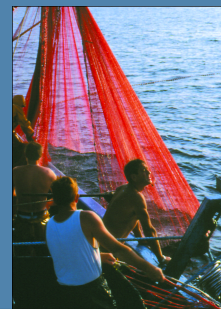


*Some principles*  
*and some data*



# European distant water fishing fleet





# International law, community law and case law

## ■ Treaty <sup>[1]</sup>

Article	Principles
3 (ex 3)	The tasks of the Community are..., and more especially: b) a common commercial policy; e) a common policy for agriculture and fisheries; k) the strengthening of economic and social cohesion; j) a policy in the sphere of the environment; m) the strengthening of the competitiveness of Community industry; p) a contribution to the attainment of a high level of health protection; r) a policy in the sphere of development cooperation; t) a contribution to the strengthening of consumer protection;...
6 (ex 3C)	<b>Environmental protection</b> requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of the Community policies and activities...
32 (ex 38)	Rules laying down the common policy applicable to the products... of fisheries (Title II, Articles 32 to 38).
33 (ex 39)	Establishing the objectives of the common agricultural policy and the <b>common fisheries policy</b> .
37 (ex 43)	... decision-making procedure (Council decision adopted by qualified majority)...
131 (ex 110)	<b>Commercial policy</b> seeking to achieve... "the harmonious development of world trade, the progressive abolition of restrictions on international trade and the lowering of customs barriers".
136 (ex 117)	<b>Social policy</b> having as its objectives... "the promotion of employment, improved living and working conditions,... proper social protection, social dialogue between management and labour, and the combating of exclusion".
152 (ex 129)	<b>Human health protection</b> "shall be ensured in the definition and implementation of all Community policies and activities".
153 (ex 129A)	<b>The policy to promote the interests of consumers</b> seeks "to ensure a high level of protection, in particular to promote the health, safety and economic interests of consumers, as well as their right to information, education and to organise themselves in order to safeguard their interests".
158 (ex 130A)	<b>Economic and social cohesion</b> policy seeks to "promote (the Community's) overall harmonious development,... reducing disparities between the levels of development of the various regions and the backwardness of the least favoured regions or islands, including rural areas".
174 (ex 130R)	<b>Community policy on the environment</b> "contributes to pursuit of the following objectives: preserving, protecting and improving the quality of the environment, protecting human health, prudent and rational utilisation of natural resources, promoting measures at international level to deal with regional or worldwide environmental problems".
177 (ex 130U)	<b>Community policy in the sphere of development cooperation</b> , "which shall be complementary to the policies pursued by the Member States," shall foster "the sustainable economic and social development of the developing countries, and more particularly the most disadvantaged among them; the integration of the developing countries into the world economy; the campaign against poverty,...".
178 (ex 130V)	The Community shall take account of the objectives referred to in Article 177 in the policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries.
300	Provisions concerning the conclusion of international agreements.

[1] Taken from the consolidated version of the Treaty establishing the European Community.

## ■ Other acts (for external aspects of the common fisheries policy only)

Act	Principles
Council Resolution of 3 november 1976	"... It agrees, furthermore, on the need to ensure, by means of any appropriate Community agreements, that Community fishermen obtain fishing rights in the waters of third countries and that the existing rights are retained. To this end, irrespective of the common action to be taken in the appropriate international bodies it (Council) instructs the Commission to start negotiations forthwith with the third countries concerned in accordance with the Council's directive".
Regulation (EEC) No 3760/92	Basic regulation governing the common fisheries policy.
Conclusions of the Council meeting of Fisheries Ministers of October 1997 [2]	On the basis of a Commission Communication [3] the Council conducted a broad-ranging debate on the issue of fisheries agreements. After reaffirming its commitment to fisheries agreements which are and will continue to be an essential and integral component of the common fisheries policy, the Council recognised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the need to safeguard the traditional activities of distant-water fleets;</li> <li>• the socio-economic benefit of fisheries agreements;</li> <li>• the constantly evolving situation both within (budget) and outside (Law of the Sea) the European Union, and consequently the need to adapt;</li> <li>• the need to ensure that fisheries agreements are concluded in accordance with a cost-benefit oriented approach;</li> <li>• the importance of ensuring that the agreements are coherent with the other components of the CFP and the other European Union policies, in particular on development and the environment;</li> <li>• the strategic importance of the fleets' presence in the waters of the third countries, the contribution of fisheries agreements to sustainable fisheries throughout the world and the development effects of the agreements for third countries.</li> </ul>

Act	Principles
ACP-EC Partnership Agreement signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000	<p><b>Article 23 "Economic sector development"</b></p> <p>Cooperation shall support sustainable policy and institutional reforms and the investments necessary for equitable access to economic activities and productive resources, particularly : (...) d) (...) development of fisheries as well as marine resources within the economic exclusive zones of the ACP States. Any fishery agreement that may be negotiated between the Community and the ACP States shall pay due consideration to consistency with the development strategies in this area..."</p> <p><b>Article 53 "Fishery Agreements"</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Parties declare their willingness to negotiate fishery agreements aimed at guaranteeing sustainable and mutually satisfactory conditions for fishing activities in ACP States.</li> <li>• In the conclusion or implementation of such agreements, the ACP States shall not discriminate against the Community or among the Member States, without prejudice to special arrangements between developing States within the same geographical area, including reciprocal fishing arrangements, nor shall the Community discriminate against ACP States."</li> </ul>

[2] Council document 11784/97.

[3] Commission Communication: Fisheries agreements: Current situation and perspectives. (Doc. 11171/96 PECHE 408).



## ■ International law

Act - Source	Principles
<b>UNCLOS</b> (1982) United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part V: Exclusive economic zone (EEZ).               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Article 56: Rights, jurisdiction and duties of the coastal State.</li> <li>Article 58: Rights and duties of other States.</li> <li>Article 61: Conservation of living resources (rights and duties of the coastal State in its EEZ (fixing the allowable volume of catches on the basis of the most reliable scientific evidence available, the role of regional organisations, the goals of the conservation measures, the interdependence of stocks,...)).</li> <li>Article 62: Utilisation of living resources (rational exploitation, defining the surplus and the terms on which it may be exploited by other States (agreement and arrangements, duties of nationals of other States in the EEZ of the coastal State)).</li> <li>Article 63: Straddling stocks (methods of conservation).</li> <li>Article 64: Highly migratory species (listing of migratory species [Annex I] and duty to cooperate).</li> <li>Article 66: Anadromous stocks.</li> <li>Article 67: Catadromous species.</li> <li>Article 73: Enforcement of laws and regulations of the coastal State.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Part VII High seas.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Article 87: Freedom of the high seas.</li> <li>Article 91: Jurisdiction of flag State.</li> <li>Article 94: Duties of flag State.</li> <li>Article 116: Right to fish on the high seas.</li> <li>Article 117: Duty of States to adopt with respect to their nationals measures for the conservation of the living resources of the high seas.</li> <li>Article 118: Duty of cooperation of States.</li> <li>Article 119: Conservation of the living resources of the high seas.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Part XII Protection and preservation of the marine environment.</li> <li>• Part XV: Settlement of disputes.</li> </ul>
<b>UNIA</b> (Agreement on the implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Article 6: Application of the precautionary approach.</li> <li>Article 8: Cooperation for conservation and management.</li> <li>Article 9: Regional fisheries organisations (RFOs).</li> <li>Article 11: New members or participants.</li> <li>Article 19: Duties of the flag State.</li> <li>Article 24 : Requirements of developing States.</li> <li>• Part VIII: Dispute settlement.</li> </ul>
<b>FAO</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreement to promote compliance with conservation and management measures by vessels on the high seas.</li> <li>• Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries [4].</li> </ul>
<b>CBD</b> (Convention on Biological Diversity) (1992)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biological diversity is defined as "the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part".</li> <li>• Biological resources are defined as including "genetic resources, organisms or parts thereof, populations, or any other biotic component of ecosystems with actual or potential use or value for humanity".</li> </ul>

[4] For further details, see "Responsible fisheries" below.

