

**COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

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**REPORT (1992)**  
**BY THE COMMISSION**  
**TO THE COUNCIL AND**  
**PARLIAMENT**  
**ON**  
**THE APPLICATION OF THE**  
**ACT OF ACCESSION OF**  
**SPAIN AND PORTUGAL**  
**IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR**

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## INTRODUCTION

In accordance with Articles 162 and 350 of the Act of Accession of the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic to the European Communities<sup>(1)</sup>, hereinafter called the AA, the Commission has drawn up this report on the situation of and outlook for fishing in the Community pursuant to Articles 158 and 161, applicable to Spain, and Articles 349 and 351, applicable to Portugal.

In addition to the obligations arising from these Articles, the purpose of this report is to identify and analyse trends in Portuguese and Spanish fisheries in relation to the other ten Member States<sup>(2)</sup>, hereinafter called the "Ten", from accession to the present day, as a result of the application of both the derogations provided for in the AA and the common fisheries policy.

This report also takes account, in the guidelines that it proposes, of the new context created, in particular, by:

- the proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a Community system for fisheries and aquaculture<sup>(3)</sup>;
- the proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a monitoring system applicable to the common policy<sup>(4)</sup>.

This report assesses the accession arrangements for fishing and lays down certain guidelines on which to base the discussions to be held during 1993 in the Council, Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the Advisory Committee on Fisheries regarding possible adjustments to these arrangements.

On the basis of this report and in the light of the above-mentioned discussions, the Commission will make any appropriate proposals for regulations to the Council, in accordance with Article 43 of the Treaty. These proposals, which must be adopted before 31 December 1993 in accordance with Articles 162 and 350, will enter into force on 1 January 1996. The rules governing access to waters and resources as defined in Articles 156 to 164 and 347 to 350, and any amendments thereto, will remain valid until 31 December 2002.

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(1) OJ No L 302, 15.11.1985.

(2) The Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Hellenic Republic, the French Republic, Ireland, the Italian Republic, the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(3) Document COM(92) 387 final.

(4) Document COM (92) 392 final.

**PART ONE**

**FISHERIES BETWEEN 1986 AND 1991  
FOLLOWING THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE ACT OF ACCESSION  
OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL**

## 1. CONDITIONS FOR ENGAGING IN FISHING ACTIVITIES

### 1.1. General

The provisions concerning fisheries are transitional measures applicable to Spain and Portugal and the "Ten" with regard to fishing activities in waters under the jurisdiction of these two Member States. Their purpose is to ensure the integration of Spain and Portugal into the Community, while respecting the balance already existing between the other Member States.

The activities of all Spanish and Portuguese vessels have, since accession, been obliged to comply with all rules which are part of the 'acquis communautaire' as regards conservation and management of fisheries resources as well as monitoring and sanctions. Application of the common fisheries policy has made it necessary to lay down additional rules on monitoring<sup>(5)</sup>.

Reciprocal access to the respective waters and resources, in particular, is subject to transitional arrangements for the monitoring of fishing effort which fix the maximum number of vessels permitted to engage in fishing activities at the same time as well as the areas in which, and conditions under which, fishing is permitted.

Lastly, it should be noted that fisheries relations between Spain and Portugal are subject, until 31 December 1995, to the specific arrangements established between these two countries before the completion of the accession negotiations, in agreement with the Community.

### 1.2. Rules governing access

#### 1.2.1. The 6-12 mile zone

In addition to the fishing activities pursued under arrangements governing neighbourly relations, detailed rules are laid down concerning fishing by French vessels in Spanish waters and by Spanish vessels in French waters between 6 and 12 miles of their respective coasts, on the basis of traditional fishing activities<sup>(6)</sup>. Non-Portuguese vessels are not granted access to the Portuguese 12-mile coastal zone and, conversely, Portuguese vessels do not enjoy such access to the coastal waters of the other Member States.

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(5) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3531/85 of 12 December 1985 - OJ No L 336, 14.12.1985, p. 20.

(6) Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) 170/83 of 25 January 1983; OJ No L 24, 27.1.1983.

1.2.2. Spanish fishing activities in the waters of the "Ten"

Fishing by Spanish vessels in the waters of the "Ten" (other than Mediterranean waters) is subject to the restrictions laid down in Articles 157 to 160 of the AA and by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3531/85<sup>(7)</sup>.

1.2.2.1. General

Under Article 157, "only those vessels referred to in Articles 158, 159 and 160 may engage in fishing activities and may do so solely in the zones and under the conditions specified in those Articles."

The zones in which those Spanish vessels may fish are set out in Articles 158 to 160<sup>(8)</sup>.

Articles 158 and 159, which regulate the fishing activities of the 300 vessels in the basic list annexed to the AA, provide for fishing possibilities in ICES divisions Vb, VI, VII, VIII, b and d but not, until 31 December 1995, in the Irish box as defined in Article 158(1) (see Annex I Map No 1). It should be made clear that this box already existed under the arrangements applicable before accession pursuant to the bilateral agreement between the Community and Spain.

Article 160(1) permits certain forms of specialized fishing in certain zones, namely divisions VIII, b and d and, in the case of vessels fishing for sea-bream, in divisions VIIg, h, j and k. Fishing for tuna, a highly migratory species, is permitted in all zones.

Under the AA, Spanish vessels other than tuna vessels are not permitted to fish in the triangle constituted by French waters in the north-eastern part of division VIIIc (Eskote Triangle) (see Annex I Map No 2).

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(7) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3531/85 of 12 December 1985; OJ No L 336, 14.12.1985, p. 20.

(8) The wording of the Spanish version is slightly different. It reads: "Los barcos contemplados en los artículos 158, 159 y 160 serán los únicos que podrán faenar in las zonas y en las condiciones que en ellos se fijan", i.e. only those vessels referred to in Articles 158-160 may fish in the zones and under the conditions specified in those Articles. However, it does not allow for a different interpretation, not withstanding the absence of the word "solely".



1.2.2.2. In the case of non-specialized fishing, the fishing effort of Spanish vessels in the zones referred to above is restricted by means of:

- a basic list of 300 vessels permitted to fish in the waters of the "Ten". This list has been amended several times at the request of following the Spanish authorities. A corrigendum including a series of amendments was published in OJ No L 134 of 31 May 1988. Changes in the class of vessels (trawler-to-longliner, longliner-to-trawler) were accepted once the Spanish authorities proved that the vessel belonged to the other category before 1 January 1986, the date of accession. Under these conditions, 7 trawlers were transferred to the category of longliners and 3 longliners to that of trawlers. These changes reduced the number of trawlers from 201 to 197 and increased the number of longliners from 99 to 103.
- a periodical list of 150 standard vessels<sup>(9)</sup> (including five allocated for fishing for species other than demersal) permitted to fish at the same time in the zones referred to above up to the following limits: 23 in divisions Vb and VI; 70 in division VII; 57 in division VIII a, b and d.

The number of vessels included in the periodical list can be increased on the basis of the development of overall fishing possibilities allocated to Spain for the stocks subject to TACs.

Provision is made for replacements within the Spanish fleet in Community waters of the Atlantic. Under this clause vessels which are laid up may be replaced by vessels of the same category having half the engine power of the vessels they replace. These arrangements apply only in so far as the capacity of the fleet of the other Member States in that region is not increased.

Since the Commission has not been able, to this day, to confirm that the capacity of the Community fleet in the Community waters of the Atlantic has not increased, it has not applied the first subparagraph of Article 159(2), but has accepted the replacement of vessels on the list on a "one for one" basis, in accordance with the second subparagraph of that Article.

Under these conditions, 14 replacements have been accepted, of which 10 were trawlers and 4 were longliners.

According to the information available to the Commission, four of the vessels on the list are no longer active at this time: three have sunk and one has been exported.

Of the basic list of 300 vessels, 285 have been permitted to fish in the 1989-92 period.

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(9) A standard vessel is a vessel having a brake horsepower equal to 700 hp (AA. Article 158).

The figures concerning the utilization of fishing possibilities (periodical lists) are set out in Annex II. The percentage of use of these fisheries during 1989-91 is around 96% of the total for the 150 standard vessels and 99% for the 145 standard vessels fishing for demersal species.

#### 1.2.2.3. Specialized fishing vessels

Provisions similar to those governing non-specialized fishing were also laid down for this category of fisheries (tuna, sardines, anchovies).

The figures concerning the utilization of fishing possibilities (basic and periodical lists) are set out in Annex III. The percentage of use of these fisheries by the vessels on the periodical lists is 100% for longliners less than 100 grt and vessels fishing for anchovy as their main fishing activity, almost 87% for vessels fishing sea-bream, almost 75% for sardine boats less than 100 grt, more than 60% for fishing from vessels not exceeding 50 grt carried out exclusively with fishing rods, and more than 40% for vessels fishing for anchovy for use as live bait.

Between 1989 and 1991, a total of 664 vessels on average were permitted to fish for tuna; this is the only category of specialized fishing where an unlimited number of vessels may fish at the same time.

1.2.2.4. According to the periodical lists, the total number of Spanish vessels of all categories permitted to engage in specialized and non-specialized fishing activities in the waters of the "Ten", during the period 1989-92, is 1,285.

#### 1.2.2.5. Allocation of fishing possibilities

The Council fixes the fishing possibilities for Spanish vessels each year on the basis of Article 161 of the AA which lays down the TAC share to be allocated to Spain (see Table No 1).

The table below summarizes the TAC share allocated to Spain pursuant to the AA as well as to the other Member States concerned:

TABLE 1

Species	ICES divisions	Allocations in %								
		B	D	G	ES	F	IRL	NL	PT	UK
a) Hake	Vb, VI, VII, VIIIab	0.57	0.00	0.00	30.00 (10)	54.95	3.31	0.39	0.00	10.78
b) Monkfish	Vb, VI	3.59		4.10	3.85	44.23	10.00			30.77
	VII	9.24		1.03	3.67	59.30	7.58	1.20		17.98
	VIIIabd				15.23	84.7				
	VIIIc, IX				83.33	0.08			16.58	
c) Megrim	Vb, VI				11.36	44.31	12.95			31.36
	VII	2.70			30.00	36.42	16.55			14.33
	VIIIabd				55.33	44.67				
d) Crawfish	Vb, VI				0.20	0.81	1.35			97.64
	VII				8.00	24.31	36.87			32.82
	VIIIab				8.00	94.00				
	VIIIc				96.00	4.00				
	VIIId				0.00	100.00				
e) Pollack	Vb, VI				0.20	52.21	7.67			39.92
	VII	3.09			0.20	71.29	8.06			17.36
	VIIIab				17.00	83.00				
	VIIIc				90.00	10.00				
	VIIId				0.00	100.00				
f) Anchovies	VIII				90.00	10.00				

(10) See Table 2 for trends.

In the case of hake, the quotas allocated to Spain in divisions Vb, VI, VII and VIIIa and b account for 30 % of all the hake TACs in those divisions. Table 2 shows the development of the Spanish quota as well as the shares of the other Member States.

