

PREM 19/233

PART 1 ends:-

CC (80) 4th Cones Item 3 31/1/80.

PART 2 begins:-

M/S Maff to Sm 3/3/80

TO BE RETAINED AS TOP ENCLOSURE

Cabinet / Cabinet Committee Documents

Reference	Date
OD(79) 34	18/10/79
OD(79) 11 th Meeting, Minute 1	24/10/79
OD(E)(80) 2	18/01/80
OD(G)(80) 1st Meeting, Item 1 (Extract)	24/01/80
CC(80) 4 th Conclusions, Item 3 (Extract)	31/01/80

The documents listed above, which were enclosed on this file, have been removed and destroyed. Such documents are the responsibility of the Cabinet Office. When released they are available in the appropriate CAB (CABINET OFFICE) CLASSES

Signed *A Wayland*

Date 8 April 2010

PREM Records Team

Published Papers

The following published paper(s) enclosed on this file have been removed and destroyed. Copies may be found elsewhere in The National Archives.

House of Commons Hansard 04/12/79
Columns 243-250 European Community
(Council of Fisheries Ministers' Meeting)

House of Commons Hansard 30/01/80
Columns 1351-1361 European Community
(Council of Fisheries Ministers' Meetings)

Signed *A Wayland* Date 8 April 2010

PREM Records Team

Ref: A01274

CONFIDENTIAL

top copy filed on
Italy (Nov 79) 'Visit
of Cossiga'

PRIME MINISTER

Cabinet: Community Affairs

You will wish to inform the Cabinet of the outcome of your talks with Signor Cossiga on 29th-30th January, especially on our Community Budget problem. The Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary will be meeting his French counterpart at the weekend.

2. The Minister of Agriculture might report on the progress made at the 29th January Fisheries Council, at which agreement was reached on total allowable catches for 1980 and a system of catch reporting to enable these limits to be monitored. We also lifted our reserves on the signature of fisheries agreements with Spain, Norway and Guinea-Bissau.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG

Robert Armstrong

30th January 1980

PA
MS

PRIME MINISTER

Mr. Walker's Statement on Fish

Mr. Walker made a statement on fisheries policy this afternoon. The text is attached at Flag A.

He ran into uncharacteristic trouble when he was accused several times by Mr. Mason and Mr. Julius Silverman of reneging on a commitment made by the Chancellor of the Duchy last July that agreements would not be made when the Scrutiny Committee had recommended that there should be further consideration by the House first. The Written Answer in question is at Flag B.

Mr. Walker was not prepared for this line of questioning and, although he offered several times to have an early debate on fisheries policy, I did not think he was entirely convincing. We will get a note for you for your Questions tomorrow, but it is far more likely to come up on the business statement.

MS

MS

30 January 1980

A

A

SMV

DRAFT STATEMENT

I beg leave, Mr Speaker, to make a statement about the meeting of the Council of Fisheries Ministers on 29 January.

My Rt Hon Friend the Secretary of State for Scotland, my Hon Friend the Minister of State in my Department and I represented the United Kingdom at this meeting.

Agreement was reached on total allowable catches for 1980. These are based on scientific advice with a few minor changes to take account of arrangements with third countries and, in a very limited number of cases, other factors. The agreement takes adequate account of the vital need to conserve stocks and it will form a good basis for further decisions on an effective Community conservation policy.

Agreement was also reached on the introduction of a Community system of catch reporting. Reporting will start next month on the basis of existing procedures and a full Community system is intended to be agreed by 1 July.

The signature of the framework agreements with Norway, Spain and Guinea-Bissau were agreed to. In the case of Norway this will help to strengthen the Community's links with a country

whose waters provide United Kingdom fishermen with very important fishing opportunities. In the case of Spain the Community's willingness to sign the framework agreement will, because of the reference in it to reciprocity of fishing opportunities, help the Commission in the forthcoming negotiations with the Spaniards on fishing during 1980.

Mr Speaker, this meeting was a meeting in which significant progress was made towards agreement on a revised Common Fisheries Policy.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Friday 13 July 1979

TUC

Mr. Thomas Cox asked the Prime Minister when next she expects to meet the General Council of the TUC.

The Prime Minister: I refer the hon. Member to the reply which I gave to the hon. Member for Oldham, West (Mr. Meacher) on 12 July.

FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS

Gibraltar

Mr. McQuarrie asked the Lord Privy Seal if he will raise the Gibraltar question with the Council of Ministers in the EEC in an effort to gain a settlement of the problem.

Sir Ian Gilmour: The best way to find a solution to the Gibraltar problem would be through discussion with Spain following the removal of the Spanish restrictions. Gibraltar is part of the European Community but neither my right hon. and noble Friend nor I propose to raise the matter in the Council of Ministers for the time being.

Mr. McQuarrie asked the Lord Privy Seal what representations have been made by the British Government to the Spanish Government on the refusal by the Spanish Government to grant approval to Gibraltar Airways to operate a service between Gibraltar and Madrid.

Sir Ian Gilmour: Official representations have on several occasions been made in Madrid. A reply is awaited.

USSR

Mr. Alton asked the Lord Privy Seal what representation he plans to make to the USSR in support of Jewish prisoners of conscience, Ida Nudel, Vladimir Slepak and Anatoly Sharansky to assist them with a speedy emigration in view of their bad health.

Mr. Hurd: The Government support those who wish to emigrate from the Soviet Union by their continuing pressure for implementation of the Helsinki

Final Act. The Government will also make representations to the Soviet Union about human rights cases where there is a direct connection with the United Kingdom. In cases like the three mentioned where there is no direct connection we shall take decisions about representations on a case by case basis and, among other considerations, shall bear in mind health questions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

European Legislation

Mr. Silverman asked the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster if he will make a statement about the practice the Government will follow in arranging debates on recommendations of the Select Committee on European Legislation etc.

Mr. St. John-Stevias: Ministers will not give agreement to any legislative proposal recommended by the Scrutiny Committee for further consideration by the House, before the House has given it that consideration, unless the Committee has indicated that agreement need not be withheld, or the Minister concerned is satisfied that agreement should not be withheld for reasons which he will at the first opportunity explain to the House.

NATIONAL FINANCE

National Savings

Mr. Arnold asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what arrangements he proposes to make for recompensing those savers affected by the recent industrial action by staff employed by the department of national savings; and if he will make a statement.

Mr. Lawson: Industrial action by certain staff employed by the department for national savings (DNS) lasted from 23 February to 3 May 1979 bringing to a temporary halt a number of national savings services. Every effort is being made to recover. The administration of national savings certificates, save-as-you-earn (SAYE) and the National Savings Bank is now largely back to normal. Dividend payments issued by DNS should be up to date by the end of this month.



Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Whitehall Place London SW1A 2HH

From the Minister's Private Office

N Sanders Esq
Prime Minister's Office
10 Downing Street
London SW1

30 January 1980

Dear Nick,

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS (FISHERIES): 29 JANUARY 1980

I attach a copy of the Statement which Mr Walker hopes to make to the House today. I would be grateful for immediate clearance.

