



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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Proposal for a
COUNCIL DECISION
concerning the objectives and detailed rules for restructuring the Community fisheries
sector for the period from 1 January 1997 to 31 December 2002 with a view to achieving
a balance on a sustainable basis between resources and their exploitation

(presented by the Commission)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. Context of the restructuring of the Community fleet

The Community fishing fleet is responsible for an overexploitation of the resources, to the extent that a certain number of fish stocks are in a critical state, far outside the limits imposed by the principles of sustainable development. This situation puts the endurance even of fishing activities into peril, and weakens the whole of the Union's fishing industry and the economic equilibrium of areas dependent on fishing.

Very recently the Council of Fisheries Ministers were forwarded Communications from the Commission concerning the further degradation of fishing conditions and the remedies that it should be taken as soon as possible to bring the industry out of this deep crisis. It should be recognized that amongst the primary causes of this situation is the large overcapacity of the Community fleet, which successive capacity reduction programmes have all failed to control sufficiently.

Under these conditions, it is essential to pursue the restructuring of the Community fleet in order to guarantee a sustainable balance between the resources and their exploitation.

2. Preparatory work: biological considerations and consultations with professionals

In order to determine the appropriate nature and magnitude of measures to restructure the Community fishing fleet, the Commission has worked along two lines:

- the assignment of a group of independent and internationally renowned experts to prepare a report to advise the Commission on the measures to adopt in order to adjust the levels of fishing mortality by fishery and fleet to values that are compatible with the sustainable development of the fisheries;
- the organization of 35 professional forums at regional and European levels on the social and economic consequences of the restructuring measures for areas dependent on fishing and for the fishing industry.

The conclusions of the report of the group of experts was delivered to the Commission on 23 March and showed that a rapid reduction in the fishing mortality was needed in a large number of fisheries, by at least 20% to bring about a real effect and by at most 40% initially so that the first effects can be measured. For certain stocks where the state is judged to be critical the measures must be immediately put into action, for vulnerable stocks they must be undertaken as soon as possible, and for stocks in equilibrium it would be necessary to neutralize the effects of technical progress.

The regional consultations showed that the fleet restructuring measures should be differentiated and applied over a reasonable period of time given their impact on all of the activities in coastal areas that linked to fishing. It is clear that it would be possible to give particular treatment to the case of small coastal fisheries, a segment of the fleet supporting many jobs and taking resources of local importance. The specific character of certain fishing

activities was made apparent during the course of these consultations and should be taken into account in the preparation of the restructuring programmes, Member State by Member State, so that a certain flexibility can be introduced depending on the particular circumstances.

3. Justification for the Commission proposal.

3.1. General objectives

The objective is to bring the fleet size, maritime region by maritime region, fleet segment by fleet segment, to levels that guarantee the sustainability of fishing activities and a higher value for fish resources. The proposal of the Commission aims to guide the evolution of the fishing capacity of the European fishing fleet over 6 years, a sufficiently long term perspective to absorb the impact in areas dependent on fishing while also respecting as closely as possible the management recommendations of the scientists, thus ensuring a stable economic balance in areas dependent on fishing through the sustainability of fishing activities.

To this effect a clear distinction is made between static gears, subject to other particular provisions (technical measures), and towed gears.

Moreover, the proposal allows Member States to implement specific programmes to manage fishing effort, which would permit them to reduce fishing activity (another parameter of fishing effort) and in this way obtain an adjustment of the fleet capacity reductions required. In the case that the measures proposed and analysed according to the procedures of Article 4 of Regulation 109/94 are accepted, the objectives of their multiannual guidance programme would be revised according to the procedures envisaged by Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 3760/92 (Management Committee). These specific programmes continue to ensure that the fishing effort ceilings prescribed by fleet segment are respected.

For the segments of the fleet that use static gears a general reduction of 2% per year will be requested to compensate for the average affect of technical progress on fishing effort. The Member States will moreover be required to take measures to limit the fishing effort of these fleets as appropriate.

