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Report

drawn up on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture
on Community fisheries policy in the Mediterranean

Rapporteur : Mr F. GAUTIER

At its sitting of 13 October 1981, the European Parliament referred the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Gautier and others on Community fisheries policy (Doc. 1-592/81) pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure to the Committee on Agriculture as the committee responsible.

At its meeting of 24 November 1981, the Committee on Agriculture decided to draw up a report and appointed Mr Gautier rapporteur.

The committee considered the draft report at its meeting of 23/24 November 1982. At the same meeting the committee adopted the motion for a resolution as a whole by 21 votes to one.

The following took part in the vote : Mr Curry, chairman; Mr Gautier, rapporteur; Mr Battersby, Mrs Castle, Mr Cottrell (deputizing for Mr Howell), Mr Dalsass, Mr Diana, Mr Gatto, Mr Helms, Mr Hord, Mr Jürgens, Mr Kaloyannis, Mr Kirk, Mr Papapietro, Mrs Péry (deputizing for Mr Sutra), Mr Provan, Ms Quin, Mr Stella (deputizing for Mr Ligios), Mr Tolman, Mr Vernimmen, Mr Vgenopoulos and Mr Woltjer.

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A

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

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

on Community fisheries policy in the Mediterranean

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr. Gautier and others pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure on the Community fisheries policy, (doc. 1-592/81)
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture (Doc.1-949/82),

A noting with disappointment that most of the Communities' activities in the fisheries sector have hitherto been confined mainly to the North Sea and the Atlantic,

B whereas the definition of a common fisheries policy is awaited with considerable interest by all Community fishermen, whether they operate in the North Sea or in the Mediterranean,

C whereas Greek membership of the Community and the forthcoming accession of Spain exacerbate the problems of Mediterranean fishing as far as the Community is concerned,

D. whereas most of the measures taken by the Community in this sector have been temporary structural ones, points out that special measures need to be taken for fishing in the Mediterranean pending the final creation of a common fisheries policy,

I - General Considerations

1 - having regard to the economic importance of Mediterranean fishing, which accounts for 35% of total fish production in the Community of Ten;

2 - having regard to the social importance of Mediterranean fishing, which employs about 90,000 people, or roughly 50% of Community fishermen;

3 - points out that the fishing industry could play an important part in developing the Mediterranean regions;

4 - having regard to the special problems of fishing in the Mediterranean and all related activities, as well as the lack of specific Commission proposals for this sector;

5 - calls on the Commission to submit solid proposals on Mediterranean fishing as part of the Mediterranean package discussed in connection with the mandate of 30 May;

II - Internal Aspects

(a) Conservation measures:

6 - points out that there is practically no control of the biological resources of the Mediterranean region so that management of resources is impossible;

7 - notes that, following the amendments made by the European Parliament, a token entry was made in the 1982 budget for biological studies in the Mediterranean;

8 - points out that the application of appropriate measures for the conservation of resources can be based only on knowledge of the trend in stocks and that such measures are essential to ensure that in the long term the return is commensurate with the level of fishing activities;

9 - invites the Commission to submit to Parliament and the Council a research programme to identify the trend of development of the main Mediterranean species within a 3 year period,

10 - intends in the course of the 'budget procedure' to enter in the 1983 budget the necessary funds for carrying out such research;

11 - invites the Commission to propose measures for reducing fishing activities based mainly on technical measures such as the selection of fishing equipment, definition of fishing seasons, rules on licences and other measures rather than a system of quotas;

12 - welcomes the efforts made by France and Italy to improve their management of resources;

13 - calls on the Commission to seek an early agreement between the various Mediterranean countries on the necessary measures for the management of resources, so as to prevent Community fishermen from being penalized in the long term;

(b) Market organization

14 - welcomes the new regulation on the market organization in fisheries, particularly as it strengthens the role of producer organizations;

15 - also welcomes the reduction of intervention measures provided this has the effect of more effectively safeguarding fishermen's earnings;

16 - therefore invites the Commission to submit proposals to improve the marketing system not only through aid but also by improving information on the market; it could for instance promote cooperation between producers' organizations and distributors;

17 - recalls the need to apply in full the principle of Community preference particularly for processed products;

18 - urges that quality standards be harmonized, particularly in respect of health provisions governing the use of authorized additives for the preservation and processing of fishery products;

(c) Structural policy

19 - whereas there are still a large number of small fishing vessels in the Mediterranean with or without motors and that even larger vessels in most cases are not equipped with more modern fishing systems or basic preserving equipment;

20 - asserts that an effective structural policy must extend over several years and cannot be limited to provisional one-year periods;

21 - invites the council to take a decision on the July 1980 proposals for a structural policy in the fisheries sector and recalls in this context the position adopted by the European Parliament in the KIRK report in December 1980[1];

(d) Aquaculture

22 - follows with particular interest the development of sea-water aquaculture which, unlike fresh-water aquaculture, requires the active presence of professional fishermen and can effectively maintain employment in the sector;

23 - points out that there is considerable potential for developing aquaculture, both in inland fresh water and in sea water, along the coasts of the Mediterranean;

24 - calls on the Commission to strengthen the proposals submitted for the development on a larger scale of fresh and sea-water aquaculture in lagoons and inland waters (artificial barriers, fish-traps);

25 - considers it essential for the Commission, in collaboration with the Member States concerned, to promote the creation of vocational training and technical assistance centres for both fishermen and research workers;

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[1] OJ No. C 346, 31/12/1980

26 - points out that Community efforts in this sector could be of considerable interest in the context of cooperation with the Mediterranean countries, as regards the training of fishermen and research workers in third countries;

(e) Integrated projects

27 - points out that the development of the fishing industry is closely linked with the general development of the least-favoured regions of the Community;

28 - invites the Commission to coordinate the various Community and national intervention mechanisms more closely with the object of bringing the fishing industry within the ambit of the 'integrated projects' called for by the Commission in its guidelines for the Mediterranean submitted in October 1981;

29 - also considers it essential that there should be closer coordination of all projects undertaken along the Mediterranean coast in order to strike a reasonable balance between such various economic activities as fisheries, tourism and industry;

30 - considers that 'coastal planning' to clearly differentiate industrial and tourist development zones from fishing zones could prevent or at least reduce the inconveniences caused by the overlapping of such activities;

III SOCIAL ASPECTS

31 - points out that its recommendations in the WOLTJER report (Doc. 1-830/81) on the social aspects of sea-fishing are also very important for the development of a fisheries policy for the Mediterranean;

32 - considers that employment in this sector is very vulnerable and that high priority must therefore be given to measures which both reduce the vulnerability and counteract the social consequences;

33 - stresses once again the importance of good vocational training for the further development of fishing in the Mediterranean and advocates Community action in setting up some centres in the Mediterranean area;

34 - stresses the need to improve the safety and working conditions of the fishermen concerned;

IV Environmental protection

35 - considers that much of the effort that goes into the promotion of fishing will achieve nothing unless more effective measures are taken to protect the marine environment;

36 - points out that the deterioration of the environment affects fishermen in two ways, firstly by lowering productivity and secondly by bringing down market prices because of the negative psychological impact on consumers, not to mention the effects of environmental deterioration on tourism;

37 - considers that the protection of the environment is one of the factors which must be taken into account both for the integrated programmes and the coastal planning mentioned above;

38 - welcomes the fact that the Community as such and all coastal states have acceded to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution which entered into force in February 1978;

39 - stresses, however, that further, more effective measures are essential to safeguard the marine environment and make biological renewal possible;

V. International Aspects

40 - draws attention to the fact that, in addition to the serious disputes that already exist between some coastal states (Italy/Tunisia, Italy/Yugoslavia, France/Spain), others could arise unless the Community takes decisive action in this sector;

out that the lack of fisheries cooperation agreements could have adverse repercussions, both economically and politically, throughout the Community;

42 - calls on the Commission to speed up the conclusion of fisheries agreements with all Mediterranean countries as requested on several occasions by the European Parliament;

43 - invites the Commission to report to Parliament within 6 months of the adoption of this resolution on the outcome of the negotiations;

44 - invites the Commission to examine whether certain processed fishery products such as sardines and anchovies could be included in food aid programmes, as there is a certain demand for these products amongst consumers in developing countries;

45 - believes that joint companies formed by Community and third country fishermen and the processing industries to provide for vocational training and improved structures in developing countries could be a promising start to cooperation in this sector;

46 - welcomes the action taken so far by the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM);

47 - calls on the Commission to put forward a plan for strengthening relations between the Community and GFCM in order to consolidate the action taken so far and render the decisions taken more effective;

VI. Final Considerations

48 - reiterates the need to lay down a common fisheries policy as soon as possible in the interests of Community fishermen and consumers alike;

49 - hopes that the Commission, under the control of the European Parliament, can have greater responsibility and a central role in the management of the fisheries policy and that it will be given the staff needed to carry out its task to the full;

50. instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council and all the interested governments and parliaments of countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

B

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Introduction

The specific problem of Mediterranean fisheries has been partially neglected by the Community. The European Parliament intends to re-open the debate on this subject by means of the present resolution.

The justification of this initiative lies not only in the studies and research carried out by the rapporteur, but also, and above all, in the direct contacts made with those most closely concerned with Mediterranean fisheries ie. the Community countries most directly concerned, particularly Italy, where fisheries are as important an economic and social factor as they are in the North Sea.

Meetings with professional fisherman's organizations, cooperatives, representatives of the various ministries, biologists at research institutions and, finally, representatives of the GFCM (General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean) have led to the conclusion that the Community has an important role to play in the Mediterranean in both the fisheries sector and elsewhere.

Fisheries could well become a new instrument for cooperation between the countries which border on the Mediterranean.

This own-initiative report by the European Parliament is designed to open a fresh perspective on Mediterranean fisheries, and it is in this light that the present explanatory statement - rich in information which is not always complete or exhaustive - should be seen.

Disparity of information sources makes the present paper appear poorly balanced in parts, but, as was mentioned above, the report is designed to open a debate in this sector and the subsequent extension of that debate will allow any gaps to be filled.

The important aspect to stress, over and beyond detailed figures, is the relative importance of Mediterranean fisheries compared with 'the rest'. First, there is the restricted size of the fishing grounds - 2.5 million km^2 for about 23,000 km of coastline - to set against the incomparably larger fishing areas of the North Sea and the oceans. Then there is the problem of pollution, which is much more serious for a closed sea, with obvious consequences for the state of the fishing resources. We need only recall that the renewal period for the Mediterranean's waters is estimated at about 80 years.

Despite all this, the fisheries output of the Mediterranean represents about 18% of total Community output today and this will rise to over 20% after the accession of Spain and Portugal.

In terms of value, the Mediterranean accounts for as much as 35% of Community fisheries output, because of the high commercial value of part of the Mediterranean catch.

Finally, as regards employment, the number of fishermen active in the Mediterranean is about 1.3 times higher than of those operating in the North Sea and other waters.

These considerations seem sufficient to qualify the Mediterranean fisheries industry as anything but a marginal sector and they amply demonstrate the need for a Community commitment in this sector to secure better standards of living for the fishermen and rational utilization of the resources, for the benefit not only of the producers but also of the consumers.

I - Mediterranean fisheries: size and structure

At the meeting of the Technical Committee on Mediterranean fisheries in Fano in June 1981, experts assessed the real fisheries output of the Mediterranean. For the three Community countries, these estimates showed a total output of 887,000 tonnes and an estimated income of about 1,000 m ECU, the price of fish caught in the Mediterranean being higher than that on world markets.

These figures add a new dimension to the problem.

Moreover , both the size of the resources, with their nutritional and economic potential - both in direct use and after processing - and the importance of the social aspect - given the large numbers of fishermen and other workers employed in this sector who often come from the most disadvantaged areas - are such that fishing activities in the Mediterranean deserve much more attention than they have been receiving from a Community which has regarded the fisheries problem as being confined to its northern part.

The importance of the sector is seen to be even greater when it is considered that the accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community may be round the corner.

These two countries, with the political weight which they will contribute to the benefit of the Community, will also bring with them a number of problems, including that of the fisheries, which the Community must be able to face.

The problems of Mediterranean coastal countries are not bounded by the Gibraltar Straits, because traditionally Italian and Greek fishermen have always fished along the African coast. They should like to continue to do so if the Community can renew its agreements with Guinea-Bissau and Senegal.

Material used in this paper comes from national sources, from information provided by trade organizations and the representations at the EEC of Mediterranean coastal States, as well as from statistical data supplied by Eurostat, the OECD and the FAO.

In the following section we shall outline, for the six main Mediterranean countries (Italy, France, Greece, Tunisia, Spain and Yugoslavia), their fishing potential and the administrative provisions governing this activity. In addition, to the three Member States, we shall consider the three countries which are of closest concern to the Community, either because they are candidates for membership or in view of the specific problems they present.

The information quoted here has been obtained by direct contact with the permanent representatives of these countries at the EEC and from the study by Mr Pearce on fishing regulations published as No. 197 of the 'Documents techniques sur la pêche' by the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean of the FAO.

The countries listed above are the most important and account for the largest share of the catches, as shown in the table below.