I am copying this letter to James; Stevens (Leader of the Home's office); MacClean (Whip's Office, Commons); Cumming-Bruce (Whip's Office, Lords); Vile (Cabinet Office) and to private Secretaries of the other Agricultural Ministers and members of OD(E).

Yours in earnest

G R Waters

G R Waters
Principal Private Secretary

NOTE OF A MEETING BETWEEN THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES
AND FOOD AND THE FRENCH MINISTER OF TRANSPORT - LONDON:
25 JANUARY 1980

Present: The Minister
Minister of State
(Commons)
Mr Moss)
Mr Kelsey) MAFF
Mr Waters)

Mr Le Theule (French Minister
of Transport)
Mr Brossier } French Ministry
Mr Landrieu } of Transport

Representative of French
Embassy, London

FISHERIES

1. Mr Buchanan-Smith said that British Ministers were grateful for the useful discussion that had taken place between officials on 24 January about issues important to the negotiation of a revised Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). He suggested that the Ministerial discussion should cover the approach to the following week's Fisheries Council and to succeeding Councils.
2. Mr Le Theule replied that the next Council was likely to be short and unproblematic. More important was the question of whether British and French medium term aims would diverge. Mr Buchanan-Smith said that the United Kingdom hoped for successful progress on the few items on the agenda of the next Council. In particular, progress on catch reporting and total allowable catches (TACs) would be welcomed. Much work had been done on these points since the last Fisheries Council.
3. Mr Buchanan-Smith said that he expected the Commission to table definite proposals for TACs at the next Council. If progress could be made on these, quotas could be discussed at a later stage. He asked Mr Le Theule whether he thought that progress could be made on the TACs.
4. Mr Le Theule replied that the main point of the TACs was to conserve and rejuvenate the stocks. The aim should be to safeguard "real fishing" so that fishing for industrial species did not spoil stocks for human consumption. Certain Scandinavian countries removed all the fish while they were fishing for industrial species. He was aware that discussions had been taking place on this point.
5. Mr Buchanan-Smith agreed that the main use of fish should be for human consumption. The United Kingdom had discussed the point with Denmark. In any discussion of quotas, absolute priority should be given to fishing for species for human consumption. However, it was important to decide on the TACs before starting to talk about quotas.
6. Mr Le Theule repeated that fishing for industrial species tended to destroy fish stocks: but he accepted that agreement should be sought first on TACs. As for these, he noted that

France had reservations in respect of Greenland shrimps and of saithe. Otherwise, as the Anglo-French discussions had shown, the United Kingdom's views of the TACs were not very different from those of France.

7. Mr Moss explained that the latest Commission proposals on TACs had not been studied by officials in their discussion the day before. The proposals themselves had only issued on that day. He suggested that British and French officials might compare notes about them. It seemed that the United Kingdom could broadly accept the Commission proposals on TACs, although France would regard saithe as important for socio-economic reasons. He hoped that France would understand that the United Kingdom regarded North Sea cod, haddock and whiting in the same light.

8. Mr Le Theule concluded that there was little conflict between the United Kingdom and France over the TACs, though the interests of the two countries might overlap in certain places. The bilateral official discussions had served their purpose in enabling these questions to be studied calmly. He said that he would like a similar meeting in France in a few weeks' time, and that he would like to avoid conflict between France and the United Kingdom in the Council of Ministers.

9. Mr Walker said that he would like the next Council to make progress on the TACs in order to reach broad agreement and thus take another step towards settlement of the CFP. He said that he would like to take advantage of Mr Le Theule's offer of a meeting in France before the next Council. If the Council could make real progress on TACs and catch reporting, then things would be moving in the right direction. Mr Le Theule said that he had not seen the proposals for the next Council, but he agreed that TACs should be tackled, taking account of his reservations on Greenland shrimps and saithe. He suggested that Mr Brossier should discuss the proposals with his British colleagues on Monday 28 January.

10. Mr Walker asked whether there were any problems over catch reporting. Mr Buchanan-Smith hoped that the initial problems had now been smoothed out. The United Kingdom had no particular difficulty with the Commission proposals and he asked if France did. Mr Le Theule said that certain minor points of detail needed resolution. Mr Buchanan-Smith argued that catch reporting was vital to conservation, but could not be applied until quotas had been set.

11. Mr Le Theule thought that conservation could be achieved through either TACs or catch reporting. The precise point of the introduction of catch reporting could be discussed now, but the arrangement would have real meaning only when the quotas were set. Accordingly, there was no problem over catch reporting.

12. Mr Moss asked whether France agreed that the mechanism for catch reporting should be decided on a common basis as soon as possible after TACs had been introduced. Mr Le Theule replied that it would be logical to agree on this point after TACs had been introduced.

13. Mr Buchanan-Smith suggested that it would be useful for the Council to give general guidance to the Commission on the next stages of negotiation, which would consist of access to waters and quotas. Mr Le Theule thought that the role of the Commission had become far too important. The Commission was issuing far too many directives. The Council should indicate its wishes more clearly to the Commission. Progress would be easier if Ministers could reach agreement amongst themselves beforehand. Mr Walker readily agreed with Mr Le Theule. He was anxious to preserve the long term future of the fishing industry and feared that Governments would come under pressure from their fishermen to agree to over-exploitation of the stocks. Such short term considerations were popular with fishermen and politicians.
14. Mr Le Theule said that he had been surprised when he met groups of French fishermen to find that they had good relations with British fishermen. It was clear that they understood each other and had common interests. He could not see many points where the interests of French and British fishermen diverged. He thought it necessary to maintain a good atmosphere between France and the United Kingdom. A difficult time lay ahead, but it should prove possible to reach agreement. British and French fishermen faced the same problem of conservation of stocks. Ministers needed to be able to tell their fishermen what lay at the end of the two or three years of difficulty that they would have to suffer. It served no purpose to block agreement. Attempts should be made to find common ground.
15. Mr Walker said that he was sure that this analysis was right. British fishermen had talked with French fishermen and had agreed certain objectives on prices and imports from third countries. Clearly, there had been much discussion and considerable agreement had been reached between French and British fishermen. If progress was to be made on the CFP, Ministers must discuss what shape it should take to meet the needs of their own fishermen. In this way, they could steer through to a final result instead of merely reacting to Commission proposals.
16. Mr Le Theule agreed with these remarks. The discussion between officials that had taken place the day before had been useful in identifying areas of disagreement and means of resolving these. He hoped for three or four such meetings every six months. He said that Britain and France should try not to show any disagreement at the next Council. In that context, he asked if the United Kingdom would lift its reserve on the Guinea-Bissau agreement, which - he said - was of no importance to the United Kingdom.
17. Mr Walker explained that the Guinea-Bissau agreement was of political importance only. If progress could be made on the TACs and catch reporting, he would be able to justify to British fishermen the lifting of the British reserve on the Guinea-Bissau agreement; otherwise, he could not. Mr Le Theule understood this point. He said that there were no real problems over catch reporting and that officials could continue to discuss the TACs, where some minor problems were left.

