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REPORT

drawn up on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture
Fisheries and Food

on the follow-up of the FAO world conference on
fisheries

27 June - 6 July 1984, Rome

Rapporteur : Mrs Winifred EWING

PE 94.964/fin.



At its sitting of 11 September 1984, the European Parliament referred the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Battersby and others on the follow-up to the FAO World Conference on Fisheries (Doc. 2-440/84) pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure to the Committee on Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as the committee responsible and to the Committee on External Economic Relations and the Committee on Development and Cooperation for their opinions.

At its meeting of 30 October 1984, the Committee on Agriculture, Fisheries and Food decided to draw up a report and appointed Mrs Ewing rapporteur.

The Subcommittee on Fisheries considered the draft report at its meetings of 25/26 February 1985 and 18/19 March 1985. At the last meeting, it adopted unanimously the motion for a resolution as a whole. The following took part in the vote: Mr Guermeur, chairman; Mrs Ewing, rapporteur; Mr Clinton, Mr Klinkenborg (deputizing for Mr Woltjer), Mr Mertens (deputizing for Mr Ebel), Mr Morris, Mr Papapietro, Mr Provan, Mr Romeos (deputizing for Mr Gautier) and Mr Stavrou.

In accordance with Article 97(1) of the Rules of Procedure, this decision was ratified by the Committee on Agriculture, Fisheries and Food at its meeting of 19/20 March 1985.

Present: Mr Tolman, chairman; Mr Eyraud, vice-chairman; Mrs Ewing, rapporteur (deputizing for Mr MacSharry); Mr Barrett (deputizing for Mr Fanton), Mr Clinton, Mr Dalsass, Mr Debatisse, Mr Ebel (deputizing for Mr Borgo), Mr J. Elles (deputizing for Mr Battersby), Mr Fruh, Mr Gatti, Mr Gautier (deputizing for Mr Morris), Mr Guermeur (deputizing for Mr Musso), Mr Ligios (deputizing for Mr N. Pisoni), Mr Maher, Mr Mertens, Mr Pranchère, Mr Provan, Mr Raftery (deputizing for Mr Marck) and Mr Woltjer.

The Committee on External Economic Relations and the Committee on Development and Cooperation decided not to deliver opinions.

The report was tabled on 22 March 1985.

The deadline for tabling amendments to this report will be indicated in the draft agenda for the part-session at which it will be debated.

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Annex: Motion for a resolution by Mr Battersby and others on the follow-up to the FAO World Conference on Fisheries (Doc. 2-440/84).....

The Committee on Agriculture, Fisheries and Food hereby submits to the European Parliament the following motion for a resolution, together with explanatory statement:

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the motion for a resolution by Mr BATTERSBY on the follow up to the FAO World Conference on Fisheries (Doc, 2-440/84),
 - having regard to the report drawn up by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly on ACP-EEC cooperation for the development of fisheries in the ACP states (Doc. ACP/EEC 62/84),
 - having regard to the report drawn up by its Committee on Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Doc. A 2-3/85),
- A. noting that the first World Conference on Fisheries organized by the FAO in Rome between 27 June and 6 July 1984 was considered by all parties to be a great success;
 - B. whereas, since the establishment of the Common Fisheries Policy on 25 January 1983, the European Community now has competence for fishing policy;
 - C. having regard to the privileged relationship of the ACP states with the Community, as formalized by the ACP-EEC Lomé Convention;
 - D. whereas a full chapter has, for the first time, been devoted to fisheries in the recently adopted Third Lomé Convention;
 - E. noting that the European Community has a positive interest in the establishment of coherent world policy on fisheries and acknowledging the influential role the Community could play in the implementation of such a policy.
1. Considers that fisheries development should play an important role in the elimination of the world's problems of malnutrition and protein deficiency; notably in those developing countries which have hitherto been unable to exploit their fisheries resources to the full;
 2. Congratulates the FAO for its initiative in convening the first World Conference on Fisheries and pays tribute to the success of that conference in terms of participation and quality of work;
 3. Recognizes that one of the FAO Conference's main accomplishments has been to awaken many developing countries to the nutritional value of fish and fish products, thereby encouraging them to give greater priority to fisheries in their economic planning;
 4. Welcomes the aims and objectives of five action programmes which have come into being as a result of this conference, namely:

- (a) a planning, management and development of fisheries programme which sets out to improve the provision of statistical information, technical cooperation and training;
 - (b) a specific five year programme for the development of small-scale fishing (especially in Africa);
 - (c) an aquaculture development programme;
 - (d) a programme for the reorientation of international trade in fish and fishery products in favour of the developing countries, and
 - (e) a programme promoting the role of fisheries in alleviating malnutrition;
5. Considers that these FAO Action Programmes which will require at least US \$ 15.6 million per annum to ensure their implementation, will provide a welcome stimulus to the promotion of fisheries in the developing countries, but considers that it will be necessary to supplement this effort with aid from other sources if the laudable and realistic objectives of these programmes are to be successfully attained.
 6. Acknowledges the vital role which aquaculture can play in the expansion of fishery resources in both coastal and land-locked states in the developing world and therefore welcomes the emphasis attached by the FAO to the promotion of aquaculture;
 7. Welcomes the FAO's intention to encourage regional cooperation in the implementation of its action programmes;
 8. Stresses the importance of allocating sufficient resources for the improvement of fish processing and preservation facilities but points out that simple, traditional methods may be often more suited to local needs;
 9. Recognizing the role which women may play in the establishment of new eating habits and stresses the importance of disseminating information on new dietary techniques and methods to the female population of the countries in question;
 10. Appreciates the importance attached to fisheries in the Third Lomé Convention and considers that this represents a first step towards a concrete application of some of the ideas expressed in the FAO Conference; calls upon both parties to the new Convention to ensure that these provisions are translated into positive action;
 11. Recommends that the European Community collaborates fully with FAO in the implementation of the strategy and action programmes approved by the World Fisheries Conference;
 12. Further recommends that the European Community integrates its own efforts to promote the development of fisheries in developing countries with the steps being taken or proposed to this end within the context of the action programme endorsed by the World Fisheries Conference and by FAO and other organizations or institutions concerned with fisheries;

13. Recommends that the APC-EEC Consultative Assembly should send official observers to relevant FAO fisheries meetings;
14. Notes with regret that the legal obstacles preventing full EEC membership in FAO fishery bodies have not yet been overcome;
15. Recommends that the EEC continue the practice of sending official observers to relevant FAO fisheries meetings;
16. Calls on the Commission, in cooperation with the Member States, to investigate the legal possibilities of enabling the Community to have more direct participation in the work of the FAO fishery bodies and to come forward with appropriate proposals to this end;
17. Instructs the President to forward this report to the Council, the Commission and the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly.

B
EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

I. INTRODUCTION

1. For decades the FAO has been fighting a campaign against hunger and attempting to solve world agricultural problems. One of its main present objectives is therefore to produce a fisheries policy able to help solve the world food problem; fishing can help eliminate the protein deficiencies in many developing countries.
2. Some 76 million tonnes of fish, crustaceans and molluscs were caught in the various waters of the world in 1983. However, after increasing by between 6 and 7% annually between 1948 and 1968, in recent years catches have been increasing by no more than 1 or 2% on average, because of overfishing of species for which there are markets either for human consumption or industrial use. At the same time, experts estimate that population growth will increase world demand to 100-110 million tonnes in the year 2000. Ways must therefore be found of increasing catches, while allowing the least developed countries to take their legitimate share.
3. In fact many developing countries' own catches are no more than a fraction of the resources available in their economic zones. For example, out of a catch of 15 million tonnes in statistical areas off ACP states, less than one-tenth is caught by the coastal states and less than one-hundredth by the EEC countries, most being accounted for by the major fleets, headed by the Russians and the Japanese.
4. Up till the end of 1982 international law did not cover the seas beyond territorial waters - with the exception of some convention regulating fishing activities - the seas belonging to nobody and therefore everybody. In December 1982 the conditions governing international fishing changed with the adoption of the Convention on the Law of the Sea institutionalizing a redistribution of resources in favour of the coastal states, which since then have 200-mile exclusive economic zones over which they may exercise sovereign rights.
5. The first conference on fisheries organized by the FAO opened in this new context, and with the problem of hunger in the world becoming acute. The conference was needed in order to back-up the legal instruments of the Law of the Sea with the political will to adapt to them, to improve the management of resources and to encourage production and consumption in the Third World.
6. The Director-General of the FAO, Edouard SAOUMA, emphasized the timeliness of the conference in view of recent developments affecting fisheries, in particular the supply and demand for fish as a staple foodstuff.
7. The task of developing fisheries has also been complicated by the decline in some major over-fished species and the ever-rising cost of fishing, due to higher fuel costs and the need for vessels with better facilities for preserving catches and locating shoals (for instance, the more sophisticated systems can pinpoint shoals at some distance, assess their species and quantity and calculate whether the yield would justify the effort). New technologies must therefore be transferred to the developing countries, and staff trained to use them.
8. The FAO's previous work has shown that fresh fish could be stored for up to six days if the catch was immediately put into refrigerated sea water. Spoilage can be as high as 40% of the catch in certain developing countries. This waste can and must be avoided. Nor should we ignore the all too frequent dumping of by-catches.