Total catches in the Mediterranean

(thousand tonnes)

Table 1

Country	1966	1976	1978
Italy	307.1	357.4	336.9
Spain	78.4	147.0	150.4
Greece	52.8	54.1	69.7
France	35.1	46.4	40.4
Algeria	21.6	35.4	34.1
Yugoslavia	27.1	34.9	29.0
Tunisia	8.9	34.5	35.6
Morocco	9.5	25.9	31.9
Others	41.1	44.0	44.0
Total	581.6	779.3	791.0

Source : FAO (1978)

In conclusion, and to give a clearer picture of the problem, the difficulties encountered in all the Mediterranean countries can be summed up in the following points:

(a) The difficulty of obtaining figures for the many fishing zones characterized by a preponderance of small vessels involved in activities which vary with the seasons. This is compounded by the large number of landing points for small catches of a variety of species;

(b) The difficulty of assessing the extent of fishing for particular types of resources.

ITALY

Fishing is a very important activity in Italy, both from the economic and the social point of view.

Catches by Italy in the Mediterranean, although seriously under-estimated in statistics, are higher than those of any other country, (more than twice those by Spain and almost eight times those of France).

A small proportion of the catch landed in Italy is fished in the Atlantic. That, at least, was the situation a few months ago, because now that the Community is negotiating with Senegal and with Mauritania, 28 Italian deep-sea vessels which used to fish in the Atlantic are port-bound pending conclusion of these agreements. Traditionally, Italian fishermen have always worked these countries' territorial waters.

The Italian commercial fishing fleet comprises a large number of vessels of all the main types, including many small coastal boats, some of them without an engine.

Italy: fishing fleet and workforce - 1979, 1980 and 1981[1]

Table 2

	1979		1980		1981	
	Number	Total GRT	Number	Total GRT	Number	Total GRT
1 - Total of engine - powered vessels	22,388	295,981	22,604	302,598	22,492	305,855
Classification:						
0 - 49.9 GRT	21,467	144,220	21,640	148,556	21,470	149,674
50 - 99.9 GRT	546	40,124	577	42,124	618	44,848
100 - 149.9 GRT	208	25,324	212	25,647	229	27,797
150 - 499.9 GRT	110	26,552	121	28,343	124	29,162
500 - 999.9 GRT	31	20,998	28	19,165	27	18,612
1000 - 1999.9 GRT	25	34,947	25	34,947	23	31,946
2000 GRT and over	1	3,816	1	3,816	1	3,816
2 - Total of engineless vessels	20,371	25,491	18,256	22,582	12,718	15,732
3 - Total of fishermen	49,599		49,599		40,000	

Source: OECD

[1] These figures are from official sources. Unofficial but reliable estimates give a tonnage of 330,000 GRT with an output of about 800,000 tonnes.

Of these vessels, for a total tonnage of 41,149 GRT, 45 were fishing in the Atlantic in 1980 (52, out of a total tonnage of 45,728 GRT, in 1979).

The data available should be treated with caution, as ships which cease their activities are not always struck off the registers. This is particularly true of the small boats. The data on large vessels are in general correct.

The increase in the number and tonnage of ships from 0 to 49.9 GRT is due to the fitting of engines into unpowered boats, the number of which is correspondingly reduced.

For trawlers working in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic (4,300) there has been a slight decrease in the ocean-going fleet in 1980 (45 units against 52 in 1979). This is explained to a large extent by economic conditions and by an increase in the Mediterranean fleet.

The economic problems are mainly related to the absence of general agreements with West African littoral countries. According to data supplied by the shipowners' organizations[1], to which all the ocean-going vessels belong, market prices would have to cover present-day costs as follows:

- fuel : 2 kg for 1 kg of fish (800 lire at current prices)
- labour : 600 lire per kg of fish
- market price : 1,400 - 1,500 lire per kg
- cost price : ± 1,400 lire per kg.

At present, in the absence of agreements, the cost of a fishing permit varies according to the vessel and the period for which it is granted, but may be as high as 1,500 - 1,600 lire per kilogramme, and is borne fully by the shipowner. This apparently prices Italian trawlers out of the market.

[1] Data supplied in December 1981

The crisis is thus partly due to the lack of agreements between the EEC and third countries. The crisis has resulted in a number of ships being laid up, but - even more importantly - according to the shipowners' spokesmen, in almost all the ships remaining in port for lack of fishing grounds to operate in.

As regards the workforce, the data are often contradictory, although they all come from 'official' sources. This is because many of those registered as fishermen are no longer engaged in fishing, at least not as their main activity.

Among the figures quoted, that of 49,600 offered by the OECD seems the most realistic in the light of surveys conducted by the 'capitanerie di porto' (harbourmaster's offices).

According to data supplied by the 'capitanerie di porto', there are 358 fishermen's cooperatives with 24,478 members, distributed as follows :

142 on the Adriatic coast
114 on the Tyrrhenian coast
47 on the Sardinian coast
39 on the Sicilian coast
16 on the Ionian coast

Landed catches

Statistics on landings are subject to the same problems as those for the number of fishermen. Different sources provide different figures. Moreover, in the opinion of experts, these data are still seriously defective because there are no official statistics which take into account certain sizable landings, as for instance of shellfish in the Adriatic (100,000 tonnes per annum), of bluefish - which does not go through the market - and of practically all locally caught fish.

Experts from the Commission's Scientific and Technical Committee give the following estimates for Italy:

Table 3: Catches in Italy

Species	Tonnes
Pelagic	250,000
Tuna	20,000
Demersal	350,000
Molluses (fishing and farming)	130,000
Total	750,000

Table 4: landed catches bet een 1972 and 1978

Year	Fish species				Molluscs			Crustaceans
	Anchovy, sardines, mackerel	Tuna	Others	Total	Squid, Octopus, cuttlefish	Others	Total	
1972	101,960	3,080	194,980	300,020	27,420	41,050	68,470	17,850
1973	106,560	1,640	179,590	281,790	23,170	34,290	57,460	18,790
1974	123,040	2,550	171,590	297,180	25,320	46,050	71,370	18,890
1975	95,200	4,170	157,990	257,360	24,822	64,808	89,630	19,590
1976	95,357	3,501	169,255	266,113	23,540	69,091	92,631	19,830
1977	84,225	2,374	164,376	250,975	42,074	24,309	66,383	20,636
1978	106,268	2,801	177,577	286,620	20,508	31,748	52,256	18,977

However, if as opposed to estimates, we look at the official statistics from the Italian Ministry of the Merchant Navy, landingsin Italy between 1972 and 1978 were (in tonnes) :

Year	Total	Value in million lire
1972	386,340	168,960
1973	364,040	167,300
1974	387,440	207,470
1975	366,580	243,110
1976	378,574	293,000
1977	337,994	371,000
1978	357,859	411,000

Despite the large size of its fishing fleet and of the catches landed by it, Italy remains heavily dependent on fish imports. Thus in 1980 and 1981:

Table 5: International trade in fish and fishery products

Imports

	1980		1981	
	Weight (tonnes)	Value (100,000 lire)	Weight (tonnes)	Value (100,000 lire)
Total fish and fishery products	353,358	667,085	260,538	619,175
Frozen	44,053	66,240	48,578	97,704
Salted and smoked	42,132	144,241	32,162	147,420
Canned	25,934	68,779	19,517	66,575
Molluscs	968	6,245	10,414	6,880
Fishmeal	81,780	32,064	61,460	35,669
Fishoil	4,055	2,450	4,116	2,768
Other	60,573	131,091	53,911	145,045

Exports

	1980		1981	
	Weight (tonnes)	Value (1000,000 lire)	Weight (tonnes)	Value (100,000 lire)
Total fish and fishery products	91,779	93,672	96,653	118,377
Frozen	31,455	23,295	28,887	27,559
Salted and smoked	1,761	4,622	3,010	8,440
Canned	5,394	17,572	7,436	27,190
Molluscs	1,861	1,392	2,178	1,865
Fishmeal	4,559	2,417	3,083	1,933
Fishoil	22	24	9	15
Other	25,529	17,765	32,328	23,928

Closer analysis of these figures shows that imports comprise the more highly prized demersal species; exports, on the other hand, consist of pelagic species and molluscs, which have a very low unit value. It is also interesting to note the decline in imports, particularly of fresh fish, and the increase in imports of frozen fish.

Because of the country's low level of self-sufficiency in fish supplies - estimated by the Ministry at 73.4% - the Italian Government is trying to encourage the development of inshore fishing, but also self-regulation of fishing activity. Demersal species are over-fished.

On the other hand, most of the pelagic fish stocks (sardines and anchovies) could be made to produce a higher yield if improvements were made in fish processing

The Ministry of the Merchant Navy has therefore launched a publicity and consumer-information campaign to encourage consumption of the pelagic species (pesce azzurro).

Administrative organization

The Ministry of the Merchant Navy, which is responsible for fisheries in Italy, exercises its powers through district administrations (capitaneria di porto). In each district a local marine fishing commission exists. It has a consultative function on local problems.

Similarly, at national level, there is a marine fishing committee on which trade organizations are represented. The committee draws up opinions for the Ministry on various questions concerning fisheries.

The State has considerably contributed to the reconstruction of Italy's fishing fleet, which was completely devastated after the war.

The aims of fisheries policy in Italy and No. 41/82

Marine fisheries policy in Italy is now following a definite course with the adoption by the Italian Parliament of Law No. 41 of 17 February 1982[1] concerning a 'Plan for the rationalization and development of marine fishing'.

The aims of this policy, laid down in Article 1 of the law, are as follows:

(a) rational management of live marine resources;
(b) increasing output in some sectors and promoting the most abundant species present in Italian fishing grounds;
(c) diversifying demand, extending and rationalizing the market and increasing the consumption of domestic fishery products;
(d) increasing the value added of fishery products to improve the employment situation;
(e) improving living, working and safety conditions on board fishing vessels;
(f) improving the trade balance in this sector.

The basic components of this fisheries policy can be summed up as follows:

(1) regular definition of financial aid programmes by the State, which should constantly review the measures it takes and adapt them to prevailing conditions or expected changes;
(2) promotion of scientific research which should provide the basis for any initiatives taken by the State in the fisheries sector;
(3) abolition of the welfare role of State intervention (non-repayable grants for the construction of fishing vessels, etc.);
(4) directing State financial aid towards initiatives which are geared towards profitability without increasing the general volume of fishing activities (aid for the construction of new vessles linked to the dismantling of old ones, modernization, restructuring), towards new methods of obtaining protein-rich substances (aquaculture and mariculture), action to increase coastal fish stocks (creation of artificial barriers, close season for fishing to allow restocking), modern methods of inter-state collaboration on fishing (joint companies) and the development of producers' associations and cooperatives;
(5) gradual introduction of fishing licences, under which fishermen will no longer be allowed to fish at will but would only be permitted to fish for specific species with specific equipment at given periods.

[1] Gazzetta Ufficiale della Repubblica italiana, 24.2.1982

FRANCE

Catches landed since 1975 by French fishermen working in the Mediterranean have been as follows (in tonnes):

Table 6: Catches in France

1975:	49,428
1976:	46,473
1977:	43,939
1978:	42,400

Source: FAO

They show a clear falling trend. More than 9% of the French catch comes from the Gulf of Lyons. In fact, fish caught in the Mediterranean amounts to only about 10% of total French landings. The figures for France are also underestimated - though to a lesser extent that those for Italy - as a result of the difficulty of assessing the output of salt-water pools and local fishing. The experts give the following estimates of output:

Table 7: France: fisheries output

Products	Weight (tonnes)
Small pelagic	17,000
Tuna	1,800
Demersal and crustaceans	14,000
Molluscs (fishing and farming)	12,000
Total	44,000

French fishing in the Mediterranean, and especially in the Gulf of Lions, is of the inshore and local type. In 1979 there was a decrease in the number of engine-powered boats fishing sardines and anchovies, with a consequent rise in demand for Italy's output, some of which - mainly fresh sardines - has been exported to the French processing industry. This is why, especially in the last six months, there has been little need to apply intervention measures to sardines caught by Italian fishermen.

State aid played a crucial part in the rebuilding of France's Mediterranean fishing fleet after the war.

Today, the composition of the fleet is as follows:

Table 8: France: fishing fleet

Type of vessel	Number	Tonnage	Engine horse-power
Deep-sea trawlers	215	5,885	46,737
Tuna-seiners	45	1,150	8,506
Lobster boats	3	64	480
Multipurpose vessels	349	2,804	23,099
Small craft (under 10 GRT)	2,594	6,174	50,382
Total	3,206	16,077	129,204

Source : FAO

Since France has altogether about 25,000 fishermen, the number working in the Mediterranean should be about 4,000.

In the last twenty years France's Mediterranean fishing fleet has undergone a number of changes. Some of the factors which have influenced its development deserve particular attention:

- the emergence of multipurpose vessels between 1960 and 1976 prompted by the economic viability of fishing bluefish at that time;
- the return of the French from Algeria in 1962, which changed the complexion of local fishing;
- the technical developments which led to the introduction of four-sided fishing vessels from 1974 onwards.

All these factors have influenced the development of fisheries in France. The first two have led to an overestimation of France's fisheries output and to an underestimation.

Administrative regulation

In France, **since the elections held in June 1981, matters relating to fishing have been assigned to the Ministry for Maritime Affairs.**

Side by side with this administrative structure there exists a complex system of consultation with interest groups concerned with the fishery industries.

At national level, the Comité central des pêches maritimes is consulted on all major fisheries policy decisions. In addition to that committee, there are a number of committees representing all sides of the industry to deal with specific fisheries problems.

Regional fisheries committees act as coordinators between the local committees and the Central Committee.

The official body responsible for market intervention is the FIOM, through which Community subsidies for the construction and modernization of vessels are allocated.