TABLE 2

HAKE - Vb (ECZ), VI, VII, VIIIa, b, d, e

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
TAC	35750	36260	35060	35300	49500	60000	62500	56250	61490	62650	64580
EC shares	26250	26960	26160	26400	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Percentage in relation to the TAC								
E	26.57	25.65	25.39	25.21	36.36 (11)	30.00 (11)	30.00 (11)	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
B	0.42	0.57	0.57	0.59	0.51	0.57	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.58	0.57
F	58.74	58.47	58.80	59.16	50.32	55.03	54.96	54.95	54.94	54.97	54.96
IRL	3.64	3.59	3.71	3.68	3.13	3.32	3.31	3.31	3.30	3.31	3.31
NL	-	0.27	0.29	0.28	0.24	0.36	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.36	0.38
UK	10.63	11.45	11.24	11.08	9.44	10.72	10.77	10.77	10.78	10.78	10.78

Quotas have also been specified as a percentage of TACs, zone by zone, for monkfish, megrim, crawfish, pollack, and anchovy.

For the species subject to TACs but not to quotas, a flat-rate quantity of 30,000 t for blue whiting and 31 000 t for horse mackerel is allocated to Spain.

(11) Article 161(2) of the AA.

1.2.3. Portuguese fishing activities in the waters of the "Ten"

Fishing by Portuguese vessels in the waters of the "Ten" (other than the Mediterranean) is restricted by the transitional measures set out in Article 349 of the AA, by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3715/85 and, since 1986, by an annual Council Regulation (1992 is covered by Regulation (EEC) No 3894/91).

Under Article 348 only those vessels referred to in Article 349 may fish and may do so solely in the zones and under the conditions that are specified in that Article.

Portuguese fishermen have access only to ICES zones Vb, VI, VII and VIII, b and d except, until 31 December 1995, for the Irish box (see Annex I, Map No 1) for two species subject to a TAC, namely blue whiting and horse mackerel.

The fishing possibilities and the corresponding number of vessels are fixed annually by the Council, which can also fix fishing possibilities for species not subject to TACs for the same zones.

Since accession, only three other Portuguese vessels have requested authorization to fish tuna in the waters of the "Ten", two of them at the same time. It should be noted that Portuguese vessels make almost no use of their fishing possibilities in the waters of the "Ten" (see Annex III).

1.2.4. Fishing activities of the "Ten" in Spanish waters

Fishing by vessels of the "Ten" in Spanish waters are defined in Article 164 of the AA, Regulation (EEC) No 3716/85 of the Commission and, since 1986, an annual Council Regulation (for 1992, Regulation (EEC) No 3891/91).

The Council fixes the possibilities and the number of vessels for non-specialized fishing each year. For specialized fishing, the same quantitative restrictions, access and monitoring methods apply as for specialized fishing by Spanish vessels in the waters of the "Ten".

The figures relating to the use of fishing possibilities (basic and periodical lists) are set out in Annex IV. On the periodical lists, the percentage of use of these fisheries for 1989-91 is very high for vessels fishing for anchovy as their main fishing activity for use as live bait, average for longliners less than 100 grt, low for vessels more than 100 grt and none or practically none for vessels less than 50 grt and sardine boats.

With regard to tuna vessels, 170 vessels on average were permitted to fish during the reference period. It should be noted that the number of vessels permitted to fish falls each year.

The total number of all types of vessels of the "Ten" permitted to fish in Spanish waters during 1989-92 is 362 on the basic list and 344 (342 French vessels and 2 Irish vessels) on the periodical lists.

1.2.5. Fishing activities of the "Ten" in Portuguese waters

Article 351 of the AA stipulates that fishermen of the "Ten" have access only to pelagic species other than large migrants and to species not subject to TACs and quotas in ICES divisions IX, X and CECAF.

With regard to large migratory species, until 31 December 1995:

- fishing for albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) is permitted only under certain conditions (fishing methods, types of vessels, fishing period) in ICES X and in the Community CECAF zone;
- fishing for tropical tuna in certain zones is permitted only around the Azores and Madeira.

Detailed rules are laid down annually by the Council.

The figures relating to the use of fishing possibilities (basic and periodical lists) are set out in Annex IV. It should be noted that French vessels permitted to fish for tuna in Portuguese waters are normally permitted to fish in Spanish waters at the same time.

The percentage of use of fishing possibilities relating to albacore tuna, the only category limited to a maximum number of 110 vessels, was 46% for 1989-91. With regard to tropical tuna and other tunas, an average of 158 vessels were permitted to fish during the same period. It should be noted that the number of vessels permitted to fish is falling each year.

The total number of all types of vessels of the "Ten" permitted to fish in Portuguese waters during 1989-92 is 320 (318 French vessels and 2 Irish vessels) on the basic and periodical lists.

1.2.6. The reciprocal access arrangements between Spain and Portugal are fixed by Articles 165 and 352 of the AA. These articles take over certain provisions contained in the bilateral agreement concluded before the date of accession. These access arrangements expire on 31 December 1995.

### 1.3. Special and additional conditions

#### 1.3.1. Licensing system

The AA provides for a system of lists of vessels permitted to engage in fishing activities.

The maximum permitted number of vessels and the requirements to be met for the issue of licences are laid down in a number of Council and Commission Regulations.

Under this system, there are six major geographical groups, which correspond to the fishing activities of Spanish vessels in the waters of the "Ten" and in Portuguese waters, Portuguese vessels in the waters of the "Ten" and in Spanish waters, and vessels of the "Ten" in Spanish and Portuguese waters.

For each of these groups, categories of fisheries have been fixed with a series of restrictions concerning, in particular, the number of vessels, their technical characteristics (grt, length between perpendiculars), fishing zones, species, the period of authorization, the fishing gear which may be used or held on board, and other restrictions concerning the application of the conversion coefficient based on power or tonnage, the obligation to keep a licence document on board, the obligation to fish for a minimum consecutive number of days, etc.

The number of vessels is regulated by a system of basic and periodical lists.

The authorities concerned must communicate to the Commission, not later than a month before the beginning of the period of authorization of the fishery concerned, the basic lists of vessels likely to engage in fishing activities. These lists contain information concerning identification of vessels, their technical characteristics and identification of the owners.

The authorities concerned communicate to the Commission, between 2 and 15 days (depending on the category) before their entry into force, the draft periodic list of vessels likely to engage in fishing activities simultaneously.

These lists contain information concerning the identification of vessels and their owners, the period for which a fishing authorization is requested, the type of fishing and the zone envisaged and, where applicable, the conversion coefficients. The periodical lists are adopted by the Commission and transmitted to the authorities concerned between 1 and 4 days (depending on the category) before the date scheduled for their entry into force.

### 1.3.2. Control measures

#### Present situation

Special conditions in the relevant Commission Regulations require the fishing vessels concerned to report certain events (entry into the EEZ, exit from the EEZ, change of ICES subdivision, start fishing, stop fishing, etc.) to the competent national authorities. Furthermore these vessels have to report to the Commission quantities of fish on board and of fish caught each week and upon every entry into and exit from ICES zones. Vessels do not always comply with these obligations. In that event, sanctions may be imposed upon those vessels, in accordance with the provisions of Council regulation (EEC) n°3781/85<sup>(12)</sup>. Furthermore the Commission has very limited means with which to verify the system because of the management gap between itself and the national authorities. Experience has also shown that the content of the reports received from the fishing vessels is often ambiguous because the conditions laid down in the Regulations are not sufficiently clear. The structure and format of the reports does not allow for automatic handling of incoming messages. The nature of the procedure (radio transmission from a vessel to a coastal station) also negatively affects the quality of the information. All these factors make the processing of incoming messages a labour-intensive task and the resulting catch statistics are not considered very reliable.

Specific Articles in the relevant Regulations require the Member States to report catches of tuna in each other's waters to the Commission on a monthly basis. Member States have apparently failed to do so.

#### Legislative framework

Pursuant to the regime provided for in the AA of Spain and Portugal, the Commission has adopted a number of Regulations laying down the technical and control measures pertaining to EEC fishing vessels operating in Spanish and Portuguese waters<sup>(13)</sup>, Spanish vessels in Portuguese waters and Portuguese vessels in Spanish waters<sup>(14)</sup>, Spanish vessels in EEC waters (excluding Portugal)<sup>(15)</sup> and Portuguese vessels in EEC waters (excluding Spain)<sup>(16)</sup>.

These regulations fix a wide variety of technical and control measures; characteristics of vessels (gross tonnage, overall

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(12) Council Regulation (EEC) n°3781/85 in OJ No L 363 of 31.12.1985 p. 26.

(13) Commission Regulations (EEC) No 3716/85 and (EEC) No 3719/85, OJ No L 360, 31.12.1985, pp. 7 and 26.

(14) Commission Regulations (EEC) No 3718/85 and (EEC) No 3718/85, OJ No L 360, 31.12.1985, pp. 14 and 20.

(15) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3531/85, OJ No L 336, 14.12.1985, p. 20

(16) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3715/85, OJ No L 360, 31.12.1985, p. 1



length, engine power), access (periodical lists), catch reporting requirements, and licences for specialised fishing.

The implementation of these Regulations has given rise to a number of specific problems over the past seven years. These stem in part from the complexity of the Regulations themselves and in part from diverging interpretations of specific obligations and procedures arising from and associated with their implementation.

The strict enforcement of the periodical lists has been undermined by the sheer volume of vessels and the difficulty of excluding those vessels which have been guilty of infringement. These particular problems are most evident in area VIII, in general, where the French authorities have experienced considerable difficulties controlling Spanish vessels which have been seen to utilize false or masked identification<sup>(16)</sup>.

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(16) This type of activity is prohibited under Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1381/87, OJ L No L 132, 21.5.1987, p. 9

1.4. Utilization of fishing possibilities between 1986 and 1991

1.4.1. Apparent level of utilization of fishing possibilities

**AVERAGE APPARENT LEVEL OF UTILIZATION OF FISHING POSSIBILITIES  
AS RESTRICTED BY THE ARRANGEMENTS IN THE AA<sup>(18)</sup>**

FLEET CONCERNED	1989-1991 % of utilization
Spanish "non-specialized fleet"/ EC-10 waters	96
Spanish "specialized fleet/ EC-10 waters	82
ES / Portuguese waters	76
PT / EC-10 waters	-
PT / Spanish waters	84
EC-10/ Spanish waters	40
EC-10/Portuguese waters	46

1.4.2. Allocation of resources

The allocation formulae pose, inter alia, the problem of consistency between species. This is particularly true for benthic species, where the actual catch composition bears little relation to that planned for the quotas. The most obvious case is that of monkfish in ICES division VII. The Spanish quotas of megrim and crawfish cannot be caught without catches of monkfish exceeding the quota allocated to Spain. This situation leads either to fraud or to discards.

In addition, there are some small quotas, both for Spain in the waters of the "Ten", and for France in Spanish waters, the relevance of which has not been confirmed by the catches recorded since 1986.

(18) Only fisheries to which access is restricted by the number of vessels and/or licences are taken into account.

It is also necessary to stress the problem of fishing for anchovy, where France is regularly restricted by the quotas (10% of the TAC) allocated to it. This small percentage reflects the limited interest taken in anchovy by French fishermen in the 1970s. Interest has grown considerably since then, particularly because of the demand of the Spanish market. These difficulties are exacerbated by a conflict over fishing gear, with French fishermen widely using the pelagic trawl, use of which is prohibited in Spain because many Spanish fishermen consider that this technique should be proscribed.

