, they shall forthwith be communicated by the Commission to the Council. In that event, the Commission may defer application of the measures which it has adopted for not more than one month from the date of such communication.

The Council, acting in accordance with the voting procedure laid down in Article 43(2) of the Treaty, may take a different decision within one month.

Article 11

The Committee may consider any other question referred to it by its Chairman either on his own initiative or at the request of the representative of a Member State

Article 12

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1981.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at 1980.

For the Council

The President

Joint Programmes of Research1. Aquaculture

- study of the reproduction and the early stages of growth of certain reared species
- improvement of the feeding of certain farmed species and reduction of the animal protein in their food
- techniques for the early identification of certain pathogenic organisms and of those causing mass mortalities of fish
- the selection or genetic manipulation of the Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) with a view to improving factors essential to profitable rearing, such as growth and food conversion ratio.

2. Fishing techniques

- research into fishing equipment and techniques with a view to minimizing fuel consumption and improving selectivity as regards the species of fish caught.

3. Improvement in processing and preservation of fishery products for human consumption

- influence of the biological condition and catching methods on the suitability for processing.
- improvement of quality of minced fish products.
- technical improvement of equipment for processing small fish and crustaceans and of cold storage systems.
- research and development of new uses for under-exploited species.

ANNEX IIDistribution of appropriations according to the programmes (in EUA)

- Aquaculture	2.493.000
- Fishing techniques	1.060.000
- Fish processing and preservation	1.447.000
	<hr/>
TOTAL:	5.000.000

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

108.-

Date : 8.7.1980.

1. BUDGET HEADING : Chapter 87 : Specific measures in the fisheries and marine sector.
APPROBIATIONS
 Article 872 - Fisheries and marine research programme

2. TITLE : Financial participation by the Community in fisheries research programmes carried out jointly with the Member States.

3. LEGAL BASIS : - Article 43 of the EEC Treaty
 - Council Regulation (EEC) No 101/76 of 19 January 1976 laying down a

4. AIMS OF PROJECT : common structural policy for the fishing industry.

 Promotion of research work liable to have a direct influence on adaptation of structures in this sector, especially aquacultural production, fishing, and fish processing on land.

5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS	PERIOD OF 12 MONTHS	CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR (80)	FOLLOWING FINANCIAL YEAR (81)
5.0 EXPENDITURE			
- CHARGED TO THE EC BUDGET (REFUNDS/INTERVENTIONS)	-	p.m.	0,5 Mio EJA
- NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION	-	-	-
- OTHER	-	-	-
5.1 RECEIPTS			
- OWN RESOURCES OF THE EC (LEVIES/CUSTOMS DUTIES)	-	-	-
- NATIONAL	-	-	-

	1981	1982	1983	
5.0.1 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE	0,5 Mio EJA	2,0 Mio EJA	2,5 Mio EJA	
5.1.1 ESTIMATED RECEIPTS				

5.2 METHOD OF CALCULATION

See Annex.

6.0 CAN THE PROJECT BE FINANCED FROM APPROBIATIONS ENTERED IN THE RELEVANT CHAPTER OF THE CURRENT BUDGET ?
 YES/NO YES

6.1 CAN THE PROJECT BE FINANCED BY TRANSFER BETWEEN CHAPTERS OF THE CURRENT BUDGET ?
 YES/NO

6.2 IS A SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET BE NECESSARY ?
 YES/NO YES

6.3 WILL FUTURE BUDGET APPROBIATIONS BE NECESSARY ?
 YES/NO YES

OBSERVATIONS :

- DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES

(a) aquaculture	:	2.493.000
- breeding and growth		423.000
- improvement of feedingstuffs		900.000
- identification of diseases		450.000
- genetic research into salmon		720.000
(b) fishing methods		1.060.000
(c) processing and preservation of fish products		1.447.000
- new uses ofr under-exploited species		514.000
- improvement aptitude of fish for processing		385.000
- minced fish products		230.000
- processing and freezing equipment		318.000
	TOTAL	5.000.000

METHOD OF CALCULATION

The cost of each programme is primarily a function of the desired distribution of scientific and technical staff among the various programmes.

