

# EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

*Directorate-General for Research*

WORKING PAPER

## GLOSSARY OF THE COMMON FISHERIES POLICY (CFP)

*Fisheries Series*

**FISH 105 EN**

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PUBLISHER: European Parliament  
L-2929 Luxembourg

AUTHOR: Soldimar Ureña de Poznanski  
Auxiliary official

Laurent Bui-Dinh  
Stagiaire

EDITOR: Albert Massot-Martí  
Directorate General for Research  
Division for Agriculture, Fisheries, Regional Policy,  
Transport and Development Cooperation  
Tel.: (32-2) 284 36 16  
Fax: (32-2) 284 49 84  
E.mail: [amassot@europarl.eu.int](mailto:amassot@europarl.eu.int)

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**FISH 105 EN**  
**10-1999**

This glossary is a tool designed for Members of the European Parliament and for anyone interested in fisheries policy.

It does not aim to be exhaustive but to present clearly and succinctly the main terms of the common fisheries policy (CFP) in order to provide those responsible for initiating future decisions with a basic guide to the management of the CFP. A specific glossary on *fishing vessels and safety on board* has been published by the European Commission (EUR 12465/1, 1990).



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**PART A**  
**THE CFP: BACKGROUND, INSTRUMENTS**  
**AND INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS**

## I - HISTORY AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CFP

### The CFP and the Treaty of Rome

The common fisheries policy (CFP) was originally part of the common agricultural policy. Article 38 of the Treaty of Rome (new Article 32 of the Treaty of Amsterdam), which set the objectives of the common agricultural policy (CAP), defined agricultural products as 'the products of the soil, of stock farming and of fisheries and products of first-stage processing directly related to these products'.

Consequently, the CFP and CAP initially shared the same **objectives**, i.e.: to increase productivity, stabilise markets, assure the security of supplies and, finally, ensure that supplies reach consumers at reasonable prices.

Fisheries policy gradually acquired a separate identity from that of agricultural policy following the development of the Community (the accession of countries with significant fishing fleets and resources) and in response to specific problems relating to fisheries such as **the conservation of resources and international relations (following the introduction of exclusive economic zones – EEZs)**.

Nevertheless it was not until 1970 that the Council established a common organisation of the market (COM) for fishery products and introduced a Community structural policy for fisheries.

These measures were closely followed by the negotiations on the accession of the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark to the EC in 1972, in which fisheries played an important role. This resulted in a move away from the fundamental principle enshrined in the Treaty of Rome of free access to the sea, towards the establishment of exclusive coastal fishing rights up to a distance of 12 nautical miles, a measure which has been maintained ever since.

### The 1983 regulation establishes the new-generation CFP

In 1983, after several years of negotiations, the Council adopted Regulation 170/83 establishing the **new-generation CFP**. That regulation enshrined commitment to EEZs and the concept of relative stability and made provision for conservation and management measures based on total allowable catches (TACs) and quotas. **Blue Europe** finally became a fully-fledged policy.

After 1983, the CFP underwent adjustments in response to Greenland's withdrawal from the Community in **1985**, the accession of Spain and Portugal in **1986** and German unification in **1990**. Those three events all had an impact on the size and structure of the Community fleet and its fishing capacity.

### The 1992 review

The **review** provided for under the 1983 regulation led to that regulation being replaced on 20 December 1992 by the new Regulation 3760/92 defining fisheries policy up to 2002. The new regulation, while retaining the main principles of the earlier policy, sought to address the serious imbalance between fleet capacity and potential catches.



The objective of the basic Regulation 3760/92 is the 'rational and responsible exploitation of living aquatic resources and of aquaculture, while recognising the interest of the fisheries sector in its long-term development and its economic and social conditions and the interest of consumers taking into account the biological constraints with due respect for the marine ecosystem'.

The remedy was to be the reduction of the Community fleet, accompanied by structural measures to cushion the social impact. A new concept, that of 'fishing effort', was introduced with a view to restoring and maintaining the balance between available and accessible resources and fishing activities. Access to resources was to be regulated more effectively through the gradual introduction of licences for fishermen in order to reduce surplus capacity.

### **Recent developments**

In 1995 the Commission instructed a group of independent experts to review the state of fisheries resources accessible to the Community fleet and to determine the level of exploitation permitted by those resources. In its report, the group came to the conclusion that a drastic reduction in the size of the Community fleet was needed to prevent resources from being jeopardised. There are also plans to replace the current systems for the management of fisheries resources based on TACs and quotas.

New guidelines for changes to fisheries structural policy were introduced as part of Agenda 2000 with the aim of defining the political priorities and the framework for intervention by the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) for the period 2000-2006 in order to help bring about a sustainable balance between fishery resources and their exploitation, strengthen the competitiveness of fisheries structures and the development of viable businesses, improve the quality of fisheries and aquaculture products and revitalise areas dependent on them.

## II - INSTRUMENTS OF THE CFP

In order to take account of the biological, social and economic dimensions of fishing, the CFP is structured around five main instruments (or components):

### 1. The conservation and management of fishery resources

The management and conservation of resources is the cornerstone of the CFP.

**(a) Management policy** is based on total allowable catches (TACs), established annually for the various species and fishing grounds on the basis of scientific advice, and on the quotas through which the TACs are distributed among the Member States.

Management policy centres on scientific opinion. The Community measures adopted by the Council laying down the conditions governing access to fishing grounds and resources are drawn up in the light of the reports provided by the scientific committees. On the basis of the most recent scientific opinion available (ICES – International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, and STECF – Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries) the Commission proposes the total allowable catches (TACs) for the various stocks and the conditions under which they may be caught. Where stocks are managed jointly, it takes account of the levels of catches negotiated with non-member countries or which have been fixed by the international organisations concerned.

The Commission proposals are then forwarded to the Council of Ministers which meets at the end of December to take decisions on TACs and quotas, and on any other related measure.

Following the 1992 mid-term review of the common fisheries policy (CFP), the serious imbalances existing between the resources available and fishing capacity has become a serious cause for concern and has led to a number of adjustments being made to management policy.

**(b) Policy on the conservation** of fishery resources in Community waters (*Regulation (EC) No 850/98*) is based on technical measures aimed at protecting marine biological resources and ensuring the balanced exploitation of fishery resources in the interests of both fishermen and consumers.

This protection takes the form of a series of rules concerning fishing gear (such as mesh size), the size of fish, the composition of catches and certain specified fishing grounds where fishing activities are restricted or banned.

The main intention behind the introduction of these measures was to reduce catches of juveniles, leaving young fish to replenish the stocks.

### 2. Structural policy for the fishing industry

The aim of fisheries structural policy is to adapt and manage the development of structures in the fishing industry (whereby 'structures' means the equipment required to produce goods and the organisation of the production process).

It dates back to 1970, when it was decided to request support for construction, modernisation and processing in the fishing industry from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) Guidance Section.

The main objective is to adapt the capacity of the fleet to the available fishing opportunities and thus remedy the problem of overfishing to ensure the long-term future of the industry.

Structural measures are aimed at bringing the capacity of the fleet into line with the available resources and aiding the modernisation of vessels and of the industry as a whole.

The emphasis is placed on the need to reduce the Community fleet, which requires the introduction of a parallel scheme of structural measures designed to offset the consequences for those whose income depends on the fishing industry.

These measures are put in place on a multiannual basis and comprise a scheme for adjusting the fishing effort, 'multiannual guidance programmes' (MAGPs), and two financial instruments: the FIFG (Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance) and the PESCA Community initiative designed to provide financial support for areas dependent on fishing.

New guidelines for modifying fisheries structural policy were introduced as part of Agenda 2000, including the incorporation of structural problems affecting areas dependent on fisheries in the new Objective 2 of the Structural Funds (Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/99 of 21 June 1999) and the non-renewal of the PESCA initiative. Council Regulation (EC) No 1263/99 of 21 June 1999 lays down the new framework for operations under the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) for the period 2000-2006 with the aim of helping to achieve a sustainable balance between fishery resources and their exploitation, strengthening the competitiveness of fishing structures and the development of viable enterprises, improving the quality of fisheries and aquaculture products and revitalising areas dependent on these sectors.

### **3. Common organisation of the market (COM)**

The common organisation of the market in fisheries and aquaculture products has been an integral part of the CFP since 1970.

Its objective was to create a common market in fish products within the Community which would match production to demand for the benefit of both consumers and producers.

The main elements of the common organisation of the market are:

- ? quality standards relating to size, weight, presentation, packaging and labelling;
- ? a global price system making it possible to set prices in line with supply and demand while making provision for a threshold below which fish is withdrawn from the market and is not sold;
- ? producers' organisations to which the majority of fishermen belong; they market fish and help to improve quality, match supply to demand and ensure that fishing quotas are properly managed;

- ? imports, without which the Union would be unable to satisfy internal demand for fish. Prices are managed by the Commission, which intervenes whenever imports disrupt the market.

A new regulation on the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products was submitted to the Council by the Commission (COM(1999)55 final – 99/0047) with the aim of ensuring that the COM could contribute to the principle of responsible management of resources. That new regulation is to replace Council Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92, which is currently in force, and include the provisions contained in Regulations (EEC) No 105/76 and No 1772/86.

#### **4. Agreements with non-member countries and international organisations**

International relations in the field of fisheries are the most dynamic aspect of the CFP and have become increasingly important as internal resources have declined. Fisheries relations may be divided into two main categories:

- the conclusion of fisheries agreements following the introduction of exclusive economic zones (EEZs) or exclusive fishing grounds by a large number of non-member countries (see Annex II);
- the EU's participation as member or observer in a range of international conventions aimed at ensuring the rational exploitation of resources outside the EEZs, i.e. on the high seas (p. 25 of the glossary).

**Given its exclusive competence in the field of fisheries**, the Community is empowered to undertake international commitments towards non-member countries or international organisations in matters relating to fisheries. The Commission, on behalf of the Community, thus negotiates fisheries agreements with non-member countries and has member status in various international organisations.

Parliament expressed its views on international fisheries agreements in a resolution of 15 May 1997 (adopted on the basis of the Crampton report). It noted the importance of those agreements for supplies of fish in the Community, for the Community regions most dependent on fisheries and for jobs in the industry. It stressed that the exploitation of resources in the exclusive economic zones of non-member countries should be sustainable and should comply fully with the agreements and codes of conduct so as to ensure that the interests of local fishing communities were respected and called for fisheries agreements to be fully consistent with EU policies in other sectors. Largely in response to Parliament's criticism, the Council has recently taken more care to ensure that international fisheries agreements are consistent with Community development cooperation policy.