The difficulties encountered by Spain and France in connection with their small quotas of monkfish in ICES division VII and anchovy in ICES division VIIIc respectively led these two Member States to make an exchange in 1992.

Lastly, the question of the geographical reference used for each stock must be mentioned. For hake, separate TACs and quotas are set for ICES divisions V, VI and VII on the one hand and VIIIa, b, on the other. Biologists do not make this distinction. Moreover, this distinction has become meaningless since the acknowledgement of "flexibility", whereby geographical transfers of fishing rights for hake are authorized.

More generally, although stocks of many species in divisions VIIIc and IX receive different treatment than their counterparts in the waters of the "Ten", while biologists consider that this procedure is based on reasonable hypotheses, there is no certainty that they are correct for either hake, horse mackerel, mackerel or blue whiting.

2. DEVELOPMENT AND SITUATION OF THE FISHERIES SECTOR AFFECTED BY THE ACT OF ACCESSION OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL BETWEEN 1986 (1989) AND 1992

2.1. Development of fishing capacity

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNITY FISHING FLEETS - POWER AND GROSS REGISTERED TONNAGE  
DEVELOPMENT OF THE FLEET IN PERCENTAGE TERMS

DEVELOPMENT	SPAIN		PORTUGAL		EEC 10		EEC 12	
	Tonnage	Power	Tonnage	Power	Tonnage	Power	Tonnage	Power
In relation to an Index of 100	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1/1/86 (ES-PT Index)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-	-	-	-
1/1/87 (EEC 10 Index)	NA	NA	NA	NA	100.00	100.00	NA	NA
In 1988	102.09	113.41	96.73	103.29	94.83	89.18	100.00	100.00
In 1989	91.84	101.03	95.25	96.87	94.95	90.21	98.53	97.46
In 1990	87.71	89.56	90.10	95.44	95.42	97.86	94.90	100.41
In 1991	86.57	88.76	85.57	94.36	93.19	93.01	92.73	96.53
In 1992	85.30	90.11	86.46	96.12	95.65	95.04	93.86	98.48

So, for the periods concerned, a reduction of :

between 1986 and 1992	14.70	9.89	13.54	3.88	-	-	-	-
between 1987 and 1992	-	-	-	-	4.35	4.96	-	-
between 1988 and 1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.14	1.52

The table above serves only as an indication, in view of the variety of the sources of information used. Nevertheless, a reduction in the capacity expressed in tonnage and power for Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Germany, France, and Italy can be seen over the period from 1986-92. The other Member States increased their fishing capacity over this period.

## 2.2. Development of fishing effort

The establishment of basic lists made it possible to control the fishing capacity with access to the waters of the "Ten". However, this near stability of nominal capacity does not reflect similar stability of actual capacity. It is difficult to assess the development of the fishing power of the vessels concerned. The element which is most difficult to discern corresponds to the longliners, since the engine power of such vessels does not accurately reflect fishing power. In particular, the provision stipulating that longliners which acquire automation equipment are to be considered equivalent to two trawlers has not been applied.

However, it should be noted that Spain has prohibited the use of technology which has led to large increases in efficiency in recent years (pelagic trawls, gill nets for tuna).

It is even more difficult to compare the development of catch capacity of the other Member States for fisheries to which Spanish vessels have access. The absence of segmentation and of direct measures to manage fishing effort of the fleets of the "Ten" means that quantified appraisal is not possible.

## 2.3. The situation of stocks and foreseeable trends

### 2.3.1. Review of major stocks

The situation regarding the resources affected by the AA is broadly similar to the overall diagnosis provided in the 1991 Report, which provides the basis for the measures proposed by the Commission under the multiannual guidance programmes (series III) for the 1992-96 period. This diagnosis also shows that, since accession, trends in the main resources other than those to which Spain and Portugal had access, have not provided new fishing opportunities.

It is worth mentioning, in the light of recent ICES analyses, that over the last few years exploitation rates have grown significantly in the Atlantic and adjacent seas. They are now at the same level or exceeding, those for the same species in the North Sea.

In the case of the stocks referred to in the Act of Accession, pelagic resources, some of which are covered by specialized fisheries, provide no immediate overall cause for concern. However, scientists consider that sardine stocks in zones VIIIc and IX should henceforth be subject to management measures. In addition, there is some debate regarding anchovy stocks in zone VIII, which are clearly much less abundant than they were a few decades ago, especially in VIIIc.

However, it is not possible to reach a scientific consensus on how much of this trend is due to fishing and how much to natural variations.

The situation of the benthic stocks (species living directly on the bottom or in contact with it) covered by the AA varies according to the species and zones concerned. Some stocks of crawfish are moderately exploited. Megrin does not cause immediate concern. On the other hand, there is a worrying development in the case of monkfish. This situation can be attributed to the biological vulnerability caused by the longevity of the species concerned (particularly in the case of the white monkfish), to the use of new techniques by certain fleets (twin trawls), and the steady demand for this product which, at least in the northern regions, used to be negligible.

Where demersal stocks are concerned (species living near to the bottom), overexploitation is the general rule. The highest fishing intensity is from the west of Scotland to the Celtic Sea for major Gadidae and in Iberian waters for hake, whereas in the south and the south-west of Ireland and in the Bay of Biscay the situation of these stocks seems less alarming. With regard to species for which the two new Member States have quotas, attention must be drawn to hake. While stocks in the north (VIII, b, VII, VI and V) have been chronically overexploited, the situation of stocks in the south could be serious, judging by trends in catches over recent years.

The situation for pollack is more difficult to assess. The low vulnerability of juveniles to trawls provides an a priori safety margin which could prove insufficient.

Lastly, it is worth noting the resources not referred to in the AA and present in zones VII, VIII and IX, which were of considerable size before catches began to dwindle but have shown no tangible signs of recovery since then (sea-bream). Strict vigilance must be exercised in the case of other stocks (bass) if negative developments are to be avoided.

#### 2.3.2. Management of the stocks concerned

The 1991 Report has outlined the limits of the main management instruments of the CFP. These limits are particularly apparent for the atlantic fisheries, in particular in region III (division VIII and IX).

The very small number of fisheries closed since 1986 is more an indication that TACs have been set at non-constraining levels than proof of wise management of quotas at national levels. The rate of utilization of the TACs listed in Annex V shows that the management measures provided for are not operational. Certain precautionary TACs have even led to the travesty of 'paper' fish (cf. megrim in division IX).

Technical measures have had a variable impact according to the sectors concerned. In region III (divisions VIII and IX), they have been very poorly applied, as confirmed by the fishing industry and the Council (Council meeting on

fisheries of October 1991). A very serious problem therefore remains concerning catches of juveniles, which has a particularly damaging effect on hake stocks.

In addition, as pointed out earlier, direct management of fishing effort has explicitly affected only Spanish vessels operating in the waters of the "Ten".

### 2.3.3. Fishery research

Although management by means of TACs and quotas has not been effective because the TACs used are mainly precautionary ones, this is partly because scientific knowledge has seldom been capable of developing analytical TACs and partly because the fisheries concerned are not suitable for management by TACs and quotas, particularly if these are conceived strictly on an annual and single-species basis.

Progress in obtaining analytical studies on the stocks concerned has been slow. The biological characteristics of these stocks explain to some extent the difficulties encountered in setting up data bases. The unreliability of official catch statistics also causes serious difficulties, to which can be added the limited resources made available to researchers, inadequate coordination in several Member States between the collection of administrative statistics and biological sampling and insufficient coordination of research between Member States.

However, it is clear that stepping up research into resource analysis alone will not make TACs and annual quotas an adequate instrument for the management of the fisheries covered by the AA. Within ICES, work has been carried out to develop a more synthetic approach. This work, which focuses on fisheries in regions VII and VIII, must be developed in greater detail and extended.

It must also be stressed that few or no studies have been carried out on the technology of fishing gear, particularly as regards selectivity.

Lastly, economic extensions are difficult to establish in the absence of structures and suitable means for socio-economic research, in both Portugal and Spain.

## 2.4. External markets and resources

### 2.4.1. Trends in the supply of the market in fishery products in Spain and Portugal

#### 2.4.1.1. SPAIN :

The study on trends in intra-Community trade in fishery products shows that the situation on the Spanish market before and after accession is not substantially different to the situation of Member States (see Annex VI).

If 1985, the last year during which Spain was not a member of the Community, is taken as the reference year (base: 100), the Spanish index for quantities was 120 in 1991 as compared with the Community average index of 130 (Annex IX). It can be concluded that imports of fishery products into Spain from its Community partners increased less quickly than the Community average despite the liberalization of trade resulting from the abolition of tariff and non-tariff barriers.

Analysis of the indices for the value of traded products shows that, even when the increase in market shares was lower in quantitative terms for Spain than for the "Ten" for certain markets (i.e. France and Italy), the increase in terms of value was greater than for the other Member States. There has therefore been an improvement in the quality of Spanish exports if not in the quantity.

Spain, which ranked fifth out of the twelve states in intra-Community trade in 1985, fell to sixth in 1991 both in quantity and in value.

In overall terms, it therefore seems that, as far as intra-Community trade in fishery products is concerned, Spain's accession to the Community has benefited Spain more than it has benefited its partners.

In addition, the value of Spanish imports of fishery products from non-member countries increased five-fold between 1985 and 1991 while the increase was only two-fold for all the Member States over the same period (Annex VI).

In terms of market share, the Community's share of the Spanish market has fallen during this period. Community products, which accounted for approximately 40% of supply to this market in value terms before enlargement (35% in 1984 - 46% in 1985) accounted for only 22% in 1991.

One can therefore conclude that Spain's accession to the Community has resulted in an explosion of imports of fishery products into that country. However, this has benefited non-member countries much more than it has the other Member States of the Community.

#### 2.4.1.2. PORTUGAL

The situation is relatively different for Portugal. The index for imports of fishery products (in quantity) increased from 100 in 1985 to 270 in 1991 (Annex VI).

Portugal, which ranked second to last among the Member States in 1985, reached eighth place for quantities and seventh in terms of value in 1991.



As a result of the liberalization of trade between Portugal and its Community partners, therefore, imports of fishery products from the other Member States appear to have intensified.

Imports into Portugal from non-member countries are increasing (in value) at the same rate as the Community average (Annex VI). The increase is slightly slower in quantitative terms. This has resulted in an increase in the share of the Portuguese market held by its Community partners. The other Member States of the Community provided 26% of supplies to Portugal (in value) in 1984 and 1985 and 32% in 1991.

Unlike Spain, Portugal's accession to the Community has not significantly changed its trading patterns with regard to imports from non-member countries. On the other hand, it has appreciably strengthened Portugal's links with its Community partners in this field.

2.4.2. External resources: Multilateral relations and relations with non-member countries

Articles 167 and 354 of the AA lay down provisions concerning external resources.