For the segments of the fleet that use towed gears it is appropriate to adapt the scope of the measures to the biological constraints presented by the various fisheries as well as the characteristics and peculiarities of the sector. To this end, the Commission has identified 5 types of fisheries or groups of fisheries.

The detailed rules for the passage from the objectives fixed for the segments of the MGP III to the objectives for the segments of MGP IV will be adopted, Member State by Member State, in the framework of the provisions of Article 5 of Regulation 3699/93 concerning the adoption of an MGP IV. These detailed rules ensure that the effort ceilings by segment required by the present Decision are respected.

3.2 Adaptation of measures applicable to towed gears to the conditions of different fisheries

3.2.1. Absolute biological urgency (30 + 10 = 40)

This must be applied without concession to stocks whose state is critical in the sense that there is a risk of biological collapse that would certainly be followed by the economic ruin of the corresponding fleet segments. For these segments the Commission proposes a firm reduction of 40% over 6 years, of which 30% over the first three years.

This urgency applies to the majority of demersal fisheries of the North Sea and the Baltic, with the particular case of Baltic Salmon for which the closure of the fishery is proposed but for which could be limited to a reduction of fishing effort of (30 + 20 = 50) for socio-economic reasons. Another particular case is that of the sardine fishery off Portugal, where the state of the stock justifies the biological urgency measure.

In the vital interests of the fishermen themselves the Commission considers that its duty is to defend this position without any concession.

3.2.2. Lesser urgency (20 + 20 = 40 or 20 + 10 = 30 or 15 + 15 = 30)

These fisheries show obvious signs of overexploitation but their ability to recover (pelagics) or the particular characteristics of their ecological niche (benthics) offer a better chance for the survival of the species. In this case the Commission proposes reduction rates that are in line with scientific analyses but considers that for specific social reasons there is room for negotiation.

3.2.3. Prevention of the expansion of fishing effort (6 + 6 = 12)

In order to prevent an expansion of fishing effort in all the other fisheries considered to be in equilibrium a general reduction over the period of 6 years of 12% in capacity is requested to neutralize the effects of technical progress, estimated at 2% per year.

3.2.4. Permit a moderate expansion of fishing effort (0 + 0 = 0)

The analyses of the tropical tuna fisheries or those of deepwater species allow, according to the geographical area, the possibility of a small increase in fishing effort that, taking into account technical progress, results in a stabilization of the objectives.

3.2.5. Particular cases of bilateral and multilateral fisheries agreements

For multilateral agreements concerning fisheries for which there exists scientific opinion on which to fix guidelines for sustainable levels of fishing effort (NAFO/OPANO, NEAFC, IATTC), it is proposed that the rates and timing of the reductions conform to the opinions of these sources.

For the resources accessible to Community fishing vessels in the framework of bilateral fishing agreements concluded between the Community and a third country, these depend both on biological considerations and on political factors.

In consequence, the capacity of the fleet segments involved in bilateral fisheries agreements will be adjusted in accordance with the resources accessible under these agreements, as expressed in the provisions of the agreements.

To this end the segments concerned will be identified in the framework of the provisions applied under Article 5 of Regulation 3699/93 concerning the MGP IV.

3.3. The real effects of restructuring measures on the Community fleet

Although these measures may appear severe the effects should be considered relative to production capacity and employment in the areas depending on fishing. It will be remembered that the application in MGP III of reduction rates of 20%, 15%, and 0% on the demersal, benthic and pelagic resources led to real reductions in global capacity of only about 8%.

It will be the same for the MGP IV where the coastal fleet is relatively preserved, and also many segments target stocks that are not very sensitive. The average global rate of reduction programmed for the whole Community fleet will not however be known until after the precise formulation of the objectives in the Commission decisions adopting the MGP IV.