France has a long-standing reputation for self-regulation in the fisheries sector, but since the 1970's additional control measures have been necessary. Limits on the number of trawlers and their engine power (430 hp) have been introduced and fishing periods have also been restricted (a ban on night fishing, a five-day fishing week).

In the great fishing port of Sète there is a quota for landings of sardines of 500 kg per day per vessel.

All vessels must have a licence, which is issued free and for an unlimited duration.

Since 1979 licences for the Mediterranean have been issued only for replacement vessels. The Ministry is now considering restricting the validity of licences to traditional fishing grounds, since seasonal movements in the most productive fishing zones thwart all attempts at regulation.

GREECE

For the last decade the Greek catch from the Mediterranean has remained stable, since reduced yields from the Mediterranean and the Atlantic have been compensated by the growth of aquaculture (+ 40%).

According to official statistics from the Greek Ministry of Agriculture, the total catch is in the region of 69,000 tonnes, 90% of which is fished in Mediterranean waters.

However, the Technical Committee experts gave the following figures for Greece:

Table 9: Total output of Greece in the Mediterranean

Products	Weight (tonnes)
Small pelagic	21,500
Tuna	1,000
Demersal and crustaceans	70,000
Molluscs (fishing and farming)	500
Total	93,000

Figures similar to these are provided by PASEGES, the confederation of agricultural cooperatives, showing the extent of oceanic fishing to be greater than estimated by the experts.

Table 10: Types of fishing in Greece

Type of fishing	1969	1975	1979
Oceanic	30,000	29,000	21,500
Mediterranean	46,000	44,000	45,000
Inshore	26,000	27,000	31,000
Fresh-water	6,000	5,000	10,000
Total	108,000	105,000	107,500

Source: PASEGES (office of the confederation of agricultural cooperatives)

The limited contribution made by fisheries to Greece's national economy is mainly due to the narrow continental shelf surrounding the country. The largely rocky nature of the sea bed makes the inshore waters unsuitable for fishing vessels. As a result the coastal areas are fished by small boats and this local fishing accounts for about 15-20% of total Greek catches.

The volume of catches in the coastal zones has declined considerably in recent years, mainly because of sports fishing and pollution.

In the past, the only sector to have shown any significant development has been the deep-sea fishing fleet, which concentrates its activities outside territorial waters, mainly in Tunisia, Libya and West Africa. In fact, Greece is considered a leader in the development of the fishing grounds of the east and central Atlantic because its freezer trawlers have been fishing these areas since 1952.

At the beginning of the 1970s Greek shipowners were finding it increasingly difficult to gain access to fishing grounds outside the Mediterranean and they faced competition from Spain, Japan, Russia and other fleets.

The Mediterranean fleet, however, has suffered considerably from Libya's extension of its territorial waters. When Libya extended its fishing grounds to 50 miles, a Greco-Libyan joint company was formed with eleven fishing vessels operating in Libyan territorial waters. But output in this zone has been quite low, 500 tonnes per annum.

Approximately a quarter of Greece's catches are fished by the oceanic fleet and 60% by the Mediterranean deep-sea fishing fleet.

With the extension of fishing zones to 200 miles, the Greek fleet has declined in the last ten years, a trend which has only recently been halted following the agreements negotiated with Mauritania, Libya and Guinea-Conakry.

Practically the entire catch is marketed either fresh or refrigerated, as there is virtually no processing industry in the country.

The Greek fishing fleet is very old but with substantial modernization could be adapted to the fishing resources available. The government is attempting to achieve this at present. State aid (20% of the cost) is granted for the replacement of old fishing vessels and aid of up to 50% can be given if one vessel is used to replace two or three old ones (Law No. 666/1966). The law also contains provisions on the size of nets, according to species and season, and on fishing periods.

On the other hand, fishing as an artisanal activity has considerable social importance because it is the only source of income for many families.

Table 11: Structure of the Greek fleet in 1978

Size	Total Ships		Deep-sea fishing vessels		Mediterranean fleet – Deep-sea fishing vessels			
					Total		Trawlers	
	Number	HP	Number	HP	Number	HP	Number	HP
Total	3,821	389,436	52	46,350	809	162,749	362	83,187
20 - 30	489	11,211	-	-	4	95	1	25
30 - 40	389	13,183	-	-	20	629	5	153
40 - 50	330	14,646	-	-	18	745	4	160
50 - 60	263	13,786	-	-	25	1,283	3	150
60 - 70	164	10,271	-	-	13	782	7	420
70 - 80	180	13,206	-	-	22	1,607	3	210
80 - 90	117	9,760	-	-	28	2,271	11	890
90 - 100	302	28,287	-	-	13	1,180	4	360
100 - 150	512	60,450	-	-	147	17,573	51	6,054
150 - 200	241	41,506	1	150	130	22,090	49	8,300
200 - 300	261	61,774	-	-	234	55,792	120	29,396
300 - 500	157	58,134	10	4,045	143	52,6 4	96	35,684
500 - 1000	33	21,615	22	15,625	11	5,990	8	4,385
1000 - 1500	9	10,595	9	10,595	-	-	-	-
1500 +	10	15,935	10	15,935	-	-	-	-

Table 11 (a): Structure of the Greek fleet

Size	Mediterranean fleet									
	Deep-sea fishing vessels				Inshore fishing vessels					
	(1)		(2)		Total		Seiners		Others	
	Number	HP	Number	HP	Number	HP	Number	HP	Number	HP
Total	336	48,101	111	28,461	2,960	180,337	837	47,136	2,073	133,199
20 - 30	3	70	-	-	485	11,116	101	2,308	384	8,508
30 - 40	15	476	-	-	369	12,554	57	1,888	312	10,666
40 - 50	14	585	-	-	312	13,901	48	2,192	264	11,749
50 - 60	21	1,078	1	55	238	12,503	73	3,816	165	8,687
60 - 70	6	362	-	-	151	9,489	35	2,182	116	7,307
70 - 80	18	1,321	1	76	158	11,599	47	3,450	111	8,149
80 - 90	11	901	6	480	89	7,489	16	1,347	73	6,142
90 - 100	9	820	-	-	289	27,107	85	7,927	204	19,180
100 - 150	83	9,944	13	1,575	365	42,877	98	11,473	267	11,404
150 - 200	73	12,390	8	1,400	110	19,266	30	5,144	80	14,122
200 - 300	67	14,996	47	11,400	27	5,982	7	1,412	20	4,570
300 - 500	15	5,140	32	11,870	4	1,395	1	415	3	980
500 - 1000	-	-	3	1,605	-	-	-	-	-	-
1000 - 1500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1500 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1): Seiners (2): Multipurpose vessels

In addition to the Mediterranean fleet, 45 large Greek trawlers operate in the Atlantic within the limits allowed by the agreements between the EEC and the African countries.

Overall, including the post-catch industry, fishing gives employment to 30,000 people, of whom about 65% are professional full-time fishermen drawing their only income from this activity.

The output (108,000 tonnes) is insufficient to meet consumer demand, estimated at 140,000 to 150,000 tonnes. Imports amount to about 20% of output.

Table 12: Fish imports between 1969 and 1979 (tonnes)

Type	1969	1979
Fresh and frozen fish	951	1,409
Herring	844	804
Salted cod	3,843	5,300
Salted sardines	47	45
Other salted fish	1,447	1,150
Red caviar	460	567
Tinned products	4,268	5,389
Other	1,033	1,400
Total	12,893	16,064

In recent years, aquaculture has been developing in Greece with considerable success, which shows that it is a promising economic activity, particularly for southern Europe.

Administrative organization

The Department of Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for everything to do with fisheries. It is composed of regional offices.

The fisheries development policy aims to improve the industry's economic performance by modernizing the vessels, reorganizing the fishing fleet and extending its field of action.

For this purpose there is a programme of subsidies on capital investments and on interest payments conditional - as in many other countries - on the withdrawal of obsolete vessels from operation.

Fishing activities are subject to a large number of restrictions concerning fishing gear, fishing periods and fishing grounds. Detailed regulations govern different types of gear: the use of pursed nets close to the shore and beyond a certain depth is forbidden so as to prevent any possibility of confict between inshore fishermen and trawler operators.

Trawling is also forbidden close to the shore and in certain specified areas. There is no restriction on night trawling. Trawling is totally banned for four months in the year: from June to September.

All fishing vessels must have a licence which is issued free, subject to certain conditions, for a period of two years. Licensing is one of the means used by the government to pursue its aim of modernizing the fishing fleet and extending its field of activity; thus, for instance, trawlers are required to have at least a 14 m keel and an engine of at least 80 hp.

II - The situation of fisheries in the EEC candidate Member States

Having looked at the structure and potential of the fishing industry in the Community countries, we should now consider more closely the structural and commercial aspects of fisheries in Spain and Portugal, in order to be able to assess the likely consequences of these countries' accession to the Community.

Spain and Portugal, two traditionally 'fishing' countries, could appreciably change the balance of the Community's fishing industry (see table 1). It can be expected that the problems of fisheries will occupy a leading place in these countries' accession negotiations.

Nominal catches for the EEC countries + Spain and Portugal
(tonnes)

Table 13

Country	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Belgium	44,410	45,660	50,577	47,125	46,180
Denmark	1,911,637	1,806,381	1,740,294	1,738,420	n.d.
France	786,794	743,501	777,382	732,154	724,832
Germany	454,440	432,089	411,918	356,198	306,330
Netherlands	284,979	313,044	324,436	323,693	327,253
United Kingdom	996,688	969,666	1,003,948	876,260	
Italy	420,285	380,028	401,958	427,218	431,490
Greece	105,620	105,976	100,308	127,870	n.d.
Ireland	94,880	93,532	108,434	92,835	123,171
Total EC-10	5,099,733	4,889,877	4,919,255	4,721,773	
Portugal	346,128	310,311	254,502	241,920	249,177
Spain	1,468,888	1,388,645	1,373,114	1,205,120	n.d.
Total EC-12	6,916,749	6,588,833	6,546,871	6,168,813	

Source: FAO: Annuaire des statistiques des pêches
* Our calculation from data for the early part of the year

These figures indicate that, following the entry of Spain and Portugal, Community output should increase by 30% - a considerable amount, given all the circumstances.

Now that all the non-Community countries have extended their economic zone to 200 miles, lack of a common policy on fisheries makes the situation of the industry in the Community increasingly difficult.

Add to this the fact that the fishstocks most demanded for human consumption are being over-exploited, and we can confidently predict the the Community is about to face a crisis in the fishing industry.

The prospect of accession by the two candidate countries should persuade the Community to accord more attention to the problems of Mediterranean fisheries, many of which are similar for all the countries concerned (structure of the industry, species caught, inadequacies in the processing industry, high numbers of fishermen). Failure to solve these problems today may not only cause the crisis to break out, but also make it irreversible.

A - Spain

Spain is among Europe's leading fishing countries, with about 1.5 million tonnes of catch, and her accession to the Community will to a large extent be determined by progress on the EEC's common fisheries policy, as well as by the outcome of negotiations with the Community over this sector.

Spanish 'presence' in the Mediterranean:

Spain's fishing activity in the Mediterranean is relatively modest (accounting, on average, for about 10% of that country's total catch) and it takes the form almost exclusively of local inshore fishing.

Spain's Mediterranean fleet in 1977

Table 14

Type of vessel	Number
Deep-sea trawlers	1,145
Seiners	482
Small craft	4,000
Total	5,627

Overall, the Spanish fishing fleet numbered 17,390 vessels on 31 December 1980, with a total crew of 109,258.

Landed catch (thousand tonnes)

Table 15

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total catch	1,475	1,388	1,379	1,205
Mediterranean catch	152	145	150	151

Source: FAO: Yearbook of fishery statistics, Vol. 48

Fish consumption in Spain is very high. Most of the catch is marketed fresh on ice.

Catch utilization (%) in 1980

Table 16

Fresh, on ice	75.94
Frozen	20.33
Salted, dried, smoked	2.38
Fishmeal and fishoil	0.17
Other	1.18

Source: OECD

In 1980 in the Spanish processing industry there was an 11% increase in the output of fishmeal and a steep rise in the price of fishoil (+ 131%).

Table 17

Product	1979		1980	
	Weight (tonnes)	Value (m Pesetas)	Weight (tonnes)	Value (m Pesetas)
Fishmeal	31,104	876	34,485	1,250.7
Fishoil	6,200	57.6	5.651	121.3
Canned fish	122,184	25,152	120,265	29,349.5

The Spanish processing industry obtains its raw materials, particularly sardines and anchovies, partly from the Community (France and Italy) and partly from third countries (mainly Morocco).

Bearing this in mind, we should look at the difficulties inherent in Spain's accession to the Community.

Despite its high output (17th place in the world), Spain has a negative balance of trade, due, on the one hand to the high domestic consumption and, on the other, to the difficulty, in the absence of agreements, of finding fishing grounds since the introduction of the 200 mile zone by various coastal states. It is significant that Spain's trade balance was positive until 1977, which was the year when several countries extended their economic zone to 200 miles.

Spain's trade balance
(in thousand tonnes)

Table 18

1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
+ 2.4	+ 95.0	+ 59.1	- 9.3	- 55.1	- 141.1

Source: FAO and OECD

This problem of finding waters where they can fish, is one of the reasons why the Spaniards want to join the Community. That, above all, is why they want the Community to have a real fisheries policy which they badly need for their large fleet (17,390 vessels) and for their 109,258 fishermen.

To conclude, we can, on the one hand, expect enlargement to open up promising prospects for the Community's processing industry - especially, in view of Spanish dietary habits, for certain Mediterranean products - but, on the other, to introduce a number of difficult problems in the social area and in the fishing industry itself.