## ■ Community case law

<i>Judgment</i>	<i>Principles</i>
Kramer (1976)	Exclusive Community competence.
Polsen (1992)	Control of non-Community vessels in Community waters.
Hansafish (1992) and Cases 63/90, 67/90, 70/90, 71/90 and 73/90 (1992)	Distribution of fishing possibilities. Relative stability in fisheries agreements.
Odijitria (1993)	Duty to provide information.

## ■ International case law

<i>Judgment</i>	<i>Principles</i>
Camouco (2000)	Boarding and inspection (discharge conditions).
Bluefin Tuna (2000)	Conservation measures on the high seas. Duty of States to cooperate.



# Responsible fisheries

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## "...or how to ensure effective conservation and management of living aquatic resources"

*In 1995, the Conference of Ministers of the FAO adopted a Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries bringing together all the factors that need to be applied for the establishment of responsible fisheries. The Code seeks to set out all the rights and duties falling on States (coastal States and flag States) and the various actors and interests concerned, in order to ensure the sustainability of fishing activities for the benefit both of present and future generations.*

*States and users of living aquatic resources should conserve aquatic ecosystems. The right to fish carries with it the obligation to do so in a responsible manner so as to ensure effective conservation and management of the living aquatic resources.*

*While they are not binding, the general principles of the Code of Conduct can be summarised as follows <sup>[5]</sup> :*

### International dimension

States should cooperate to promote responsible conservation and management of fisheries; to ensure implementation of and respect for conservation and management measures; to prevent disputes; to improve research and scientific knowledge.

### Precautionary approach and biodiversity

Fisheries management should promote the maintenance of the quality, diversity and availability of fishery resources for future generations in the context of food security, poverty alleviation and sustainable development. These goals also concern all living aquatic species, including species other than the target species.

Decisions should be based on the best scientific advice available, also taking into account relevant environmental, economic and social factors. States should encourage bilateral and multilateral cooperation in research. The absence of scientific information should not be used as a reason for failing to take conservation measures.

Critical fisheries habitats should be protected and rehabilitated as far as possible and where necessary, in particular to protect them from destruction, degradation, pollution and other impacts which represent a threat to the fishery resources.

### Special requirements of developing countries

States, international governmental and non-governmental organisations and financial institutions should give recognition to the special circumstances and requirements of the developing countries, in particular the most disadvantaged among them, by taking measures to support their development especially in the areas of financial and technical assistance, technology transfer, training and scientific cooperation and in enhancing their ability to fish, including on the high seas.

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[5] Taken from Article 6, General Principles, of the FAO Code of Conduct.

## **Monitoring and control of fishing activities**

States should ensure compliance with and enforcement of conservation and management measures and establish effective mechanisms to monitor and check the activities of fishing vessels.

Flag States should exercise effective control over their vessels, and in particular ensure that they fulfil all their obligations, in particular concerning the collection of basic data.

## **Open and appropriate decision-making process**

States should ensure that decision-making processes are transparent and achieve timely solutions to urgent matters. Similarly, they should facilitate consultation and the participation of industry, workers, environmental and other interested organisations in developing laws and policies related to fishing, and in implementing the policies.

## **Multi-purpose nature of coastal zones**

States should take account of the multiple uses of coastal zones by encouraging the integration of management policies in the planning and development of the coastal area.

States should consider aquaculture as a means to promote diversification of income and diet.

## **Preventing overfishing and excess fishing capacity**

States should prevent overfishing and excess capacity and take care to ensure that fishing capacity is commensurate with resources.

## **Encouraging selectivity and avoiding waste**

Fishing practices should be the most selective possible and environmentally safe. Priority should be given to these selective practices.

Catching and value added processing should be carried out in a way that will maintain the nutritional value, quality and safety of fishery products.

## **Small-scale fisheries**

Recognising the important contribution of small-scale fisheries, States should appropriately protect the rights of workers and fishermen engaged in subsistence, small-scale fisheries, by giving them preferential access.

## **Fisheries and responsible trade**

International trade in fishery products must not result in environmental degradation or negative social, including nutritional, impacts.

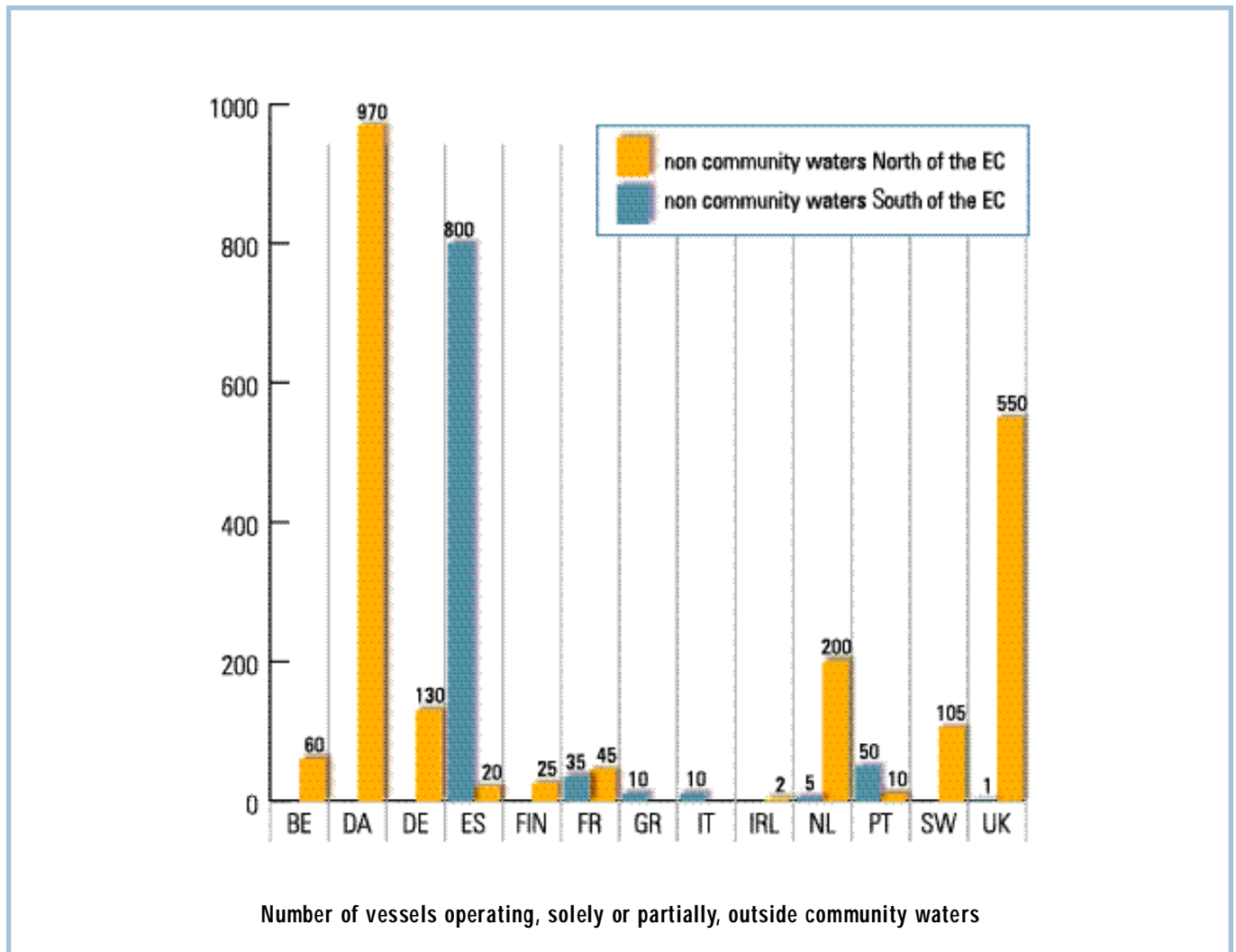
## **Safe living and working conditions**

States should offer safe living and working conditions which meet internationally agreed standards.



