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Report

drawn up on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

on the problems raised by the accession of Spain
to the European Community in the fisheries sector
in the Eastern Central and South East Atlantic and
in the Mediterranean

Rapporteur: Mr O. d'ORMESSON

PE 82.111/fin.

At its sitting of 7 July 1982, the European Parliament referred the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Battersby and others pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure on the difficulties between Spain and the Community in the fisheries sector (Doc. 1-459/82), to the Committee on Agriculture as the committee responsible and to the Political Affairs Committee and the Committee on External Economic Relations for their opinions.

At its meeting of 18/19 October 1982, the Committee on Agriculture decided to draw up a report on this and appointed Mr d'Ormesson rapporteur on the Eastern Central and the South East Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

By decision of 6 December 1982, the Committee on External Economic Relations decided not to draw up an opinion on this motion for a resolution. By decision of 16 March 1983, the Political Affairs Committee decided to deliver its opinion orally.

The Working Party on Fisheries, set up by the Committee on Agriculture, considered the draft report at its meetings of 18/19 April and 19/20 September 1983.

At its sitting of 10 October 1983, the European Parliament also asked the Committee on Development and Cooperation for its opinion. That committee decided to submit an opinion in the form of possible amendments to the motion for a resolution.

The Committee on Agriculture proper considered the draft report at its meeting of 22/23 November 1983 and at the same meeting adopted the motion for a resolution as a whole by 22 votes with 2 abstentions.

The following took part in the vote:

Mr Curry, chairman; Mr Colleselli, Mr Delatte and Mr Früh, vice-chairman; Mr d'Ormesson, rapporteur; Mr Barbagli (deputizing for Mr Diana), Mr Battersby, Mr Clinton, Mr Dalsass, Mr Gatto, Mr Helms, Mr Jürgens, Mr Kaloyannis, Mr Marck, Mr Pranchère, Miss Quin, Mr Simmonds, Mr Stella (deputizing for Mr Ligios), Mr Sutra, Mr J. D. Taylor (deputizing for Mr Hord), Mr Thureau, Mr Vgenopoulos, Mr Vernimmen and Mr Wettig.

This report was tabled on 25 November 1983.

PE 82.111/fin.

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

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

on the problems raised by the accession of Spain to the European Community in the fisheries sector in the Eastern Central and South East Atlantic and in the Mediterranean.

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Battersby and others pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure on the difficulties between Spain and the Community in the fisheries sector (Doc. 1-459/82),
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture (Doc.1-1117/83),
- A. having regard to the negotiations on accession at present being conducted between Spain, Portugal and the EEC,
- B. having regard to the paucity of Mediterranean fish stocks and the size of the Spanish fishing industry,
- C. having regard to the scale of fishery resources in the Eastern Central and South East Atlantic (see annex to this resolution - source: FAO Atlas 1981);
- D. having regard to the dominant position occupied by the Soviet Union, followed by Spain, Poland, Japan and South Korea, in these two sectors,
- E. whereas the EEC has hitherto concluded fishery agreements only with Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea-Conakry, Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tomé.
- F. whereas the littoral States take only 30% by tonnage and 33% by value of the total annual catch,
- G. whereas the EEC's objective, under the Treaty of Lomé, is to strengthen the political independence of the African States and to help them raise living standards among their populations by improving their economic situation,
- 1. Proposes that as part of the negotiations on the accession of Spain and Portugal to the EEC, a conference be held between them and the EEC with a view to putting proposals to all African States on the Eastern Central and South East Atlantic littoral;
- 2. Considers that in respect of the Gulf of Guinea, these proposals should also encourage regional agreements;
- 3. Proposes, in addition, a review of the terms that the EEC could offer to obtain the participation of the littoral States, with particular reference to the royalties due under annual licences for each tonne caught, to determine the advances which might be agreed to on catch quotas granted, and to encourage small-scale fishing;
- 4. Proposes to extend the proposals on maritime surveillance adopted by the European Parliament on 13 May 1982 to the Eastern Central and South East Atlantic;

5. 'Calls on the Commission to this end, to evaluate the costs and benefits involved'.
6. Proposes, furthermore, the establishment of a bipartite code of conduct laying down a system of sanctions and rules for applying them in order to protect fish stocks in the Eastern Central and South East Atlantic;
7. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

Annex to the motion for a resolution

POTENTIAL CATCHES (FAO ATLAS 1981)

(in tonnes)

RESOURCES	EASTERN CENTRAL ATLANTIC	SOUTH EAST ATLANTIC	TOTAL
<hr/>			
DEMERSAL	1,000,000	1,400,000	2,400,000
including :			
HAKE	30,000	800,000	830,000
SEABREAM	160,000		160,000
KINGKLIP		20,000	20,000
<hr/>			
PELAGIC	2,500,000	3,500,000	6,000,000
including :			
WHOLE STOCKS	1,500,000	2,500,000	
PILCHARDS	700,000	800,000	
TRUMPET FISH	300,000		
<hr/>			
CRUSTACEAN	25,000	50,000	75,000
including			
PINK SHRIMP	14,000		
TRISTAN ROCK LOBSTER		700	
WEST COAST ROCK LOBSTER		10,000	
SOUTH AND EAST COAST ROCK LOBSTERS		200	

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTINTRODUCTION

This report forms part of a comprehensive study set up by the Committee on Agriculture and its Working Party on Fisheries on the problems arising from Spanish and Portuguese accession to the Community in the fisheries sector.

In this report, the rapporteur wishes to awaken the European Parliament to new prospects and demonstrate the potential economic and political advantages of enlargement of the Community. The findings set out below, following on from the rapporteur's dealings with experts and competent trade and international bodies, demonstrate the dominant position of Spain in the Eastern Central and South East Atlantic, as its catch in that area amounts to 50% of the catch in the Mediterranean.

The object of this paper is therefore to show how Portuguese and Spanish membership could play a part in the much-needed development of the Community fishing industry. We shall adopt a three-pronged approach :

- assessing the EEC's potential role in the Eastern Central and South East Atlantic;
- ascertaining the adjustments this would require in relations between littoral States and between them and the EEC;
- redefining, if necessary, relations between third countries having fishing industries with the littoral States and with the EEC.

I. FISH STOCKS

While there are at present no precise estimates of fish stocks in the Mediterranean or in the Eastern Central and South East Atlantic, the catches do provide significant indications. For example, in both areas there is a predominance of pelagic species (sardine, sardinella, mackerel, horse mackerel and anchovy) and cephalopoda (squid, cuttlefish and octopus), especially in coastal waters. Further offshore, tuna predominate.

1. In the Mediterranean

The two tables below clearly show the dominance of the Spanish fishing industry.

The first shows the capacity of the main countries fishing in the Mediterranean, three of whom (Italy, Greece and France) are already members of the EEC and are among the four largest, the other being Spain itself.

TABLE 1
TOTAL CATCH IN THE MEDITERRANEAN (1000 t)

Country	1978
<u>Italy</u>	336.9
<u>Spain</u>	150.4
<u>Greece</u>	69.7
<u>France</u>	40.4
Algeria	34.1
Yugoslavia	29.0
Tunisia	35.6
Morocco	31.9
Others	44.0
TOTAL	791.0

The three countries underlined are members of the EEC
Source : FAO - Annual Fishery Statistics (1978)

=====

The second table shows nominal catches by EEC members and the applicant countries :

TABLE 2
NOMINAL CATCH FOR THE EEC COUNTRIES, SPAIN AND PORTUGAL (t)

COUNTRY	1978	1979
Denmark	1,740,294	1,738,420
U.K.	1,003,948	876,260
France	777,382	732,154
Italy	401,958	427,218
Fed. Rep. Germany	411,918	356,198
Netherlands	324,436	323,693
Greece	100,308	127,870
Ireland	108,434	92,835
Belgium	50,577	47,125
EEC	4,919,255	4,721,773
Portugal	254,502	241,920
Spain	1,373,114	1,205,120
TOTAL	6,546,871	6,168,813

Source : FAO (1979)

In the Mediterranean - Black Sea zone alone, the Community took 471,911 tonnes in 1979, and Spain 150,400 (one third of the Community total).

