

**PRESS RELEASE**

**11393/93 (Presse 249)**

**1727th Council meeting**

**- FISHERIES -**

**Brussels, 20 and 21 December 1993**

**President: Mr André BOURGEOIS,  
Minister for Agriculture  
of the Kingdom of Belgium**



The Governments of the Member States and the European Commission were represented as follows:

**Belgium:**

Mr André BOURGEOIS Minister for Agriculture

**Denmark:**

Mr Bjørn WESTH Minister for Agriculture and Minister for Fisheries  
Mr Thomas LAURITSEN State Secretary at the Ministry of Fisheries

**Germany:**

Mr Franz-Josef FEITER State Secretary, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry

**Greece:**

Mr Floros KONSTANTINOU State Secretary for Agriculture

**Spain:**

Mr Vincente ALBERO Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

**France:**

Mr Jean PUECH Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries

**Ireland:**

Mr David ANDREWS Minister for the Marine

**Italy:**

Mr Pasquale DIGLIO State Secretary for Agriculture

**Luxembourg:**

Mr Jean-Marc HOSCHEIT Deputy Permanent Representative

**Netherlands:**

Mr Piet BUKMAN Minister for Agriculture, Nature Conservation and Fisheries

**Portugal:**

Mr Eduardo DE AZEVEDO SOARES Minister for Maritime Affairs

**United Kingdom:**

Mr Michael JACK Minister of State, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food  
Sir Hector MONRO Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Scottish Office

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**Commission:**

Mr Ionnis PALEOKRASSAS Member

## COMMUNITY STRUCTURAL ASSISTANCE

The Council adopted by a qualified majority, with opposition by the United Kingdom delegation (see explanation of the voting in Annex III), the Regulation on Community structural assistance in the fisheries and aquaculture sector and the processing and marketing of its products.

The aim of the Regulation is to incorporate from 1 January 1994 the structural aspects of the common fisheries policy into the Structural Fund legislation, in particular by means of the financial instrument for fisheries guidance (FIFG).

Specifically, the Regulation lays down the conditions to be fulfilled for the provision of assistance from the FIFG for measures concerning:

- implementation of Multiannual Guidance Programmes (MAGP) for fishing fleets, in particular measures concerning the adjustment of fishing effort, reorientatation of fishing activities, fleet renewal and modernization of fishing vessels;
- investment aid in the fields of aquaculture, the development of coastal waters, fishing port facilities and processing and marketing;
- other measures such as measures to find and promote new market outlets, operations by members of the trade and temporary cessation of activities.

Assistance is subject to a two-stage procedure consisting of:

- submission by the Member State to the Commission of a programme document containing a sectoral plan and an aid application;
- adoption by the Commission of Community programmes.

There is suitable provision for the restructuring of the Community's fleets in the context of the multiannual guidance programmes (MAGP).

The maximum amounts of assistance which may be paid under this Regulation and the ceilings for financial participation by Member States, beneficiaries and the Community are detailed in ANNEX I.

### FISHING LICENCES

The Council adopted, with the abstention of Spain, a Regulation establishing a Community system laying down rules on the minimum information to be contained in fishing licences.

That instrument, which forms part of the new common fisheries policy arrangements (Regulation No 3760/92) completes the framework set up by Regulation No 2847/93 concerning a control system.

The Regulation, applicable as from 1 January 1995 <sup>(1)</sup>, provides that all Community fishing vessels shall be required to have on board a fishing licence for the vessel.

The issue and administration of fishing licences remains the responsibility of the Member States, which may temporarily or definitely withdraw licences.

The fishing licence will have to contain at least information on the identification, technical characteristics and equipment of the Community vessel.

The Council must take a Decision by 31 December at the latest on the provisions proposed by the Commission concerning fishing licences.

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<sup>(1)</sup> There are transitional derogations and exemptions for certain categories of vessels.

## RESTRUCTURING OF THE FISHERIES SECTOR

The Council adopted, with opposition by Greece (see explanation of the voting in Annex III) and abstention by the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, a Decision relating to the objectives and detailed rules for restructuring the Community fisheries sector over the period 1 January 1994 to 31 December 1996 with a view to achieving a lasting balance between the resources and their exploitation.

