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COMMON FISHERIES POLICY

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GENERAL GUIDELINES

This paper reviews the present situation in the Community's fishing industry, outlining the main current problems and the approaches that could be adopted for the future.

It is intended to provide certain pointers for the policy review to be undertaken in connection with the formal report to be submitted by the Commission before the end of 1991.

1. The main problem in the fishing industry at the present time is THE SERIOUS IMBALANCE BETWEEN AVAILABLE RESOURCES AND FISHING CAPACITY.

The increasing excess of capacity is causing a very swift deterioration in stocks and a consequent decline in the economic and social conditions of the coastal communities that depend on fishing for their livelihood.

It is therefore urgent and necessary to adopt a common policy which takes account of these new conditions and ensures an optimum balance between capacity and resources.

In view of the limits of the Community system of stock conservation and management, due to the drawbacks of the TAC/quota system and the technical measures as now applied, the inadequacies of the means for monitoring fishing effort and the failure of the structural policy to keep control over capacity, the Community must provide itself with the necessary means with which to ensure the management and control of fishing activities, in particular by imposing stricter conditions of access to stocks.

This will require the following:

- overhaul of the TAC/quota system, with stronger measures for monitoring fishing effort and more stringent technical conservation measures;
- revision of the structural policy in order to improve control over fishing effort, particularly through new multiannual guidance programmes for fishing fleets and a thorough assessment of the expected regional and social impact of the various policy adjustment hypotheses as regards, structure of the industry, conservation of resources and markets in areas heavily dependent on fishing with little opportunity for economic diversification.

A study will be launched in order to identify the regions liable to be the most seriously affected and define the most appropriate flanking measures to be adopted in the context of the forthcoming review of the reform of the structural Funds;

- more systematic monitoring of fishing activities;
- greater transparency of fishing activities, by transmission of data relating to all catches taken by Community vessels.

In several areas, and particularly in connection with technical conservation measures and the monitoring of fishing activities, the Community could envisage implementation of the new approaches on the basis of the subsidiarity principle.

The Commission will also endeavour to ensure that the various arms of the CFP operate more synergistically, with the possible deployment, as appropriate, of other structural instruments, so that the upheavals caused by the necessary restructuring operations are kept to a minimum. It would be desirable for accompanying measures to be conceived as an integral part of the reform of the structural Funds in order to improve the economic and social cohesion of the Community. It is only in this way that a restructuring policy can be implemented with any chance of success. It should be carried out with the aid of the same methods and instruments used in similar restructuring exercises effected by the Community in the past. As far as possible, a financial estimate of the various operations will be made in the context of the 1991 report.

It is also necessary to clarify all the financial aspects from the point of view of compliance with the maximum amounts in the Financial Perspective.

11. Although the Community responded successfully to the political and economic challenge of the generalized extension of fisheries jurisdiction to 200 miles from base lines (which accounts for 95% of the world's fisheries resources), the rightful aspirations of coastal third countries to promote fishing of their own resources by their own fleets compels the Community to revise its policy of access to the resources of such countries.

Fisheries relations with third countries must be developed in future so as to arrive at other types of cooperation, and in particular to strengthen and stabilize fisheries relations through the establishment of more substantial links between the various partners.

III The restrictions imposed on access by the Community fishing fleet to internal and external resources create a state of shortage which aggravates the increasing deficit of fisheries products.

The Community must envisage new trade openings, in the light of its international obligations and commitments, in order to make good its deficit of fisheries products, and it must step up its policy on research and aquaculture, taking account of present socio-economic data and fundamental constraints.

INTRODUCTION

1. The importance of the fishing sector in the Community

The European Community is one of the four major sea fishing powers in the world (after Japan, the USSR and China) and is the world's largest market for fishery products (see Annex 1).

The Community Institutions have always been aware that fishing is a human activity, involving the hunting and gathering of renewable, natural resources, and that it has undergone major technological, legal, economic and institutional upheavals over the past three decades. Furthermore, fishing is an activity which is closely dependent on the quality of the marine environment, which means that the demands of environmental protection as a global issue must be taken into account.

The elemental nature of this activity, which demands that one tackle it in a specific manner, is further highlighted by the place the fisheries sector holds in the economy and the contribution it makes to the dietary balance of the Community population for whom, in certain Member States, seafood accounts for up to 40% of their animal protein intake.

Community production in 1987 amounted to some 7 million tonnes, representing $\pm 7.5\%$ of world production.

<u>Total production 1987</u> (million tonnes)		
World :	93	
of which : - fishing		82.5
- aquaculture		10.5
EEC :	7	
of which : - catches :		
a) - in Community waters :		4.5
b) - in third country and International waters:		1.7
- aquaculture production :		0.8
<hr/> Source : FAO		

The value of landings in Community ports in 1987 was some ECU 6 700 million.

In 1988, imports into the Community and exports to non-EEC countries were as follows :

	Imports 1988		Exports 1988	
	Quantity ('000 t)	Value (MECU)	Quantity ('000 t)	Value (MECU)
For human consumption	2 140	5 384	790	1 170
Meal, oil and other	1 407	345	330	162
		Trade balance		
		Quantity ('000 t)	Value (MECU)	
For human consumption		- 1 350	- 4 214	
Meal, oil and other		- 1 077	- 183	

From an economic and social point of view, in addition to those actually involved in fishing activities per se (300 000 fishermen in the Community as a whole), fishing also generates a considerable amount of indirect employment (each job at sea provides four to five on land). These jobs are in related industrial sectors (boatbuilding and repairing, fishing gear, processing, marketing, etc.), and sometimes as many as 80 to 90% of the coastal population being involved in such activities, with overall employment on the up in recent years, now accounting for nearly 2 million jobs throughout the Community.

Number of fishermen 1986	% of fishermen in the working population	
	1983	1986
300 000	0.21	0.17
Number of fishermen and persons employed in related industries	% of the working population	
2 000 000	1.15%	
Source : OECD		

The contribution made by the fisheries sector to the gross national product of each Member State varies between 0.2 and 1.1%.

Although fishing is practised along the entire coastline of the Community, the industry is characterized by significant concentration, which accentuates the economic importance of the industry in certain coastal regions.

Annual expenditure under the Community budget on the whole gamut of activities covered by the common fisheries policy (markets, structures, research, monitoring and enforcement and external aspects) amounts to some ECU 450 million or about 1% of the budget.

Lastly, it should be pointed out that the issues raised as regards the application of Community and international rules give the fisheries sector a fairly important place in the constellation of political negotiations.

2. The current legal context of the common fisheries policy (CFP):

Article 38 of the Treaty of Rome lays down that the common market is to extend to all the products of the soil, of stockfarming and of fisheries. And yet it was only on 25 January 1983 that the Ten managed to round off the common fisheries policy by introducing a conservation policy. This decision was the culmination of a succession of previous steps (common rules on the organization of the markets, structural measures, introduction of a 200-nautical mile Community fishing zone, etc.).

Whilst the geographical extent of jurisdiction as regards fishing remains the competence of the Member States, the latter have transferred all other competences in respect of fisheries to the Community.

In accordance with the objectives of the common agricultural policy (Article 39 of the EEC Treaty), the common fisheries policy constitutes a coherent package of measures that take account of the specific nature of fishing activities on the basis of rationally decided and non-discriminatory measures adopted at Community level for the conservation and management of stocks and a fair distribution of fishing possibilities.

3. The completion of the common fisheries policy

The establishment by various coastal States of 200-mile fishing zones was a decisive step both for the coastal States concerned and for States with distant-water fisheries. The Community, acting as a single Coastal State and fishing power, is now responsible for managing fishing activities in Community waters (internal aspects) and obtaining access to stocks in international waters and in waters under the sovereignty and/or jurisdiction of non-Community coastal States (external aspects).

The policy in force since 1983 consists of a coherent package of measures aimed at ensuring, in particular:

- the rational management of available resources to maintain the commercial viability of fishing businesses;

- improved structural conditions aimed at bringing about balanced exploitation of stocks in internal waters and casting the net further afield as regards sources of supply by obtaining increased fishing possibilities, and extending activities in the aquaculture sector;
- the extension and improvement of marketing and processing structures for fishery and aquaculture products;
- a fair standard of living for Community producers through stable markets and assured supplies;
- the maintenance and extension of fishing possibilities in waters under the jurisdiction of third countries by concluding agreements with those countries with the aim of assuring a major share of supplies for the Community market, which shows a growing trade deficit in fishery products;
- the adoption of rules to enable healthy and rational competition in the fisheries sector.

PART 1: EXPLOITATION OF COMMON FISHERIES RESOURCES

1.1. MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

The aim of the conservation policy as it is known is to maintain sufficient abundance to sustain stocks at levels that make fishing sufficiently viable.

Regulation (EEC) No 170/83 therefore provides for conservation measures which may involve, in particular, bans on fishing in certain zones and during certain periods, etc., rules on fishing gear, the setting of minimum sizes for landings and limitations on fishing effort, especially by restricting catches. Since 1983 the Council has regularly adopted catch restrictions (the TACs)¹ in the waters of the North and West Atlantic, the North Sea, the Skagerrak, the Kattegat and the Baltic Sea, as well as a series of technical measures to conserve resources (e.g. rules on mesh sizes).

Given the limitations of the Community system of stock conservation and management, and in particular the drawbacks inherent in a TAC and quota system (see point 1.1.1.), and the lax application of the technical conservation measures (see point 1.2.2.), the situation as regards certain demersal stocks, in particular in the North Sea, has become very disturbing. The Commission and the Council have, therefore, to adopt new technical conservation measures appropriate to these circumstances which threaten the livelihood of certain fishing communities (see COM(90) 371 final).

With regard to the Mediterranean, not hitherto subject to a common policy on resource conservation, the Commission recently proposed (see SEC(90) 1136) the introduction of a common fisheries system for the Mediterranean tailored to the specific nature of fishing activities in this region.

In addition, the Community must associate itself with resource management efforts outside its area of jurisdiction (e.g. those of the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean) or in respect of highly migratory species (International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas).

1 TAC - Total Allowable Catch.

1.1.1. TACs and quotas

The conservation policy that has been in force since 1983 is based on the setting of TACs and their distribution amongst the Member States in the form of annual quotas and on the adoption of technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources.

These technical measures are concerned primarily with reducing or eliminating catches of juveniles. The proper application of these measures means that the numbers of spawning fish can be built up and fishing effort directed towards catches of larger individuals, thereby avoiding the wastage that results from catching fry with considerable growth potential. The technical measures therefore cover fishing gear (e.g. increasing mesh size to enable smaller individuals to escape), minimum landing size (e.g. the requirement to discard undersize fish) and the protection of zones where juveniles may be temporarily or permanently concentrated.

However, the effectiveness of these technical measures depends on strict enforcement of their application coupled with the effective monitoring of fishing effort (see Annex V). As things stand at present, fish stocks are not adequately conserved and the long-term advantages of satisfactory stock conservation are not yet assured. The exploitation of virtually all stocks for which analytical data are available has increased.

The management model used by the Community since 1983 makes it possible, when one knows the biomass of a particular stock at a given time, to control the rate of exploitation by fixing a TAC (the catch being a factor over which man can exercise control) which is then distributed amongst the Member States.

This policy is the reflection of the dominant tradition of fisheries management at the time when the common conservation policy was defined. It presupposes the availability of constantly updated, detailed biological information, such as the scientific community is attempting to provide.

At present, the various species are considered separately, but the scientists are looking at ways of taking greater account of multi-species considerations.

Where detailed information is lacking, so-called precautionary TACs, based on whatever information is available, are applied. This has meant that it has been possible to extend the list of fisheries covered by TACs.

The TAC and quota policy as referred to in Article 61 of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea has the great advantages of being simple in conception and of allowing fishing possibilities

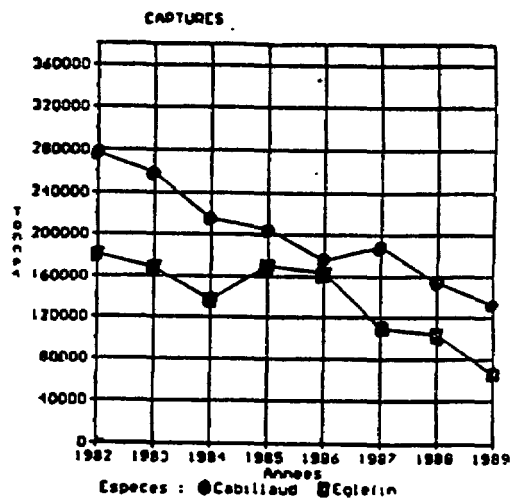
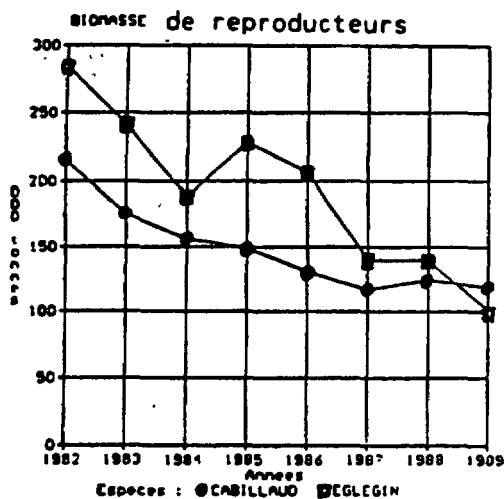
to be distributed between Member States and between the Community and certain non-member countries. In addition, it allows the Member States to decide themselves on the detailed rules according to which their quotas are used by the various fishing communities concerned.

However, the TAC scheme has the following disadvantages:

- In the absence of any effective control over fishing effort, surplus catch capacity is maintained or even increased. Each group of fishermen will naturally attempt to increase its catch potential so as to outstrip its rivals in using up the quota; fisheries managed by a simple TAC mechanism have regularly reached a situation where fishing capacities were greatly in excess of what would be needed for a rational, full exploitation of resources;
 - the discarding of species for which the quota has been exhausted in multi-species fisheries.
- The inadequacies as regards the application of the technical measures and the disadvantages resulting from the TAC and quota system have meant that virtually all stocks for which analytical data are available have deteriorated. As fishing mortality in these stocks has increased, the biomass has decreased and the percentage of juveniles in catches has increased. The situation as regards North Sea cod and haddock gives grounds for immediate concern. The Commission has, therefore, already proposed the adoption of new technical conservation measures appropriate to the circumstances (see COM(90)371 final).

The situation as regards cod and haddock, two of the main stocks in the North Sea, to which the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal does not grant access for vessels from those Member States, is a good example of the failings of the system. This can be seen in the graphs below for the period from 1982, the year in which a Community TAC/ quota was introduced.

NORTH SEA COD AND HADDOCK SPAWNING STOCK BIOMASS AND CATCH TRENDS



1.1.2. Control of fishing capacity

Since 1971 the purpose of the structural policy has been to control the development of fishing capacity (expressed in terms of GRT and engine power), mainly through multiannual programmes relating to the development of the fleets in each Member State (see 1.2.1.), with a view to guaranteeing, inter alia, a balance between available and accessible resources and fishing capacity.

However, fishing capacity is only one element of fishing effort, which corresponds to the sum of means deployed for catching fish over a specific period in a specific area; evaluation of fishing effort gives a better assessment of the impact of a fishing activity on a given biomass.

While stressing that the TAC/quota system is only one instrument with which to control fishing effort, the Commission must rationalize the exploitation of stocks by additional measures to control fishing activities, with special emphasis on stricter conditions of access to stocks.

1.1.3. Management of fishing activities

The main aim is to sustain stocks at a level at which they will provide the long-term yields necessary to maintain the fishing industry as well as supplies to the consumer.

In order to ensure the management of fishing activities the competent authorities have to agree mutual long-term objectives which are explicit on management aspects; the target mortality per species and target capacity are two cornerstones of this.

Once the level of fishing mortality is set per stock or group of stocks, the TACs corresponding to each of the identified stocks are defined; these permit the management objectives to be achieved each year.

Fixing the target mortality (target catch level) in turn permits a definition of the target capacity to be achieved for the long-term balance objective.

This should be evaluated by the effective management of fishing effort.

A group of independent experts created by the Commission in May 1989 drew the following conclusions on the current balance between the 35 main Atlantic fish stocks and the existing fishing capacity after reviewing the available data:

- In 14 cases the current mortality rate is at least four times higher than the target values used (this applies to stocks of cod, haddock, plaice and herring in the North Sea and cod in the Baltic).
- In 8 cases fishing mortality was two to four times higher than the target value (plaice and herring in the Baltic and sole in the North Sea).
- In 10 cases it was higher than the target value but less than twice that figure (mainly for stocks in the Irish Sea and the Bay of Biscay).
- On the Atlantic Coast of the Iberian Peninsula only one stock, sardine, had a fishing mortality rate lower than the long-term catch targets.

These conclusions can be summarized by zone and species as follows:

EXCESS MORTALITY 1	AREAS (ICES)	SPECIES
4 times higher	IVa, IIIa, IIIb, IIIc IV, IIIa, IV	Cod Haddock Plaice, herring, sole
2 to 4 times higher	IIIc, IV	Plaice, herring
1 to 2 times higher	VIIg VIIIa, VIIIb	Cod, whiting Plaice, sole Hake

In conclusion, an overcapacity exists for more than 90% of the main stocks in the North Atlantic. A detailed description of the analysis of fishing mortality is given in Annex III.

Reduction in the fleet capacity accompanied an equivalent reduction in fishing mortality would have the following long-term benefits:

- Fishing cost would be considerably reduced, while the volume and value of catches would be maintained or even increased.

1 The degree of excess mortality is expressed in terms of the target value.

- Adjustment of fishing capacity to the volume of authorized catches would lessen the incentive to falsify figures on catch quantities, etc, and would therefore make rules less complex, cumbersome and costly.
- A reduction in fishing mortality would increase the stability of fish stocks and catches and would increase the biomass of stock generators, thus reducing the risk of a decline liable to cause the collapse of the fishing industry.

**THE FISHERIES SECTOR
IS CURRENTLY CHARACTERIZED BY
EXCESSIVE FISHING MORTALITY
CAUSED BY OVERCAPACITY
OF THE COMMUNITY FISHING FLEET**

1.2. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMON FISHERIES POLICY

1.2.1. Multiannual guidance programmes

In 1983 the Commission launched the multiannual programming policy, supported by measures permitting the grant of structural assistance for restructuring the fisheries sector (aid for the construction and modernization of fishing vessels - Regulation (EEC) No 2908/83) and the reorientation of fishing activities (exploratory fishing and joint ventures - Regulation (EEC) No 2909/83). Measures relating to adjusting capacity were encapsulated in Directive 83/515/EEC.

The need to strengthen these measures and to confirm the Community's desire to better regulate the development of fishing fleets, particularly in view of the accession of Spain and Portugal, led the Council on 18 December 1986 to adopt a single intervention framework (Regulation (EEC) No 4028/86), within which the Commission approved multiannual programmes for the fishing fleets of the eleven Member States concerned for the five years from 1987 to 1991.

The current common structural policy sets out, in the multiannual guidance programmes, the general principle of an overall reduction in fishing capacity over the period 1987-1991 of 3% in terms of gross register tonnage (GRT) and 2% in engine power (in kW). On the basis of a rough subdivision of the fleets in each Member State certain fleets were exempted from the policy (the ocean-going tuna fleet, the mollusc farming and fishing fleets, the Spanish fleet on the "basic list" in respect of which conditions limiting renovation were laid down in the Act of Accession) (see Annex IV).

CURRENT SITUATION AND ANTICIPATED DEVELOPMENT IN FLEET CAPACITY

MEMBER STATE	Situation at 30/06/90		DEVELOPMENT OF CAPACITY IN LIGHT OF MGP ¹	OBJECTIVE SET FOR 31/12/90		31/12/91	
	G R T	K W		G R T	K W	G R T	K W
BE	26.076	79.583	D	22.870	72.945	21.340	69.242
DK	116.070	520.750	A	122.687	524.515	119.400	515.300
DE	48.800	130.300	A	50.120	138.440	49.200	138.000
EL	131.869	573.829	D	133.672	523.785	130.945	493.776
ES	661.262	1.945.111	C	602.642	1.886.417	588.580	1.860.689
FR	212.945	1.177.510	C	204.786	1.086.460	201.604	1.055.050
IR	49.855	189.080	A	49.903	200.502	48.491	177.576
IT	280.183	1.475.313	B	282.114	1.643.730	268.188	1.541.664
NL	n/a.	n/a.	E	71.840	429.570	64.796	382.278
PT	194.524	502.058	A	209.540	541.003	209.540	541.003
UK	180.295	1.112.893	E	150.336	785.340	141.620	748.245

Key

- A = Development in line with MGP on basis of flows (in/out) and confirmed by file
- B = Development in line with MGP on basis of flows (in/out) but file not available for confirmation
- C = Development not in line with MGP but reduction in overall capacity
- D = Development not in line with MGP because of increase in overall capacity
- E = Development not verifiable or data unavailable or incomplete
- GRT= Gross register tonnage
- kW = Engine power expressed in kilowatts
- n/a= not available

¹ The development of capacity at 30/6/90 in light of the MGP is assessed in relation to the objective to be achieved by 31.12.1990.

The Commission, convinced of the need to restructure the Community fleet, applied the terms of the MGPs strictly and refused to grant financial aid for new vessel building projects which were not in line with the MGP objectives as approved by the Commission. In order to assist in the efficient control of the development of fishing capacity, the Community decided to set up a fishing vessel register (Regulation (EEC) No 163/89), whose current position is given in Annex IV.

The structural policy conducted since 1971 has permitted the gradual control of fishing capacity without, however, succeeding in balancing fishing capacity with resources.

The group of experts mentioned in point 1.1.3. believes that given the current status a reduction of at least 40% in fleet capacity on average throughout the Community has to be envisaged, and, bearing in mind the socio-economic risks such a restructuring would cause, the group proposes a two-phase approach:

- In the first phase reductions should be such as to establish a balance between each fleet's capacity and current quotas. This objective should be attained during the next MGP and by preference by 1994.
- In the longer term reduction of fleet capacity should continue so as to match fishing mortality recorded by each fleet with defined and agreed long-term target mortality rates.

The Commission recently proposed amendments to certain structural instruments (exploratory fishing, joint ventures, adjustment of capacity), the creation of two new measures in favour of redeployment operations and joint enterprises and the establishment of an ad hoc system for restructuring small-scale fisheries (cf COM(90) 358 final).

In addition, in order to bring its structural policy closer to biological realities, the Commission, as part of the process of preparing the new MGPs for the period 1992-1996, envisages a more integrated structural approach with the aim of:

- identifying fleets defined separately and linked to specific stocks exploited by them;
- bringing in new parameters permitting an evaluation of fishing effort, such as fishing time, gear and detection methods.

1.2.2. Control of fishing activities

The conservation policy, of which the prime purpose is to preserve the common heritage of rare and renewable natural resources, necessarily involves the application of rules.

Any fisherman failing to comply with the rules acts in infringement of the rights of his fellow fishermen and against the common heritage. It is therefore crucial for fishermen's activities to be efficiently monitored. This is vital to the success of the common fisheries policy.

Furthermore, failure to observe the rules undermines the very foundations of the conservation policy, especially where it is based on the TAC/quota system. Fishermen whose activities - and hence short-term gains - are restricted by catch limitations tend not to declare the quantities effectively caught or the actual areas fished. But these data are vital for scientific evaluation of stocks and forward calculation of annual TACs.

Since agreement was reached on the common fisheries policy in 1983 the Commission has spared no effort in its implementation of effective control measures. In one of the first applications of the subsidiarity principle, the monitoring of fishing was decentralized to Member State level from the outset. The Member States bear prime responsibility for such monitoring in their territory and waters. Naturally, monitoring is carried out by the Member States vis-à-vis the activities of all vessels operating in their waters, which implies compliance with conservation measures by third country vessels. The Commission's role is to "monitor the monitoring". It inspects the activities of national inspectors as they go about their work.

Community legislation has been tightened up several times to keep check on quota uptake and prevent overfishing; the Commission's inspection powers have been stepped up in the Member States and extended to certain international waters; additional measures to limit fishing effort through Community licences or fishing permits (which already existed in embryonic form in the 1983 legislation - Shetland Box) have been developed progressively (accession arrangements, beam trawlers in the North Sea, etc.). Finally, a substantial effort of financial solidarity has been made to increase the material resources for fisheries inspection throughout the Community, and especially in certain less prosperous Member States or countries with heavy costs because of the extensive areas to be monitored.

Stronger Community control has yielded results. The Member States have set up fisheries surveillance schemes without which many conservation measures would have been flouted. However, as the following table of provisional data (further data to be supplied by the Member States) shows, the control arrangements still present serious inadequacies. The recording and notification to the Commission of catch data is not well established in all the Member States, and this situation jeopardizes stock management because national administrations cannot fix the date for quota depletion sufficiently well in advance.

	BELGIQUE		DANEMARK		ALLEMAGNE		ESPAGNE		FRANCE		IRLANDE		PAYS-BAS		PORTUGAL		ROYAUME-UNI	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Personnel d'inspection à terre	3	3	200	-	20	10	12	180	20	120	7	30	180	-	12	100	152	-
Navires d'inspection > 15 m	6	1(*)	7	-	10	-	23	5(*)	9	6(*)	7	-	12	2(*)	26	3(*)	21	-
Nombre total de jours d'inspection en mer	30	200	200	400	200	100		1000	850	1200	1000	200	100	200			2500	-
Surveillance aérienne nombre appareils	1		0	2	0	1				-	2	2(*)	0	1	3		5	-
Nombre annuel heures de surveillance	15	200	0	400	0	200	50	450	500	-	700	300	0	200	100	500	4800	-

Colonne A : Estimation de la Commission des ressources existantes et de leur utilisation

Colonne B : Estimation de la Commission des ressources supplémentaires nécessaires en raison de la charge de contrôle.

(*) : Matériel destiné à remplacer du matériel existant inadapté

This worrying situation is due mainly to the following factors:

- the catch capacity of the fleet greatly exceeds accessible catch opportunities. In the face of growing competition for a diminishing resource, fishermen are led to break the rules, sometimes on a massive scale;
- difficulties specific to the fishing industry. The conservation policy, especially as it is based on catch accounting by area and by species within the limit of the TACs and quotas, is extremely difficult to enforce because of the heterogeneity of the fishing industry, the vast extent of areas to be supervised, the mobility of the fishermen and the multiplicity of landing places;

- the lack of commitment by the political authorities and the shortcomings of national administrations. Even in certain Member States with ample sophisticated monitoring facilities, the surveillance system presents major inadequacies in practice.

The traditional methods of inspection of fishing at sea are tedious, costly and fairly ineffective. It seems feasible to improve the procedures, as well as safety, by the use of modern communication techniques.