It has been estimated that a quarter of the fishermen in the Community of the 12 would be Spanish, taking 50% of the catch by value and 25% by quantity. These figures cannot be lightly dismissed.

2. In the Eastern Central and South East Atlantic

Here the demersal fauna vary according to the nature of the seabed and water temperature :

- thread-fin and mullet, sole, sea bream and grouper in the central tropical zone;
- catfish, prawns and shrimps in the vicinity of estuaries and lagoons;
- sea bream, hake, thread-fin, and cephalopoda in the northern tropical zone, from Southern Morocco to Liberia;
- in the tropical zone (Gulf of Guinea) stocks are scanty as the continental shelf is narrow and productivity is low;
- sardines, mackerel, pilchards, mullet, anchovy, crawfish, 'snoek', and 'maasbanker', hake and horse mackerel in the area from Angola to South Africa (southern equatorial).

Tuna, swordfish and sail-fish constitute the main deep-water species of this coastline as a whole.

The total catch in the Eastern Central Atlantic as a whole fell after 1977, probably because of the reduction in the fishing effort as a result of the extension of the EEZs¹. This decline has been substantially reversed since 1980 with higher catches by the Soviet and European, especially Romanian and Polish, and possibly the Japanese and Korean fishing fleets, after the conclusion of agreements with the littoral States.

Libyan and Panamanian vessels are also fishing these waters, although they do not appear in the FAO statistics (Table 3). These comments also apply in the South East Atlantic (Table 4), where Iraqi vessels are also operating.

¹EEZ : exclusive economic zone (200 n.m.)

TABLE 3

ANNUAL CATCH IN THE EASTERN-CENTRAL ATLANTIC (metric tonnes)

Domestic Flags	1978	1980
Angola	400	400
Benin	4,852	4,852
Cameroon	18,996	19,421
Cap Verde	8,331	8,354
Congo	16,297	19,926
Equatorial Guinea	4,000	2,500
Gabon	12,950	26,417
Gambia	11,979	10,255
Ghana	235,299	186,606
Guinea	9,000	17,453
Guinea-Bissau	3,653	5,234
Ivory Coast	74,908	61,896
Liberia	6,812	7,791
Mauritania	21,170	21,170
Morocco	258,390	307,194
Nigeria	272,581	292,390
Senegal	294,052	254,951
Sierra Leone	47,580	34,205
Togo	12,139	4,598
Zaire	741	693
São Tomé and Príncipe	1,500	1,500
	1,315,630	
<u>Foreign Flags</u>		
Bulgaria	31,153	49,811
Cuba	7,200	9,258
Egypt	-	-
France	65,270	65,229
GDR	8,524	87,118
Greece	18,065	20,195
Italy	20,241	29,825
Japan	63,217	27,676
South Korea	94,338	80,263
Poland	49,302	78,797
Portugal	15,294	15,664
Romania	49,202	77,509
Spain	493,548	427,585
USSR	769,500	942,334
USA	5,789	2,650
Others	206,760	207,114
	1,897,403	
TOTAL	3,213,033	3,408,834

Source : COPACE and FAO

TABLE 4
TOTAL CATCH (1978) IN THE SOUTH-EAST ATLANTIC

COUNTRY	TONNES	
<u>Domestic Flags</u>		
South Africa	624,607	} 1,042,150
Namibia	417,543	
Angola	118,230	} 120,904
Ghana	2,530	
Saint Helena	144	
<u>Foreign Flags</u>		
1. USSR*	1,496,362	} 1,660,501
Poland*	164,139	
2. Spain	162,260	} 2,728,509
Japan	772,446	
Cuba*	63,569	
Bulgaria*	37,001	
GDR	32,732	
Romania*	31,307	} 2,829,327
Portugal	19,241	
3. Federal Germany	17,467	
Israel	7,085	
Italy	5,435	
France	1,768	
Korea	-	
Others	18,515	
TOTAL	3,992,381	

1. The USSR fishes mainly for pelagic species
2. Spain fishes mainly for demersal species (hake)
3. Stopped fishing in 1980

Source : FAO

ANALYSIS OF TABLES 3 AND 4

1. Total catch by domestic flags in the Eastern Central Atlantic (1978) and the South East Atlantic
1,315,630 tonnes + 1,163,054 tonnes = 2,478,684 tonnes

GRAND TOTAL

7,205,414 tonnes

Total catch by foreign flags (1978)

1,897,403 tonnes + 2,829,327 tonnes = 4,726,730 tonnes

2. Total catch by foreign flag (1978)

	TABLE A	TABLE B	TOTAL	ORDER 1-16
USSR*	769,500	1,496,362	2,265,862	1/16
Poland*	49,302	164,139	213,441	3
Spain	493,548	162,260	655,808	2
Japan	63,217	72,446	135,663	4
Cuba*	7,200	63,569	70,769	7
Bulgaria*	31,153	37,001	68,154	8
GDR*	8,524	32,732	41,256	10
Romania*	49,202	31,307	80,509	6
Portugal	15,294	19,241	34,535	11
Federal Germany	-	17,467	17,467	14
Israel	-	7,085	7,085	15
Italy	20,241	5,435	25,676	12
France	65,270	1,768	67,038	9
South Korea	94,338	-	94,338	5
Greece	18,065	-	18,065	13
USA	5,789	-	5,789	16/16
Others	206,760	18,515	225,275	

N.B. The two applicant countries have been underlined;
 Eastern bloc countries have been marked with an asterisk

3. COMMENTS

- (a) The size of the catch in the South East Atlantic relative to the number of countries and the length of the coastline is little less than the catch in the Eastern Central Atlantic.
- (b) By contrast, the tonnage taken by foreign flags in the South East Atlantic is slightly higher than in the Eastern Central Atlantic. Under ICSEAF, the reporting of catches in the South East Atlantic is fairly reliable, but does not exist in the Eastern Central Atlantic.
- (c) However, the catch by foreign flags is more than half the grand total.

(d) It is also interesting to rank foreign flags by size of catch, revealing :

- the USSR in first place, with a very large catch, followed at not too great a distance by eastern European countries such as Poland in third place, Romania (6th), Bulgaria (8th) and Cuba (7th). They alone account for two-thirds of the catch made by foreign flags;
- Spain in second place, one of the applicant countries to join the EEC, and Portugal. This situation may offer future political and economic advantages to the EEC, whose influence would thus be strengthened in this part of the Atlantic as a result of the accession of these two countries.

N.B. The value of the pelagic species and the demersal species caught by Spain can be put at \$300 and \$2000 per tonne respectively.

4. ASSESSMENT

A description and analysis of the fishing industry of each African country with an Atlantic coastline reveals various trends :

- the establishment of EEZs has changed the fishing patterns of certain fleets, including those of the eastern European countries, which fish intensively for the small pelagic species. Vessels specializing in catching the higher value species have quickly adapted to the new economic conditions. The owners involved have put pressure on the littoral States to have fishing continue for the benefit of all parties, not always successfully, some governments being reluctant to sign fishery agreements. Activity has therefore declined;
- the rise in operating costs has led to a reduction in fishing fleet strengths, especially among large trawlers, while numbers of small vessels have increased sharply. Thus, if the activities of small-scale fishing fleets and small industrial fishing vessels are not to be hampered by the operation of larger foreign flag vessels, fishery regulations will have to be introduced by the governments of the littoral States in order to bring the industry into balance, especially as regards mesh sizes. Such action would probably improve catches as a whole. Particular attention should also be given to the conservation of demersal stocks, which are of higher commercial value and therefore intensively fished;
- the problems to be countered by the inspection and surveillance of vessels are not so much poaching (unauthorized entry by vessels into littoral States' waters) than the non-observance of standard fishing procedures (no flag, no identification marks or registration number, no log, failure to respect local fishing zones, mesh size too small, etc.);
- the littoral States, wishing to encourage their own production sectors, have frequently introduced high levels of protection for their own industrial fishing, to which they have devoted a considerable proportion of their administrative abilities. However, little attempt has been made to ascertain the economic viability of national fishery undertakings. Rather than subsidizing, and importing foodstuffs to keep prices down, would it not make more sense for governments to encourage agriculture by paying farmers higher prices for their crops or allowing fishermen to increase their earnings by obtaining higher prices for their catches?
- there seems to be a need for inter-regional cooperation. The benefits of this should be extended in respect of the balance of fishing fleets, fish stocks and their exploitation and the introduction of scales and royalties for licences. Definitions of the origin of products should also be standardized in order to fix tariffs.