#### **5. Monitoring and surveillance policy**

The purpose of monitoring and surveillance policy is to ensure that fisheries regulations are complied with.

As part of its efforts to ensure sustainable fishing, the EU recently strengthened its monitoring system by adopting a new regulation (Regulation (EC) No 2846/98) **which entered into force**

**on 1 July 1999.** The aim of the new regulation is to make fisheries monitoring more effective by giving priority to three objectives:

- ? **increasing transparency** on the basis of greater cooperation among the Member States and between them and the Commission;
- ? **strengthening controls on commercial activities** to enable the authorities to verify data;
- ? **making checks on vessels flying the flag of non-member countries more effective.**

The Community institutions are responsible for adopting measures on the conservation of resources and the monitoring of fishing activities. Responsibility for their enforcement and for the imposition of penalties where vessels are found to be in breach of the rules in their waters and on their territory lies with the individual Member States.

### III - INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS

#### The decision-making process

**Legal basis:** new Article 37 (ex Article 43 of the EC Treaty).

**Role of the European Commission:** the Commission has the right of initiative in proposing legislation and action and manages and administers the CFP, including the negotiation of international agreements. Directorate-General XIV is responsible for fisheries policy.

**Role of the European Parliament:** consultation of Parliament is mandatory for some aspects of fisheries legislation and optional for others. Parliament can give its *assent* on the EC's accession to international fisheries conventions and on the conclusion or amendment of agreements which have *significant financial implications*. Apart from the above cases, however, Parliament plays only an *advisory consultative* role in the legislative procedure in the area of fisheries. Nevertheless, that role is mandatory and has been deemed to represent an essential element of the institutional balance under the Treaty, and failure to consult Parliament may lead to the act in question being annulled (Cases 138/79 and 139/79, 29 October 1980).

Since 1994, fisheries issues have been considered by a Committee on Fisheries. That committee draws up opinions on Commission proposals for regulations and communications which are then adopted by Parliament at its plenary part-sessions; it may debate any issue linked to fisheries policy.

- *Parliament's opinions on Commission communications*<sup>1</sup>

Commission communications on various aspects of the CFP have enabled Parliament to take up a position going beyond day-to-day requirements and to shape its *own model for the CFP*. Nine such reports have been drawn up.<sup>2</sup> Parliament also adopted four *own-initiative reports*<sup>3</sup> during the past electoral period, defining in greater detail the main lines of the future CFP.

**Role of the Council of Ministers:** the Council adopts legislation on the various areas of the CFP on the basis of proposals from the Commission. For example, it sets TACs and quotas, adopts measures determining the conditions governing access to waters and resources, lays down the objectives of and arrangements for the restructuring of the Community fishing industry, including multiannual guidance programmes for the fleet, and adopts common marketing rules and rules governing the application of the price scheme and the system for the import of fisheries products.

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<sup>1</sup> See document FISH 104/DGIV-EP, Le Role Stratégique du Parlement Européen dans le domaine de la Pêche, A. Massot.

<sup>2</sup> Baldarelli (A4-0331/95), Langenhagen (A4-0006/96), Pery (A4-0189/96), Gallagher (A4-0270/96), McKenna (A4-0305/96), Teverson (A4-0019/98), Cunha (A4-0046/98), McCartin (A4-0204/98) and Provan (A4-0277/98) reports.

<sup>3</sup> Crampton (A4-0149/97), Varela (A4-0137/98), Kindermann (A4-0201/98) and Fraga (A4-0298/97) own-initiative reports.

## Committees

A number of committees comprising representatives of the Member States and the fishing industry as well as scientific experts have been set up to play a part in the implementation of the CFP by delivering opinions on proposed legislation. There are two types: the 'mandatory' or management committees comprising representatives of the Member States who deliver an opinion on the Commission's legislative proposals, and advisory or 'non-mandatory' committees which may be consulted by the Commission. The **Advisory Committee on Fisheries**, created in 1971, enables the Commission to meet with representatives from all the branches of the fishing industry and from consumer groups.

### Advisory Committee on Fisheries

Even though there is an Advisory Committee on Fisheries (ACF), appointed by the Commission on a proposal from the professional organisations involved, neither the Commission nor the industry are satisfied with the current state of relations between the Commission and the fishing industry, particularly within the above committee. The Commission has proposed a reform of the committee in order to strengthen the dialogue with the industry and groups affected by the common fisheries policy (*COM(99)0382, 22 July 1999*), on which a decision was to have been taken at the end of 1999.

In parallel with the reform of the ACF (which is the subject of a separate decision), the Commission is also proposing (*COM(1999)0382 – 99/0163*) measures aimed at strengthening European organisations in the industry and developing communications with all the groups affected by the CFP, including associations (in particular those concerned with the environment and development). It is hoped that such a dialogue, with the support of the profession, will help to improve the orientation, shaping and application of the CFP.

**PART B**  
**GLOSSARY OF TERMINOLOGY**



## I - POLICY ON THE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

### **INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE EXPLORATION OF THE SEA (ICES)**

The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea is the oldest intergovernmental organisation concerned with marine and fisheries science. Since its establishment in Copenhagen in 1902, ICES has been a scientific forum for the coordination of marine research by scientists within its member countries. ICES currently has 19 member countries from both sides of the Atlantic and includes most European coastal states.

In order to assist the European Commission in drawing up its proposals, ICES gathers information on the state of stocks and delivers an opinion on the levels of catches considered desirable. A number of specialised working groups have been set up within ICES for this purpose, with the task of assessing the current state of and trends for the main commercial species in the north-east Atlantic, in particular the **Advisory Committee for Fisheries Management (ACFM)** which draws up management opinions on the basis of conclusions supplied by scientists in the 19 ICES member countries.

### **SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC COMMITTEE FOR FISHERIES (STECF)**

The STECF is an advisory body within the European Union which has the task of advising the Commission on all projects concerning fishing zones and stocks. It draws up an annual report on the state of resources and the development of fishing activities. Each year, it lists the work carried out in the field of scientific and technical research. The deliberations of the 28-member committee are based on requests for opinions from the Commission. They are not followed by a vote.

<b>STOCK</b>	A stock corresponds to the total weight of all fish of a particular species in a given geographical area.
<b>FISHERY</b>	A fishery designates a stock in a given geographical area and the fishing fleet which regularly operates in that area. The term may also cover industries linked to fishing activities, the coastal areas concerned and the communities which depend on fishing, and finally the structure of fisheries management.
<b>OVERFISHING</b>	Overfishing occurs where the pressure exerted by fishing activities exceeds what is considered to be the optimum level. More precisely, overfishing occurs from the biological point of view where, within a given fishery, such a large proportion of one or more age groups (particularly juveniles) is caught that the total catch subsequently falls, the stock biomass declines and its potential replenishment diminishes.
<b>RECRUITMENT</b>	Recruitment is the process by which fish enter into a catchable stock and may be the target of fishing.  The term refers to the number of fish added to a catchable stock each year, either through a process of growth (the fish reaches a size at which it may be fished) or migration.
<b>JUVENILES</b>	Juveniles ensure the replenishment of stocks. It should be pointed out that catching juveniles contributes to a reduction in the potential biomass of the stock and in the number of individuals which will reach maturity and reproduce. All other factors being constant, catching juveniles leads to a reduction in the biomass and the potential yield and may have an impact on restocking.
<b>FREEDOM OF ACCESS TO WATERS AND RESOURCES</b>	Community measures laying down the conditions governing access to waters and resources and the exercise of fishing activities are adopted in the light of the available biological, socio-economic and technical analyses. Nevertheless, the accession of the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland in 1972 led to a derogation being made from the principle of freedom of access to Member State waters by extending exclusive coastal fishing rights from six to 12 miles, a measure which has been maintained ever since.
<b>EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONES (EEZs)</b>	The 200-mile exclusive economic zones (EEZs) were introduced in response to overfishing in the post-war period. The result was an intensification of fishing effort, particularly on the part of Eastern European countries, and highly overdeveloped fleets.

The decision taken by a large number of non-member countries in the mid-1970s to establish 200-mile EEZs prevented the fleets of Community Member States which had previously operated in those areas from continuing with their activities. The impact was particularly severe given that, even though EEZs cover only 35% of the total surface of the seas, they contain 90% of the world's fish stocks.

EEZs were confirmed by the Convention on the Law of the Sea signed in Jamaica in 1982.

### **TOTAL ALLOWABLE CATCHES (TACs)**

Setting total allowable catches (TACs) involves fixing a maximum level for catches of a specific species in a given area and for a given season or period. It is a management measure aimed at directly limiting the overall quantities caught by the active fleet.

The quantities caught or landed are monitored and, as soon as the expected or actual catch reaches the TAC, the fishing area is closed for the season, which is generally one year. In practice, however, only the quantities landed can generally be monitored, and this type of management frequently fails to take account of discards.

The TAC and quota system applies only to the exploitation of the most sought-after species, but 'precautionary' TACs are fixed for some less commercially important species.

### **ANALYTICAL TAC**

This management measure applies to stocks for which sufficient scientific data are available to assess the state of stocks with the necessary precision.

### **PRECAUTIONARY TAC**

This management measure applies to stocks for which an accurate assessment is not currently possible, generally owing to the lack of sufficient scientific data.

### **MULTIANNUAL TAC**

Given the serious imbalance between the available resources and fishing capacity, and following the review of the common fisheries policy in 1992, the Commission can now set multiannual and multi-species TACs if it is considered that such a measure will improve the management of stocks.

**QUOTAS**

Quotas are percentage shares of the TACs which are distributed annually among the Member States. The Member States are responsible for managing the quotas and deciding how to allocate the quantities allowed.

The distribution by tonnage, species, zone and country is decided by the Council of Fisheries Ministries and must generally guarantee the **relative stability** of the fishing activities of each Member State for each of the stocks concerned.

In principle, each Member State receives an invariable percentage of catch possibilities for each stock.

**RELATIVE STABILITY**

Fishing effort should remain relatively stable in the long term, taking account of the preferences to be upheld to protect traditional fishing activities and the regions that are most dependent on fishing. Known as 'The Hague preferences' (after the Foreign Affairs Council which drew up the criteria in November 1976), they aim to offset the loss of fishing opportunities in the waters of non-member countries stemming from the introduction of exclusive economic zones at the end of the 1970s.

Fishing opportunities are distributed among the Member States in such a way as to guarantee the relative stability of fishing activities in each Member State for each of the stocks concerned. The principle of relative stability means maintaining a fixed percentage for the fishing effort authorised for a given stock for each Member State; it does not guarantee a fixed quantity of fish.