This Decision implements for the first time the provisions of the basic Regulation on the common fisheries policy under which the Council is required to fix the objectives and detailed rules for restructuring the fisheries sector on a multiannual basis and for the first time by 1 January 1994.

The aim of the Decision is essentially to confer binding status on the Multiannual Guidance Programmes (MAGP) for 1993–1996 decided on by the Commission on 21 December 1992, in the light of the guidelines laid down by the Council in November 1992.

The reductions to be made in the fishing effort of the fleet of each Member State by 31 December 1996 at the latest, as compared with the situation at 31 December 1991, are as follows:

- 20% for trawlers bottom trawling for demersal stocks,
- 15% for dredgers and beam trawlers targeting benthic stocks,
- 0%, i.e. no increase for the other segments of fleet.

At least 55% of these reductions must be purely by capacity reductions.

## MARKET SITUATION AND CONDITIONS FOR DIRECT LANDINGS BY THIRD-COUNTRY VESSELS – COUNCIL STATEMENT

"The Council has analysed the market crisis which obtained in the Community throughout 1993.

The Council is aware of the important implications which entry into force of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Area, scheduled for 1 January 1994, might have for Community processing industries and producers.

The Council has noted the effects of the minimum price measures taken by the Commission, in particular its effects of relative price stabilization, but acknowledges that this mechanism cannot be a permanent instrument of market management. It has taken note that, as regards salmon, the measure will apply until 31 January 1994 whereas for the other species it expires at the end of December 1993.

It takes note of the undertaking by the Commission to monitor very closely the price situation on the market and to reintroduce such mechanisms once circumstances so justify.

The Council has furthermore agreed that none of the common market organization mechanisms can by itself resolve a crisis of this nature, particularly when accompanied by a general economic situation which is difficult for the European Community.

The Council has accordingly concluded that various actions are justified in several areas, in particular:

- the control of direct landings,
- structural policy,
- the control of fishing activities and of the quality of fishery products.

The Council will, at its next meeting, act on the proposals already submitted by the Commission, in particular as regards the control of direct landings."

## EC/CANADA FISHERIES RELATIONS

The Council unanimously adopted a Regulation on the conclusion of the Agreement in the form of Exchanges of Letters between the Community and Canada concerning fisheries relations.

The Agreement follows a Memorandum of Understanding initialled by the two sides in December 1992, the key aspects of which included:

- the opening-up of Canadian ports to Community vessels,
- the Community fleet's access to surplus fish in Canadian waters,
- Community fishermen's participation in commercial arrangements with Canadian shipowners,
- improvement of surveillance and control in the NAFO area,
- provisions to limit fishing by vessels of States that are not Contracting Parties to the NAFO Convention,
- measures concerning the conservation, optimum use and rational management of stocks in the NAFO Regulatory Area and in Canadian waters, in particular cod in the NAFO area 2J+3KL.

In adopting the Decision, the Council and the Commission stated that it in no way affected the Community's positions, as established by the Council, in the context of the Conference on straddling stocks and the FAO Conference on fishing on the high seas.

## ARRANGEMENTS RESULTING FROM THE ACCESSION OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

The Council held a detailed discussion on the proposal for a Regulation adjusting the transitional fisheries arrangements for Spain and Portugal.

The aim of the proposal is to incorporate, from 1996, the specific fisheries arrangements currently applied to the fleets of those two Member States with regard to access to waters and



resources into the general scheme of the common fisheries policy, without prejudice to the acquis communautaire.

At the close of the discussion, which focused on compromise solutions basically providing that the provisions for the Spanish and Portuguese fleets would take effect at the same time as the Community measures regulating access and fishing effort to be adopted by the Council by 1 July 1995, the Presidency noted that positions continued to differ and that technical difficulties remained.

The Permanent Representatives Committee was accordingly instructed to expedite examination of the proposal in order to prepare for the Council's discussions at a future meeting.

#### TACs AND QUOTAS FOR 1994

After detailed discussions, the Council unanimously adopted a Regulation fixing, for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, the total allowable catches for 1994 and certain conditions under which they may be fished. These totals are set out in ANNEX II.