5. ECONOMIC VALUE AND MARKETING OF FISH PRODUCTS

(a) General factors affecting the price of fish :

- in theory, the price of fish and fish products is determined by the interaction of supply and demand;
- factors affecting supply include : fish stocks and their accessibility, capital investment (vessels and gear), and operating costs (fuel, maintenance, wages);
- factors affecting demand include : population growth, incomes, and the relative cost of substitutes, especially poultry and meat. Demand also depends on local dietary habits.

The price of fish and other fish products is at any given moment governed by the relative strengths of supply and demand;

- however, the problem is complicated by the fact that there is more than one price for fish. Prices vary from one variety to the other, leaving aside differences in price between the various points at which fish is landed, even within the same country. For example, prices are higher for demersal than pelagic species, while prices vary even within these species for other reasons;
- two price hypotheses have been adopted. The first price considered is the world market price for tuna, prawns and shrimps and squid (\$850, \$5,000 and \$2,000 per tonne).

The second price covers the demersal species, mackerel, small pelagic fish and a mix of species.

- (b) The minimum prices adopted for the Eastern Central and South East Atlantic region correspond to wholesale prices in Dakar, which are regarded as representing the market value. But if these prices are extrapolated to the region as a whole we obtain an average value, for the price of fish in the southern area is generally higher than in the northern.

from Morocco to Zaire	: landings	3,464,000 t in 1980
	value	\$133 million
from Angola to South Africa	: landings	2,500,000 t
	value	\$115 million

Total landings : 5,964,000 t, total value : \$248 million

The Spanish fishing fleet heads the list of landings by value, as it concentrates on the high value species, tuna, cephalopoda, crustaceans and hake.

The Soviet fishing fleet occupies second place. The eastern countries concentrate on bulk catches to cash foreign exchange and obtain proteins.

Nigeria and Senegal have high value catches as they take crustaceans and high quality demersal fish (sole).

Of the species, cephalopoda, tuna and crustaceans offer the best return in terms of value.

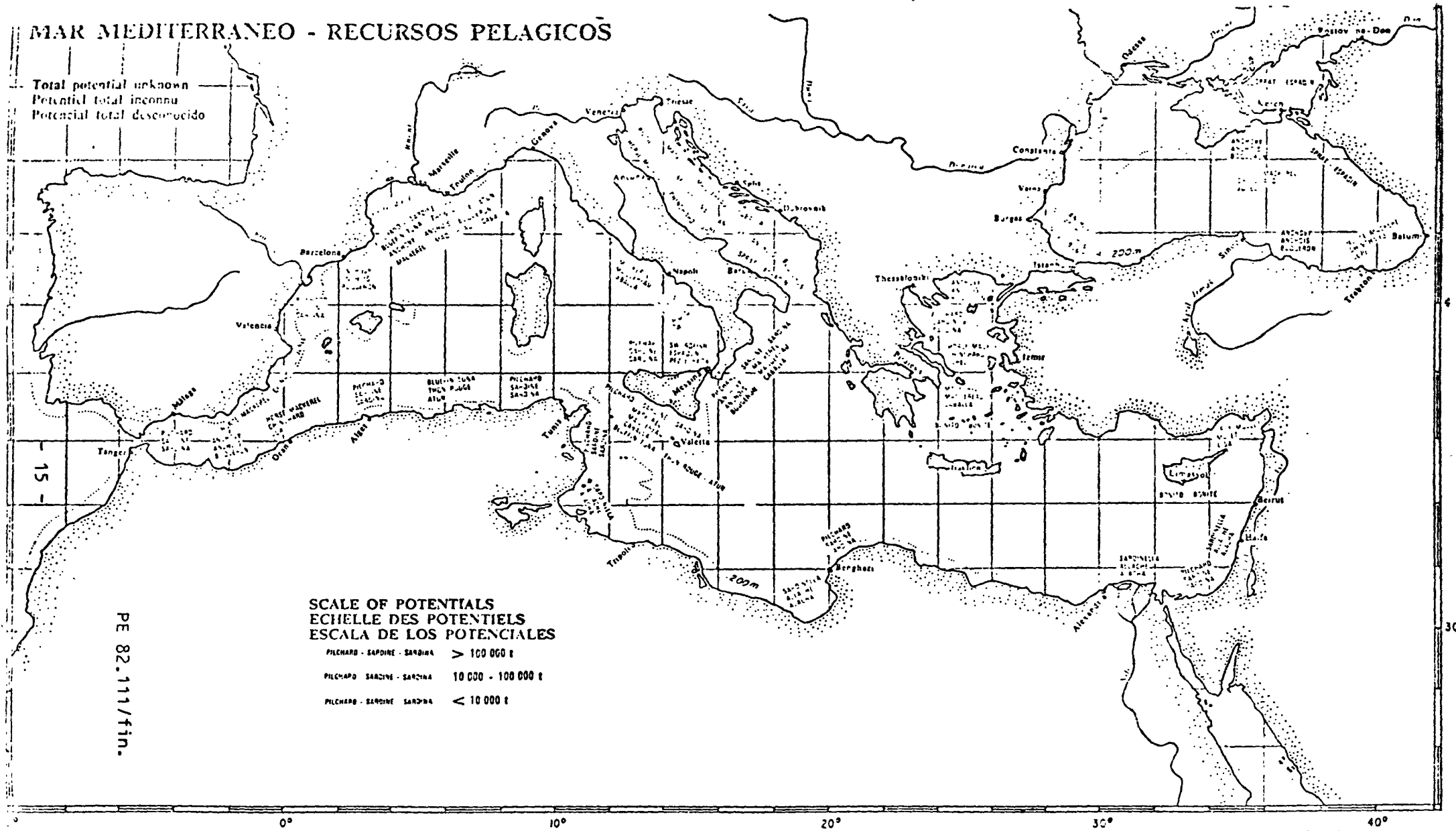
The littoral States' share of the catch is 30% by weight and 33% by value.

The West African import/export trade in fish is rapidly expanding as the population increases and its purchasing power rises. The highest tonnages in international trade are accounted for by the small pelagic species.

FISH STOCKS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

MAR MEDITERRANEO - RECURSOS PELAGICOS

Total potential unknown
 Potential total inconnu
 Potencial total desconocido



PE 82.111/fin.

SCALE OF POTENTIALS
 ECHELLE DES POTENTIELS
 ESCALA DE LOS POTENCIALES

PILCHARD - SARDINE - SARDINA > 100 000 t
 PILCHARD - SARDINE - SARDINA 10 000 - 100 000 t
 PILCHARD - SARDINE - SARDINA < 10 000 t

II. SITUATION OF THE LITTORAL STATES AND THEIR EXTERNAL RELATIONS

The figures quoted above demonstrate the size of Spain's fishing effort in Atlantic waters off Africa.

Spain's entry into the Community will therefore allow the latter to take her place, as is customary, on expiry of her fishing agreements with the African countries. Of course, new agreements will have to be negotiated and large amounts probably paid for licences (it should be borne in mind that Spain is currently paying 412,000 million pesetas, i.e. 3.4 million ECU in seasonal loans and licences).

However, there are advantages to the situation, both for the Community itself and the African littoral States.

Politically speaking, it would allow the strengthened Community to put a brake on Soviet imperialism in this area, and thereby to restore the balance between foreign powers, especially the great powers. Economically speaking, it would partly solve the difficulties facing the Mediterranean fishermen whose future is threatened by the paucity of resources in Mediterranean waters.

Action of this kind would fall under the headings of development aid and the campaign against world hunger. We should in particular help those countries to develop their own fishing fleets, to set up fish processing plants in order to extract the proteins required for human consumption, to train men to run a fishing industry and to set up fish farms, if necessary in the form of joint ventures.