9. Finally, the proportion of fish processed into meal for pig and poultry feed is far too high, at about 25% of total production (70 million tonnes). Fish, which is as rich in proteins as milk or meat, would be a very effective means of combating malnutrition in the developing countries, which do not always know how to make the best use of their fishery resources and therefore export a large part of the protein derived therefrom.

10. Aquaculture is another promising factor in the development of these resources and should be encouraged. It involves the rearing of fish in inland waters and in the sea, and production is now of the order of 8.5 million tonnes, growing by 4-6% annually.

It also offers huge scope for the invention, testing and large-scale development of new technologies. At present the best yields are being obtained in Asia where, for example, 10 tonnes of carp per hectare is being achieved in China, while Africa has much ground to make up.

11. To sum up, there is a great deal at stake in a world fisheries policy, which would have multiple objectives, not all of them within easy reach. However, the FAO has set its sights on devising and implementing such a policy, as has the EEC to a certain extent, and both are pursuing precise strategies which we shall be examining, while paying due regard to specific obstacles to this grand design which have arisen in the developing countries.

II. THE IMPACT AND SUBSTANCE OF THE FAO CONFERENCE

12. There was great interest in the conference, which was held between 27 June and 6 July 1984 in Rome and attended by 147 countries wishing to make a contribution to solving the various problems.

13. The conference put forward an eight-point strategy:

- (a) the contribution of fisheries to national economic, social and nutritional targets;
- (b) improved national self-reliance in fisheries management and development;
- (c) principles and practices for the rational management and optimum use of fish resources;
- (d) the specific role and needs of small-scale fisheries and aquaculture;
- (e) international trade in fish and fishery products;
- (f) investment in fisheries management and development;
- (g) economic and technical cooperation in fisheries management and development;
- (h) international cooperation.

14. The planning and management of fisheries require cooperation rather than individual national efforts by the coastal developing countries.

15. It was also felt necessary to include vocational training for fishermen and seamen in the national programmes. Several delegations voiced the need to refer not simply to the sovereign rights of coastal States but also to their obligations.

16. At international level, the thorny question of fishery control had to be resolved by setting up a suitable inspection system (checking catches, mesh sizes, etc.). A regional information system would also have to be developed. Economic and technical cooperation had to be strengthened, in order to conserve stocks and prevent or control any pollution, which would also help the development of aquaculture.

17. The eight components in the FAO strategy were approved and adopted in five action programmes involving total annual spending of about \$15.6 million. The action programmes were as follows:

- (a) The planning, management and development of fisheries. Improvements were to be made in statistical information provided, technical cooperation and training over a five-year period. An annual budget of \$5.5 million would be required.
- (b) A specific 5-year programme for small-scale fishing which is very important in the developing countries, especially in Africa. The financial requirement was estimated at \$3.55 million per year.
- (c) Development of aquaculture, for which \$3.5 million per year was required.
- (d) Reorienting international trade in fish and fishery products to favour the developing countries (\$2 million per year).
- (e) Promoting the role of fisheries in alleviating under-nutrition. The FAO considers that 1.1 million per year is required.

18. The programmes were designed to provide a cohesive international framework for development assistance at regional and interregional levels. Even though the FAO is expected to implement them to a large extent, bilateral and multilateral institutions like the EEC could implement some of the components or activities of these programmes. Since the spirit of Lomé III laid great emphasis on regional cooperation, the EEC should be able to contribute to these programmes substantially.

19. As regards the problem of under-nutrition, the role of women in establishing new eating habits was stressed. There should be better cooperation with the non-governmental organizations to publicize new dietary techniques and methods.