Administrative organization:

Spanish public administration being rather centralized, there is no regionalization.

The main administrative body is the Directorate-General for Fisheries. There is a Central Committee on which various interest groups connected with fisheries are represented. There is also a committee for the Mediterranean.

The most interesting development from the administrative point of view occurred in October 1980 when the Under-Secretariat for Fisheries was transferred from the Ministry of Transport to the Ministry of Agriculture in order to achieve better coordination in the primary sector.

The fisheries policy pursued by the Spanish Government was amended in 1980 with the aim of maximizing resource utilization by reducing fishing activity. The main measures were:

- laying down of conditions for work in fisheries (5-day working week, 16-hour working day),
- laying down of the number of vessels, their total tonnage and regulations on fishing gear, instruments and other equipment,
- regulations governing the engine power for vessels operating in the Mediterranean.

State aid for the fisheries sector to maintain its productivity at an acceptable level consists of subsidies (88.1 million ECU, of which 80% for fuel subsidies, in 1980) and of public investment (8.2 million ECU in 1980, i.e. over 20% more than in 1979).

There is a public non-profit-making body, the 'Social Fisheries Fund' which grants credit (30.75 million ECU in 1980) for alterations and replacement of engines, introduction of industrial fishing and industrial refrigeration.

The most unusual feature of the Spanish fisheries organization is the existence of voluntary confraternities (cofradias) to which both shipowners and crew members belong. The confraternities have played an important role in regulating fisheries practice. In a pragmatic fashion the Spaniards have achieved self-regulation and internal control which only recently have been formally embodied in ministerial decrees.

B - Portugal

Although Portugal carries out no fishing activities in Mediterranean waters, it should, for a number of reasons, be regarded as having similar problems to those of countries whose fishermen operate in the Mediterranean.

Moreover, much of Portuguese fishing takes place off the African coast, that is, in the same waters which are the traditional operating areas of some Italian and Greek fishermen.

The first important feature to note is that Portugal is considered to be the country with the highest per capita fish consumption in the world. It consequently has a negative trade balance, and one which deteriorated severely in 1979.

Fishery products (tonnes)

Table 19

Year	Imports	Exports	Imp./Exp.
1978	37,200	52,500	+ 15,300
1979	89,900	62,900	- 27,000

Estimates based on data for the first 8 months of 1980 indicate that the negative trend was exacerbated.

This could be explained by the rise in the population's living standards in recent years (GNP: 1977 : + 5.4%, 1978 : + 2.9%, 1979 : + 4.8%) and by the falling output, which has decreased by over 15% since 1977.

In 1979, according to data from the Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, fisheries imports from the EEC amounted to only 4%. In contrast, exports to the EEC were over 57%.

It follows that Community preference may prove costly to Portugal.

Total catches landed on the mainland, in the Azores and on Madeira have been decreasing:

- 1977 : 281,850
- 1978 : 248,970
- 1979 : 236,830

The following table shows, on the basis of information supplied by the Portuguese delegation for negotiations with the Community, the structure of the Portuguese fishing fleet according to type of vessel used, size of landings and location of fishing grounds.

Portugal: fishing fleet — Table 20

Type of vessel	Number	Quantity landed	Type of product	Origin
Offshore	14,700	60,000	halieutic	Coasts of Portugal, Gibraltar, Morocco
Seiners	285	100,000	pelagic	
Trawlers	110	40,000	fresh fish	between Cape Finisterre and Gibraltar
Industrial fishing	40	10,000	frozen fish	Guinea Bisseau, Conakry and Sierra Leone
Deep-sea fishing	52	30,000	cod, plaice, redfish	Canada, Norway
Freezer trawlers	13	20,000	frozen fish	Namibia, Canada

The main species represented in the Portuguese catch are:

- sardines : 90,500 tonnes
- horse mackerel : 32,000 tonnes
- cod : 22,700
- whiting : 14,700

It is important to note that much of Portuguese fishing activity takes place along African coasts. Portugal has fishing agreements with all the countries concerned, but the extension of the economic zone to 200 miles has created so much uncertainty that in many cases owners have not replaced worn-out ships. This goes some way to explaining the recent fall in output.

The future of these agreements will also play an important part in the accession negotiations. Indeed, the Portuguese delegation has already asked for the maintenance of agreements concluded by Portugal with Portuguese-speaking countries, for which there is to be provision for a special relationship.

Fishing is undoubtedly of great economic importance for Portugal, given that this activity provides the only income for thousands of families in the Azores and on Madeira, as well as on the mainland coast.

According to the Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, on 31 December 1979 there were 39,092 fishermen in Portugal, representing an increase of 800 on 1978.

Administrative organization

In view of the importance of this sector for the country, the State's aid to the fisheries sector is considerable.

In 1980, under the Investment Plan, 417 million escudos were allocated in the State's general budget for improvement of the fishing fleet; 426 million escudos were allocated for nationalized undertakings and over 300,000 million escudos were provided from the STFAP (System for the Financing of Agriculture and Fisheries).

Also in 1980, the 'Integrated System for the Promotion of Investment' (SIII) was instituted. This system, intended to benefit productive units in the fisheries industry and in the extractive and manufacturing industries, will mark a stage in the achievement of an integrated system of investment incentives, which until now had been rather dispersed.

Responsibility for this sector rests with the Secretariat of State for the Fisheries, acting through harbourmasters' offices and maritime commissions.

III - Fisheries in non-EEC Mediterranean coastal countries

The problemsof Mediterranean fisheries do not concern only the Community Member States but also a whole number of other littoral countries.

In any discussion of relations with third countries on the question of Mediterranean fisheries, account should also be taken of relations with some West Central African countries (Morocco, Mauritania, Senegal, Cape Verde) in view of the importance of these countries' waters as fishing grounds for Greek, Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese boats.

Catches by Mediterranean coastal countries

Table 21

Country*	1976		1977		1978		1979	
	Total	Medit.	Total	Medit.	Total	Medit.	Total	Medit.
Algeria	35,122	35,122	43,475	43,475	34,143	34,143	38,678	38,678
Tunisia	34,923	34,923	38,441	38,441	54,600	54,600	57,278	57,278
Morocco	281,444	23,633	255,490	33,474	287,058	31,991	279,897	35,548
Yugoslavia	58,849	34,851	60,943	35,248	62,987	37,465	56,470	33,934

* Countries averaging over 20,000 tonnes per annum
Source: FAO: Annuaire statistique des pêches

Morocco and Yugoslavia carry on fishing activities outside the Mediterranean; this is particularly true of Morocco, which obtains a catch of nearly 250,000 tonnes off its own coasts.

We should also note the fishing activities of Community countries in the East Central Atlantic (off the coasts of Morocco, Senegal, Mauritania and the Cape Verde Islands). In recent years, the Community countries which have traditionally fished in these waters (France, Italy and Greece), have been landing an average of 110,000 tonnes per annum. But before 1972, Italy alone, for instance, was landing 60,000 tonnes per annum, or 50% more than the present-day catches.

If we further consider Spain's catch of 450,000 tonnes per annum and Portugal's 8,000 tonnes, we can appreciate the present and future importance of these fishing grounds for the Community, particularly as they appear to be rather well-stocked: the Soviet Union catches about 1 million tonnes there each year.

As regards the consumption of fish in these coastal countries, it is fairly high in the littoral strip, but almost nil in the interior. The reason is the nearly total absence of a preserving industry, so that the fish can neither be transported nor marketed to any significant extent. The balance of trade in fish for these countries is negative for Algeria and Yugoslavia and positive for Morocco and Tunisia.

Trade balance (in tonnes) Table 22

Country	1975	1976	1977	1978
Algeria	- 1,673	- 4,469	- 9,372	- 9,372
Morocco	+88,200	+98,128	+67,911	+82,609
Tunisia	+ 2,900	+ 3,741	+ 4,385	+ 4,385
Yugoslavia	-65,000	-67,877	-91,697	-95,264

Source: FAO: Annuaire statistique des pêches

Only 1.8% of the Community's fresh fish imports come from Tunisia and Morocco.

Of the Community's fish imports for processing and preserving, 5.5% come from Morocco, the only one of these countries with an industry capable of working for export.

Almost all of these exports, both of fresh and preserved fish, are directed to France (54.5%) and Italy (40.3%).

After this brief general outline we shall now present some more detailed information on these countries.

TUNISIA

Among this group of countries, it is in relations with Tunisia that the Community has most problems at present, some of which have been awaiting resolution for a very long time.

After the expiry of the bilateral fisheries agreement with Italy in June 1979, the Commission, which was by then empowered to conclude such agreements on behalf of the Community, has not been able to draw up a fisheries agreement which would allow Italian fishermen, in particular, to work in areas which are on the edge of - and often within - Tunisian territorial waters.

Indeed, on 13 September 1981 another trawler was impounded by the Tunisian authorities - the 34th since the expiry of the treaty. Sicilian shipowners have already paid over 1.5 million ECU for the release of impounded ships.

The European Parliament debated the problem in October 1979 and in December 1980 (OJ C 266 of 22.10.79, OJ 327 of 15.12.80) and has continued to call on the Commission and the Council for the agreement with Tunisia to be concluded and for the opening of negotiations with Libya and Malta.

So far, the Commission and the Council have not acted on Parliament's call. Negotiations are continuing in the normal way, but the Commission says there is lack of willingness on the Tunisian side to conclude the agreement.

In fact, the Tunisians' attitude is that fisheries are a subject for negotiation with the EEC, but in the framework of cooperation. They should like to see the establishment of joint ventures which would be more advantageous to the development of their fisheries.

The Commission opened negotiations as soon as the earlier bilateral agreement between Italy and Tunisia expired, but so far nothing has been signed. The European Parliament should seize the opportunity to call once again for the conclusion of an agreement between the EEC and Tunisia.

Meanwhile, in September 1981, the Tunisian Fisheries Board set up a joint venture with a Spanish company, COPESSI. The new company has a capital of about 375,000 ECU, 54% of which was provided by the Tunisian and 46% by the Spanish side. Its creation demonstrates that possibilities for the conclusion of agreements are real.

Although the Tunisian catch (35,500 tonnes) is smaller than that of the European countries, the country contains some of the main fishing ports in North Africa. The fisheries industry comprises three sectors: State-owned, cooperative and independent private.

The public sector (the Fisheries Board) comprises most types of fishery, aquaculture, wholesale markets, processing, shipbuilding and engine manufacture, distribution and the ancillary services.

The cooperative sector comprises fishing undertakings and private processing and distribution firms organized in port cooperatives. The cooperatives supply their members with ships' engines, provide credit, commercial facilities and other services.

Structure of the Tunisian fishing fleet in 1978

Table 23

Type of vessel	Public sector	Cooperative and independent private sector	Total
Trawlers	56	158	214
Tuna boats	2	4	6
Torchlight seiners	4	208	212
Inshore vessels	0	5,722	5,722
Total	62	6,092	6,154

Source: Direction des pêches, Tunis

One-third of the deep-sea trawlers have engines of over 300 hp.

Administrative organization

On the administrative side, the Tunisian Government set up in 1979 a Commissariat Général de la Pêche which coordinates the work of regional bodies.

Government efforts to promote the fisheries sector - which held an important position in the 1977-1981 five-year plan - include vocational training programmes and direct investment in the public sector, with subsidies for private investments.

A number of regulations govern fishing by trawlers in Tunisia. They include: a minimum mesh size of 20 mm and a ban on trawling within a three-mile coastal zone and in waters of less than 50 metres' depth.

Fishing activity is regulated by the government by means of a system of licences. Under the Law of January 1980 these licences have to be fairly specific, also as regards the permitted fishing areas. They are not transferable.

YUGOSLAVIA

Although Yugoslavia's coastal waters are not regarded as being overfished, it ranks among the last of the Mediterranean countries in the size of its catch. Since consumption is on the increase, Yugoslavia imports large quantities of fish.

In view of this, the development of fisheries has been given a much higher priority in the current economic plan, which is the synthesis of the constituent republics' five-year plans.

Structure of Yugoslavia's fishing fleet in 1977

Table 24

Vessel size, GRT	Number	Total tonnage (GRT)
50 +	40	3,101
10 - 50	166	4,509
Small craft:		
powered	8,170	n.a.
unpowered	1,582	n.a.
Total	9,958	n.a.

Source: FAO unpublished preliminary statistics

Yugoslavia's fisheries industry consists of two sectors. The independent private sector essentially comprises small boats whose owners practise fishing only as a part-time occupation. The other sector consists of large cooperatives which are joint undertakings between the private sector and the State. These undertakings (of which there are 15) are responsible not only for the ships but also for the processing factories and some marketing facilities.

The enterprises' initial capital is supplied by the State and thereafter they finance themselves from their operating income.

In the area of relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC, the latter, by a Council decision of 20 December 1979, authorized Italy to extend its bilateral fishing agreement with Yugoslavia, which the two governments had initialled on 15 June 1973 and which remained in force until 31 December 1980.

In authorizing Italy to maintain its relations with Yugoslavia, the Community accepted responsibility for the cost of the agreement, 800 million lire for 1980.

The agreement provided for a certain number of permits to be issued to Italian fishermen.

This bilateral agreement has now definitely expired.

The Commission, which in its Preliminary draft budget for 1982 recognized the 'serious difficulties' experienced by the fishermen concerned, should resume the negotiations so that an agreement with Yugoslavia can be concluded.