In fact, despite the foreign presence, it is true to say that in general, at present science and technology in practically all African littoral States are insufficiently advanced to provide a solid and lasting basis for the efficient exploitation of those countries' marine resources.

1. The situation in the littoral States

A. Preliminary classification by development of the fishing industry

Comparing present marine scientific and technological progress in the African littoral countries, we can divide them into three major categories :

(a) advanced countries

Countries already having good infrastructures for the development of marine sciences and technology, i.e. institutions and other appropriate training facilities, whose governments well understand the crucial importance of developing their marine resources, and countries with a reasonable number of personnel already trained or in training :

Ghana, Morocco, Senegal, Nigeria, Sierra Leone

(b) average countries

Countries with moderate levels of infrastructure for the development of marine sciences and technology, i.e. appropriate institutions and other training and research facilities, whose governments are well aware of the importance of developing their marine resources, and countries with small numbers of local staff with training or being trained :

Angola, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Cape Verde, Cameroon and Togo

(c) backward countries

Countries where, for various reasons, marine sciences and technology are at a very rudimentary stage of development and which at present have no infrastructure for developing them, i.e. institutions or other training and research facilities, and which have no trained personnel :

Mauritania, Benin, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, and Zaire

B. Consideration country by country

We should, however, also consider the efforts made by each of the littoral countries and their internal situations.

- (a) Morocco, with its 1,800 km coastline, makes no more than moderate use of its fish stocks, but the government is making a great development effort and has instituted training and research schemes. There is a plan to build ports at 200 km intervals along the coast.

- 30% of the catch comprises sardines for canning. This industry's main role is to bring in foreign exchange. Fish products account for about 8% of exports by value. The main exports are tinned sardines and fish meal. Domestic consumption is low : 4.2 kg per head;

- development priority : shore facilities, improved marketing.

On 31 March 1982, Morocco concluded an interim renewable fisheries agreement with Spain.

- (b) Mauritania, with a 600 km coastline, has a vast land area, principally desert; hence its small population which consists mainly of pastoral nomads. However, as the recent droughts in the Sahel have decimated a good many flocks, there is a gradual trend towards fishing as offering a reasonable livelihood. Fish stocks have not as yet been exploited to any great extent, but plans to supplement the effort with outside aid have not for the most part met with great success.

The Russian presence and the recent failure of negotiations on fishery agreements with the EEC should be noted; the 1977 agreement with Spain has been terminated and an attempt to produce a new one was unsuccessful.

- (c) The economy of Senegal (coastline : 700 km) is based on agriculture (especially ground nuts), industry and fishing. The country's fishery resources provide it with a good proportion of the protein its population requires and a considerable percentage of its export earnings. Its economic development policy also devotes a great deal of attention to the exploitation of the country's marine resources. The local fishermen are skilled, and the small-scale fishing industry, run entirely by Senegalese, is most efficient and productive. Industrial fishing is also in part carried out by them. The main port is Dakar, but others are to be built in Saint-Louis and south of the capital.

There is foreign participation by the French and Greeks. There is a Senegal-EEC fishery agreement of 31 December 1979, renewed in 1981, and an agreement with Spain.

Much of the catch is consumed fresh, but there is an extensive processing industry. Most tuna, shrimp and prawn production is exported. The fishing industry plays a major part in the Senegalese economy; it provides foodstuffs

and foreign exchange. The value of fish products now exceeds that of the ground nuts, which has traditionally been Senegal's main crop.

- development priority : modernization and renewal of the fishing fleet, reduction of subsidies;
- an expanding processing industry : operating costs are high, despite large government subsidies (fuel prices).

(d) In the Cape Verde Islands (4,033 km²), fish production is consumed direct. Efforts are directed towards the expansion of the tuna fleet and aid to the small-scale fishing industry.

(e) In Gambia, small-scale and industrial fishing are fairly well developed because of the efficiency of the administration, run partly by foreigners. However, the exploitation of fish stocks seems to have given rise to conflicts of interest between the foreigners and the local population; but the local fishermen have few qualifications and do not seem to wish to acquire them, as Gambians do not rate fishing very highly as an occupation.

A second port is planned at Banjul.

Consumption varies and large quantities of fish are dried, smoked and exported.

Development priority : freezing and marketing fish.

(f) Guinea-Bissau is a small country with good agricultural, forest, mineral and fish resources. But the Portuguese colonial government left the country in 1974 in circumstances making it one of the poorest countries of Africa.

The country's abundant resources are not at present being exploited to the full, but this is one of the government's economic reconstruction priorities.

The port of Bissau is small, and can only take four vessels at a time.

- development priority : the training problem; expanding and re-equipping the fishing fleet, improving processing.

Industrial fishing is partly controlled by a joint Russian and Guinean company whose main activities lie in catching and processing prawns, shrimps and high-value demersal fish.

An agreement between Guinea-Bissau and the EEC was signed on 27 February 1980 and renewed in April 1983.

(g) Guinea-Conakry. In 1958 THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF GUINEA cut its close ties to France as an overseas territory. The country then embarked on a difficult reconstruction period. Small-scale fishing and industrial fishing are being reorganized with the aim of increasing output.

Conakry is the main port; there are plans to enlarge it.

A fisheries agreement between Guinea and the EEC has recently been concluded (8 December 1982).

- development priority : establishment of fishing ports and development of the small-scale fishing industry. The main catches come from Soviet vessels and are channelled to the local market.

- (h) The Republic of Sierra Leone (coastline : 644 km) has abundant agricultural, mineral and fishery resources.

Small-scale fishing is well organized and run by skilled local fishermen.

Industrial fishing needs to be developed further, by training high-level staff and installing facilities such as fishing ports, cold stores and fish handling and processing equipment.

Freetown, the main port, was developed by the Allies during the Second World War and can take large ocean-going vessels, in particular container ships. Others are being planned.

- Sierra Leone-USSR fishery agreements;
- investment priority : shore installations, expansion of small-scale fishing;
- most of the demand in the urban markets is met from the catch of Soviet vessels.

- (i) Liberia (coastline : 550 km) has hitherto made little use of its marine resources, its economy relying on minerals (iron ore), rubber and timber.

Fishing has to be carried out in conjunction with the Russians and acoustic surveys of fishing grounds with the help of the French Government.

Monrovia is the main port and there are plans to modernize and extend it and the other ports (Greenville, Harpen and Buchanan).

- development priority : better organization of the fishing industry.

At the moment, Liberia has foreign exchange problems, which are restricting its imports.

For the most part, catches are less than 2,000 t per vessel.

Liberia is receiving investment aid from France for the purchase of tuna boats.

- (j) Ivory Coast (coastline : 500 km) is not making full use of its fish stocks, and small-scale and industrial fishing are both underdeveloped. However, efforts are being made, and agreements for the exploitation of fish stocks have been signed with Senegal, Guinea, Spain, Korea and Japan.

There is a French tuna industry in Abidjan.

- (k) Ghana (coastline : 400 km) is one of the most advanced countries in tropical Africa, but its economic situation has been deteriorating for some years. The lack of foreign exchange is hampering the import of spare parts and new equipment, and causing a brain drain.

Nevertheless, small-scale and industrial fishing are well developed and the Ghanaians are evidently competent, as they manage their infrastructures themselves.

The main port, Tema, where the Japanese, Korean and Starkist International tuna boats are based, can accommodate large ocean-going vessels. Other ports are being planned at Elmina and Minifor.

- development priority : agreements with countries with abundant resources, encouragement of the private sectors of the fishing industry.

- (l) Benin (coastline : 180 km), a small country with a large population and plentiful agricultural resources, cannot draw much benefit from its marine resources, which are small in view of the shortness of the coastline. Its fishing industry is therefore underdeveloped and there is a lack of skilled manpower.

Benin trades with the EEC, Asia and the United States.

- (m) Togo (coastline : 50 km) depends principally on agriculture and mining. The fishing industry is underdeveloped and there is an acute lack of manpower at all levels.

Togo trades with France, Federal Germany, Yugoslavia and Poland.