In view of the Community's exclusive competence with regard to the common fisheries policy, Spain and Portugal withdrew from those International Conventions to which the Community as such was already a party. For matters within the Community's sphere of competence, following the customary procedures the Community replaced Spain and Portugal in those conventions to which it was not yet a signatory. In matters of mixed competence, each Member State may maintain its membership or renounce it.

Since accession, the Community has been responsible for managing the agreements concluded by Spain and Portugal before accession.

The agreements in force at the time of accession were maintained until they were taken over by the Community. This was done by integrating Spain and Portugal into the agreements concluded by the Community of "Ten" with the non-member countries concerned or, where necessary, by renegotiating within the Community framework on the basis of the 'acquis communautaire'.

Such is the case of the agreements comprising possibilities for trawling and tuna fishing, with Morocco, Equatorial Guinea, Angola and Mozambique. Moreover, after accession and at the request of Spain, five purely tuna agreements (Madagascar, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Comoros Islands, Mauritius, Cape Verde) were also concluded and give fishing possibilities to the French tuna fleet.

Since enlargement, the number of fisheries agreements between the Community and non-member countries has risen from 10 to 23.

However, the overall quantitative contribution to production of access to waters outside the fishing areas of the Community is difficult to measure owing to the variety of the agreements and their implementation.

Spain and Portugal brought a case before the Court in 1990 for annulment of the Council Regulations distributing the catch quotas of the Community in the waters of certain non-member countries<sup>(19)</sup>. They claimed in particular that the Council had applied the principle of relative stability of fishing activities too rigidly and therefore incorrectly.

Several of these cases remain pending but the Court, in judgments dated 13 October 1992<sup>(20)</sup>, rejected some as a whole. Nevertheless, the Court recognized that the two Member States have the right to be included in the distribution of new fishing possibilities that may become available under the terms of agreements with non-member countries concluded after accession and covering fishery resources still to be distributed. Moreover, the Court also established that, at the time of any eventual review of the distribution system in accordance with Article 4(2) of the Regulation (EEC) No 170/83 of the Council, the two Member States could advance their claims on the same footing as all the other Member States.

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(19) The proceedings for annulment brought before the Court concern the distribution for 1990, 1991 and 1992 of the resources available in the waters of Greenland, the Faroe, Norway and Sweden.

(20) In joint cases 63/90 and 67/90, and in cases 70/90 , 71/90 and 73/90.

### 3. CONCLUSION

The accession system can be regarded as a special case of direct management of inputs. This being the direction of future development of the CFP, it is particularly important to make a thorough assessment. The conclusions that one can draw, however, are seriously limited by the fact that the management under review did not apply to the fleets of the "Ten", hence the feeling of discrimination on the part of the fishermen of the new Member States.

A lesson has nevertheless to be drawn from the difficulties encountered by the official authorities in enforcing the agreements, as well as the problems faced by fishermen and shipowners. In view of the narrow catch possibilities available to non-specialized vessels on the basic list outside the waters of the "Ten", the length of time spent on the temporary lists appeared insufficient to make the vessels profitable. The number of vessels on the basic list amounts to overcapacity in economic terms.

In addition, the system of fishing plans appears to fishermen to be a particularly rigid way of managing fishing effort. On the other hand it allows a simplification of monitoring.

Control has nevertheless remained the weakest link in the chain. The main difficulty has been to get the fishermen to accept the system, for the three reasons referred to above: the sense of discrimination, the difficulty in operating vessels profitably and the rigidity of the fishing plan formula. In addition, no use has been made of technology which could have facilitated monitoring (satellites). Similarly, the penalties imposed on those committing infringements have not acted as a deterrent and, lastly, cooperation between Member States and the Commission in this area has largely been insufficient.

By way of an example, differences of interpretation with the Spanish authorities have meant that the removal, from the periodic lists, of vessels involved in serious infringements, as demanded by the Commission, has not materialized.

As regards access to non-Community waters, the Community, faced with the challenge posed by the accession of Spain and Portugal, both of which have strong fishing traditions, has been able to find an overall positive solution by substantially increasing the possibilities of access to international waters and the waters of non-member countries for the Community vessels.

The shortcomings referred to above should be remedied in the recent Commission proposals on the basic Regulation and the control system.

**PART TWO**  
**GUIDELINES FOR POSSIBLE ADJUSTMENTS**  
**TO THE ARRANGEMENTS IN THE ACT OF ACCESSION**

This part does not present formal proposals on the part of the Commission but guidelines for possible adjustments to the accession arrangements from 1 January 1996.

On the basis of the discussions which this report will engender within the various Community institutions, the Commission will make the appropriate legislative proposals.

## 1. THE ARRANGEMENTS IN THE ACT OF ACCESSION IN RELATION TO THE REVISED CFP

1.1. The purpose of the exceptional arrangements introduced by the AA was to enable the mutual adjustments to the fleets concerned without calling into question the fundamental principles regarding access and allocation adopted by the "Ten" in 1983. These temporary arrangements were adopted for a 17-year period, from 1 January 1986 to 31 December 2002. This period is particularly long if compared with the average duration of transition arrangements, which normally last 7 to 10 years. Since the provisions of the AA rule out any changes to the duration of the arrangements, other than possible adjustments adopted by the Council on the basis of Articles 162 and 350 of the AA, which cannot take effect before 1 January 1996, they will remain in force until 31 December 2002.

If the fleets concerned are to be standardized, it should be remembered that at the time of the negotiations on the accession of Spain and of Portugal, the policy on the conservation and management of fisheries resources had just emerged after a long, hard gestation and was consequently relatively vulnerable.

Although the possible repeal of Regulation (EEC) No 170/83 under no circumstances allows for changes to the agreed duration of the transitional period, the conditions of access and fishing by the fleets of Spain and Portugal in the waters of the "Ten" and vice versa must be examined, not in the climate of 1983, but in that of 1992. To this end, point 1.2 summarizes the timetable and the forthcoming deadlines.

At the end of its 1991 Report on the CFP, the Commission undertook to review the CFP while maintaining the principles on which "blue Europe" is founded.

It is important therefore to consider the future of the fleets affected by the arrangements in the AA in this new context. Points 1.3 and 1.4 summarize the "forward thinking" currently being discussed by the Council and Parliament and indicate the new elements in the light of which the AA arrangements must be examined.

### 1.2. Legal situation

In order to identify the elements of the AA arrangements likely to be adapted, it is helpful to recapitulate the legal situation, on a case by case basis, assuming that the existing legal framework remains unchanged:

- the general arrangements in the AA, as regards the conditions of access and fishing by the Spanish and Portuguese fleets in the waters of the "Ten" and vice versa, remain in force until 31 December 2002;

- the Community provisions adopted under the Accession regime and particularly those in the area of monitoring and sanctions are also to remain in force until 31 December 2002;
- the conditions of access to the Irish box by the Spanish and Portuguese fleets remains in force until 31 December 1995;
- access to the waters of the Azores and Madeira for fishing of albacore and tropical tuna by the vessels of the "Ten" is restricted until 31 December 1995;
- fisheries arrangements between Spain and Portugal agreed at a bilateral level and integrated in the AA expire on 31 December 1995.

### 1.3. The new political and legal context<sup>(1)</sup>

In order to rationalize the CFP, the Commission is recommending a global, integrated approach concentrating all the means for attaining more effective regulation of all the conditions governing the exploitation of fishery resources, in particular by taking into account all the parameters likely to influence fish mortality. In view of current overfishing, the Commission is recommending a strategy which aims initially at attaining a balance between the existing fishing effort and resources and, at a later stage, at managing this balance.

The task of regulating fishing effort, which will henceforth take account of both inputs and outputs, is closely linked to the need to encourage the development of responsible fishing to ensure the rational exploitation of the living resources of the sea.

This new approach requires the adoption of new instruments such as licences. To this end, the introduction of a Community system is a solution whereby both transparency and fairness can be safeguarded. In this spirit, intensified monitoring and control are also envisaged, to ensure better management of the application of the CFP.

With regard to the 'acquis communautaire', this is fully maintained and concerns, in particular:

- the derogation from the principle of free access to Community waters by Community vessels within the 12-mile coastal zone, and the exception to this derogation, whereby access is granted to this zone under certain conditions;
- the principle of relative stability in the allocation of available fishery resources among the Member States;

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(1) The Commission proposal replacing basic Regulation (EEC) No 170/83 is currently being examined by the Council and Parliament, and should be adopted before the end of 1992.

- the maintenance of the Shetland Box and the possibility of creating boxes where resources are biologically sensitive because of the conditions in which they are exploited.

#### 1.4. The AA arrangements within the new framework

The conditions of access to the waters of the "Ten" by the Spanish and Portuguese fleets and vice versa must thus be examined in the light of the new context.

Maintenance of the derogation from the principle of free access within the 12-mile limit makes it possible to maintain existing balances for the fisheries concerned, thereby acknowledging certain rights and obligations of the local people, particularly in regions dependent on fisheries. Renewal of the conditions of access by certain fleets to parts of the coastal waters of the Member States, as fixed in 1983, strengthens this principle, thereby ensuring that fishing traditions in this area are not destroyed.

Whereas in 1983 a choice was made to focus legislation on the control of outputs (restricting catches of certain stocks), in 1986 the AA recognized the need for other measures, such as restrictions on the number of authorized vessels (basic list) and the fishing time of those vessels (periodical list and communication obligations). This approach is now in line with the new general system which proposes, in identical cases, combining different means of controlling exploitation levels by fixing maximum fishing effort and/or authorized catches.

The first element concerns taking account of all the parameters, which influence fish mortality, which was achieved under the AA by the introduction of a basic list and a periodical list permitting a given fleet to fish in a specific zone for a specific species.

The second element, purely administrative in nature, is the generalisation of the system of fishing licences by the obligation for all Community vessels or vessels operating in Community waters to hold a licence conforming to a standard Community model and issued by the competent authorities of the Member States. Although this is a generalized system, it provides the basis for an approach fishery by fishery, whereby access will be regulated through the obligation to hold a specific licence. The obligation to figure on a list of authorized vessels to have access to a fishery is therefore in line with the new framework.

The third element concerns monitoring. The new arrangements for monitoring the application of the CFP henceforth apply to the entire sector and operate according to a series of objectives and instruments which provide a new context for the current control arrangements applied under the AA.

This can be illustrated, in particular, by the monitoring of the movement of vessels, irrespective of whether they are obliged to hold an individual licence<sup>(2)</sup>, the reduction of fishing time in the case of vessels which fail to reduce their catch capacity<sup>(3)</sup>, or the possibility of suspending or revoking licences where the rules are not complied with.

The process of harmonizing penalties and strengthening cooperation between the Member States in the field of monitoring should make it possible to repeal the individual control and sanction measures applicable to Spanish vessels<sup>(4)</sup>.

The above argues in favour of adjusting the AA arrangements by integrating them into the new framework which will be created by the adoption of the proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a Community system for fisheries and aquaculture.

For all the species subject to TACs and quotas, since the system is to be maintained, the fishing activities of Spanish and Portuguese vessels in the waters of the "Ten" (except for the Mediterranean) will continue to be subject to quantitative restrictions in accordance with the principle of relative stability.

Moreover, fishing effort will be controlled in accordance with the relevant provisions of the proposed Regulation.