There is reason to fear that, following the expiry of the earlier treaty, the situation will deteriorate - to the cost of the Italian fishermen who have traditionally worked these waters.

Parliament should demand the conclusion of an agreement at an early date: the situation which arose with Tunisia - with whom there has been no agreement since June 1979 - should not be allowed to recur.

Administrative organization

The Yugoslav political structure is strongly decentralized, with power delegated to the republics composing the federal State.

As regards long-term economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy, the Yugoslav Government is in favour of establishing joint-capital undertakings and of Italian investment in Yugoslav worker-participation undertakings. Bilateral talks to determine the procedural details are now going on. In May 1981 the first Italo-Yugoslav joint cooperative fishing company was set up. The agreement provides for joint investment in fishing activities as well as in fish farming.

With the aim of developing fisheries, the federal government has instituted certain aid measures to increase the catch capacity of the Yugoslav fishing fleet. A plan for the development of shipbuilding for the fishing fleet until 1985 has been drawn up and adopted. It provides for the construction of 40 vessels in Yugoslav shipyards and the importation of 10 more. Most of the financing (80%) will come from credit on favourable terms (7% over 15 years).

Yugoslavia has traditionally engaged in a fair amount of oyster cultivation, but the quantities produced are far from sufficient. Under the 1985 plan the output is to be increased to 5,000 tonnes per annum.

Trawling is banned as a rule in the channels between the off-shore islands and within a one-mile coastal zone. There are no general restrictions on the fishing season; the minimum permitted mesh size is 40 mm, stretched.

All the fishing vessels require a licence, but there is no restriction on the overall number of licences issued.

Financial aid for fisheries from public sources is rarely direct. In most cases it is granted for the establishment of conditions promoting economic activity. In this way, in 1980 the federal government has:

- reduced customs duties on imports for the equipment of the processing and food industries,
- increased incentives for the export of fisheries products.

MOROCCO

Fisheries are, after phosphates, the main source of wealth for Morocco with its 8,000 km of well-stocked coastal waters.

In the beginning of the present chapter we have already indicated that Morocco's landings amount to about 280,000 tonnes, of which 36,000 is caught in the Mediterranean.

The Moroccan government accords an important place to fisheries in its economic and social development plans.

Fisheries structures have been developed in implementation of these plans.

Table 25

Vessel	Before 1973		After 1977	
	Number	Average tonnage per vessel	Number	Average tonnage per vessel
Sardine boats	330	30	352	40
Trawlers	113	49	212	64
Longliners	244	6	341	6
Small craft	3,300		3,300	1.63

The 1978-1980 plan aims at an average 16.5% increase in output and a build-up of the fishing fleet from 47,200 GRT to 70,000 GRT. The main effort will concentrate on the processing industry, shortage of which strongly affects the country's fishery potential.

It is interesting to note that the Moroccans comment in their plan that 'the world market for fish is limitless. The extension of the fishing zone to 200 nautical miles by most countries will force the big fish producers to lay up part of their fleet. We may thus expect a decline in the world fish catches, at least in the next few years'.

The realism of these words should bring home to us that relations with the developing countries in the matter of fisheries - as indeed for other primary commodities - can only be pursued in the context of cooperation and development aid.

It is in such a context that Morocco has developed bilateral fisheries cooperation with a number of countries. These are, notably, Spain, Mauritania, the USSR, Portugal and Malta. The Moroccans have also opened negotiations with South Korea, Poland and Rumania.

Thus, the agreement with Spain, initialled on 17 February 1977, grants to this country a number of fishing permits in exchange for specified fees and for the execution of work in scientific research, training, ice manufacture and other research on refrigeration and on harbour infrastructures. The agreement was renewed on 1 April 1981.

The agreement with the USSR, signed on 27 April 1978, provides notably for the development of scientific research, the establishment of joint enterprises for fitting out ships, the establishment of a fisheries industrial complex and the training of Moroccan staff. Nevertheless, it is learned - from Moroccan sources - that, difficulties having arisen in the implementation of the agreement, new negotiations between the two countries are in progress.

The following lessons can be drawn from Morocco's attitude and the bilateral agreements it has concluded:

- the need to regard fisheries in the context of relations with developing countries as a subject for cooperation,
- the opportunity lost by the Community in not including fisheries in the cooperation agreement with the countries of the Maghreb,
- the political and economic importance that a fisheries agreement can acquire (as, for instance, that between Morocco and the USSR),
- the consequences that Spain's accession to the EEC could have for Morocco and the other Maghreb countries in the fisheries sector - and in other domains.

ALGERIA

Algeria, with an average annual catch of about 38,000 tonnes is comparable to

In Algeria the State is making great efforts in the fisheries sector with the main aim of developing and modernizing the fishing fleet.

To this end the State has launched a series of initiatives:

(a) - distribution to fishermen of 130 boats between 9 and 12 m.;

(b) - acquisition of 40 deep-sea vessels and 30 small sardine boats with 150 more under construction;

(c) - low-cost medium and long-term loans to finance new purchases and repairs.

As far as fisheries policy is concerned, the guidelines followed by the Algerian Government are:

- establishment of a regional balance to strengthen the fleet in the eastern part of the country;
- introduction of new fishing methods;
- projects for shore-based structures (ice factories, refrigeration plants, etc.);
- development of port infrastructures.

THE OTHER MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

As well as the countries discussed above, all the countries bordering the Mediterranean engage in fishing, though it may be to a very small extent.

The European Parliament, in its resolutions of October 1979 and 1980, called on the Commission to open negotiations with Libya and Malta.

Insofar as Parliament is able to treat in a more comprehensive manner all the problems of fisheries in the Mediterranean, that invitation to the Commission could be renewed and extended to all the Mediterranean countries - both for economic and political reasons.

Matters are, clearly, not made easier by the attitude of countries such as Libya which has unilaterally extended its territorial waters to 200 miles. Nevertheless, an initiative from the Community in an economic sector suitable for cooperation, such as fisheries, though it may be a matter of some delicacy and difficulty, could help to reduce the tension which seems to be building up in the Mediterranean.

IV - The Community's external relations in the matter of fisheries

We have already pointed out how important it is for the Community to have fisheries agreements with the countries of the Mediterranean, and this is equally true for the African countries on the East Central Atlantic seaboard - particularly as it is in these countries' waters that numbers of Greek, Italian, and French fishermen have traditionally exercised their trade.

As a matter of fact, the Commission has acted with more sensitivity towards these countries than it has towards those of the Mediterranean.

While for the Mediterranean area we note failures and omissions by the Community, with the African countries agreements have been concluded by the Commission with the final approval of the Council and, belatedly, that of the European Parliament.

The agreements concluded with Senegal[1] and Guinea-Bissau[2] are particularly important for two reasons:

(a) economically, because they enable Community fishermen to work in relatively well-stocked waters at a time when - with the introduction of the 200-mile economic zone - the area of available fishing grounds is being significantly reduced,

(b) politically, because these are the first two fisheries agreements concluded with developing countries.

The structure of these agreements is also interesting, in that they not only provide for fees to be paid to a non-Community State, but also for:

- the landing of part of the catch for processing in the country concerned,
- vocational training in fisheries trades for citizens of that country,
- employment of the citizens of that country on EEC fishing vessels.

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[1] EEC-Senegal fisheries agreement, Council decision 79/569 of 12 June 1979, OJ L 154, 21.6.79, EP's opinion on the EEC-Senegal fisheries agreement, OJ C 309, 10.12.79. Ligios Report Doc. 1-474/79

[2] EEC-Guinea-Bissau fisheries agreement, Council decision 80/255 of 26 February 1980, replaced by Regulation 2213/80, OJ L 226, 29.8.80. EP's opinion on EEC-Guinea-Bissau fisheries agreement of 14 March 1980, OJ C 85, 8.4.80. Woltjer Report, Doc. 1-831/79

The agreements concluded by the Community with Senegal and Guinea-Bissau thus constitute a model to be emulated.

The Commission, which had been authorized by the Council as long ago as 1977[1] to open negotiations with Mauritania and Cape Verde could also start such talks with other African countries of the Atlantic seaboard. The Council, incidentally, in its 1982 draft budget has left the relevant budget entries unchanged. Action by Parliament could thus help to speed up these negotiations.

STATE OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE EEC AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE MATTER OF FISHERIES

Table 26

Country	State of relations	Legal basis
Tunisia	Negotiations in progress	Council decision 5.2.79
Yugoslavia	Bilateral agreement expired on 31.12.80	
Libya, Malta and other Mediterranean coastal countries	None	EP's opinion OJ C 226,22.10.79 OJ C 327, 15.10.80
Senegal	Agreement of 15.6.79, OJ L 226/80	Council decision 26.6.77
Guinea-Bissau	Agreement of 27.2.80, OJ L 226/80	Council decision 26.6.77
Mauritania and Cape Verde	Negotiations in progress	Council decision 26.6.77
Other ACP countries	None	Council decision 21.9.77

V - Italy's fish-processing industry

1 - Present position

As we have seen, Italy is the biggest producer of fish in the Mediterranean, and consequently it is interesting to look at its fish-processing industry.

[1] Council decision of 27 June 1977

The deep-freezing and canning industries are becoming increasingly important sectors of Italy's food industry.

Although the value of the fishery industry's output at current prices rose between 1951 and 1978 from 27,000 million lire to over 400,000 million lire, the trade balance for this sector in 1978 showed a deficit of 366,000 million lire (about 300 m ECU) because of the importation of 415,349 tonnes of fresh or frozen fish.

The fish-processing industry has thus good prospects for expansion, provided the campaign to persuade consumers to accept the pelagic species, in which the Mediterranean is the richest, is successful.

The following is a synthetic table showing the main products and the distribution of the processing industry in Italy's four main fishing zones.

Table 27

Zone	Output	Processing
1 - North and Middle Adriatic Coastal areas of Veneto, Emilia-Romagna, Marche and Abruzzi	Large quantities of pelagic species, crustaceans and molluscs, sole and cod	Large concentration of processing industry for sardines and anchovy, tuna and molluscs. Aquaculture farming
2 - South Adriatic, Ionian Coastal zones of Molise, Puglia, Basilicata and Calabria	Rich stocks, including oceanic species (cod, tuna, octopus, squid, shrimps and prawns, mussels, cuttlefish, horse mackerel) Pelagic species present	Little industry. Small firms, often with uneconomic equipment. Large aqualculture farms
3 - North and Middle Tyrrhenian Coastal zones of Liguria, Tuscany, Lazio and Campania	Large stocks of sardines, anchovy, cod, mullet, tuna and molluscs	Large industrial plants for preserving, freezing and canning. Modern installations for the intensive farming of eels, mullet, sole and perch
4 - South Tyrrhenian Coastal zones of Calabria, Sardinia and Sicily	Considerable stocks of sardines, anchovy, tuna, mullet, cod, molluscs and crustaceans	Very small-scale processing plants. Three relatively large factories at Oblia (Sardinia), Palermo (Sicily) and Bari (Puglia). Plant being built on Sardinia