However, some deep seated differences remained and it would be miraculous if these could be solved overnight. In the longer term, paper agreements which did not solve the underlying differences were neither useful nor credible. France was prepared to wait six to seven months to see if a change of relationship with the United Kingdom could be achieved. Obviously, there were other difficult and delicate questions.

18. Mr Walker asked Mr Le Theule for his view of Spanish demands. The United Kingdom view was that the Community should be tough and realistic in response to Spanish demands. Mr Le Theule said that his feeling was that the Community should be very prudent and therefore very tough. The Spaniards had recently contacted him but he had given no answer. The Spanish Prime Minister had attempted to speak with the French Prime Minister the day before about fishing in the Gulf of Gascony. Fortunately, Mr Barre had not been available. The pressures would undoubtedly mount however. Mr Le Theule promised to be very prudent with the Spaniards and not to surrender anything in his meeting with the Spanish Minister. He promised to keep Mr Walker informed, if he wished, of his talks with the Spanish. He admitted that Spanish access would cause problems for France.

19. Mr Walker suggested that it would be useful if the United Kingdom and France could agree on the number of fishing licences to be issued to Spain before the Council the following week. Spain wanted two hundred fishing licences. The Spanish Minister of Agriculture had pressed this point in his recent visit to the United Kingdom, and the Spaniards had been contacting Foreign and other Ministers all over Europe. The Spanish Ambassador to London had asked to see him later in the day. The British view was that the Spanish fishermen were notorious for failing to obey fishing rules. It would be dangerous, therefore, to give them too many licences. As France and the United Kingdom shared the same position, it would be useful if the two countries could agree a common approach.

20. Mr Buchanan-Smith added that the Commission was not always right, as Mr Le Theule had said. The Commission had been pressing for more fishing licences to be issued to Spain, as had certain countries, such as Germany, who were friendly to Spain. Mr Le Theule agreed. Firmness was needed with the Spanish despite their imminent Election. He had given instructions to his officials that they should not concede anything for the moment to Spain. Mr Brossier and Mr Kelsey could discuss this point further on the morning of the Fisheries Council.

21. Mr Walker said that the United Kingdom had been told that the matter of two hundred fishing licences was very important to the Basques. However, enquiries that we had made of our Ambassador to Spain indicated that fishing was not a major factor in the Basque Region. The issue of Basque separatism was simply being used in negotiation. He suggested that Mr Le Theule might like to seek the views of the French Ambassador to Madrid.

22. Turning to the longer term, Mr Buchanan-Smith suggested that discussions should focus on quotas, access and conservation measures. Progress would be easier if TACs and catch reporting

had first been successfully tackled. He suggested that discussions on quotas, access and conservation measures should proceed together because the issues were inter-connected. Officials should discuss these points as soon as possible if the Council went well the following week.

23. Mr Le Theule said that he was not absolutely convinced that these points needed to be discussed together. They could be discussed separately on the clear understanding that they all formed part of one package which would have to be judged as a whole. He agreed that a date for further discussions should be fixed. He repeated that he would like officials to meet in Paris the next time and suggested that the time should be decided immediately after the following week's Council meeting, before which further contacts should take place.

24. Finally, Ministers agreed that the exposure of differences between the United Kingdom and France at the Fisheries Council hindered progress. It was better to seek agreement beforehand.

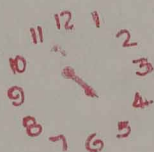
G R Waters

G R WATERS
25 January 1980

Mr Packer + 1

cc Miss Rabagliati
Mr Steel
Mr Sadowski
Mrs Brock
Mr Moss
Mr Kelsey
PS/SOSFA
PS/SS Scotland
PS/SS Wales
PS/SS Northern Ireland
PS Cabinet Secretary
Mr Cormack - DAFS
Mr Alexander - 10 Downing Street ✓

28 JAN 1980



EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

The Council

Brussels, 17 January 1978

R/107/78 (AGRI 25)
(RELEX 1)

DRAFT LEGISLATION

T R A N S L A T I O N

<u>Letter from:</u>	The Commission of the European Communities, signed by Mr Finn GUNDELACH, Vice President
<u>Dated</u>	: 16 January 1978
<u>To</u>	: Mr K.B. ANDERSEN, President of the Council of the European Communities
<u>Subject</u>	: Proposals relating to the common fisheries policy

Sir,

Pursuant to what was agreed at the 486th Council meeting (fisheries) on 5, 6 and 7 December 1977, which is resuming today, I am enclosing the whole range of proposals, amended where necessary, which the Council is requested to adopt.

(Complimentary close).

(s.) Finn GUNDELACH

Encl.: COM(78) 4 final
" 5 "
" 6 "
" 7 "
" 8 "
" 10 "

R/107 e/78 (AGRI 25)
(RELEX 1) ill/KO/dm
EEC

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(78) 4 final.

Brussels, 16 January 1978.

MODIFIED PROPOSALS

RELATING TO COMMUNITY FISHING POLICY

(submitted to the Council by the Commission)

COM(78) 4 final.

INTRODUCTION

The Basic Regulation provides the framework within which all other Regulations concerning the Common Fisheries Policy, with the exception of the basic Structural Regulation, must be devised. The Council is invited to adopt this Regulation, which has been modified in the light of debates which have taken place in the Council but which, essentially, is consistent with the draft originally put forward by the Commission.

1. TACs and Allocations

1. There is also attached the draft Regulation proposed by the Commission concerning total allowable catches and allocations among the member States for the year 1978. The draft Regulation is accompanied by Annex 1 which lists the total allowable catches for the relevant stocks; and Annex 2 which allocates catch possibilities to the member States in the case of each stock. In all except three cases - these being horse mackerel, blue whiting and redfish - the whole total allowable catch available for distribution among the member States is allocated.

2. In making the proposals contained in Annex 1 and 2 of this draft Regulation the Commission has taken into account as far as circumstances permit, the demands, sometimes conflicting, made in the Council by member States concerning the particular problems or opportunities which have resulted from the generalised move to 200 mile fishing limits. Bearing in mind that this more or less universal development which has resulted from the considerable depletion in recent years of valuable fishing stocks due to over-fishing and bearing in mind that the Commission has consistently advocated a strong conservation policy which included the prohibition of fishing certain fish stocks altogether for a period of time, it must be evident that not all demands made by member States for allocations can be met.

3. Nor has it been the intention of the Commission simply to attempt to transfer losses from one member State to another. Apart from this having little biological sense in the case of many species it would so disrupt the economy of fishing as to be a wholly unviable proposition. Furthermore,

.../...

it needs to be reiterated that certain losses must be undergone in any event. These are losses which are due to conservation measures whether in third country waters or in Community waters. The Commission roughly estimates that 20% of third country losses would have happened simply because of depletion of stocks. In considering, therefore, the overall result of the changes now made by the Commission in its proposals it is necessary to bear in mind that much of the remaining gaps is unavoidable loss.