With regard to access to waters, the conditions under the AA must be integrated into the general scheme. Similarly, the conditions governing the surveillance, monitoring and control of fishing activities must be revised in this spirit.

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(2) See Articles 23 and 7 of the proposal for a Council Regulation.

(3) See Article 29 of the proposal for a Council Regulation.

(4) Regulation (EEC) No 3531/85 and Reglement (CEE) n°3781/85.



## 2. GUIDELINES FOR THE POSSIBLE ADAPTATIONS TO THE RULES OF THE AA.

### 2.1. The conditions of access to Community waters and resources

#### 2.1.1. Areas where access and fishing are limited or prohibited

##### 2.1.1.1. IRISH BOX AND FISHING FOR TUNA

In accordance with Articles 158 and 349, access to the Irish Box for the Spanish and Portuguese fleets permitted to fish in Atlantic waters of the "Ten" is prohibited until 31 December 1995.

In accordance with Article 351, for vessels of the "Ten" fishing for albacore and tropical tuna are limited until 31 December 1995.

Accordingly, in accordance with the AA, the restrictions on access to the Irish Box for Spain and Portugal and those on fishing for albacore and the tropical tuna for the "Ten" will be without effect as from 1 January 1996.

##### 2.1.1.2. TRIANGLE IN ICES AREA VIIIc (ESKOTE TRIANGLE)

With regard to the triangle located in waters under French jurisdiction in the North East sector of division VIIIc (Annex I, Map No 2), an area covered by bilateral arrangements between France and Spain, one could envisage the continuation of current arrangements by their inclusion in the new system or, more simply still, inclusion of them in the system planned for ICES area VIII b.

##### 2.1.1.3. ACCESS TO AREAS OTHER THAN ICES DIVISIONS Vb, VI, VII, VIIIa, b and d

With regard to conditions of access to areas other than those for which the Spanish and Portuguese vessels already have access in accordance with Articles 158, 160, 165, 349 and 352, they could be envisaged only if consistent with the 'acquis communautaire' and more particularly the principle of relative stability, and insofar as this covers resources currently little used and within an ad hoc framework for these potential fisheries.

As paragraph 2.3.1. of Part One pointed out, the state of major stocks is not such in these areas that one could reasonably envisage an increase in the level of use by the Spanish or Portuguese fleets. This is true if one looks at stocks subject to TACs and quotas, and it is also true if one considers other resources like scallops or large crustaceans.

It would be advisable moreover to consolidate the management of these resources at Community level, in particular by making use as required of the new tools proposed as part of the revision of the basic Regulation.

It is not impossible, however, that certain resources may be unexploited or at least under-exploited by the fleets of the "Ten" whereas they are of interest for Spanish or Portuguese vessels. The latter could certainly benefit from their specific experience and the substantial demand on their markets for species little appreciated further North. A more precise analysis is necessary, which should also establish in more detail the potential problems of by-catches among already widely exploited stocks.

#### 2.1.1.4. Fishing agreements between Spain and Portugal

Considering that the fishing agreements agreed between Spain and Portugal and intergrated in the AA will expire on 31 December 1995, it is proposed that the Council fix the fishing possibilities for Spanish vessels in Portuguese waters and vice versa as from 1 January 1996 to take account of the levels of exploitation of the resources concerned.

#### 2.1.2. CATCH LIMITATIONS

Generally, in order to respect the principle of relative stability, the shares of TACs for Spain and Portugal, as fixed by the AA, remain unchanged.

However, certain revisions may already be studied which might possibly enter into force only as from the 1 January 1996.

In the Atlantic fishing areas it appears particularly necessary that the management of inputs must be combined with catch limits. The TAC and quotas machinery, which remains an essential foundation, will only acquire real operational scope if, on the one hand, it is made more flexible and, on the other, is supplied with accurate statistical and scientific data.

In terms of flexibility, the inclusion of a multiannual dimension is the only way of avoiding a situation where precautionary TACs are systematically set at a very high level to avoid constraints on fisheries connected with an unforeseen increase in the abundance of resources. A better handling of multispecies problems (cf. 2.1.2.3.) will also largely improve the relevance of TACs. It would not be impossible either to review the geographical base for certain stocks, and in particular to unify the hake TAC.

But increasing the analytical monitoring of resources and working out multiannual or multispecies mechanisms means that data and research are essential. They should exceed the strictly biological framework and involve all the Member States concerned in an effective and balanced way.

#### 2.1.2.1. THE TACs FOR MONKFISH (SPAIN) AND ANCHOVIES (FRANCE)

The TACs for monkfish and anchovies allocated respectively to Spain and France in accordance with the AA (Article 161) are an obstacle to rational management of the fisheries concerned. Accordingly, the Council could envisage a revision of these shares in line with the provisions of the Commission proposal introducing a Community system for fisheries and aquaculture, which envisage the possibility of adjustments to some distribution keys in order to take account of miniquotas and traditional quota exchanges and the distorting effects that they cause. In any event, the adjustments would be possible only in compliance with the overall balance of distribution.

#### 2.1.2.2. STANDARD QUANTITIES OF BLUE WHITING AND HORSE MACKEREL

It does not appear relevant to maintain a special system in the form of standard quantities independently of the state of resources for fish that are difficult to catch, moreover, in the case of corresponding vessels fishing profitably, they are not permitted to enter an area. This second point is discussed below (cf.2.1.3.); the stocks in question are not subject to redistribution into national quotas and so two solutions are possible. One would be allocation to national quotas in order to transform the standard quantities into percentages, given the unlimited access to undistributed TACs. For horse mackerel, at least, this first way is preferable. The second way presupposes precautionary controls on inputs.

In addition, to take into account a possible revision of the limitations on stocks, some geographical flexibilities could be envisaged.

#### 2.1.2.3. BY-CATCHES

By-catches of Spanish and Portuguese vessels will have to be treated in line with the general rules applying in this field.

In this spirit, and in view of the need not to penalize the Member States in relation to non-member countries, there should be a study of the possibility of permitting the landing of by-catches insofar as they are genuinely inevitable,

as was provided for in fisheries agreements prior to accession. These catches should then be counted against the quota of the target species, mainly hake, by applying a conversion coefficient. It would be desirable, for the by-catch species, to choose coefficient levels that have a deterrent effect and to limit strictly the level of by-catches.

### 2.1.3. LIMITATION OF FISHING EFFORT

By establishing a basic list of 300 Spanish vessels authorized to operate in the waters of the "Ten" and, a periodical list, adopted by the Commission, fixing the number of such vessels authorized to fish at the same time, the AA regulates certain inputs (vessels, fishing time) determining fishing activities. In the new context, proposed in the Regulation repealing Regulation (EEC) No 170/83, this approach is recommended as a general measure, so that the Council could consider abolishing these special arrangements (basic list and periodical lists), from 1 January 1996.

In view of the situation of demersal stocks, it is not possible to contemplate any adjustments to the fleet of 300 vessels on the basic and periodical lists which would increase its potential fishing effort. At present the maximum effort which is permitted each year, corresponds to 145 standard vessels (periodical list for demersal fishing) operating for 365 days, i.e. a maximum of 53,000 fishing days a year. Provided that this limit is not exceeded, different combinations can be considered in the number of standard vessels and the number of days of fishing granted to each one.

However, care should be taken to prevent the arrival of vessels of a much larger size and capacity than those currently operating in the area, which would create new problems. It is very difficult to calculate the equivalence of the fishing power of such vessels in relation to standard vessels.

Care should also be taken to ensure that liberalization of the basic list does not make the management of licences impossible, particularly in view of the new Regulation on controls.

In addition, account should be taken of the fact that only certain boats, not currently on the basic list, owing to their size, would be able to profitably use the five licences to fish for the non-demersal species provided for in Article 161(3), namely 30,000 tonnes of blue whiting and 31,000 tonnes of horse mackerel.

Lastly, the conversion coefficients applicable to longliners equipped with mechanical baiting or lifting devices should be abandoned as an unrealistic and unnecessary hindrance. It is not logical to penalize this kind of selective gear, especially now that improvements are being made to methods of exploiting demersal resources.

For these reasons, from 1 January 1996, the following adjustments could be envisaged for the Spanish fleet operating in the waters of the "Ten":

- to fix authorized fishing effort fixed by restricting fishing time according to the situation of stocks, on the basis of the activity permitted in accordance with Article 158(2), i.e. not more than 53 000 days of standard fishing in so far as the situation of stocks permits;
- to incorporate fishing by Spanish and Portuguese vessels in a general control system which permits effective monitoring and control of fishing activities, in particular by means of a special licensing system and monitoring by satellite;
- to ensure that the development of this fleet is in line with the development of the stocks concerned by integrating it into the general system governing the development of fishing effort;
- to accept the equivalence in principle between longliners and trawlers pending a more effective system of management of fishing effort by different sectors of the fleet;
- to grant special licences authorizing fishing for non-demersal to vessels not currently on the basic list.

The criteria applicable to certain vessels engaged in specialized fishing on the basic and periodical lists should be applied mutatis mutandis to vessels operating in Iberian waters under Articles 164, 165, 351 and 352.

## 2.2. Monitoring application of the CFP

The new Community arrangements for monitoring the application of the CFP will require special effort. This is the case at European level, according to the diagnosis established by the Commission and approved by all the parties and authorities, particularly the Council. Spain and Portugal will have to make a special contribution to this general effort. The means implemented, particularly by the Spanish authorities, are still insufficient, despite recent efforts. The budgetary resources allocated must

take into account the importance of fisheries in Spain and Portugal, and be brought up to the cost of control/value of the landings ratio of the Member States which are most advanced in this area. Effective, and therefore probably simple, administrative solutions must also be found to ensure that the allocation of competence between the authorities concerned does not handicap overall effectiveness. If a Member State chooses a different option, it will have to bear any extra cost, so that an equitable level of efficiency is guaranteed with respect to the other Member States.

Particular effort will be needed to introduce new technologies, such as data processing, into the monitoring arrangements in Spain, which are still less advanced than other Member States in this field.

Insofar as guarantees could be given, and satellite monitoring certainly provides the best answer, access rules, in particular fishing plans, could be made less stringent.

Operational cooperation with the inspection services of the Member States where Portuguese and Spanish vessels operate must be stepped up.

Lastly, as part of the operation to harmonize penalties, an effective solution is needed to the problem of licence withdrawals. Rules prescribing withdrawal and revoking of licences as a penalty for specific infringements could be part of a scale of administrative penalties recommended at Community level.

### 2.3. Access to the waters of non-member countries and international waters

The fisheries agreements concluded by the Community are likely to evolve in line with political and legal changes both in coastal non-member countries as well as in international forums and organizations whether they are specialized in fisheries or not.

With reference to the judgments of the Court of Justice of 13 October 1992, it should be remembered that Spain and Portugal are entitled to take part in the allocation of any new fishing possibilities available under agreements with non-member countries concluded since accession and relating to fishing possibilities still to be allocated.

The importance of the external policy of the CFP for Portuguese fisheries, and even more so for Spain, must not disguise the delicate nature of the Community's fisheries relations with the rest of the world.