III. THE FOLLOW-UP TO THE CONFERENCE

20. The FAO's key role in fisheries in the world was unanimously acknowledged. The cost of carrying out the five action programmes listed above was estimated at \$15 million per year; this figure was quoted solely for guidance as it is in fact the minimum required to attain the targets.

21. The F.A.O. World Fisheries Conference has already produced some results. The U.N. Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly reviewed the outcome of the Conference at their last meetings. The Director-General of the FAO drew the attention of the FAO regional conferences for Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and Europe to the major results of the Conference. The Ministers attending the Regional Conference for Africa renewed their support for the strategy for managing and developing fisheries adopted by the Fisheries Conference.

The regional and sub-regional implications of the World Fisheries Conference have been reviewed by the various FAO regional fishery bodies.

22. As regards further action, an initial report on steps already taken to support the strategy and the action programme adopted at the conference will be submitted to the FAO fisheries committees and the 16th FAO session in April 1985. Other specific proposals will be submitted at the next meeting of the Committee on Fisheries.

Special attention will be paid to financial requirements for executing the proposals made in the work programme and the budget for 1986/87, which will be submitted at the 23rd session of the FAO conference.

Implementation of the programme largely depends on extra-budgetary funds, and on bilateral and multilateral financial aid from financial institutions.

23. According to the information obtained by your rapporteur from the FAO, consultations have already been held to this end with a view to executing the programme. In particular, many offers were made to provide training to persons from developing countries in a wide range of aspects of fisheries management and development.

The Netherlands are prepared to allocate \$2,250,000 over five years for the schemes that have been proposed for West Africa and the islands in the South-West Indian Ocean.

The United Kingdom wishes to continue cooperating with the FAO in its own bilateral programmes and the multinational bodies with which it is associated.

France on behalf of the EEC is prepared to offer financial support for fisheries projects in the developing countries under Lomé III, especially via the European Development Fund.

Denmark also intends to continue its support for the FAO.

Sweden agrees to provide financial support for small-scale fishing and aquaculture in the developing countries via the FAO and bilateral agreements.

Norway has expressed great interest in the proposal concerning malnutrition and the development of small-scale fishing, aquaculture and international trade in fish and fishery products.

Italy is prepared for active cooperation to promote scientific research, especially in respect of aquaculture, and to support the development and management programme in the Mediterranean. Other countries have expressed the desire to support similar schemes in the developing countries. The USSR, for example, is prepared to provide scientific and technical assistance via mutual benefit bilateral agreements.

China will continue to support the administration of the Wuxi centre in the aquaculture network for Asia.

24. The EEC for its part hopes to continue to provide financial and technical support under the various cooperation agreements, while stressing the importance of the signing of the 3rd Convention of Lomé, a matter on which the rapporteur has already given her views (Doc. ACP/EEC 62/84).

25. The conference adopted six resolutions:

- (a) The promotion of fish in a campaign against malnutrition;
- (b) The financing of fishery investment projects;
- (c) The protection of fishery resources of developing countries from pollution;
- (d) The role of the fisherman. An International Year of the Fisherman could be proclaimed to publicize this aspect for World Fisherman Day in 1986;
- (e) Development of special fisheries programmes for land-locked countries, to help them expand their inland water fisheries, encouraging aquaculture;
- (f) The promotion of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries.

IV. FISHERIES AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

26. As we have seen, the developing countries' role has been enlarged since the Convention on the Law of the Sea, as many of them are coastal states. Potential catches in the area within 200 n.m. of their coastline now fall within their jurisdiction.

Of course this gives these developing countries, which are for the most part ACP States, the opportunity to conserve and exploit their fish stocks, but requires them to provide a minimum of management and control of resources which they are not always easily able to assume.

We shall be considering all these problems here, first taking the various maritime zones and the specific problems of the developing countries.

(a) WORLD MARITIME FISHERIES ZONES AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

27. It should first be noted that international maritime fishing is carried out mainly in the waters off the developing countries. We shall now describe the geographical and economic situation of these areas.

In the Western Central Atlantic the ACP accounted for only 3% of the catch, 41% of which by Guyana with Surinam and the Bahamas. Jamaica, with 5,000 fishermen, has a deficit which reached \$17.7 million in 1981. The market is dominated by the USA, which is the main source of finance and organizer of shrimp fishing. Large amounts of small fish of no commercial value are dumped in this area.