## Bilateral relations

In September 2000 the Community had concluded or was negotiating 23 fishing agreements (see "EC fishing agreements"). Furthermore, it had also established exploratory contacts [6], and 25 negotiating mandates are in existence [7].



Number of vessels: For the period 93-97, the agreements enable on average of 2 800 vessels to operate solely or partially in third country waters or on the high seas. Almost 800 operate in the waters to the south of the EC (centre of diagram) and over 2 100 to the north (outer circle).

The agreements represent 40 650 jobs, over 83% of which depend on "southern" agreements.

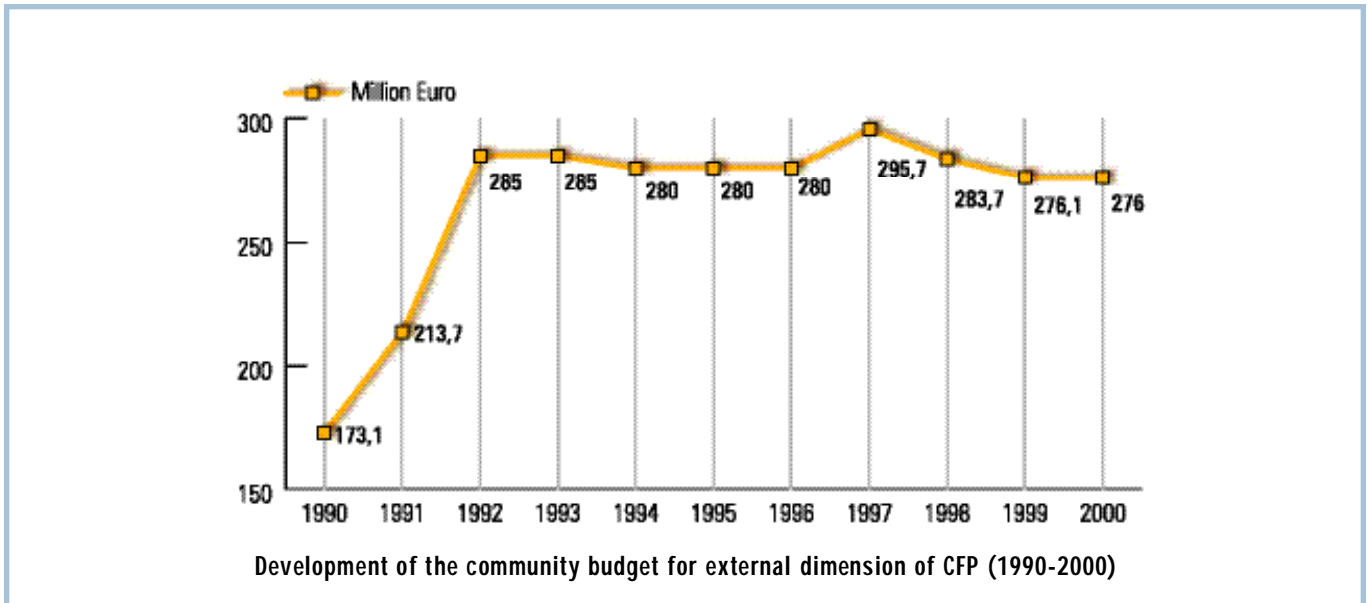
Catches (weights and values): 2.7 million metric tonnes (Tm), corresponding to almost €614 million a year, on average, over the period 1993-97, i.e. about 40% of the total volume of Community catches.

[6] Central western Pacific and Brazil.

[7] The 25 negotiating mandates concern: Djibouti, Sierra Leone (1980), the Caribbean, Yugoslavia (1980), Tunisia (1979), Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania (1986), Liberia (1987), Nigeria (1988), Sri Lanka; the Maldives (1988), Malta (1989), Namibia (1993), Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay (1990), Ecuador, Venezuela (1991) Mozambique (1996), South Africa (1995), Russia (1999) and the U.S.A. (1999).

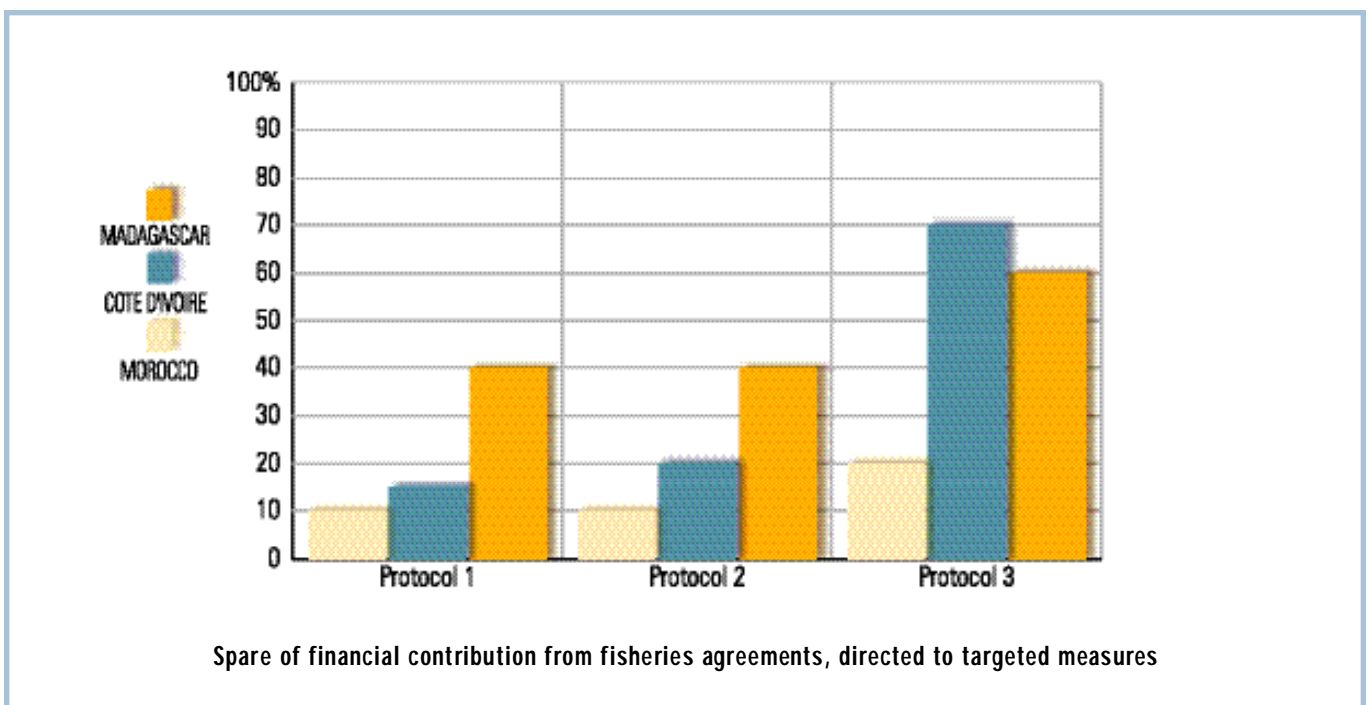


Community budget appropriations for the external aspects of fisheries management from 1990 to 2000 are shown below. Commitment appropriations stood at €276.1 million in 2000, compared with €173.1 million in 1990. Fishing agreements accounted for approximately 28.5% of appropriations for the CFP in 2000.