#### ANNUAL FISHERIES ARRANGEMENTS RESULTING FROM THE ACT OF ACCESSION OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

The Council unanimously adopted three Regulations fixing for 1994 measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to:

- vessels of the original ten Member States in Portuguese waters (110 French vessels for an unlimited quantity of albacore tuna between 2 June and 28 July and an unlimited number of other vessels for unlimited quantities of tropical tuna and other tunas);
- vessels of the original ten Member States in Spanish waters (in particular French vessels

for certain specific fisheries) <sup>(2)</sup>;

- Portuguese vessels in waters of the original ten Member States (7, 10 and an unlimited number of vessels, to fish 3 000 tonnes of blue whiting, 3 000 tonnes of horse mackerel and an unlimited quantity of *thunnidae*, respectively).

These Regulations were drawn up in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Act of Accession and are identical to the corresponding Regulations adopted by the Council in December 1992.

#### ORGANIZATION OF FISHERIES IN THE NORTH WEST ATLANTIC (NAFO)

The Council unanimously adopted a Regulation laying down certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources in the NAFO Regulatory Area for 1994.

The Community quotas were set as follows:

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>ZONE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> (tonnes)
Cod	NAFO 2J + 3KL	0
Cod	NAFO 3M	5 485
Cod	NAFO 3NO	2 213
Atlantic redfish	NAFO 3M	4 030
Atlantic redfish	NAFO 3LN	476
American plaice	NAFO 3M	175
American plaice	NAFO 3LNO	61
Yellow tail flounder	NAFO 3LNO	140
Witch flounder	NAFO 3NO	0
Capelin	NAFO 3NO	0
Squid	NAFO subzones 3 + 4	for the record

<sup>(2)</sup> The Spanish delegation abstained.

**GUIANA**

The Council unanimously adopted a Regulation laying down for 1994 measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels of certain non-member countries in the 200-nautical-mile zone off the coast of the French department of Guiana.

**NORWAY**

The Council unanimously adopted Regulations:

- allocating, for 1994, certain quotas between Member States for vessels fishing in the Norwegian exclusive economic zone and the fishing zone around Jan Mayen;
- laying down, for 1994, certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Norway.

**BALTIC STATES**

The Council unanimously adopted Regulations:

- allocating, for 1994, certain catch quotas between Member States for vessels fishing in Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian waters;
- laying down, for 1994, certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Lithuania, Latvia or Estonia.

**SWEDEN**

The Council unanimously adopted Regulations:

- laying down, for 1994, certain quotas between Member States for vessels fishing

in Swedish waters;

- laying down, for 1994, certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Sweden.

### GREENLAND

The Council unanimously adopted a Regulation allocating, for 1994, Community catch quotas in Greenland waters.

### FAROE ISLANDS

The Council unanimously adopted Regulations:

- laying down, for 1994, certain quotas between Member States for vessels fishing in Faroese waters;
- laying down, for 1994, certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels registered in the Faroe Islands.

FIFG REGULATION**1. SCALES OF ASSISTANCE RELATING TO FISHING FLEETS****1.1. Permanent withdrawal and joint enterprises****TABLE 1**

Class of vessel by gross registered tonnage (GRT)	Maximum amount of premium for a 15-year-old vessel (in ecus)
0 - 25	6215/GRT
25 < 50	5085/GRT + 28250
50 < 100	4520/GRT + 56500
100 < 400	2260/GRT + 282500
400 and over	1130/GRT + 734500

- (a) The premiums for scrapping of a vessel and for setting up joint enterprises paid to beneficiaries may not exceed the following amounts:
- 15-year-old vessels: see Table 1 above;
  - vessels less than 15 years old: scale from Table 1 increased by 1,5% per year less than 15;
  - vessels more than 15 years old: scale from Table 1 decreased by 1,5% per year over 15.
- (b) Premiums for the permanent transfer of a vessel to a third country or for permanent re-assignment, in Community waters, to uses other than fishing paid to beneficiaries, may not exceed the maximum amounts for the scrapping premiums referred to in (a) above, less 50%.