Technologies based on the use of satellites should improve the efficiency of fisheries surveillance and thus lead to far more efficient management of resources.

The system under consideration would involve establishment of an integrated computerized network for locating fishing vessels and communicating data between the various Member States and with the Commission.

The network would permit:

- identification at any time of the position of any fishing vessel wherever it happens to be;
- processing of data by national and/or Community centres;
- distribution of data to enable Member States to monitor fishing vessels in their waters whatever the flag, and to locate their own vessels.

The gathered data would be used for devising monitoring and management models with which to test the reliability of data received and compliance with the rules, and also to evaluate the impact of alternative measures relating to quotas and authorized fishing periods.

Any hostility on the part of the fishermen vis-à-vis such a system would be countered by the inherent advantages. Among the main benefits offered by the system are that it can be used:

- for improving the individual safety of each vessel;

- for commercial purposes specific to the vessel owner;
- for controlling first-sale prices because it will be possible to obtain, at any time, details of supplies to the various markets. This will enable fishermen to adjust their landings. Greater balance between market supply and demand will eventually reduce expenditure from the guarantee funds;
- for developing onboard piloting systems giving information on the conduct of the vessel, according to operating conditions, which can be used for improving performance.

The Commission is taking steps to integrate these new computerized surveillance facilities into a Community architecture so as to ensure harmonious development, to prevent technical incompatibility and to obtain the greatest efficiency at the lowest cost.

Naturally, for surveillance purposes it is still necessary to make inspections at sea and at landing places, but the use of satellites could reduce costs, or increase efficiency for the same outlay.

Given the technical scale and conceivable legal implications of the development of such a network, the aforementioned advantages must be emphasized to the fishermen and other parties concerned so that, before any initiative is set in train, there is a genuine will to see it in place, with the industry and the national authorities expressing themselves in favour of implementing and making full use of the possibilities offered by it.

1.2.3. Research

Article 130f of the Treaty, introduced by the Single Act, contains the basic justification for research programmes implemented within the EEC Treaty framework: "The Community's aim shall be to strengthen the scientific and technological basis of European industry and to encourage it to become more competitive at international level."

The fisheries research programme (FAR) was spelt out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 3252/87 and adopted by Council Decision 87/534/EEC. It forms part of the Second Framework Research Programme and runs from 1988 to 1992 with a global budget of ECU 30 million.

It covers areas such as fisheries management, fishing techniques, aquaculture and value enhancement of fisheries products.

The main objective of FAR is to promote the correct implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy through coordination and complementarity with national research programmes and the initiation of new programmes in areas of particular importance for the smooth conduct of the CFP.

Three years after the launching of FAR, 78 research proposals have been selected for a total amount of about ECU 18.7 million. Most of the proposals involve the responsibility of several research centres in more than one Member State.

The cooperation is already beginning to bear fruit. The exchange of ideas, techniques, scientists and results between the various centres in the Member States has increased, and this is reducing the wastage of human, technical and financial resources, already fairly limited.

The new agricultural and agroindustrial research programme (1991-1994), which includes fisheries and is part of the Third framework programme, will be developed jointly with DG VI and XII. The budget (ECU 333 million) has not yet been allocated among the sectors but it is essential that a substantial percentage be allocated to fisheries research in order to continue the work started with FAR.

Data concerning the location, areas of research and administrative aspects of all the research establishments concerned with fisheries and aquaculture in the Community will be given in the FAR Guide to Fisheries Research Centres to be published in 1991.

PART 2 : SUPPLY AND PROCESSING OF FISHERY AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS

2.1. MARKET ORGANIZATION

The restrictions imposed on the Community fleet as regards access to stocks, both internal and external, create structural shortages in the supply of fishery products to the Community market. It is therefore necessary for the Community to operate a twofold policy of opening its market to imported products and deploying its fleet in the main world fishing areas particularly in waters which, as laid down by the new Law of the Sea, come under the jurisdiction of non-Community countries.

The market organization for fishery products, was the first component of the common fisheries policy introduced by the Council in 1970. The principles of the regime are generally undisputed as far as the internal market is concerned, but there are more problems as regards the application of the rules to trade with third countries.

The Community fishery products market is highly dependent on imports from non-Community countries.

Community trade in fishery products whether in foodfish or meal and oil, is marked by a structural deficit which is increasing appreciably from year to year.

In the last five years this deficit has risen by about 15 to 20% per year in quantity and in value.

In 1988, Community imports amounted to ECU 5.4 billion (excluding meal and oil) which makes the Community the top importer of fishery products in the world, coming ahead of Japan and the USA. If meal, oil and other products are added this would mean a further ECU 345 million making a total import figure of ECU 5.7 billion (see Annex Va).

This figure should be compared with:

- a) the value of Community landings for human consumption, estimated to be ECU 6.5 billion in 1988.

b) the values of imports of various agricultural products where fishery products come second after fruit and vegetables (ECU 8.3 billion).

As regards the external trade, four products accounted in 1988 (irrespective of presentation) for almost 57% of the deficit: shrimps (20%), cod (14%), salmon (12%) and tuna (11%) (see Annex VI).

This dependency means that the Community market is precariously balanced. The market must be supplied in order to meet demand from consumers and the processing industries while safeguarding the interests of Community fishermen.

In this connection the market organization for tuna, which aims to compensate Community producers for the disadvantages resulting from the import arrangements, must be reviewed again in the near future. The mechanisms need to be reviewed in order to adapt the level of Community aid to budgetary objectives which are more satisfactory overall.

In 1987 the Community introduced a market supply framework in the form of autonomous quotas erga omnes, planned in accordance with foreseeable needs and the amounts which would be provided by the EEC fleet, taking into account realistic production potential resulting from the application, in the negotiation of fishing agreements, of the principle of access to resources in return for access to the market.

The importance of access to external stocks is illustrated by the fact that at present about 25% of total Community catches of fishery products for human consumption come from international waters or waters under the jurisdiction of non-Community countries.

2.2. ACCESS TO EXTERNAL STOCKS

The Community responded successfully to the political and economic challenge of the general extension, under the new Law of the Sea, of the fishing zones of coastal states to 200 miles from the base lines. The new legal situation, which places 35% of the world ocean area under the jurisdiction of the coastal states concerned and entrusts them with the management of almost 95% of existing marine resources, has meant the loss of a great number of areas traditionally fished by Member States' fleets.

In view of the dependency of the Community fleet on access to the waters of non-Community countries, arrangements permitting such access, mainly in the form of fishing agreements, are today a basic element of the common fisheries policy (see Annex VII).

Development of these agreements with non-Community countries has made it possible to maintain, restore and develop the vital interests of the Community and the Member States, either through reciprocal rights (Northern European countries), or by financial compensation (developing countries) or trade concessions (Canada) or a combination of these (Greenland, Morocco).

In view of the tradition of Community ships fishing in the waters of Northern European countries (Norway, Sweden, the Faroes, Greenland) and the preeminent role of agreements with these countries, the Community must continue to give priority to relations with these countries in order to be able to stock the market satisfactorily and also to make up for the fishing possibilities no longer offered by Canada and the United States.

The following table shows the situation on 30 June 1990 broken down into the different types of agreement concluded by the Community.

FISHING AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY THE COMMUNITY

TYPE OF FISHING AGREEMENT	NON-COMMUNITY COUNTRY	DURATION (MONTH/YEAR)	ANNUAL AMOUNT OF THE FINANCIAL COMPENSATION CHARGEABLE TO THE COMMUNITY BUDGET (ECU million)	COMMENTS
Reciprocal agreements	Norway	06/81 to 06/91	—	
	Sweden	04/81 to 04/91	—	
	Faroes	03/81 to 03/91	—	
Agreements on the basis of access to resources/access to markets	Canada	01/82 to 12/87	—	1
Agreements based on access to surplus	United States	11/84 to 06/89 extended to 06/91		2
Agreements based on financial compensation	Angola	05/90 to 05/92	8.985	3
	Cape Verde	3 years	0.870	
	Comoros	07/88 to 07/91	0.466	
	Côte d'Ivoire	3 years	2.766	
	Dominica	3 years	0.458	
	Gambia	07/90 to 06/93	1.370	
	Guinea	01/90 to 12/91	3.750	
	Guinea Bissau	06/89 to 06/91	5.965	
	Equatorial Guinea	06/89 to 06/92	2.388	
	Mauritius	3 years	0.700	
	Madagascar	05/89 to 05/92	1.266	
	Mauritania	08/90 to 07/93	9.670	
	Mozambique	01/90 to 12/91	3.425	
	Sao Tome and Principe	06/90 to 05/93	0.725	
	Seychelles	01/90 to 01/93	3.3	
	Senegal	05/90 to 04/92	15.	
Sierra Leone	2 years	2.825	3	
Tanzania	2 years	0.560	3	
Mozambique	3 years	0.457	3	
Gabon	3 years	3.050	3	
Agreements based on access to the market with financial compensation	Greenland	01/90 to 12/94	34.250	4
	Morocco	03/88 to 02/92	70.375	
TOTAL			172.621	

1 Framework agreement of unlimited duration still in force.

2 Various obligations required.

3 Not in force.

4 An additional ECU 2.237 million was committed in 1990 after fishing exceeded the agreed level.

The Commission intends to pursue its efforts, on the basis of directives from the Council, to conclude new fishing agreements with certain states in Eastern Europe, Africa, the Indian Ocean and the Caribbean. In view of the interest expressed by Member States' fishermen in the South Atlantic - involving Namibia and Latin America in particular - and the potential for tuna fishing in the Pacific, the Community should also endeavour to extend its fishing possibilities towards these regions.

The current policy of financial compensation in return for access to resources coming under the jurisdiction of the developing countries is a short or medium term policy. The developing countries are acquiring a fishing capacity enabling them to exploit their own resources. Consequently, the Community is facing increasing competition with other industrialized countries and must look into all the additional possibilities for safeguarding its position as a privileged partner in the context of its fisheries agreements.

In this new context, as in the context of agreements based on the principle of access to resources in return for access to markets, it is necessary to consider new association formulas with the objective of more lasting cooperation with the partners in these countries, in particular by means of:

- transfer of technology and know-how;
- provision of capital and capital goods;
- vocational training;
- development of distribution networks in the associated countries;
- closer scientific and technical cooperation.

The aim of this type of agreement is to provide, in the substantive provisions, a framework of economic and legal security for joint enterprises to make it easier for Community shipowners to use their vessels and to reduce external dependency for supplies to the Community market.

These "second generation" agreements will create more stable conditions and, through closer integration into the local economy, make it possible to develop more substantial links between the interests of the operators involved.

In practice the exploitation of external resources should therefore reinforce the solidarity and reciprocal interests of operators in the Community and the non-Community countries concerned. The objective of developing joint enterprises is the permanent integration of the fishing interests and commercial interests of the partners. In such a system the contribution from Community enterprises should help the interests of foreign firms.

As regards the Mediterranean, Community initiatives are not only aimed at introducing, in waters under the fisheries jurisdiction of the Member States concerned, a common system for the management and conservation of fish stocks but also at setting up a global policy of cooperation between the coastal states of the Mediterranean and other countries which come to fish there.

Exploitation of stocks in international waters necessitates appropriate conservation systems. The Community should play a central role within the international fisheries organizations concerned in view of its political and economic importance and the experience which it can contribute in the organization of fisheries.

Lastly the development and coordination of research into fishing techniques and the organization of exploratory voyages will permit the commercial exploitation of stocks as yet untapped (deep waters, southern hemisphere, etc.) and reveal the possible scope for new fishing agreements.

2.3. AQUACULTURE

World production from fish, shellfish and seaweed farming was estimated to be 10.5 million tonnes in 1986. Europe accounts for 1.4 million tonnes, i.e. 13%, and the 12 EEC Member States for 0.8 million tonnes, i.e. 8%.

Financial aid from the Community for the development of aquaculture in Europe is an important element of fisheries structural policy, especially as the measures taken by the Community to adjust the fishing effort of European fleets to actual stocks will - at least temporarily - have a negative impact on the balance of trade in fishery products between the Community and its partners.

The development of aquaculture will make it possible to reduce the volume of imports into the Community through selective aid for firms developing the best farming techniques for the most profitable types of product.

The extremely rapid growth in the number of projects financed by the Commission in 1988 (266 projects representing roughly ECU 40 million of Community aid) demonstrates the important development this sector is undergoing.

It is, however, necessary to distinguish between the types of fishfarming for which the technical difficulties have been overcome and those still facing practical obstacles, such as the availability of juveniles or problems of nutrition and disease. As regards nutritional problems and the collection of juveniles from the natural environment, the problem must be viewed in the light of the availability of fish stocks and the general context of the increasing scarcity of certain resources and competition between fishing and aquaculture.

Finally, environmental constraints, such as the maintenance or restoration of the quality of coastal or inland waters polluted by factors external or internal to the farming systems, and keen competition with other human activities for the occupation of sites available for the development of aquaculture, raise a number of difficulties which are growing in importance.

2.4. PROCESSING AND MARKETING OF FISHERY AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS

The processing and marketing of fishery products are vital components of the food fish industry.

A large proportion of fishery products are processed before reaching the end user. Improvement of processing and marketing conditions mainly to improve quality and presentation, will ensure wider outlets and better prices, thus helping to increase the productivity of the sector and improve producers' incomes.

The structural Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 adopted in 1977 covering both fisheries and agriculture, was designed to encourage the development and rationalization of firms involved in the processing and marketing of agricultural and fishery products.

Since 1985, 10% of the annual EAGGF Guidance budget earmarked for this measure has been reserved for fisheries (see Annex VIII).

Implementation of Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 confirmed that it was not completely suitable for the structural measures which are needed in the sector of fish processing and marketing. The criteria for selecting investment projects had remained largely directed towards the need for outlets for the production of the Community fishing industry according to the traditional approach in the agricultural sector.

As part of the reform of the structural Funds and more particularly in connection with its Objective 5(a), a new system set out in Regulation (EEC) No 4042/89 specific to the processing and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products was introduced on 1 January 1990. This system, while retaining the objective of improving the situation in the basic products sector, takes more account of all the developmental factors involved in the processing industry and the marketing of fishery products including the deficits in the supply of raw materials to the Community.

The doubling of the structural Funds provided for by the reform will also make it possible to give these measures a budget which corresponds to the real needs. For the first three years (1991-1993), total financial aid from the Community will be ECU 157 million.

COMMON FISHERIES POLICY

**MEMORANDUM FROM THE COMMISSION
TO THE COUNCIL AND THE PARLIAMENT**

ANNEXES

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ANNEX II	:	FISHING AREAS (ICES/OGPM)
ANNEX III	:	. CATCHES EEC 12 : BIOMASS AND CATCHES OF CERTAIN STOCKS . FISHING MORTALITY IN MAIN STOCKS
ANNEX IV	:	. TREND OF COMMUNITY FLEET CAPACITY
	:	. PRESENT POSITION OF FISHING VESSEL REGISTER
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ANNEX VI	:	(a) PRINCIPAL SUPPLIERS OF FISHERIES PRODUCTS ON EEC MARKET IN 1988
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ANNEX VII	:	BILATERAL FISHERIES AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY THE COMMUNITY
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ANNEX IX	:	STATUS OF AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION BY MEMBER STATES IN THE COMMUNITY

ANNEX I

WORLD CATCHES BY MAIN PRODUCER 1986-88

Captures mondiales par principaux producteurs de 1986 à 1988

(exprimé en Tonnes)

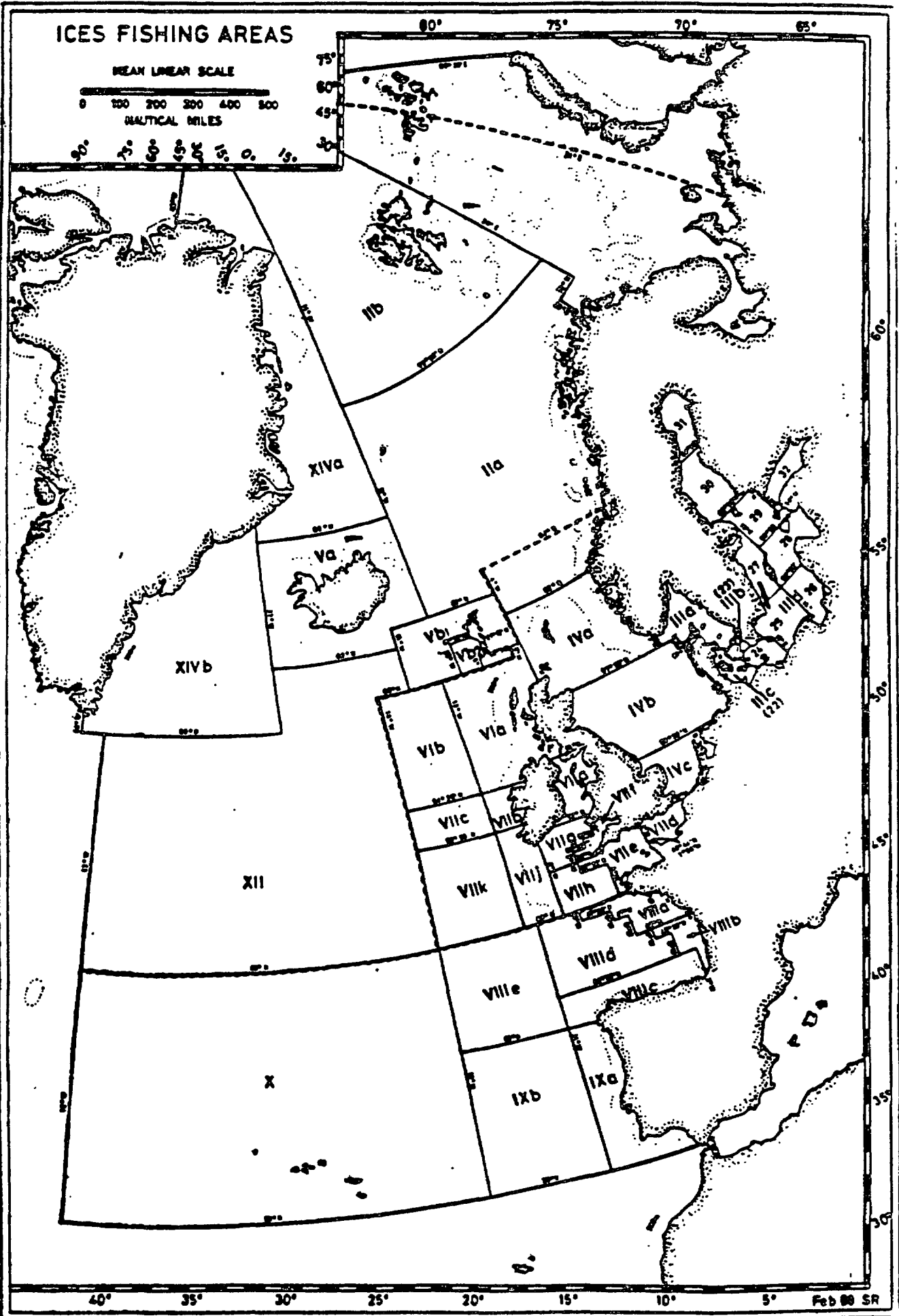
Pays ou zone	1986	1987	1988
Japon	11.976.274	11.848.582	11.896.935
URSS	11.259.955	11.159.617	11.332.101
Chine	8.000.063	9.346.222	10.358.678
C E E 12	7.850.312	7.125.090	7.910.111
Pérou	5.613.977	4.583.600	6.637.106
USA	5.166.619	5.166.619	5.965.598
Chili	5.571.638	4.814.641	5.210.201
Inde	2.923.210	2.907.775	3.145.650
Corée (Rép.)	3.103.468	2.876.367	2.727.059
Indonésie	2.457.082	2.584.970	2.703.260
Thaïlande	2.536.335	2.200.953	2.350.000F
Philippines	1.916.347	1.988.718	2.041.920
Danemark	1.848.672	1.706.383	1.971.834
Norvège	1.913.874	1.949.454	1.826.385
Islande	1.658.550	1.632.666	1.759.484
Corée (D P Rp)	1.700.239F	1.700.252F	1.700.002F
Espagne	1.434.384F	1.393.362F	1.430.000F
France	870.707	861.039	897.590F
Royaume-Uni	825.714	917.690	909.633
Italie	568.161	560.412	559.249
Pays-Bas	454.778	446.138	398.834
Portugal	401.947	395.091	346.858
Irlande	231.134	249.160	252.679F
Allemagne	202.366	201.837	209.458

Source : FAO

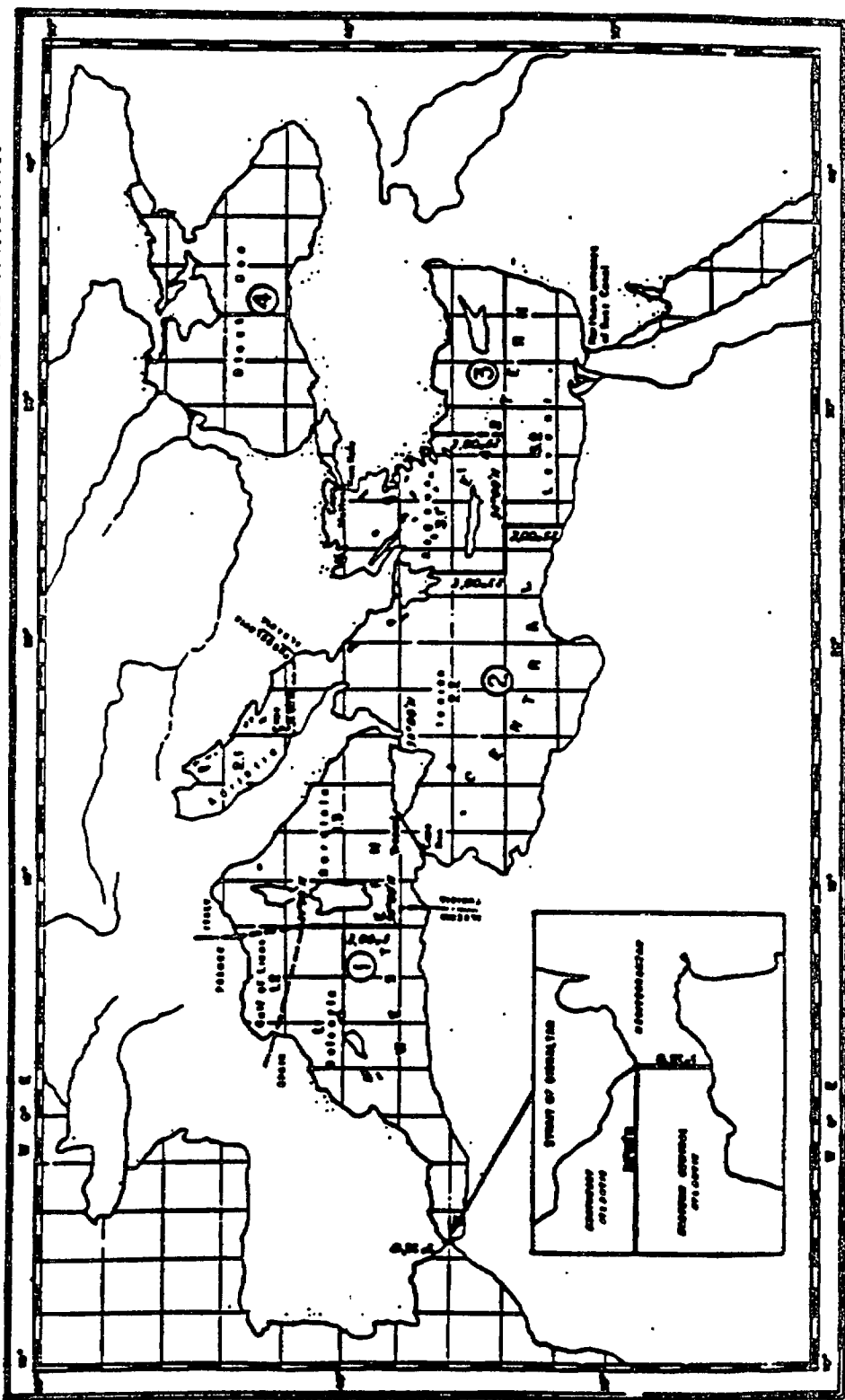
ANNEX 11
FISHING AREAS (ICES/CGPM)

ICES FISHING AREAS

MEAN LINEAR SCALE



MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA (FISHING AREA 37 - 37CM)
CHART
MÉDIERRANÉE ET MER NOIRE (ZONE DE PÊCHE 37 - 37CM)
LIMITES GÉOGRAPHIQUES DES ZONES ET DIVISIONS À DES FINS STATISTIQUES
GEOMETRICAL LIMITS OF SUBAREAS AND DIVISIONS FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES



ANNEX III

CATCHES EEC 12 : BIOMASS AND CATCHES OF CERTAIN STOCKS

FISHING MORTALITY IN MAIN STOCKS

CAPTURES EUR - 12

BIOMASSE DE CERTAINS STOCKS

CARTE DES REGIONS

REGION 1 CIEM I + II + V + XII + XIV

Captures : - cabillaud, églefin, maquereau

Biomasse du stock reproducteur :

- cabillaud Est Groenland
- cabillaud Arctique Nord-Est

REGION 2 EST CIEM IIIa + IV

Captures : - cabillaud, églefin, merlu
- hareng (IIIa + IV + VIId), maquereau
- plie, sole

Biomasse du stock reproducteur :

- cabillaud, églefin : Skagerrak, Kattegat, Mer du Nord
- hareng : Belts, Skagerrak, Kattegat, Mer du Nord, Manche Ouest,
- maquereau : Mer du Nord
- plie : Skagerrak, Kattegat, Mer du Nord
- Sole : Mer du Nord

REGION 2 OUEST CIEM VI + VII

Captures : - cabillaud, églefin, merlu
- hareng (excepté VIId), maquereau
- plie, sole

Biomasse du stock reproducteur :

- cabillaud : Ouest Ecosse, Mer d'Irlande, Canal de Bristol, Mer Celtique, Manche
- églefin : Ouest Ecosse
- hareng : Ouest Ecosse, Nord Ouest Irlande, Mer Celtique, Manche Ouest
- maquereau : stock Ouest
- plie : Mer d'Irlande
- sole : Mer d'Irlande, Manche Ouest, Canal de Bristol, Mer Celtique

REGION 3 CIEM VII + IX
Captures : - maquereau, merlu, pile, sole

BALTIQUE CIEM IIIb, c, d
Captures : - cabillaud, hareng
Biomasse du stock reproducteur :
- cabillaud : Belts & Baltique
- hareng : Baltique Ouest