In the Eastern Central Atlantic the main countries involved are Nigeria, Senegal and Ghana. My 1982 catches of African coastal countries were no more than 40% of the total catch, at 1.3 million tonnes. Here the introduction of exclusive economic zones (EEZ) has had a marked impact on those countries which used to fish in these waters and will now have to pay for fishing rights: Korea, Spain, France, Japan, Romania, Italy, Greece and the USSR. Small-scale fishing, which accounts for about 90% of the fishing effort in this area, is being developed.

The South East Atlantic is undergoing a saturation phase because of overfishing. The ACP effort is still minimal (0.1% in 1979). Angola and Namibia are examples where there is absolutely no control over fishing beyond their territorial waters.

The Western Indian Ocean. Out of a catch of over 2 million tonnes, only 8% are taken by the ACP. There are however promising signs of the development of local industrialized fisheries, especially in Somalia, although a number of agreements have been signed with the EEC. There is still less knowledge of resources here than elsewhere.

The Western Central Pacific. In 1979, tuna and tuna-like species accounted for 1.4% of the ACP catch. The peculiarity of this area is that there are great numbers of island states which have difficulty in exercising control.

Outside these areas, fishery is carried out in inland fresh waters comprising lakes, various waterways and rivers (the latter amounting to 30% in Africa).

(b) DIFFICULTY OF ESTIMATING STOCKS AND TRENDS

28. Data on trends in stocks and the interaction and interdependence between the various species are still largely inadequate. However, an increase in the nutritional potential based on fish will depend on detailed knowledge of resources and catch possibilities.

29. Such efficient management of stocks would meet the need to make the best use of the oceans and fresh waters, avoid anarchic over-fishing and preserve species especially as this over-fishing is the fault of uncontrolled operations by other countries such as the USSR and Japan, and not of the developing countries.

This type of operation is very expensive as it requires the chartering of vessels equipped with highly specialized instruments, laboratory work and data processing.

30. In addition to the problems of fishing as such, the ACP states have to cope with considerable difficulties such as:

- the general inadequacy of research and statistics on fish stocks,
- the problem of exercising control over their fishing zones,
- the financial problems of acquiring new technology and establishing suitable systems of preserving the catch,
- the inadequacy of national and international investment for the development of fisheries,
- the difficulties of cooperation, even between neighbouring states.

The advantage to the ACP States of pooling their efforts is therefore clear, all the more so as fish stocks are frequently common to several States. If they are to turn their EEZs into genuine instruments for growth, the ACP States will have to rely more on international cooperation. This first FAO conference on fisheries succeeded in mobilizing international opinion on this topic while producing substantial initial results in both the specification of goals and the means for achieving them, and obtaining the finance required for the purpose.

Aquaculture

32. However, the prospects for expansion depend on the ability of the world's oceans and fresh waters to produce more fish. International cooperation can help develop aquaculture in the developing countries. The crucial problem here is the choice of species. The vital criterion must be to meet the need of the local population for food. This has to be stressed, for at the moment aquaculture tends too often to concentrate on the production of high-value 'noble' species which are frequently carnivorous and paradoxically have to be fed large amounts of animal protein. In fact such products are mainly intended for markets in the developed countries. The main consideration must therefore be to keep costs down to a minimum and to take local dietary needs into account, without ignoring exports but without concentrating solely on them.

(c) PRESERVING THE CATCH

The real problem in small-scale fishing is preserving the catch.

Losses due to heat are enormous in the tropics, and increase with distance. It is not uncommon for fish to be rapidly fly-blown. Most of the catch thus lost, principally small species such as anchovy and sardines, is processed into meal used for animal feed in the developed countries.

Each year about 5-6 million tonnes of fish are spoilt because of their perishable nature and the lack of facilities for preserving them.

However, the investment required for refrigerated storage considerably increases the price of fish. A cold storage chain also requires a modern, unbroken distribution network, which does not seem to match the present circumstances in the developing countries, with their incomplete infrastructures (roads, etc.) and high energy costs.

34. For that reason it would be better to improve traditional fish drying or smoking techniques and to increase local demand in order to shorten time in transport. Such unsophisticated methods seem better suited to local needs and may influence consumption within a relatively short period, as the FAO hopes.