- (n) Although Nigeria (coastline 800 km) is a very poor country (importing fish caught by the USSR and by other African countries along the coast), its new oil wealth has stimulated its economy. Its fishing industry still needs to be modernized, by training manpower to a suitable level, increasing research into fish stocks, the establishment of fishing cooperatives and the supply of shore installations for landing, handling and processing fish.

The main ports are being modernized (Lagos, Calabar, Port Harcourt and Warri) and there are plans for building an ocean terminal to take large container vessels.

- development priority : agreements with countries with abundant resources, and better organization of fishing operations.

- (o) The United Republic of Cameroon has plentiful agricultural, forestry, marine and fresh water fish resources, none of which are fully exploited.

The area of sea is very small, and prawns and shrimps are the major catch.

In all these sectors there is a lack of qualified manpower.

The Gulf of Guinea is the most important tropical tuna fishing area.

Between 2,000 and 6,500 tonnes of tuna are caught there, especially by the French, in the area around the islands of São Tomé and Príncipe.

This country concluded an agreement with the EEC on 31 August 1983.

- (p) Equatorial Guinea lacks trained manpower, and small-scale fishing is underdeveloped and unorganized. However, Equatorial Guinea is counting on France and the EEC to improve its catches.

There are three small ports at Malabo Island, Bata and Souba (where the Russians were based before they were expelled, now unused); there are plans to extend the first two, doubling their capacity.

Agreement with Spain since the expulsion of the USSR.

Large trade with the USSR and the Eastern Bloc.

- (q) Gabon (coastline : 950 km) is a rich country, with a small population, whose economy is based on minerals, especially oil and, to a lesser extent, on timber. Fish stocks are not inconsiderable, but have yet to be exploited.

Small-scale fishing is still carried out by persons from outside the local communities; industrial fishing could be improved. Marine pollution is a severe problem as this is an oil-producing area.

Trade principally with France, the US, Federal Germany and Japan.

- (r) In Congo (coastline : 180 km), marine fish resources are exploited by foreign fleets holding fishing permits.

Small-scale fishing, which is relatively unorganized, is carried out mainly in the fresh waters of the Congo.

The Congolese would like to sign agreements with the rich countries.

- (s) Zaire, a vast country with widely varying mineral, agricultural and forestry resources, has little interest in its marine resources other than oil, in view of the shortness of its coastline (40 km). However, the signature of fisheries agreements with industrialized countries is a priority.
- (t) Angola, a large country with plentiful natural resources, especially minerals and marine fisheries, is currently making great efforts to reconstruct its economy.

Its fishing industry is not very well developed, and its resources are currently being exploited by foreign fleets, especially the Russians.

Angola, which trades with the USA, Portugal, Canada, Japan and Spain, signed a fisheries cooperation agreement with the USSR on 4 April 1977.

- (u) In Namibia, the fishing industry has accounted for a large proportion of the GNP since 1974. The 1981 catch was worth 20 million rand (1 R = FF 6.50). But the development of the fishing industry in Namibia is being seriously jeopardized by the systematic looting of its fishing grounds by Polish, East German and Russian trawlers which are taking 500 million rand worth of fish.

The Namibian budget amounts to 800 million rand. Spanish fishermen are the only ones operating in these areas (and processing fish at Walvis Bay) under a fisheries agreement with Namibia. The eastern countries are illegally over-fishing Namibian waters within the 200-mile zone, and then selling most of their catch to the countries of Black Africa.

The Namibian economy is hard hit by this : 7 out of 14 processing factories in Walvis Bay have had to shut down, and 3,000 jobs, 50% of those available, have been lost.

Namibia has but a small fishing fleet, incapable of competing with the illegal fleets from the eastern countries, and there is no South African patrolling of the fishing grounds. International inspection is carried out under the ICSEAF system.

- (v) In South Africa most fishing is for the pelagic species. Industrial fishing is small by comparison with the Russian and Japanese operations in the same waters. However, it is an important source of local foodstuffs and foreign exchange.

Despite the 1979 ICSEAF rules, many foreign flag vessels are fishing illegally in South African waters (Bulgarian, Polish and Russian).

In 1978, in the southern waters off the West African coast, the USSR caught over a million tonnes of fish, a loss to Namibia and South Africa of over 200 million rand per year.

This leads us to consider in greater detail the nature and content of the fisheries agreements between littoral States and other countries, and to consider a study of the external relations of the African countries bordering on the Eastern Central and South East Atlantic.

2. External relations of the littoral States

These take the form of either 'foreign aid' or 'fisheries agreements'.

A. Foreign aid

(a) By country :

- Morocco :
 - . loan from the World Bank
 - . supply of a training ship by Japan
 - . UNDP/FAO aid for training, research and assessment of fish stocks.

1982 agreement with Spain

Renewable interim agreement. Spanish vessels totalling 70,000 grt permitted to fish for cephalopoda.

400 million pesetas made available to Morocco for the purchase of Spanish goods and services.

- Mauritania :
 - . Russian research unit
 - . French research unit
 - . Japanese and UNDP/FAO aid for small-scale fishing
 - . Construction of the port of Nouakchott by China
 - . Finance for a FOSRIMA refrigeration plant
 - . Agreement with Spain
 - . EEC/EDF finance.

Agreement terminated by Mauritania in 1978. It permitted fishing by a certain tonnage of Spanish vessels in Mauritanian waters in return for financial compensation and scientific and technical cooperation. A new 1982 agreement relates to certain Spanish investments in Mauritania in return for a fisheries agreement to be concluded. The negotiations between the EEC and Mauritania have yet to produce results.

Vocational training at Noua-Dhibou. Transports between Noua-Dhibou and the Arguin Islands. Plan for supplying markets in the interior. Plan for a savings bank to encourage the fishing industry.

- Cape Verde :
 - . Help from the Netherlands, Switzerland and the Federal Republic of Germany for small-scale fishing
 - . Supply of small boats and outboard motors by Japan
 - . Arab funds committed for the purchase of tuna boats
 - . Grants from Portugal and Cuba
 - . UNDP/FAO technical aid.
- Senegal :
 - . EEC-Senegal fisheries agreement of 15 June 1979
 - . EEC finance
 - . World Bank and Arab money financing a new wharf at Dakar
 - . Canadian aid for marketing
 - . Supply of boats and outboard motors by Japan and Spain
 - . French loan for the purchase of boats for line-fishing and for shrimp and prawn farming
 - . Russian, French and British funds for training

- . Construction of a port at Saint-Louis by Poland
 - . 1979 two-year agreement with Spain renewable by tacit agreement. It allows a certain tonnage of Spanish fishing vessels to operate in Senegalese waters, in return for financial compensation and technical and scientific cooperation
 - . Survey of small-scale fishing.
- Gambia : . EDF and Japanese aid for small-scale fishing
 - . Two fishing vessels supplied by Denmark
 - . Processing plant partly financed by Norway.
 - Guinea-Bissau : . aid from Sweden for small-scale fishing
 - . Guinea-Bissau-EEC fisheries agreement of 27 February 1980
 - . Supply of vessels by Brazil
 - . Small-scale fishing centre at Cachen.
 - Guinea-Conakry : . Cold stores and freezer plant supplied by Denmark
 - . Fishing vessels and an ice plant from China
 - . Canadian help in installing engines in canoes
 - . Guinea-EEC fisheries agreement of 8 December 1982
 - . Establishment of the Marine Polytechnic Institute and a pilot centre for small-scale fishing.

The USSR has built an oceanographic centre and Norway has supplied second-hand boats which were not suitable for fishing in the region.

- Sierra Leone : . The EEC has a development project for fisheries and 2 m ECU for a project yet to be defined
 - . Denmark has supplied material aid and personnel
 - . Federal Germany is providing finance for the development of the fishing industry
 - . Japan and the EEC are providing aid for small-scale fishing
 - . France is granting loans for the construction of berths
 - . Fisheries agreement with the USSR and other littoral States.