Source: Ministry of the Merchant Navy
See Tables 28 and 29

Table 28

ITALIAN PROCESSING INDUSTRY

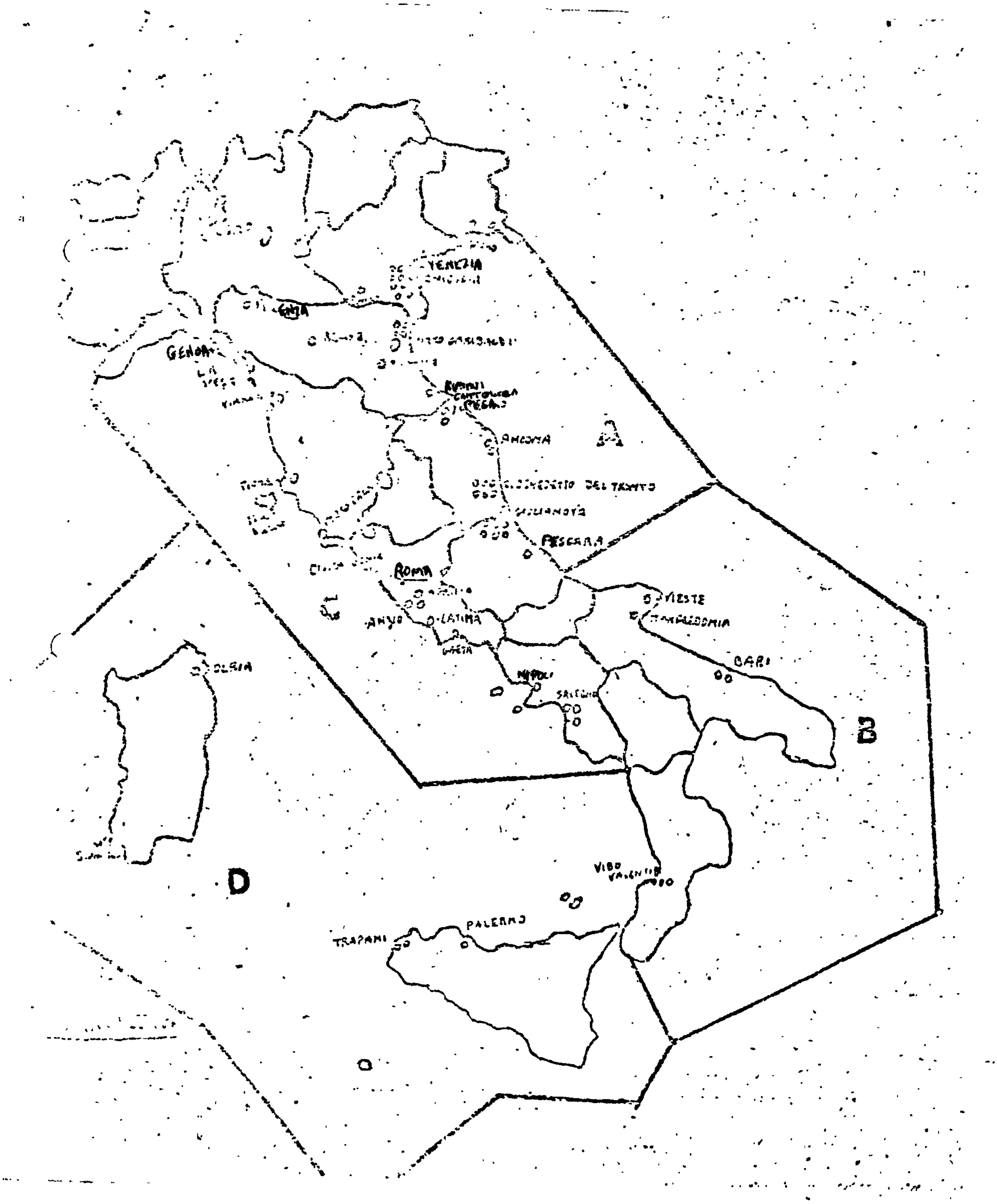
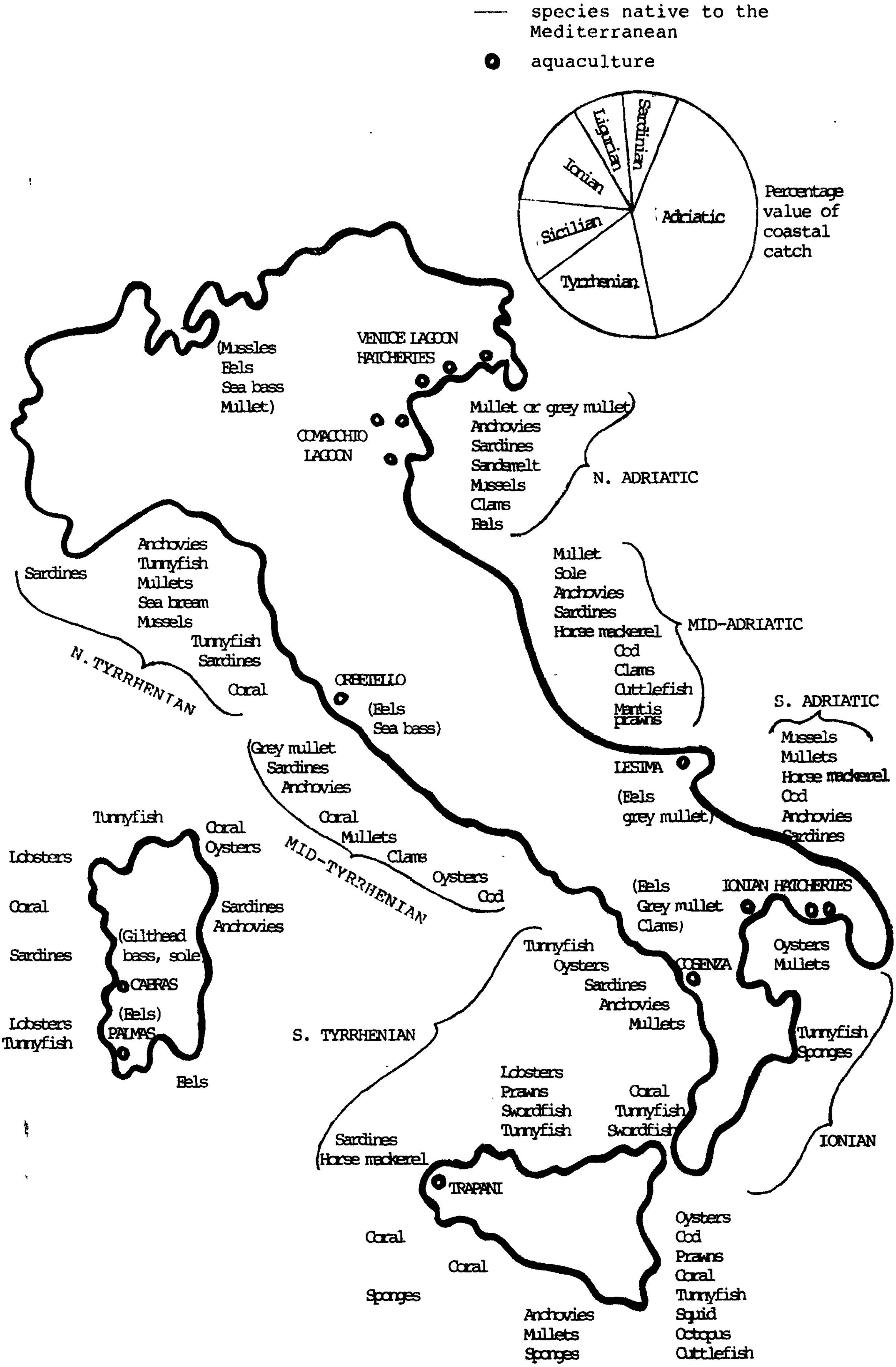


TABLE 29

Fisheries in Italy



Today the fish-processing industry employs about 11,000 persons in 240 establishments, half of which are very small (less than 15 employees). They are mainly located in northern and central Italy (see table 1).

The sector consists of two, often overlapping, branches:

(a) processing and marketing of fisheries products (sardines, anchovy, tuna in oil, unprepared molluscs (clams)).

(b) refrigeration, freezing and marketing of fish for human consumption or for other uses.

(a) Processed products

This sector is characterized by the following features:

- increased production thanks to the expansion of productive plant in the north and centre of the country: successful promotion of pelagic species (sardines in oil), growing demand (for tuna in oil, anchovy fillets, clams au naturel),
- scant presence in the south, except for medium-sized establishments for sardines and tuna (at Vieste, Bari, Palermo and Olbia),
- expected increase in demand following promotion campaign instituted by the Ministry of the Merchant Navy.

Tuna in oil

In 1980 there were 22 processing plants with a production capacity of 70,000 tonnes, of which 80% (55,000 tonnes) concentrated in 7 firms. Between 1976 and 1978 there was a significant increase both in the production and consumption of this product.

Utilization of tunny in oil — Table 30

Year	Output	Consumption	Imports	Exports
1976	38,200	36,088	1,901	4,013
1977	39,500	38,282	988	2,216
1978	41,500	40,333	1,720	2,887

Sardines and anchovy in oil

In 1979 there were about 40 factories with a production capacity of 16,500 tonnes. In 1978 a 17% increase in output was recorded. New factories coming into operation should have raised both the output (by 2,000 to 3,000 tonnes) and exports. There is no indication of this increase in the data available.

Utilisation of sardines and anchovy in oil — Table 31

Year	Output	Consumption	Imports	Exports
1976	5,000	6,691	2,136	445
1977	5,800	7,969	1,921	352
1978	6,800	7,379	1,122	543

The industrial throughput between 1974 and 1978 of the 'processed products' sector (in tonnes) is summarized in the following table:

Processed products — Table 32.

Output	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Tuna in oil	39,900	36,500	38,200	39,500	41,500
Sardines in oil	4,900	4,500	5,000	5,800	6,800
Salted sardines and anchovy	10,100	9,800	10,200	10,100	7,500
Anchovy in oil	3,200	3,100	3,500	3,200	3,300
Others (clams, mackerel, eels)	8,500	8,200	8,400	8,700	8,900
Total	66,600	62,100	65,300	67,300	68.000

Distribution of processing industry in the four main fishing areas

Table 33

Area	No of plants	No of employees	Capacity	
			Tuna	Sardine/Anchovy
North and middle Adriatic	17	1,438	33,200	6,244
North and middle Tyrrhenian	15	1,371	32,000	16,926
South Tyrrhenian	12	1,428	28,880	1,500
South Adriatic and* Ionian	3	550	12,000	4,000

*Data on the number of employees and output capacity for one plant are missing

Sources: Calculation from Ministry of the Merchant Navy data

(b) - Refrigerated and frozen products

Refrigerating plants for conservation and deep-freezing comprised in 1978 about 150 establishments with a capacity of 230,000 to 250,000 m^3, of which 85% (200,000 m^3) located in the north and centre of Italy.

It seems clear that development of the industry in the Mezzogiorno is needed.

Although domestic production has been steadily increasing, growing consumption has led to rising imports.

Output of deep-frozen products (tonnes)

Table 34

1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9,400	9,100	9,800	11,000	11,500

Distribution of the deep-freezing industry in the four main fishing areas

Table 35

Area	No of factories	No of freezers	Capacity in m^3*
North and middle Adriatic	46	160	105,000
North and middle Tyrrhenian	33	101	67,645
South Tyrrhenian	36	97	16,629
South Adriatic and Ionian	25	69	13,705

*Not all capacity data are available

Source : Calculation from Ministry of the Merchant Navy data

2 - The 1980-1983 programme

Under Regulation 355/77, the Ministry of the Merchant Navy has instituted a 'specific programme for the improvement of the conditions of processing and marketing of fisheries products in Italy.'

The aims of this very detailed programme are :

- to eliminate, or at least to reduce, the gap between the richest and the poorest areas by developing in the latter industrial enterprises for the processing and marketing of fisheries products,
- to strengthen the fishermen's contractural position by introducing long-term industry-wide contracts to stabilize incomes, reduce crisis situations and promote increased output,
- to carry out propaganda campaigns to increase consumption and influence consumers' preference,
- to introduce into the market new and more attractive products (e.g. sardines in breadcrumbs or batter ready for frying).

Since sardine catches have considerably increased again, only a significant development of the preserving inudstry can ensure that fisheries depending on the pelagic species, in which the Mediterranean is rich, will survive.

This is the aim of one of the first projects submitted to the EAGGF under this programme. This is for a complete production cycle for 'pesce azzurro' (sardines and anchovy), from the point at which it is caught all the way to its processing into products for human consumption (canned, pre-cooked, salted, etc.) and for animal feeds.

In stating its aims, the programme points out that only by stricter regulation of fishing activity will it be possible to increase the output of certain species (cod, mullet, horse mackerel, grey mullet, sole, cuttlefish, squid). But the programme lays down no guidelines and makes no attempt to regulate the matter, merely indicating that the problem is dealt with in a draft law on sea fisheries which is now being considered by the Chamber of Deputies.

Specific programmes are laid down for the sectors of sardines, anchovy, clams, tuna. Their aim is to improve output and quality by better use of existing facilities or by the establishment of new ones, particularly in the most disadvantaged areas.

Quantitative targets:

Total output (in tonnes)

Table 36

Output	1979	1982-1983
Sardines in oil	6,800	19,000 - 20,000
Anchovy in oil	3,300	6,000 - 7,000
Deep-frozen products	11,500	20,000 - 21,000

Canned or deep-frozen clams (in tonnes)

Table 37

	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total output	24,000	26,500	29,000	32,000

With the existing productive capacity of about 48,000 tonnes per annum remaining unchanged, the output should increase by 10% per annum.

Canned tuna

Table 38

	1978	1980	1981	1982
Tuna in oil	41,500	45,000	49,000	53,000

The programme provides for improvements to plant to reduce costs, the productive capacity, 70,000 tonnes, remaining unchanged. This should give an increase of 8%.

Refrigerating capacity in m^3

Table 39

Region	1979	1980	1981	1982
Mezzogiorno	50,000	70,000	100,000	140,000
Centre-North	200,000	220,000	242,000	266,000
Total capacity	250,000	290,000	342,000	406,000

For this very important sector the plan lays down different increases for the south (40%) and for the centre-north (10%) in order to reduce the existing disparity.

The financial effort required by the programme

For the achievement of the targets stated, 20,000 million lire have been entered in the State budget for each of the years 1980 to 1985.

The legal basis exists in the following laws : Law No. 863 of 3 October 1977 (deriving from the implementation of Regulations 355/77 and 1852/78), Law No 479 of 23 March 1968, Law No 1457 of 27 December 1956 and Law No 389 of 14 May 1976. All these laws will be abrogated once the draft basic law on fisheries, now, as we have said, before the Chamber of Deputies, comes into force.

Some Italian regions, with the approval of the State and in conformity with Community legislation, have used their powers to introduce regional laws in favour of the fisheries sector :

- Regional Law No 15 of 15 February 1979 in Emilia-Romagna, on the development of fisheries in the region by the granting of subsidies on capital account,
- Regional Law of 24 August 1976 in the region of the Marche, subsidy on capital account for the development of aquaculture and for the building of facilities for processing and marketing fisheries products,

- Regional Law of 20 November 1979 in Sicily, subsidy on capital account for the rationalization of fisheries by restructuring the fishing fleet and reorganizing on-shore facilities.

The administrative mechanism whereby all regional laws require the approval of the Government Commissioner, should prevent duplication of expenditure. Nevertheless, the multiplicity of statutory provisions does not make control or comprehension any easier. This can only be achieved with the basic law on fisheries now being debated, and we must hope for a rapid adoption of this very necessary measure.

VI - Aquaculture - extent and prospects in the Mediterranean area

Aquaculture is a new technique, indeed a new economic activity, which, although it has already achieved considerable importance relative to its extent, still represents only a marginal sector of the fisheries industry.

According to FAO estimates, aquaculture accounts for only 15% of the total catches intended solely for human consumption.