**FISHING CAPACITY**

Fishing capacity is based on a combination between a vessel's tonnage and engine capacity.

**FISHING EFFORT**

Fishing effort can be defined as a vessel's capacity, in tonnage or engine power, multiplied by activity expressed in days spent at sea.

Limits need to be set on fishing effort: the existing balance in exploitation by fishery and by zone should not be disturbed; moreover, the level of fishing effort should not affect the **relative stability** of the various fisheries.

The fisheries to which this type of regulation applies are defined according to fishing gear, the species concerned (demersal, pelagic or tuna) and location.

The **multiannual guidance programmes** for the fishing fleet (MAGPs) are the key instruments for adjusting the fishing effort. The Member States are responsible for drawing up lists comprising the names of fishing vessels flying their flag which are authorised to fish in the fisheries thus located, with national fishing plans being approved by the Commission.

**REDUCTION IN FISHING EFFORT**

Fishing effort can be reduced in various ways:

- by withdrawing vessels (scrapping);
- by permanently transferring vessels to a non-member country, with the agreement of the competent authorities in the country concerned, provided that such a transfer would not breach international law or run counter to the objectives of the common fisheries policy;
- by permanently assigning vessels, within Community waters, to functions other than fishing.

**DEMERSAL SPECIES**

Species which live near and depend on the sea-bed. The maximum annual fishing effort for each Member State is fixed for each fishery containing demersal fish (Council Regulation (EC) 2027/95 of 15 June 1995). That maximum level should allow each Member State fully to exploit its TACs.

**BENTHIC SPECIES**

Species found at the bottom of the sea or living on the sediment on the sea-bed.

**PELAGIC SPECIES**

Species which, for most of their lives, swim in the water column with little contact or reliance on the sea-bottom. With regard to catches of pelagic species, fishing effort is controlled a posteriori.

**FISHING LICENCE**

A licence is an authorisation granted to carry out a general or particular fishing activity with a given vessel under

precise conditions. Since January 1995, all vessels fishing in Community waters and European Union vessels operating outside those waters have been required to possess a licence. The system for licences was laid down by Council Regulation (EC) No 3690/93 of 20 December 1993 (OJ L 341, 31.12.1993).

## **FISHING PERMIT**

The provisions governing special fishing permits were laid down by Regulation No 1627/94 of 27 June 1994. Special permits can be issued only if the vessel concerned already has a fishing licence; if the licence is suspended or withdrawn, the permit is also suspended or withdrawn.

## **TECHNICAL MEASURES**

Technical measures have been introduced chiefly in order to create the necessary conditions to reduce catches of juveniles as far as possible. In this context, the key instruments encompass the definition of various measures geared to improving the selectivity of fishing gear and defining zones where fishing should be banned either permanently or on a seasonal basis in order to prevent juveniles in those zones from being caught.

In more scientific terms, technical measures are designed to minimise the mortality rate from fishing of juveniles. It should be pointed out that the capture of juveniles contributes to a reduction in the potential biomass of the stock and in the number of individuals reaching maturity and able to reproduce. All other factors being constant, the capture of juveniles leads to a reduction in the biomass and the potential yield and may affect the replenishment of the stock.

Some of the main technical measures are minimum mesh sizes, the setting of a minimum landing size for various species, restrictions on the use of certain types of vessel catching certain types of fish during certain periods and in certain areas and restrictions on the use of drift nets.

## II - FISHERIES STRUCTURAL POLICY

**MULTIANNUAL GUIDANCE PROGRAMME (MAGP)** Multiannual Guidance Programmes (MAGPs) are the key element of structural policy. They are defined in Regulation (EEC) No 3699/93 as a series of objectives accompanied by a set of measures for their realisation, allowing fishing effort to be managed on a consistent and sustainable basis.

To that end, the Member States were asked to draw up programmes mapping out the development of their fleet over the coming four or five years. Targets were then set for each Member State's fleet in terms of fishing capacity (the vessels' tonnage and engine power) and fishing effort (capacity multiplied by the number of days spent at sea).

The Commission's proposals for the reduction targets are based on independent scientific opinion. The Commission also studies programmes before they are approved.

To date, four multiannual guidance programmes have been adopted, three of which have been completed, while the fourth is still underway.

Provision has been made for monitoring the implementation of MAGPs (Article 6 of Regulation No 2468/98). The Community register of fishing vessels allows the Commission to monitor the proper implementation of the programme in each country. Each Member State provides the Commission with a progress report on the implementation of its MAGP by 1 April.

### **MAGP I 1983-1986**

The first multiannual guidance programme covered the period 1983-86. Its objective was to bring about the restructuring of the fleet. The desired reduction in capacity and fishing effort was based on criteria such as tonnage (GRT) and engine power (kW).

Rather than being stabilised, fleet capacity slightly expanded over this period. Nevertheless, MAGP I had sown the idea that, in future, fleet renewal would have to be justified and would no longer be automatic.

**MAGP II 1986-1991**

The next programme (MAGP II), for the period 1987-1991, proposed that each Member State should reduce the capacity of its fleet by 2% in terms of engine power and 3% in tonnage. However, good returns from fishing at the beginning of the period and fear of increased competition following the accession of Spain and Portugal led the Member States to disregard their targets.

Other factors also helped to 'frustrate' the objectives, such as the lack of reliable information on fleet tonnage and engine power and the lack of any mechanism to check that funds allocated for the scrapping of vessels were not being used to build new more efficient units.

By the end of the 1980s, despite the plans contained in the first two MAGPs, the fishing sector was experiencing difficulties. The MAGPs did not succeed in stemming fleet building and modernisation and had merely imposed some constraints on its expansion. They also showed that control of fishing capacity alone was not the answer to overfishing. Fishing effort also needed to be reduced.

**MAGP III 1992-1996**

MAGP III put this change of attitude into practice and acted as a catalyst for the adoption of measures geared to reducing the fishing effort. The programme defined the framework within which the fishing effort of the various Community fleets was to evolve:

All the stocks were divided into three groups to protect those most in danger from overfishing. Vessels were also split into three groups or 'segments' corresponding to the main fisheries. These measures were designed to match stocks and vessels in order to target cuts in fishing effort where they were most needed.

On the basis of scientific opinions on the state of the stocks, the Commission was led to recommend the following cuts in fishing effort: 30% for demersal stocks, 20% for benthic stocks, and 0% for pelagic stocks. The Council finally agreed on cuts of 20% for demersal stocks and 15% for benthic stocks.

**CURRENT PROGRAMME  
MAGP IV (1997-2001)**

In order to prepare its proposals for MAGP IV, the Commission asked a group of independent experts to evaluate the state of available stocks. That assessment showed that fishing effort for some commercial stocks was still too intense. In June 1997 the Council therefore decided to cut fishing effort again by 30% for stocks in danger of collapse and 20% for overfished stocks.



In order to ensure that cuts in effort were targeted at the right vessels, the segmentation of vessels was revised to take account not only of the type of gear used but also of the composition of catches.

**Principles for intervention:** the allocation of FIFG funding is governed by two principles:

- the principle of co-financing: the authorities in the Member State must make a financial contribution to the projects, and the individual or collective beneficiary must also contribute if Community assistance is linked to investment in a business,
- the principle of diversified assistance according to region: the FIFG allocates funding throughout the EU but at different levels for less-developed regions and for other regions.

The new Council Regulation No 1263/99 of 21 June 1999, by which Regulation No 2080/93 was repealed with effect from 1 January 2000, confirmed the link between the FIFG and structural policy and between the FIFG and the common fisheries policy and will apply to the new programming period 2000-2006.

## **ADDITIONAL MEASURES**

In order to alleviate the social and economic impact of restructuring in the industry, three additional measures have been adopted in parallel with the creation of the FIFG:

- the PESCA Community initiative (with a total budget of ECU 258 million for the period 1994-1999);
- the linking of areas covered by the PESCA initiative with the regional objectives under the Structural Funds (former Objectives 1, 2 and 5b);
- flanking measures (early retirement, grants for young fishermen, etc.).

## **PESCA COMMUNITY INITIATIVE**

In order to offset the difficulties experienced by areas dependent on fishing, a 'Community initiative concerning the restructuring of the fisheries sector (PESCA)' was set up by a decision of 15 June 1994 (OJ C 180, 1.7.1994).

The objectives of PESCA are: to enable the fisheries sector to carry out changes successfully and help it to cope with the attendant social and economic consequences; and to contribute to the diversification of the areas concerned by developing job-creating activities.

The final beneficiaries of PESCA are collective bodies in the public and private sectors (local authorities, chambers of commerce), individual entities able to contribute to diversification (small businesses) bodies in the public and private sectors affected by changes in the fishing industry (fishing cooperatives), fishermen and others working in the fishing industry.

PESCA applies principally to regions whose development is lagging behind (former Objective 1), regions undergoing industrial restructuring (former Objective 2) and fragile rural areas (former objective 5b).

The European Development Fund (ERDF), European Social Fund (ESF) and the FIFG all contribute to Community assistance under PESCA. The total contribution from the Structural Funds to the PESCA initiative stood at ECU 294.5 million for the period 1994-1999, half of which was allocated to Objective 1 and 6 regions.

PESCA covered the period from 1994 to 1999 and **will not be renewed in 2000**; however, areas dependent on fishing (new Objective 2) should still be able to receive similar funding. Most of these areas will be regarded as regions facing economic and social restructuring problems, giving them access not only to the FIFG but also to the ERDF and ESF.

## **AREAS DEPENDENT ON FISHING**

‘Areas dependent on fishing’ means an employment area or a group of municipalities where the contribution of the fisheries sector to economic activity (as measured in terms of jobs or value added) is such that the difficulties of the sector have resulted or will result in a slackening of activity and job losses which seriously undermine the socio-economic fabric.

## **AQUACULTURE**

Three main activities are carried out in aquaculture installations in the Community: seafish farming, marine shellfish farming and fish farming in freshwater. Four species dominate Community production: trout, salmon, mussels and oysters. Nevertheless, fish farmers have now gained greater experience in the needs of farm fish and, taking advantage of technological progress, have been turning their attention to more exotic species such as sea bass, sea bream and turbot.

### **III - COMMON ORGANISATION OF THE MARKETS**

#### **PRODUCERS' ORGANISATIONS (POs)**

A PO means any association established on producers' own initiative for the purpose of ensuring that fishing is carried out along rational lines and that conditions for the sale of their products are improved, such as the implementation of catch plans, concentration of supply and regularisation of prices.