Community compensation (public contribution) changed little from 1992 to 2000, when it averaged about €270 million; in addition, shipowners paid fees averaging over €32 million (and rising).

Increasingly financial compensation is spent on targeted measures such as research, training, institutional support, monitoring and supervision, infrastructure on land, or support for small-scale fishing. The percentage varies widely from one agreement to another, ranging from 2% to 60%. For example the following diagram shows the percentage of the financial contribution spent on targeted measures under three different agreements.





# Evaluation of the Fishing Agreements concluded by the CE (1993 > 1997)

The recent study on evaluation of the "Fishing Agreements concluded by the European Community" [8] identified a number of indicators; the following are of particular interest.

- the fishing agreements have generated value added (VA) of €907 million in the Member States, and almost 40 650 jobs. The "southern" agreements alone account for more than 75% of total VA;
- direct value added (DVA [9]) is estimated at €412 million a year, 71% of which is generated in the EC;
- indirect value added (IVA [10]) is estimated at €808 million a year, €650 million of which is generated in the EC;
- total value added (TVA [11]) due to the external aspects of fisheries management for the period 1993-97 is estimated at an average of €907 million a year, €694 million of which is generated by the "southern" agreements alone;
- consequently, every €1 of public expenditure (Community compensation) generates approximately €3 in turnover (TVA) on average;
- the impact of fishing agreements varies from one Member State to another. Analysis shows that the effects of the "southern" agreements are concentrated in Spain, which obtains over 80% of VA and jobs. France and Portugal have approximately 7%. For the "northern" agreements, Denmark obtains the highest benefit (over 33%), followed by Germany (25%) and the United Kingdom (20%). There are also major regional disparities;
- the cost of "non-agreement" is estimated at between €1.23 billion and €1.6 billion over 10 years [12].

[8] Study by IFREMER/CEMARE/CEP under European contract No 97/S 240-152919 of 10 December 1997. A summary of this study is available at the following website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc\\_et\\_publ/liste\\_publi/studies/rsen.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc_et_publ/liste_publi/studies/rsen.pdf)

[9] Value added corresponds to turnover minus intermediate consumption; it was measured on the basis of operating accounts of fisheries businesses, then aggregated by type of fleet.

[10] Value added (employment) of the businesses allied to the fisheries sector other than those engaged in fishing.

[11] Sum of direct and indirect value added (employment).

[12] Calculation based on FIG scales for permanent cessation of activities (Regulation (EC) No 2468/98).

# Bilateral EC fisheries agreements, exploration

## Negotiating mandates

Russia  
Yugoslavia  
Malta

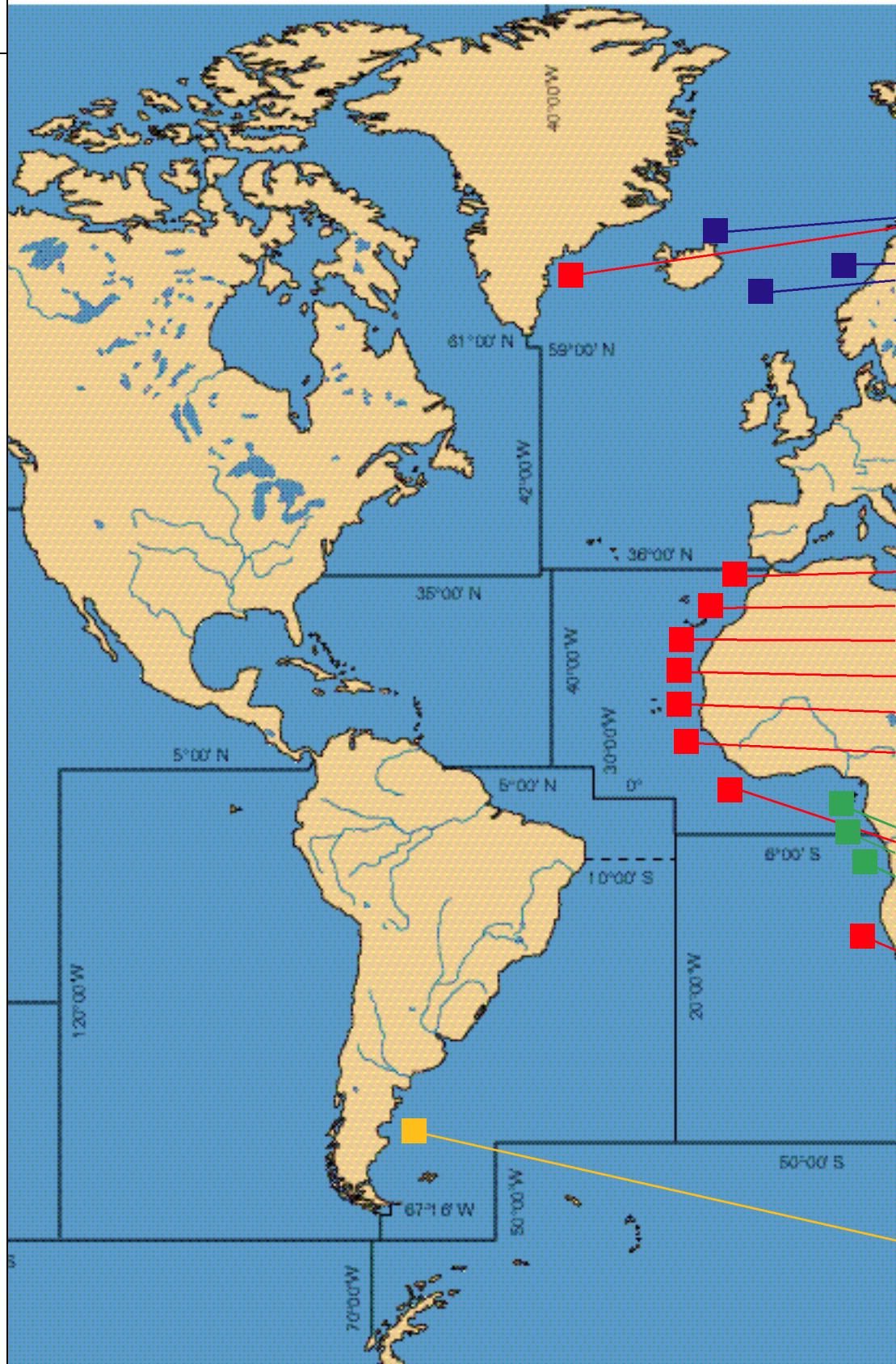
United-States  
The Caribbean  
Mexico  
Colombia  
Equator  
Venezuela  
Peru  
Uruguay  
Chili

Tunisia  
Sierra Leone  
Liberia  
Nigeria  
Namibia  
The Republic of  
South Africa  
Mozambique  
Tanzania  
Kenya  
Somalia  
Djibouti