N.B. : See the text of the agreement in Part III

- Liberia : Marine research by the USSR.
- Ivory Coast : Loans from France to expand the tuna fishing fleet.
- Togo : . Agricultural research by Canada
 - . Fisheries terminal built with EDF aid at Lomé
 - . Libyan participation in the fishing fleet.
- Benin : . Fish farming project being carried out by the EEC
 - . UNDP/FAO aid for the development of small-scale fishing, in the form of the supply of canoes.
- Nigeria : . UNDP/FAO finance for the development of small-scale fishing
 - . Polish aid in the form of a gift of trawlers
 - . A deep-sea fishing vessel donated by Japan.
- Cameroon : Fish farming project.
- Equatorial Guinea : . EEC and French aid : small-scale fishing
 - . Fisheries agreement with Spain of 31 October 1979.
 - . Agreement with the EEC signed on 26 July 1983

- São Tomé and Príncipe : . French tuna fishing industry
 - . Four EEC aid projects for refrigeration plant and ice-making.
 - . Agreement with the EEC signed on 31 August 1983
- Gabon : Small-scale fishing centre, various surveys and projects with the EEC.
- Zaire : Fresh-water fishing project.
- Angola : . Fishing vessels ordered from Spain
 - . Fishing vessels ordered from Italy
 - . Three-year fisheries agreement between the Angolan Government and Spain of 11 June 1980
 - . Angola has also signed a cooperation agreement with the USSR on 4 April 1977. Since then, despite several attempts by the Commission (mission by DG VIII and DG XIV in 1978 - EEC finance requested by the Angolan Government for two projects - development of the fishing industry in the Mocâmédès region, projects N.A. 78/30 costing 500,000 ECU and revival of the SOMAR fisheries complex - project N.A. 79/39 costing 900,000 ECU, and the despatch of another mission in 1982), the Luanda Government has never taken up the Commission's proposals.

One might therefore ask the true reason for this attitude. Is it that Angola does not wish to cooperate with the EEC, or that it cannot because of outside pressure?

- . In that country there are :
 - 2,500 East German military assistants
 - 500 Russian military advisers
 - 23,000 Cuban soldiers
 - with large amounts of military equipment.

- Namibia and South Africa : . There are no fisheries agreements between Namibia and other countries
 - . In 1979 South Africa signed a ten-year agreement with Spain providing for the setting of annual catch quotas for Spanish vessels in South African waters for amounts over and above the capacity of the South African fleet (surplus agreement). Scientific, technical and marketing cooperation.

(b) Comments :

- Analysis of EEC aid

In 1982 the EIB granted loans totalling 4,700 m ECU, 4,250 million within and 450 million outside the Community. Of the 450 million lent outside the Community, 160 were for development aid under the Convention of Lomé.

Since 1980 the EEC has thus given aid to 20 African countries including Ivory Coast, Senegal, Cape Verde, Benin, Congo, Guinea-Bissau and Equatorial Guinea.

However, the fishing industry was involved only in the cases of Benin, Guinea-Bissau and Equatorial Guinea.

- General analysis of the nature of aid

Foreign aid to fisheries in the Eastern Central and South East Atlantic takes several forms :

- . It may involve a foreign presence in a mainly technical role based on experience in research or in the handling of fishing gear, as in the transition from small-scale to industrial fishing;
- . or material aid, in direct form in the supply of equipment or indirectly by the grant of financial aid in the form of gifts or loans;
- . or one or other of these forms of aid, but under fisheries agreements, which we shall now consider in greater detail.

B. Fisheries agreements with foreign countries

In general, agreements between littoral States and other countries result in the establishment of joint fishing enterprises and the organization of training programmes, allowing the littoral States to increase their income from fisheries and to strengthen the industry.

Fishing licences are issued to foreign fleets under bilateral agreements between littoral States and countries of registry or by individual agreement between the littoral States and foreign owners, on specific conditions which are not in fact always observed :

- restriction on the number of foreign flag vessels permitted to fish,
- safeguards for the interests of inshore fishermen,
- notification of statistical data,
- minimum mesh sizes,
- payment of fees for fishing licences,
- landing specified quantities of fish in the littoral State,
- training nationals as fishermen, research work and the building of shore facilities.

We shall now consider three specific examples : an agreement between an African littoral State and the EEC, between a similar State and the USSR, and between a similar State and Spain.

(a) The Senegal-EEC fisheries agreement

The fisheries agreement concluded between Senegal and the EEC (OJ No. L 379/64 , 31.12.1981) provides that :

- licence fees and compensation will apply for the period between 16 November 1981 and 15 November 1983,
- for vessels operating in Senegalese waters, tonnage will be limited according to the nature of the vessels and where they land the fish,
- the EEC will contribute CFAF 100 million to finance a Senegalese scientific programme, and
- the EEC will also provide 10 study and training grants for a 5-year period in the specialist establishments of the Community.

When fishing in Senegalese waters, freezer trawlers flying the flags of the Member States of the Community will also accept observers designated by Senegal, at the expense of the owners.

(b) Sierra Leone/USSR Fisheries Agreement

AGREEMENT

between the government of the Republic of Sierra Leone
and the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics on co-operation in the field of fisheries

THIS AGREEMENT made this 14th day of May 1976 BETWEEN THE Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (hereinafter called the Government of the USSR) of the one part and THE Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone (hereinafter called the Government) of the other part :

WHEREAS THE two Governments mindful of the friendly relations existing between both countries are mutually interested in the implementation of economic co-operation particularly in the field of marine Fisheries :

AND WHEREAS both Governments are aware of the necessity to promote fishing activities on scientific basis with due regard to conservation of marine resources and conscious of the need to develop and co-ordinate fishery research and exchange scientific and other data in the field of fisheries :

NOW THEREFORE IT IS HEREBY AGREED AS FOLLOWS

ARTICLE 1

That the two Governments agree to co-operate and render mutual assistance in the field of fisheries, with the objective of implementary fisheries arrangements and holding consultations on practical matters concerning marine fisheries research, industrial utilisation of fish stocks in the territorial waters of the Republic of Sierra Leone, training Sierra Leone Nationals and rendering technical assistance in the development of fisheries in Sierra Leone.

ARTICLE 2

That the Government of the USSR shall render to the Government of Sierra Leone technical and economic assistance in :

- a) conducting scientific surveys on fish stock assessment in the territorial waters of Sierra Leone ;
- b) developing national fisheries in the catching and processing of fish ;
- c) training of Sierra Leonean fisheries specialists for the Government in educational institutions in the USSR as well as on board Soviet vessels while working as crew members.

ARTICLE 3

With a view to implementing the provisions of Article 2 the Government of the USSR shall :

- a) provide a research vessel equipped with the necessary fishing equipment and gear, and manned with crew and scientists ;
- b) bear all expenses except salaries of five Sierra Leonean fisheries specialists in research activities to be carried out on board the vessel.

The results of these researches shall be used by both Parties for the organisation of fisheries on a scientific basis.

ARTICLE 4

The two governments agree to organize joint fisheries for fish and other marine resources in the territorial waters of Sierra Leone. Concrete terms and order of established measures related to the organisation of joint fisheries including the question of the most acceptable form of establishing joint Soviet-Sierra Leone venture for fisheries and processing of fish and other commercial objects as well as marketing of fish products, shall be determined in additional documents for the further development of this Agreement to be signed by the competent organisations of both Sides.

ARTICLE 5

The Government shall consider providing fishing vessels of the Soviet Union with facilities for the following services :

- a) anchoring and berthing ;
- b) carrying out preventive and midtrip repairs to be done by Soviet changing teams ;
- c) delivering of spare parts for fishing vessels by "Aeroflot" aircrafts ;
- d) unloading, loading and overloading of fish and technical and material supply ;
- e) supplying of fresh water, fuel and food.

The number of soviet fishing vessels, volume and terms of their supply in the ports of the Republic of Sierra Leone shall be agreed upon by the competent organizations.

The Government shall provide favourable conditions for entry and departure of crews of the Soviet fishing vessels during their changing in the ports of the Republic of Sierra Leone.

ARTICLE 6

The Governments agree in order to achieve the provisions of the present Agreement that the Government of the USSR shall establish in Sierra Leone at its own expense a Representation of the Ministry of Fisheries of the USSR.

ARTICLE 7

A joint Committee consisting of representatives of the two Governments shall be set up to work out and co-ordinate the details for implementing the Agreement.