4. The possibility of increased resources of valuable white fish in the Community waters will be improved if the conservation measures now also proposed by the Commission are adopted. It is, in fact, particularly intended by the proposals concerning by-catch and the Norway pout box that this improvement in whitefish stocks should occur. Even if, therefore, not all demands on these stocks can be met in 1978 it should not be forgotten that the position will be improved within a reasonably short period of time.

5. Catch possibilities in ICES zone IIIa (Skagerrak/Kattegat) are not included in the Annexes to the present draft Regulation as further negotiations will be necessary among the Community, Norway and Sweden in order to arrive at a mutually acceptable régime for that area without prejudice to the interests of the interested parties. The Council is invited to agree that the general approach of the Commission in further discussions with Norway and Sweden should be to seek to make TACs not only for herring, sprat and mackerel, but perhaps also for other species in this area. Pending the outcome of such negotiations the Council is also invited to agree that fishing by Community fishermen in the area should be on a conservative basis, particular care being exercised in relation to herring, sprat and mackerel.

6. The intention behind the prohibition on herring fishing in the North Sea, the Celtic Sea and elsewhere is to enable the improvement of these stocks to the point where economic fishing may again take place without risking their disappearance. When this happens the benefits of the improvement must be shared fairly among the Community fishermen who are being asked to make a considerable sacrifice in present circumstances; taking into account, of course, the decisions of the Council concerning particular priorities. The Council is invited to agree on this proposal.

.../...

7. In connection with the proposed continuation of the prohibition on herring fishing in the North Sea, the Commission will examine the scientific reports which are likely to be available in the early summer and will, as a matter of policy, rely on this further scientific evidence when making further proposals.

8. Subject to the foregoing, the Council is invited to adopt the draft Regulation.

2. Conservation Measures

1. There is also attached a draft Regulation on Conservation Measures. The particular attention of the Council is drawn to the following matters:

- draft Article 2 concerning mesh sizes. In the light of debates in the Council the Commission has come to the view that it is feasible that the objective of reaching a minimum 90 mm mesh size in region II is best achieved through two stages. Consequently, the Commission amends its proposal in that it now proposes that the minimum mesh size from 1 January 1979 should be 80 mm; and that the introduction of a minimum size of 90 mm should take place on 1 January 1981. This would enable fishing methods to be adapted and would also take account of the effect of an 80 mm mesh in allowing for the growth of fish sizes so that the transition to 90 mm minimum size will be less abrupt. The Commission proposes no exceptions to such a Regulation but is conscious of the case made in regard to the exclusion of zone VIIId from the scope of this rule and of whiting also from the scope of this rule. The Commission has already asked ICES to examine scientifically a case for exceptions in these two matters and the Commission commits itself in this Council to make the results of such studies available to the Council not later than 31 October next and, if these results justify it, the Commission will make proposals accordingly;
- at Article 3 the Commission considers it reasonable that vessels may have more than one net aboard provided that the additional nets are stowed aboard in such a manner as not to be readily usable;
- taking together Article 4 and Annex 3 the Commission amends its proposals to bring into effect on the date of entry into force of the draft Regulation a maximum 10% by-catch rule combined with a Norway pout box westward from 0° - no other change on the definition of the box. The Commission is of the view that these two measures

.../...

combined are reasonable and that because of their interrelationship they need both to be adopted. The Commission will also pursue further studies in the matter of by-catch regulations with ICES.

- draft Article 16 of the annexed text is in conformity with the debates in the earlier session of this Council concerning a "safeguard clause".

The Council is invited to adopt the draft Regulation.

3. Control Measures

1. There is also attached a draft Regulation concerning Control Measures. The main changes are that:

- the Commission considers that skippers should inform member States of their catches not later than at the time of landing; that the reporting of catches by member States to the Commission should preferably be on a fortnightly basis; and that, in particular, when quotas are close to being reached it should be possible for the Commission to obtain catch information even more rapidly;
- in order to ensure that fishing may be required to cease when quotas are reached, the Commission suggests that the Regulation give the Commission authority to fix the date on which catches should cease.

The Council is invited to adopt the draft Regulation.

4. Decision on cost of control

The proposal for a Decision concerning compensation to Ireland and to Denmark (in respect of Greenland waters) for the additional cost of patrolling extended fisheries limits remains unchanged. While this proposal may be seen as an exception to normal Community policies in matters of administrative expenses, the Council is invited to adopt the Decision proposed in view of the exceptional circumstances and in view of the Council's previous Resolution in the matter.

5. Resolution on structural policy

1. There is also attached a draft Resolution on Structural Policy. The Council is invited to adopt this Resolution which is appropriate in a situation where, until the regulations and decisions on the matters which

have just been described are adopted, it is not possible to know precisely what structural regulation, or regulations, is required.

6. Implementing Regulation for Third country fishing

Regulations to implement agreements with third countries and within international fisheries commissions will shortly be proposed by the Commission to the Council.

7. Community Fishing Plans

1. The particular attention of the Council is drawn to Article 6 of the basic Regulation which is concerned, among other things, with special fishing rights - frequently referred to as historic rights. It is the view of the Commission that the Community should attempt to make an appreciation of what exactly is involved in historic rights.

2. The Commission also proposes that the exercise of these rights may be subjected to appropriate Community fishing plans in cases where the coastal state in whose waters the rights are being exercised requests them. The Council is, therefore, invited to decide in such cases that there may be put into effect from 1 April 1978, on a permanent basis, fishing plans to regulate the exercise of fishing rights which member States of the Community enjoy in the zones referred to in Articles 100 and 101 of the Treaty of Accession, taking into account in particular the necessity to ensure as a matter of priority the exploitation possibilities of smaller fishing vessels especially in regard to the most threatened pelagic stocks.

3. The Commission also proposes that Community fishing plans be made for fishing West of Ireland; consistently with this the Commission proposes that there also be Community fishing plans for fishing West of Scotland. Community fishing plans may also be appropriate for fishing in Greenland waters.

4. The Commission also proposes that there should be Community fishing plans covering other areas where the state of fish stocks is particularly sensitive.

5. Furthermore, as a precautionary measure, the Commission considers that the Council should also decide that it may be advisable to put into effect each year Community fishing plans to control the development of fishing activity for certain non-threatened stocks in regard to which the magnitude of the fishing effort is such as to threaten directly or indirectly the equilibrium of certain biologically sensitive areas.

8. Licences

The Commission considers that, whether in association with fishing plans or throughout Community waters, there should be an immediate beginning to the installation of a Community system of licences for all fishing in Community waters.

9. In proposing amendments to a number of its earlier proposals the Commission has been conscious of and has taken into account recommendations of the European Parliament.