4. Impact of the restructuring on the areas dependent on fishing and the fishing industry

Since 1991, when the contribution of the "Fisheries" funds to the reform of the structural funds was examined, the Commission began an extensive socio-economic study in the Union's most representative areas dependent on fishing⁽¹⁾.

Between September 1995 and March 1996 the Commission conducted 35 regional and European consultations with the industry with a view to the preparation of the MGP IV and to appreciate the socio-economic consequences linked to the restructuring of the sector.

It is useful to first of all assess what could become of the sector without a restructuring programme. The danger of the collapse of certain stocks warns of the economic ruin of certain areas dependent on fishing. Thereafter, for the stocks not presenting this danger, one would probably witness a slow deterioration in the exploitation conditions linked to an overexploitation that the weakness of market prices would encourage. One has only to see the general economic situation of the sector and the constant decline in employment to be convinced that energetic measures must be taken to break this vicious circle.

In the framework of a programme for the elimination of fleet overcapacity, the measures adopted will result in the cessation of activity for a certain number of fishing vessels. These vessels will not be replaced. The vessels that are left will however no longer be overexploiting the resources, and will improve their own situation as the global production increases. It is convenient here to distinguish the economic effects from the social effects :

⁽¹⁾ The 21 regional socio-economic studies in the fisheries sector (1991/93) and their synthesis (1993).

From the economic point of view the expected effect of the restructuring is:

- a significant improvement in the economic results of fisheries companies;
- greater competitiveness of European products, to the benefit of the industry.

From the social point of view, the short term effect will be a reduction in the number employed in the industry. However in the medium term, with an expected increase in production, the "downstream" employment will be regenerated.

In order to minimize the social consequences of the restructuring of the Community fleet, the Commission proposes 5 type of measure:

- a spreading of the capacity reduction measures over a longer period of time;
- less rapid reductions for the stocks in less danger;
- particular treatment for small scale fisheries;
- the resort to regimes to manage fishing effort to attenuate the reductions in capacity;
- the implementation of accompanying socio-economic measures adopted by the Council in December 1995.

5. Accompanying socio-economic measures

The negative effects of the restructuring of the sector will be attenuated by the implementation of accompanying socio-economic measures envisaged by Community regulations concerning the structural funds, and in particular by the new provisions of the FIGF regulation⁽²⁾.

Due to the Community initiative PESCA⁽³⁾ the sector is able in all the zones dependent on fishing to make use of the measures and means of the structural funds to facilitate the restructuring of the sector.

6. The different effects of the restructuring in the different Member States

The restructuring measures decided in the framework of the present proposal will have an impact on the fleets of the Member States that is a function of:

- the nature of their fleet;

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 2719 of 20 November 1995 amending Regulation (EC) No 3699/93 (OJ No L 283, 25.11.1995).

⁽³⁾ Communication 94/C 180/01 to the Member States laying down the guidelines for obal grants or integrated operational programmes within the framework of a Community initiative concerning the restructuring of the fisheries sector (OJ No C 180, 1.7.1994).

- their capacity to implement measures to manage fishing effort;
- their situation with respect to the previous programmes.

6.1. Situation linked to the nature of the fleet

The dominance of small scale fisheries or static gears in the typology of the fleet, particularly in the Member States in the south of the Union, will considerably ease the impact on employment of the restructuring constraints.

6.2. Situation resulting from the implementation of regimes to manage fishing effort

The implementation of regimes to manage fishing effort equally permit the easing of the objectives of the restructuring programmes due to reductions in fishing time. For a Member State in which the economic health of the fisheries sector justifies this type of measure, the reduction in employment can be minimized.