Sri Lanka  
The Maldives

## Exploratory talks

Brazil  
Kiribati



Agreement without financial compensation

Not tuna or mixed agreement





# Laboratory talks and negotiating mandates

## Bilateral agreements





# Fisheries agreements concluded by the European Community (situation in sept. 2000)

COASTAL STATE or TERRITORY	MS concerned	Income for the non-member country under the bilateral agreement with the EC			Targeted activities		EC vessels present  (Type and number)	Average annual catch
		FC (€)	SF (€)	Total (€)	Type	% of the FC		Volume (tonnes)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (2+3)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>ANGOLA</b> Agreement since : 1987 Duration of current protocol : 2 years In force until : May 2002	E, F, EL, IRL, I, P	13 975 000	3 700 000	17 675 000	R, FA, IM, SSF	30%	SHR : 22, TPS : 18, OTV : 25, DEM : 10, PTR : 2	1 200  4 500
<b>ARGENTINA</b> Agreement since : 1987 Expiry on 24 May 1999	D, E, I			35 000 000	Formation of joint enterprises and joint ventures	5%		
<b>CAPE VERDE</b> Agreement since : 1990 Length of current protocol : 3 years In force until : September 2000	E, F, P	510 580	103 000 tuna 81.900	695 000	R, T,	30%	TPS : 37 OTV : 36 OTHER : 3	1 700
<b>COMOROS ISLANDS</b> Agreement since : 1988 Length of current protocol : 3 years In force until : February 2001	E, F, I, P	360 000	89 000	449 000	R, IM, FA, T	50%	TPS : 44 OTV : 16	1 800
<b>COTE D'IVOIRE</b> Agreement since : 1990 Length of current protocol : 3 years In force until : June 2003	E, F, P	957 000	131 750 tuna 100 000 BTR	1 188 750	R, IM, FA, T	70%	TPS : 39 OTV : 32	6 300
<b>ESTONIA</b> Agreement since : 1997 Length of current protocol : 10 years In force until : December 2006	DK, D, FIN, S	508 350	0	508 350	None		80	6 300
<b>FAEROES</b> Agreement since : 1981 Length of current protocol : annual In force until : 2003	DK, D, F, NL, UK	Exchanges of quotas	Exchanges of quotas	Exchanges of quotas	None			(See following section)
<b>GABON</b> Agreement since : 1998 Length of current protocol : 3 years In force until : December 2001	E, F, P	675 000	136 000	811 000	R, IM, FA, T	60%	BTR : 600 grt TPS : 42 OTV : 33	7 700



COASTAL STATE or TERRITORY	MS concerned	Income for the non-member country under the bilateral agreement with the EC			Targeted activities		EC vessels present (Type and number)	Average annual catch
		FC (€)	SF (€)	Total (€)	Type	% of the FC		Volume (tonnes)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (2+3)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>GREENLAND</b> Agreement since : 1985 Length of current protocol : 6 years In force until : 2000 (under negotiation)	DK, D, F, UK	38 280 000		38 280 000	none			(See following section)
<b>GUINEA BISSAU</b> Agreement since : 1980 Length of current protocol : 4 years In force until : June 2001	E, F, I, P	9 000 000	89 000 tuna 2 553 000 SHR 585 000 CEP	12 227 000	R, T, FA, SSF, IM	6%	TPS : 37 OTV : 52 SHR : 9600 grt CEP : 3000 grt	900  1 500
<b>REPUBLIC OF GUINEA (CONAKRY)</b> Agreement since : 1983 Length of current protocol : 2 years In force until : December 2001	E, F, EL, I, P	2 960 000 (+ 370 000)	102 000 tuna 644 000	3 707 000 (+ 370 000)	R, IM, SSF, FA, T	46%	TPS : 38 OTV : 30 SHR, CEP : 4000 grt	1 600
<b>EQUATORIAL GUINEA</b> Agreement since : 1984 Length of current protocol : 1 year In force until : June 2001	E, F, I, P	320 000	49 600	369 600	R, T, IM, SSF	38%	TPS : 30 PTV : 38	3 400
<b>ICELAND</b> Agreement since : 1993 Length of current protocol : 10 years In force until : 2003	B, D, F, UK	Exchanges of quotas	Exchanges of quotas	Exchanges of quotas	none		OTR : 18	(See following section)
<b>LATVIA</b> Agreement since : 1997 Length of current protocol : 6 years In force until : October 2003	DK, D, FIN, S	348 630	0	348 630	none		60	
<b>LITHUANIA</b> Agreement since : 1997 Length of current protocol : 6 years In force until : October 2003	DK, D, FIN, S	680 660	0	680 660	none		75	
<b>MADAGASCAR</b> Agreement since : 1986 Length of current protocol : 3 years In force until : May 2001	E, F, P, I	760 000	120 000	880 000	R, IM, T, SSF	60%	TPS : 45 OTV : 30	7 200

## LEGEND :

(2) FC = financial compensation paid by the EC, expressed in euros.

(3) SF = total fees paid by European shipowners fishing under the agreement. Estimates based on full use of fishing opportunities, expressed in euros.

(5) Type of activity targeted: R= research, T= training, FA = fisheries administration, IM = inspection and monitoring, LBI = land-based infrastructures, SSF = support for small-scale fisheries.

(6) Relative share of the activities targeted (as a proportion of the financial compensation paid by the EC).

(7) Type of ship : TPS = tuna purse seiner, OTV = other tuna vessel, PTR = pelagic trawler, BTR = bottom trawler, OTR = other trawler, SHR = shrimp-  
per, CEP = cephalopod vessel, DEM = demersal trawler.

(8) Volume of catch, expressed in metric tonnes and calculated on the basis of data transmitted for the period 1998-99..

COASTAL STATE or TERRITORY	MS concerned	Income for the non-member country under the bilateral agreement with the EC			Targeted activities		EC vessels present (Type and number)	Average annual catch  (Volume (tonnes))
		FC (€)	SF (€)	Total (€)	Type	% of the FC		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (2+3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>MOROCCO</b> Agreement since : 1988 (under negotiation)	E, F, P	125 000 000	12 531 000	137 531 000		20%		
<b>MAURITIUS</b> Agreement since : 1990 Length of current protocol : 3 years In force until : December 2002	E, F, P, I, UK	412 500	123 000	535 500	R, IM, T	50%	TPS : 43 OTV : 40	1 100
<b>MAURITANIA</b> Agreement since : Length of current protocol : 5 years In force until : June 2001	DK, E, F, EL, I, NL, IRL, P	53 300 000	7 435 000	60 735 000	R, T, FA	1,8%	SHR : 34 BTR : 21 CEP : 49 TPS : 31 OTV : 19 OTR : 16	
<b>NORWAY</b> Agreement since : 1981 Length of current protocol : 6 years In force until : 2003		Exchange of quotas	Exchange of quotas	Exchange of quotas	none			(See following section)
<b>SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE</b> Agreement since : 1984 Length of current protocol : 3 years In force until : May 2002	E, F, P	637 500	178 000	815 500	R, IM, FA, SSF	50%	TPS : 36 OTV : 40	1 300
<b>SENEGAL</b> Agreement since : 1980 Length of current protocol : 4 years In force until : April 2001	E, EL, F, I, P	12 000 000	100 000 tuna 2 000 000	14 100 000	SSF, R, T, IM, FA	50%	TPS : 41 OTV : 35 OTR : 50 PTR : 22	4 200
<b>SEYCHELLES</b> Agreement since : 1986 Length of current protocol : 3 years In force until : January 2002	E, F, I, P, UK	3 450 000	390 000	3 840 000	R, T, IM, SSF	33%	TPS : 47 OTV : 32	2 200

LEGEND :

(2) **FC** = financial compensation paid by the EC, expressed in euros.

(3) **SF** = total fees paid by European shipowners fishing under the agreement. Estimates based on full use of fishing opportunities, expressed in euros.