MEDITERRANEE FAO 37
Captures - anchois, merlu, sardine

GOLFE DU LION FAO 37.1.2.
Captures - anchois, merlu, sardine

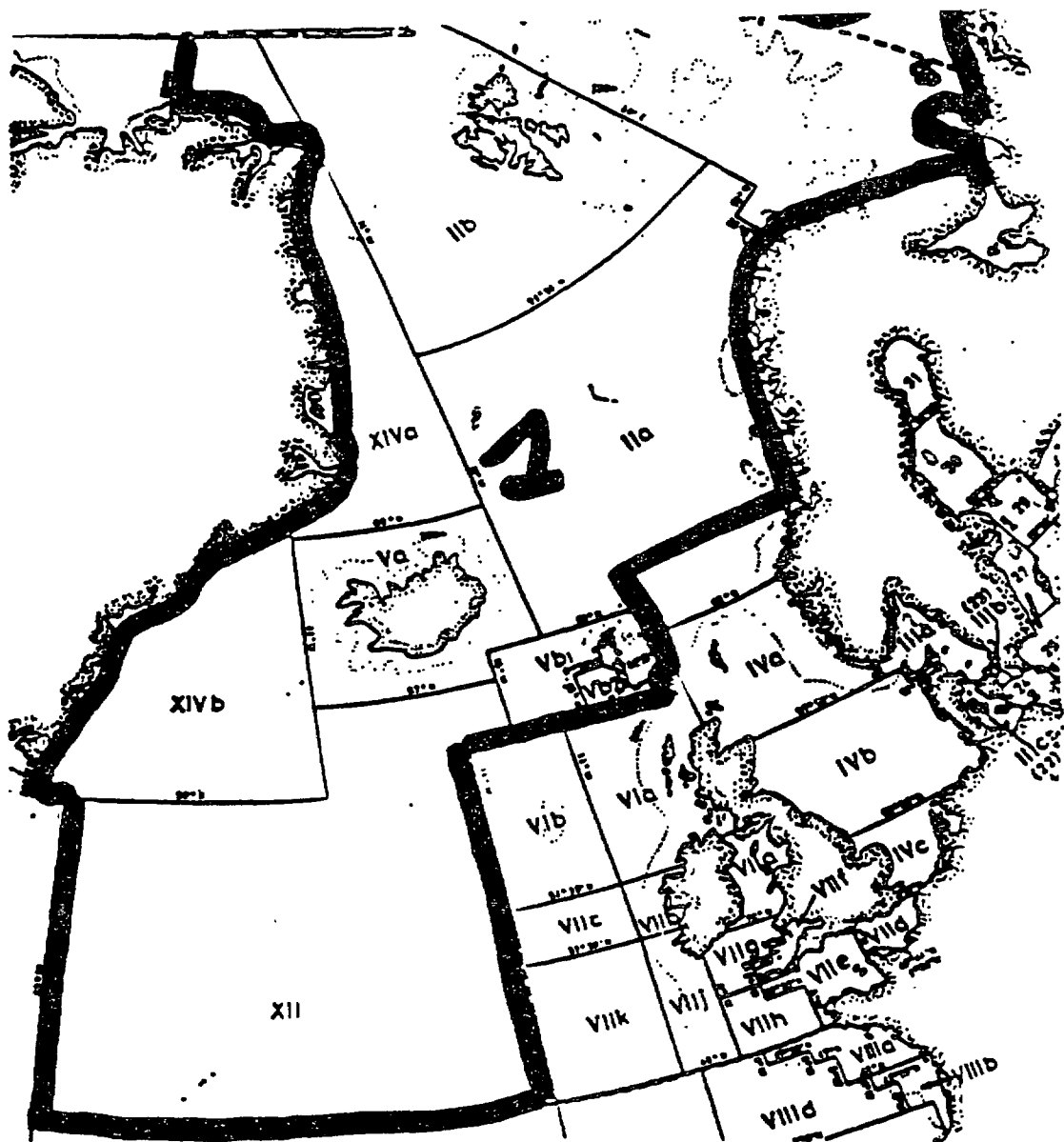
ADRIATIQUE FAO 37.2.1.
Captures : anchois, merlu, sardine

MER EGEE FAO 37.3.1.
Captures : anchois, merlu, sardine

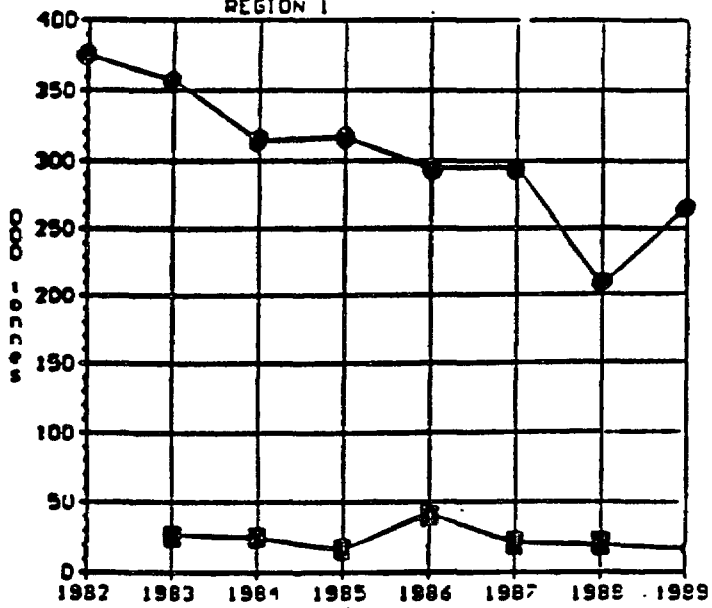
NB. Les déclarations de captures des E.M. se faisant d'après les stocks et non d'après les zones statistiques CIEM.
Les captures du stock hareng (IVc), VIIId) déclarées par les E.M. pour les années 1988 et 1989 ont été réparties sur la base du pourcentage moyen des captures enregistrées pour chacune des deux zones les deux dernières années (1986 et 1987) de la série CRONOS soit : 73,75 % pour VIIId) et 26,25 % pour IVc).

SOURCE

- Captures :
1982/1987 CRONOS (sauf Baltique 1982/1988)
1988/1989 Captures déclarées par les E.M. à la DG XIV.
(Baltique uniquement 1989);
- Biomasse de certains stocks reproducteurs :
15e rapport CSTP et en complément cooperative research report
n° 168 (CIEM).

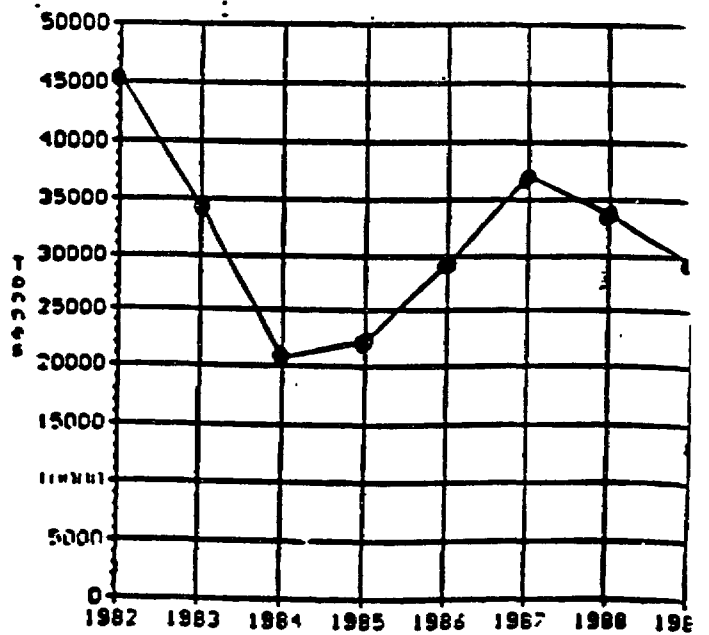


BIDASSE DU STOCK REPRODUCTEUR
REGION I



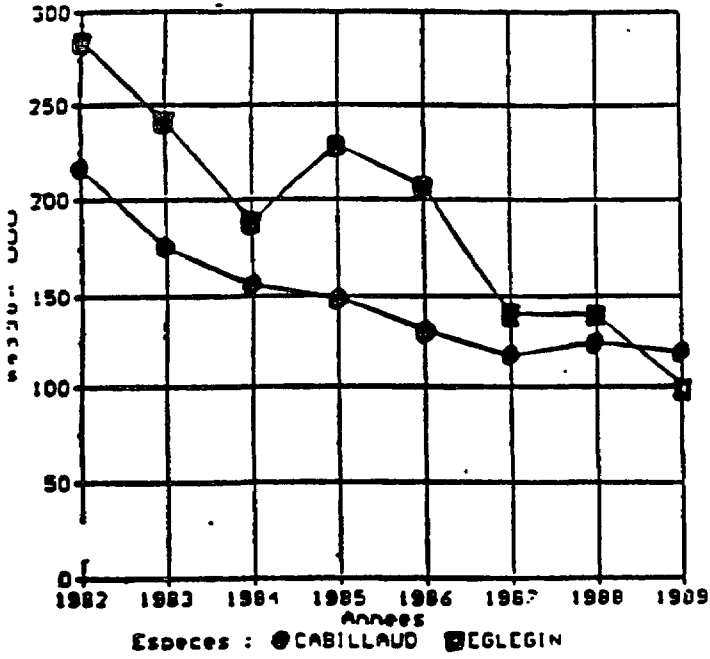
Region : ● ARCTIQUE NORD-EST)
 BEST GROENLAND) Cabillaud

CAPTURES EUR-12 REGION I

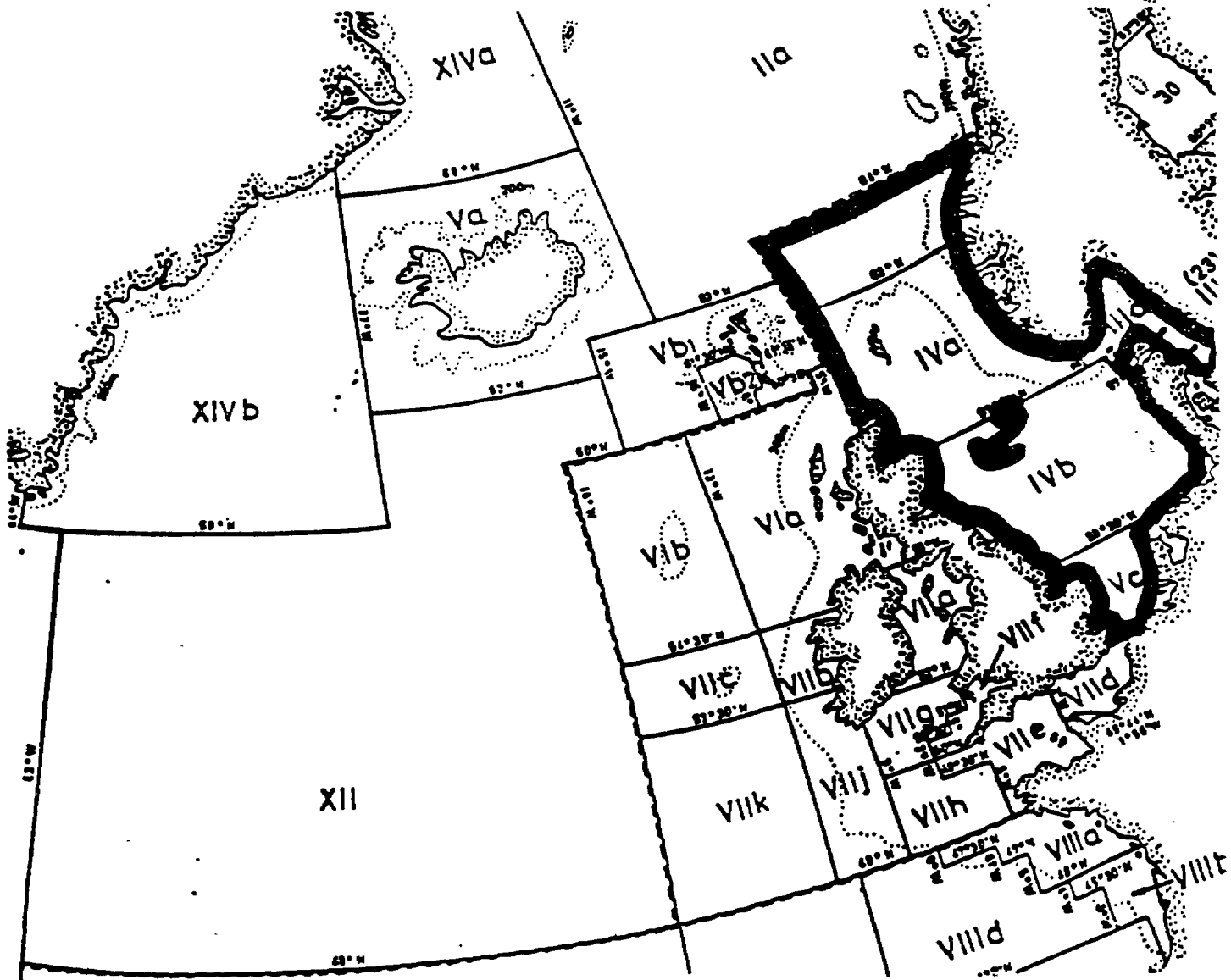
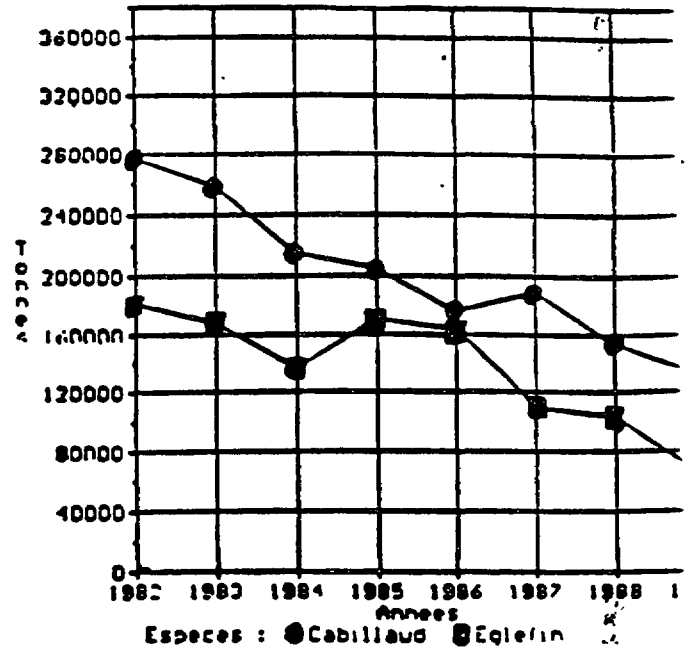


Especies : ● Cabillaud

BIOMASSE DU STOCK REPRODUCTEUR REGION 2 EST

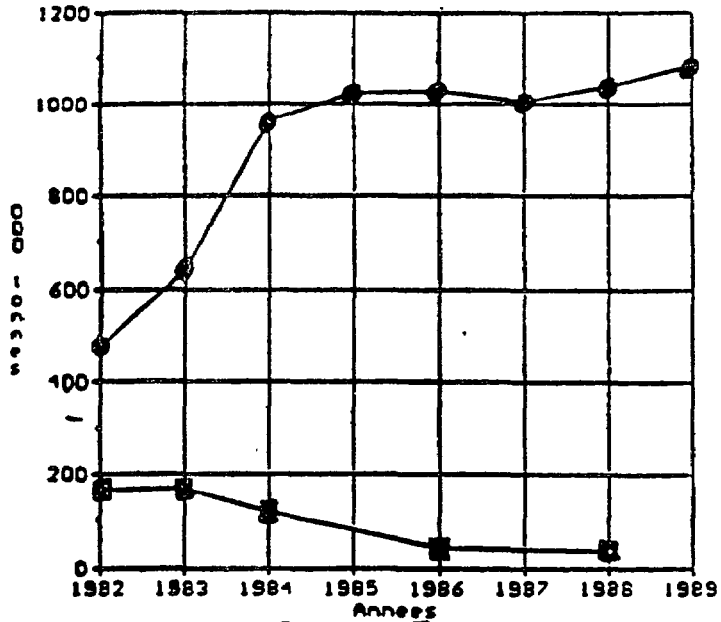


CAPTURES EUP-12 REGION 2 EST



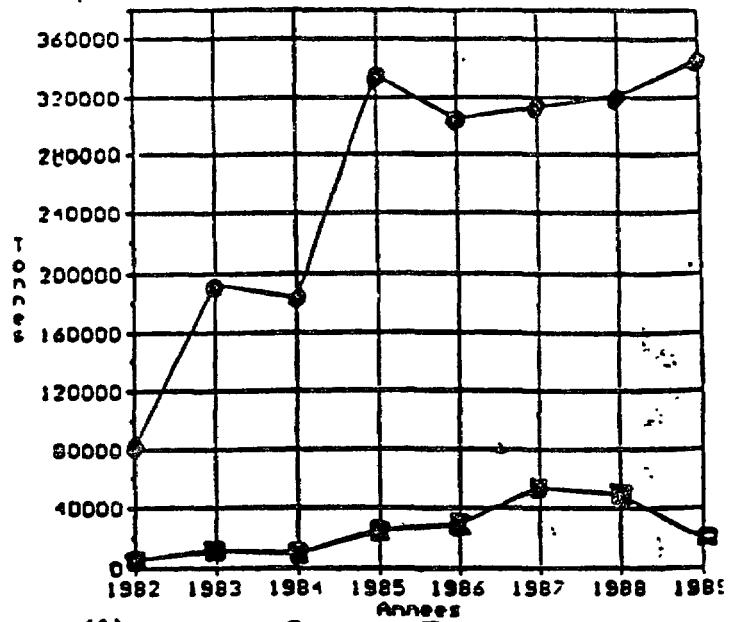
N.B. L'acte d'adhésion de l'Espagne et du Portugal interdit l'accès aux navires de ces Etats membres à cette région.

BIOMASSE DU STOCK REPRODUCTEUR REGION 2 EST

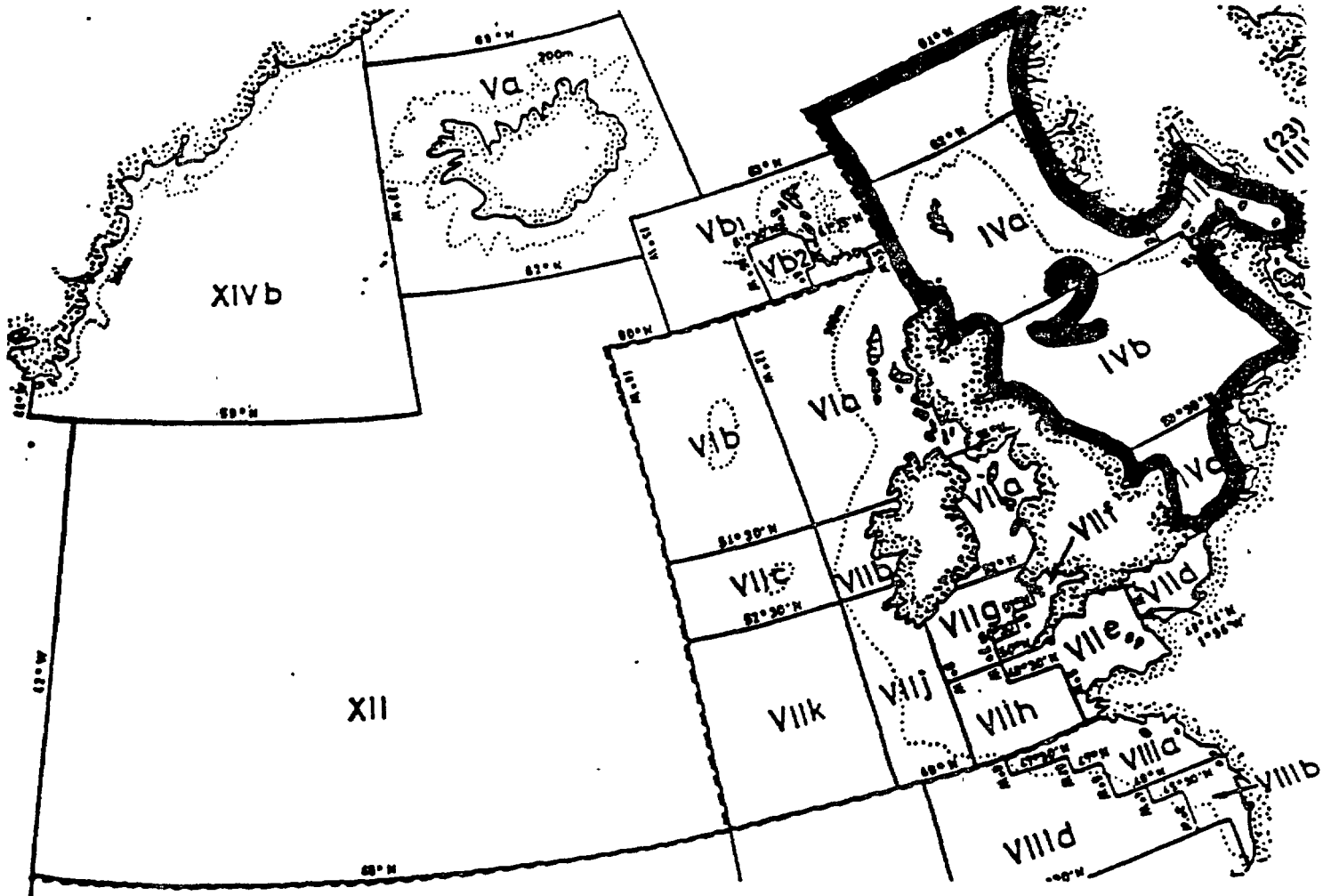


(1) Espèces : ● HARENG ■ RAQUEREAU

CAPTURES EUR-12 REGION 2 EST

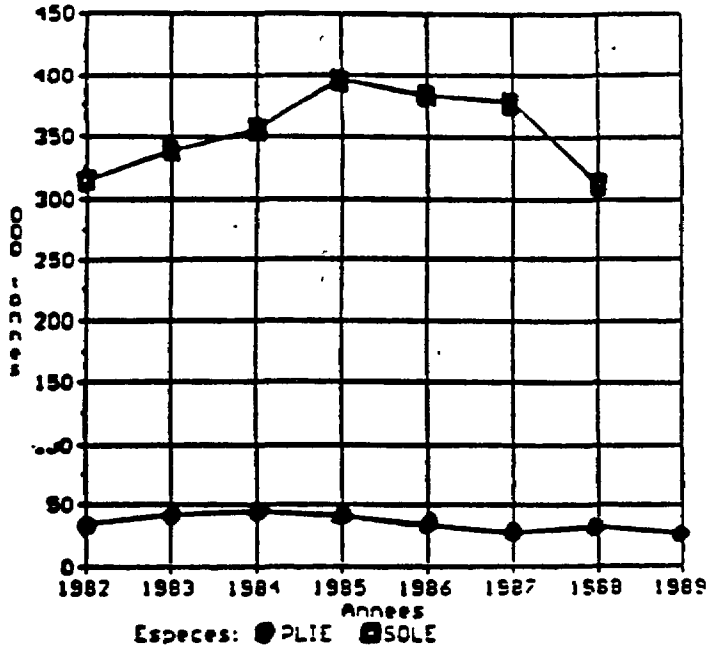


(1) Espèces : ● Hareng ■ Raquereau

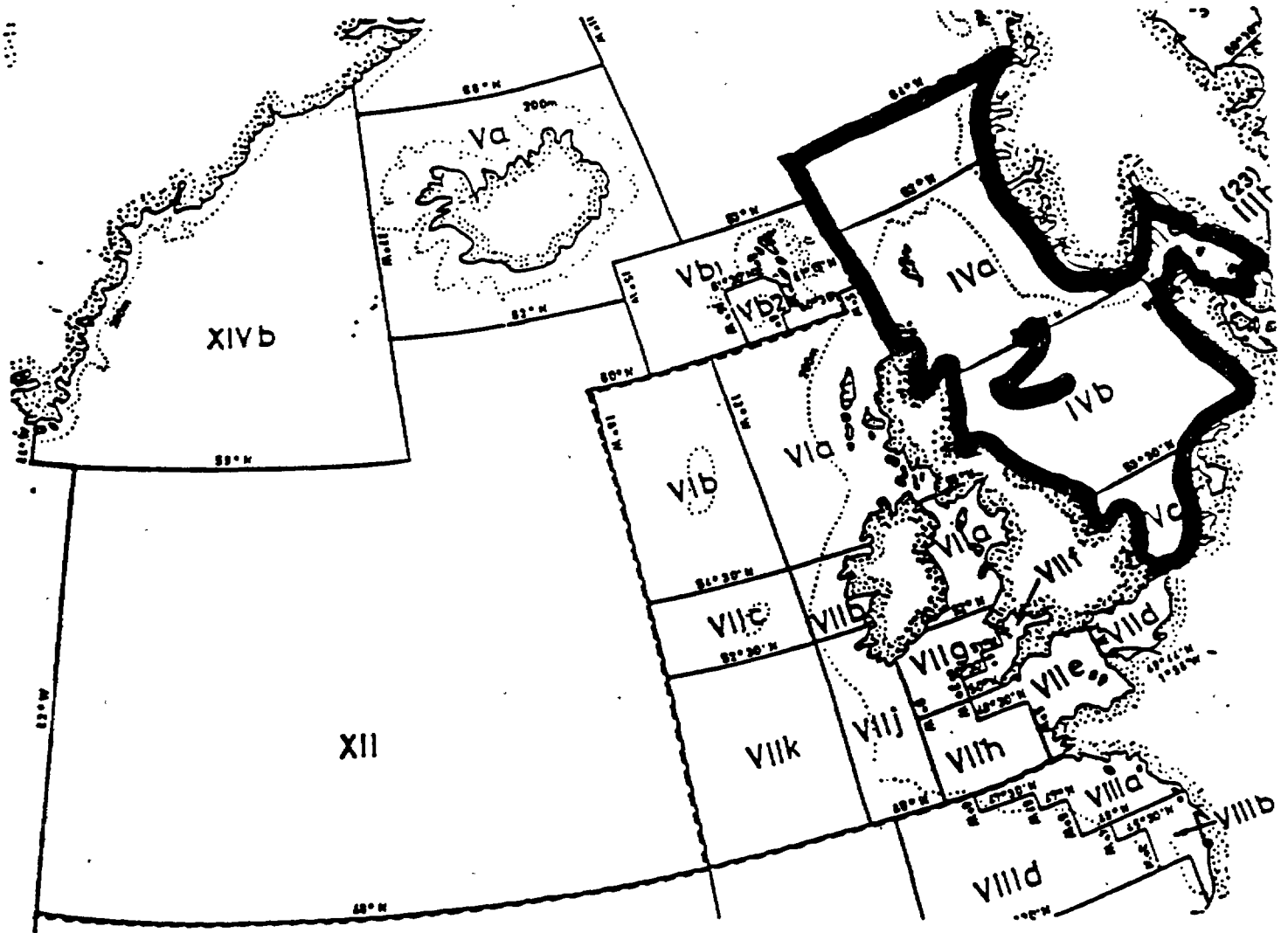
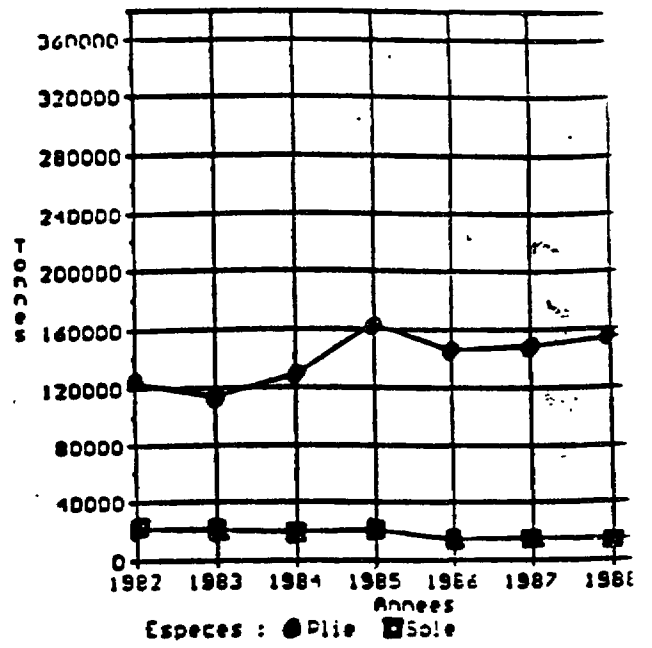