6.3. Situation with respect to the previous programmes

The objectives for restructuring are fixed in the framework of the multiannual guidance programmes in the form of capacity ceilings to be respected by a given time limit. The efforts accomplished in the past are taken into account by these programmes. A Member State behind with its programme will have to make up the backlog to meet the objectives. On the other hand, a Member State that has achieved fleet reductions that go beyond its objectives will find the objectives of the next programme lightened in consequence. The "bons élèves" that respected the previous decisions of the Commission concerning the restructuring of their fleet will therefore have a "credit" which will make their final objectives easier to achieve.

7. Coherence of the Community aid regimes and restructuring

The Council adopted in December 1993 a regulation that ensures the integration of the structural measures developed in favour of fisheries into the interventions of the structural funds. In application of this regulation the Union can give aid for the elimination of fleet overcapacity and aid for its modernization, including the construction of fishing vessels. There is no doubt that the injection of public credit in a sector already considered as overcapitalized contributes to the increase in fishing effort and therefore to the aggravation of the situation in the sector.

The Commission in these circumstances envisages to propose to the Council a modification of the Community structural regulation concerning structural measures that would not jeopardize the financial plans already approved up to the end of 1999.

The identification of the new financial requirements necessary in the sector to ensure the restructuring can justify that:

- between now and 1999 the measures to adjust fishing effort and the accompanying socio-economic measures be reinforced by an internal reallocation of the resources available within the existing programmes;
- after 1999 new budgetary resources be identified in the context of the next period of structural fund programming.

In order not to penalize segments of the fleet that respect the objectives, a proposal determining the new conditions of access to aid regimes for fleet renewal could be submitted to the Council before the end of 1996.

8. Legal base and calendar

In order to ensure the implementation of means to ensure the restructuring of the sector in accordance with the objectives described above the Commission proposes to adopt the following provisions, only the first of which is the subject of the present proposal:

- the adoption in September 96 by the Council of a decision with a medium term perspective of six years (1997/2002) guiding the restructuring of the fisheries sector with the view of achieving a sustainable balance between the resources and their exploitation in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EEC) No 3760/92⁽⁴⁾;
- the adoption by the Commission by 31 December 1996 at the latest of a series of 13 decisions fixing, Member State by Member State, the objectives for the limits to capacity by segment of their fleet over the period 1997/99 in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of Regulation 3699/92⁽⁵⁾ on the adoption of the fourth multiannual guidance programmes (MGP IV);
- at the end of the MGP IV the Council could be invited to examine a new provisions that respond to the exploitation conditions in the fisheries at that time.

⁽⁴⁾ Article 11 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3760/92 of 20 December 1992, establishing a Community system for fisheries and aquaculture (OJ No L 389, 31.12.1992).

⁽⁵⁾ Article 5 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3699/93 of 21 December 1993, laying down the criteria and arrangements regarding Community structural assistance in the fisheries and aquaculture sector and the processing and marketing of its products (OJ No L 346, 31.12.1993).

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THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3760/92 of 20 December 1992 establishing a Community system for fisheries and aquaculture⁽¹⁾, as amended by the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, and in particular Article 11 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal of the Commission⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament⁽³⁾,

Whereas the Community fisheries sector should be restructured in a way that takes into account the characteristics of each fishery; whereas the objectives and detailed rules for restructuring the Community fleet should be fixed by fleet segment in relation to a stock or group of stocks;

Whereas, given the generally worrying findings as to the state of the resources accessible to Community vessels, reinforced by the production of a report by independent experts delivered by the Commission to the Council on 22 April 1996⁽⁴⁾, the Council agreed that it was necessary, over a period of time sufficiently long to afford a real remedy, to adopt precise guidelines for the adjustment of capacity and fishing effort in the various segments of the Community fleet according to a programme that takes into account the state of the various stocks or groups of stocks, whilst taking into account that the Member States will not be prevented from taking the quotas actually available;

Whereas the critical state of certain stocks should be recognized; whereas the urgency of the measures to be applied to these stocks justifies a reduction in the capacity of the corresponding fleet segments that is more rapid at the beginning of the programme than at the end;

Whereas the objectives and detailed rules for restructuring must take into account the fishing types and methods and their effects on the fish stocks and the marine environment; whereas it is therefore appropriate to ensure a clear distinction between towed gears and static gears;

(1) OJ No L 389, 31.12.1992, p. 1.