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(78) 5 final

Brussels, 16 January 1978

AMENDED PROPOSAL FOR A
COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)

establishing a Community system for the conservation
and management of fishery resources
(COM(76) 535 final)

(submitted to the Council by the Commission)

COM(78) 5 final

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 43 thereof,

Having regard to the Act of Accession, and in particular Articles 102 and 103 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament,

Having regard to the Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee,

Whereas the Council of the European Communities has agreed that the Member States will act in concert to extend their fishing zones to 200 miles with effect from 1 January 1977 along their North Sea and the North Atlantic coastlines, without prejudice to action of the same kind in respect of other fishing zones under their jurisdiction, in particular in the Mediterranean; whereas, since then and on this basis the Member States concerned have also extended their fishing limits in certain areas of the Central West Atlantic, the Skagerrak and the Kattegat; whereas, in this context, in view of the over-fishing of stocks of the main species, it is essential that the Community, in the interests of both fishermen and consumers, ensure by an appropriate policy for the protection of fishing grounds that stocks are conserved and reconstituted; whereas it is therefore desirable that the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No 101/76 of 19 January 1976 laying down a common structural policy for the fishing industry (1) be supplemented by the establishment of a Community system for the conservation and management of fishery resources that will ensure balanced exploitation:

Whereas this system should in particular include conservation measures which may involve limitations on fishing, rules for the use of resources, special provisions

(1) OJ No L 20, 19.1.1976, p.19

for inshore fishing and inspection measures;

Whereas measures regulating fishing may include restrictions, established by species or group of species, on catches, with overall catches being limited by reference to stock or group of stocks;

Whereas the overall catch that may be taken by Member States will be determined by subtracting from the total allowable catch, by stock or group of stocks, the catch allocated to non-member countries in waters under the jurisdiction of Member States

Whereas the overall catch should be allocated between the Member States;

Whereas in making this allocation particular attention should be paid to the vital needs of the local populations of Ireland, Greenland and the northern parts of the United Kingdom which are particularly dependent on fishing and related industries and for whom restrictions on fishing could have particularly serious social and economic consequences and whereas this allocation should be made on the basis of past fishing performances of Member States;

Whereas the operation of the provisions concerning apportionment of the overall catch should be limited to the period up to 31 December 1982, provision being made for their re-examination in order to determine those to be applied beyond that date in the light of experience and of the results of the conservation policy;

Whereas there should be special provisions for inshore fishing to enable this sector to cope with the new fishing conditions resulting from the institution of 200 mile fishing zones; whereas, to this end, application of the arrangements established by Articles 100 and 101 of the Act of Accession should forthwith be extended beyond 31 December 1982 and Member States authorized at the same time to apply, to inshore zones within the 12 mile limit not covered by Articles 100 and 101 of the said Act, a system identical to that established by the said Articles; whereas, however, all these provisions will be re-examined by the Council before 31 December 1982 on the basis of a report by the Commission;

Whereas the creation of a Community system for the conservation and management of fishery resources should be accompanied by the institution of an effective system of supervision of activities in the fishing grounds and on landing; whereas to this end, inter alia, a system of permits for all fishing carried on by way of trade should be progressively introduced;

Whereas in this connection the distortions which might arise in the absence of a balanced allocation of fishing activity should be remedied by taking into account the short or longer-term nature of the factors which cause these distortions through the adoption of specific measures to control the balanced management of resources by way of fishing plans;

Whereas, with a view to the preparation of scientific and technical information to be used to assess the situation regarding the biological resources of the sea, and the conditions for ensuring the conservation of stocks, a standing Scientific and Technical Committee should be set up under the Auspices of the Commission;

Whereas, to facilitate implementation of the provisions of this Regulation, a procedure should be laid down for close cooperation between the Member States and the Commission within a Management Committee;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

(1) OJ No L 94, 28.4.1970, p. 13

(2) OJ No L 295, 30.12.1972, p. 1

Article 1

In order to ensure the protection of fishing grounds, the conservation of the biological resources of the sea and their balanced exploitation, a Community system for the conservation and management of fishery resources is hereby established.

- conservation measures, which may include restrictions on fishing,
- rules for the use of fishery resources,
- special provisions for inshore fishing,
- inspection measures.

Article 2

1. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt the conservation measures necessary to achieve the aims set out in Article 1. These measures shall be formulated in the light of the report prepared by the Scientific and Technical Committee for Fisheries provided for in Article 12.
2. The measures referred to in paragraph 1 may include, for each species or group of species :
 - a) the establishment of zones where fishing is prohibited or restricted to certain periods, certain types of vessel, certain fishing tackle or certain end-uses;
 - b) the setting of standards as regards fishing tackle;
 - c) the setting of a minimum size or weight;
 - d) the restriction of fishing, in particular by limits on catches.

Article 3

Where, in the case of one species or a group of related species, it becomes necessary to limit the catch, the Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall fix a total allowable catch for each stock or group of stocks.

Article 4

Where, in accordance with Article 3, a total allowable catch is fixed, the Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission shall each year determine the volume of the overall catch that may be taken by the Member States.

This volume shall be equal to the total allowable catch by stock or groups of stocks in waters under the sovereignty or within the jurisdiction of Member States minus the total of any catches allocated to non-member States.

2. The volume of the catch as referred to in paragraph 1 shall be apportioned between the Member States by the Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission.
3. In making this apportionment particular attention shall be paid to the vital needs the local populations of Ireland, of the northern parts of the United Kingdom and of Greenland which are particularly dependent on fishing and related industries and to the past fishing performances of Member States.
4. The provisions of this Article shall apply until 31 December 1982. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission (in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 43 (2) of the Treaty), shall adopt the provisions to be applied after that date in the light of experience and of the results of the conservation policy.

Article 5

1. Member States which jointly so request may be authorized to exchange all or part of the quotas in respect of a species or group of species allocated to them under Article 4.
2. Detailed rules for the application of this Article and decisions according to the authorization referred to in paragraph 1 shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14.

Article 6

1. Notwithstanding Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 101/76 and without prejudice to the application of Articles 100 and 101 of the Act of Accession, the Member States are authorized to restrict fishing in waters under their sovereignty or jurisdiction situated within a limit of twelve nautical miles, calculated from the base lines of the coastal Member State, to vessels which fish traditionally in those waters and which operate from ports in the local coastal area.
2. The provisions of the previous paragraph shall be without prejudice to any special fishing rights which a Member State may have on the date of entry into force of this Regulation in relation to one or more other Member States. Such special rights, and any rights of Member States under Article 100 of the Act of Accession, shall be exercised in accordance with the conservation measures established under Article 7 of this Regulation.
3. The provisions of this Article shall remain in force for as long as the arrangements established by Articles 100 and 101 of the Act of Accession, as applied in accordance with Article 7 hereof, are in force.

Article 7

The application of the arrangements established by Articles 100 and 101 of the Act of Accession shall be extended beyond 31 December 1982, subject to any decisions which the Council may take before that date, on a proposal from the Commission and in the light of the results of the review of the provisions of this Article and of Article 6 which it will carry out on the basis of a report from the Commission.