Producers' organisations have to meet a number of conditions before they are recognised by the relevant Member State: they must represent a minimum level of economic activity in the area they propose to cover; not operate any discrimination in terms of the nationality or geographical location of potential members; and meet the necessary legal requirements in the Member State concerned.

In order to be representative, the organisation must include in its membership a set minimum percentage of vessels operating in its area, and it must also ensure that a minimum amount of its members' production is sold in that area.

It is the country in which the PO is based which is empowered to grant or withdraw recognition.

#### **EXTENSION OF RULES ADOPTED BY POS**

Where a PO is considered to be representative of production and marketing in one or more landing places, the Member State, with the Commission's agreement, may oblige producers who are not members of the PO and who market products in the area covered by the PO to comply with various of its rules. Where the rules are extended in this way, the Member State may decide that non-members are liable to the PO for all or part of the fees paid by members to cover its operation.

#### **MARKETING STANDARDS**

The purpose of marketing standards is to help improve the quality of fish placed on the market and thereby facilitate marketing. Thus the species listed under fisheries products may be placed on the market only where they meet the standards laid down. Marketing standards 'may, in particular, cover classification by quality, size or weight, packing, presentation and labelling' (Article 2 of Regulation No 3759/92). Standards on freshness and grading have also been introduced.

<b>INTERVENTION MEASURES</b>	Given the unpredictable nature of fishing, which affords limited control over catches, some imbalance between supply and demand is inevitable. The Community has therefore created mechanisms (intervention measures) to offset the worst effects of these fluctuations.
<b>GUIDE PRICE</b>	The guide price is based on the average of prices recorded on representative wholesale markets or in representative ports during the three fishing years preceding the year for which the price is fixed.
<b>WITHDRAWAL PRICE</b>	To ensure a minimum income for fishermen, POs may apply withdrawal prices by taking fish products off the market when prices fall. Withdrawal prices are calculated in line with the guide price on the basis of the freshness, size, weight or presentation of the product; however, it may not exceed 90% of the guide price. Depending on the product withdrawn, members receive an indemnity from their organisation, which in turn applies for compensation from the Community. Such financial compensation is paid only where the products withdrawn conform to official quality criteria. In addition, withdrawals must be limited to occasional excesses in production. The level of compensation is directly linked to the quantities of fish withdrawn. The higher the volume taken off the market, the lower the compensation paid.
<b>REFERENCE PRICE</b>	Products coming from third countries may, because of their prices, create serious disturbances on the markets. In order to avoid such disturbances, a reference price is set each year by product category. The reference price is calculated in various ways according to the category concerned; it may be equal to the Community selling price or the withdrawal price, or it may be derived from the guide price (for the basis for the calculation, see Article 22 of Regulation No 3759/92).
<b>CARRY-OVER AID</b>	Carry-over aid is granted in certain cases where products meet specific quality, size and presentation conditions. It must also be established that no buyer has been found for the products at the Community selling price and that they have therefore been either processed within 48 hours of their withdrawal or preserved in accordance with set conditions.
<b>FLAT-RATE AID</b>	For fresh or chilled products, flat-rate aid is granted by the Member State to a PO which has set an autonomous withdrawal price for those products at the beginning of the fishing year where the products meet certain conditions (the products withdrawn must meet marketing standards).

The amount of the flat-rate aid is equal to 75% of the autonomous withdrawal price.

**PRIVATE STORAGE AID**

Private storage aid may be granted to POs for a range of frozen products where 'the average prices realised for a product (...) are less than 85% of the guide price'.

**SPECIFIC PROVISIONS FOR TUNA**

A Community producer price is fixed before the beginning of each fishing year for the various species of tuna on the basis of the average of prices recorded on representative wholesale markets or in representative ports during the three fishing years preceding that for which the price is fixed.

**COMMUNITY PROTECTION**

Community protection is ensured through a common customs regime at the Community borders and specific measures which vary according to the third country concerned, as part of the common organisation of the markets in fishery products.

**CUSTOMS SYSTEM**

The customs system is based on the Common Customs Tariff (CCT), with an average rate of around 12% for fishery products. Designed to ensure Community preference, it makes it possible to establish the necessary balance between protecting producers' income and the supply needs of the processing industry.

Common customs tariff duties are often fully or partially suspended for various fishery products in urgent cases involving supply problems. A large number of tariff concessions have also been granted. They stem either from the gradual liberalisation of international trade or from cooperation agreements with developing countries (such as the Lomé Convention).

**IMPORT ARRANGEMENTS**

Fishery products may be imported into EU territory only on condition that third-country fishing vessels respect the quotas, price arrangements and health rules in force. A fishing vessel flying the flag of a third country may land its catches for marketing only in ports designated by the Member States as being capable of carrying out the statutory sanitary checks. The master of a third-country vessel must also draw up and forward to the local authorities at the port of landing a statement listing the quantities by species and type of marketing envisaged for all the products which he intends to land.

Fish landed and not destined for processing may be marketed only in accordance with the rules established by

the PO concerned on the withdrawal price, the regulation of supply and product quality. Safeguard measures may also restrict the release of products to be landed from a third-country fishing vessel.

**EMERGENCY MEASURES**

If, by reason of imports or exports, the Community market in one or more fishery products experiences or is threatened with serious disturbances which may 'endanger' the objectives of Article 39 of the Treaty, emergency measures may be applied in trade with third countries until the disturbance has ceased (Article 24 of Regulation No 3759/92). Such disturbances may arise from the volume of catches landed by third-country vessels in one or more Member State ports or from a free-at-frontier price which falls below the reference price.

The Commission decides on the duration of such measures, and must take a decision within five working days of receipt of a request from a Member State.

**EXPORT REFUND**

The difference between the prices of certain agricultural products on the world market and the prices of the same products within the Community can be bridged by an export refund. However, no such provision has been introduced for fishery products which are exported, even though such products are included among agricultural products within the meaning of Article 38 of the Treaty.

## **IV - INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES RELATIONS**

### **FISHERIES AGREEMENTS**

Bilateral and multilateral fisheries agreements became necessary following the establishment of exclusive economic zones (EEZs) by a number of countries in the mid-1970s. Even though EEZs cover only 35% of the total surface of the seas, they contain 90% of world fisheries resources. Those resources thus passed under the control of the coastal countries concerned, making it impossible for the fleets of the Community Member States which had traditionally fished in those waters to carry on fishing. In order to ensure continuity of access for the Community fleet to the areas in which it had previously been active, and with a view to exploiting new areas, the Community concluded fisheries agreements with the third countries concerned. In 1996 around 1300 Community vessels were authorised to fish in third-country waters, and together with vessels fishing in international waters they provide around a quarter of the European fleet's total catch. The Union devotes almost a third of the budget for the common fisheries policy to international agreements. It has concluded a large number of agreements, 26 of which are still in force, more than half of which were signed with ACP countries. The agreements can be classified according to the type of compensation offered.

### **RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS (MUTUAL ACCESS TO RESOURCES)**

The European Union offers fishing opportunities in Member State fishing areas in exchange for similar rights for Community vessels in those countries' waters. The agreements concluded with Nordic countries (Norway, Faeroes, Iceland and the Baltic republics) fall into this category.

### **ACCESS TO RESOURCES IN EXCHANGE STOCKS FOR COMPENSATION**

The European Union acquires fishing opportunities in exchange for financial compensation defrayed by the Community budget and by shipowners. Such agreements are essentially of a commercial nature; nevertheless, they provide funding for scientific programmes and study and training grants. This is the type of agreement that is in force between the EU and the associated African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (*see agreements in force listed in Annex II*).

### **FINANCIAL COMPENSATION AND ACCESS TO THE COMMUNITY MARKET**

In addition to the compensation offered in the previous category, these agreements include market access facilities (reduction in Community customs duties). The agreements concluded with Morocco and Greenland fall into this category.

**FINANCIAL AID FOR THE  
SETTING-UP OF JOINT  
VENTURES OR SECOND-  
GENERATION AGREEMENTS**

These agreements involve financial compensation, largely to facilitate business partnerships, and access to the EU market through such partnerships. This kind of agreement is similar to the previous type but differs in the importance given to funding business partnerships, either on a permanent basis, in the form of joint enterprises, or for a limited duration, in the form of joint ventures. Up to now, only Argentina has signed an agreement of this kind.

**TUNA AGREEMENTS AND  
OTHERS**

**Tuna agreements** concern highly migratory species where the EEZ limits might pose an obstacle to industrial deep-sea fishing. Consequently, the Member States which have fishing fleets of this type wish to operate on a regional scale. The EU has sought to conclude such agreements with a number of island states which have neighbouring fishing grounds (Seychelles, Mauritius, Comoros and Madagascar).

**The remaining agreements** focus on fishing opportunities for demersal species. Such species are generally less mobile and there is less need to consider them within a regional framework.

**INTERNATIONAL  
CONVENTIONS**

In addition to bilateral agreements relating to coastal waters, the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) also recognises the principle of international conventions on the exploitation of resources on the high seas. Some conventions were already in existence before the Second World War but most were concluded in the post-war period. They generally establish commissions responsible for organising scientific research, publishing the results and recommending measures for the management of stocks. Their recommendations may remain just that, or they may become compulsory for signatory countries unless objections are lodged within a deadline. They generally involve the following steps:

- limiting catches by two methods: an overall maximum catch or maximum catches by state (with quotas);
- introducing closed areas or seasons;
- banning or regulating fishing gear.

The EU has negotiated its accession to several international conventions and has member status of a range of international organisations. In other cases, it merely has observer status.



**ORGANISATIONS IN WHICH  
THE EU HOLDS MEMBER  
STATUS**

**NAFO:** North-West Atlantic Fisheries Organisation, created by an international convention which was approved by the Council on 28 November 1978 with effect from 1 January 1979.

**NEAFC:** North-East Atlantic Fisheries Convention, was approved by Council decision of 13 July 1981 which entered into force on 12 August 1981.

**NASCO:** North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation, was approved by Council Decision of 31 December 1982 which entered into force on 1 October 1983.

**IBSFC:** International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission, was approved by Council decision of 25 July 1983 which entered into force on 18 March 1984.

**IOTC:** Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, was approved by Council decision of 18 September 1995.

**CCAMLR:** Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, was approved by Council decision of 4 September 1981 which entered into force in 1982.

**ICCAT:** International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, was approved by Council decision of 9 June 1986.

**ORGANISATIONS IN WHICH  
THE EU HOLDS OBSERVER  
STATUS**

These organisations can be divided into two categories:

Conventions concluded by the individual Member States:

**ISEAFC:** International South-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission

**IWC:** International Whaling Commission

**NAMCO:** North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission

International organisations set up by the FAO, of which the EU has been considered a member since 26 November 1991:

**GFCM:** General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean, approved by Council decision of 30 March 1998.