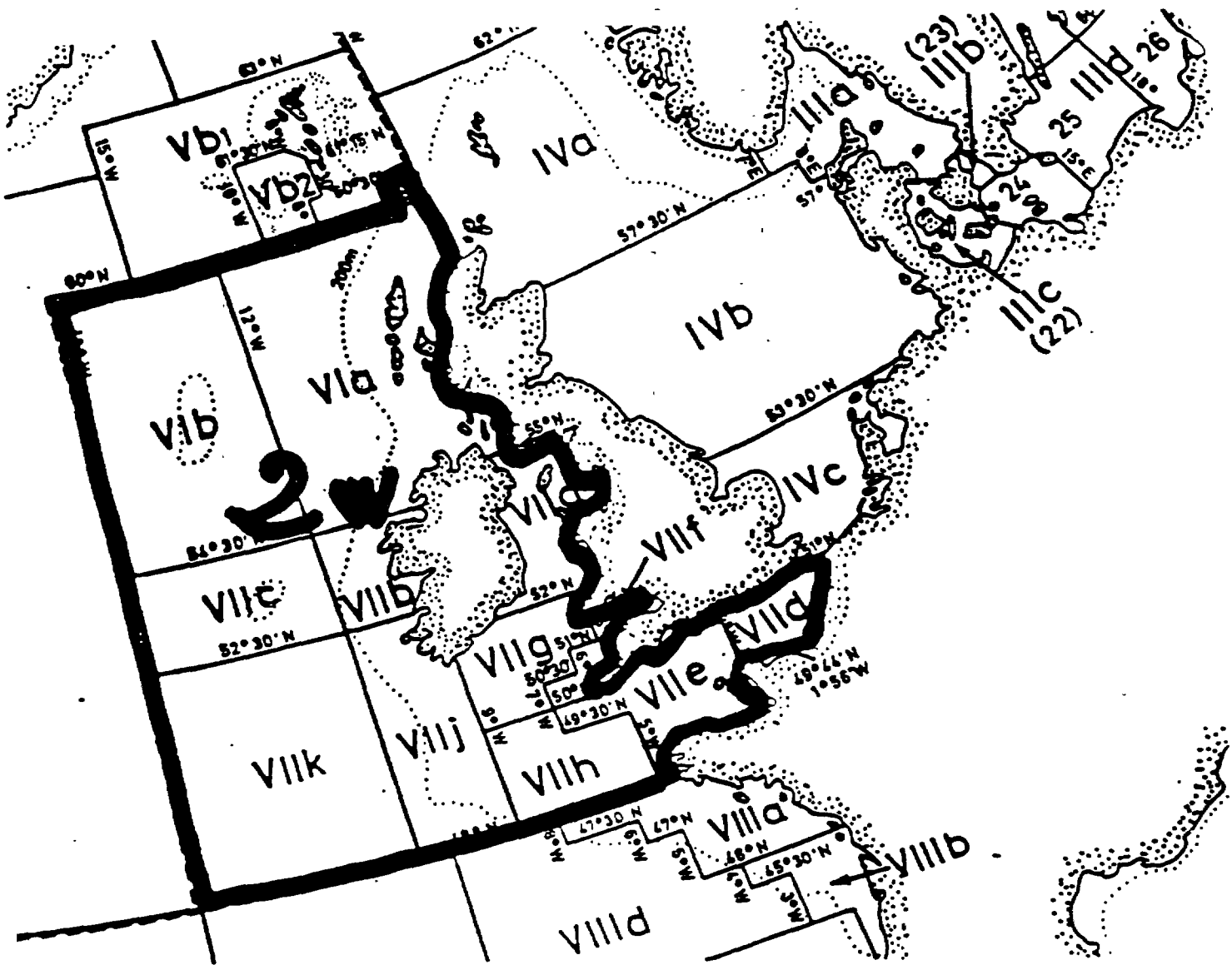
(1) La reconstitution du stock de hareng de la Mer du Nord est due à la fermeture de cette pêcherie de début 1977 à fin 1982.

BIOMASSE DU STOCK REPRODUCTEUR Région 2 EST

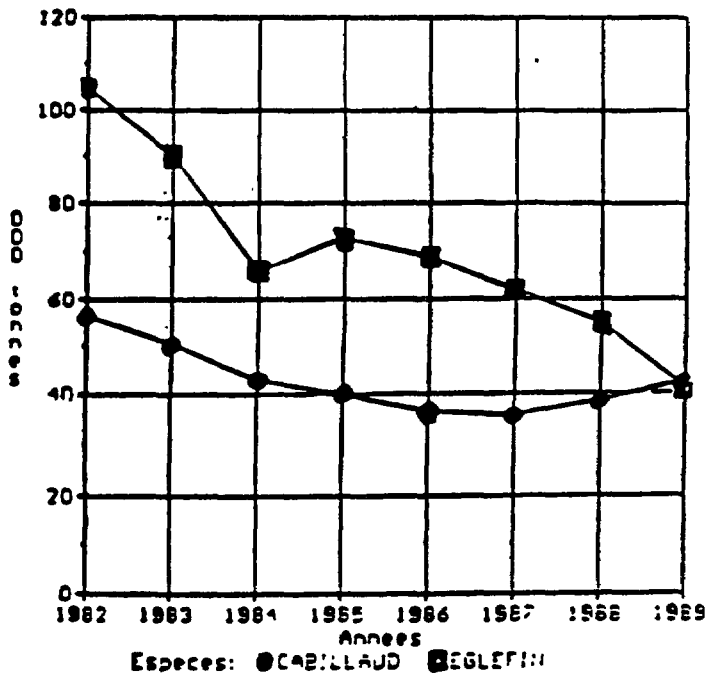


CAPTURES EUR-12 REGION 2 ES

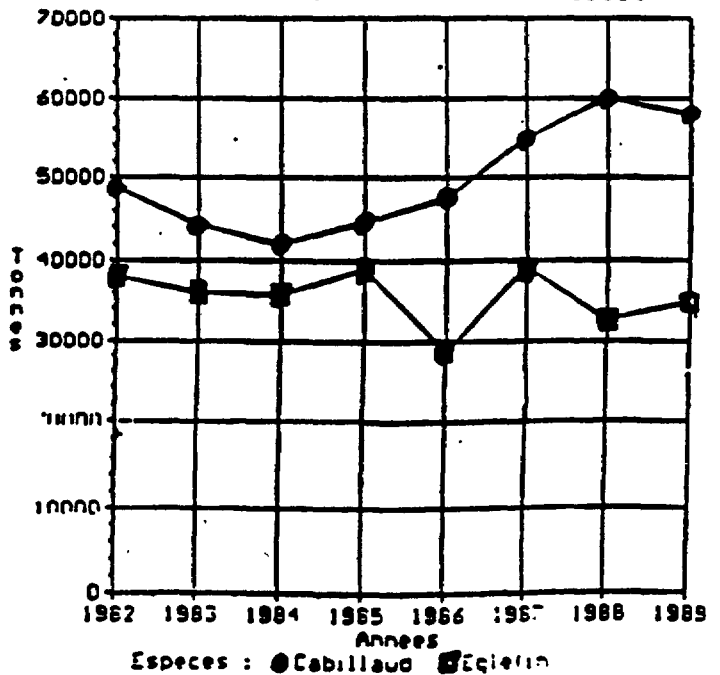


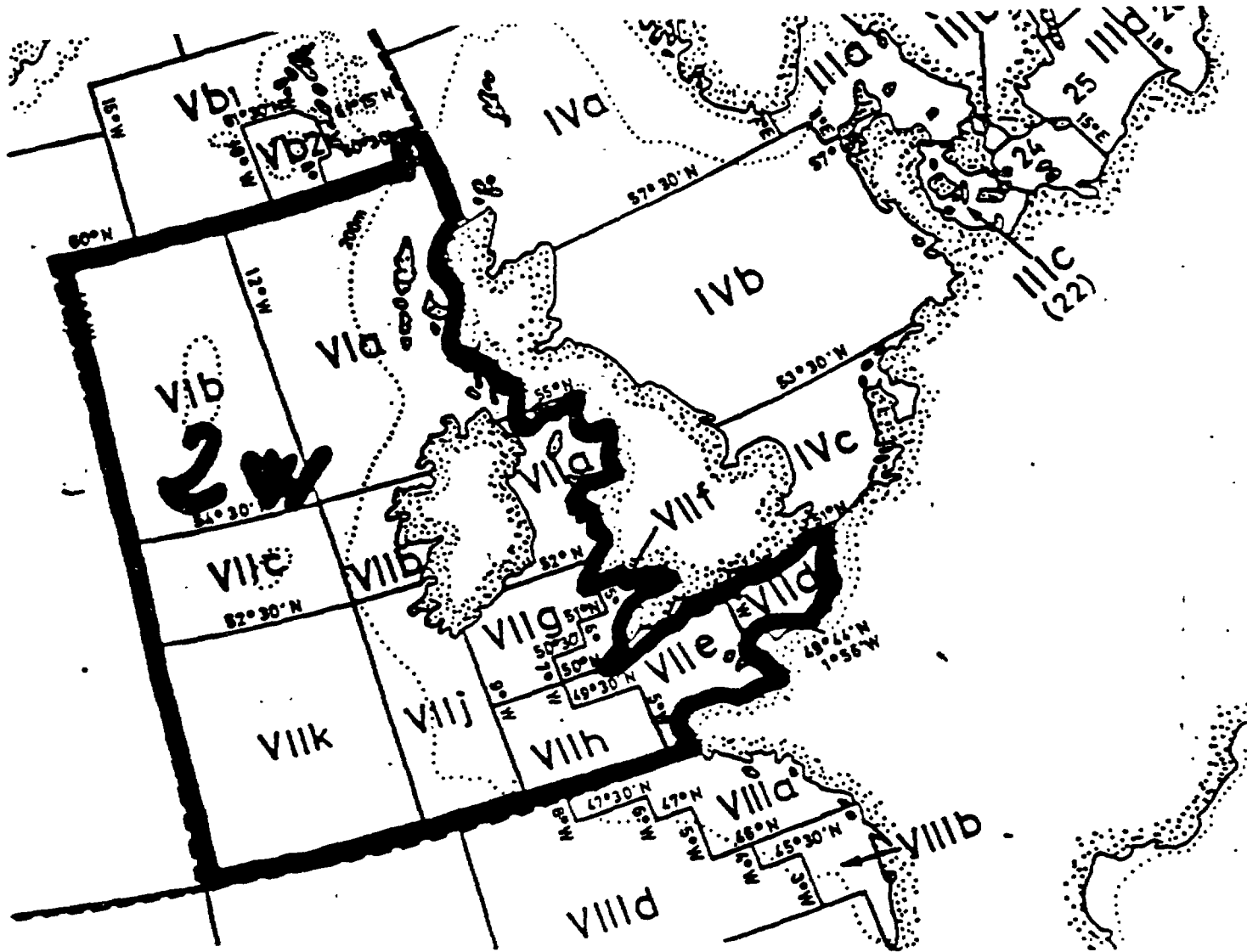


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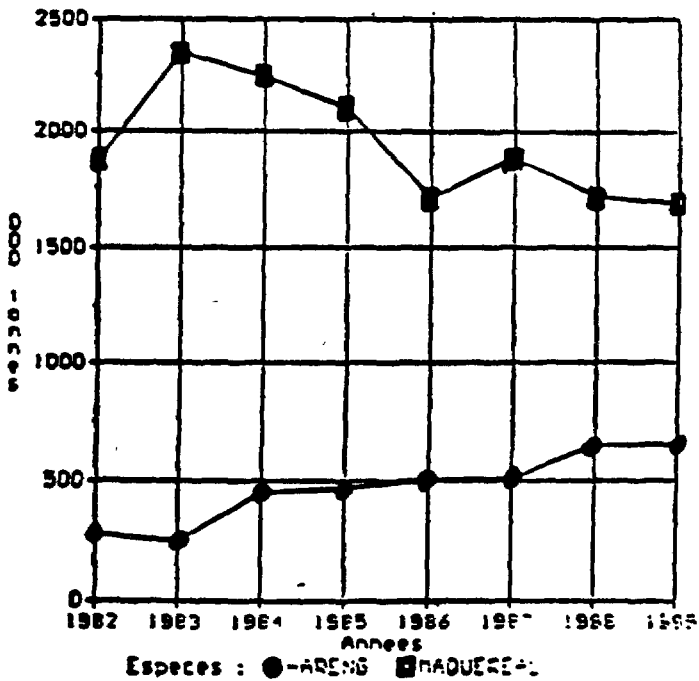


CAPTURES EUR-12 REGION 2 ouest

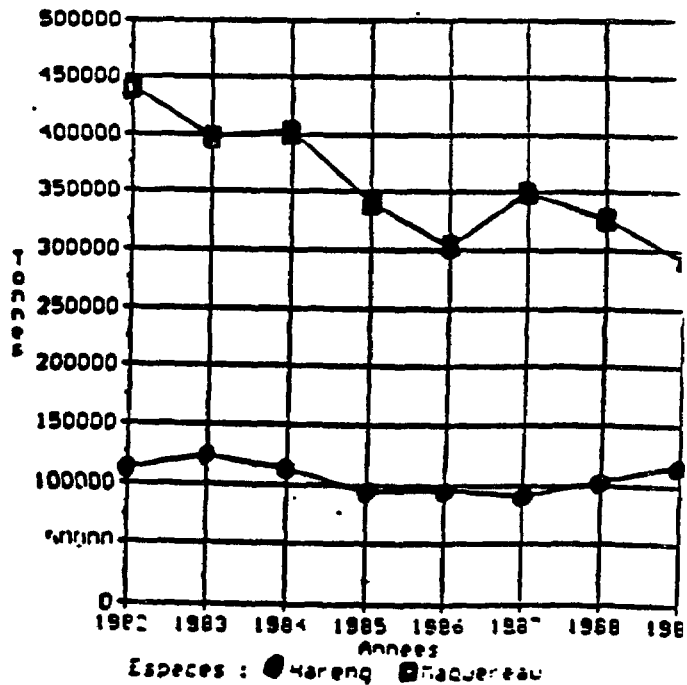


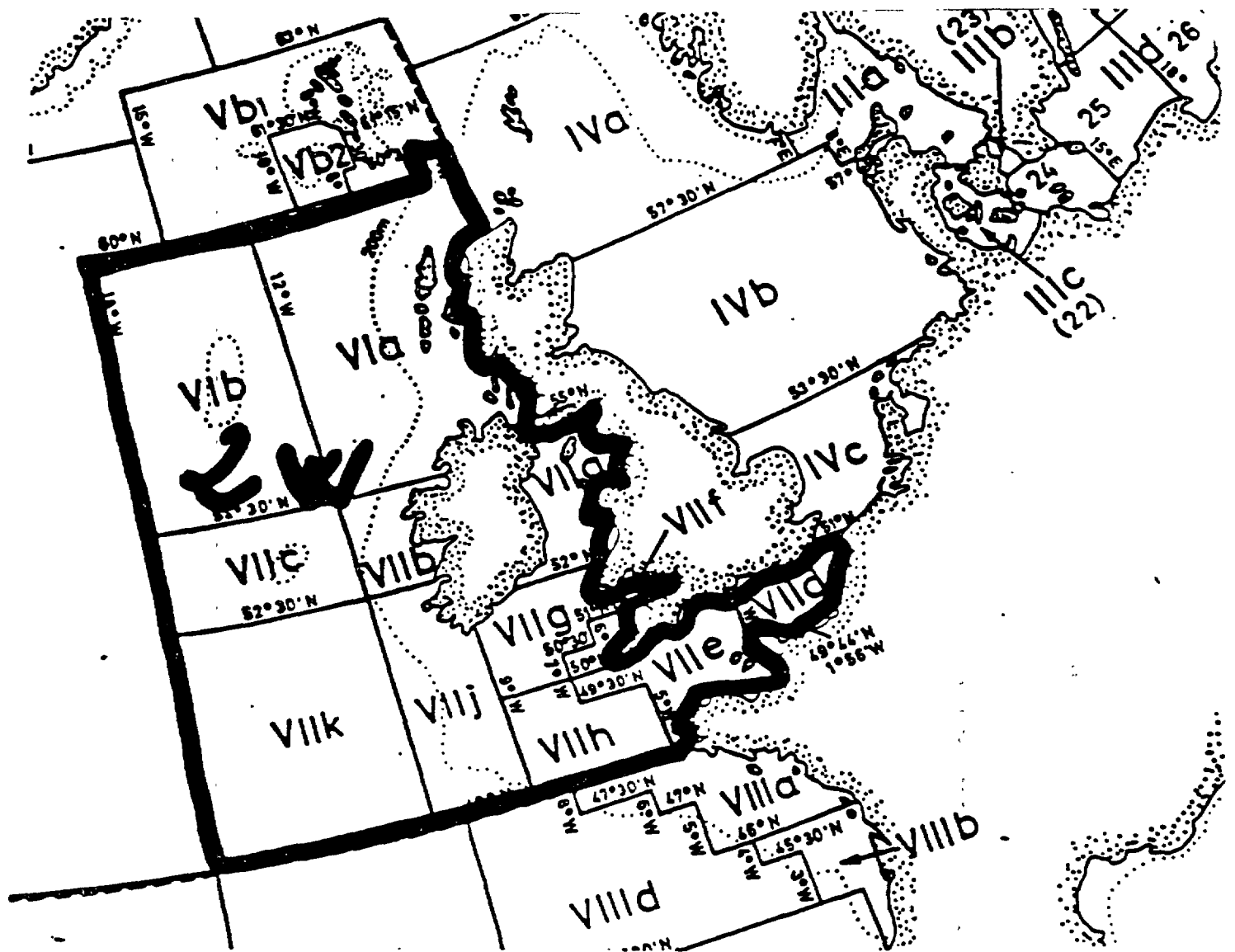


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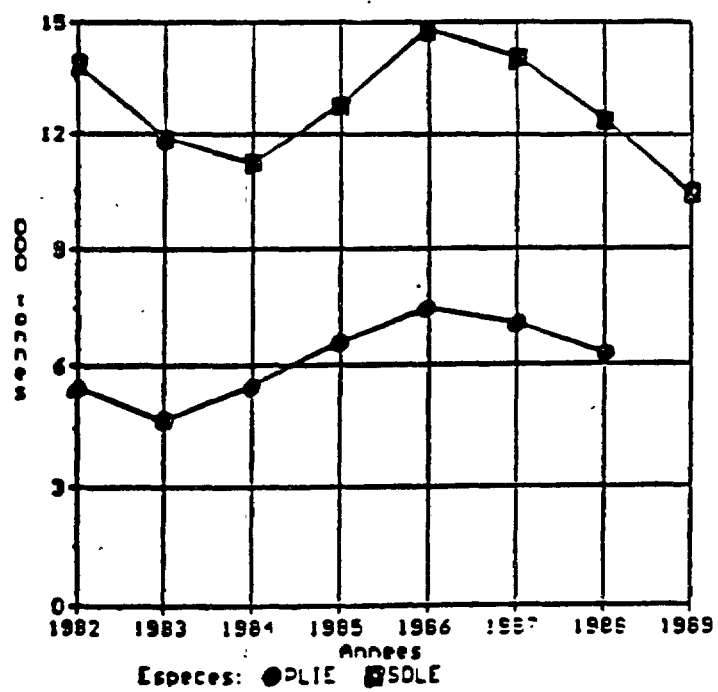


CAPTURES EUR-12 REGION 2 OUEST

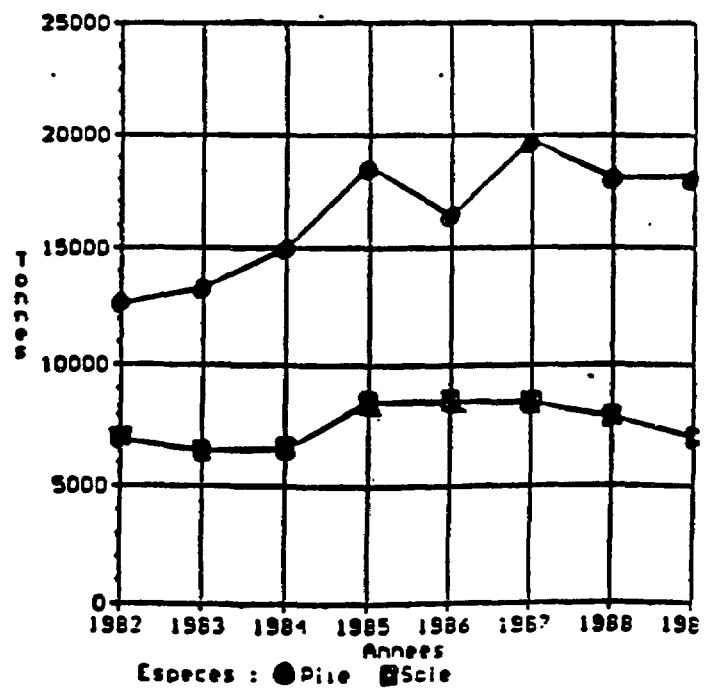




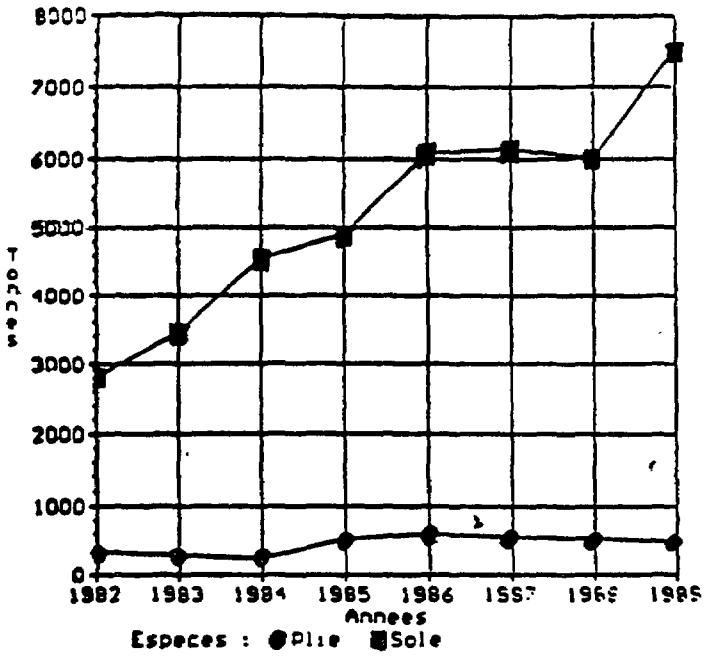
BIOMASSE DU STOCK REPRODUCTEUR REGION 2 OUEST



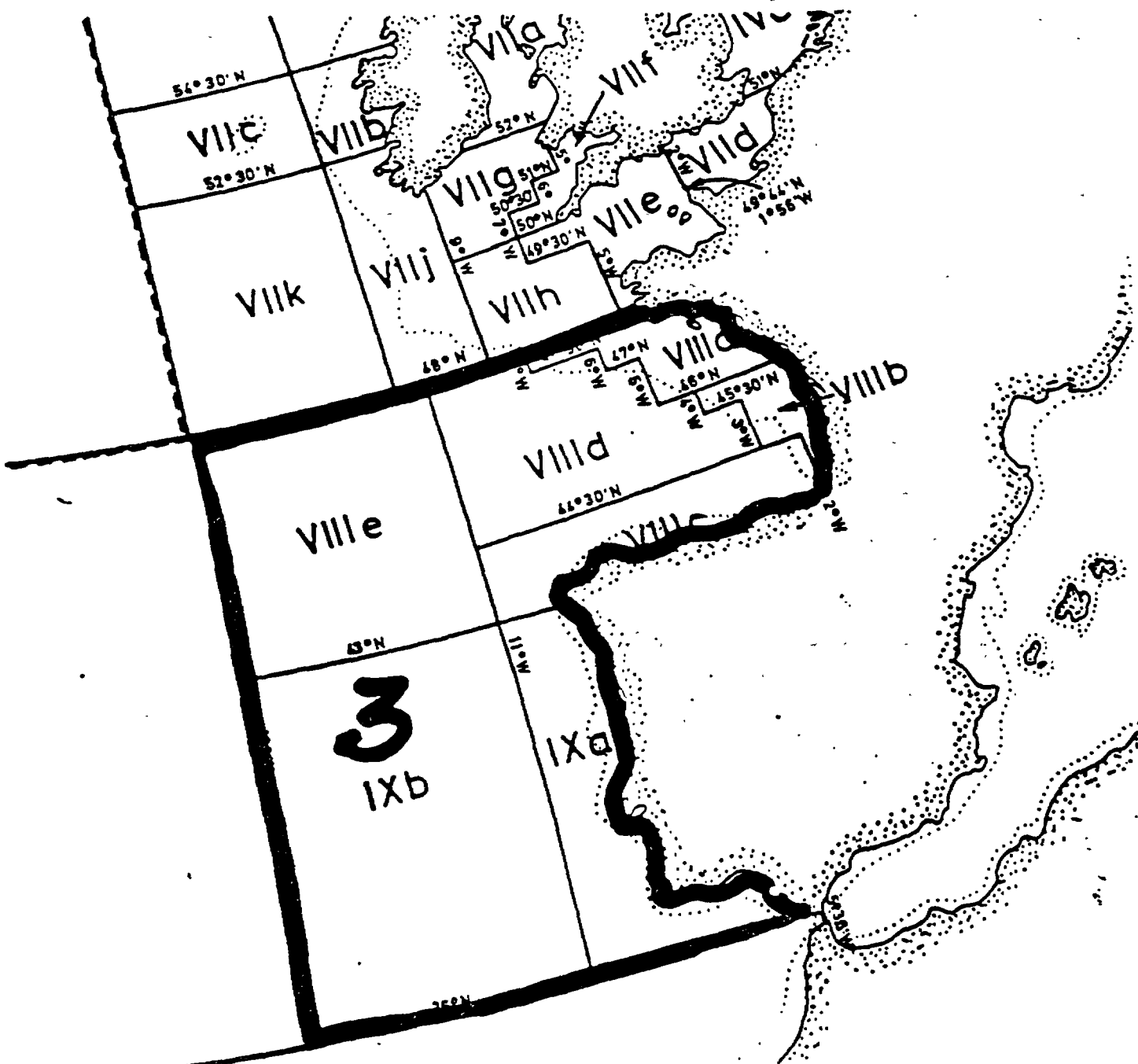
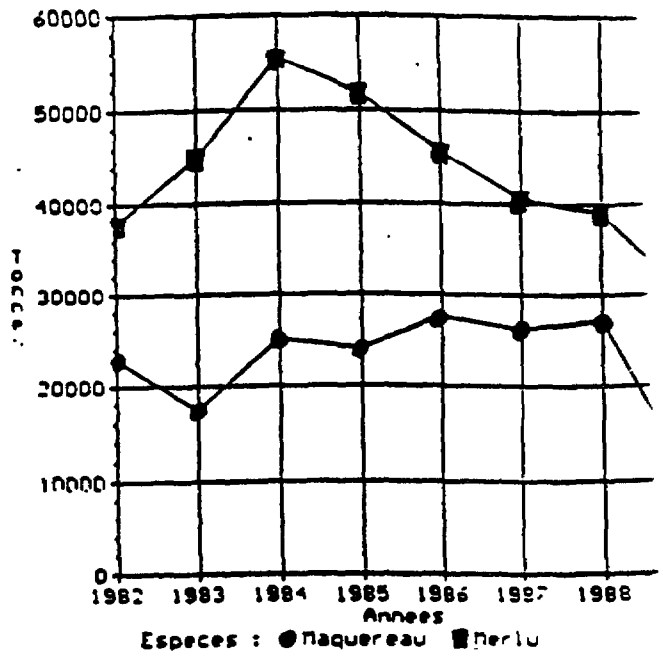
CAPTURES EUR-12 REGION 2 OUEST