35. We must also distinguish between theory and practice and point out that while industrial fishing is more efficient in economic terms, traditional methods are socially more effective. Lomé III also stresses the importance of endogenous development in the countries concerned, which leaves the political social structures of those countries intact and takes its place in the traditional economic system without great disruption. This kind of development is also acceptable to the local population.

V. THE EEC'S AGREEMENTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES

36. While taking part in the activities of the FAO, the EEC has its own role in the establishment of a world fisheries policy, and a substantial one if we consider the number of countries linked to the Community.

37. The European Parliament has also insisted that fisheries are entered in the Community budget as a separate policy under separate title. The fact that this demand has been met confirms the importance attached by the Community to fisheries.

38. The EEC has an annual catch of 5 million tonnes, 7% of the world catch, despite the fact that the most productive areas are distant from Community territory. The Pacific is the most productive area in the world, with about 50% of the total catch, while the Atlantic produces just over 30%, mostly in its northern half.

39. The EEC is a full member of a number of international organizations, on which the Commission represents the Community and the Member States therefore no longer belong to them. In particular, the EEC is a member of the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission, the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization, the Convention on the conservation of North Atlantic salmon, the Convention on Fisheries and Conservation of Living resources in the Baltic and Beùts Seas, and the Convention on the conservation of the resources of the Antarctic. The Commission also has observer status on other international bodies such as the FAO fishery commissions, alongside the Member States.

However, in addition to this international cooperation the Community intends to continue its own development programmes, as it stated at this first FAO fisheries conference of June-July 1984.

40. Agreements with non-Community countries are part of the Community's common fisheries policy, but have become far more important since the introduction of 200 mile EEZs. This has restricted the activities of Community fishing vessels, which without international agreements would be unable to continue their traditional operations in certain areas or to seek new fishing grounds.

41. The EEC has concluded two kinds of agreement:

1. Reciprocal agreements under which the Community receives fishing rights for its fishermen in exchange for similar rights in Community waters for fishermen of the non-Community country;
2. Agreements on the basis of financial cooperation with a number of developing countries. In exchange for fishing licences, the EEC offers development aid to these countries, whose fishing fleets are frequently obsolete and where shore facilities are inadequate in relation to their food needs and the resources their waters contain. This aid takes various forms, including financial aid, assistance with research programmes, training local fishermen and undertaking that a certain proportion of EEC vessels' crews will be hired locally.

The third ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé

42. In the new Lomé Convention between the EEC and the ACP states a full chapter has been set aside for fisheries, which is in itself an advance on the previous convention.

To a certain extent the Community and the ACP states are carrying out many of the schemes they announced at the FAO Conference; this is a considerable achievement.

In general, Community aid to the developing countries will cover fish production, fishery management and protection, the processing and marketing of fish, and vocational training for fishermen.

43. The ACP states generally acknowledge the useful role of Community fleet lawfully operating in their EEZs, and have indicated their willingness to negotiate fisheries agreements.

The last article in the chapter devoted to fisheries describes a number of features which should be incorporated in future agreements. However, the fact that fisheries have been given greater prominence in the new convention does not mean that they were completely neglected in the previous one, but the goal is now to encourage the ACP states to develop their own fisheries policy.

44. Development projects for fisheries have been financed under the European Development Fund (EDF) as described in the Joint Committee report of 14 May 1984¹ on ACP-EEC fisheries cooperation in the ACP countries. Under the various EDFs, including the fifth, about 73 fisheries projects will have been financed for a total of about 91 m ECU.

Nearly all the finance mentioned above has gone to the industrialized fishing sector, and small-scale fishing seems to have been somewhat neglected.

45. The second Convention of Lomé, while including a number of passages relating to fisheries (Joint declaration on sea-fishing, Annex XVIII, and Joint declaration on the origin of fishery products, Annex XXI) did not distinguish between the development of the fishing industry in the ACP States and other sectors, and therefore did not give it a separate chapter. As we know, the situation has changed in the third Convention.

One last outstanding problem mentioned in the ACP-EEC Joint Committee report is that of the rule of origin applied to catches made in the waters of ACP States.

This was a controversial issue in the negotiations for the new Convention of Lomé. Protocol No. 1 of that Convention incorporates the traditional concept of originating products set out in Regulation (EEC) No. 802/68 (OJ No. L 148/68); thus the origin of products of fishing, whether taken from

¹Doc. ACP/EEC 62/84

the sea or made on board ships, is linked to the nationality of the vessel and thus to its registry. The ACP states however regard this as an excessively rigid interpretation in view of their difficulties such as the lack of vessels and trained crews.