The estimated average annual cost of a typical "research team" including one scientist and one technical assistant is 30.000 EUA, or 90.000 EUA for the duration of the programme.

To this must be added the cost of equipment, estimated at between 15 and 100 % of staff costs, depending on the case.

Examples

a) Salmon genetic research programme :

4 teams at 90.000 EUA	=	360.000
Cost of equipment	=	360.000
(estimated at 50% of the total cost)		
		=====
Total	=	720.000
		=====

b) Fish processing equipment programme :

3 teams at 90.000 EUA	=	270.000
Cost of equipment	=	48.000
(estimated at 15% of the total cost)		
		=====
Total	=	318.000
		=====

Guidelines for the examination of
state aid in the fisheries
sector

(Communication of the Commission to the Member States)

**GUIDELINES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF STATE
AID IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR**

No joint Community action on a structural policy for sea fishing can be fully effective unless the various operators concerned within the Community are able to engage in their occupation in an atmosphere of fair competition. This is also necessary if the common organization of the market in fishery products laid down in Council Regulation (EEC)n° 100/76 is to function as it should.

That Regulation explicitly acknowledges that the establishment of a single market based on a common price system would be jeopardized by the granting of certain forms of national aid. With this in mind the Commission in line with the rules on competition contained in the EEC Treaty and in accordance with the powers conferred on the Commission under Article 93 of that Treaty, will accompany implementation of various measures already put forward to the Council by a policy for the monitoring of national aid.

It is hoped that such a statement of policy will serve to improve coordination of national action with Community policy and help Member States to know in advance how the Commission is likely to assess proposals notified to it.

To this end it will include a definition of the principles upon which the Commission intends to base its review of any proposals for introducing or altering national aid of which it is informed by the Member States and, in the case of aid which is already being granted, its proposals for appropriate measures in the light of developments in the common market in the fisheries sector.

This communication is intended to inform the Member States of the procedures the Commission has in mind and of the guidelines on which it intends to base this policy.

I. Procedures

1.1. Existing aid

Article 93 (1) of the EEC Treaty lays down that "The Commission shall, in cooperation with Member States, keep under constant review all systems of aid existing in those States". The Commission cannot perform this function effectively unless the Member States regularly supply it with the requisite information. Pursuant to the undertaking given by the Member States on 2 October 1974, each Member State submitted to the Commission an inventory of all state aid granted to agriculture and the fishing industry at that time. In its letters dated 24 June 1976 and 29 March 1977, the Commission requested that these inventories be updated annually, by 1 June.

However, the Commission finds, on examining the sections of the inventories which relate to the fishing industry, that only three Member States, Belgium, Denmark and Germany, have so far supplied the Commission with full details for the years 1974 to 1978. The inventories of the other Member States are incomplete and have not been regularly updated.

Consequently, the Commission has had to abandon its original plan of attaching a general comparative study of the national aid granted by the various Member States as an annex to this communication.

It is, however, clear from the studies made by the Commission that, although the amount of national aid as a proportion of the value of the product varies considerably from one Member State to another, that proportion has increased throughout the Community over the last few years.

As on several occasions in the past, the Commission once again reminds the Member States of the importance of their active collaboration in the compilation of such inventories. It is impossible to develop and implement a policy concerning competition in the fisheries sector without first having comprehensive knowledge of the current situation.

For its part, the Commission intends to examine with the Member States, in the Standing Committee for the Fishing Industry, the problems involved and the practical steps that can be taken to improve the situation.

The Commission will also examine existing aid measures with the Member States in the Standing Committee as and when it has complete, up-to-date inventories at its disposal. When this examination has been completed the Commission will propose to the Member States that a policy be followed on national aid in accordance with the guidelines set out below. This policy should make for better cohesion between the national aid granted by the various Member States and the common fisheries policy, allowance being made, of course, for any regional problems which may exist in specific areas. It should also lead to the elimination of any national aid which proves incompatible with the common market.