**1.2. Temporary cessation of fishing activities and temporary joint ventures**

The laying-up premiums (for temporary cessation) and co-operation premiums (for temporary joint ventures) paid to beneficiaries may not exceed the scales set out in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2

Class of vessel by gross registered tonnage (GRT)	Maximum amount of premium per vessel (ecu/day)
0 - 25	4,52/GRT + 20
25 - 50	4,30/GRT + 25
50 - 70	3,50/GRT + 65
70 - 100	3,12/GRT + 88
100 - 200	2,74/GRT + 120
200 - 300	2,36/GRT + 177
300 - 500	2,05/GRT + 254
500 - 1000	1,76/GRT + 372
1000 - 1500	1,50/GRT + 565
1500 - 2000	1,34/GRT + 764
2000 - 2500	1,23/GRT + 956
2500 and over	1,15/GRT + 1137

### 1.3. Construction aid

The eligible expenditure for aid for the construction of fishing vessels may not exceed the scales in Table 1 above, increased by 37,5%. However, for vessels with a steel or glass fibre hull, the coefficient of increase is 92,5%.

### 1.4. Modernization aid

The eligible expenditure for aid for the modernization of fishing vessels may not exceed 50% of the eligible costs for construction aid referred to in 1.3. above.

## 2. PARTICIPATION RATES

For all the operations referred to, the restrictions on Community participation (A), total state participation (national, regional and other) by the Member State concerned (B) and, where applicable, participation by private beneficiaries (C) shall be subject to the following conditions, expressed as a percentage of eligible costs:

2.1. Investments in enterprises

Group 1: construction and modernization of vessels, aquaculture

Group 2: other investments and measures with financial participation by private beneficiaries

TABLE 3

	Group 1	Group 2
Objective 1 regions	A $\leq$ 50% B $\geq$ 5% C $\geq$ 40%	A $\leq$ 50% B $\geq$ 5% C $\geq$ 25%
other regions	A $\leq$ 30% B $\geq$ 5% C $\geq$ 60%	A $\leq$ 30% B $\geq$ 5% C $\geq$ 50%

2.2. Other measures: scrapping premiums, temporary cessation premiums, temporary joint ventures, joint enterprises and investments and measures financed exclusively by the Community and the national, regional or other authorities of the Member States concerned.

TABLE 4

Objective regions	50% $\leq$ A $\leq$ 75% B $\geq$ 25%
Other regions	25% $\leq$ A $\leq$ 50% B $\geq$ 50%

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**ANNEX II**

**1994 TACs BY STOCK AND BY AREA**  
**AND COMMUNITY SHARES**

SPECIES	AREA	TAC	EEC SHARE in 1994 (tonnes)
Herring	IIIa	148 000	63 580
Herring	IIIbcd(1)	125 200	121 450
Herring	IIa(1),IVab	390 000	257 950
Herring	IVc,VIIId	50 000(*)	50 000
Herring	Vb(1),VIaN VIb	62 000	55 140
Herring	VIaS,VIIbc	28 000(*)	28 000
Herring	VIa Clyde	1 000(*)	1 000
Herring	VIIa	7 000(*)	7 000
Herring	VIIef	1 000(*)	1 000
Herring	VIIghjk	21 000(*)	21 000
Sprat	IIIa	43 000(*)	28 290
Sprat	IIIbcd(1)	111 200	109 200
Sprat	IIa(1),IV(1)	114 000(*)	93 680
Sprat	VIIde	12 000(*)	12 000
Anchovy	VIII	30 000(*)	30 000
Anchovy	IX,X,CECAF(1)	12 000(*)	12 000
Salmon	IIIbcd(1)	112 000(*)	112 000
Capelin	IIb	0(*)	0
Cod	I,IIb	24 220	24 200
Cod	IIIa Skagerrak	15 000	12 785
Cod	IIIa Kattegat	6 700	4 040

SPECIES	AREA	TAC	EEC SHARE in 1994 (tonnes)
Cod	IIIbcd(1)	21 600	20 850
Cod	IIa(1),IV	102 000	93 070
Cod	Vb(1),VI,XII, XIV	13 000	13 000
Cod	VIIa	6 200	6 200
Cod	VIIb-k,VIII,IX CECAF(1)	17 000(*)	17 000
Haddock	IIIa,IIIbcd(1)	10 000(*)	5 630
Haddock	IIa(1),IV	160 000	117 700
Haddock	Vb(1),VI,XII, XIV	16 000	16 000
Haddock	VII,VIII,IX,X CECAF(1)	6 000(*)	6 000
Saithe	IIa(1),IIIa IIIbcd(1),IV	97 000	48 600
Saithe	Vb(1),VI,XII, XIV	14 000	14 000
Saithe	VII,VIII,IX,X CECAF(1)	14 000(*)	14 000
Pollack	VB(1),VI,XII,XIV	1 100(*)	1 100
Pollack	VII	14 000(*)	14 000
Pollack	VIIIab	2 600(*)	2 600
Pollack	VIIIc	800(*)	800
Pollack	VIIIId	50(*)	50
Pollack	VIIIe	100(*)	100
Pollack	IX,X,CECAF(1)	450(*)	450
Norway pout	IIa(1),IIIa,IV(1)	220 000(*)	180 000