(2) OJ No C

(3) OJ No C

(4) Report of the group of independent experts to advise the European Commission on the fourth generation of multiannual guidance programmes (MGP IV).

Whereas the characteristics of the power and tonnage of the vessels are the pertinent parameters as to fishing capacity for fleets using towed gears or purse seines, while such parameters are less pertinent for fleets using static gears; whereas for those gears, besides the provisions adopted in this Decision, provisions should be adopted in the framework of technical measures influencing the fishing mortality for which they are responsible;

Whereas as far as static gears are concerned the reference situations vary from one Member State to another; whereas provisions should be adapted to the specific circumstances in the different Member States;

Whereas it is necessary to take into account an increased efficiency in fishing attributable solely to the effect of technical progress and generally estimated to be around 2% per year for the whole of the Community fleet;

Whereas the Commission organized between September 1995 and March 1996 a series of 35 regional and European consultations with the professional organizations and local groups most affected by the evolution of fishing; whereas it emerged from this wide consultation that the restructuring of the sector, however necessary it might be, could have a social impact on employment in the industry, especially in the short term and on employment aboard ship; whereas, as far as possible and in addition to the socio-economic accompanying measures envisaged by Community regulations, the impact should be attenuated by phasing in the measures for restructuring the sector;

Whereas, in cases where the state of the stocks is so critical that urgent solutions are called for, such phasing in would not be appropriate;

Whereas the employment generated by the sector in areas dependent on fishing should be taken into account; whereas it is justified in the case of small-scale coastal fisheries using static gears to apply special treatment, since this activity ensures a high number of direct jobs relative to the small catches of fish;

Whereas, in situations justified by the economic conditions of the exploitation of certain fleet segments and by the specific character of certain fishing activities, the reductions of fishing effort required by the state of the stocks can be achieved by a reduction in the level of activity of the said segments rather than a reduction in their capacity, provided that the Member State concerned demonstrates its ability to set up and administer fishing effort regimes by fishery;

Whereas pursuant to Article 5(4) of Council Regulation (EC) No 3699/93 of 21 December 1993 laying down the criteria and arrangements regarding Community structural assistance in the fisheries and aquaculture sector and the processing and marketing of its products⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 965/96⁽⁶⁾, the Member States transmitted to the Commission information on the minimum content of the multiannual guidance programmes for the fishing fleet for the period 1997 - 1999;

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 346, 31.12.1993, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 131, 1.6.1996, p. 1.

Whereas the period 1997 - 1999 coincides with the end of the financial programming period of the sector in the framework of the structural funds; whereas the detailed rules for restructuring the sector for this period should be now be specified according to the provisions of Article 5 of the said Regulation (EC) No 3699/93;

Whereas that term does not, however, correspond to a programming period long enough to ensure sufficient restructuring of the sector, and in consequence supplementary measures should be adopted in a second phase covering a supplementary period at least equal to the first; whereas this Decision does not prejudge any accompanying Community finance for restructuring the sector that might be adopted for a period after 31 December 1999;

Whereas the method for fixing the objectives for the reduction of fleet capacity should take into account the efforts made in the past; whereas it should be ensured that the objectives of such programmes are implemented in a progressive and balanced way;