**CECAF:** Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic

**IOFC:** Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission

**INTERNATIONAL CODE OF  
CONDUCT FOR  
RESPONSIBLE FISHING**

On 25 June 1996 the Community adopted the agreement to promote compliance with international conservation and management measures by fishing vessels on the high seas. That agreement forms an integral part of the international code of conduct for responsible fisheries called for in the Cancun Declaration of May 1992.

**UNITED NATIONS  
CONFERENCE ON THE LAW  
OF THE SEA (UNCLOS)**

The United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea promotes the principle of international cooperation for the effective management and conservation of fishery resources. It also seeks to introduce measures concerning the supervision and surveillance of fishing operations on the high seas, which will help to resolve the problem posed by fishing activities carried out by vessels flying the flag of states which do not comply with their international obligations in this respect.

**TERRITORIAL WATERS**

A country's territorial waters are the area over which the country exercises full sovereignty. They extend to a maximum of 12 nautical miles from the low-water line along the open coast (1982 Treaty on the Law of the Sea).

This agreement adopted on 4 August 1995, will become legally binding when it has been ratified by all the parties. It concerns fish stocks which are to be found both within and

**UNITED NATIONS  
AGREEMENT ON  
STRADDLING FISH STOCKS  
AND HIGHLY MIGRATORY  
FISH STOCKS**

outside exclusive economic zones (EEZs). The agreement was signed following a deterioration in relations between countries fishing on the high seas and coastal states. This deterioration was not restricted to the recent confrontation between the Community and Canada (spring 1995), but also concerned many other countries in other parts of the world. The agreement also covers certain aspects linked to the management and conservation of fishery resources.

## V - MONITORING POLICY

### IDENTIFICATION MARKS

In order to facilitate monitoring and identification, fishing vessels must be marked (letters of the port or district, registration numbers, size, etc.).

### LOG-BOOK

Skippers of Community fishing vessels fishing species subject to a TAC or quota must keep a log-book recording the volume of each species caught, the date and place of catches and the type of gear used. Vessels of less than 10 metres are exempt from this requirement.

### MONITORING OF CATCHES

Monitoring of catches is linked to **respect for the quotas allocated** and involves a **system for declaring** the volumes of each species landed and the areas where the catch was made. These obligations apply to all masters of Community vessels exceeding ten metres in length and to auction centres or other bodies responsible for the first marketing of fishery products (sales notes). It must be possible for all catches landed in a Member State to be ascertained and recorded.

### COMMUNITY FISHING VESSEL REGISTER

Created in 1994, the fishing vessel register of the Community is now the subject of the new Regulation (EC) No 2090/98. It is drawn up and updated on the basis of the data which each Member State is required to communicate to the Commission within a set time limit.

The Community register of fishing vessels thus enables the Commission to monitor the proper implementation of each country's multiannual guidance programme (MAGP).

### MONITORING BY MEMBER STATES' SERVICES

The Member States are responsible for monitoring the application of Community rules and for taking any necessary action. Only the competent authorities in the Member States are empowered to launch the criminal and/or administrative proceedings which they consider appropriate; only national judges may sentence persons found to have committed infringements of Community rules.

Monitoring may be required by more than one Member State, such as in the case of Community vessels which operate between exclusive economic zones. It may also be the case for vessels flying the flag of a third country to ensure that they are inspected before they leave Community waters. Member States can call upon other Member States for assistance if they consider that further checks are needed on vessels which have left their economic zones. Rules governing these calls for support have now been defined by the new regulation on control measures. Those making requests for assistance from other Member States can forward reports to the Commission recording the outcome of such requests.

**COMMUNITY CONTROLS**

The Commission services check that Community rules are being applied by studying the documents which they receive from the Member States. The Member States must provide information to the Commission on the resources allocated to monitoring, a breakdown of surveillance activities, the number and types of violations detected and the penalties which have been applied.

To be transparent, the information collected and forwarded by the Member States has to be comprehensive, comparable and up-to-date. However, the nature and role of national monitoring services vary according to national tradition and the characteristics of the fishing sector concerned.

Consequently, common definitions on the basic elements of monitoring tasks need to be adopted. A first step has been taken with the Council's adoption of a Commission proposal establishing a list of types of behaviour which seriously infringe the rules of the common fisheries policy (OJ C 105, 15.4.1999). The aim is not to standardise national monitoring systems but to ensure fairness and consistency.

**COMMUNITY INSPECTORS**

The new Regulation No 2846/98 has introduced provisions to facilitate the work of Community inspectors in monitoring fishing activities carried out by third-country vessels. There is a small EU inspectorate within the Commission to help it in its task of ensuring appropriate and fair monitoring and surveillance across the Community. The task of its 25 inspectors is to observe inspection activities in the Member States and to report their findings to the Commission. Since 1994, they have been able to accompany national inspectors without prior notice. They can access national fisheries monitoring databases during their visits to the Member States. Thanks to new technology, computerised databases can be remotely accessed. As is already the case with data from the satellite-based vessel monitoring system, the Commission will now, on request, have remote access to copies of the files containing data on all regulatory aspects of fisheries.

**TRACEABILITY**

Traceability means identifying all fish products from the catcher or exporter to the consumer. In order to reduce opportunities for infringements after landing or in operations linked to imports of fish products, further documentation is now required at every stage of the marketing process.

**SALES NOTES**

When first marketing takes place at an auction, sales notes must be submitted to the competent authorities of the Member State where the sale took place (they must record the name of the species, the identification of the vessels

which landed them, the name of its skipper, and the port and date of landing). Fish not sold at auction requires one of the following three types of document before it can be collected: a sales note if the fish has been sold; a take-over declaration when the fish has not been put up for sale or is to be sold at a later date; or a document, which is the responsibility of the haulier, when the first sale is to take place at a port other than the port of landing. In the case of imported products, merchants or hauliers must be able to provide an invoice enabling the authorities to trace the origins of the products.

**SATELLITE-BASED VESSEL  
MONITORING SYSTEM  
(VMs)**

The basic function of VMS, i.e. the satellite communication system for the surveillance of fishing activities, is to provide reports on the location of vessels at regular intervals. VMS tracks vessel movements and may provide information on its speed and course. The monitoring authorities can check whether the vessel is operating in an area where fishing activities are prohibited, whether it holds the necessary licences and quotas to fish in the relevant area, or whether it has sailed to or landed at a port without declaring its landings.

The new Regulation No 2846/98 lays down that all vessels flying the flag of a third country must be equipped with a satellite monitoring system by 1 January 2000 at the latest.

**TRANSCEIVERS OR 'BLUE  
BOXES'**

These electronic devices are installed on board vessels. They automatically send data to a satellite system which transmits them to a land-based station which, in turn, sends them to the appropriate monitoring centre.

The information received is monitored by cross-checking it with other data. On specific request, the Commission may have access to the data to ensure that the Member States are fulfilling their monitoring obligations.

Since 1 July 1998, vessels over 24 metres overall length operating on the high seas or in the waters of third countries, or which are engaged in industrial fisheries, have been equipped with 'blue boxes'. From 1 January 2000, the measure will become mandatory for all vessels except for those engaged in small-scale coastal fisheries.

Expenditure linked to the implementation of VMS is eligible for Community financial support.

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**ANNEX I**  
**COMMUNITY LEGISLATION**  
**Common Fisheries Policy**

**COMMUNITY LEGISLATION****Common Fisheries Policy****Structural measures (in chronological order)**

Council Regulation (EEC) No 101/76 of 19 January 1976 laying down a common structural policy for the fishing industry

*Official Journal L 020 , 28/01/1976 p. 0019 – 0022*

*Derogation in 179H (Act of Accession of Greece)*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 31/83 of 21 December 1982 on an interim common measure for restructuring the inshore fishing industry and aquaculture

*Official Journal L 005 , 07/01/1983 p. 0001 - 0004*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2930/86 of 22 September 1986 defining characteristics for fishing vessels

*Official Journal L 274 , 25/09/1986 p. 0001 - 0002*

Amended by 3259/94 (OJ L 339, 29.12.94, p. 11)

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3252/87 of 19 October 1987 on the coordination and promotion of research in the fisheries sector

*Official Journal L 314 , 04/11/1987 p. 0017 - 0019*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3571/90 of 4 December 1990 introducing various measures concerning the implementation of the common fisheries policy in the former German Democratic Republic

*Official Journal L 353 , 17/12/1990 p. 0010 - 0011*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3713/90 of 19 December 1990 on rules for the implementation of decisions granting aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section for projects to improve the conditions under which agricultural and fishery products covered by Council Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 are processed and marketed

*Official Journal L 358 , 21/12/1990 p. 0029 - 0035*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 650/91 of 18 March 1991 on applications for assistance in the form of operational programmes from the Guidance Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) in respect of investments for improving the processing and marketing conditions for fishery and aquaculture products

**Official Journal L 072 , 19/03/1991 p. 0020 - 0029**

*Amended by 0540/92 (OJ L 059 04.03.92 p.9)*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1382/91 of 21 May 1991 on the submission of data on the landings of fishery products in Member States

*Official Journal L 133 , 28/05/1991 p. 0001 - 0011*

*Amended by 2104/93 (OJ L 191 31.07.93 p.1)*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3880/91 of 17 December 1991 on the submission of nominal catch statistics by Member States fishing in the north-east Atlantic  
*Official Journal L 365, 31/12/1991 p. 0001 – 0018*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2018/93 of 30 June 1993 on the submission of catch and activity statistics by Member States fishing in the Northwest Atlantic  
*Official Journal L 186, 28/07/1993 p. 0001 - 0020*  
*Amended by 194N (Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden)*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2080/93 of 20 July 1993 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 as regards the financial instrument for fisheries guidance  
*Official Journal L 193, 31/07/1993 p. 0001 – 0004*  
*See 1263/99 (OJ L 161 26.06.99 p.54)*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 897/94 of 122 April 1994 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 as regards pilot projects relating to continuous position monitoring of Community fishing vessels  
*Official Journal L 261, 20/10/1993 p. 0001 - 0016*  
*Derogation in 0728/99 (OJ L 093 08.04.99 p.10)*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 of 12 October 1993 establishing a control system applicable to the common fisheries policy  
*Official Journal L 104, 23/04/1994 p. 0018 - 0021*  
*Amended by 0376/96 (OJ L 051 01.03.96 p.31)*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1796/95 of 25 July 1995 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of assistance granted by the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) for schemes defined by Regulation (EC) No 3699/93  
*Official Journal L 174, 26/07/1995 P. 0011 - 0016*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2636/95 of 13 November 1995 laying down conditions for the grant of specific recognition and financial aid to producers' organisations in the fisheries sector in order to improve the quality of their products  
*Official Journal L 271, 14/11/1995 p. 0008 - 0009*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1449/98 of 7 July 1998 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 as regards effort reports  
*Official Journal L 192, 08/07/1998 p. 0004 - 0008*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2090/98 of 30 September 1998 concerning the fishing vessel register of the Community  
*Official Journal L 266, 01/10/1998 p. 0027 - 0035*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2091/98 of 30 September 1998 concerning the segmentation of the Community fishing fleet and fishing effort in relation to the multiannual guidance programmes  
*Official Journal L 266, 01/10/1998 p. 0036 - 0046*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2092/98 of 30 September 1998 concerning the declaration of fishing effort relating to certain Community fishing areas and resources  
*Official Journal L 266 , 01/10/1998 p. 0047 - 0058*