SPECIES	AREA	TAC	EEC SHARE in 1994 (tonnes)
Blue whiting	Ila(1),IV(1)	90 000(*)	50 000
Blue whiting	Vb(1),VI,VII	340 000(*)	113 000
Blue whiting	VIIIabd	26 500(*)	26 500
Blue whiting	VIIIe	1 000(*)	1 000
Blue whiting	VIIIc,IX,X, CECAF(1)	55 000(*)	55 000
Whiting	IIIa	17 000(*)	3 000
Whiting	Ila(1),IV	100 000	67 280
Whiting	Vb(1),VI,XII,XIV	6 800	6 800
Whiting	VIIa	9 900	9 900
Whiting	VIIb-k	22 000(*)	22 000
Whiting	VIII	5 000(*)	5 000
Whiting	IX,X,CECAF(1)	2 640(*)	2 640
Hake	IIIa,IIIbcd(1)	1 680(*)	1 680
Hake	Ila(1),IV(1)	2 110(*)	2 110
Hake	Vb(1),VI,VII,XII,XIV	33 720(*)	33 720
Hake	VIIIabde	22 490(*)	22 490
Hake	VIIIc,IX,X,CECAF(1)	11 500	11 500
Horse mackerel	Ila(1),IV(1)	60 000(*)	54 250
Horse mackerel	Vb(1),VI,VII,VIIIabde, XII,XIV	300 000(*)	293 000
Horse mackerel	VIIIc,IX	73 000(*)	73 000

SPECIES	AREA	TAC	EEC SHARE in 1994 (tonnes)
Mackerel	Ila(1),IIla IIIbcd(1),IV	95 680	28 890
Mackerel	II,Vb(1),VI, VII,VIIIabde,XII, XIV	493 250	466 840
Mackerel	VIIIc,IX,X, CECAF(1)	36 570(*)	36 570
European plaice	IIIa Skagerrak	11 200(*)	10 528
European plaice	IIIa Kattegat	2 800	2 520
European plaice	IIIbcd(1)	3 000(*)	3 000
European plaice	Ila(1),IV	165 000	153 400
European plaice	Vb(1),VI,XII,XIV	2 400(*)	2 400
European plaice	VIIa	3 100	3 100
European plaice	VIIbc	250(*)	250
European plaice	VIIde	9 100	9 100
European plaice	VIIfg	1 400	1 400
European plaice	VIIhjk	1 350(*)	1 350
European plaice	VIII,IX,X,CEFAC(1)	700(*)	700
Sole	IIIa,IIIbcd(1)	2 100(*)	2 100
Sole	II,IV	32 000	32 000
Sole	Vb(1),VI,XII,XIV	155(*)	155
Sole	VIIa	1 500	1 500
Sole	VIIbc	75(*)	75
Sole	VIIde	3 800	3 800
Sole	VIIe	1 000	1 000

SPECIES	AREA	TAC	EEC SHARE in 1994 (tonnes)
Sole	VIIIfg	1 100	1 100
Sole	VIIHjk	720(*)	720
Sole	VIIIab	6 600	6 600
Sole	VIIIcde,IX,X, CECAF(1)	2 000(*)	2 000
Megrims	Vb(1),VI,XII,XIV	4 840(*)	4 840
Megrims	VII	18 000(*)	18 000
Megrims	VIIIabde	2 330	2 330
Megrims	VIIIc,IX,X, CECAF(1)	6 000(*)	6 000
Anglerfish	Vb(1),VI,XII,XIV	8 600(*)	8 600
Anglerfish	VII	18 500	18 500
Anglerfish	VIIIabde	5 300	5 300
Anglerfish	VIIIe	100(*)	100
Anglerfish	VIIIc,IX,X,CECAF(1)	13 000(*)	13 000
Shrimps	Fr. Guiana	4 108	4 000
N. deepwater prawn	IIIa Skagerrak	12 600	4 636
Norway lobster	IIIa,IIIbcd(1)	3 500(*)	3 500
Norway lobster	IIa(1),IV(1)	13 000(*)	13 000
Norway lobster	Vb(1),VI	12 600(*)	12 600
Norway lobster	VII	20 000(*)	20 000
Norway lobster	VIIIab	6 800(*)	6 800
Norway lobster	VIIIc	1 000(*)	1 000
Norway lobster	VIIIde	50(*)	50
Norway lobster	IX,X,CECAF(1)	2 500(*)	2 500