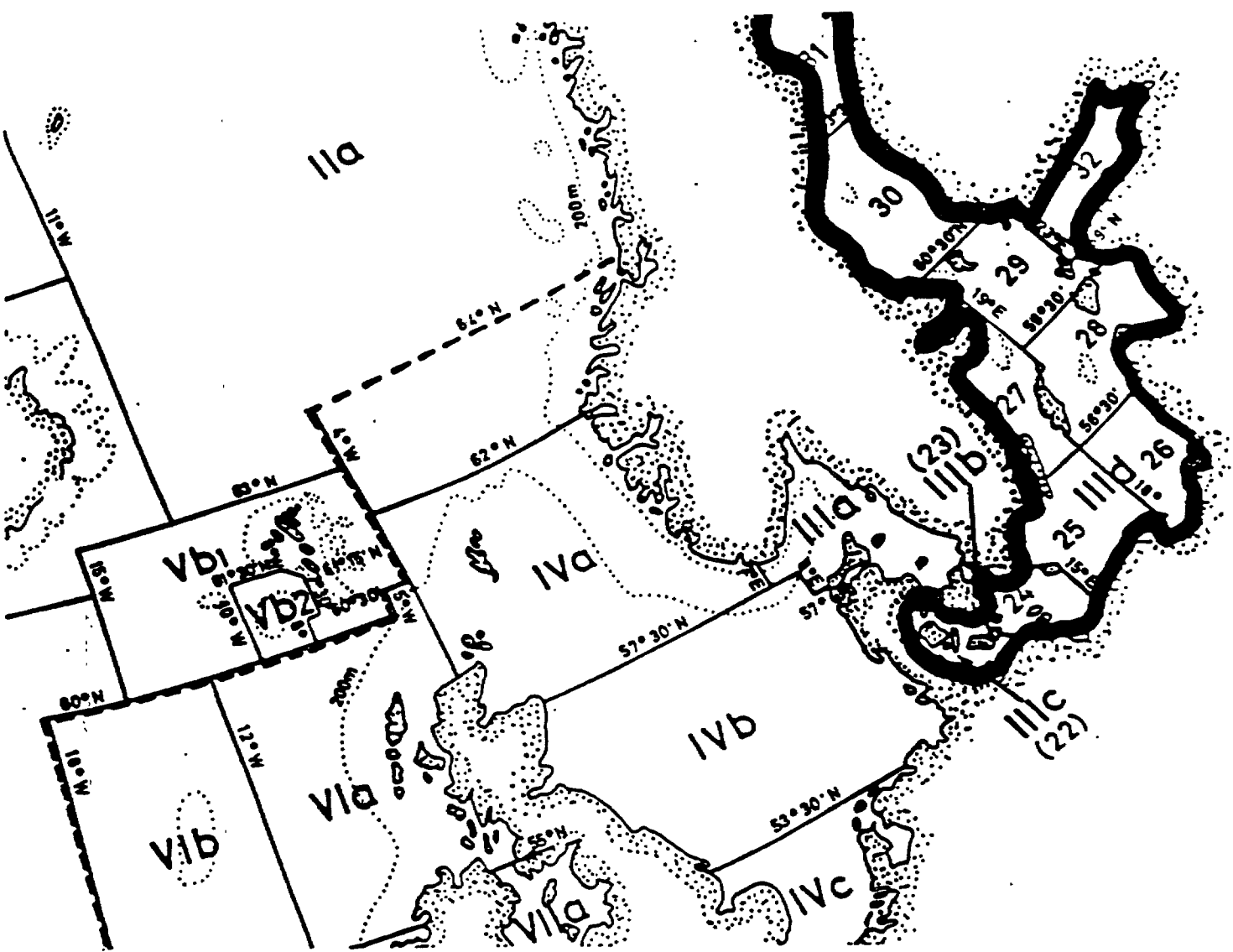


CAPTURES EUR-12 REGION 3

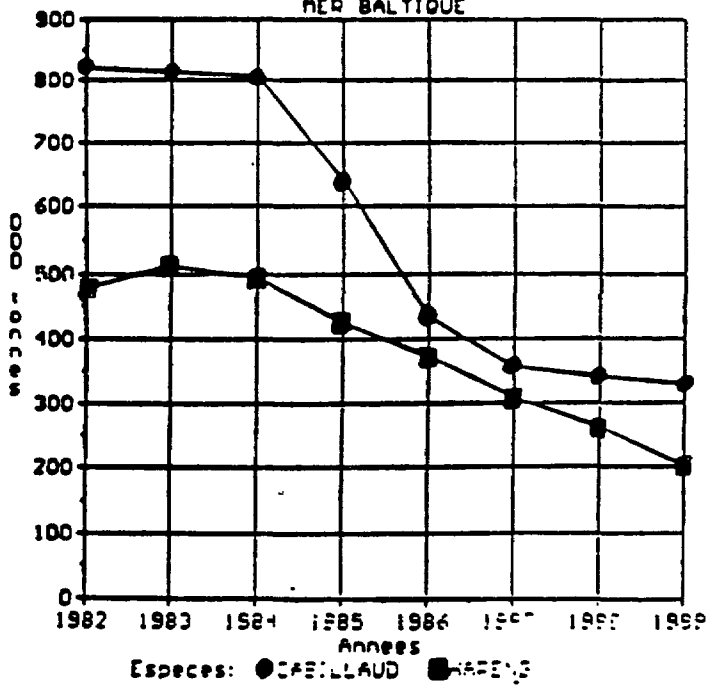


CAPTURES EUR-12 REGION 3

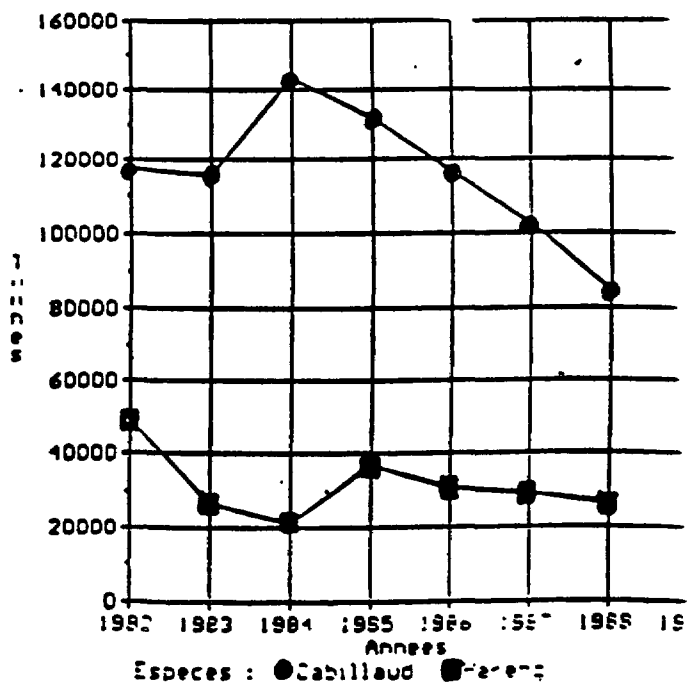




BIOMASSE DU STOCK REPRODUCTEUR MER BALTIQUE



CAPTURES EUR-12 MER BALTIQUE



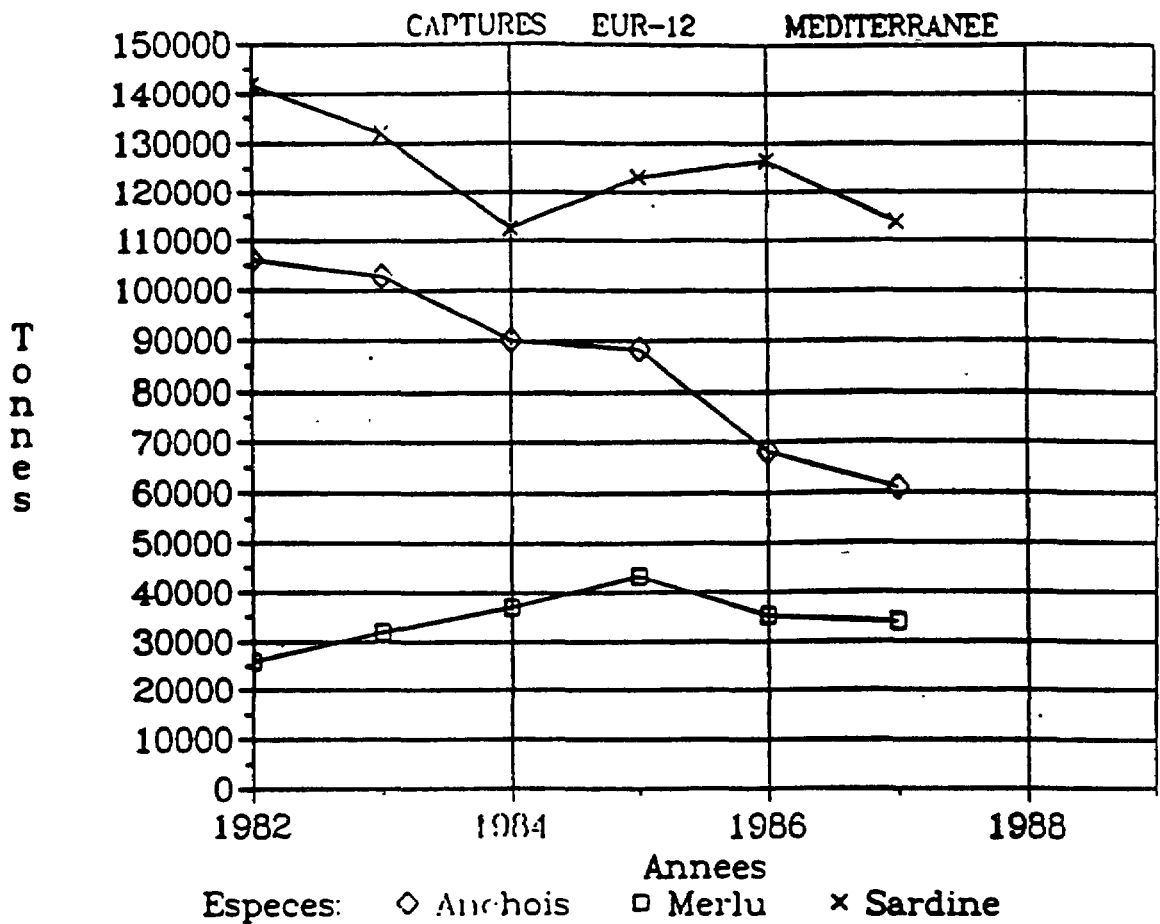


CHART
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA (FISHING AREA 37 - 67CM)
GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS OF SUBAREAS AND
DIVISIONS FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES

CARTE
MÉDITERRANÉE ET MER NOIRE (ZONE DE PÊCHE 37 - 67CM)
LIMITES GÉOGRAPHIQUES DES SOUS-ZONES ET
DIVISIONS À DES FINS STATISTIQUES



N.B. Aucune référence à la biomasse n'est ici possible compte tenu de l'état des avis scientifiques et techniques dans cette région.

CAPTURES EUR-12 GOLFE DU LION
FAO 37.1.2

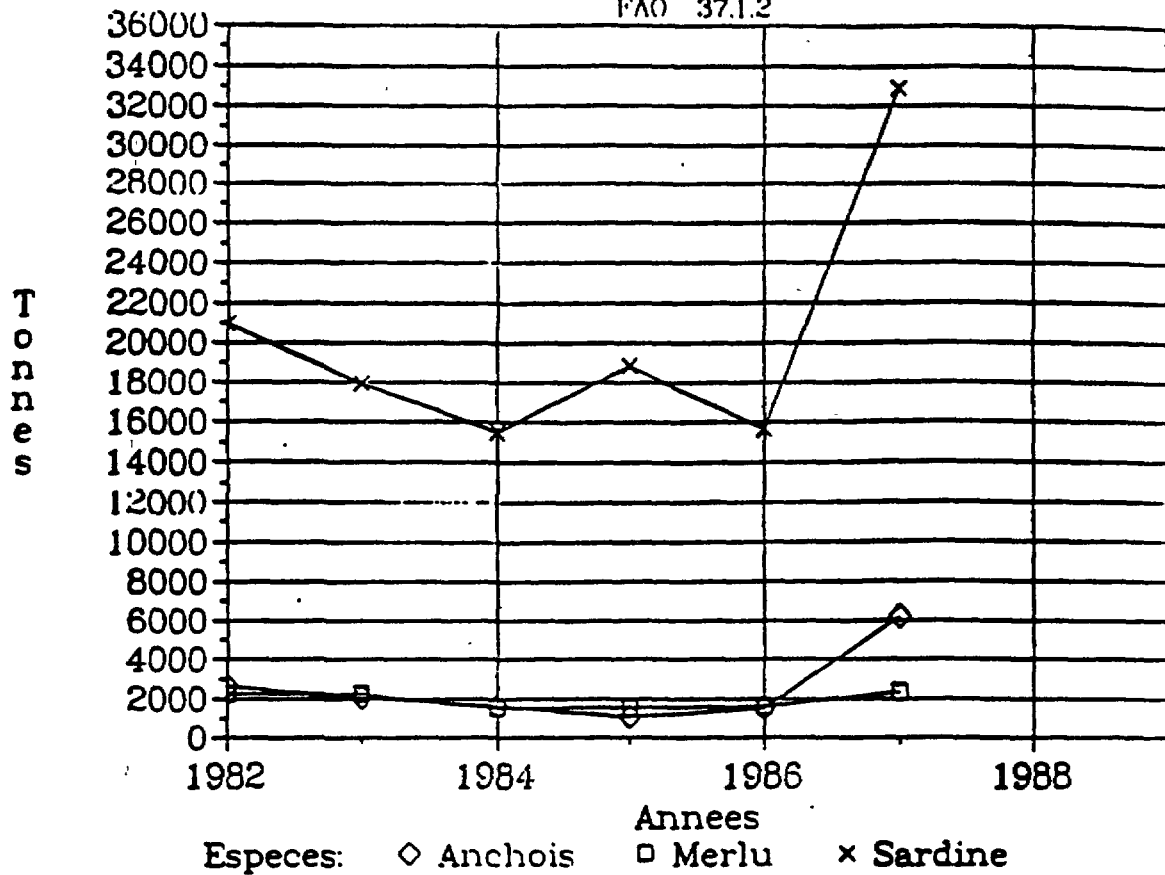
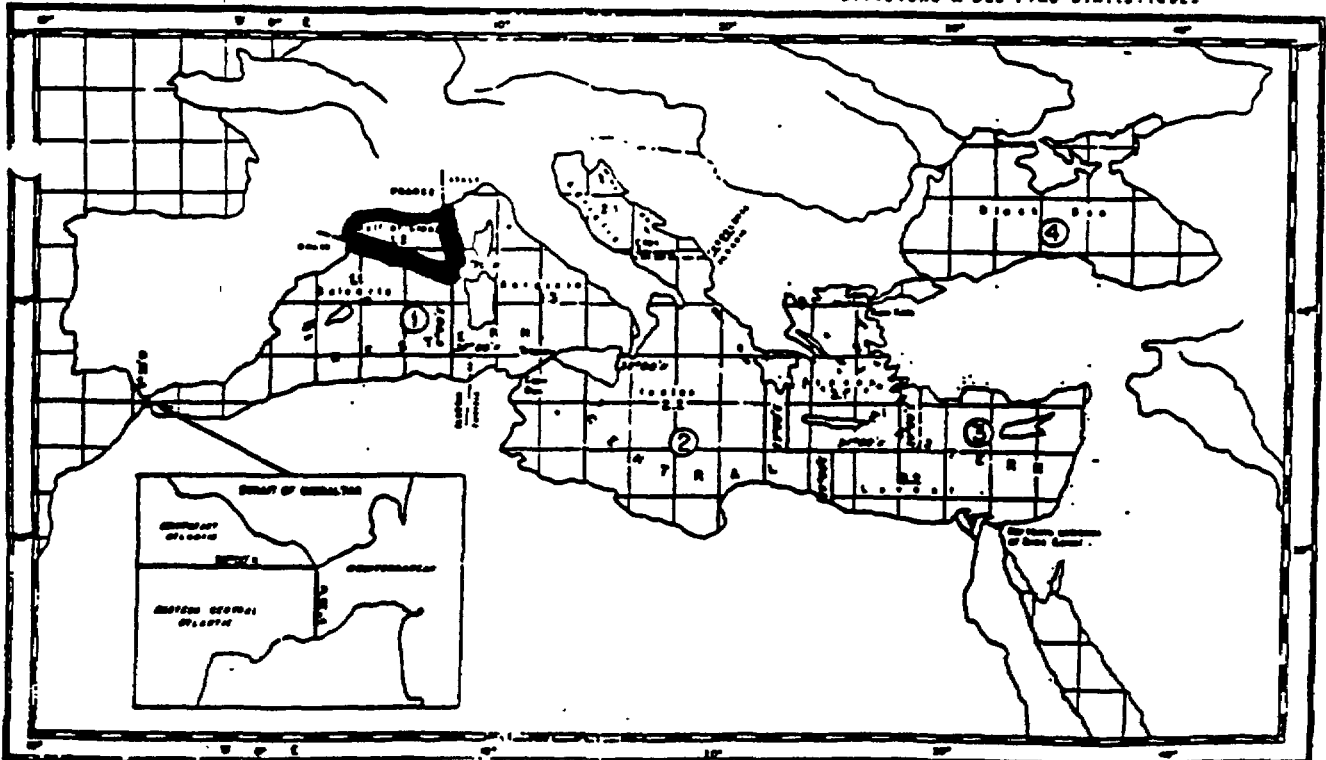


CHART
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA (FISHING AREA 37 - GFCM)
GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS OF SUBAREAS AND
DIVISIONS FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES

CARTE
MÉDITERRANÉE ET MER NOIRE (ZONE DE PÊCHE 37 - GFCM)
LIMITES GÉOGRAPHIQUES DES SOUS-ZONES ET
DIVISIONS À DES FINS STATISTIQUES



N.B. Aucune référence à la biomasse n'est ici possible compte tenu de l'état des avis scientifiques et techniques dans cette région.

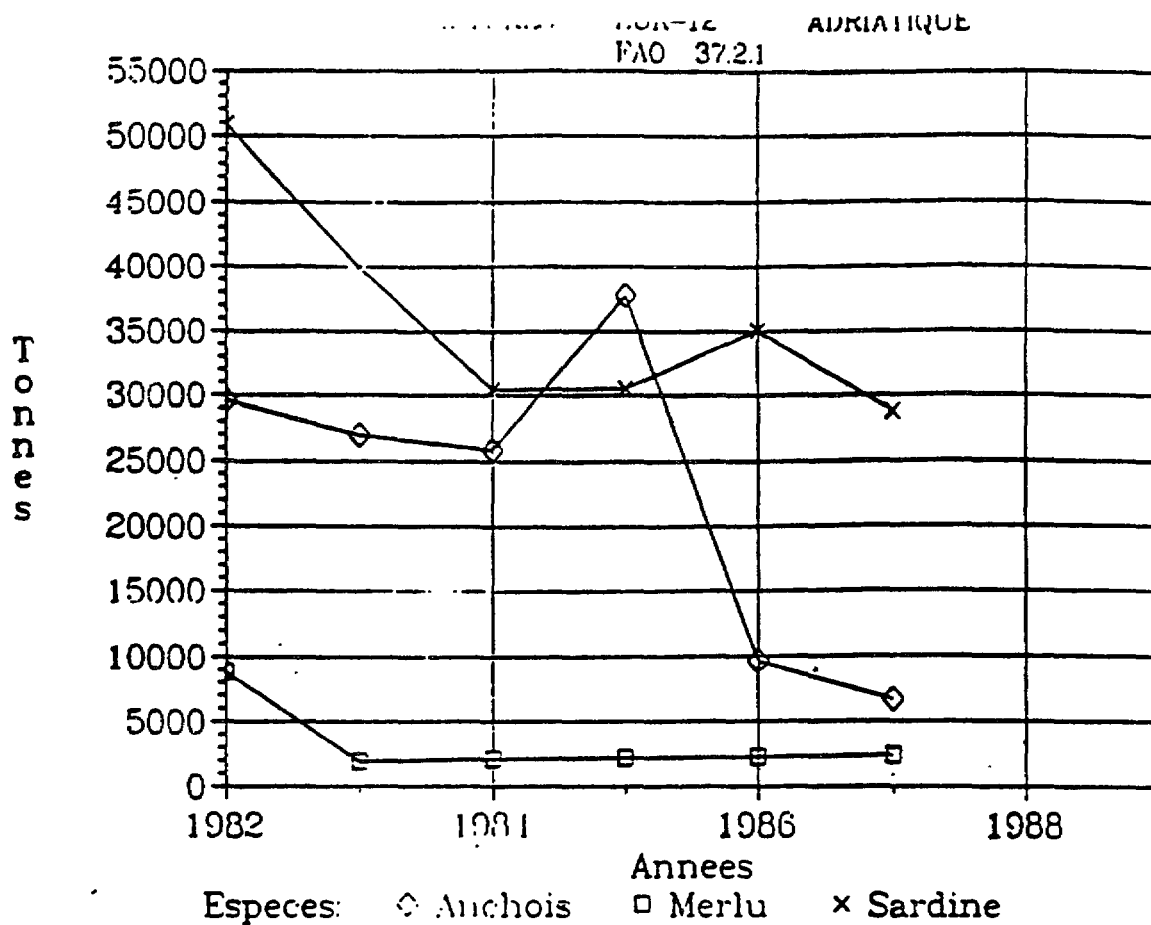
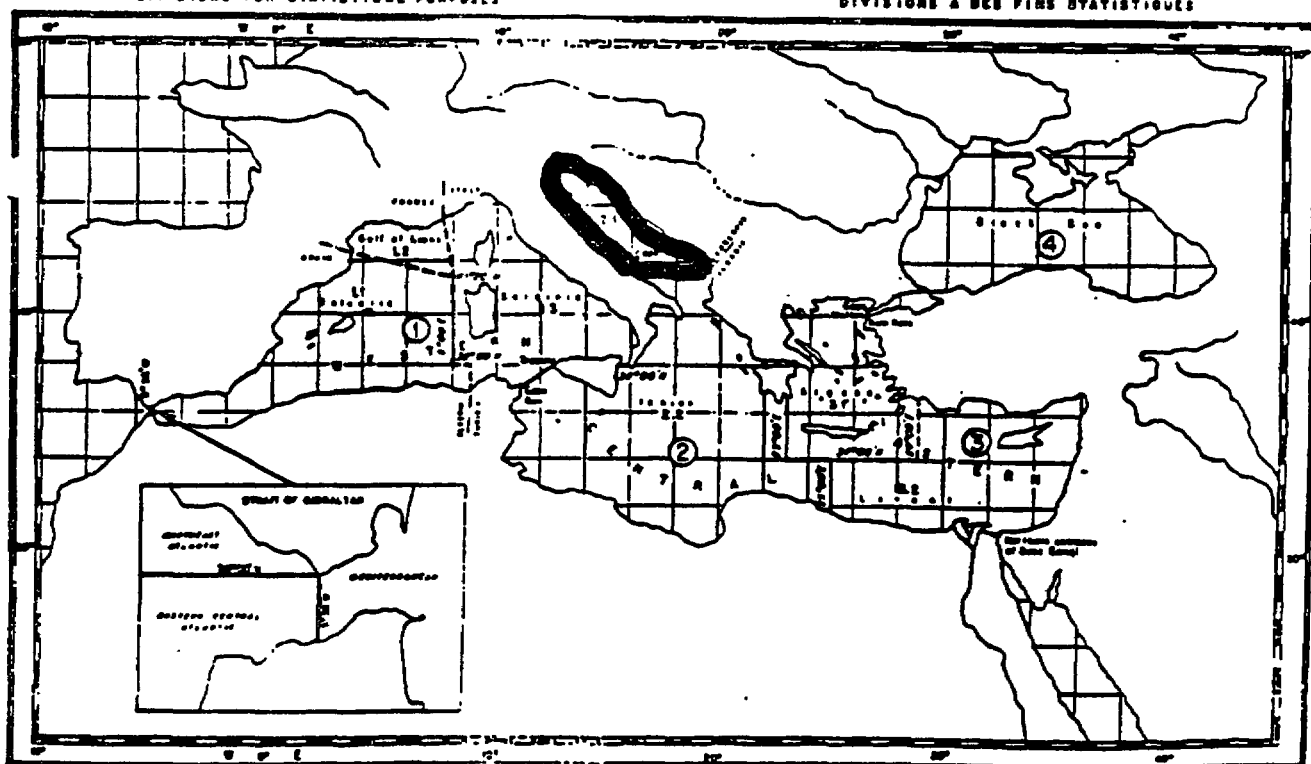


CHART
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA (FISHING AREA 37 - CPFM)
GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS OF SUBAREAS AND
DIVISIONS FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES

CARTE
MÉDITERRANÉE ET MER NOIRE (ZONE DE PÊCHE 37 - CPFM)
LIMITES GÉOGRAPHIQUES DES SOUS-ZONES ET
DIVISIONS À DES FINS STATISTIQUES



N.B. Aucune référence à la biomasse n'est ici possible compte tenu de l'état des avis scientifiques et techniques dans cette région.