Whereas the reductions in capacity should be in line with the objectives fixed in terms of the progression of fishing mortalities by stock and of effort by fishery,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. The capacities of segments of the fishing fleet of each Member State shall be diminished according to the percentage reductions in fishing effort required by stock or group of stocks and within the deadlines set out in the Annex.
2. When a segment of the fleet fishes several stocks or groups of stocks, the reduction applied shall be the highest percentage reduction in fishing effort corresponding to the most sensitive stock.
3. The segmentation of the fleet of each Member State shall be determined according to the procedures under Article 18 of Regulation (EEC) No 3760/92 in relation to the stocks or groups of stocks defined in the Annex hereto and taking into account the segmentation adopted as part of the third multiannual guidance programme.
4. A segment of the fleet shall be defined as a homogeneous group of vessels for which the fishing activities are similar. A segment shall be polyvalent if it is composed of vessels using alternatively towed gear, static gear, or gear of a different nature. A vessel shall be classified as polyvalent on the basis of information provided to the Commission on the basis of Commission Regulation (EC) No 109/94⁽⁷⁾, and in particular Annex 1, Table 2 thereof.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 19, 22.1.1994, p. 5.

Article 2

In accordance with the procedures defined in the framework of Regulation (EC) No 109/94 concerning the fishing vessel register of the Community:

1. the capacities of segments composed of vessels using towed gears and purse seines are expressed at least in tonnage GT and total installed power kW;
2. the capacities of segments composed of vessels using static fixed or floating gears are expressed at least in number of vessels and tonnage GT;
3. the capacities of mixed segments composed of vessels using alternately towed gears and static gears are expressed at least in tonnage GT, total installed power kW and number of vessels.

Article 3

In each Member State the fleet segment composed of fishing vessels of less than seven metres in overall length and not equipped for fishing with towed gears shall be exempt from the provisions of Article 1. Any increase in the capacity of this segment expressed in tonnage GT and in number of vessels according to the data collected pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 109/94 shall be prohibited from 1 January 1997 until 31 December 2002.

Article 4

1. Each Member State shall adopt the measures necessary to constrain the evolution of fishing effort, as defined by point (f) of Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 3760/92, exercised by fleet segments using static gears within the limits and deadlines specified in the Annex hereto. The proposed measures, the effect of which must be that the required reductions in capacity result in equivalent reductions in fishing effort, shall be submitted to the Commission for approval by 30 June 1997 at the latest.
2. Any Member State may propose, according to the procedure under Article 4 of Regulation (EC) 109/94, a programme to limit fishing effort, including measures regulating fishing activity, for the segments of the fleet covered by Article 2 of this Decision. Where the Commission decides to accept such a programme it shall determine, in its decision of acceptance, to what extent and under what conditions the implementation of the said programme would result in the obligations to reduce capacity in the Member States concerned being eased within the framework of the decisions covered by Article 5(2) of Regulation (EC) No 3699/93.

Article 5

The segments of the fleet affected by fisheries management recommendations issued by international organizations approved by the Community or the Member States and, if necessary, the segments of the fleet covered by fishing agreements concluded between the Community and third countries, shall be identified and their capacities adjusted by the Commission on the basis of this Decision, in line with the objectives fixed by those recommendations and the fishing opportunities defined by the agreements.

Article 6

1. The implementation of the objectives and the detailed rules of this Decision shall be carried out by the Commission in two phases, the first of which shall be for the period from 1 January 1997 to 31 December 1999 within the framework of the provisions of Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 3699/93 concerning the multiannual guidance programmes for the fishing fleets. It is within this framework that the segmentation of the fleet and the detailed rules fixing the objectives by segment as a function of the objectives fixed by the previous programmes shall be adopted.
2. The target reductions in capacity by fleet segment, fixed according to the percentages in Annex I covering phase I (1997 - 1999) shall be achieved by 31 December 1999 at the latest.
3. The target reductions in capacity by fleet segment fixed according to the percentages in Annex I covering phase II (2000 - 2002) shall be achieved by 31 December 2002 at the latest. To this end the Member States shall transmit to the Commission by 1 January 1999 at the latest the information set out in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 3699/93 adapted on the occasion for the period 1999/2002.

The Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries established by Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 3760/92 shall provide by 1 January 1999 at the latest a report on the evolution of fish stocks and of fisheries.