Article 8

There shall be progressively established a system of permits for all fishing carried on by way of trade.

The granting of permits shall be conditional upon:

- the systematic registration of :
 - (a) vessels engaged in fishing carried on by way of trade,
 - (b) fishing skippers in command of the aforesaid vessels and responsible for fishing operations;
- the undertaking of an obligation to comply with conservation measures and in particular the quotas allocated following apportionment among the Member States in accordance with Article 4, the fishing grounds and the provisions laid down in accordance with the fishing plans.

The Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission by a qualified majority, shall adopt general rules for the application of this Article.

Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 15.

Article 9

1. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the information necessary for the implementation of this Regulation. To this end they shall twice a year present to the Commission a report on the operation of the conservation measures and of the quotas allocated to them.

They shall also communicate to the Commission all relevant information concerning the operation of the system of permits referred to in Article 8.

2. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 15.
3. The Commission shall forward to the European Parliament and to the Council an annual report on the application of measures taken pursuant to this Regulation.

Article 10

The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt measures to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Regulation and with the measures adopted in implementation thereof.

Article 11

In accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 43 (2) of the Treaty, provisions shall be adopted to ensure that sanctions imposed by national authorities for infringements of this Regulation or any provision adopted in implementation thereof shall be adequate and uniform.

In accordance with the same procedure, a system of sanctions applicable to natural or legal persons in the event of an infringement of these provisions shall be established.

Article 12

1. The Commission shall set up under its auspices a Scientific and Technical Committee for Fisheries. The Committee shall be consulted periodically and shall prepare an annual report on the situation as regards fishery resources, on ways and means of conserving fishing grounds and stocks and on the scientific and technical facilities which the Community has at its disposal.

Article 13

1. There is hereby established a Management Committee for Fishery Resources, hereinafter called "the Committee", consisting of representatives of the Member States under the chairmanship of a representative of the Commission.
2. Within the Committee the votes of the Member States shall be weighted in accordance with Article 148(2) of the Treaty. The Chairman shall not vote.

Article 14

1. Where the procedure laid down in this Article is to be followed, the Chairman shall refer the matter to the Committee either on his own initiative or at the request of the representative of a Member State.
2. The representative of the Commission shall submit a draft of the measures to be taken. The Committee shall deliver its Opinion on such measures within a time limit to be set by the Chairman according to the urgency of the questions under consideration. An Opinion shall be adopted by a majority of forty-two votes.
3. The Commission shall adopt measures which shall apply immediately. However, if these measures are not in accordance with the Opinion of the Committee, they shall forthwith be communicated by the Commission to the Council. In that event the Commission may defer application of the measures which it has adopted for not more than one month from the date of such communication. The Council, acting by a qualified majority, may take a different decision within one month.

Article 15

The Committee may consider any other question referred to it by its Chairman either on his own initiative or at the request of the representative of a Member State.

Article 16

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 1963

For the Council,
The President.

Modified
PROPOSAL FOR A
COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)

defining for 1978 measures for conservation and management of fishery resources by the establishment of quotas.

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Regulation (EEC) N° /77 from the Council, of establishing a Community system for the conservation and management of fishery resources(1)

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas the Community system for the conservation and management of fishery resources provides for conservation measures which may include restrictions on fishing in particular by limits on catches to ensure protection of fishing grounds and stocks allowing a balanced exploitation of fishery resources in the interests of both fishermen and consumers;

Whereas for each species for which it becomes necessary to limit catches, it is therefore important to fix a total allowable catch for each stock or group of stocks to preserve fishing possibilities in the years to come;

Whereas the overall catch that may be taken by the Member States has to be shared equitably; that for the distribution it is therefore important to take into account the vital needs and the economic development possibilities to coastal populations particularly dependant on fishing and related industries;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The total allowable catch per stock or group of stocks and proportions available to the Community in waters subject to the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the Member States and to Community regulation on fishery shall be for 1978 as laid down in Annex I to this Regulation.

Article 2

Each Member State may fish the individual quotas laid down in Annex II to this Regulation.

(1)

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council,
The President.

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(78) 6 final

Brussels, 16 January 1978

Modified

Proposal for a

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)

defining for 1978 measures for conservation and
management of fishery resources by the establishment
of quotas

(see COM(77) 524 final)

(presented by the Commission to the Council)

COM(78) 6 final

COM(78) 6 final.

ANNEXE I

(Revision 2)

16 January 1978

ANNEXE I

TAC OU CAPTURE TOTALE POUR 1976 - TACS

POUR 1978 PAR STOCK ET PAR SECTEUR - ALLOCATIONS AUX E.M. POUR 1978

Espèce	Division du CIEM	TAC ou capture *1 1976 (en tonnes)	TAC total 1978 (en tonnes)	Allocations aux E.M. 1978
Cabillaud	IV	236 000	220 000	197 944
Cabillaud	VI a	17 368 *1	19 000	18 958
Cabillaud	VI b	1 563 *1	1 299	118
Cabillaud	VII a	10 178 *1	8 600	8 600
Cabillaud	VII sauf VII a	8 383 *1	11 400	11 400
Cabillaud	III b, c, d	219 330 *1	444 000	60 400
Cabillaud	XIV	12 663 *1	0	0 *2
Cabillaud	ICNAF I	45 100	0	0 *2
Eglefin	IV	206 250 *1	106 000	89 610
Eglefin	VI a	18 755 *1	10 400	10 400
Eglefin	VI b	43 243 *1	2 000	1 995
Eglefin	VII	5 035 *1	8 000	8 000
Lieu noir	IV	266 313 *1	200 000	152 000
Lieu noir	VI a + VI b	40 778 *1	30 000	30 000
Lieu noir	VII	4 985 *1	4 880	4 880
Merlan	IV	189 000 *1	161 000	146 276
Merlan	VI a + VI b	24 115 *1	16 600	16 600
Merlan	VII	31 019 *1	30 000	30 000

* 1 : Niveau de capture (pas de TAC)

* 2 : Without prejudice to special allocations to be fished exclusively by Greenland coastal fishermen (3,000 tons in CIEM XIV and 25,000 tons in ICNAF I).