(5) **Type of activity targeted**: R= research, T= training, FA = fisheries administration, IM = inspection and monitoring, LBI = land-based infrastructures, SSF = support for small-scale fisheries.

(6) **Relative share of the activities targeted** (as a proportion of the financial compensation paid by the EC).

(7) **Type of ship** : TPS = tuna purse seiner, OTV = other tuna vessel, PTR = pelagic trawler, BTR = bottom trawler, OTR = other trawler, SHR = shrimp, CEP = cephalopod vessel, DEM = demersal trawler.

(8) **Volume of catch**, expressed in metric tonnes and calculated on the basis of data transmitted for the period 1998-99..



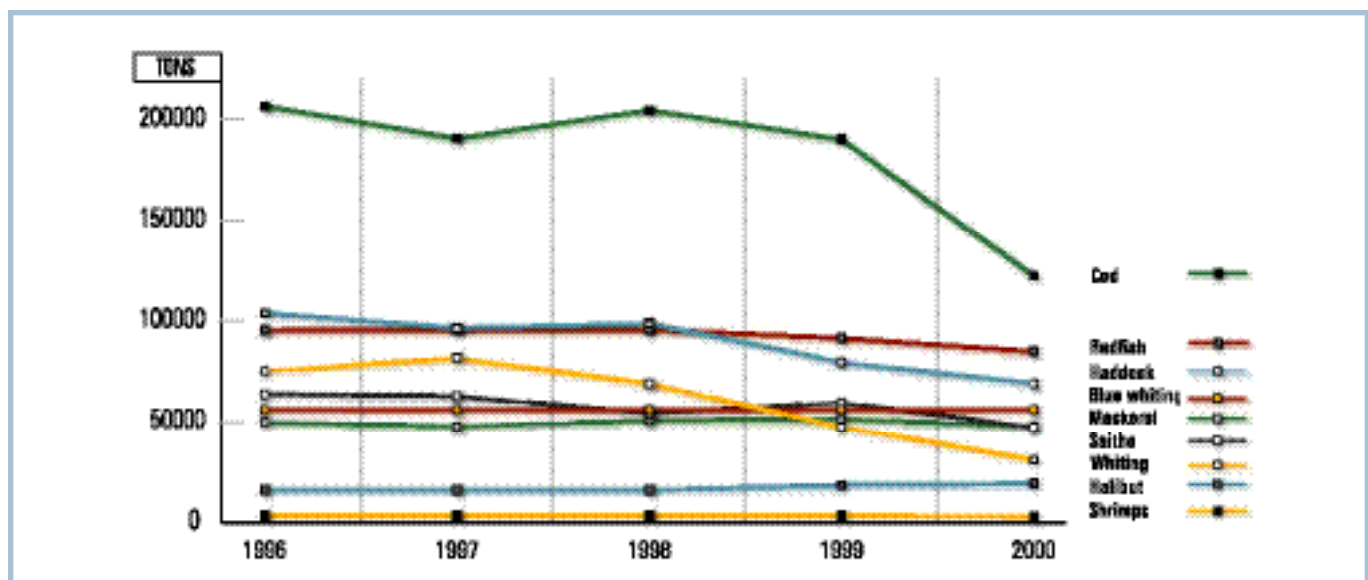
## EU fishing opportunities in the North Atlantic

Fishing opportunities acquired in the North Atlantic over the last five years, both under bilateral and trilateral agreements and within the framework of the relevant regional fisheries organisations (NEAFC and NAFO), may be summarised as follows:

		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>BILATERAL AGREEMENTS</b>		<b>1 012 789</b>	<b>1 124 539</b>	<b>1 201 894</b>	<b>1 184 849</b>	<b>1 083 119</b>
<b>Direct quotas</b>		<b>994 455</b>	<b>937 685</b>	<b>1 025 145</b>	<b>1 017 130</b>	<b>920 235</b>
of which :	Faeroes	45 270	43 630	43 630	44 250	447 20
	Norway	949 185	894 055	981 515	972 880	875 515
<b>Supplemented by :</b>		<b>183 534</b>	<b>186 854</b>	<b>176 749</b>	<b>167 719</b>	<b>162 884</b>
	Greenland	131 344	131 344	131 344	131 344	131 344
	Iceland	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000
	Norway	49 190	52 510	42 405	33 375	28 540
<b>RFOs</b>		<b>197 959</b>	<b>175 466</b>	<b>156 097</b>	<b>156 630</b>	<b>163 635</b>
of which :	NAFO	20 959	18 466	16 097	16 630	17 455
	NEAFC	177 000	157 000	140 000	140 000	146 180
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1 210 748</b>	<b>1 300 005</b>	<b>1 341 479</b>	<b>1 246 754</b>	

Fishing opportunities for the main species have evolved as follows:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Cod</b>	206 645	190 672	204 617	190 180	122 380
<b>Saithe</b>	63 840	62 850	54 180	59 500	47 180
<b>Haddock</b>	103 830	96 420	98 660	79 605	68 880
<b>Blue whiting</b>	56 000	56 000	56 000	56 000	56 000
<b>Whiting</b>	75 220	81 520	68 920	47 455	30 930
<b>Redfish</b>	95 724	95 724	95 724	91 420	84 800
<b>Mackerel</b>	49 100	47 746	50 700	51 320	47 800
<b>Shrimps</b>	3 254	3 254	3 289	3 289	3 054
<b>Halibut</b>	15 970	15 970	15 970	18 430	19 255







# Multilateral dimension

The EU was a contracting party to ten regional fisheries organisations (RFOs) in 2000 and should shortly join another four, two of which are currently being set up (see map and following tables).