Within three months after this Agreement comes into force each government shall nominate a Representative and his Deputy and inform the other of their names.

The joint Committee shall be convened if necessary in the territory of each of the two Governments in turn.

Recommendations of the joint Committee shall be submitted to both Governments for their approval and considered to be in force unless within 60 days one or other of the parties denounces them.

ARTICLE 8

The Agreement shall be valid for a period of five years and shall extend for further three years periods subject to either party giving, at least, six months notice in advance to terminate this Agreement.

ARTICLE 9

This Agreement shall come into force after it has been approved and signed by the two Governments.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned duly appointed representatives of the Governments of Sierra Leone and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have on behalf of the Parties signed the present Agreement.

DONE in Freetown 14th May, 1976, in two copies each in English and Russian, both texts being equally authentic.

(SIGNED) S.A. FOFANAH

(SIGNED) ?

for and on behalf of the
Government of the Republic of
Sierra Leone

for and on behalf of the
Government of the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics

NAME S.A. FOFANAH
TITLE MINISTER MANR
DATE 14TH MAY 1976
M A N R SEAL

NAME
TITLE SOVIET EMBASSY
DATE
SEAL

(c) The agreement between Angola and Spain

SPAIN-ANGOLA FISHERIES AGREEMENT

(Industrias Pesqueras, 1.7.1980)

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

The purpose of this agreement is to establish the rules and principles which will govern cooperation between the two countries in respect of sea fisheries.

Article 2

1. The contracting parties shall collaborate in drawing up and executing projects for the rational exploration of the biological resources of the waters falling within the jurisdiction of the People's Republic of Angola (P.R.A).

2. To that end, and without prejudice to other forms of cooperation, the two parties agree :

- (a) to coordinate their efforts and programmes via their respective research centres,
- (b) to organize seminars, colloquies and other scientific and technical meetings.

TECHNICAL TRAINING

Article 3

1. The contracting parties consider that improved technical training and experience of persons employed in the fishing industry are a vital factor in successful cooperation.

2. To this end, the Spanish Government will each year provide grants for Angolan nationals for training on Spanish territory in various scientific, technical and economic disciplines connected with fisheries, under the procedures laid down in Annex I to this agreement.

Article 4

The contracting parties shall consult, bilaterally and within international bodies, to strengthen as far as possible international cooperation for the safeguarding and defence of fishing interests.

FREEDOM TO USE FACILITIES

Article 5

1. The Angolan Government shall to the best of its abilities grant servicing facilities to Spanish fishing vessels in Angolan port areas, especially in respect of provisions, fresh water, salt, fuel, lubricants and fishing gear.

2. In using the Angolan port areas the Spanish vessels shall at all times respect the rules applying in the People's Republic of Angola.

Article 6

The Angolan Government shall provide favourable conditions for entry to and departure from its territory when the crews of Spanish fishing vessels are being changed over.

QUOTA FOR CRUSTACEANS

Article 7

1. The Angolan Government authorizes the Spanish party to catch up to 3,000 tonnes of prawns (gambas) and 15,000 tonnes of shrimps (camaron) and crabs in Angolan waters.

2. In return, the Spanish fishing vessels shall deliver to the Angolan party 1.9 tonnes of mixed fish for each ton of crustacea caught.

3. The Spanish party shall guarantee the Angolan party a minimum of 20,000 tonnes of mixed fish annually.

EXPERIMENTAL TUNA FISHING

Article 8

1. The Angolan Government grants the Spanish party authorization, on an experimental basis, for a number of freezer tuna boats which shall not exceed 12 over a period of two years.

2. In return, the Spanish tuna boats shall deliver 5% of their total catch of tunny in frozen form.

EXPERIMENTAL FISHING FOR CEPHALOPODA

Article 9

1. The two parties undertake to carry out scientific studies into fishing for cephalopoda in the waters falling within the jurisdiction of the People's Republic of Angola including a survey lasting a maximum of 70 days.

2. The Spanish party shall send a boat suitable for the operations mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The Spanish Government shall bear the entire cost of this programme.

3. After completion of the survey, and in the light of its conclusions, the Angolan party shall set terms for fishing for cephalopoda and related species.

DELIVERIES OF FISH

Article 10

The Spanish Government shall guarantee the deliveries of fish to the Angolan party to which fishing vessels are committed under this agreement.

HAKE

Article 11

1. The Angolan party authorizes the Spanish party to catch the hake quota granted to Angola by the International Commission for South East Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF) for 1980.

2. The Spanish party undertakes to take, on behalf of Angola, the entire hake quota referred to in the previous paragraph.

LICENCES

Article 12

1. Spanish vessels authorized to fish in Angolan waters must hold a valid licence issued by the Angolan Ministry of Fisheries.

2. The Spanish Government must apply for fishing licences, indicating :

- (a) the name and registration numbers of the fishing vessel and the name and address of the owner or operator;
- (b) length overall and maximum draught, gross and net register tonnages, capacity of holds and their respective temperatures, type of processing and freezing equipment that may be installed;
- (c) fishing grounds;
- (d) anticipated catch during the term of the licence;
- (e) other relevant information likely to be requested by the Angolan Ministry of Fisheries.

Article 13

The rules governing the operation of Spanish fishing vessels in Angolan waters are set out in Annex II.

JOINT COMMITTEE

Article 14

The contracting parties have decided to establish a joint committee comprising representatives of both parties in order to adopt practical measures for the implementation of this agreement.

Article 15

The joint committee shall in particular be responsible for :

- (a) ensuring the conservation of marine biological resources in Angolan waters;
- (b) ensuring the proper application of this agreement and the protocols and other mutual cooperation programmes;
- (c) to submit the recommendations and proposals required for the proper implementation of this agreement to the governments of the two parties;
- (d) to meet in ordinary session once a year, alternating between Angola and Spain, and to hold extraordinary meetings at the request of either contracting party at dates and places to be decided.

Article 16

The parties shall consult in the event of a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this agreement, at diplomatic level or within the joint committee described in Article 15.

THREE YEARS DURATION

Article 17

This agreement shall enter into force provisionally on the date it is signed, and definitively on the date when the two parties have notified each other of the completion of their respective internal procedures required for implementation of the agreement.

Article 18

This agreement shall be valid for three years from the date it is signed, and shall be renewed by tacit agreement each year until either party terminates it in writing through diplomatic channels at least 6 months before expiry of the period in question.

Done at Luanda, 11 June 1980

III. THE EEC'S ROLE AND THE REQUIREMENTS FOR SUCCESS

1. The EEC's role, or the importance of concluding fisheries agreements

A. The reasons

The need for and importance of the Community's concluding fisheries agreements with African States on the Eastern Central and South East Atlantic littoral almost require no explanation.

There are two reasons for saying this :

- (a) on the one hand, because from the point of view of the world political or strategic balance, these fishing grounds would no longer be dominated by the Russian, Eastern European or Cuban presence, whether ashore or at sea.

Despite the substantial results achieved by Spain in these areas, she is unable to redress the balance alone, as her fishermen operate in well-defined waters under agreements signed and observed by her. Spanish membership of the EEC would thus offer the chance of widening the Community's scope for action along the Atlantic coast of Africa, with the economic advantages this implies.

- (b) The conclusion or renewal of fisheries agreements open up wide financial opportunities for the Community, in view of the size of fish stocks in those waters. This is an even more weighty consideration as the high seas are reduced by the introduction of 200 mile economic zones. But although available stocks are yielding large catches, the prime concern must be to avoid over-fishing, by adopting and enforcing appropriate conservation measures compatible with the fishing operations.

B. The structure of the agreements

- (a) In addition to difficulties such as the questioning of fisheries development policy, changes in the local leadership, etc., foreign owners encounter practical problems, in particular :

- the non-convertibility of local currencies which makes financial transactions complicated and risky;
- the lack of shore facilities and services, especially for ship maintenance and repair, bunkering and provisioning;
- generally high costs.

Fisheries agreements must therefore set out to improve these conditions.

- (b) It is interesting to note that existing fisheries agreements between the EEC and African States provide not only for compensation to the country concerned but also the landing of part of the catch for its processing industry, vocational training for nationals of that country in the fishing industry and the signing-on of its nationals on the fishing vessels.