Council Regulation (EC) No 2468/98 of 3 November 1998 laying down the criteria and arrangements regarding Community structural assistance in the fisheries and aquaculture sector and the processing and marketing of its products  
*Official Journal L 312 , 20/11/1998 p. 0019 - 0035*

Council Regulation (EC) No 1447/1999 of 24 June 1999 establishing a list of types of behaviour which seriously infringe the rules of the common fisheries policy  
*Official Journal L 167 , 02/07/1999 p. 0005 - 0006*

### **Market organisation (in chronological order)**

Regulation (EEC) No 1985/74 of the Commission of 25 July 1974 laying down detailed rules of application for the fixing of reference prices and free-at-frontier prices for carp  
*Official Journal L 207 , 29/07/1974 p. 0030 - 0031*  
*Amended by 2211/94 (OJ L 238 13.09.94 p.1)*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 105/76 of 19 January 1976 on the recognition of producers' organisations in the fishing industry  
*Official Journal L 020, 28/01/1976 p. 0039 – 0041*  
*Amended by 3940/87 (OJ L 373 31.12.87 p.6)*  
*Implemented by 2939/94 (OJ L 310 03.12.94 p.12)*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 110/76 of 19 January 1976 laying down general rules for granting export refunds on fishery products and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds  
*Official Journal L 020 , 28/01/1976 p. 0048 - 0050*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 of 17 May 1977 on imports into the Community of certain agricultural products originating in Turkey  
*Official Journal L 142 , 09/06/1977 P. 0010 - 0027*  
*Amended by 2063/96 (OJ L 277 30.10.96 p.4)*  
*See 2008/97 (OJ L 284 16.10.97 p.17)*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 686/78 of 6 April 1978 laying down additional provisions as regards the granting of export refunds on fishery products  
*Official Journal L 093 , 07/04/1978 p. 0012 - 0012*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1772/82 of 29 June 1982 laying down general rules concerning the extension of certain rules adopted by producers' organisations in the fisheries sector  
*Official Journal L 197 , 06/07/1982 p. 0001 - 0002*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3140/82 of 22 November 1982 on granting and financing aid granted by Member States to producers' organisations in the fishery products sector  
*Official Journal L 331 , 26/11/1982 p. 0007 - 0009*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3190/82 of 29 November 1982 laying down detailed rules for the extension of certain rules adopted by producers' organisations in the fisheries sector to non-members

*Official Journal L 338 , 30/11/1982 p. 0011 - 0012*

*Amended by 1336/95 (OJ L 129, 14.06.95 p.4)*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3510/82 of 23 December 1982 fixing the conversion factors applicable to tuna

*Official Journal L 368 , 28/12/1982 p. 0027 - 0028*

*Amended by 3899/92 (OJ L 392, 31.12.92 p.24)*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1452/83 of 6 June 1983 defining the administrative expenses of producers' organisations in the fishery products sector

*Official Journal L 149 , 07/06/1983 p. 0005 - 0006*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1501/83 of 9 June 1983 on the disposal of certain fishery products which have been the subject of measures to stabilise the market

*Official Journal L 152 , 10/06/1983 p. 0022 - 0023*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 671/84 of 15 March 1984 on applications for the financing of aids granted by Member States to producers' organisations in the fishery products sector

*Official Journal L 073 , 16/03/1984 p. 0028 - 0032*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3611/84 of 20 December 1984 fixing the conversion factors for frozen squid

*Official Journal L 333 , 21/12/1984 p. 0041 - 0042*

*Amended by 0901/98 (OJ L 127, 29.04.98 p.4)*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3117/85 of 4 November 1985 laying down general rules on the granting of compensatory indemnities in respect of sardines

*Official Journal L 297 , 09/11/1985 p. 0001 - 0002*

*Amended by 3940/87 (OJ L 373, 31.12.87 p.6)*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3459/85 of 6 December 1985 laying down detailed rules for the granting of a compensatory allowance for Atlantic sardines

*Official Journal L 332 , 10/12/1985 p. 0016 - 0018*

*Amended by 194N (Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden)*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3460/85 of 6 December 1985 laying down detailed rules for the granting of a compensatory allowance for Mediterranean sardines

*Official Journal L 332 , 10/12/1985 p. 0019 - 0021*

*Amended by 3516/93 (OJ L 320, 22.12.93 p.10)*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3703/85 of 23 December 1985 laying down detailed rules for applying the common marketing standards for certain fresh or chilled fish

*Official Journal L 351 , 28/12/1985 p. 0063 - 0065*

*Amended by 3506/89 (OJ L 342, 24.11.89 p.11)*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 254/86 of 4 February 1986 laying down detailed rules for the progressive abolition of the quantitative restrictions applicable in the Member States other than Spain and Portugal for preserved sardines and tuna originating in Spain

*Official Journal L 031 , 06/02/1986 p. 0013 - 0014*

*Amended by 3940/87 (OJ L 373 31.12.87 p.6)*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 4176/88 of 28 December 1988 laying down detailed rules of application for the granting of flat-rate aid for certain fisheries products

*Official Journal L 367 , 31/12/1988 p. 0063 - 0067*

*Amended by 3516/93 (OJ L 320 22.12.93 p.10)*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2136/89 of 21 June 1989 laying down common marketing standards for preserved sardines

*Official Journal L 212 , 22/07/1989 p. 0079 - 0081*

*Derogation in 194N (Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden)*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3571/90 of 4 December 1990 introducing various measures concerning the implementation of the common fisheries policy in the former German Democratic Republic

*Official Journal L 353 , 17/12/1990 p. 0010 - 0011*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3599/90 of 13 December 1990 remedying the prejudice caused by the halting of fishing for common sole by vessels flying the flag of a Member State in 1989

*Official Journal L 350 , 14/12/1990 p. 0050 - 0051*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3600/90 of 13 December 1990 remedying the prejudice caused by the halting of fishing for cod by vessels flying the flag of a Member State in 1989

*Official Journal L 350 , 14/12/1990 p. 0052 - 0053*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3863/91 of 16 December 1991 determining a minimum marketing size for crabs applicable in certain coastal areas of the United Kingdom

*Official Journal L 363 , 31/12/1991 p. 0087 - 0087*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92 of 17 December 1992 on the common organisation of the market in fishery and aquaculture products

*Official Journal L 388 , 31/12/1992 p. 0001 – 0036*

*Amended by 3318/94 (OJ L 350, 31.12.94 p.15)*

*Implemented by 0142/98 (OJ L 017, 22.01.98 p.8)*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3901/92 of 23 December 1992 introducing detailed rules for granting carryover aid on certain fishery products

*Official Journal L 392 , 31/12/1992 p. 0029 - 0034*

*Amended by 1337/95 (OJ L 129, 14.06.95 p.5)*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3902/92 of 23 December 1992 setting detailed rules for granting financial compensation on certain fishery products

*Official Journal L 392 , 31/12/1992 p. 0035 - 0040*

*Amended by 1338/95 (OJ L 129, 14.06.95 p.7)*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2038/93 of 27 July 1993 laying down rules for implementing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1658/93 setting up a specific measure in favour of cephalopod producers permanently based in the Canary Islands  
*Official Journal L 185 , 28/07/1993 p. 0007 - 0008*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2210/93 of 26 July 1993 on the communication of information for the purposes of the common organisation of the market in fishery and aquaculture products  
*Official Journal L 197 , 06/08/1993 p. 0008 - 0029*  
*Amended by 0843/95 (OJ L 085, 19.04.95 p.13)*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 of 12 October 1993 establishing a control system applicable to the common fisheries policy  
*Official Journal L 261 , 20/10/1993 p. 0001 - 0016*  
*Amended by 2846/98 (OJ L 358, 31.12.98 p.5)*  
*Derogation in 0728/99 (OJ L 093, 08.04.99 p.10)*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 3516/93 of 20 December 1993 establishing the operative events for the conversion rates to be applied when calculating certain amounts provided for by the mechanisms of the common organisation of the market in fishery and aquaculture products  
*Official Journal L 320 , 22/12/1993 p. 0010 - 0012*  
*Amended by 0963/99 (OJ L 119, 07.05.99 p.26)*

Council Regulation (EC) No 3690/93 of 20 December 1993 establishing a Community system laying down rules for the minimum information to be contained in fishing licences  
*Official Journal L 341 , 31/12/1993 P. 0093 - 0095*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 897/94 of 22 April 1994 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 as regards pilot projects relating to continuous position monitoring of Community fishing vessels  
*Official Journal L 104 , 23/04/1994 p. 0018 - 0021*  
*Amended by 0376/96 (OJ L 051, 01.03.96 p.31)*

Council Regulation (EC) No 1093/94 of 6 May 1994 setting the terms under which fishing vessels of a third country may land directly and market their catches at Community ports  
*Official Journal L 121 , 12/05/1994 p. 0003 - 0005*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1690/94 of 12 July 1994 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92 as regards the granting of private storage aid for certain fishery products  
*Official Journal L 179 , 13/07/1994 p. 0004 - 0006*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2211/94 of 12 September 1994 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92 as regards the notification of the prices of imported fishery products  
*Official Journal L 238 , 13/09/1994 p. 0001 - 0004*  
*Amended by 2431/98 (OJ L 302, 12.11.98 p.13)*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2939/94 of 2 December 1994 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 105/76 on the recognition of producers' organisations in the fishing industry