1.2. New aid

Article 93(3) of the Treaty lays down that "The Commission shall be informed, in sufficient time to enable it to submit its comments, of any plans to grant or alter aid". In its letter dated 5 January 1977 the Commission informed the Member States of the internal administrative procedures it intended to adopt in this field, in particular in the light of the Court's decision.

Nevertheless, the Commission frequently finds that proposals for new measures of State aid in the fisheries sector and for alterations to existing measures are either not notified to it at all or are notified too late, so that the aid takes effect before the Commission has been able to express a view with regard to it.

The Commission emphasises that this constitutes failure on the part of the Member States to meet their obligations under the Treaty. The Commission further observes that this situation is not confined to the fisheries sector alone and recalls that it has recently taken general action in this field.

II. Guidelines

1. In monitoring the proposed system for controlling the national aid granted to the fishing industry, the Commission proposes applying the general principles set out in its communication to the Council, dated 25 May 1978, concerning

its sectoral aid policy (1). It will also take account of any special problems faced by the fishing industry, the broad lines of the common fisheries policy and, more particularly, the structural aspects of that policy and the constraints specific to certain regions.

2. The application of these principles implies, in the first place, that all production aid granted to undertakings where their sole effect would be to maintain the status quo and which cannot contribute to solve the problems of the industry should be considered incompatible with the common market.

It is the Commission's opinion that by its direct impact on the production costs of the beneficiaries such aid threatens to distort competition, all the more so since the entire Community fishing industry is at present having to cope with the need to conserve and manage resources and with changes in the general economic situation, in particular those resulting from increases in fuel costs. It follows that this type of aid often only amounts to shifting the problems from one Member State to another.

3. On the other hand, the Commission feels that certain forms of aid may, under certain conditions which must be defined in establishing the policy, make it easier for undertakings to cope with the abovementioned conservation and economic problems without distorting competition in a manner incompatible with the common market. The incentive effect of such aid should be such as to help the fishing industry adapt to the new operating conditions.

Accordingly, the Commission could give sympathetic consideration to :

- aid towards temporary or definitive laying up of fishing activity ;
- investment aid for fishing vessels and for the processing and marketing of fishery products where such aid will help the industry to develop along more National lines ;
- research aid for the development of new methods of fishing or the discovery of new fishing grounds and the exploitation of other species of fish ;

(1) COM (78) 221 final

- aid for training, advisory work and technical assistance ;
- aid for the promotion of fishery products.

After consultation with the Member States in the Standing Committee for the Fishing Industry, the Commission intends to define the conditions under which each of these types of aid can be considered compatible with the common market. The Commission will follow the rules on competition contained in the Treaty, taking full account of the common fisheries policy and the special conditions obtaining in the various regions concerned, when laying down these definitions.

In particular, the Commission will examine the cohesion between the investment aid and the programmes submitted by the Member States under the common measure for the reorganization and modernization of the fishing industry and the development of aquaculture, as proposed for adoption by the Council and under Council Regulation (EEC) N° 355/77 on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural products ^{and fishery} are processed and marketed.

4. In establishing this policy and when examining any State aid schemes of which it has been notified, the Commission will ensure that no aid measure infringes the rules of the common fisheries policy. The Commission will also ensure that no aid financed by means of internal taxation imposed equally on domestic products and imports from other Member States may be granted solely to the benefit of domestic products.

5. Finally, the Commission considers that to examine each measure of national aid on its individual merits is not in itself a sufficient safeguard against distortion of competition. The cumulative effect of several measures of aid, each compatible with the common market in its own right, could, under certain circumstances, lead to a situation in which competition and trade between Member States were affected in a way incompatible with the common interest. This can in particular arise from the magnitude, in absolute or relative terms, of the financial aid granted to the fisheries sector by the different Member States. The Commission will bear this point in mind when reviewing national aid.