But apart from its present-day value - undoubtedly modest - aquaculture is destined for considerable growth, with important economic consequences not only for the producing industry but also for the processing industry.

Development of aquaculture could have a beneficial effect on the trade balance of countries who are fish importers, and could even contribute to increased consumption. At the same time, it is remunerative : according to recent Commission estimates, half the fish and crustaceans raised by farming methods obtain a market price which is two or three times higher than the average price of the same species caught by Community fishing fleets. Thus, if only 15% of the total fish output is produced by this method, its value is nevertheless from 20 to 30% of the total.

According to FAO forecasts, the output from aquaculture throughout the world should reach 20 million tonnes in 1985 and 50 million tonnes in the year 2000, compared with a 1975 output of 6 million tonnes.

It is considered that aquaculture is one of those economic activities which could be successfully developed in the Community's least advantaged regions, as well in Northern Ireland, as in Northwestern Scotland, the South of France or Italy and Greece.

For all these reasons it seems useful, in this study intended to present a picture of fisheries in the Mediterranean, to include some information on this sector which, enjoying as it does the advantages of incentives and coordination, may well in the future prove highly beneficial both in economic and social terms. We should, at the same time, draw attention to the very comprehensive information contained in the Corrie report of 4 May 1981, and to its conclusions which remain valid.

The following tables show the output, for the Community of the Nine, of aquaculture and mollusc farming.

Since our study is concerned with the countries of the Mediterranean, we shall confine our more detailed analyses to France, Italy, Greece, Spain and Yugoslavia.

France

France is second only to Italy in its potential for the development of aquaculture. The country has, in fact, a long tradition of cultivating oysters and mussels, as well as of fish-raising in brackish waters.

Aquaculture is already practised in particularly suitable locations in the South of France and on Corsica, but most of the molluscs are raised on the Atlantic coast.

Aquaculture output in the EEC (tonnes)

Table 40

COUNTRY	TROUT	EEL	CARP	SALMON	OTHERS	TOTAL
Germany	8,000	-	4,000	-	300	12,000
France	17,000	50	5,000	100	-	22,150
Italy*	20,000	1,000	200	-	7,100	28,300
Netherlands	50	-	-	-	-	50
Belgium	300	-	-	-	100	400
Luxembourg	12	-	-	-	2	14
United Kingdom	5,000	200	100	400	-	5,700
Ireland	325	-	-	150	-	475
Denmark	15,000	-	3	-	-	15,003
EUR - 9	65.687	1,250	9,303	650	7,502	84,392

Community output of cultivated molluscs in 1978

(in tonnes live weight)

Table 41

COUNTRY	OYSTERS	MUSSELS	TOTAL
Germany	1	11,760	11,761
France	95,304	50,417	145,721
Italy*	...	50,000	50,000
Netherlands	1,124	118,485	119,609
Belgium	-	-	-
United Kingdom	450	7,200	7,650
Ireland	756	3,018	3,774
Denmark	-	46,756	46,756
EUR - 9	97,635	287,736	385,271

Source: Cross 1980

* Source for Italian statistics: CNR 1980

According to the most recent estimates, current (1979) and potential (1985) output (in tonnes) is as follows:

Table 42

Species	Current output	Potential output
Pacific oyster	95,958	± 100,000
Flat oyster	9,972	± 20,000
Mussels	61,907	± 70,000
Coho salmon	80	± 500
Rainbow trout (freshwater)	17,000 (1978)	± 20,000
Rainbow trout (saltwater)	-	± 3,000
Carp	5,000	?

Output in the South of France is not over 100 tonnes per annum. The main species raised are mullet, eels, seabream and sole.

The most commonly used technique is extensive aquaculture in coastal lagoons.

Research is now going on on the possiblity of raising the Coho salmon, rainbow trout and the catfish in brackish water. Techniques for raising the last species have already been worked out: an integrated commercial-scale fish farm has been started at Pinia, on Corsica, and also at Martigues-Ponteau. The CTGREF (Centre Technique du Génie Rural des Eaux et des Forêts) has started raising catfish in the effluent of an electric power station.

Italy

Italy is among the EEC's leading producers of fish by aquaculture and its potential in this sector is very great, given the country's 8,000 km coastline and the 150,000 ha of brackish lagoons, not to mention the marginal areas which could be adapted to aquaculture without deteriorating the environment.

Expansion of this sector should take place as part of a coherent and coordinated policy and should include consumer education.

There is, for example, a danger that State aid to encourage eel farming may result in a size of output that cannot be absorbed either on the internal or the external market.

There is need for a clear governmental policy to guide and co-ordinate effort in this sector.

This has been directed mainly along two lines: improvement of extensive farming ('valliculture') and development of intensive aquaculture techniques.

The CNR (the National Research Centre) in collaboration with the Fisheries University of Tokyo pursues a number of research programmes.

These concern tuna, with the aim of replenishing the stocks off the shores of Sicily, and other species which are not native to the Mediterranean but with which excellent results have been obtained in Japan (one example is the way Penaeus Japonicus : the Japanese prawn : has taken to the Mediterranean).

To conclude, the results obtained in Italy, although satisfactory, represent only a miniscule part of the considerable potential which could be realized there.

Greece

Aquaculture in Greece is of relatively recent origin, its expansion being due to the development of the raising of trout and, on a smaller scale, of carp.

According to the GFCM Report N° 232, there were, in 1979, about 120 trout farms, with a total ouptup of 2,000 tonnes per annum. The data for carp were: 10 farms with a surface of 80 ha and an output of 32 tonnes.

Climatic and hydrological conditions in Greece are particularly favourable to the development of aquaculture and it is thought to be the only fisheries sector with major possibilities for expansion. At the present time the annual output from inland waters is in excess of 24,000 tonnes, but according to the programme of the Research Centre for Planning and the Economy in Greece, this figure should rise to 48,000 tonnes by 1985, bringing the percentage of Greek fisheries output represented by aquaculture from 1.3% in 1980 to 25.3%.

These figures show the importance accorded by Greece to the development of its acquaculture output in both lagoons and inland waters. Nevertheless, production methods need to be improved considerably.

Spain

Almost all the aquaculture effort on the Mediterranean coast and along the Southern Atlantic coast has consisted in research or pilot-scale applications.

Recently, productive units have become operative, but the data for these are not known.

The species studied are prawns, cuttlefish, catfish, sea bream, sole and mullet.

Despite favourable climatic and environmental conditions this sector has not attained the level of economic profitability that might have been expected for it.

Yugoslavia

As in Spain, aquaculture in Yugoslavia is only in its initial stages.

According to information provided by the Yugoslav authorities to the GFCM's working party on aquaculture, the research programme drawn up by the Yugoslav working party on mariculture has been accepted by the enterprises and governmental institutions active in this sector.

To conclude, aquaculture has the potential to become an activity that is not only economically profitable but also of considerable social importance, as it could be developed in marginal maritime areas leading to the creation of jobs and supplementary sources of income for the agricultural populations of the most disadvantaged regions.

Although at the present stage of its development it cannot be practised on any large scale, aquaculture can make an important contribution to improving food supply and diet composition.

All the objectives indicated in the Corrie report, which Parliament adopted in 1979, seem to be equally valid today.

To return to the main subject of the present paper, which is fisheries, it would be wrong to imagine that aquaculture offers a real alternative occupation to fishermen who can no longer go out to sea. The aptitudes and qualifications required are thoroughly different. As the Corrie report pointed out, aquaculture can offer more opportunities to young people (appropriate training would have to be provided) than to redundant fishermen.

Mariculture

If aquaculture is an activity which holds great possibilities for the future, there is another technique, known as 'mariculture', the breeding of fish in seawater, which also has vast potential for development, particularly in the coastal waters of the Mediterranean.

As was mentioned in the previous section, aquaculture requires the professional skills not so much of a fisherman as of a biologist or technician. However, from this point of view, as was noted above, it is a sector for which the workforce can be retrained.

The development of mariculture along the shores of the Mediterranean seems to be favoured by the existence of a positive biomass, rich in potential.

Furthermore, mariculture - unlike aquaculture - requires the employment of a workforce familiar with the sea in that it is an activity which is actually carried out in the sea.

From the social point of view, mariculture can help maintain employment and provide an important additional source of income for fishermen.

Mariculture could also lead to a rationalization of resources, as the lower-priced species of fish usually destined for industrial use could be used to feed the fish in the traps.

The subject can only be dealt with superficially here, but the main aim is to draw attention to a sector which is relatively new in Europe but which has already been extensively developed in countries such as Japan.

It is not a matter of exporting technology, but rather one of developing a European technique which can be adapted to the bioclimatic conditions of the Mediterranean. Community involvement could be extremely useful in this connection for coordinating research, collecting information and encouraging the development of new installations.

The installations in question can be of two types - artificial barriers and fish traps.

(a) - Artificial barriers have a dual function. On the one hand, they protect resources and create a repopulation zone, because the presence of such structures on the sea bed prevents the use of trawlers. On the other hand, it allows the possibility of breeding molluscs, which have a high commercial value;

(b) - Experiments have already been performed, mainly in sheltered zones (gulfs, harbours), using fish traps for breeding certain species of fish. Studies are in progress on the possibility of installing traps in deep sea waters.

According to figures provided by experts, a trap 6 cubic metres in size costs in the region of 1,000 ECU and can hold 3 tonnes of fish. Costs can therefore be easily absorbed.

Again according to experts, a fish such as bluefin tuna gains 4 kg in weight in the first year and 12 kg in the second.

In conclusion, mariculture is a sector with vast potential in the Mediterranean, offering an opportunity to reduce the food deficit in fish foods, provide greater continuity of work in the processing industry, assist the Member States' balances of payments and, above all, provide a complementary source of employment and additional income for those fishermen who are obliged to reduce their fishing activities in the interests of a more rational management of resources.

The Community must be involved in the development of this sector.

VII - Marine pollution and its effects on fisheries

Marine pollution is a particularly distrubing problem as far as the Mediterranean is concerned because of the slowness with which it renews its waters (complete renewal takes 80 years).

One positive development in this connection was the signing of the Convention on the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution of 16 February 1976, to which the following countries acceded in February 1979: the EEC, Egypt, Spain, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Syria, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

The aim of the convention is not only to keep the Mediterranean free from pollution, but also to enhance its commerical value.

The budget for the application of the convention in the three-year period 1982-84 amounts to 7 million dollars, of which 400,000 dollars is paid by the Community and the rest by the other signatory states. Most of the budget, however, is financed by Italy, France and Spain.

Most of this sum will be used for restricting the effects of pollution on tourism. The United Nations' programme also has the aim of creating about 100 marine parks or reservations for the protection of species threatened with extinction such as turtles, oysters and Dalmatian pelicans.

There is one aspect of pollution which has not yet been properly documented, and that is the effects of pollution on fishing activities. Although your rapporteur raised this question on a number of occasions during meetings with biologists, fishermen's representatives and members of public administrations, the answers which emerged were in some respects contradictory.

There are some who maintain that pollution has no very serious effects on fishing activities, except for specific cases involving inshore fishing where the harmful effects are recognized by all. One of the most striking examples of this is the serious effects on tuna fishing caused by pollution from the marble industry. Where this type of pollution has occurred, tuna has disappeared completely.

Apart from this example, however, some experts continue to believe that a certain type of biological pollution has properties beneficial to the reproduction of plankton, which is vital to the nutrition of fish.

This opinion was not generally shared and it bewildered representatives of fishermen's organizations, who gave a clear account of their views on the harmful effects of pollution on fishing.[1]

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[1] A particularly forceful view has been expressed by the Italian Association of Fishermen's Cooperatives, a member of the Italian Leage of Cooperatives
Cf. Iani, 'Inquinamento: un gioco al massacro', in Interviste sulla Pesca, Centro Nazionale Studi Cooperativi

According to those who work with the sea, the effects of pollution on fishing activities are numerous and by no means all of an economic character.

In the first place there is the unfavourable impact on consumers who, because of pollution - apart from its effects - avoid the consumption of fish, with the serious effect this obviously has on market prices.

Another unfavourable factor, in both economic and psychological terms, is the death of fish from eutrophication, a widespread phenomenon in the Mediterranean at certain periods.

The economic effects of this type of pollution are difficult to assess, depending on the quantity of fish that die but it also has a secondary unfavourable effect as regards fishermen.

Fishermen find it difficult enough already to accept the principle of self-regulation of fishing, or a reduction in fishing activities, because it means a loss of income, in the short term at least; if, in addition, they see that, during periods in which fishing is forbidden, fish large and small are dying anyway from pollution, it will be even more difficult to persuade them to accept a reduction in their activities in the interests of a more rational management of resources.

The sea in general receives an excessive amount of physical, chemical and biological substances, sufficient to provoke changes in its biological equilibrium which are dangerous to public health, aquatic life, fishing and tourism. Such changes also pose a threat to the economic activities linked to the sea.

The discharge of all these substances leads to a fertilization of the waters which in turn leads to abnormal plant growth (eutrophication, from the Greek 'eutrophos'). In the Adriatic, for example, substantial growth of red algae has led to an exceptional level of fish deaths. The whole Mediterranean is subject to this threat.

Hydrocarbons are another source of pollution. The ecological disasters caused by oil pollution in the North Sea are well known. One need only remember that, according to estimates that are by no means recent, shipping discharges daily 13,000 tonnes of hydrocarbone into the sea. In other words 6.5 million tonnes of hydrocarbons end up in the seas each year, 500,000 of them in the Mediterranean. To this must be added the pollution by oil pipelines and sea-shore oil refineries.