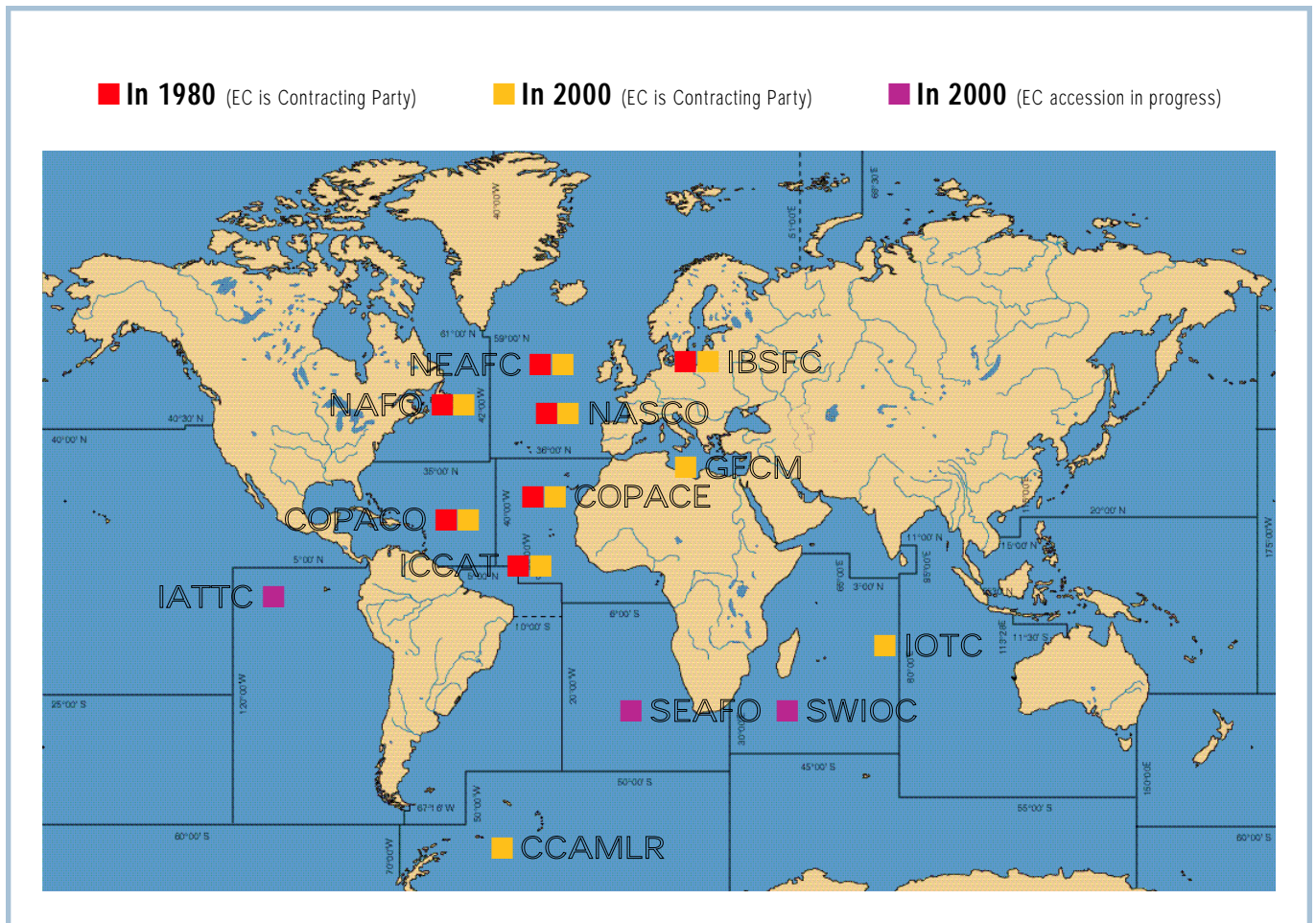
At the same time as it has put in place bilateral fisheries agreements, the Community has participated in the development of the regional fisheries organisations, which are responsible for implementing international cooperation on the conservation and management of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks. The following map show developments in RFOs between 1980 and 2000.

The RFOs' activities have resulted in an increase in the number of rules on the management of fishery resources, which has contributed towards a movement directed at helping part of the fishing fleet circumvent the increasingly tighter constraints imposed by these organisations' contracting States.

This involves the use of flags of convenience, which first occurred in the fisheries sector in the early 1980s and carried on growing throughout the 1990s.

This phenomenon, which is associated with other sources of illegal fishing, has led the international community to step up its action by means of monitoring schemes drawn up by the RFOs and the adoption of new international conventions to supplement the international legal order, such as the FAO Compliance Agreement in 1993 and the United Nations Agreement on straddling stocks in 1995.

## Regional fisheries organisations





# Regional Fisheries Organisations (RFO) to which the EC is a Contracting Party

## ■ Atlantic, Baltic & Mediterranean

<b>ICCAT</b> (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas)	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Status of the RFO</b>	International agreement							
		<b>Area</b>	Atlantic and adjacent seas (high seas and EEZs of the coastal states)							
		<b>Species</b>	Highly migratory species (Thonnidae)							
		<b>Objective</b>	Conservation and management, scientific advice							
	<b>EC financial contribution</b>	€ 489 000/year on average over the period 1995 to 2000								
	<b>Contracting Parties</b>	<b>European Community</b> , Angola, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea Conakry, Japan, Libya, Morocco, Namibia, Panama, Russia, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, South Africa, South Korea, Trinidad, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.								
	<b>Member States</b> with vessels fishing in the area	E	F	GR	IRL	I	P	UK		
	<b>Numbers</b> of vessels	1000	200	500	20	500	300	12		
	<b>Catches</b> ('000 metric t)	Average annual catches put at 400 000 metric tonnes								
<b>NASCO</b> (North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation)	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Status of the RFO</b>	Convention							
		<b>Area</b>	North Atlantic and Baltic (high seas + EEZs of the coastal states)							
		<b>Species</b>	River-breeding species (Salmonidae)							
		<b>Objective</b>	Management-conservation/scientific advice							
	<b>EC financial contribution</b>	€ 167 000/year on average over the period 95 to 2000								
	<b>Contracting Parties</b>	<b>European Community</b> , Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Russia, United States.								
	<b>Member States</b> with vessels fishing in the area	E	F	IRL	P	UK	D	DK	S	
	<b>Numbers</b> of vessels	Not relevant								
	<b>Catches</b> ('000 metric t)									
<b>NEAFC</b> (Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Commission)	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Status of the RFO</b>	Convention							
		<b>Area</b>	North-East Atlantic (high seas + EEZs of the coastal states)							
		<b>Species</b>	Separate stocks and straddling stocks.							
		<b>Objective</b>	Management-conservation/protection/environment							
	<b>EC financial contribution</b>	€ 202 000/year on average over the period 1995 to 2000								
	<b>Contracting Parties</b>	<b>European Community</b> , Denmark, Faeroes, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Poland, Russia.								
	<b>Member States</b> with vessels fishing in the area	E	F	IRL	P	UK	D	DK	S	
	<b>Numbers</b> of vessels									
	<b>Catches</b> ('000 metric t)									
<b>NAFO</b> (North Atlantic Fisheries Organisation)	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Status of the RFO</b>	Convention							
		<b>Area</b>	North-West Atlantic (high seas + EEZs of the coastal states).							
		<b>Species</b>	Separate and straddling stocks.							
		<b>Objective</b>	Management-conservation/protection/environment/scientific advice							
	<b>EC financial contribution</b>	€ 28 000/year on average over the period 1995 to 2000								
	<b>Contracting Parties</b>	<b>European Community</b> , Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, Estonia, France, Iceland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, United States.								
	<b>Member States</b> with vessels fishing in the area	E	F	P	UK	D	DK			
	<b>Numbers</b> of vessels									
	<b>Catches</b> ('000 metric t)									
<b>OPANO</b> (Organisation des Pêches de l'Atlantique Nord Ouest)	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Status of the RFO</b>	Convention							
		<b>Area</b>	North-West Atlantic (high seas + EEZs of the coastal states).							
		<b>Species</b>	Separate and straddling stocks.							
		<b>Objective</b>	Management-conservation/protection/environment/scientific advice							
	<b>EC financial contribution</b>	€ 28 000/year on average over the period 1995 to 2000								
	<b>Contracting Parties</b>	<b>European Community</b> , Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, Estonia, France, Iceland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, United States.								
	<b>Member States</b> with vessels fishing in the area	E	F	P	UK	D	DK			
	<b>Numbers</b> of vessels									
	<b>Catches</b> ('000 metric t)									