At the meetings of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee and Consultative Assembly in Berlin in late September 1984, Mr Pisani, the Commissioner for Development, said in reply to a question put by the rapporteur simply that the Commission was prepared to consider new derogations from the rules of origin for fishery products, while refusing to change in any way these rules laying down the general criteria defining the origin of products.

This problem will obviously be resolved once the developing countries are in a position to exert genuine control, with international cooperation, over their local fishing zones and then their EEZs.

VII. CONCLUSION

1. The study we have carried out in this report makes the following points clear:

The World Fisheries Conference organized by the FAO in June 1984 was a great success in at least two respects:

- (a) It awoke many developing countries to the value of fish in both economic and even more so in nutritional terms. Fishing as an activity should be developed locally for the benefit of the population, rather than oriented towards exports to the industrialized countries;
- (b) in inducing many industrialized countries to make financial contributions in support of the various programmes. In the light of the follow-up to the conference as contained in this report, this would seem to augur well for the individual and regional projects contemplated therein.

2. The Community itself is not equally involved in all the programmes, but the Community should monitor the action taken on various programmes, especially in the regions closer to it.

The Community may also be said to be already implementing the outcome of the FAO Conference in its fisheries policy towards the developing countries. The signing of the Third Convention of Lomé, which includes a whole chapter devoted to fisheries, demonstrates this to be true.

This report has also therefore examined the content of the Convention of Lomé and on a more general level, the EEC's fishery relations with the developing countries.

The European Parliament's interest is two-fold: firstly, its concern with development problems and hunger in the world via its special relationship with the representatives of the African countries within the EP/ACP Consultative Assembly, and secondly, its concern for the development of a common fisheries policy to further the shared interests of the Community's fishing and fish-processing industries.

3. This report should therefore not confine itself to providing information on the action contemplated within the FAO, but also set goals for the Community and the developing countries.

4. The European Parliament must therefore be kept completely up-to-date on the action being taken under the aegis of the international organizations, and must ensure that the policies being conducted by the Community and the Member States in this field are consistent.

The European Parliament also has to resume and intensify the dialogue with the ACP states within the various joint bodies set up by the Convention of Lomé, on the outcome of this policy.

5. Finally, the European Parliament should press for the Commission in future to represent the Member States on international bodies or institutions dealing with the problems involved in developing a world fisheries policy. To this end, and in order to improve the information reaching the European Parliament and the ACP states with their links to the Community, it should be made possible for the institutions set up by the Convention of Lomé to send observers to the FAO. This would provide constant liaison between a world body and a regional organization which, along with similar bodies throughout the world, will be finally responsible for implementing the recommendations adopted by the FAO.

F.A.O. : Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Established : 16 October 1945, Quebec.

Aims : Raise the levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples in the member countries ; secure improvements in the efficiency of production and distribution of all food and agricultural products ; better the conditions of rural populations ; thus contributing towards an expanding world economy and ensuring humanity's freedom from hunger.

Structure: Conference ; Council ; Secretariat ; Statutory subsidiary bodies ; Conference appoints Director-General who is assisted by an international staff. Conference meets in odd-numbered years, in which each member Nation is represented by a delegate, is the supreme governing body. It determines policy and approves budget and programme of work ; adopts rules of procedure and financial regulations ; makes recommendations to member Nations and to other international organizations concerning food and agriculture questions ; and reviews decisions of the Council and its subsidiaries. Council comprises 49 member Nations and an independent Chairman. Its members are elected and its powers are conferred upon it by the Conference. The Council, between sessions of the Conference, acts on the latter's behalf, as its executive organ and performs certain functions in connection with the world food and agriculture situation, the current and prospective activities of the organization and administration, and financial and constitutional matters. Secretariat, headed by Director-General who is directly responsible to the member Governments for the work of the Secretariat, it consists of about 4,000 professional staff together with general service staff (more than 2,500 of these professional staff work in Regional Offices and in field projects).

Its subsidiaries, which have been established for the purpose of advising the Council, are committees.

Director-General : Eouard Saouma

Committee on Fisheries (C.O.F.) : established 1965 (membership open to all FAO member Nations), meets regularly to review fisheries problems of an international character, to review the Organization's fisheries programmes and their implementation. It reports to the Council and tenders advice to the Director-General.