CAPTURES EUR-12 MER EGEE
FAO 37.3.1.

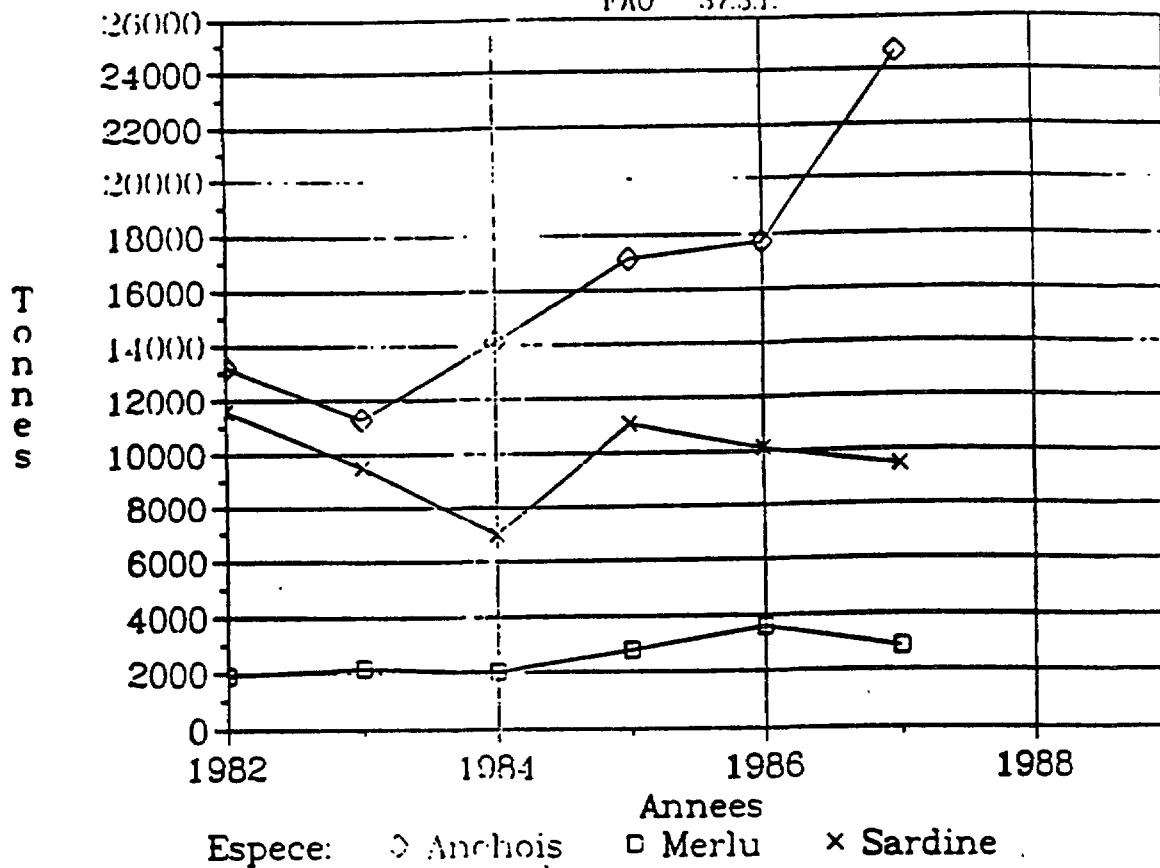
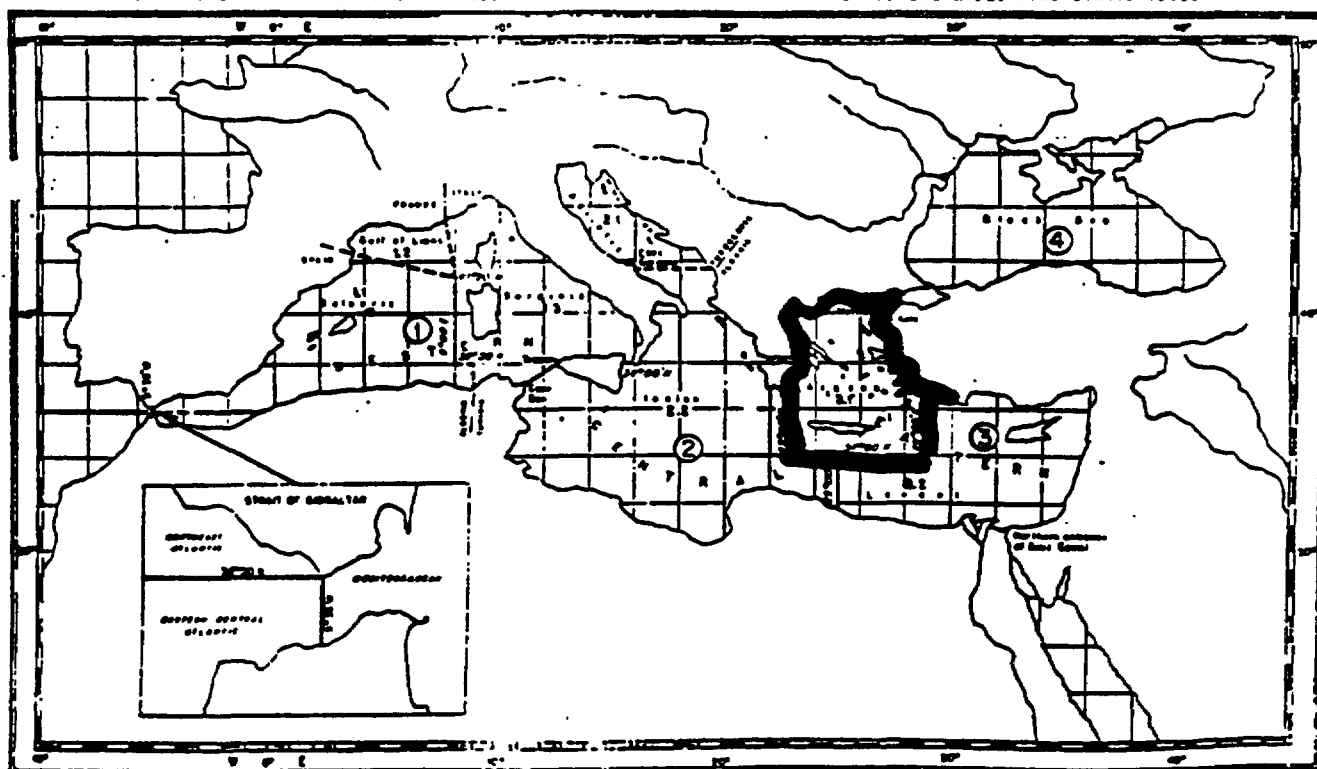


CHART
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA (FISHING AREA 37 - EFCM)
GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS OF SUBAREAS AND
DIVISIONS FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES

CARTE
MÉDITERRANÉE ET MER NOIRE (ZONE DE PÊCHE 37 - COPM)
LIMITES GÉOGRAPHIQUES DES SOUS-ZONES ET
DIVISIONS À SES FINS STATISTIQUES



N.B. Aucune référence à la biomasse n'est ici possible compte tenu de l'état des avis scientifiques et techniques dans cette région.

ANNEXE 3

MORTALITE PAR PECHE DANS LES PRINCIPAUX STOCKS

Source : Rapports du CCGP et du Groupe de Travail du CIEM (1929)

Espèce	Zone	Fmax	F-86	F-85	F-84	Moyenne	Reduction
Cabillaud	IV-IIIa	0,25	0,83	0,80	0,84	0,82	70
	IVa	0,26	0,85	1,03	0,92	0,93	72
	VIIa	0,26	0,80	0,77	0,73	0,77	66
	VIIIf,g	0,29	0,79	0,50	0,52	0,60	52
	Kattegat	0,22	1,21	1,22	1,16	1,20	62
	Skagerrak	0,23	1,33	0,88	0,87	1,03	78
Eglefin	IV-IIIa	0,32	1,07	0,94	0,99	1,00	68
	VIa	0,24	0,40	0,65	0,70	0,58	59
Merlan	IV-IIIa	0,35	0,89	0,82	0,87	0,86	59
	VIa	0,82	0,70	0,95	0,77	0,80	- 3
	VIIIa	0,33	1,04	1,19	1,20	1,14	71
	VIIIf,g	0,33	1,20	1,25	1,34	1,26	74
Lieu noir	IV	0,35	0,75	0,73	0,69	0,72	52
	VI	0,32	0,58	0,28	0,24	0,37	13
Sole	IV	0,26	0,57	0,56	0,59	0,57	55
	VIIa	0,35	0,47	0,32	0,31	0,37	5
	VIIIf,g	0,26	0,37	0,31	0,28	0,32	19
	VIIe	0,32	0,38	0,40	0,35	0,38	15
	VIIIab	0,14	0,42	0,39	0,37	0,39	64
Plie	IV	0,22	0,43	0,38	0,39	0,40	45
	VIIa	0,37	0,56	0,52	0,47	0,52	28
	VIIIf,g	0,29	0,45	0,49	0,60	0,31	44
	Kattegat	0,20	0,37	0,33	0,74	0,48	58
		FO.1					
Hareng	IV-VIID	0,14	0,53	0,61	0,41	0,52	73
	IIIa	0,22	0,73	0,81	0,80	0,78	72
	VIaN	0,16	0,31	0,22	0,37	0,30	47
	VI-Clyde	0,13	0,32	0,39	0,29	0,33	61
	VIaB,VIIb,c	0,16	0,23	0,21	0,21	0,22	26
	Balt 22-24+ IIIa	0,22	0,73	0,81	0,80	0,78	72
Poutassou Nord		0,23	0,33	0,26	0,25	0,28	18
Maquereau		0,15	0,27	0,22	0,20	0,23	35

Réduction (%) requise pour atteindre la mortalité cible par pêche
dans les principaux stocks
(Fmax pour les stocks démersaux et FO,1 pour les stocks pélagiques)

	IV	VIab	VIIa	VIIe	VIIIfg	VIIIab	VIIIc+IXa	Skagerrak	Kattegat
Cabillaud	70	72	66		52			78	82
Eglefin	68	59							
Merlan	59	0	71		74				
Lieu noir	52	13							
Plie	45		28		44			0	58
Sole	55		5	15	19	64			
Merlu						38	43		
Baudroie						38			
Langoustine						38			
Poutassou		18							
Hareng	73	VIn-47 VIa Clyde-61 VIaS,VIIb,c-26						72	
Maquereau		35							

Valeurs calculées comme équivalent à $(1 - F_{max}/F_{84-F86})$ pour les stocks démersaux.

Valeurs calculées comme équivalent à $(1 - FO,1/F_{84-F86})$ pour les stocks pélagiques.

Source : Rapports du CCGP et du Groupe de travail correspondant (1989).

ANNEX IV

TREND OF COMMUNITY FLEET CAPACITY

PRESENT POSITION OF FISHING VESSL REGISTER

**SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER
REGULATION (EEC) N° 4028/86**

REGULATION (CEE) N°4028/86

MULTIANNUAL GUIDANCE PROGRAMS

Achievement of programme targets: 31.06.1990 (1)

MEMBER STATE		Situation Objective 01.01.87	01.01.90	Situation 01.01.90	Situation 30.06.90	Objective 31.12.90	Objective 31.12.91
		(a)		(b)	(c)	(d)	
B	TJB	25165	24785	25445	26076	22870	21340
	KW	78506	77580	78450	79583	72945	69242
DK	TJB	136680	122687	122265	116078	122687	119400
	KW	536667	524515	521150	520750	524515	515300
BRD	TJB	51500	51270	47900	48800	50120	49200
	KW	139100	139000	127000	130300	138440	138000
EL	TJB	137761	137079	129729	131669	133672	130946
	KW	568823	561318	576288	573829	523795	493776
E	TJB	623719	620207	619329	616262	602642	588590
	KW	1950010	1941079	1951296	1946111	1896417	1860689
F	TJB	209560	208764	213302	212946	204786	201604
	KW	1158576	1148223	1196136	1177510	1096460	1055050
IRL	TJB	58845	57335	55822	49855(1)	49903	46491
	KW	234892	229160	203109	189080(1)	200502	177576
I	TJB	302986	299507	282576	280183	282114	268198
	KW	1796829	1771833	1746921	1475313	1643730	1541664
NL	TJB	82400	80004			71840	64796
	KW	498000	486430	474200		429570	382278
P	TJB	208670	209540	195879	194524	209540	209540
	KW	515988	541003	500490	502058	541003	541003
UK	TJB	163410	161231	175558	190295(2)	150336	141620
	KW	840982	831708	890097	1112893(2)	785340	748245

(1) Based on information on entry and exit of vessels submitted by Member states (art.2)

(2) The UK authorities have changed the basis of recording statistics from active fleet to registered fleet in accordance with revised M.G.P. of december 1988

TJB/GRT : Tonnage de jauge brute / Gross registred tonnage
KW : Puissance motrice / Engine power

SITUATION ACTUELLE DU REGISTRE DES NAVIRES DE PÊCHE

PAYS	Fichier Transmis	Problèmes de lecture sérieux	COMMENTAIRES	Données Total Flotte	Situation au
BELGIQUE	Oui	Oui Résolus	Vu le petit nombre de données, mises-à-jour manuelles	216 navires 25 033 TJB 78 653 KW	1er janvier 1989
R.F. D'ALLEMAGNE	Oui	Non		604 navires 54 674 TJB 146 485 KW	1er janvier 1990
DANEMARK	Oui	Non	Fichier incomplet 575 navires dont la puissance est inconnue	3 931 navires 124 608 TJB 509 968 KW	1er janvier 1989
GRECE	Non	---	Mesure spécifique en cours		
ESPAGNE	Oui	Non	Une 4ème version corrigée et complétée est attendue	20 730 navires 677 154 TJB 1 988 696 KW	1er janvier 1989
FRANCE	Oui	Oui Résolus	Les navires des DOM ne sont pas inclus Les données avant 1990 sont reconstituées	11 244 navires 212 266 TJB 1 184 793 KW	1er janvier 1989
IRLANDE	Oui	Oui	Mesure spécifique en cours	1427 navires 52494 TJB 182 715 KW	1er juin 1990
ITALIE	Oui	Oui Résolus	Fichier incomplet Pas de mesures en cours	20 085 navires 275 134 TJB 2 446 986 KW	1er janvier 1989
PAYS-BAS	Oui	Non	Ne peut débuter qu'en septembre 89 au lieu de Janvier	1 072 navires 171 091 TJB 560 424 KW	1er septembre 1989
PORTUGAL	Oui	Non		16 603 navires 196 402 TJB 501 572 KW	1er janvier 1990
ROYAUME-UNI	Oui	Oui Résolus	Fichier incomplet 183 petits navires de puissance inconnue	9 080 navires 77 834 TJB 960 594 KW	1er Janvier 1989

TABLEAU RECAPITULATIF PAR ACTION DES AIDES COMMUNAUTAIRES OCTROYEES AU TITRE DU REGLEMENT (CEE) n° 4028/86 DE 1987 A 1990

MEASURE	1987	1988	1989	(1)	
				1990	1991
MODERNIZATION	9,09	19,31	20,27	26,22	
CONSTRUCTION	60,84	8,67	63,45	11,84	
AQUACULTURE	24,16	39,97	32,74	47,09	
RECIFS ART.				0,38	
EXPLORATORY F.	2,00	4,40	9,16	2,50	
JOIN VENTURES		0,26	0,28	1,13	
ADJUSTEMENT	26,28	31,20	25,70	61,93	
PORTS FACILITIES		0,38	3,99	3,29	
NEW MARKETS			0,42	0,97	
SPECIFIC MEASURES		6,04	0,48	0,74	
TOTAL	122,37	110,23	156,49	156,09	
DOTATION	127	140	160	197	203

(1) Provisional figures

REPARTITION PAR ETAT MEMBRE DE CERTAINES AIDES COMMUNAUTAIRES OCTROYEES AU TITRE DU REGLEMENT (CEE) n° 4028/86

ANNEE 1987

mio ECU

Member States	New Constr.	Moderni- zation	Permanent Withdrawal	Temporary lay-off	Exper. Fishery	Total
Belgium	0.22	0.08	0.18	-	-	0.48
F.R.G.	3.13	0.32	-	0.84	-	4.29
Denmark	-	0.69	6.14	-	-	6.83
Spain	21.10	2.16	0.27	5.10	-	28.63
France	10.60	0.57	0.04	0.25	0.50	11.96
Greece	3.29	0.18	1.14	0.09	-	4.70
Ireland	0.12	0.25	-	-	-	0.37
Italy	8.85	2.54	3.43	0.72	1.50	17.04
Netherlands	-	0.25	5.87	-	-	6.12
Portugal	8.28	0.70	1.47	0.74	-	11.19
U.K.	5.25	1.35	-	-	-	6.60
TOTAL	60.84	9.09	18.54	7.74	2.00	98.21

ANNEE 1988

mio EC

Member States	New Constr.	Moderni- zation	Permanent Withdrawal	Temporary lay-off	Exper. Fishery	Specific Measures	Fishing Port fac.	TOTAL
Belgium	0	0.10	0.21	0	0	0	0	0.31
F.R.G.	0	0.09	0.77	0.84	0	0	0	1.70
Denmark	0	1.76	9.33	0	0	0	0	11.09
Spain	0	6.46	3.14	3.66	0.24	5.8	0	19.30
France	1.07	1.04	0.04	0.37	1.37	0	0.38	4.27
Greece	0	0.42	2.85	0	0	0	0	3.27
Ireland	0	0.65	0	0	0.21	0	0	0.86
Italy	0	5.60	4.00	1.30	1.61	0	0	12.51
Netherlands	0	0.13	3.00	0	0.57	0	0	3.70
Portugal	7.60	0.81	1.34	0.35	1.40	0	0	11.50
U.K.	0	2.25	0	0	0	0	0	2.25
TOTAL	8.67	19.31	24.68	6.52	5.40	5.8	0.38	70.76

ANNEE 1989

mio ECU

Member States	New Constr.	Moderni- zation	Permanent Withdrawal	Temporary lay-off	Exper. Fishery	Specific Measures	Fishing Port fac.	TOTAL
Belgium	0.42	0.27	0.46	-	-	0.004	-	1.154
F.R.G.	3.25	0.30	1.06	0.257	-	-	-	4.867
Denmark	-	3.43	4.00	-	0.35	-	-	7.780
Spain	26.46	7.53	4.50	2.361	1.79	0.317	0.93	43.880
France	11.56	0.97	0.50	-	-	-	0.92	13.950
Greece	3.24	0.76	2.85	-	-	-	-	6.850
Ireland	0.63	0.86	-	-	0.84	-	-	2.330
Italy	8.57	1.95	2.00	0.433	5.06	-	-	18.013
Netherlands	-	0.19	6.10	-	-	0.160	-	6.450
Portugal	8.20	1.42	1.17	0.011	0.44	-	2.14	13.381
U.K.	1.12	2.59	-	-	0.68	-	-	4.390
TOTAL	63.45	20.27	22.64	3.062	9.16	0.481	3.99	123.053

ANNEX V

- . DEFINITION OF FISHING EFFORT**
- . DEFINITION OF SOME TECHNICAL TERMS**

Definition of fishing effort

Fishing effort is the sum of means deployed for catching fish in a defined area over a defined period of time.

The sum of means depends on:

- (a) the number, size, tonnage, motive power and electronic equipment of the vessel(s);
- (b) the type and characteristics of the fishing gear (e.g. mesh, size,...);
- (c) activity of the vessel and breakdown by type (e.g. itinerary, effective fishing time, non-fishing time..).

Explanation of terms

Defined region:

This may be a region with geographical limits (e.g. Golfe du Lion, Adriatic, North Sea), a biological unit (e.g. an ecosystem such as a lagoon or particular stock), a fishery (e.g. North Sea cod fishery, Golfe du Lion anchovy fishery).

Motive power of vessel:

In principle the motive power of a vessel is expressed in kW. However, two vessels having the same nominal power may have different effective powers because of their design (e.g. technical equipment, downrating/rerating of engine,...).

Electronic equipment:

Use of sophisticated equipment for detecting and catching fish.

Type of gear:

Each type of gear has a different yield, specific methods of use and a different impact on fish populations (e.g. selectivity by size, age, species,...).

Size of gear:

The size of gear determines the yield (e.g. number of hooks), the size of vessel and in some cases the target species (e.g. small seines for sardine fisheries, large seines for tunas).

DEFINITION OF SOME TECHNICAL TERMS

Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) : the maximum long-term average annual catch which can be taken from a stock under the present Exploitation pattern.

F_{max} : the fishing mortality rate at which the MSY will be taken, based on the relationship between yield per recruit and fishing mortality rate.

f_{msy} : the level of fishing effort at which the MSY would be taken.

$F_{0.1}$: the fishing mortality rate at which the slope of the yield per recruit curve is one tenth of the slope at its origin. ($F_{0.1}$ is always less than F_{max} ; the catch is only slightly less than at F_{max} therefore catch per unit effort is higher with consequent economic benefits; $F_{0.1}$ is therefore essentially an economic concept. However, for those stocks for which F_{max} occurs at a very high value of the fishing mortality rate, or at an infinite value, $F_{0.1}$ is used as a biological reference point).

ANNEX VI

**(a) PRINCIPAL SUPPLIERS OF FISHERIES PRODUCTS ON
EEC MARKET IN 1988**

**(b) EEC IMPORTS OF MAIN FISHERIES PRODUCTS FROM
THIRD COUNTRIES IN 1988**

**PRINCIPAUX PAYS FOURNISSEURS
DE PRODUITS DE LA PECHE SUR LE MARCHE CEE EN 1988**

I. Importations exprimées en valeur (000 Ecus)

PAYS	DESTINE A LA CONSUMMATION HUMAINE		TOUTES DESTINATIONS Y COMPRIS FARINES ET HUILES	
		RANG		RANG
NORVEGE	833.730	1	855.622	1
ISLANDE	522.129	2	569.838	2
CANADA	316.524	3	317.442	4
THAILANDE	304.678	4	304.832	5
ETATS-UNIS	270.064	5	295.564	6
GROENLAND	267.492	6	267.700	7
ILES FEROE	205.130	7	221.657	8
MAROC	177.282	8	180.765	9
SENEGAL	167.491	9	169.587	10
CHILI	129.311	10	348.397	3
JAPON	100.284	11	182.415	11
AUTRES	2.090.148	-	2.035.770	-
TOTAL EXTRA-CEE	5.384.263		5.729.589	

II. Importations exprimées en quantité (000 kg)

PAYS	DESTINE A LA CONSUMMATION HUMAINE		TOUTES DESTINATIONS Y COMPRIS FARINES ET HUILES	
		RANG		RANG
NORVEGE	304.829	1	364.366	2
ISLANDE	233.568	2	355.216	3
THAILANDE	115.239	3	115.290	8
ARGENTINE	95.197	4	95.316	9
POLOGNE	88.513	5	89.027	10
CANADA	84.809	6	85.989	11
ILES FEROE	81.222	7	179.650	5
ETATS-UNIS	72.503	8	143.488	6
CHILI	59.515	9	575.482	1
JAPON	23.229	10	240.149	4
PEROU	8.603	11	117.939	7
AUTRES	973.413	-	1.185.927	-
TOTAL EXTRA-CEE	2.140.640		3.547.819	

Source : Comext

**IMPORTATIONS EN 1988 PAR LA CEE DES PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS DE LA PÊCHE
EN PROVENANCE DE PAYS TIERS**

PRODUIT	VALEUR (000 ECUS)
Crevettes	1.095.701
Cabillaud	840.988
Saumons	674.725
Thons	604.794
Farines et huiles	334.149
Crustacés autres que crabes et crevettes	204.101
Merlus	202.513
Calmars	197.491
Seiches	95.567
Crabes	77.666
Poulpes	71.915
Bonites	70.724
Autres	1.259.255
TOTAL des importations des produits de la pêche	5.729.589

Source : Comext

ANNEX VII

**BILATERAL FISHERIES AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED
BY THE COMMUNITY**

COÛTS DES ACCORDS CEE/PAYS TIERS

- 1: compensation financière
 2: contribution programme scientifique
 3: bourses
 4: pêche expérimentale

Pays	Possibilités pêche (tonnes) ou nombre de navires	Coûts CEE /an total Ecus	Coûts CEE A)Ecus/TJ B)Ecus/t. pêchée	Redevances armateurs Ecus	Coût to Ecus/T
<u>Angola</u> 3.5.90 ou 2.5.92	crevettiers (5.500 T.) 24 navires (8.128 TJB) chalut.démers.:(4) 600 TJB/mois thoniers - senneurs : 28 thoniers de pêche fraîche : 5	1: 7.925.000 2: 400.000 3: 660.000 Total: 8.985.000	A)908 (*) A)1.029	708/TJB 165/TJB 20 /T	A)1.737 1.194
<u>Cap Vert</u> 3 ans	Thoniers senneurs : 21) Thoniers canneurs : 24)±152 Palangriers fond : 2 Céphalop. : 2	1: 650.000 2: 167.000 3: 53.000 Total : 870.000	non calculable	) 20 /T) 100/TJB 60/TJB	non calculat
<u>Comores</u> 20.7.88 ou 19.7.91	Thoniers 40	1: 300,000 2: 500,000 (3 ans) base : 6.000 T. Total: 466.666	B) 50 (*) 77	20 ECU/T	B)70 (*) 97
<u>Côte d'Ivoire</u> 3 ans	Chalutiers cong.: 6.300 TJB/mois Palangriers surface et thoniers canneurs : 35 Thoniers senneurs : 54	1: 2.000.000 2: 200.000 3: 166.666 Total : 2.366.666	A)317 (*) 376	130/TJB 20/T	A)447 (*) 506
<u>Gambie</u> 01.7.90 ou 30.6.93	Thoniers senneurs 40 canneurs 17 Palangriers 8 Crustacés cong. 4.400 frais 570 Congelés autres 10.300 frais autres 2.000	1: 1.290.000 2: 26.666 (3 ans) 3: 53.333 (3 ans) Total: 1.370.000	A) 74,7 (*) 55	) ) 20/T)) 96/TJB 96/TJB 72/TJB 60/TJB	A) 171 171 146 135
<u>Guinée Conakry</u> 01.01.90 ou 31.12.91	Poisson.) Céphalop.)12.000/mois Crevettiers) Thoniers sen. 45 Thoniers can.)35 Palangriers)	1: 3.350.000 2: 400.000 (2 ans) 3: 400.000 (2 ans) Total: 3.750.000	A)280 (*) A)312,5	A) 126 TJB 150 TJB 152 TJB B) 20 TJB 20 TJB 20 TJB	A) 438,5 462,5 464,5
<u>Guinée Bissau</u> 16.6.89 15.6.91	poisson.) céphalop.) 5.000 TJB/mois crevettiers) 10.000 TJB/mois thon. senneurs 45 thon. canneurs 15 palangriers 35	1: 5.415.000 2: 550.000 (2 ans) 3: 550.000 (2 ans) Total: 5.965.000	A)361 (*) A)400	100 TJB 116 TJB 160 TJB 20 T 20 T 20 T	A) 500 516 560

* Ne prend en compte que la compensation financière sans les bourses ni la participation au programme scientifique.