<b>IBSFC</b> (International Baltic Sea Fisheries Commission)	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Status of the RFO</b>	Convention (1974)									
		<b>Area</b>	Baltic and the Belts (high seas + EEZs of the coastal states)									
		<b>Species</b>	Separate and straddling stocks									
		<b>Objective</b>	Management-conservation and scientific cooperation									
	<b>EC financial contribution</b>	€ 87 000/year on average over the period 1995 to 2000										
<b>CIPB</b> (Commission Internationale des Pêches pour la Baltique)	<b>Contracting Parties</b>	<b>European Community</b> , Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Russia.										
	<b>Member States</b> with vessels fishing in the area	D	DK	FIN	S							
	<b>Numbers</b> of vessels	Not relevant										
	<b>Catches</b> ('000 metric t)	Not relevant										
<b>COPACE</b> (Commission des Pêche de l'Atlantique Centre Est)	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Status of the RFO</b>	International agreement under Article VI FAO (change of status under way)									
		<b>Area</b>	East and Central Atlantic (high seas + coastal state EEZs)									
		<b>Species</b>	All species except highly migratory species (Thonnidae)									
		<b>Objective</b>	Consultative body, conservation and management / scientific advice									
	<b>EC financial contribution</b>											
<b>CECAF</b> (Fishery Committee for the Eastern and Central Atlantic)	<b>Contracting Parties</b>	<b>European Community</b> , Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo (Republic), Congo (Democratic Republic), Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Japan, Korea (Republic), Liberia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Togo, United States.										
	<b>Member States</b> with vessels fishing in the area	D	E	F	GR	I	NL	P	UK			
	<b>Numbers</b> of vessels	All vessels fishing under bilateral agreements and private arrangements										
	<b>Catches</b> ('000 metric t)	Not relevant										
<b>COPACO</b> (Commission des pêches de l'Atlantique Centre Ouest)	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Status of the RFO</b>	International agreement under Article VI FAO									
		<b>Area</b>	West and Central Atlantic (high seas/high seas + EEZs)									
		<b>Species</b>	All species except for highly migratory species (Thonnidae)									
		<b>Objective</b>	Consultative body, conservation and management / scientific advice									
	<b>EC financial contribution</b>											
<b>WECAFC</b> (Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission)	<b>Contracting Parties</b>	<b>European Community</b> , Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, France, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, UK, USA, Venezuela.										
	<b>Member States</b> with vessels fishing in the area	E	F	GR	IRL	I	P	UK	D	Dk	S	
	<b>Numbers</b> of vessels	All vessels fishing under bilateral agreements and private arrangements										
	<b>Catches</b> ('000 metric t)	Not relevant										
<b>CGPM</b> (Commission Générale pour la Pêche en Méditerranée)	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Status of the RFO</b>	International agreement under Article XIV of FAO (1947, amended in 1977)									
		<b>Area</b>	Mediterranean, Black Sea and neighbouring waters (high seas + territorial waters)									
		<b>Species</b>	All biological species									
		<b>Objective</b>	Management-conservation/scientific advice/support for cooperation									
	<b>EC financial contribution</b>	None (no separate budget)										
<b>GFCM</b> (General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean)	<b>Contracting Parties</b>	<b>European Community</b> , Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Spain, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Romania, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia.										
	<b>Member States</b> with vessels fishing in the area	E	F	GR	I							
	<b>Numbers</b> of vessels	Not relevant										
	<b>Catches</b> ('000 metric t)	325 000	79 000	360 000	997 000							



## Indian Ocean

### CTOI

(Commission Thonière pour l'Océan Indien)

### IOTC

(Indian Ocean Tuna Commission)

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Status of the RFO</b>	Agreement under Article XIV of FAO		
	<b>Area</b>	Indian Ocean (high seas + EEZs)		
	<b>Species</b>	Highly migratory species (Thonnidae)		
	<b>Objective</b>	Conservation and management/scientific advice		
	<b>EC financial contribution</b>	€ 280 000/year on average over the period 1995 to 2000		
<b>Contracting Parties</b>	<b>European Community</b> , Australia, Eritrea, France, India, Japan, Korea, Madagascar, Mauritius, Pakistan, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, United Kingdom.			
<b>Member States</b> with vessels fishing in the area	E	F	I	P
<b>Numbers</b> of vessels	50	30	1	4
<b>Catches</b> ('000 metric t)	Average annual catches put at between 600 000 and 800 000 metric tonnes			

## Other

### CCAMLR

(Commission for the conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources)

### CCFFMA

(Commission pour la Conservation de la Faune et de la Flore Marines de l'Antarctique)

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Status of the RFO</b>	Convention.		
	<b>Area</b>	Antarctic (high seas + EEZs of coastal states).		
	<b>Species</b>	All live marine species		
	<b>Objective</b>	Management-conservation/protection/environment/scientific advice		
	<b>EC financial contribution</b>	€ 43 000/year on average over the period 1995 to 2000		
<b>Contracting Parties</b>	<b>European Community</b> , Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Germany, Spain, South Africa.			
<b>Member States</b> with vessels fishing in the area	E	F	UK	
<b>Numbers</b> of vessels	Approximately 3 to 4 vessels/year			
<b>Catches</b> ('000 metric t)	Not available			



## Futures RFO to which the EC will become a Contracting Party

## Atlantic

### SEAFO

(South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation)

### OPASE

(Organisation des Pêches pour l'Atlantique Sud-Est)

**STILL BEING SET UP**

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Status of the RFO</b>	Convention (in process of creation)								
	<b>Area</b>	South East Atlantic (high seas)								
	<b>Species</b>	All species except for highly migratory species (Thonnidae)								
	<b>Objective</b>	Conservation and scientific advice management								
<b>Possible Contracting Parties</b>	<b>European Community</b> , Angola, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Namibia, Norway, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.									
<b>Member States</b> with vessels fishing in the area	E	F	GR	IRL	I	P	UK	D	DK	S
<b>Probable accession</b>	Accession likely in 2001									

## ■ Indian Ocean

<b>SWIOC</b> (South West Indian Ocean Commission)  <b>CSOOI</b> (Commission pour le Sud-Ouest de l'Océan Indien) (temporary title)  <b>STILL BEING SET UP</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Status of the RFO</b>	Convention (in process of creation)
		<b>Area</b>	South West Indian Ocean (high seas + EEZs of the coastal states)
		<b>Species</b>	All species except for highly migratory species (Thonnidae)
		<b>Objective</b>	Conservation and management
		<b>EC financial contribution</b>	Yet to be determined
	<b>Possible Contracting Parties</b>	<b>European Community</b> , Comoros Islands, France, Kenya, Madagascar, the Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, United Kingdom.	
	<b>Member States</b> with vessels fishing in the area	F	
	<b>Probable accession</b>	Accession likely in 2001 or 2002	

## ■ Pacific

<b>IATTC</b> (Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission)  <b>CTTIA</b> (Commission Thon Tropical Inter-Américaine)	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Status of the RFO</b>	International agreement, convention (EC in process of acceding)
		<b>Area</b>	Eastern Pacific (high seas/high seas + EEZs)
		<b>Species</b>	Highly migratory species (Thonnidae)
		<b>Objective</b>	Conservation and scientific advice management-/measures
		<b>EC financial contribution</b>	(Annual average from 95 to 99)
	<b>Contracting Parties</b>	<b>European Community</b> , ...	
	<b>Member States</b> with vessels fishing in the area	E	
	<b>Numbers</b> of vessels	5	
	<b>Catches</b> ('000 metric t)	Data not available	

<b>MHLC</b> (Multilateral High Level Conference)  <b>CMHN</b> (Conférence Multilatérale à Haut Niveau)  <b>TO SET UP A CCMHMCPO</b> (Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory fish stocks in Western Central Pacific Ocean)	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Status of the RFO</b>	Conference for the constitution of a new Convention
		<b>Area</b>	Eastern Pacific (high seas/high seas + EEZs of the coastal states)
		<b>Species</b>	Highly migratory species (Thonnidae)
		<b>Objective</b>	Conservation and management / scientific advice
	<b>Possible Contracting Parties</b>	<b>European Community</b> , Members of the FFA (Fishery Forum Agency (16 states)), Canada, China, France, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Taiwan, United States.	
	<b>Member States</b> with vessels fishing in the area	E	F
	<b>Probable accession</b>	Accession under consideration	

*European Commission  
Directorate General Fisheries*

*Web site > [http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/policies\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/policies_en.htm)*

*April 2001*