(\*) Precautionary TAC

(1) EC area



EXPLANATION OF THE VOTE CAST BY THE GREEK DELEGATIONRESTRUCTURING OF THE FISHERIES SECTOR

"For the following reasons, the Greek delegation is voting against the proposal for a Council Decision relating to the objectives and detailed rules for restructuring the Community fisheries sector over the period 1 January 1994 to 31 December 1996 with a view to achieving a lasting balance between the resources and their exploitation:

1. The proposal does not take account of the possible economic and social consequences or of the specific nature of the various fisheries areas referred to in Article 11 of Regulation (EEC) No 3760/92.

The 20% reduction of the fishing capacity of trawlers is impossible in practice, given the situation of Greece.

2. The binding status proposed for attainment of the objectives of the multiannual programmes may have legal consequences if those objectives are not met.
3. Greece has already taken severe restrictive measures and is prepared to take others, in co-operation with the Commission, if necessary.
4. Greece is not however prepared to co-operate in condemning and eliminating an extremely important sector for the benefit of third countries which fish in the Mediterranean without restriction."

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EXPLANATION OF THE VOTE CAST BY THE UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATIONCOMMUNITY STRUCTURAL ASSISTANCE

"The United Kingdom has voted against the proposal for a Council Regulation laying down detailed rules for implementing structural assistance in the fisheries and aquaculture sector because it considers that the Regulation as amended offers poor value for money."

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OTHER DECISIONS

Community trade mark

The Council formally adopted the Regulation on the Community trade mark.

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FISHERIES COUNCIL OF 20 DECEMBER 1993

Le Conseil s'est prononcé favorablement sur toutes les propositions qui lui étaient soumises à l'exception de l'intégration dans le régime général de l'Espagne et du Portugal à partir de 1996. Le Commissaire Paleokrassas a tenu à féliciter la Présidence belge pour la bonne performance qu'elle avait réalisée en regrettant néanmoins que le Conseil soit en état de carence au sujet du régime espagnol et portugais puisqu'une proposition aurait dû être faite avant la fin de l'année 1993.

- Le Conseil a marqué son accord sur les TAC pour l'année 1994 et sur la répartition des quotas entre les États membres. Les TACS ont été en particulier augmentés par rapport à la proposition de la Commission pour le cabillaud en mer d'Irlande et pour le merlu en Espagne. La Commission a accepté quelques relevements des TAC dans la mesure où ils ne mettent pas en péril les ressources et où ils tiennent compte des problèmes socio-économiques rencontrés par les pêcheurs. Le Commissaire Paleokrassas a jugé que ces quelques augmentations étaient acceptables dans la mesure où elles faisaient partie d'un paquet général.

- Le Conseil a procédé à un long débat sur la proposition de Règlement relative aux conditions de l'Espagne et du Portugal dans le régime général de la PCP. Bien qu'une large majorité d'États membres se soient prononcés en faveur du dernier compromis de la Présidence, celui-ci n'a pas été adopté par le Conseil en raison de l'opposition de certaines délégations. Pourtant la proposition actuelle prévoit, comme l'a souligné le Commissaire Paleokrassas, l'abolition des discriminations, le maintien de la stabilité relative et l'équilibre entre les États membres. Le Commissaire a une nouvelle fois rappelé que cette proposition devait se concevoir dans le cadre général de la PCP renforcée par le nouveau Règlement de base et par les dispositions qui en découlent, pour assurer la stabilité pour toutes les flottes communautaires. Ainsi, durant le même Conseil, le Règlement fixant le régime communautaire des licences de pêche a été adopté et le programme de contrôle des navires de pêche se met en place. Ce dossier est donc maintenant transmis à la future Présidence.