Espèce	Division du CIEM	TAC ou capture *1 1976 (en tonnes)	TAC total 1978 (en tonnes)	Allocations aux E.M. 1978
Plie	IV	99 900	95 000	91 795
Plie	VII d + VII e	3 340	3 100	3 044
Plie	VII f	640	400	394
Plie	VII a	4 150	4 000	4 000
Plie	VII b + VII c	142 *1	265	265
Plie	VII g - k	823 *1	928	928
Plie	VIII	185 *1	189	189
Plie	VII a	1 567 *1	1 681	1 681
Sole	IV	12 500	10 000	10 000
Sole	VII d + VII e	1 450	1 500	1 474
Sole	VII f	700	600	592
Sole	VII a	1 670	1 400	1 392
Sole	VII b,c	50 *1	50	50
Sole	VII g - k	1 018 *1	1 028	1 028
Sole	VIII	3 068 *1	3 068	3 068
Sole	VI a	50 *1	46	46
Maquereau	IV + III a	311 076 *1	190 000	30 604
Maquereau	VI, VII et VIII	477 721 *1	360 000	330 000
Sprat	IV	650 000	450 000	346 350
Sprat	III b, c, d	188 411 *1	184 000	11 000
Chinchard	IV+III a, VI, VII et VIII	272 570 *1	250 000	230 000
Merlu	IV, VI, VII, VIII	68 024	37 250	24 810

* 1 : Niveau de capture (pas de TAC)

Espèce	Division du CIEM	TAC ou capture *1 1976 (en tonnes)	TAC total 1978 (en tonnes)	Allocations aux E.M. 1978 *6
Tacaud norvégien	IV	500 000 *1	500 000	272 000
Merlan bleu (poutassou)	IV + VI	pas de données	600 000	500 000
Baudroie	VI, VII et VIII	28 780 *1	21 340	19 340
Cardine	VI, VII et VIII	22 916 *1	11 785	10 285
Lançon	IV	400 000 (environ)	500 000	420 000
Squid etc.	VI, VII, VII	-	-	5 800 *6
Rascasse	XIV	113 651 *1	90 000	43 000 *2 *7
Rascasse	ICNAF I	12 000 *1	13 000	11 500 *7
Flétan noir	XIV	20 000 *3	20 000	20 000
Flétan noir	ICNAF 0-I	20 000	25 000	24 500
Grenadier de roche	ICNAF 0-I	13 500	8 000	8 000
Crevettes	ICNAF 0-I	49 673 *1	40 000 *4	22 000
Crevettes	Guyane Française	*5	3 000	*5

* 1 : Niveau de capture (pas de TAC)

* 2 : 20,500 tons only allocated in 1978.

* 3 : 1975 catch.

* 4 : TAC is for area outside 12 miles from Greenland baselines; 18,000 tons of TAC is reserved exclusively for Greenland coastal fishermen. Only Greenland coastal fishermen may fish shrimps within 12 miles from Greenland baselines. Minimum landing size 40 mm.

* 5 : Not yet available.

* 6 : Where no TAC for 1978 is indicated the allocation figure is the expected catch level in 1978.

* 7 : A member State which enjoys a quota for this stock shall not be prevented from use of the quota because of an inevitable by-catch of cod for which it has no allocation. However, such by-catch shall not exceed 10% of the redfish catch.

Espèce	Division du CIEM	TAC ou capture *1 1976 (en tonnes)	TAC total 1978 (en tonnes)	Allocations aux E.M. 1978
Hareng	IV, VII d	160 000	0	0
Hareng	VII g, h, j, k (*2)(except Bantry Bay)	1/7/1975 - 30/6/76 25 000 1/7/1976 - 30/6/77 16 800	0	0
Hareng	VII j (Bantry Bay only)	?	2 500	2 500
Hareng	VII a (*3) (Mourne)	6 594 *1	0	0
Hareng	(*3) VII a (Manx + offshore Mourne)	11 573 *1	12 500	12 500
Hareng	VII b, c (*4)	20 372 *1	14 010	14 010
Hareng	VI a (*5)	136 000	64 000	54 600
Hareng	VII e, f	1 479 *1	0	0
Hareng	III b, c, d	372 442 *1	173 800	35 800

*1 : Indicates catch level (no TAC available)

*2 : Augmented by the zone delimited - to the north by latitude 52° 30' North
to the south by latitude 52° 00' North
to the west by the coast of Ireland
to the east by the coast of the United Kingdom

* 3: Diminished by the zone delimited under (2).

* 4: Except for Donegal Bay.

* 5: Donegal Bay included.

ANNEX 2 (Revision 2)

16 January 1978.

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
COD	North Sea	IV	Belgium	9 489
			Denmark	28 865
			Fed.Rep.Germany	26 282
			France	15 350
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	22 138
			United Kingdom	95 820
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	197 944
COD	West of Scotland	VIa	Belgium	80
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	1
			France	6 293
			Ireland	1 905
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	12
			United Kingdom	10 667
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	18 958

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
COD	Rockall	VIb	Belgium	1
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	3
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	114
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	118
COD	Irish Sea	VII a	Belgium	135
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	1 013
			Ireland	5 795
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	45
			United Kingdom	1 613
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	8 600

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
COD	West-South Ireland Bristol Channel English Channel	VII except VII a	Belgium	414
			Denmark	2 090
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	7 713
			Ireland	790
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	64
			United Kingdom	329
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	11 400
STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
COD	Baltic	III b,c,d	Belgium	
			Denmark	43 800
			Fed.Rep.Germany	16 600
			France	
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	60 400

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
COD	E. Greenland	XIV	Belgium	
			Denmark	* 3 000
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	
COD	W. Greenland	ICNAF I	Belgium	
			Denmark	* 25 000
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	25 000

* Special allocation to be fished exclusively by Greenland coastal fishermen.

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
HADDOCK	North Sea	IV	Belgium	1 145
			Denmark	11 666
			Fed.Rep.Germany	2 385
			France	3 848
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	3 218
			United Kingdom	67 348
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	89 610
HADDOCK	West of Scotland	VI a	Belgium	24
			Denmark	7
			Fed.Rep.Germany	16
			France	1 612
			Ireland	1 000
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	16
			United Kingdom	7 725
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	10 400

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
HADDOCK	Rockall	VI b	Belgium	24
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	3
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	1 968
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	1 995
HADDOCK	Irish Sea, Bristol Channel, West and South Ireland, English Channel		Belgium	61
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	4
			France	6 707
			Ireland	1 010
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	22
			United Kingdom	196
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	8 000

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
SAITHE	North Sea	IV	Belgium	200
			Denmark	22 000
			Fed.Rep.Germany	56 300
			France	27 000
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	7 000
			United Kingdom	39 500
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	152 000
SAITHE	West of Scotland and Rockall	VI a + b	Belgium	60
			Denmark	1
			Fed.Rep.Germany	324
			France	18 528
			Ireland	781
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	347
			United Kingdom	9 959
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	30 000

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
SAITHE	Irish Sea Bristol Channel West and South Ireland English Channel	VII	Belgium	28
			Denmark	4
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	2 608
			Ireland	1 742
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	94
			United Kingdom	405
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	4 880
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
WHITING	North Sea	IV	Belgium	3 406
			Denmark	39 473
			Fed.Rep.Germany	2 518
			France	24 857
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	12 732
			United Kingdom	63 290
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	146 276
WHITING	West of Scotland and Rockall	VI a + b	Belgium	9
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	1
			France	2 196
			Ireland	4 056
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	153
			United Kingdom	10 185
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	16 600