To this end, the Community must continue its obligations, particularly by strengthening its position through active and positive participation in the regional organizations and by supporting the principles of the Law of the Sea by cooperating in the defence of the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

European fleets will therefore have to support the Community's ambitions in this area.

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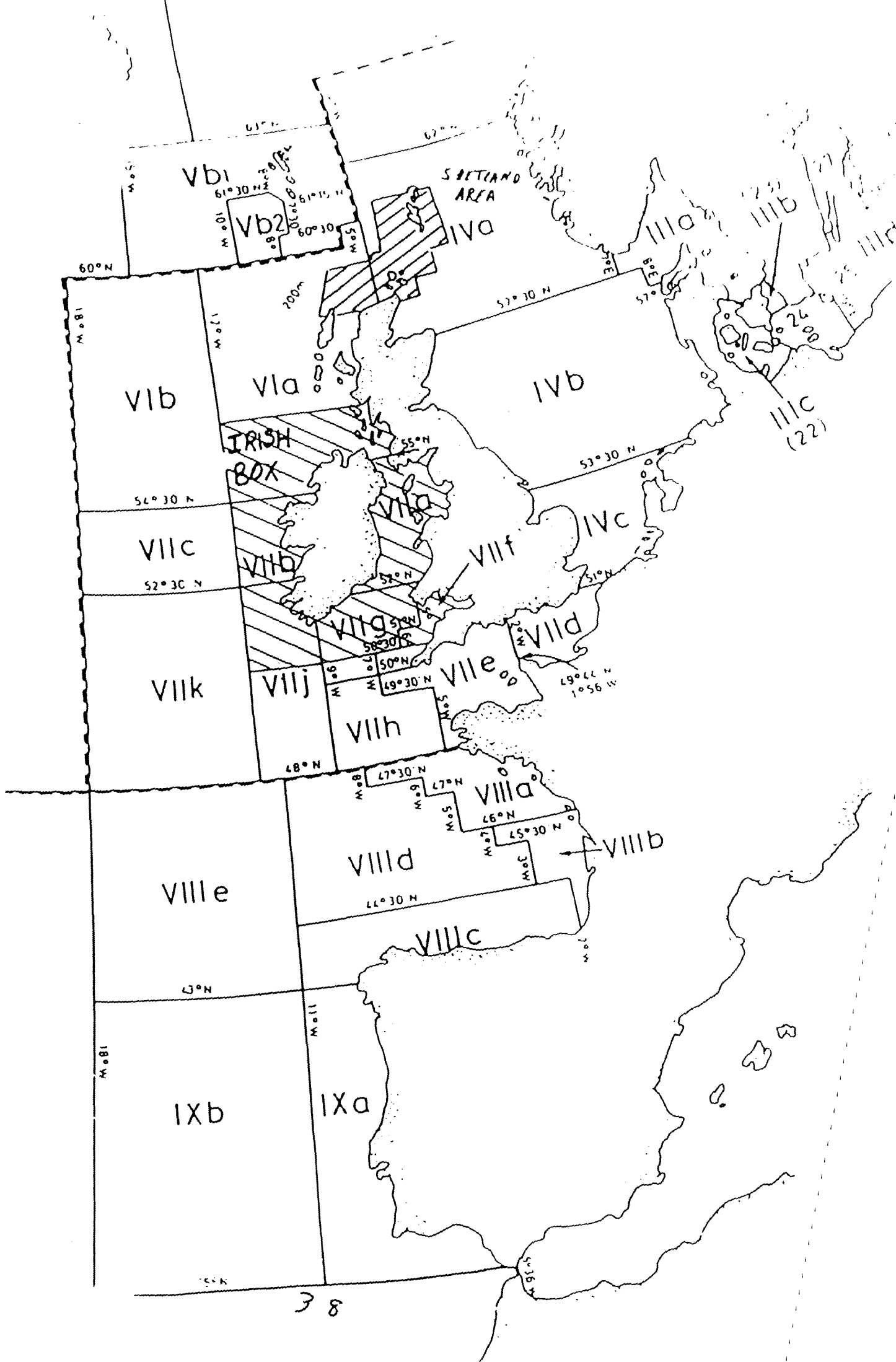
**Rate of utilization of TACs and quotas**

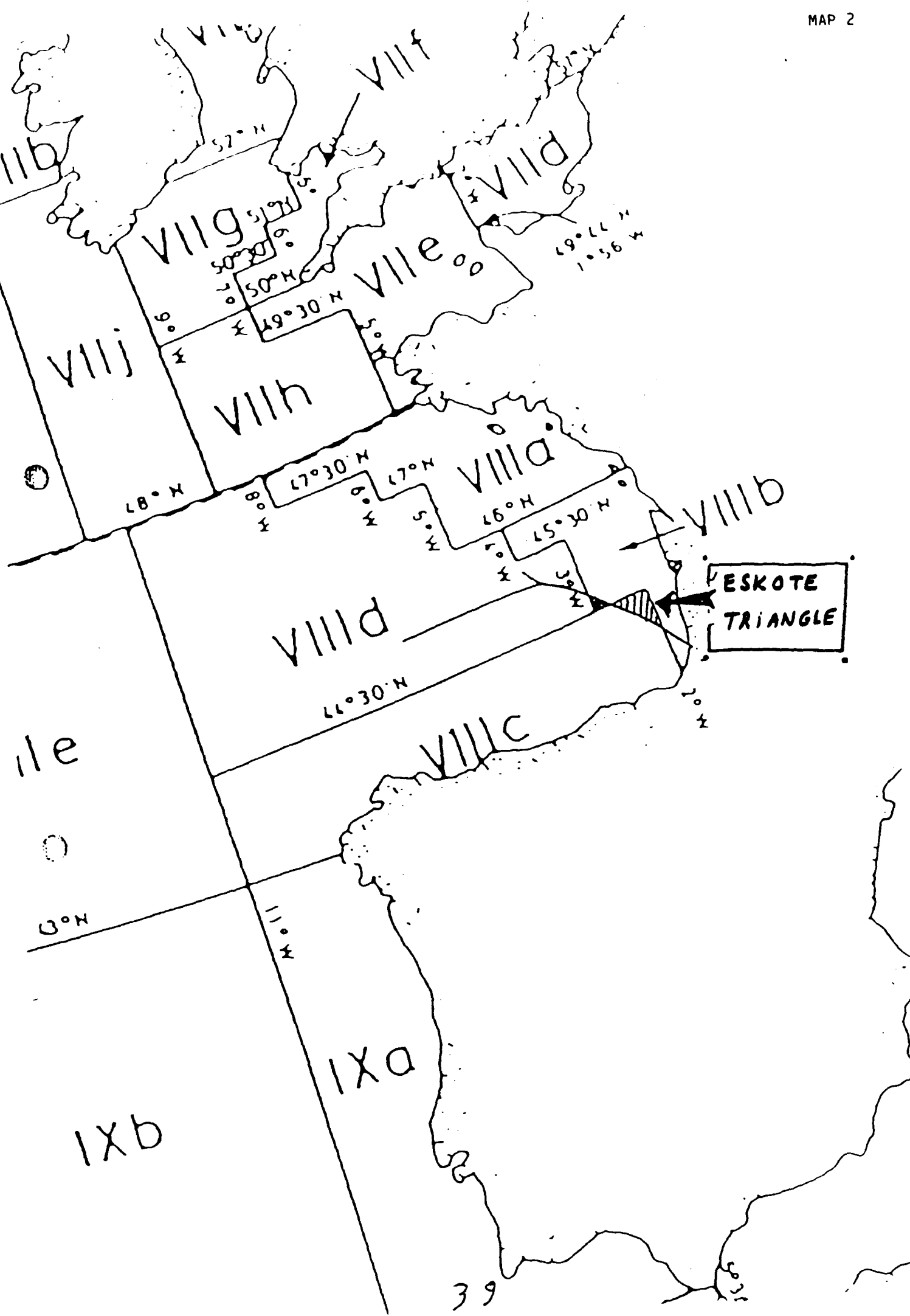
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**Intra-Community trade in fishery and aquaculture products**

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**ANNEX I I**

**SPANISH VESSELS**

FISHING AUTHORIZATIONS ALLOCATED TO SPANISH VESSELS IN EO-10 WATERS 1986-1991

<u>NON-SPECIALISED FISHING</u>	Number of vessels allowed to fish simultaneously		Average no. of "standard vessels" fishing each month (1)						Average No. of authorizations over 1980-1991	Average % take-up
	List type		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1980-1991	1980-1991
	Base	Periodic (1)								
1. Fishing for non-demersal species in Ices zones VB and VI	300	5	3.86	3.20	3.80	1.07 (2)	—	—	0.36	7.2
2. Fishing for demersal species in Ices zones VB and VI		18	17.39	16.94	17.36	16.99	16.77	16.36	16.71	92.83
3. Fishing for demersal species in Ices zones VII		70	69.79	69.43	69.74	69.79	69.87	69.66	69.77	99.67
4. Fishing for demersal species in Ices zones VIII A,B,D		57	56.85	56.34	56.80	56.84	56.87	56.59	56.77	99.59
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>147.89</b>	<b>145.91</b>	<b>147.30</b>	<b>144.69</b>	<b>143.51</b>	<b>142.61</b>	<b>143.61</b>	<b>95.74</b>

4-1

(1) Standard vessel. The conversion rates are based on horse-power, except longliners whose coefficient is 1,00.

BHP	Standard Vessel coefficient	Contd :	BHP	S.V.C.
< 300	0,57		600 - 699	0,96
300 - 399	0,76		700 - 799	1,00
400 - 499	0,85		800 - 899	1,07
500 - 599	0,90		1000 < 1200	1,11
			≥ 1200	2,25

(2) This category was utilized, during the period 1980-1991, only from January to April (inclusive) 1989, and has not been used since then (average for the period 01.01.89 to 30.04.89 = 3.23).

FISHING AUTHORIZATIONS ALLOCATED TO SPANISH VESSELS IN EC-10 WATERS 1986-1991

SPECIALISED FISHING (Period of authorization)	List type	Number of vessels permitted to be authorized simultaneously	Average number of vessels						Average No. of authori- zations over 1989 - 1991	Average % take-up over 1989 - 1991
			1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		
Sardine less than 100 GRT (01/01 - 29/02) (01/07 - 31/12)	Base	71	67	55	71	61	71	71	67	94,37
	Periodic(1)	40/71	31.25/31.25	25 / 25	14.50/14.50	22/22	35,9/36,7	31,6/32,7	29,83/30,46	74,57
Longliners less than 100 GRT (Year round)	Base	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	100
	Periodic(1)	10/25	10/23,89	10/23,17	10 / 24	10/23,60	10/23,66	10/24,50	10/23,92	100
Pole & Line less than 50 GRT (Year round)	Base	Unlimited	171	168	156	157	151	157	155	—
	Periodic	64	64	49,90	47,42	50,81	40,50	24,33	38,54	60,21
Anchovy (Main fishing) (01.03 / 30.06)	Base	Unlimited	301	287	292	275	292	296	287,66	—
	Periodic(1)	160/480	160 / 285	160 / 273	160 / 275	160 / 272	160 / 274	160 / 269	160/271,67	100
Anchovy (Live Bait) (01.07 / 31.10)	Base	Unlimited	226	228	225	217	211	207	211,66	—
	Periodic	120	72,70	49,34	77,69	42,9	57,5	45,5	48,63	40,53
Tuna (Year round)	Base	Unlimited	752	761	796	806	796	793	798,33	—
	Periodic	Unlimited	752	732	704	703 (2)	657 (2)	633 (2)	664,34	—
Ray's Bream (01.10 / 31.12)	Base	Unlimited	77	94	121	126	174	112	137,33	—
	Periodic	25	19,34	22	20	25	22	18	21,66	86,64

(1) Number of licences / Number of vessels. Vessels in these categories are obliged, to be authorized to fish, to keep licence document on board, which means that the number of vessels really fishing may not be greater than the number of licences.