*Official Journal L 310 , 03/12/1994 p. 0012 - 0014*

*Amended by 1762/96 (OJ L 231, 12.09.96 p.6)*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 3237/94 of 21 December 1994 laying down detailed rules for the application of the arrangements for access to waters as defined in the Act of Accession of Norway, Austria, Finland and Sweden

*Official Journal L 338 , 28/12/1994 p. 0020 - 0029*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 618/95 of 22 March 1995 providing for the grant of compensation to producer' s organisations in respect of tuna delivered to the canning industry during the period 1 October to 31 December 1993

*Official Journal L 065 , 23/03/1995 p. 0007 - 0010*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 892/95 of 24 April 1995 providing for the grant of compensation to producers' organisations in respect of tuna delivered to the canning industry during the period 1 January to 31 March 1994

*Official Journal L 092 , 25/04/1995 p. 0002 - 0003*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 893/95 of 24 April 1995 providing for the grant of compensation to producers' organisations in respect of tuna delivered to the canning industry during the period 1 April to 30 June 1994

*Official Journal L 092 , 25/04/1995 p. 0004 - 0006*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 347/96 of 27 February 1996 establishing a system of rapid reporting of the release of salmon for free circulation in the European Community (Text with EEA relevance)

*Official Journal L 049 , 28/02/1996 p. 0007 - 0008*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1419/96 of 22 July 1996 fixing the amount of the private storage aid for the squid *Loligo patagonica*

*Official Journal L 182 , 23/07/1996 p. 0011 - 0011*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1668/96 of 22 July 1996 providing for the grant of compensation to producers' organisations in respect of tuna delivered to the processing industry during the period 1 April to 30 June 1995

*Official Journal L 214 , 23/08/1996 p. 0001 - 0003*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2000/96 of 18 October 1996 providing for the grant of compensation to producers' organisations in respect of tuna delivered to the processing industry during the period 1 July to 30 September 1995

*Official Journal L 267 , 19/10/1996 p. 0005 - 0007*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2399/96 of 17 December 1996 providing for the grant of compensation to producers' organisations in respect of tuna delivered to the processing industry during the period 1 January to 31 March 1996

*Official Journal L 327 , 18/12/1996 p. 0008 - 0010*



Council Regulation (EC) No 2406/96 of 26 November 1996 laying down common marketing standards for certain fishery products

*Official Journal L 334 , 23/12/1996 p. 0001 - 0015*

*Amended by 0323/97 (OJ L 052, 22.02.97 p.8)*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 780/97 of 29 April 1997 providing for the grant during the period 1 July to 30 September 1996

*Official Journal L 113 , 30/04/1997 p. 0004 - 0006*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 887/97 of 16 May 1997 setting detailed rules to apply Council Regulation (EC) No 712/97 setting up a specific measure in favour of cephalopod producers permanently based in the Canary Islands

*Official Journal L 126 , 17/05/1997 p. 0009 - 0010*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 142/98 of 21 January 1998 laying down detailed rules for granting the compensatory allowance for tuna intended for the processing industry

*Official Journal L 017 , 22/01/1998 p. 0008 - 0011*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1449/98 of 7 July 1998 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 as regards effort reports

*Official Journal L 192 , 08/07/1998 p. 0004 - 0008*

Council Regulation (EC) No 1587/98 of 17 July 1998 introducing a scheme to compensate for the additional costs incurred in the marketing of certain fishery products from the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands and the French departments of Guyana and Réunion as a result of those regions' remoteness

*Official Journal L 208 , 24/07/1998 p. 0001 - 0006*

*Implemented by 2844/98 (OJ L 354, 30.12.98 p.53)*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2090/98 of 30 September 1998 concerning the fishing vessel register of the Community

*Official Journal L 266 , 01/10/1998 p. 0027 - 0035*

Council Regulation (EC) No 2763/98 of 17 December 1998 fixing, for the 1999 fishing year, the Community producer price for tuna intended for the industrial manufacture of products falling within CN code 1604

*Official Journal L 346 , 22/12/1998 p. 0005 - 0005*

Council Regulation (EC) No 2764/98 of 17 December 1998 fixing, for the 1999 fishing year, the guide prices for the fishery products listed in Annex II to Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92

*Official Journal L 346 , 22/12/1998 p. 0006 - 0007*

Council Regulation (EC) No 2765/98 of 17 December 1998 fixing, for the 1999 fishing year, the guide prices for the fishery products listed in Annex I(A) , (D) and (E) of Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92

*Official Journal L 346 , 22/12/1998 p. 0008 - 0010*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2791/98 of 22 December 1998 fixing the amount of the flat-rate premium for certain fishery products during the 1999 fishing year (Text with EEA relevance)

*Official Journal L 347 , 23/12/1998 p. 0036 - 0036*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2792/98 of 22 December 1998 fixing the standard values to be used in calculating the financial compensation and the advance pertaining thereto in respect of fishery products withdrawn from the market during the 1999 fishing year (Text with EEA relevance)

*Official Journal L 347 , 23/12/1998 p. 0037 - 0039*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2793/98 of 22 December 1998 fixing the amount of the carry-over aid for certain fishery products for the 1999 fishing year (Text with EEA relevance)

*Official Journal L 347 , 23/12/1998 p. 0040 - 0041*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2794/98 of 22 December 1998 fixing, for the 1999 fishing year, the withdrawal and selling prices for fishery products listed in Annex I(A) , (D) and (E) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92 (Text with EEA relevance)

*Official Journal L 347 , 23/12/1998 p. 0042 - 0051*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2795/98 of 22 December 1998 fixing the reference prices for fishery products for the 1999 fishing year (Text with EEA relevance)

*Official Journal L 347 , 23/12/1998 p. 0052 - 0060*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2844/98 of 22 December 1998 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1587/98 of 17 July 1998 introducing a scheme to compensate for the additional costs incurred in the marketing of certain fishery products from the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands and the French departments of Guyana and Réunion as a result of those regions' remoteness

*Official Journal L 354, 30/12/1998, p. 0053 – 0054*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1282/1999 of 18 June 1999 providing for the granting of compensation to producers' organisations in respect of tuna delivered to the processing industry from 1 October to 31 December 1998

*Official Journal L 153 , 19/06/1999 p. 0040 - 0042*

### **Conservation of resources (in chronological order)**

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 55/87 of 30 December 1986 establishing the list of vessels exceeding eight metres length overall permitted to use beam trawls within certain coastal areas of the Community

*Official Journal L 008 , 10/01/1987 p. 0001 - 0014*

*Amended by 399D0202 (OJ L 070, 17.03.99, p.20)*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 493/87 of 18 February 1987 establishing detailed rules for remedying the prejudice caused on the halting of certain fisheries

*Official Journal L 050 , 19/02/1987 p. 0013 - 0014*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1381/87 of 20 May 1987 establishing detailed rules concerning the marking and documentation of fishing vessels  
*Official Journal L 132 , 21/05/1987 p. 0009 - 0010*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1382/87 of 20 May 1987 establishing detailed rules concerning the inspection of fishing vessels  
*Official Journal L 132 , 21/05/1987 p. 0011 - 0013*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3499/91 of 28 November 1991 providing a Community framework for studies and pilot projects relating to the conservation and management of fishery resources in the Mediterranean  
*Official Journal L 331 , 03/12/1991 p. 0001 - 0001*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3760/92 of 20 December 1992 establishing a Community system for fisheries and aquaculture  
*Official Journal L 389 , 31/12/1992 p. 0001 - 0014*  
*Amended by 1181/98 (OJ L 164, 09.06.98, p.1)*

Council Regulation (EC) No 3680/93 of 20 December 1993 laying down certain conservation and management measures for fishery resources in the Regulatory Area as defined in the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the North West Atlantic Fisheries  
*Official Journal L 341 , 31/12/1993 p. 0042 - 0052*  
*Amended by 1043/94 (OJ L 114, 05.05.94, p.1)*

Council Regulation (EC) No 1626/94 of 27 June 1994 laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean  
*Official Journal L 171 , 06/07/1994 p. 0001 - 0006*  
*Amended by 1448/99 (OJ L 167, 02.07.99, p.7)*

Council Regulation (EC) No 1627/94 of 27 June 1994 laying down general provisions concerning special fishing permits  
*Official Journal L 171 , 06/07/1994 p. 0007 – 0013*  
*Implemented by 2943/95 (OJ L 308, 21.12.95, p.15)*

Council Regulation (EC) No 3317/94 of 22 December 1994 laying down general provisions concerning the authorization of fishing in the waters of a third country under a fisheries agreement  
*Official Journal L 350 , 31/12/1994 p. 0013 - 0014*

Council Regulation (EC) No 685/95 of 27 March 1995 on the management of the fishing effort relating to certain Community fishing areas and resources  
*Official Journal L 071 , 31/03/1995 p. 0005 - 0014*

Council Regulation (EC) No 2597/95 of 23 October 1995 on the submission of nominal catch statistics by Member States fishing in certain areas other than those of the North Atlantic  
*Official Journal L 270 , 13/11/1995 p. 0001 - 0033*

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2943/95 of 20 December 1995 setting out detailed rules for applying Council Regulation (EC) No 1627/94 laying down general provisions concerning special fishing permits

*Official Journal L 308 , 21/12/1995 p. 0015 - 0016*

Council Regulation (EC) No 3069/95 of 21 December 1995 establishing a European Community observer scheme applicable to Community fishing vessels operating in the Regulatory Area of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO)

*Official Journal L 329 , 30/12/1995 p. 0005 - 0010*

*Amended by 1049/97 (OJ L 154, 12.06.97, p.2)*

Council Regulation (EC) No 414/96 of 4 March 1996 laying down certain monitoring measures applicable to fishing activities carried out in the waters of the Baltic Sea, the Belts and the Sound

*Official Journal L 059 , 08/03/1996 p. 0001 - 0002*

Council Regulation (EC) No 894/97 of 29 April 1997 laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources

*Official Journal L 132 , 23/05/1997 p. 0001 - 0027*

*Amended by 1239/98 (OJ L 171, 17.06.98, p.1)*

*Derogation in 0048/99 (OJ L 013, 18.01.99, p.1)*

Council Regulation (EC) No 850/98 of 30 March 1998 for the conservation of fishery resources through technical measures for the protection of juveniles of marine organisms

*Official Journal L 125 , 27/04/1998 p. 0001 - 0036*

*Amended by 1459/99 (OJ L 168, 03.07.99, p.1)*

Council Regulation (EC) No 1434/98 of 29 June 1998 specifying conditions under which herring may be landed for industrial purposes other than direct human consumption

*Official Journal L 191 , 07/07/1998 p. 0010 - 0012*

Council Regulation (EC) No 50/1999 of 18 December 1998 laying down, for 1999, certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Norway