It should also be borne in mind that oil discharged into the sea does not break up in the water but forms a thin oily film which floats on the surface and covers large expanses of the sea.

The principal victims are seabirds who are in the habit of settling on the sea's surface: 50,000 of these birds die every year. Fish are also affected, however, and even if they do ot die, they absorb enough polluted substances to make them unfit for human consumption.

If emphasis has been placed on this problem despite the lack of available figures, it is because pollution, unless it is tackled at both national and Community level, threatens to undermine the action taken in favour of the fisheries sector.

VIII - Conclusions: the financial impact of Mediterranean fisheries

Before going into detail on the cost of the Mediterranean fisheries policy, an important preliminary remark must be made which will clarify the role which the European Parliament can play in this sector.

On 30 June 1982 the three Presidents of the Community institutions - Parliament, the Council and the Commission - signed a joint declaration giving a more precise classification of compulsory expenditure and non-compulsory expenditure, and thereby clarifying the powers and role of the European Parliament which has the last word on non-compulsory expenditure, in the budget procedure.

Fisheries policy was also examined in this context and the various budget items were classified as compulsory or non-compulsory expenditure. Many of the items relating to Mediterranean fisheries are classed as non-compulsory expenditure, which means that the European Parliament has both a right of initiative (of which the present report is an expression) and a clear budgetary power (see the annex to this chapter).

Current expenditure in the fisheries sector

The Community budget for 1982 allocated about 74 m ECU to the fisheries sector. The preliminary draft general budget of the Communities for 1983 provides for more than 92 m ECU.

It is undoubtedly a positive step that, in the fisheries sector provision is made for an increase in expenditure of more than 24% - higher than the average level of increase in agricultural expenditure.

It is also worth remembering that in 1982 expenditure in the fisheries sector represented 0.32% of total Community expenditure (as against 0.39% in the draft for 1983) and barely 0.53% of agricultural expenditure (excluding fisheries), as against 0.61% in the draft budget for 1983.

Statistical comparisons, however, have only a relative significance, the real problem being not so much spending as spending well.

It is difficult to provide accurate estimates, as the true impact of the new regulation No. 3796/81 is not known.

Nevertheless, it seems reasonable to expect that the effect of the new rules governing withdrawals - which stipulate in particular that the greater the quantities withdrawn, the lower the compensation should be, to a point where compensation is abolished altogether in the event of abnormally large withdrawals - will be to reduce expenditure estimates for 1983.

m ECU

Item/Article	Heading	1982 Approps	Proposal for 1983	EP Am.
3010	Withdrawal and buying-in of fishery products	15,750	20,300	17,150

Savings of 3,150,000 ECU can thus be made and transferred to other chapters.

(a) Conservation measures

Item	Heading	1982 Approps	Proposal for 1983	EP Am.
3122	Biological studies in the Mediterranean	p.m.	270,000	420,000

In addition to the studies proposed by the Commission, for which 270,000 ECU is allocated, Parliament believes that it would be useful in the interests of resource management if the expenditure were increased by 150,000 ECU to finance the following studies:[1]

- study of the age categories of principal species throughout the Mediterranean (three years) for 1983 — 50,000

- study of primary and secondary production at planktonic level in various zones of the Mediterranean (multiannual) for 1983 — 20,000

- study of the distribution, evaluation and rational exploitation of Mediterranean fishery resources (multiannual) for 1983 — 50,000

- study of the effects of artificial barriers along the coasts of the Gulf of Lyons, the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Aegean Sea for 1983 — 30,000

To enable the Mediterranean to make up lost ground and avail itself of the kind of structures already existing in the North Sea and the North Atlantic for the management of resources, Parliament believes that a new item should be created under Article 312: Biological studies in the fisheries and marine sector.

Item 3123 Biological studies in the Mediterranean in cooperation with third countries or international organizations p.m.

The Community should use this item to sponsor research projects with the participation of countries bordering on the Mediterranean, possibly within the framework of existing organizations.

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[1] From savings made under item 3010

(b) Structural policy

Following an amendment by Parliament to the 1982 budget (Barbarella amendment - PE 74.078), the 1983 budget already makes provision for a budget line to deal with the specific structural problems of the Mediterranean.

		1983 Appropriations
Article 316	Specific programme of operations in the fisheries sector in the Mediterranean	p.m.

This programme is a basis for the initiation of new policies to develop fishing activities and aquaculture in the Mediterranean. It should take the form of studies and subsidies.[1]

Item 3160	Modernization of fishing techniques and on-board initial preserving equipment	500,000
Item 3161	Pilot projects for setting up artificial barriers in the Adriatic, Aegean and Tyrrhenian seas and the Gulf of Lyons	1,000,000
Item 3162	Pilot projects for setting up fish traps for the breeding of certain species of fish in various zones of the Mediterranean	1,000,000
Item 3163	Interest subsidies for aquaculture plants in the inland waters of Southern France, Greece and Italy	500,000

(c) Integrated projects

		1983 proposal	EP Am.
Article 550	Mediterranean programmes Preparation of integrated programmes	10,000,000	
Article 551	Mediterranean programmes Community measures	p.m.	1,000,000

For the first year of their inclusion, the sum provided for by the Commission for integrated programmes can be considered as adequate. As far as Article 551 is concerned, Parliament's proposal to make 1,000,000 ECU available is intended to encourage the coordination of the other Community funds and to cover those parts of the programmes which cannot be financed from other funds.

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[1] From savings made under item 3010

(d) International aspects

		1983 proposal
Article 320	Reimbursements due under agreements on fishing in the Adriatic	p.m.

A sum of 1.2 m ECU needs to be allocated to this chapter and it is proposed to alter the heading as follows:

Article 320	Expenditure under the agreement between the Community and Yugoslavia	1,200,000

This article should include the following items in particular:

Item 3200	Expenditure on the modernization of the Yugoslav fleet in exchange for fishing licences	1,000,000
Item 3201	Expenditure on joint research projects	100,000
Item 3202	Expenditure on joint vocational training courses	100,000

In order to cover this expenditure it is proposed to reduce by 1,200,000 ECU the appropriations entered in Chapter 100 for Articles 320, 321, 322 and 323.

		1983 proposal
Article 322	Expenditure in connection with fishing in the maritime waters of certain developing countries	5,800,000

In view of the urgent need to adopt the agreements by the end of 1982, provision must be made for the following items:

3220	Expenditure in connexion with the implementation of the EEC-Tunisia agreement	p.m.
3221	Expenditure in connexion with the implementation of the EEC-Libya agreement	p.m.
3222	Expenditure in connexion with the implementation of the EEC-Malta agreement	p.m.
3223	Expenditure in connexion with the implementation of the EEC-Algeria agreement	p.m.
3224	Expenditure in connexion with the implementation of the EEC-Morocco agreement	p.m.
3225	Expenditure in connexion with the implementation of the EEC-Senegal agreement	4,500,000
3226	Expenditure in connexion with the implementation of the EEC-Mauritania agreement	p.m.
3227	Expenditure in connexion with the implementation of the EEC-Cape Verde agreement	p.m.

3228	Expenditure in connexion with the implementation of the EEC-Seychelles agreement	p.m.
3229	Expenditure in connexion with the implementation of the EEC-Turkey agreement	p.m.
32201	Expenditure in connexion with the implementation of the EEC-Guinea Bissau agreement	1,300,000

Items 3220-32201 should cover expenditure for programmes on:

- the development of technical cooperation
- the development of joint training programmes
- the development of aquaculture and mariculture
- the development of processing infrastructures
- the setting up of joint companies

(e) Social measures in the fisheries sector

		1983 proposal
Article 330	Measures to develop a common policy on education and vocational training in the fisheries sector	p.m.

EP Amendment: make a new

Article 3300	Participation in expenditure for the setting up of 2 vocational training centres for fishermen from the Community and third countries, one in Italy and the other in Greece.	10,000

This sum should be used for studying the possibility of setting up vocational training centres and for defining the aims and operating methods of such centres.

In submitting this report to Parliament it seemed appropriate to conclude by giving firm indications of the sums which would need to be spent in the next budget, not so much to resolve the problem - by waving a magic wand! - but to take the first steps towards a solution at Community level, in the knowledge that attempts to settle the problem at national level would inevitably lead to conflicts which would soon damage the interests of European fishermen.

Summary table showing the financial impact
of Mediterranean fisheries
(ECU)

Art./Item	Heading	Appropriations 1982	1983 proposal	EP amendment
3010	Withdrawal and buying-in of fishery products	15,750,000	20,300,000	17,150,000
3122	Biological studies in the Mediterranean	p.m.	270,000	420,000
3123	Biological studies in the Mediterranean in cooperation with third countries or international organizations	New measure	New measure	p.m.
316	Specific programme of operations in the fisheries sector in the Mediterranean	p.m.	p.m.	3,000,000
3160	Modernization of fishing techniques and on-board initial preserving equipment	New measure	New measure	500,000
3161	Pilot projects for setting up artificial barriers in the Adriatic, Aegean and Tyrrhenian seas and the Gulf of Lyons	New measure	New measure	1,000,000
3162	Pilot projects for setting up fish traps for the breeding of certain species of fish in various zones of the Mediterranean	New measure	New measure	1,000,000
3163	Interest subsidies for aquaculture plants in the inland waters of Southern France, Greece and Italy	New measure	New measure	500,000
320 (new heading)	Expenditure under the agreement between the Community and Yugoslavia	New measure	New measure	1,200,000
3200	Expenditure on the modernization of the Yugoslav fleet in exchange for fishing licences	New measure	New measure	1,000,000
3201	Expenditure on joint research projects	New measure	New measure	100,000
3202	Expenditure on joint vocational training courses	New measure	New measure	100,000
3220	Expenditure in connection with the implementation of the EEC-Tunisia agreement	New measure	New measure	p.m.

Art./Item	Heading	Appropriations 1982	1983 proposal	EP amendment
3221	Expenditure - EEC-Libya agreement	New measure	New measure	p.m.
3222	Expenditure - EEC-Malta agreement	New measure	New measure	p.m.
3223	Expenditure - EEC-Algeria agreement	New measure	New measure	p.m.
3224	Expenditure - EEC Marocco agreement	New measure	New measure	p.m.
3225	Expenditure - EEC-Senegal agreement	New measure	New measure	4,500,000
3226	Expenditure - EEC-Maurit-ania agreement	New measure	New measure	p.m.
3227	Expenditure - EEC-Cape Verde agreement	New measure	New measure	p.m.
3228	Expenditure - EEC-Sey-chelles agreement	New measure	New measure	p.m.
3229	Expenditure - EEC-Turkey agreement	New measure	New measure	p.m.
32201	Expenditure - EEC-Guinea Bissau agreement	New measure	New measure	1,300,000
3300	Participation in expen-diture for the setting up of 2 vocational training centres for fishermen from the Community and third countries, one in Italy and the other in Greece	New measure	New measure	10,000
551	Mediterranean programmes Community measures	New measure	p.m.	1,000,000

ANNEX I

Classification of budget items relating
to fisheries as compulsory expenditure
and non-compulsory expenditure

	Compulsory expenditure	Non-compulsory expenditure
400	Refunds on fishing products	
401	Intervention for fishing products	
4010	Withdrawal and buying-in	
4011	Private storage aid	
4019	Other intervention	
410	Financial participation in inspection and surveillance operations in the maritime waters of Denmark and Ireland	
411		Joint fisheries research programmes
412		Biological studies in the fisheries and marine sector
4120		Biological studies in the fisheries and marine sector
4121		Biological studies in the north-east Atlantic region
4122		Biological studies in the Mediterranean
413		Coordination of surveillance operations by Member States
416		Specific programme of operations in the fisheries sector in the Mediterranean
420	Reimbursements due under Agreements on fishing in the Adriatic	
421	Payment of compensation for salmon fishing in the Baltic	
422	Payment of compensation and fees in connection with fishing in the maritime waters of certain African countries	
423	Expenditure in connection with with the fisheries agreement between the Community and Canada	
450	Adjustment of capacity in the fisheries sector	
451	Redeployment of capacity in the fisheries sector	
460		Common measures to restructure, modernize and develop the fishing industry and to develop aquaculture
461	Producer group in the fisheries sector	
470		Measures to develop a common policy on education and vocational training in the fisheries sector
471		Subsidies for certain medical assistance measures and certain measures relating to safety at sea

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Annex II

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION (DOCUMENT 1-592/81)

tabled by Mr GAUTIER, Mr GATTO, Miss QUIN, Mr WOLTJER, Mrs PERY, Mr WETTIG, Mr SUTRA DE GERMA and Mr FOTILAS

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the Community fisheries policy

The European Parliament,

- recognizing that a fisheries policy for the European Community involves more than the settlement of fishery problems in the North Sea

1. Requests its Committee on Agriculture to prepare a debate on the problems of Mediterranean fisheries to be held early in 1982;

2. Expects the Committee on Agriculture to give particular attention to the following problems in preparing that debate:

   (a) biological research into Mediterranean fish,

   (b) problems connected with the enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal,

   (c) relations with the Mediterranean countries which do not belong to the Community,

   (d) structural problems involved in fishing, fish processing and marketing,

   (e) problems of environmental protection and utilization of fish resources,

   (f) the importance of fishing for tourism,

   (g) regional policy and social policy aspects,

   (h) developments in the aquaculture sector;

3. Expects the Commission also to take new initiatives relating to Mediterranean fisheries, in particular as regards negotiations with third countries;

4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission of the European Communities.