- Le Conseil a adopté à la majorité qualifiée le projet de décision concernant les modalités et les objectifs de restructuration du secteur de la pêche. Cette décision concernant les objectifs à atteindre entre 1994 et 1996 devait être prise au titre de l'article 11 du Règlement général sur la PCP. Par cette décision qui confirme les programmes d'orientation pluriannuels, les États membres ont accepté le principe de la réduction sur cinq années de 20% du chalutage demersal et de 15% du chalutage benthique, dont 55% sous forme de réduction de capacité.

- Le Conseil a lié les débats sur la situation du marché et sur les



mesures utiles a prendre pour en assurer la stabilite, telles que le projet de Reglement sur le controle des débarquements directs des navires des pays tiers. Cette declaration (voir texte ci-dessous) enterine la suppression des prix minima pour le 1er Janvier, a l'exception du saumon pour lesquels ce regime reste applicable jusqu'au 31 Janvier 1994. Mais la Commission se reserve la possibilite de reetablir ces prix minima si la situation du marche, qu'elle suivra tres attentivement, le suggere. Enfin cette declaration marque la determination du Conseil a statuer des le prochain Conseil sur le projet de Reglement sur les débarquements directs.

'Le Conseil a analyse la crise des marches qui a prevalu dans la Communaute pendant toute l'annee 1993.

Le Conseil est consciente des implications importantes que l'entree en vigueur du Traite portant creation de l'Espace Economique European, prevue le 1er janvier 1994, est susceptible d'entraîner tant pour les industries de transformation que pour les producteurs communautaires.

Le Conseil a note les effets des mesures prises par la Commission en matiere de prix minima, notamment ses effets de stabilisation relative des prix mais il reconnait que ce mecanisme ne peut constituer un instrument permanent de gestion du marche. Il a pris note que, en ce qui concerne le saumon, la mesure s'appliquera jusqu'au 31 janvier 1994 alors que pour les autres especes, elle vient a echeance fin decembre 1993.

Il prend note que l'engagement de la Commission a suivre tres attentivement l'evolution de la situation des prix sur le marche et a introduire a nouveau de tels mecanismes des que les circonstances le justifieraient.

Le Conseil a, en outre, convenu qu'aucun des mecanismes de l'organisation commune des marches ne peut a lui seul resoudre une crise de cette nature, en particulier lorsqu'elle s'accompagne d'une situation economique generale difficile pour la Communaute europeenne.

Partant de cette constatation, le Conseil a conclu que differentes actions pourraient se justifier dans plusieurs domaines, en particulier :

- . en ce qui concerne le controle des débarquements directs
- . en matiere de politique structurelle
- . dans le domaine du controle des activites de peche, ainsi que du controle de la qualite des produits de la peche.

Le Conseil statuera sur les propositions deja presentees par la Commission lors de sa prochaine session en particulier pour ce qui concerne le controle des débarquements directs'.

- Le Conseil a adopte l'accord de peche avec le Canada approuve par la Commission le 17 Mai. Au terme de cet accord qui devrait normaliser des relations qui ont ete difficiles par le passe, le Canada octroie un acces non discriminatoire a ses ports et a ses surplus de stocks aux navires de l'Union. Neanmoins le Conseil a insiste que cet accord etait sans prejudice des resultats de la prochaine conference des Nations Unies sur les stocks chevauchants.



- Le Conseil a adopte la declaration suivante sur les filets maillants derivants:

'Le Conseil a pris note que la Commission ayant recu deux rapports scientifiques en provenance de la France et de l'Espagne et l'avis du Comite Scientifique Technique et Economique des Peches, les 10 et 18 novembre, poursuit l'analyse des elements biologiques, ecologiques, socio-economiques et politiques.

Il invite la Commission a elaborer un rapport et le cas echeant une proposition, au plus tard pour le 15 fevrier 1994, sur la suite a donner a la derogation prevue dans le reglement No 3094/86 (Article 9 bis), en s'appuyant sur les conditions etablies pour la decision du Conseil d'octobre, requerant la demonstration scientifique de l'absence de tout risque ecologique'.

- Le Conseil a adopte les Modalites d'application du Reglement concernant les interventions communautaires a finalite structurelle (IFOP), qui integre dorenavant la peche dans le cadre general des fonds structurels.

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