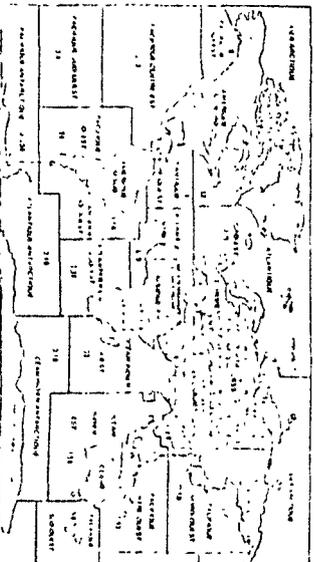
Assistant Director-General : Mr Carroz

The representatives of the following States participated in the Conference:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Afghanistan | Gabon | Nepal |
| Algeria | Gambia | Netherlands |
| Angola | German Democratic Republic | New Zealand |
| Antigua and Barbuda | Germany, Federal Republic of | Nicaragua |
| Argentina | Ghana | Niger |
| Australia | Greece | Nigeria |
| Austria | Grenada | Norway |
| Bahamas | Guatemala | Oman |
| Bahrain | Guinea | Pakistan |
| Bangladesh | Guinea-Bissau | Panama |
| Barbados | Haiti | Papua New Guinea |
| Belgium | Holy See | Paraguay |
| Benin | Honduras | Peru |
| Bolivia | Hungary | Philippines |
| Botswana | Iceland | Poland |
| Brazil | India | Portugal |
| Bulgaria | Indonesia | Qatar |
| Burundi | Iran | Romania |
| Cameroon | Iraq | Saint Lucia |
| Canada | Ireland | Samoa |
| Cape Verde | Israel | Sao Tome and Principe |
| Chad | Italy | Saudi Arabia |
| Chile | Ivory Coast | Senegal |
| China | Jamaica | Seychelles |
| Colombia | Japan | Sierra Leone |
| Comoros | Kenya | Solomon Islands |
| Congo | Kiribati | Spain |
| Cook Islands | Korea, Republic of | Sri Lanka |
| Costa Rica | Kuwait | Sudan |
| Cuba | Lebanon | Swaziland |
| Cyprus | Lesotho | Sweden |
| Czechoslovakia | Liberia | Switzerland |
| Democratic Kampuchea | Lithuania | Syria |
| Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea | Madagascar | Tanzania |
| Denmark | Malawi | Thailand |
| Djibouti | Malaysia | Togo |
| Dominica | Maldives | Tonga |
| Dominican Republic | Mali | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Ecuador | Mauritania | Tunisia |
| Egypt | Mauritius | Turkey |
| El Salvador | Mexico | Tuvalu |
| Ethiopia | Mogano | Uganda |
| Fiji | Morocco | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics |
| Finland | Mozambique | United Arab Emirates |
| France | Nauru | United Kingdom |
| | | United States of America |
| | | Upper Volta |
| | | Uruguay |
| | | Vanuatu |
| | | Venezuela |
| | | Viet Nam |
| | | Yemen Arab Republic |
| | | Yemen, Peoples Democratic Republic of |
| | | Yugoslavia |
| | | Zambia |

CATCHES IN THE MAJOR FISHERY ZONES 1982

(Millions of tonnes)



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION (Doc. 2-440/84)

tabled by Mr BATTERSBY, Mr WOLTJER, Mrs PERY and Mr CLINTON

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the follow-up to the FAO world conference on fisheries

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the FAO world conference on fisheries management and development;
2. having regard to the growing experience of the European Community Institutions in the field of fisheries development and management in Community and other waters;
- C. having regard to the fact that the Community is the third largest fishing force in the world and that its importance will be even greater when Spain and Portugal join the Community;
- D. having regard to the fact that the Community has a growing number of fisheries agreements around the world and is involved in negotiations with other States.

Whereas the European Parliament has an increasing role to play in monitoring the agreements between the Community and other States:

1. Believes that the European Community has an increasingly important role to play in the field of world fisheries development and management.
2. Further believes that the experience accumulated in the field of fisheries development and management by the Community Institutions, is of considerable value to world fisheries.
3. Calls on the European Commission to report to the European Parliament on the role it is currently playing in this field, and the role it intends to play subsequent to the outcome of the recent FAO world conference.