(2) Figures for tuna fishing have been taken only for the period of main activity = 01.07 / 31.10.

FISHING AUTHORIZATIONS ALLOCATED TO SPANISH VESSELS IN PORTUGUESE WATERS 1986-1991

TYPE OF FISHERY (Period of authorization)	List type	Number of vessels permitted to be authorized simultaneously	Average number of vessels						Average No. of authorizations over 1989 - 1991	Average % take-up over 1989 - 1991
			1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		
1. Hake, other demersal species and horse-mackerel (year round)	Base	17	16	16	16	17	15	14	15.33	90.17
1.1. North of Peniche parallel	Periodic(1)	9 / -	8.97 / 13.08	8.96 / 14.73	8.85 / 13.25	8.89 / 11.31	8.96 / 11.67	8.96 / 11.53	8.93 / 11.50	99.22
1.2. South of Peniche parallel	Base	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	100
	Periodic(1)	2 / -	2.17 / 3	2.16 / 3	2.22 / 3	2.20 / 3	2.04 / 2.84	2.19 / 3	2.14 / 2.94	107
2. Large migrants (year round) other than tuna	Base	Unlimited	136	156	151	112	125	128	121.66	—
2.1. North of Peniche parallel	Periodic	75	70.50	64	63.09	62	45.25	40.75	49.33	65.77
2.2. South of Peniche parallel	Base	Unlimited	49	67	31	24	10	12	15.33	—
	Periodic	15	15	15	15	11.5	5.25	8.25	8.33	55.53
3. Albacore tuna (01.05 - 31.07)	Base	Unlimited	204	154	193	103	150	59	104	—
	Periodic(2)	70 / -	46.67 / 129	50.82/78.67	2 / 4.50	7.44 / 12.6	14.90/ 22.52	7.17 / 11.58	9.83 / 15.56	14.04

(1) Standard vessels / Real vessels. The conversion rates, based on BHP, are defined in Article 158(2) of the Act of Accession.

(2) Standard vessels / Real vessels. The conversion rates, based on GRT, are defined in the Annex to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1419/86.

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**ANNEX III**

**PORTUGUESE VESSELS**

FISHING AUTHORIZATIONS ALLOCATED TO PORTUGUESE VESSELS IN EC-10 WATERS 1986-1991

<u>SPECIES</u> (Period of authorization)	LIST TYPE	NUMBER OF VESSELS PERMITTED TO BE AUTHORIZED SIMULTANEOUSLY	1 9 8 6	1 9 8 7	1 9 8 8	1 9 8 9	1 9 9 0	1 9 9 1
BLUE WHITING (year-round)	Base	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Periodic	2 (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
HORSE MACKEREL (Year-round)	Base	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Periodic	4 (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
THUNNIDAE (Year-round)	Base	Unlimited	—	—	—	—	2	2
	Periodic	Unlimited	—	—	—	—	(2) 2	(3) 2

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- (1) Standard vessels. The conversion rates, based on BHP, are defined in Article 158(2) of the Act of Accession.  
 (2) Authorized from June to December.  
 (3) Authorized from July to December.

FISHING AUTHORIZATIONS ALLOCATED TO PORTUGUESE VESSELS IN SPANISH WATERS 1986-91

TYPE OF FISHERY (Period of authorization)	List type	Number of vessels permitted to be authorized simultaneously	Average number of vessels						Average N <sup>o</sup> of authorizations over 1989 - 1991	Average % take-up over 1989 - 1991
			1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		
1. Hake, other demersal species and horse-mackerel (year round) 1.1. North of the rio Miño frontier	Base	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	100
	Periodic(1)	9 / -	8.43 / 7.15	8.19 / 6.75	8.57 / 6.13	8.16 / 6.40	8.59 / 6.57	8.71 / 6.21	8.48 / 6.39	94.22
1.2. East of the rio Guadiana frontier	Base	4	4	2	2	3	1	1	1.66	41.50
	Periodic(1)	2 / -	1.21 / 1.09	1.61 / 1.50	0.72 / 0.67	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0
2. Large migrants other than tuna (Year round)	Base	Unlimited	29	30	24	29	34	40	34.33	—
	Periodic	20	20	20	19.17	20	20	20	20	100
3. Albacore tuna (01.05 - 31.07)	Base	Unlimited	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Periodic(2)	70 / —	11.4 / 53.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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(1) Standard vessels / Real vessels. The conversion rates, based on BHP, are defined in Article 158(2) of the Act of Accession.  
 (2) Standard vessels / Real vessels. The conversion rates, based on GRT, are defined in the Annex to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/86.

**ANNEX I V**

**VESSELS OF THE "TEN"**

**IN SPANISH AND**

**PORTUGUESE WATERS**

**FISHING AUTHORIZATIONS ALLOCATED TO EC-10 VESSELS IN SPANISH WATERS 1986-91**

TYPE OF FISHERY (Period of authorization)	List type	Number of vessels permitted to be authorized simultaneously	Average number of vessels						Average No. of authorizations over 1989 - 1991	Average % take-up over 1989 - 1991	
			1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991			
Hake and others (Year round)	Base	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	6	8.66	86.6
	Periodic(1)	5 / -	3.34 / 3.45	4.21 / 4.17	3.19 / 3.34	0.69 / 0.66	4.55 / 4.50	—	—	1.75 / 1.72	35.0
Longliners < 100 grt (Year round)	Base	25	25	10	10	18	19	18	18	18.33	73.32
	Periodic(2)	10 / 25	7.50 / 7.50	5.84 / 5.84	3.09 / 3.09	6.66 / 6.66	7.5 / 7.5	1.66 / 1.66	—	5.28	52.8
Pole & line < 50 grt (Year round)	Base	Unlimited	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
	Periodic	64	19.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
Anchovy as main catch (01.03 - 30.06)	Base	Unlimited	15	40	40	40	40	40	[37]	26.66 [39]	66.65 [97.50]
	Periodic(2)	40 / 120	9.50 / 9.50	40 / 40	30 / 30	40 / 40	40 / 40	40 / 40	[37] (3)	26.66 [39]	66.65 [97.50]
Anchovy as live bait (01.07 - 31.10)	Base	Unlimited	18	15	15	16	16	16	[15]	10.66 [15.66]	53.3 [78.30]
	Periodic	20	17.25	15	15	16	16	16	[15] (3)	10.66 [15.66]	53.3 [78.30]
Sardine < 100 grt (01.01 - 29.02 / 01.07 - 31.12)	Base	71	71	45	—	—	6	—	—	2	2.81
	Periodic(2)	40 / 71	0.75 / 0.75	32.25/36.00	— / —	—	1 / -	—	—	0.33	0.82
Thunnidae (Year round)	Base	Unlimited	111	102	126	267	141	104	—	170.66	—
	Periodic	Unlimited	111 (4)	102 (5)	126 (5)	265 (6)	141 (5)	82 (5)	—	162.66	—

(1) Standard vessels / Real vessels. The conversion rates, based on BHP, are defined in Article 158(2) of the Act of Accession.

(2) Number of licences / number of vessels. Vessels in these categories are obliged to be authorized to fish, to keep licence document on board, which means that the number of vessels really fishing may not be greater than the number of licences.

(3) French authorities requested 37 licences to fish anchovy as main catch and 15 licences to fish anchovy as live bait, but the quota of anchovy for France in ICES division VIII was already exhausted.

(4) Number of vessels authorized from August onwards.

(5) Number of vessels authorized from July onwards.

(6) Number of vessels authorized from May onwards.

FISHING AUTHORIZATIONS ALLOCATED TO EC-10 VESSELS IN PORTUGUESE WATERS 1986-91

TYPE OF FISHERY (Period of authorization)	List type	Number of vessels permitted to be authorized simultaneously	Average number of vessels						Average No. of authori- zations over 1989 - 1991	Average % take-up over 1989 - 1991
			1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		
Albacore tuna (02.06 - 28.07)	Base	Unlimited	115	102	44	—	83	69	50.66	—
	Periodic	110 (FR)	110	102	44	—	83	69	50.66	46.05
Tropical tuna (1) (Year round)	Base	Unlimited	—	—	12	267	136	72	158.33	—
	Periodic	Unlimited	—	—	FR = 10 } 12 IRL = 2 }	FR = 265 } 267 IRL = 2 }	FR = 134 } 136 IRL = 2 }	72 (FR)	158.33	—
Other thunnidae (1) (Year round)	Base	Unlimited	117	—	12	267	136	72	158.33	—
	Periodic	Unlimited	111	—	FR = 10 } 12 IRL = 2 }	FR = 265 } 267 IRL = 2 }	FR = 134 } 136 IRL = 2 }	72 (FR)	158.33	—

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(1) Since 1988, the same vessels have been authorized to fish for tropical tuna and other thunnidae at the same time.

**A N N E X V**

**RATE OF UTILIZATION  
OF TACs AND QUOTAS**

Annex V-1  
RATE OF UTILIZATION OF QUOTAS IN 1986 (AFTER EXCHANGE AND/OR TRANSFER) IN %

	B	DK	D	E	F	IRL	NL	P	UK	EEC catch transf	ICES W.G.
Hake											
Vb,VI,VII,XII,XIV, VIIIa,b,d,e	42,0			71,21	78,3	136,5	-		108,2	80,2 (1)	NO
VIIIc,IX,X,CECAF				104,8	-			89,8		93,9	55,3
III,IV,Vb,VI,VII VIIIa,b,d,e	48,0	61,5	33,5	71,2 (1)	77,1	136,5	20,0		105,7	78,6 (1)	128,1
Lotte											
Vb,VI,XII,XIV	0,8	-	3,8	58,8	60,5	37,8	-		52,6	50,4	58,7
VII	33,3	-	-	98,5	73,4	72,7	-		68,8	68,6	)
VIIIa,b,d,e				57,9	30,9					35,0	)
VIIIc,IX,IX,CECAF				108,2	-			100,6		102,1	78,6
Megril											
Vb,VI,XII,XIV				73,4	30,6	42,6			56,7	45,3	71,9
VII	50,0			51,9	80,4	57,1			81,3	67,3	)
VIIIa,b,d,e				36,1	55,9					44,9	)
VIIIc,IX,X,CECAF				85,6	-			90,3		81,8	13,8
Crayfish											
Vb,VI				20,0	98,3	10,0			78,2	77,3	76,4
VII				22,3	62,0	67,4			74,4	65,6	(2) 66,7

(1) Including the 1500 t of fixed quantities in VIIIa,b,d (AA).