- 1: compensation financière
 2: contribution programme scientifique
 3: bourses
 4: pêche expérimentale

Pays	Possibilités pêche (tonnes) ou nombre de navires	Coûts CEE /an total Ecus	Coûts CEE A)Ecus/TJB B)Ecus/t. pêchée	Redevances armateurs Ecus	Coût total A)Ecus/TJB B)Ecus/t.
<u>Guinée Equator.</u> 27.6.89 au 26.6.92	chalut. cong. 9.000 poissoniers crevettiers thon. senneurs: 40 palang. surf. : 30	1: 2.000.000 2: 500.000 (3 ans) 3: 665.000 (3 ans) Total: 2.380.333	A) 222(*) A) 265	90/TJB 100/TJB 20/T 20/T	A) 355 365
<u>I. Maurice</u> 3 ans	navires qui pêchent à la ligne : 100TJB thon. senneurs: 40	1: 400.000 2: 480.000 (3 ans) 3: 120.000 (3 ans) 4: 150.000 (1.5ans)	A) 250(*) B) 50(*) 76	60/TJB 20/T	A) 310(*) B) 70(*) 96
<u>Madagascar</u> 21.5.89 au 20.5.92	thon. senneurs: 45	1: 600.000 2: 600.000 (3 ans) 3: 500.000 (3 ans) 4: 300.000 Total: 1.266.666 Base: 12.000 t. thon	B)50/T(*) 80/T	20 20	B) 70 (*) 100
<u>Mauritanie</u> 1.7.87 au 30.6.90	langoustiers: 3.500 crevettiers: 10.000 merlu noir: 15.000 sen.pelagi.: 5.500 canneurs: 41 palang.surface: 4	1: 6.750.000 2: 600.000 (3 ans) 3: 270.000 (6 x 5) Total: 7.040.000	A)198,5(*) A)207	121/TJB 138/TJB 71/TJB 55/TJB 20/T 20/T	A) 328 345 278 262
<u>Mozambique</u> 1.1.90 au 31.12.91	crevet. 1.100 TJB profond: crevet. 3.700 TJB surface et profond: senneurs: 44	1: 2.150.000 2: 1.950.000 (2 ans) 4: 300.000 Base: 3.000 t. thon Total: 3.425.000	A)416 (*) A)515	266/TJB 151/TJB 20 ECU/T	A) 567(*) 666 682(*) 781
<u>Sao Tomé e Príncipe</u> 1.6.87 au 31.5.90	thoniers senneurs: 52 canneurs: 10	1: 475.000 2: 450.000 (3 ans) Total: 625.000 Base: 9.500 t. thon	B) 50 (*) 66	) ) 20/T)	B) 70 (*) 86
<u>Seychelles</u> 18.1.90 au 17.1.93	thoniers senneurs: 40	1: 2.300.000 2: 2.700.000 (3 ans) 3: 300.000 (3 ans) Total: 3.300.000		20/T	

* Ne prend en compte que la compensation financière sans les bourses ni la participation au programme scientifique.

- 1: compensation financière
- 2: contribution programme scientifique
- 3: bourses
- 4: pêche expérimentale

Pays	Possibilités pêche (tonnes) ou nombre de navires	Coûts CEE Total/ an Ecus	Coûts CEE A) Ecus/TJB B) Ecus/t. pêchée	Redevances armateurs Ecus	Coût total A) Ecus/TJB B) Ecus/t.
<u>Sénégal</u> 01.5.90 ou 30.4.92	<u>chalutiers</u> - frais : poiss.céph.(à déb.): 1.000 poiss.céph.(frais déb.) : 2.200 merlu : 5.000 - <u>congél.</u> : poiss.céph.(côtiers): 2.800 poiss.céph.(saïs.): 1.000 crev. prof.: 18.600 <u>thoniers</u> senneurs : 48 canneurs : 20 palangr. : 35	1 : 14.375.000 2 : 400.000 3 : 225.000 Total : 15.000.000	A) 470 (*) 490	57,2/TJB 143 /TJB 36 /TJB 114 /TJB 66 /TJB 114 /TJB 20/T 6/T 43/T	A) 547 633 526 604 556 604
<u>Sierra Leone</u> 2 ans	Chal. et palang. démers. : 10.300 TJB thon. sen. : 46 thon. can. et palang.surf.: 43	1: 2.495.000 2: 360.000 (2 ans) 3: 300.000 (2 ans) Total : 2.825.000	A) 242 (*) A) 274	) ) 106/TJB)) 20/T)	A) 380
<u>Tanzanie</u>	Thoniers senneurs : 46 Palangriers : 8	1: 350.000 2: 430.000 (3 ans) 3: 200.000 (3 ans) Base : 7.000t thon	B) 50/T (*) 80/T	20/T	B) 70 100

* Ne prend en compte que la compensation financière sans les bourses ni la participation au programme scientifique.

COÛT ACCORD CEE/MAROC

- 1: compensation financière.
 2: contribution programme scientifique.
 3: bourses.

Pays	Possibilités pêche (tonnes « TJB) ou nombre de navires	Coûts CEE /an total Ecus	Coûts CEE Ecus/TJB	Redevances armateurs Ecus	Coût total Ecus/TJB
Maroc	Chalut général 18.500)		(685*	158/TJB	867
	nord)		(
	Chalut général 6.000)		(709	160/TJB	869
	sud)		(
	Chalut merlu 7.000 )		(	96/TJB	805
	noir)		(
	Chalut 6.500 )		(	136/TJB	845
	pélagique)		(
	Céphalopodes 4.900)	1: 68.000.000	(	184/TJB	893
	frais)		(
	Céphalopodes 36.758)	2: 1.500.000	(	252/TJB	961
	congélateurs)		(
	Palangre 7.300)	3: 875.000	(	120/TJB	829
)		(
	Senne 6.629 )		(	136/TJB	845
)		(
Artisanal 3.900)	Tot. 70.375.000	(	80/TJB	789	
)		(
Pêche 300 )		(	100/TJB	809	
éponges)		(
Pêche 1.500 )		(	132/TJB	841	
expérimentale)		(
Thoniers 20 navires )		(	20/t.		
canneurs)		(
)		(

* Ne prend en compte que la compensation financière sans les bourses et la participation du programme scientifique.

ACCORD DE PECHE CEE/NORVEGE

Durée de l'accord : du 16.06.81 au 15.06.91

Possibilités de pêche (en nombre de licences) (1)	Coût			Zones de pêche (au-delà de ... milles)	Conditions de pêche				Utilisation			Valorisation (équivalente cabillaud)				
	CEE MioEcu /an	Armateurs Ecu/TJB/an	Total Ecu/t/an		Arts de pêche/maillage (mm)	Marins locaux à bord	Observateurs à bord	Autres	Etats membres bénéficiaires	Licences	Captures effectives (espèces/an/pays) (tonnes)	Possibilités de pêche	Captures effectives			
Démersales pour la consommation humaine	ACCORD BASE SUR LA RECIPROCITE			12 milles à l'exception des navires du Danemark 4 milles	Chalut. démer. 125 à 135 mm	-	-	-	DK UK DE FR ES PO	Dém. pour consommation humaine : -nav. de plus de 200 TJB : 49	Moyenne 1987/1989		Moyenne 1987/1989		Moyenne 1987/1989	
Navires de plus de 200 TJB : 65 licences											NORD 62°N Cabillaud 9.526		NORD 62°N Cabillaud 10.613		NORD 62°N Cabillaud 9.526	
Navires de moins de 200 TJB : illimitées				4 milles	Senne danoise 110 mm					-nav. de moins de 200 TJB : 465	Eglefin 1.353		Eglefin 6.000		Eglefin 1.353	
Pêche minotière (2)	Lieu noir 3.698		Lieu noir 4.813								Lieu noir 2.847					
Pêche maquereau illimitées				4 milles	Pêche à la crevette : 35 mm					-Pêche min.(2): 470	Rascasse 3.929		Rascasse 4.350		Rascasse 3.418	
Pêche merlu bleu 20 licences	Flétan 84		Flétan 175								Flétan 59					
				4 milles						-Pêche min.(2): 470	Merlan poutassou 1		Merlan poutassou 250		Merlan poutassou 0	
	Autres espèces 310		Autres espèces 350								Autres espèces 155					
				4 milles						-Pêche min.(2): 470	Maquereau 11.612		Maquereau 4.310		Maquereau 3.484	
	Tot. dém. 18.590		Tot. dém. 26.201								Tot. dém. 17.203					
				4 milles						-Pêche min.(2): 470	Tot. pélag. 11.612		Tot. pélag. 4.310		Tot. pélag. 3.484	
	Tot. min.(2) 1		Tot. min.(2) 250								Tot. min.(2) -					
				4 milles						-Pêche min.(2): 470	SUD 62°N		SUD 62°N		SUD 62°N	
	Tcaud, Merlan poutassou 37.320		Tcaud, Merlan poutassou 4.333								Tcaud, Merlan poutassou 3.732					
				4 milles						-Pêche maquereau 13	Lançon 171.102		Lançon 17.333		Lançon 17.110	
	Crevette nordique 1.032		Crevette nordique 3.250								Crevette nordique 3.095					
				4 milles						-Merlan bleu : 20	Autres espèces 4.561		Autres espèces 2.750		Autres espèces 2.280	
	Tot. dém. 1.032		Tot. dém. 3.250								Tot. dém. 3.095					
				4 milles						-Merlan bleu : 20	Tot. min.(2) 208.423		Tot. min.(2) 21.667		Tot. min.(2) 20.842	
	Tot. autres espèces 4.561		Tot. autres espèce 2.750								Tot. autres espèce 2.280					

(1) Des quotas sont fixés annuellement par le Conseil

(2) Pêche pour la fabrication de la farine de poisson

ACCORD DE PECHE CEE/GROENLAND

Durée du Protocole : du 01.02.85 au 31.12.89

Possibilités de pêche (en tonnes) (1)	Coût			Zones de pêche (au-delà de ... milles)	Conditions de pêche				Utilisation			Valorisation (équivalente cabillaud)	
	CEE MioEcu /an	Armateurs Ecu/TJB/an	Total Ecu/t/an		Arts de pêche/maillage (mm)	Marins locaux à bord	Observateurs à bord	Autres	Etats membres bénéficiaires	Nombre Licences	Captures effectives (espèces/an/pays) (tonnes)	Possibilités de pêche	Captures effectives
<u>Moyenne 87/89</u>											<u>Moyenne 1987/1989</u>	<u>Moyenne 1987/1989</u>	<u>Moyenne 1987/1989</u>
<u>ZONE XIV/V</u>	<u>F.C.</u>				<u>Pêche démers.</u>			<u>Pêche</u>	<u>Poisson</u>	<u>Démersale</u>	<u>ZONE XIV/V</u>	<u>ZONE XIV/V</u>	<u>ZONE XIV/V</u>
Cabillaud 11.500	26,5 (2)	-	220,3 (3)	12 milles	140 mm	-	-	crev. limitée à max. 90 j/ nav./ an dans zone NAFO et à 120 j/ nav./ an dans zone XIV	DE UK FR DK FR	NAFO1: 10 XIV : 12 Crevettes NAFO 1: 4 XIV : 5 Pêche (4) minotière 0	Cabillaud 9.082 Rascasse 4.353 Flétan noir 490 Crevette nordique 919 Merlan poutas-sou 0 Capelin 0 Tot.dém. 14.843 Tot.min. (4) 0 <u>ZONE NAFO 0/1</u> Cabillaud 7.453 Rascasse 787 Flétan noir 0 Flétan 34 Crevette nordique 889 Loup de l'Atl. 60 Tot.dém. 10.113 Tot.min. (4) 0	Cabillaud 11.500 Rascasse 50.303 Flétan noir 2.485 Crevette nordique 3.700 Merlan poutas-sou 3.750 Capelin 1.600 Tot.dém. 67.988 Tot.min.(4)5.350 <u>ZONE NAFO 0/1</u> Cabillaud 7.667 Rascasse 6.815 Flétan noir 1.155 Flétan 140 Crevette nordique 2.800 Loup de l'Atl. 2.200 Tot.dém. 22.422 Tot.min. (4) 0	Cabillaud 9.082 Rascasse 3.787 Flétan noir 343 Crevette nordique 2.757 Merlan poutas-sou 0 Capelin 0 Tot.dém. 15.968 Tot.min. (4) 0 <u>ZONE NAFO 0/1</u> Cabillaud 7.453 Rascasse 685 Flétan noir 0 Flétan 24 Crevette nordique 2.668 Loup de l'Atl. 66 Tot.dém. 13.564 Tot.min. (4) 0
Rascasse 57.820					<u>Crevettiers</u>								
Flétan noir 3.550					40 mm								
Crevette nordique 1.233					<u>Pêche minotière</u>								
Merlan poutas-sou 30.000					(4) 16 mm								
Capelin 16.000													
Tot.dém. 74.103													
Tot.min. 46.000 (4)													
<u>ZONE NAFO 0/1</u>													
Cabillaud 7.667													
Rascasse 7.833													
Flétan noir 1.650													
Flétan 200													
Crevette nordique 933													
Loup de l'Atl. 2.000													
Tot.dém. 19.567													
Tot.min. (4) 0													

(1) Des quotas sont fixés annuellement par le Conseil - Nombre de licences est décidé en fonction des quotas.

(2) Peut être adapté en fonction des quotas supplémentaires éventuellement alloués à la Communauté - (3) Poissons et crevettes confondus.

(4) Pêche pour la fabrication de la farine de poissons

ACCORD DE PECHE CEE/GROENLAND

Durée de l'accord : du 01.01.90 au 31.12.94

Possibilités de pêche (en tonnes) (1)	Coût			Zones de pêche (au-delà de ... milles)	Conditions de pêche				Utilisation			Valorisation (équivalente cabillaud)		
	CEE MioEcu /an	Armateurs Ecu/TJB/an	Total Ecu/t/an		Arts de pêche/maillage (mm)	Marins locaux à bord	Observateurs à bord	Autres	Etats membres bénéficiaires	Nombre Licences	Captures effectives (espèces/an/pays) (tonnes)	Possibilités de pêche	Captures effectives	
<u>1990</u> <u>ZONE XIV/V</u>	<u>F.C.</u>												<u>1990</u> <u>ZONE XIV/V</u>	
Cabillaud 15.000	34,250 (2)	-		12 milles	<u>Pêche démers.</u> 140 mm	-	-	Pêche crev. limitée à max. 90 j/ nav./ an	<u>Poisson</u> DE UK FR	<u>Démersale</u> NAFO 1 et XIV : 24		Cabillaud 15.000		
Rascasse 46.8200					<u>Crevettiers</u> 40 mm					<u>Crevettes</u>		Rascasse 40.733		
Flétan noir 3.750					<u>Pêche minotière</u> (3) 16 mm			dans zone NAFO et à 120 j/ nav./ an dans zone XIV	<u>Crevettes</u> DK FR	NAFO 1: 4 XIV : 5		Flétan noir 2.625		
Crevette nordique 3.574										<u>Pêche (3) minotière</u>		Crevette nordique 10.860		
Tot.dém. 69.144												Tot.dém. 69.218		
Tot.min. 60.000(3)												Tot.min.(3) 6.750		
<u>ZONE NAFO 0/1</u>												<u>ZONE NAFO 0/1</u>		
Cabillaud 16.000												Cabillaud 16.000		
Rascasse 5.500												Rascasse 4.785		
Flétan noir 1.850												Flétan noir 1.295		
Flétan 200												Flétan 140		
Crevette nordique 776												Crevette nordique 2.190		
Loup de l'Atl. 2.000												Loup de l'Atl. 2.200		
Tot.dém. 26.326												Tot.dém. 27.505		
Tot.min. (3) 0												Tot.min. (3) -		

(1) Des quotas sont fixés annuellement par le Conseil - Le nombre de licences est décidé en fonction des quotas.

(2) Peut être adapté en fonction des quotas supplémentaires éventuellement alloués à la Communauté.

(3) Pêche pour la fabrication de la farine de poissons

ACCORD DE PECHE CEE/ILES FEROE

Durée de l'accord : du 12.03.81 au 11.03.91

Possibilités de pêche (en nombre de licences) (1)	Coût			Zones de pêche (au-delà de ... milles)	Conditions de pêche				Utilisation			Valorisation (équivalente cabillaud)	
	CEE MioEcu/an	Armateurs Ecu/TJB/an	Total Ecu/t/an		Arts de pêche/maillage (mm)	Marins locaux à bord	Observateurs à bord	Autres	Etats membres bénéficiaires	Licences	Captures effectives (espèces/an/pays) (tonnes)	Possibilités de pêche	Captures effectives
Entre 12 et 21 milles Chalutiers : 26	ACCORD BASE SUR LA RECIPROCITE			1) Navires de moins de 180 pieds : entre 12 et 21 milles	- Pêche au chalut, senne danoise : 135 mm	-	-	Plusieurs boxes où la pêche est interdite durant certaines périodes	DK UK FR DE NL	Entre 12 et 21 milles	Moyenne 1987/1989 Cab., églefin 75 Lieu noir 545 Rascasse 2.692	Moyenne 1987/1989 Cab., églefin 500 Lieu noir 1.874 Rascasse 6.250	Moyenne 1987/1989 Cab., églefin 75 Lieu noir 420 Rascasse 2.342
Au-delà des 21 milles Chalutiers : 70				2) Navires de plus de 180 pieds : au-delà des 21 milles	- Pêche dirigée vers lieu noir : 120 mm					Au-delà des 21 milles	Lingue bleu, Lingue 2.299 Merlan poutassou 0 Poisson plat 132	Lingue bleu, Lingue 3.500 Merlan poutassou 3.125 Poisson plat 880	Lingue bleu, Lingue 2.299 Merlan poutassou 0 Poisson plat 105
Pêche au merlan bleu : 38				3) Merlan bleu : au-delà des 21 milles	lingue bleue : 100 mm					Chalut : 69 nav.	Autres espèces 239 Maquereau 4.385	Autres espèces 250 Maquereau 1.437	Autres espèces 120 Maquereau 1.315
Ligneurs : 10 Pêche au maquereau : 12				4) Maquereau au-delà des 12 milles	merlan bleu et maquereau : 16 mm					Merlan bleu : 34 nav. Ligneur : 0 nav. Maquereau 12 nav.	Tot.dém. 5.743 Tot.pélag. 4.385 Tot.min.(2) 0 Tot.autres espèces 239	Tot.dém. 13.003 Tot.pélag. 1.437 Tot.min.(2) 3.125 Tot.autres espèces 250	Tot.dém. 5.241 Tot.pélag. 1.315 Tot.min.(2) 69 Tot.autres espèces 120

(1) Des quotas sont fixés annuellement par le Conseil

(2) Pêche pour la fabrication de la farine de poissons

ACCORD DE PECHÉ CEE/SUEDE

Durée de l'accord : du 07.04.1981 au 06.04.1991

Possibilités de pêche (en nombre de licences) (1)	Coût			Zones de pêche (au-delà de ... milles)	Conditions de pêche				Utilisation			Valorisation (équivalence cabillaud)	
	CEE MioEcu /an	Armateurs Ecu/TJB/an	Total Ecu/t/an		Arts de pêche/maillage (mm)	Marines locaux à bord	Observateurs à bord	Autres	Etats membres bénéficiaires	Licences	Captures effectives (espèces/an/pays) (tonnes)	Possibilités de pêche	Captures effectives
<u>ZONE SUEDOISE</u>													
Cabillaud et hareng : 450 lic.	Accord basé sur la réciprocité			Au sud de 59°30'N	Cabillaud : 105 mm	-	-	-	DK DE	<u>Zone suédoise</u> Cabillaud et hareng DK : 349 DE : 101	<u>Moyenne 1987/1989 Zone suédoise</u> Cabillaud : 6.663 Hareng : 1.158 Saumon : 78 Total : 7.899	<u>Moyenne 1987/1989 Zone suédoise</u> Cabillaud : 7.053 Hareng : 3.333 Saumon : 733 Total : 11.120	<u>Moyenne 1987/1989 Zone suédoise</u> Cabillaud : 6.663 Hareng : 926 Saumon : 627 Total : 8.215
Saumon: 56 lic.				navires danois : 4	Hareng : 32 mm Spret : 16 mm					Saumon DK : 18 DE : 5			
<u>ZONE SUEDE / URSS (2)</u>				autres navires : 12	Saumon : 165 / 175 mm					<u>Zone Suède/URSS (2)</u> Cabillaud DK : 240 DE : 101 Saumon DK : 27 (24) DE : 3 (3)	<u>Zone Suède/URSS(2)</u> Cabillaud : 1.882 Saumon : 57 Total : 1.933	<u>Zone Suède/URSS(2)</u> Cabillaud : 2.000 Saumon : 453 Total : 2.453	<u>Zone Suède/URSS(2)</u> Cabillaud : 1.882 Saumon : 405 Total : 2.287
Cabillaud : 450 lic.													
Saumon: 30 lic. (27 en 1990)													

(1) Des quotas sont fixés annuellement par le Conseil

(2) Il s'agit de la partie suédoise de la zone dans la mer Baltique qui a été contestée auparavant par la Suède et l'URSS ("White Zone")

ACCORD DE PECHE CEE/ETATS-UNIS

Durée de l'accord : du 14.11.1984 au 30.06.1989, prorogé jusqu'au 30.06.1991

Possibilités de pêche (en TJB ou nombre navires)	Coût			Zones de pêche (au-delà de ... milles)	Conditions de pêche				Utilisation			Valorisation (équivalent thon ou équivalente cabillaud)	
	CEE MioEcu /an	Armateurs Ecu/TJB/an	Total Ecu/TJB		Arts de pêche/maillage (mm)	Marins locaux à bord	Observateurs à bord	Autres	Etats membres bénéficiaires	TALFF (2) en tonnes	Captures effectives (espèces/an/pays) (tonnes)	Possibilités de pêche	Captures effectives
Décidé annuellement par autorités E-U en fonction des surplus disponibles (1)	Accord basé sur accès aux surplus. Obligation pour armateur : - de créer une société mixte (Joint Venture) avec contrepartie américaine - d'acheter une certaine quantité de poissons "over the side" aux pêcheurs américains Pour 1990, les ratios sont de : - pêche directe : 8 - achat aux pêcheurs américains : 3 - achat produits transformés : 2 (Joint Venture)			Zones accessibles pour chalutage définies dans législation nationale		-	Sur demande des autorités des E-U		Depuis 1986 seulement : NL Avant 1986 : IT - PO ES - DE	Moyenne 1987/1989 NL : maquereau 10.041 Autres : 197 Autres EM néant 1990 NL : maquereau + autres (3) Autres EM ...	Moyenne 1987/1989 NL : maquereau : 9.295	Moyenne 1987/1989 NL : maquereau : 3.347	Moyenne 1987/1989 NL : maquereau : 3.098

(1) Les Etats-Unis, en déterminant les surplus disponibles pour la Communauté (TALFF (2)), tiennent compte de différents facteurs, notamment :

- tarif d'importations pour produits de la pêche américains dans la Communauté
- contribution CEE au développement industrie de la pêche aux E-U et du commerce des produits de la pêche
- activités traditionnelles des navires CEE

(2) TALFF = Total Allowable Level of Foreign Fish

(3) Pas d'allocation dans l'attente résolution du conflit entre autorités E-U et armateurs NL concernant leurs obligations en 1989.