However, these are no more than the basic conditions for success. We must examine them more closely.

2. The conditions for success

There are three vital prerequisites for the success of a balanced policy for fishing in the Atlantic waters off Africa :

- the signature of fisheries agreements between the littoral States themselves;
- the introduction of an effective maritime surveillance system;
- effective international cooperation.

A. Fisheries agreements between the littoral States

It would certainly be an advantage if, like Gabon, which has signed agreements with Cameroon and Congo, the littoral States were to conclude agreements with their neighbours, the result of which would be better harmonized and more rational fishing programmes.

The main reason is that some countries on the Gulf of Guinea have very short coastlines and thus very restricted fishing grounds. Agreements of this kind would facilitate their development of this industry which is so vital to their food supplies.

It is also important that the littoral States should develop surveillance systems and obtain the means of enforcing the law of the sea applying in their waters.

This is vital and deserves further examination. The operating costs of a surveillance system would seem to necessitate sub-regional cooperation.

B. Maritime surveillance

They must be in a position to acquire a maritime surveillance capability, as it is clear from the foregoing that fish stocks in the area are only too frequently being looted. Poaching and failure to observe standard procedures bring the problem of maritime surveillance very much to the fore.

Surveillance patrols and a proper system of effective sanctions are therefore required.

(a) Surveillance tasks

These will depend on agreements between the littoral States and the EEC.

- The tasks themselves can be broken down as :

- . enforcement of fisheries regulations (terms on which licences are issued, minimum mesh sizes, sizes of fish, measuring methods, catch quotas, restricted areas, bans on the use of explosives or toxic bait, choice of gear, etc.);
- . conservation of the marine environment;
- . protection of land and sea installations or infrastructures;
- . regulation of shipping;
- . safety of life and property.

- The principal means required are as follows :

- . appropriate administrative facilities;
- . use of naval facilities (frigate, patrol craft, logistic support vessel, harbour craft ..., port control, merchant navy, marine police);
- . possible use of aircraft;
- . establishment of search and rescue centres, and clearing houses for data on various forms of pollution.

(b) Setting up a joint EEC-littoral State system of sanctions

- There must be penalties for unauthorized fishing, for example :
 - . fines;
 - . imprisonment;
 - . or confiscation or seizure of vessels or gear and catches.
- The same penalties, on more or less severe conditions, should also be laid down for failure to observe conservation measures.

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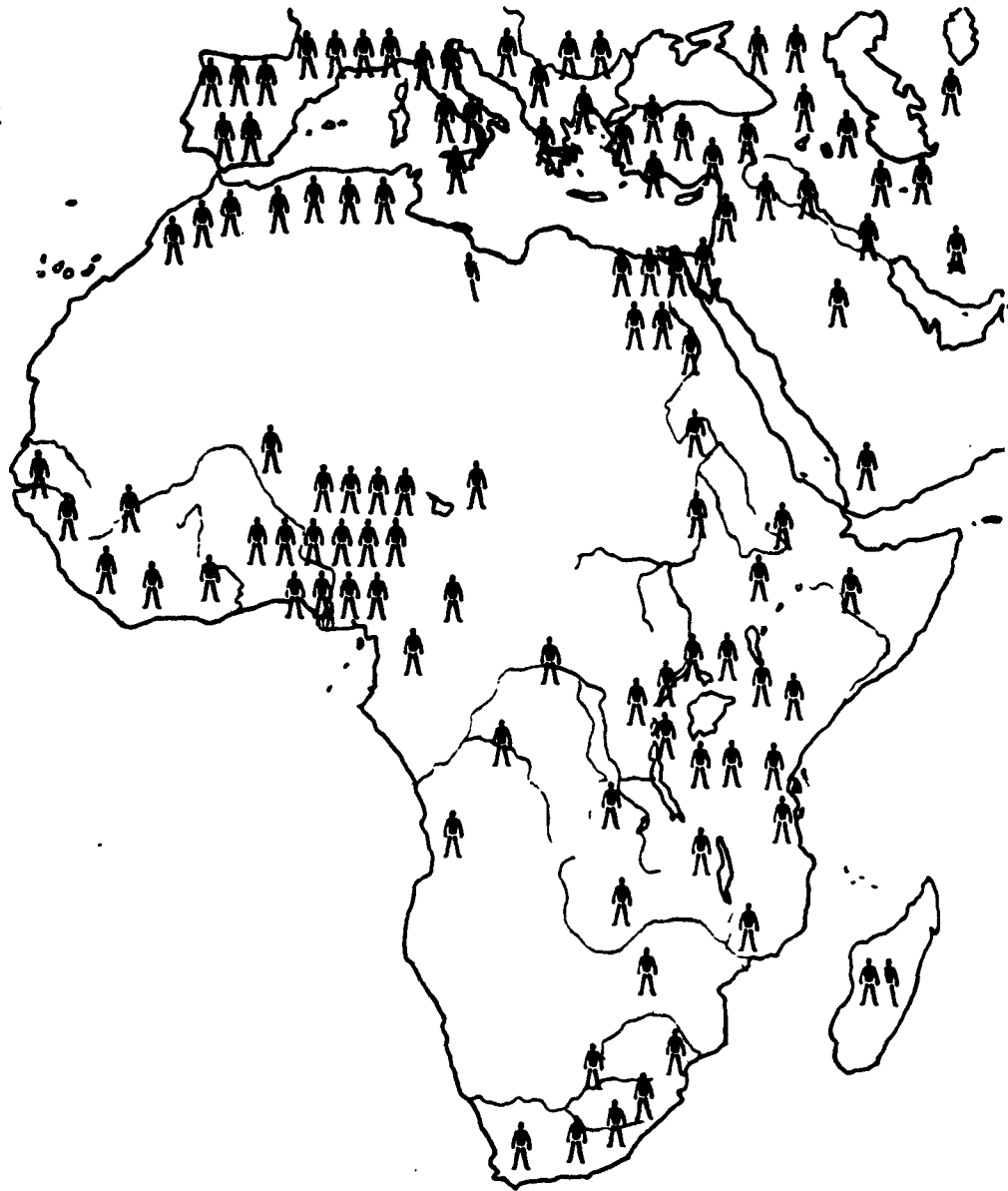
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The EEC's ability to help the African countries on the Eastern Central and South East Atlantic littoral to organize the exploitation of their fish stocks will play a very large part in determining the success of the campaign being conducted by those countries and the EEC under the Lomé Agreements to improve the food supplies available to the African peoples.

Need we point out that annual per capita foodstuff production in Africa has been in constant decline for 20 years, while demographic growth graphs demonstrate that the population of the continent of Africa, 70 million in 1800, will reach 800 million by 2000?



AD 1978



 10 million people

**population in
AD 2000**

tabled by Mr BATTERSBY, Mr MAHER, Mrs PAUWELYN, Mrs PERY, Mr WOLTJER, Mrs DESOUCHES, Mrs EWING and Mr d'ORMESSON

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the difficulties between Spain and the Community in the fisheries sector

The European Parliament,

- A. in view of the importance of fisheries for the Spanish economy,
 - B. recognizing the difficulties encountered by the Spanish fishing industry since the creation of the 200-mile Community fishing zone.
 - C. disturbed, however, at the behaviour of certain Spanish fishermen with regard to the agreements concluded with the Community,
 - D. pointing out that fisheries is one of the most difficult aspects of the negotiations on Spain's entry into the Community,
 - E. aware that Community waters cannot accommodate a greater number of Spanish boats than are at present in operation in view of the fisheries resources and the difficulties already encountered by Community fishermen,
1. Calls on the Commission to hold talks with the Spanish authorities and to take the necessary steps to ensure that the agreements concluded are respected;
 2. Calls on the Commission to examine the problem created by the reconversion of trawlers into long-liners and to propose suitable measures;
 3. Calls on the Commission to intensify negotiations in the fisheries sector so that these difficulties can be resolved before Spain becomes part of the Community;
 4. Considers it necessary to help the Spanish to seek out new fishing grounds and facilitate the conclusion of agreements with third countries.