On the basis of that information the Council may, according to the procedure of Article 43 of the Treaty, revise the guidelines that it has fixed in this Decision.

4. Any other decision necessary for the implementation of this Decision shall be taken according to the procedure under Article 18 of Regulation (EEC) No 3760/92.

Article 7

For the period from 31 December 2002, the objectives and detailed rules envisaged in Article 11 of Regulation (EEC) No 3760/92 shall be fixed by the Council by 30 June 2002 at the latest.

Article 8

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council
The President

ANNEX

relative to the pilot reduction rates for the restructuring of the fishing fleet during the period from 1 January 1997 to 31 December 2002

The percentages shown in the maritime region tables fix reductions in fishing effort by stock or groups of stocks for phase I (1997/1999), phase II (2000/2002) and for the whole period (1997/2002).

These percentages apply to the segment capacity ceilings at 31 December 1996 fixed in Commission Decisions 95/238/EC to 95/248/EC of 7 June 1995⁽⁸⁾ concerning the third multi-annual guidance programmes for the period 1993 - 1996. These ceilings will be converted according to fleet remeasurement procedures, collection of data on power installed on board, and possibly the revision of segmentation of the fleet should this exercise prove to be necessary to take into account pilot reduction rates in the present annexe.

1. Pilot reduction rates applicable to segments using fixed gear in all the maritime regions as well as segments not targeted by those tables under point 2

stocks	phase I (1997 - 1999)	phase II (2000 - 2002)	total for the period
All stocks except salmon	6%	6%	12%
salmon	30%	20%	50%

2. Pilot reduction rates applicable to segments using trawls, purse seines or composed of polyvalent vessels by maritime region: (based on the numbered divisions established by the international Council for the exploration of the sea: ICES and NAFO). The fleet segments not identified with the stocks targeted by the tables below but indicated by maritime area and by type of demersal fishery, benthic and pelagic, industrial fishing and fishing for deep water species will be subject to a general capacity reduction of 12 % in two equal parts of 6 % for each phase

Baltic Sea (III b, c, d)

stocks	phase I (1997 - 1999)	phase II (2000 - 2002)	total for the period
demersal	30%	10%	40%
pelagic	0%	0%	0%

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 166, 15.7.1995.

Kattegat-Skagerrak (III a), North Sea (IV), Eastern Channel (VII d) and West Scotland (VI)

stocks	phase I (1997 - 1999)	phase II (2000 - 2002)	total for the period
demersal	30%	10%	40%
flatfish	20%	10%	30%
shrimps	15%	15%	30%
pelagic	20%	20%	40%

Southern plateau, (VII except VII a, d, VIII a, b)

stocks	phase I (1997 - 1999)	phase II (2000 - 2002)	total for the period
demersal	30%	10%	40%
flatfish	20%	10%	30%
pelagic except for anchovy and tuna	20%	20%	40%

Irish Sea (VII a)

stocks	phase I (1997 - 1999)	phase II (2000 - 2002)	total for the period
all stocks	30%	10%	40%

Off the Spanish and Portuguese coasts (VIII c, and IX a)

stocks	phase I (1997 - 1999)	phase II (2000 - 2002)	total for the period
swordfish, hake and monkfish	30%	10%	40%
sardine	30%	10%	40%
deep water species	0%	0%	0%

Mediterranean

stocks	phase I (1997 - 1999)	phase II (2000 - 2002)	total for the period
small pelagics	0%	0%	0%
demersal	20%	10%	30%
swordfish	20%	10%	30%
red tuna	20%	10%	30%

NAFO, NEAFC

stocks	phase I (1997 - 1999)	phase II (2000 - 2002)	total for the period
all except pelagic	30%	10%	40%

Tropical tuna

stocks	phase I (1997 - 1999)	phase II (2000 - 2002)	total for the period
tropical tuna	0%	0%	0%

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