... chiffres non disponibles

ACCORD DE PECHE CEE / CANADA

Durée de l'accord : du 01/01/1982 au 31/12/1987

Possibilités de pêche (en TJB ou nombre navires)	Coût			Zones de pêche (au-delà de ... milles)	Conditions de pêche				Utilisation			Valorisation (équivalent thon ou équivalente cabillaud)	
	CEE MioEcu /an	Armateurs Ecu/TJB/ an	Total Ecu/ TJB		Arts de pêche/ matillage (m)	Marins locaux à bord	Observa- teurs à bord	Autres	Etats membres bénéficiaires	Licences/ tonnage bateaux	Captures effectives (captons/an/pays) (tonnes)	Possibilités de pêche	Captures effectives
Démersaux Cabillaud Cephalopodes Calmars (Illex)	Accord basé sur accès aux ressources contre accès aux marchés c'est-à-dire réduction des droits de douane pour certains produits de la pêche			Z.E.E. Canadienne	Législation nationale		Un par navire	Limité on nbre de jours de pêche	D UK FRA IT	Moyenne 1984-1987 (1) nombre de licences 8 1 4 0	Moyenne 1982-1987 Cabillaud (T) 9.387 410 758 —		

(1) Inclus navires de support

ANNEX VIII

**SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE
PROCESSING/MARKETING SECTOR UNDER REGULATIONS
(EEC) Nos 355/77 AND 4028/86**

Règlement (CEE) n° 355/77

projets financés et concours octroyés (Mio écus) dans le secteur de la pêche

Pays	1986		1987		1988		1989		Σ 1986-89		1990/1 (*)		GRAND TOTAL		
	Nb	Conc.	Nb	Conc.	Nb	Conc.	Nb	Conc.	Nb	tot.	Nb	Conc.	Nb	Conc.	Σ
B	2	0.12	1	0.53	2	0.97	5	0.58	10	2.19	0	0.00	10	2.19	12
DK	28	2.97	14	0.94	10	1.49	25	1.81	77	7.21	10	0.97	87	8.18	58
D	9	0.95	6	1.82	5	1.34	10	1.43	30	5.54	11	1.11	41	6.65	42
E	18	4.68	16	4.34	22	6.63	22	7.19	78	22.84	21	5.15	99	27.99	182
F	12	4.26	8	2.34	12	1.78	11	5.45	43	13.83	12	1.77	55	15.60	102
GR	7	0.83	2	1.55	3	2.61	4	5.08	16	10.07	1	0.86	17	10.93	72
IRL	3	1.45	5	2.76	7	1.35	10	5.25	27	10.81	2	1.73	29	12.54	82
I	11	7.16	7	4.01	8	4.65	19	9.59	45	25.41	1	4.89	46	30.29	202
NL	7	1.20	7	0.41	7	0.81	3	0.70	24	3.12	4	0.30	28	3.43	22
P	9	3.09	23	4.77	11	3.75	19	8.22	62	19.83	7	3.45	69	23.28	152
UK	21	3.42	22	2.35	19	2.84	22	3.45	84	11.26	7	1.74	91	13.00	82
TOT.	129	30.14	111	25.82	106	27.41	150	48.74	496	132.10	76	21.96	572	154.06	1002

(*) décisions de la Commission de juin 1990

Règlement (CEE) n° 4028/86

projets financés et concours octroyés (Mio écus) dans le domaine des équipements portuaires

Pays	1986		1987		1988		1989		Σ 1988-89		1990/1 (*)		GRAND TOTAL		
	Nb	Conc.	Nb	Conc.	Nb	Conc.	Nb	Conc.	Nb	Conc.	Nb	Conc.	Nb	Conc.	Σ
B	(p.n.)		(p.n.)												
DK											
D											
E (+)			10	0.93	10	0.93	3	1.19	13	2.12	312
F (+)	3	0.35	3	0.92	6	1.27			6	1.27	192
GR (+)											
IRL (+)							6	0.64	6	0.64	92
I											
NL											
P (+)			4	2.14	4	2.14	2	0.26	6	2.40	352
UK (+)							5	0.40	5	0.40	62
TOT.	(p.n.)		(p.n.)		3	0.35	17	3.99	20	4.34	16	2.49	36	6.83	1002

(*) décisions de la Commission de juin 1990

ANNEX IX

**STATUS OF AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION
BY MEMBER STATES IN THE COMMUNITY**

JW/dp - 22.11.99

ETAT DES PRODUCTIONS AQUICOLES DANS LA COMMUNAUTE EN 1989 AVEC REFERENCE AUX REGIMES DE PRODUCTION

DANEMARK

ESPECES	TONNAGE (tonnes)	VALEUR* ESTIMEE (Mécus)	SYSTEMES D'ELEVAGE	PRINCIPALES REGIONS D'ELEVAGE
Truite en eau douce	25.000	82,58	- Intensif bassin en terre	est et ouest du Storebaelt
Truite en mer	6.700	23,83	- Intensif en cage	" " "
Anguille	400	3,8	- Intensif à recirculation d'eau	" " "
Valeur globale		110,21		

* valeur de l'écu au 1er novembre 1990 - les valeurs par espèce sont calculées sur la base des prix moyens "ex-farms" par espèce.

ETAT DES PRODUCTIONS AQUICOLES DANS LA COMMUNAUTE EN 1989 AVEC REFERENCE AUX REGIMES DE PRODUCTION

G R E C E

ESPECES	TONNAGE (tonnes)	VALEUR* (Mécus)	SYSTEMES D'ELEVAGE	PRINCIPALES REGIONS D'ELEVAGE
<u>A. Eaux douces</u>				
1. Truite	2.047	4.913	Intensif	Principalement Epire mais aussi dans toute la Grèce
2. Carpe	340	0.653	Intensif	Principalement Sterea Est/Epire/Thrace
3. Anguille	28	0.202	Intensif	Epire
4. Mullet	49	0.176	Intensif	Epire
5. Saumon	8	0.076	Intensif	Péloponèse/Sterea Est
6. Tilapia	28	0.047	Intensif	Péloponèse/GR Ouest
TOTAL A	2.500	6.068	Intensif	
<u>B. Eaux salées</u>				
Bar/daurade	550	6.336	Intensif	Péloponèse /GR Ouest - Sterea Est/Iles Egée
TOTAL B	550	6.336	Intensif	
<u>C. Mollusques</u>				
Moules (huitre clovisse)	1.900	1.824	Extensif	Macédoine Centre/Est - Thrace - Sterea Est
TOTAL C	1.900	1.824	Extensif	
<u>D. Production lagunaire</u>				
Bar/daurade/anguille mullet	1.800	8.640	Extensif	Péloponèse/GR Ouest - Thrace - Macédoine/Est
TOTAL D	1.800	8.640	Extensif	
<u>GRAND TOTAL I (A+B+C+D)</u>	<u>6.750</u>	<u>22.868</u>		<u>G R E C E</u>

ETAT DES PRODUCTIONS AQUICOLES DANS LA COMMUNAUTE EN 1989 AVEC REFERENCE AUX REGIMES DE PRODUCTION

P O R T U G A L

ESPECES	TONNAGE (tonnes)	VALEUR* (Mécus)	SYSTEMES D'ELEVAGE	PRINCIPALES REGIONS D'ELEVAGE
A. Poisson				
1. Truite	1.200	2.650	Intensif	A l'intérieur du Nord du pays
2. Polyculture (anguille, mullet, bar, daurade, sole)	1.300	7.175	Extensif/semi-intensif	Setubal/Aveiro/Figueira da foz/Algarve
TOTAL A	2.500	9.825		
B. Mollusques				
1. Palourdes	7.000	54.116	Extensif	
2. Bivalves (moules, huîtres, autres)	1.000	6.600	Extensif	
TOTAL B	8.000	54.716		<u>P O R T U G A L</u>
<u>GRAND TOTAL I</u> (A+B)	<u>10.500</u>	<u>64.541</u>		<u>P O R T U G A L</u>

ETAT DES PRODUCTIONS AQUICOLES DANS LA COMMUNAUTE EN 1989 AVEC REFERENCE AUX REGIMES DE PRODUCTIONITALIE

ESPECES	TONNAGE (tonnes)	VALEUR* ESTIMEE (Mécus)	SYSTEMES D'ELEVAGE	PRINCIPALES REGIONS D'ELEVAGE
Moule	102.200	61,32	- cordes	Vénétie 30.000 t.
Palourde	11.000 (1)	36,67	- sur le fond	Pouilles 18.000 t. Ligurie 10.000 t. Emilie 10.000 t.
Anguille	4.300 (1)	43,00	- Intensif 2.500 t. - extensif 1.800 t.	Vénétie 2.000 t. (dont 1.500 t. extensif) Lombardie 700 t. (Intensif)
Mulet	2.500	5,83	- extensif	Vénétie 800 t. Pouilles 500 t.
Bar et Daurade	1.836	34,87	- Intensif/semi-extensif	Vénétie 590 t. (surtout semi-extensif) Toscane 370 t. (Intensif)
Valeur totale		181,1		

* Valeur de l'écu au 1er novembre 1990 - les valeurs par espèce sont calculées sur la base des prix moyens "ex-farms" par espèce.

(1) Estimations

ETAT DES PRODUCTIONS AQUICOLES DANS LA COMMUNAUTE EN 1989 AVEC REFERENCE AUX REGIMES DE PRODUCTION

ESPAGNE

ESPECES	TONNAGE (tonnes)	VALEUR* (Mécus)	SYSTEMES D'ELEVAGE	PRINCIPALES REGIONS D'ELEVAGE
Turbot	270	3,34	Intensif en bassin	Cantabria, Galicia
Bar	24	0,31	13 t. Intensif en cage et bassin 11 t. semi-intensif/ Extensif	Murcia, Valencia, Baleares, Cataluña, Andalucía
Daurade	344	3,59	278 t. Intensif en cage et bassin 66 t. semi-intensif/ Extensif	Andalucía, Murcia, Baleares, Canarias, Cataluña
Mullet	59	0,14	Semi-intensif/Extensif	Andalucía, Valencia, Cataluña
Sériole	17	0,16	Intensif en cage	Baleares, Murcia
Sole	8	0,09	Semi-Intensif/Extensif	Andalucía
Thon	237	0,52	Intensif en cage	Costa
Anguille	62	0,50	43 t. Intensif en bassin 19 t. semi-intensif/ Extensif	Valencia
Saumon de l'Atlantique	150	0,81	Intensif en cage et bassin	Galicia

* Valeur de l'Ecu au 1^{er} novembre 1990 - les valeurs par espèce sont calculées sur la base des prix moyens "ex-farm" par espèce.

ETAT DES PRODUCTIONS AQUICOLES DANS LA COMMUNAUTE EN 1989 AVEC REFERENCE AUX REGIMES DE PRODUCTION

E S P A G N E (B1e)

ESPECES	TONNAGE (tonnes)	VALEUR* (Mécus)	SYSTEMES D'ELEVAGE	PRINCIPALES REGIONS D'ELEVAGE
Crevette	87	1,75	Semi-intensif/Extensif	Andalucia, Catalogne
Bouquet	150	0,41	Semi-intensif/Extensif	Andalucia
Palourde	3.885	33,28	A plat sur l'estran	Pais Vasco, Cantabria, Asturias, Galicia, Andalucia, Cantabria
Huître	3.290	11,22	Filière sur radeau	Cantabria, Galicia, Murvia, Baleares, Catalogne, Asturias
Moule	193.010	89,62	Filière sur radeau	Galicia, Baleares, Catalogne
Donax Semistriatus	61	0,11	A plat sur l'estran	Catalogne
Praire	2	0,02	A plat sur l'estran	Baleares
Coquille St Jacques	150	0,70	radeau	Galicia

* Valeur de l'Ecu au 1^{er} novembre 1990 - les valeurs sont calculées sur la base des prix moyens "ex-farm" par espèce.

ETAT DES PRODUCTIONS AQUICOLES DANS LA COMMUNAUTE EN 1989 AVEC REFERENCE AUX REGIMES DE PRODUCTION

E S P A G N E (Ter)

ESPECES	TONNAGE (tonnes)	VALEUR* (Mécus)	SYSTEMES D'ELEVAGE	PRINCIPALES REGIONS D'ELEVAGE
Truite arc en ciel	16.000	37,15	Intensif en bassin	Asturias, Castilla-León, Extremadura, Aragón, Navarra
Tanche	463	2,15	Semi-intensif/extensif	Castilla-León, Extremadura
Carpe	50	0,26	9 t. Intensif en bassin 41 t. semi-intensif/ Extensif	Baleares
Valeur globale		186,13		

* Valeur de l'Ecu au 1^{er} novembre 1990 - les valeurs par espèce sont calculées sur la base des prix moyens "ex-farm" par espèce.

22.11.90 - JCC/dp

ETAT DES PRODUCTIONS AQUICOLES DANS LA COMMUNAUTE EN 1989 AVEC REFERENCE AUX REGIMES DE PRODUCTION

PAYS-BAS

ESPECES	TONNAGE (tonnes)	VALEUR* ESTIMEE (Mécus)	SYSTEMES D'ELEVAGE	PRINCIPALES REGIONS D'ELEVAGE
Truite	200	0,5	- Intensif en bassins	disséminé dans le pays
Poisson chat	600	1,5	- à recirculation d'eau	" " "
Moules	107	0,9	- à plat sur l'estran	Waddensee
Huitres plates	900	2,8	- à plat ou sur tables	Waddensee, Escaut
Carpe	100	0,1	- extensif en étangs	disséminé dans le pays
Anguille	40	0,2	- Intensif à recirculation d'eau	" " "
Valeur globale		6,0		

* Valeur de l'écu au 1er novembre 1990 - les valeurs par espèce sont calculées sur la base des prix moyens "ex-farms" par espèce.

22.11.90 - JCC/dp

ETAT DES PRODUCTIONS AQUICOLES DANS LA COMMUNAUTE EN 1989 AVEC REFERENCE AUX REGIMES DE PRODUCTION

IRLANDE

ESPECES	TONNAGE (tonnes)	VALEUR* ESTIMEE (Mécus)	SYSTEMES D'ELEVAGE	PRINCIPALES REGIONS D'ELEVAGE
Saumon	9.000	49,2	- Intensif en cage en mer	côtes ouest et sud
Truite	1.100	6,0	- Intensif en bassins	côtes ouest et sud
Moule	17.100	12,9	- extensif rodeau ou fond	côtes ouest et sud
Huitres	1.200	3,5	- extensif sur table	côtes ouest et sud
Valeur globale		71,6		

* valeur de l'écu au 1er novembre 1990 - les valeurs par espèce sont calculées sur la base des prix moyens "ex-farms" par espèce.

ETAT DES PRODUCTIONS AQUICOLES DANS LA COMMUNAUTE EN 1989 AVEC REFERENCE AUX REGIMES DE PRODUCTION

R . F . A .

ESPECES	TONNAGE (tonnee)	VALEUR* (Mécus)	SYSTEMES D'ELEVAGE	PRINCIPALES REGIONS D'ELEVAGE
Carpe	7.000	10,19	Semi-Intensif/Extensif	Baden, Württemberg, Bayern, Niedersachsen, Schleswig-Holstein, Rheinland, Pfalz, Hessen, Nordrhein, Westfalen
Truite	18.000	56,76	Intensif en bassin	Baden, Württemberg, Bayern, Niedersachsen, Schleswig-Holstein, Rheinland, Pfalz, Hessen, Nordrhein, Westfalen
Anguille	40	0,3	Intensif à recirculation d'eau	Schleswig-Holstein, Niedersachsen
Cyprinidés, perche, brochet	2.100	4,9	Semi-Intensif/Extensif	Bayern, Rheinland, Pfalz, Hessen
Huître	155	0,8	Casiers	Niedersachsen, Schleswig-Holstein
Valeur globale		72,85		

* Valeur de l'Ecu au 1^{er} novembre 1990 - les valeurs par espèce sont calculées sur la base des prix moyens "ex-farm" par espèce.

22.11.90 -- JCC/dp

ETAT DES PRODUCTIONS AQUICOLES DANS LA COMMUNAUTE EN 1989 AVEC REFERENCE AUX REGIMES DE PRODUCTION

BELGIQUE

ESPECES	TONNAGE (tonnes)	VALEUR* ESTIMEE (Mécus)	SYSTEMES D'ELEVAGE	PRINCIPALES REGIONS D'ELEVAGE
Truite	800	1,5	- intensif en bassin	Ardennes
Tilapia	200	0,4	- intensif sur effluents de centrales	Tihange (Ardennes)
Carpe	550	1,2	- extensif en étangs	Compiègne
Silures	68	0,3	- intensif sur effluents de centrales	Tihange (Ardennes)
Valeur totale		3,8		

* Valeur de l'écu au 1er novembre 1990 - les valeurs par espèce sont calculées sur la base des prix moyens "ex-farms" par espèce.

ETAT DES PRODUCTIONS AQUICOLES DANS LA COMMUNAUTE EN 1989 AVEC REFERENCE AUX REGIMES DE PRODUCTIONROYAUME UNI

ESPECES	TONNAGE (tonnes)	VALEUR* ESTIMEE (Mécus)	SYSTEMES D'ELEVAGE	PRINCIPALES REGIONS D'ELEVAGE
Saumon	28.500	155,7	- intensif en cage marine	Shetlands, Orkney, Western Isles
Truite	15.000	82,0	- intensif en bassin	Ecosse, Angleterre, Irlande du Nord
Carpe	20	-	- extensif en étang	- - -
Moules	4.913	3,7	- extensif sur l'estran, à plat ou sur fillières	
Coquilles St. J.	130	0,7	- littoral s/fillières jap	Ouest Ecosse, Cornouailles
Huitres	137	0,4	- sur table, sur l'estran	Sud Angleterre
Ecrevisse	10	-	n.d.	- - -
Valeur totale		242,5		

* Valeur de l'écu au 1er novembre 1990 - les valeurs par espèce sont calculées sur la base des prix moyens "ex-farms" par espèce.

ETAT DES PRODUCTIONS AQUICOLES DANS LA COMMUNAUTE EN 1989 AVEC REFERENCE AUX REGIMES DE PRODUCTION
FRANCE

ESPECES	TONNAGE (tonnes)	VALEUR* ESTIMEE (Mécus)	SYSTEMES D'ELEVAGE	PRINCIPALES REGIONS D'ELEVAGE
Huitre	135.000	182,4	- extensif sur tables, sur l'estran ou à plat	littoral manche, atlantique et méditerranéen
Moule	47.000	47,7	- extensif s/bouchots ou s/filières	littoral manche, atlantique et méditerranéen
Palourde	560	4,1	- extensif à plat sur l'estran	littoral atlantique
Crevettes	380	4,5	- Intensif en bassin	littoral aquitain/méditerranéen/DOM TOM (Taïti)
Chevrette	213	3,1	- Intensif en bassin	DOM TOM (Guyane, Réunion, Guadeloupe)
Loup, dourade	239	3,8	- Intensif en cage en mer	littoral méditerranéen (Corse, Marseille)
Turbot	10	0,1	- Intensif en bassin	littoral atlantique (Noirmoutier, Trégulier)
Saumon en mer	950	3,7	- Intensif en cage en mer	littoral breton
Truite	29.000	85,1	- Intensif en bassin	milieu rural breton, aquitain et de l'est
Esturgeon	5	n.d.	- Intensif en bassin	Aquitaine (Bordeaux)
Anguille	30	0,3	- Intensif en bassin	Poitou, Charentes
Polyculture d'étangs	4.050	5,8	- extensif en étangs	Sologne, centre et l'est
Algues alimentaires	100	n.d.	- extensif	Bretagne, Poitou, Charentes
Valeur totale		300,6		

* Valeur de l'écu au 1er novembre 1990 - les valeurs par espèce sont calculées sur la base des prix moyens "ex-farms" par espèce - chiffres tirés du rapport de l'EAFE sur l'Aquaculture (septembre 1990).

Montant en Ecus des Investissements et aides octroyées par la Commission aux projets aquacoles présentés par les différents pays et régions de la CEE en 1989

TOUS PAYS	count	INVECU	OCTECU
D	4	476,827	119,958
DK	3	2,311,342	523,480
ES	48	20,747,346	6,886,689
F	39	16,557,693	4,030,285
GR	14	11,895,761	4,087,412
I	17	19,878,343	6,093,675
IRL	12	7,392,887	2,565,168
N	7	3,099,128	675,917
P	16	9,881,744	3,782,560
UK	19	9,709,790	3,744,214
<u>ALL</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>101,950,861</u>	<u>32,509,358</u>

D- REGION

	count	INVECU	OCTECU
NIEDERSACHSEN	1	111,198	25,752
RHEINLAND - PFALZ	1	97,693	28,643
SCHLESWIG - HOLSTEIN	2	267,936	65,563
<u>ALL</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>476,827</u>	<u>119,958</u>

DK- REGION

	count	INVECU	OCTECU
AARHUS AMTSKOMMUNE	1	364,520	79,798
FYNS AMTSKOMMUNE	1	1,248,305	281,572
VEJLE AMTSKOMMUNE	1	698,517	162,110
<u>ALL</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2,311,342</u>	<u>523,480</u>

ES- REGION

	count	INVECU	OCTECU
ANDALUCIA	5	4,354,917	1,619,442
ASTURIAS	1	1,928,852	476,014
CANARIAS	1	808,159	319,137
CANTABRIA	1	182,789	43,380
CASTILLA-LEON	1	274,179	107,808
CATALUNA/CATALUNYA	1	1,929,083	479,090
COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA	1	95,249	45,075
GALICIA	35	8,995,657	3,263,235
MURCIA	1	2,019,522	494,045
PAIS VASCO/EUSKADI	1	158,939	39,463
<u>ALL</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>20,747,346</u>	<u>6,886,689</u>

F- REGION

	count	INVECU	OCTECU
AQUITAINE	4	3,950,771	976,874
BASSE-NORMANDIE	2	1,285,897	338,149
BRETAGNE	11	2,250,815	553,949
DOM	1	262,999	101,649
LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON	6	2,119,819	511,941
PAYS DE LA LOIRE	5	2,385,987	587,298
POITOU-CHARENTE	6	2,751,416	591,863
PROVENCE-ALPES-COTE D AZUR	4	1,549,989	368,562
<u>ALL</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>16,557,693</u>	<u>4,030,285</u>

GR- REGION

	count	INVECU	OCTECU
		-----	-----
ANATOLIKH MAKEDONIA	1	357,248	137,785
ANATOLIKH STEREA KAI NHSOI	6	4,384,902	1,617,746
HPEIROS	1	1,205,312	477,401
KENTRIKH KAI DUTIKH MAKEDONIA	1	159,354	63,557
NHSOI ANATOLIKOU AIGAIU	1	758,991	210,741
PELOPONNHSOS KAI DUTIKH STERE	3	3,984,384	1,168,080
QESSALIA	1	1,045,570	412,102
<u>ALL</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11,895,761</u>	<u>4,087,412</u>

I- REGION

	count	INVECU	OCTECU
		-----	-----
EMILIA - ROMAGNA	3	1,869,567	467,391
FRIULI - VENEZIA GIULIA	4	4,312,884	1,039,538
PUGLIA	3	5,542,019	1,495,347
SARDEGNA	1	1,930,384	771,873
VENETO	6	6,223,489	2,319,526
<u>ALL</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>19,878,343</u>	<u>6,093,675</u>

IRL - REGION

	count	INVECU	OCTECU
		-----	-----
CONNAUGHT	7	4,742,039	1,661,368
MUNSTER	5	2,650,848	903,800
<u>ALL</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>7,392,887</u>	<u>2,565,168</u>

N- REGION

	count	INVECU	OCTECU
		-----	-----
FRIESLAND	1	376,812	73,571
GELDERLAND	2	1,387,231	270,182
GROWINGEN	1	268,145	67,036
NOORD-BRABANT	2	799,786	198,340
ZUID-HOLLAND	1	267,154	66,788
<u>ALL</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3,099,128</u>	<u>675,917</u>

P- REGION

	count	INVECU	OCTECU
		-----	-----
ALGARVE	5	3,065,042	1,200,909
CENTRO	6	2,417,539	917,755
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	4	2,659,340	968,292
NORTE	1	1,739,823	695,604
<u>ALL</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>9,881,744</u>	<u>3,782,560</u>

UK- REGION

	count	INVECU	OCTECU
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DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY	1	434,486	155,825
HIGHLANDS	4	2,568,746	1,002,965
ISLANDS	8	4,967,189	1,936,791
KENT	1	288,884	72,214
STRATHCLYDE	4	1,131,627	452,011
TYRONE	1	318,858	124,408
<u>ALL</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>9,709,790</u>	<u>3,744,214</u>

Montant en Ecus des investissements et aides
octroyées par la Commission aux projets
aquacoles présentés par les différents pays et
régions de la CEE en 1990

PAYS	count	INVECU	OCTECU
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DK	5	3,593,157	852,907
ES	20	44,378,150	4,400,812
F	24	10,562,081	2,709,950
GR	20	8,116,310	3,005,175
I	11	15,349,008	5,505,077
IRL	1	305,370	121,190
N	5	2,719,446	660,075
P	12	7,257,208	2,846,912
UK	4	1,650,306	601,027
<u>ALL</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>60,931,036</u>	<u>20,703,125</u>

DK-	count	INVECU	OCTECU
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RINGKOEBSING AMTSKOMMUNE	1	1,309,320	286,016
VEJLE AMTSKOMMUNE	1	334,752	82,044
VFBTSJAFIANDS AMTSKOMMUNF	1	789,860	195,041
VIBORU AMTSKOMMUNF	2	1,159,229	289,806
<u>ALL</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3,593,157</u>	<u>852,907</u>

ES-	count	INVECU	OCTECU
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ANDALUCIA	3	5,411,716	2,153,828
ASTURIAS	1	188,529	47,132
CEUTA Y MELILLA	1	669,614	167,403
COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA	3	397,300	198,137
GALICIA	11	4,518,149	1,792,854
PAIS VASCO/EUSKADI	1	192,842	41,458
<u>ALL</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>11,378,150</u>	<u>4,400,812</u>

F-	count	INVECU	OCTECU
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BRETAGNE	8	1,787,134	603,613
CENTRE	1	135,783	33,930
CORSE	1	1,059,087	233,682
LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON	6	1,084,029	263,774
LORRAINE	1	283,075	70,621
PAYS DE LA LOIRE	3	3,447,225	828,938
POITOU-CHARENTE	4	2,765,748	675,392
<u>ALL</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>10,562,081</u>	<u>2,709,950</u>

GR-	count	INVECU	OCTECU
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ANATOLIKH MAKEDONIA	2	540,102	202,872
ANATOLIKH STEREA KAI NHSOI	4	1,689,018	621,268
HPEIROS	3	2,752,508	961,735
KENTRIKH KAI DUTIKH MAKEDON	4	701,628	263,565
NHSOI ANATOLIKOU AIGAIU	2	796,266	309,484
PELOPONNHSOS KAI DUTIKH STE	4	1,425,278	561,647
QRAKH	1	211,510	84,604
<u>ALL</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>8,116,310</u>	<u>3,005,175</u>

I-	count	INVECU	OCTECU
CAMPANIA	1	773,080	251,267
FRIULI - VENEZIA GIULIA	2	2,062,966	490,949
PUGLIA	1	1,882,326	749,524
SARDEGNA	1	556,826	216,038
SICILIA	1	3,298,904	1,286,204
TOSCANA	1	910,922	227,730
VENETO	4	5,863,984	2,283,365
<u>ALL</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>15,349,008</u>	<u>5,505,077</u>

IRL-	count	INVECU	OCTECU
CONNAUGHT	1	305,370	121,190
<u>ALL</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>305,370</u>	<u>121,190</u>

N-	count	INVECU	OCTECU
GELDERLAND	2	1,551,516	369,788
GRONINGEN	1	502,496	123,928
NOORD-BRABANT	1	422,644	105,661
ZEELAND	1	242,790	60,698
<u>ALL</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2,719,446</u>	<u>660,075</u>

P-	count	INVECU	OCTECU
ALGARVE	3	1,968,226	782,750
CENTRO	1	203,466	81,387
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	8	5,085,516	1,982,775
<u>ALL</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>7,257,208</u>	<u>2,846,912</u>

UK-	count	INVECU	OCTECU
HIGHLANDS	1	110,807	44,056
KENT	1	112,544	28,135
STRATHCLYDE	1	1,193,713	470,526
TAYSIDE	1	233,242	58,310
<u>ALL</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1,650,306</u>	<u>601,027</u>