(2) Catches: ICES WG/TAC EEC.



VIII,a,b			0,2	52,8				49,6	59,1	
VIIIc			108,7	-				103,3	122,5	
VIII d,e			no declaration of catches							ND
IX,X,CECAF			107,0				77,7	85,0	33,7	
Pollack			-	97,7	(2230%)			53,4	105,2	)
VII	79,7		85,0	77,0	(2676%)		121,0	99,5	)	
VIII a,b			3,2	45,4				38,2	ND	)
VIIIc			57,6	-				52,0		)
VIII d,e			no declaration of catches							
Anchovy										
VIII			18,7	68,9				23,7	25,0	

Annex V-2  
RATE OF UTILIZATION OF QUOTAS IN 1991 (AFTER EXCHANGE AND/OR TRANSFER) IN %

	B	DK	D	E	F	IRL	NL	P	UK	EEC catch transf	ICES W.G.
Hake											
Vb,VI,VII,XII,XIV VIIIa,b,d,e	46,0		20,0	83,7	54,5	83,7	100,4		98,1	73	ND
VIIIc,IX,X,CECAF				38,6	1,4			69,6		45,6	64,4
IIIa,IV,Vb,VI,VII VIIIa,b,d,e	68,5	86,7	71,9	83,7	54,5	83,7	82,2	-		98,5	73,7
Lotte											
Vb,VI,XII,XIV	58,0	4,0	47,9	103,0	51,0	32,8			96,5	68,0	62,3
VII	4,7	56,0	19,7	98,8	44,9	74,5	103,3		59,2	48,8	} 56,3
VIIIa,b,d,e				47,5	53,7					52,7	
VIIIc,IX,X,CECAF				21,6	60,0			104,8		35,4	
Megrim											
Vb,VI,XII,XIV				115,9	21,4	76,9			103,9	65,4	55,8
VII	7,4			76,2	46,4	71,3			72,9	62,2	} 89,4
VIIIa,b,d,e				32,2	109,9					66,9	
VIIIc,IX,X,CECAF				10,5	0,3			63,8		11,7	
Crayfish											
Vb,VI				119,6	0,1	0,6			79,6	77,9	77,7
VII				72,2	64,4	31,3			103,0	67,4	(3) 83,4
VIIIa,b				8,2	75,5					71,4	74,0

VIIIc				72,6	16,0				70,2	88,3
VIII d,e					74,0				74,0	ND
IX,X,CECAF				33,6				21,6	24,6	36,0
Pollack										
Vb,VI,XII,XIV				31,0	6,0	23,4			48,3	24,1
VII	16,9			74,0	32,0	62,2			76,9	41,8
VIIIa,b				30,6	84,0				75,0	
VIIIc				12,1	0,9				11,0	
VIII d,e					34,7				34,7	
Anchovy										
VIII				19,2	213,4				38,6	63,3

**A N N E X V I**

**INTRA - COMMUNITY TRADE  
IN FISHERY AND AQUACULTURE  
PRODUCTS**

EUR-10 & EUR-12 IMPORT OF FISH FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION (\*)  
FROM INTRA-EC (SPLIT UP BY MEMBER STATE)

TABLE II. QUANTITY in t based on the year 1985 (= 100)

PARTNER	1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991	
	EUR-10	EUR-12	EUR-10	EUR-12	EUR-10	EUR-12	EUR-10	EUR-12	EUR-10	EUR-12	EUR-10	EUR-12	EUR-10	EUR-12	EUR-10	EUR-12
France	84.99	54.26	100.00	100.00	97.58	65.58	98.44	71.86	100.58	81.49	111.26	90.46	126.77	103.59	120.72	105.26
Belg.-Luxbg	91.03	91.08	100.00	100.00	100.31	100.74	115.10	119.63	124.53	127.53	124.18	128.73	140.97	144.40	137.98	142.32
Netherlands	94.87	95.91	100.00	100.00	101.07	101.11	91.92	91.96	95.28	97.62	103.02	108.53	106.23	113.66	111.57	116.26
Fr. Germany	126.39	126.34	100.00	100.00	103.07	103.47	113.93	117.77	153.57	155.49	159.94	162.30	174.41	176.86	194.88	196.18
Italy	57.27	91.90	100.00	100.00	93.96	73.43	83.20	60.56	80.99	66.91	79.55	63.25	75.66	58.81	79.83	65.12
Ued. Kingdom	93.75	93.88	100.00	100.00	105.54	110.45	128.33	140.54	136.36	150.18	136.98	146.79	149.88	158.52	165.03	172.19
Ireland	98.64	98.49	100.00	100.00	87.46	92.31	105.34	111.38	104.22	111.74	90.15	100.54	103.58	113.16	109.48	118.88
Denmark	88.32	88.57	100.00	100.00	101.85	101.84	93.03	94.91	96.39	98.99	103.95	108.23	112.59	118.43	120.90	125.89
Greece	80.43	79.70	100.00	100.00	99.93	114.03	145.46	173.24	152.46	142.93	158.57	139.08	138.42	116.28	159.67	133.88
Portugal		77.43		100.00		118.85		102.68		129.23		203.95		224.72		270.61
Spain		67.31		100.00		99.18		110.08		104.84		113.50		116.01		120.89
Total Intra-Ec:	94.77	87.68	100.00	100.00	100.40	96.51	101.83	101.01	108.46	108.10	112.77	114.51	121.78	123.26	129.71	130.94

(\*) Fish for human consumption = 03 + 1604 + 1605 + 19022010 (from 1988 on)

Source : COMEXT 20.10.1992

Tab. ref. : 0A3CODE:INTRACE2

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EUR-10 & EUR-12 IMPORT OF FISH FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION (\*)  
FROM INTRA-EC (SPLIT UP BY MEMBER STATE)

TABLE IV. VALUE in % based on the year 1985 (= 100)

PARTNER	1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991	
	EUR-10	EUR-12	EUR-10	EUR-12	EUR-10	EUR-12	EUR-10	EUR-12	EUR-10	EUR-12	EUR-10	EUR-12	EUR-10	EUR-12	EUR-10	EUR-12
France	76.23	73.41	100.00	100.00	107.72	110.21	117.40	125.07	121.13	140.93	131.74	163.46	141.11	179.22	136.74	185.22
Belg.-Luxbg	77.15	77.18	100.00	100.00	121.51	121.87	144.21	146.64	146.66	149.11	160.11	164.93	174.29	179.31	187.96	193.80
Netherlands	87.66	87.31	100.00	100.00	110.87	111.52	114.29	117.38	121.53	123.84	133.39	138.39	148.01	158.61	169.58	179.95
Fr Germany	93.27	93.44	100.00	100.00	103.29	104.11	114.11	117.33	123.32	125.98	148.70	153.95	161.63	167.23	185.02	188.27
Italy	90.76	85.28	100.00	100.00	106.34	106.65	95.16	89.43	99.12	98.43	108.41	113.11	107.87	114.74	103.54	134.19
Utd. Kingdom	84.95	85.81	100.00	100.00	114.31	121.57	141.74	158.43	147.67	170.54	164.46	183.44	180.32	198.92	210.13	227.19
Ireland	91.90	91.75	100.00	100.00	98.83	112.29	107.98	123.81	124.51	143.46	135.40	169.09	144.66	177.93	164.65	200.31
Denmark	80.76	80.95	100.00	100.00	115.48	116.15	124.17	127.40	127.16	131.03	136.75	144.21	158.99	170.23	170.24	181.24
Greece	70.71	73.56	100.00	100.00	101.96	125.34	133.53	151.03	144.09	141.32	164.12	155.84	169.43	155.14	203.37	185.32
Portugal		77.29		100.00		124.33		122.57		142.96		216.98		249.76		280.18
Spain		64.82		100.00		92.45		108.69		110.20		124.83		145.19		160.29
Total Intra-Ec	83.81	81.65	100.00	100.00	111.44	112.50	121.79	125.86	127.34	133.58	140.15	151.35	155.69	170.25	170.92	187.32

(\*) Fish for human consumption = 03 + 1604 + 1605 + 19022010 (from 1988 on)

Source : COMEXT 20.10.1992

Tab. ref. : CAJCODE: INTRACE4

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EUR-10 & EUR-12 IMPORT OF FISH FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION (\*)  
FROM EXTRA-EC (SPLIT UP BY MEMBER STATE)

TABLE IV. VALUE in % based on the year 1985 (= 100)

PARTNER: REPORTER	YEAR: 1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991	
	EXTRA EUR-10	EXTRA EUR-12	EXTRA EUR-10	EXTRA EUR-12	EXTRA EUR-10	EXTRA EUR-12	EXTRA EUR-10	EXTRA EUR-12	EXTRA EUR-10	EXTRA EUR-12	EXTRA EUR-10	EXTRA EUR-12	EXTRA EUR-10	EXTRA EUR-12	EXTRA EUR-10	EXTRA EUR-12
France	97.27	95.04	100.00	100.00	116.00	116.43	134.59	135.72	145.07	147.17	149.31	149.57	165.21	167.04	175.61	177.92
Belg.-Luxbg	99.33	99.37	100.00	100.00	108.66	108.01	119.44	118.89	133.71	133.82	145.02	144.94	162.39	162.02	179.76	179.21
Netherlands	99.83	100.85	100.00	100.00	115.31	115.59	145.64	146.46	186.11	188.00	230.54	231.96	280.28	284.52	354.32	359.96
Fr. Germany	95.07	95.23	100.00	100.00	114.98	114.24	122.96	123.90	136.13	138.34	151.73	153.94	183.02	184.69	219.25	222.90
Italy	75.93	76.75	100.00	100.00	94.27	97.50	114.03	116.75	120.92	122.27	135.86	134.95	140.00	139.48	158.35	160.52
Utd. Kingdom	88.61	88.33	100.00	100.00	109.51	109.86	104.05	104.45	119.70	119.88	131.70	130.11	137.46	133.97	145.43	142.05
Ireland	97.51	99.30	100.00	100.00	112.27	112.47	168.16	172.92	149.58	153.29	168.41	165.77	188.33	185.78	164.01	159.77
Denmark	82.11	82.40	100.00	100.00	123.40	123.55	149.50	150.29	149.64	150.43	168.25	168.56	189.77	187.04	201.79	198.29
Greece	101.29	104.31	100.00	100.00	116.09	120.42	138.94	144.97	131.28	139.04	179.77	187.93	166.94	175.28	155.16	162.25
Portugal		77.80		100.00		88.87		131.90		141.23		118.11		144.32		203.92
Spain		103.16		100.00		188.23		236.12		333.73		370.45		422.33		488.79
Total Extra-Ec	87.91	89.15	100.00	100.00	110.24	115.92	123.80	133.73	134.17	150.58	147.82	162.61	161.73	179.92	178.02	202.84

(\*) Fish for human consumption = 03 + 1604 + 1605 + 19022010 (from 1988 on)

Source : COMEXT 22.10.1992

Tab. ref. : OAJCODE:EXTRACE4

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