*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0059 - 0066*

Council Regulation (EC) No 52/1999 of 18 December 1998 laying down, for 1999, certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of the Faeroe Islands

*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0071 - 0078*

Council Regulation (EC) No 55/1999 of 18 December 1998 allocating, for 1999, catch quotas between Member States for vessels fishing in Icelandic waters

*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0084 - 0085*

Council Regulation (EC) No 58/1999 of 18 December 1998 laying down for 1999 certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Latvia

*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0095 - 0101*

Council Regulation (EC) No 60/1999 of 18 December 1998 laying down, for 1999, certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Lithuania

*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0104 - 0110*

Council Regulation (EC) No 62/1999 of 18 December 1998 laying down for 1999 certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Poland

*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0113 - 0119*

Council Regulation (EC) No 64/1999 of 18 December 1998 laying down, for 1999, certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of the Russian Federation

*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0122 - 0127*

Council Regulation (EC) No 66/1999 of 18 December 1998 laying down for 1999 certain conservation and management measures for fishery resources in the Regulatory Area as defined in the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the North West Atlantic Fisheries

*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0130 - 0144*

Council Regulation (EC) No 67/1999 of 18 December 1998 laying down for 1999 certain conservation and management measures for fishery resources in the Convention Area as defined in the Convention on future Multilateral Cooperation in North-East Atlantic Fisheries

*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0145 - 0146*

Council Regulation (EC) No 324/1999 of 8 February 1999 laying down for 1999 certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable in vessels flying the flag of certain non-member countries in the 200-nautical-mile zone off the coast of the French department of Guiana

*Official Journal L 040 , 13/02/1999 p. 0009 - 0015*

Council Regulation (EC) No 1351/1999 of 21 June 1999 laying down certain control measures to ensure compliance with the measures adopted by ICCAT

*Official Journal L 162 , 26/06/1999 p. 0006 - 0008*

Council Regulation (EC) No 1448/1999 of 24 June 1999 introducing transitional measures for the management of certain Mediterranean fisheries and amending Regulation (EC) No 1626/94

*Official Journal L 167 , 02/07/1999 p. 0007 - 0008*

### **Multilateral relations (in chronological order)**

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3179/78 of 28 December 1978 concerning the conclusion by the European Economic Community of the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

*Official Journal L 378 , 30/12/1978 p. 0001 - 0001*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 654/81 of 10 March 1981 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3179/78 concerning the conclusion by the European Economic Community of the Convention on future multilateral cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries  
*Official Journal L 069 , 14/03/1981 p. 0001 - 0004*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1956/88 of 9 June 1988 adopting provisions for the application of the scheme of joint international inspection adopted by the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation  
*Official Journal L 175 , 06/07/1988 p. 0001 - 0018*  
*Amended by 3067/95 (OJ L 329, 30.12.95, p.1)*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2868/88 of 16 September 1988 laying down detailed rules for the application of the Scheme of Joint International Inspection adopted by the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation  
*Official Journal L 257 , 17/09/1988 p. 0020 – 0021*  
*Amended by 0494/97 (OJ L 077, 19.03.97, p.5)*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 25/93 of 8 January 1993 on the issuing of import documents for preserved tuna and bonito of certain species from certain third countries  
*Official Journal L 005 , 09/01/1993 p. 0007 - 0007*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1943/93 of 16 July 1993 concerning the issue of import documents for preserves of certain species of tuna originating in third countries  
*Official Journal L 176 , 20/07/1993 p. 0023 - 0023*

Council Regulation (EC) No 3359/94 of 22 December 1994 declaring that Council Regulation (EC) No 2905/94 establishing detailed rules for the application of the trade monitoring system for certain fishery products coming from Norway has lapsed  
*Official Journal L 356 , 31/12/1994 p. 0003 - 0003*

Council Regulation (EC) No 66/1999 of 18 December 1998 laying down for 1999 certain conservation and management measures for fishery resources in the Regulatory Area as defined in the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the North West Atlantic Fisheries  
*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0130 - 0144*

Council Regulation (EC) No 67/1999 of 18 December 1998 laying down for 1999 certain conservation and management measures for fishery resources in the Convention Area as defined in the Convention on future Multilateral Cooperation in North-East Atlantic Fisheries  
*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0145 - 0146*

Council Regulation (EC) No 1351/1999 of 21 June 1999 laying down certain control measures to ensure compliance with the measures adopted by ICCAT  
*Official Journal L 162 , 26/06/1999 p. 0006 - 0008*

**Agreements with non-member countries (in chronological order)**

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2213/80 of 27 June 1980 on the conclusion of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Guinea Bissau and the European Economic Community on fishing off the coast of Guinea Bissau, and of the two exchanges of letters referring thereto

*Official Journal L 226 , 29/08/1980 p. 0033 - 0033*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 225/85 of 29 January 1985 laying down certain specific measures in connection with the special arrangements on fisheries applicable to Greenland

*Official Journal L 029 , 01/02/1985 p. 0018 - 0018*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 568/86 of 24 February 1986 concerning the application of Protocol No 4, annexed to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, with regard to the mechanism for additional responsibilities within the framework of fisheries agreements concluded by the Community with third countries

*Official Journal L 055 , 01/03/1986 p. 0103 - 0105*

Council Regulation (EC) No 2615/97 of 18 December 1997 on the conclusion of the Protocol establishing the fishing possibilities and the financial compensation provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau on fishing off the coast of Guinea-Bissau for the period 16 June 1997 to 15 June 2001

*Official Journal L 353 , 24/12/1997 p. 0007 - 0007*

Council Regulation (EC) No 50/1999 of 18 December 1998 laying down, for 1999, certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Norway

*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0059 - 0066*

Council Regulation (EC) No 51/1999 of 18 December 1998 allocating, for 1999, certain catch quotas between Member States for vessels fishing in the Norwegian exclusive economic zone and the fishing zone around Jan Mayen

*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0067 - 0070*

*Amended by 1619/99 (OJ L 192, 24.07.99, p.14)*

Council Regulation (EC) No 52/1999 of 18 December 1998 laying down, for 1999, certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of the Faeroe Islands

*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0071 - 0078*

Council Regulation (EC) No 53/1999 of 18 December 1998 allocating, for 1999, certain catch quotas between Member States for vessels fishing in Faeroese waters

*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999, p. 0079 – 0080*

*Amended by 1619/99 (OJ L 192, 24.07.99, p.14)*

Council Regulation (EC) No 54/1999 of 18 December 1998 allocating, for 1999, Community catch quotas in Greenland waters

*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0081 - 0083*

Council Regulation (EC) No 55/1999 of 18 December 1998 allocating, for 1999, catch quotas between Member States for vessels fishing in Icelandic waters  
*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0084 - 0085*

Council Regulation (EC) No 56/1999 of 18 December 1998 laying down for 1999 certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Estonia  
*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0086 - 0092*

Council Regulation (EC) No 57/1999 of 18 December 1998 allocating for 1999 catch quotas between Member States for vessels fishing in Estonian waters  
*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0093 - 0094*

Council Regulation (EC) No 58/1999 of 18 December 1998 laying down for 1999 certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Latvia  
*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0095 - 0101*

Council Regulation (EC) No 59/1999 of 18 December 1998 allocating, for 1999, catch quotas between Member States for vessels fishing in Latvian waters  
*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0102 - 0103*

Council Regulation (EC) No 60/1999 of 18 December 1998 laying down, for 1999, certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Lithuania  
*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0104 - 0110*

Council Regulation (EC) No 61/1999 of 18 December 1998 allocating, for 1999, catch quotas between Member States for vessels fishing in Lithuanian waters  
*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0111 - 0112*

Council Regulation (EC) No 62/1999 of 18 December 1998 laying down for 1999 certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Poland  
*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0113 - 0119*

Council Regulation (EC) No 63/1999 of 18 December 1998 allocating, for 1999, catch quotas between Member States for vessels fishing in Polish waters  
*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0120 - 0121*  
*Amended by 1619/99 (OJ L 192, 24.07.99, p.14)*

Council Regulation (EC) No 64/1999 of 18 December 1998 laying down, for 1999, certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of the Russian Federation  
*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0122 - 0127*



Council Regulation (EC) No 65/1999 of 18 December 1998 allocating, for 1999, catch quotas between Member States for vessels fishing in the zone of the Russian Federation  
*Official Journal L 013 , 18/01/1999 p. 0128 - 0129*  
*Amended by 1619/99 (OJ L 192, 24.07.99, p.14)*

Council Regulation (EC) No 324/1999 of 8 February 1999 laying down for 1999 certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable in vessels flying the flag of certain non-member countries in the 200-nautical-mile zone off the coast of the French department of Guiana  
*Official Journal L 040 , 13/02/1999 p. 0009 - 0015*

## **ANNEX II**

### **FISHERIES AGREEMENTS IN FORCE in 1999 between the European Union and third countries**

**FISHERIES AGREEMENTS IN FORCE in 1999**  
**between the European Union and third countries**

Northern countries	ACP countries	Latin America
Estonia <b>OJ L 56, 09/03/93</b>	Angola <b>OJ L 341, 03/12/87</b>	Argentina <b>OJ L 318, 20/12/93</b>
Faeroes OJ L 53, 22/02/97	Cape Verde OJ L 212, 09/08/90	
Greenland OJ L 351, 31/12/94	Comoros OJ L 137, 02/06/88	
Lithuania OJ L 56, 09/03/93	Ivory Coast <i>OJ L 379/1, 31/12/90</i>	
Norway OJ L 346, 31/12/93	Gabon OJ L 308, 18/11/98	
Poland (1)	Gambia OJ L 146, 06/06/87	
Russia (1)	Guinea OJ L 111, 27/04/83	
Latvia OJ L 332, 20/12/96	Equatorial Guinea <i>OJ L 188, 16/04/84 amended by OJ L 29, 30/01/87</i>	
Iceland OJ L 161, 02/07/93	Guinea-Bissau OJ L 226, 29/08/90	
	Madagascar OJ L 73, 18/03/86	
	Mauritania OJ L 388, 31/12/87	
	Mauritius OJ L 159, 10/06/89	
	São Tomé e Príncipe <i>OJ L 54, 25/02/84 amended by OJ L 300, 23/10/87</i>	
	Senegal <i>OJ L 226, 29/08/80 amended by OJ L 361, 31/12/85</i>	
(1) By virtue of existing agreements with Sweden and Finland. Source: European Commission	Seychelles <i>OJ L 119, 07/05/87</i>	



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