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
WHITING	Irish Sea, Bristol Channel, West-South Ireland, English Channel	VII	Belgium	291
			Denmark	15
			Fed. Rep. Germany	
			France	14 184
			Ireland	10 847
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	141
			United Kingdom	4 522
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	30 000
			Belgium	
			Denmark	
			Fed. Rep. Germany	
			France	
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
PLAICE	North Sea	IV	Belgium	4 469
			Denmark	18 236
			Fed.Rep.Germany	4 469
			France	1 997
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	37 805
			United Kingdom	24 819
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	91 795
PLAICE	English Channel	VII d, e	Belgium	140
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	1 745
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	1 159
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	3 044

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
PLAICE	Bristol Channel	VII f	Belgium	63
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	81
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	250
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	394
PLAICE	Irish Sea	VII a	Belgium	140
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	130
			Ireland	1 476
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	76
			United Kingdom	2 178
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	4 000

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
PLAICE	West Ireland	VII b,c	Belgium	
			Denmark	
			Fed. Rep. Germany	
			France	9
			Ireland	256
			Italy ¹	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	265
PLAICE	South Ireland	VII g - k	Belgium	248
			Denmark	-
			Fed. Rep. Germany	-
			France	277
			Ireland	300
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	87
			United Kingdom	16
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	928

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
PLAICE	Bay of Biscay	VIII	Belgium	4
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	184
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	1
			United Kingdom	
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	189
PLAICE	West of Scotland	VI a	Belgium	1
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	44
			Ireland	548
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	1 088
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	1 681

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
SOLE	North Sea	IV	Belgium	960
			Denmark	384
			Fed. Rep. Germany	320
			France	224
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	7 360
			United Kingdom	752
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	10 000
SOLE	English Channel	VII d,e	Belgium	155
			Denmark	
			Fed. Rep. Germany	
			France	900
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	419
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	1 474

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
SOLE	Bristol Channel	VII f	Belgium	343
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	86
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	163
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	592
SOLE	Irish Sea	VII a	Belgium	624
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	130
			Ireland	40
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	208
			United Kingdom	390
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	1 392

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
SOLE	West Ireland	VII b,c	Belgium	
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	18
			Ireland	32
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	50
SOLE	South Ireland	VII g, k	Belgium	638
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	184
			Ireland	162
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	33
			United Kingdom	11
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	1 028

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
SOLE	Bay of Biscay	VIII	Belgium	26
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	2 968
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	74
			United Kingdom	
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	3 068
SOLE	West of Scotland	VI a	Belgium	
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	
			Ireland	32
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	14
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	46

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
MACKEREL	North Sea	IV + III a	Belgium	354
			Denmark	23 247
			Fed.Rep.Germany	346
			France	3 139
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	2 534
			United Kingdom	984
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	30 604
MACKEREL	Western West of Scotland Irish Sea Bristol Channel West and South Ireland Bay of Biscay	VI + VII + VIII	Belgium	17
			Denmark	20 000
			Fed.Rep.Germany	25 000
			France	56 134
			Ireland	25 000
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	30 000
			United Kingdom	173 849
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	330 000

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
Sprat	North Sea	IV	Belgium	100
			Denmark	186 344
			Fed.Rep.Germany	24 559
			France	100
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	1 500
			United Kingdom	133 747
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	346 350
Sprat	Baltic	III b,c,d	Belgium	
			Denmark	8 200
			Fed.Rep.Germany	2 800
			France	
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	11 000

Species	STOCK		Member State	Quota 1978
	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
Horse Mackerel	North Sea, West Scotland, Irish Sea Bristol Channel West and South Ireland Bay of Biscay	IV, VI, VII + VIII	Belgium	
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	100 000
			Available for Member States	130 000
			EEC Total	230 000
			Belgium	
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
Hake	North Sea	IV, VI	Belgium	344
	West of Scotland	VII, VIII	Denmark	933
	Irish Sea		Fed.Rep.Germany	81
	Bristol Channel		France	19552
	West - South Ireland		Ireland	500
	Bay of Biscay		Italy	1000
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	66
			United Kingdom	2334
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	24810
				Belgium
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
NORWAY POUT	North Sea		Belgium	-
			Denmark	252 000
			Fed.Rep.Germany	-
			France	-
			Ireland	-
			Italy	-
			Luxembourg	-
			Netherlands	-
			United Kingdom	20 000
			Available for Member States	-
			EEC Total	272 000
			Belgium	-
			Denmark	-
			Fed.Rep.Germany	-
			France	-
			Ireland	-
			Italy	-
			Luxembourg	-
			Netherlands	-
			United Kingdom	-
			Available for Member States	-
			EEC Total	-

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
Blue Whiting	North Sea	IV, VI	Belgium	
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	
			Available for Member States	500 000
			EEC Total	500 000
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
Monk	West of Scotland, Irish Sea, English Channel, West and South Ireland Bay of Biscay	VI, VII, VIII	Belgium	555
			Denmark	-
			Fed.Rep.Germany	6
			France	12 669
			Ireland	100
			Italy	-
			Luxembourg	-
			Netherlands	27
			United Kingdom	5 983
			Available for Member States	-
			EEC Total	19340
			Denmark	-
			Fed.Rep.Germany	-
			France	-
			Ireland	-
			Italy	-
			Luxembourg	-
			Netherlands	-
			United Kingdom	-
			Available for Member States	-
			EEC Total	-

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
Megrin	West of Scotland, Irish Sea, British Channel West, South Ireland, Bay of Biscay	VI + VII + VIII	Belgium	153
			Denmark	-
			Fed.Rep.Germany	-
			France	7.324
			Ireland	500
			Italy	-
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	2
			United Kingdom	2.306
			Available for Member States	-
			EEC Total	10.285
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
SANDEEL	North Sea	IV	Belgium	
			Denmark	400,000
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	20,000
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	420,000
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978		
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division				
Squid poulpe cuttle fish	West of Scotland Irish Sea English Channel, West and South Ireland, Bay of Biscay	VI, VII, VIII	Belgium			
			Denmark			
			Fed. Rep. Germany			
			France			
			Ireland			
			Italy	5.800*		
			Luxembourg			
			Netherlands			
			United Kingdom			
			Available for Member States			
			EEC Total	5.800		
					Belgium	
					Denmark	
					Fed. Rep. Germany	
					France	
		Ireland				
		Italy				
		Luxembourg				
		Netherlands				
		United Kingdom				
		Available for Member States				
		EEC Total				

* Expected catch
level in 1978

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1973
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
Redfish	E. Greenland	XIV	Belgium	
			Denmark	± 500
			Fed.Rep.Germany	20 000
			France	
			Ireland	
			Italy ¹	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	
			Available for Member States	22 500
			EEC Total	43 000
Redfish	W. Greenland	ICNAF 0 - 1	Belgium	
			Denmark	± 5 000
			Fed.Rep.Germany	6 500
			France	
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	3
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	11 500

± To be fished exclusively by Greenland Coastal fishermen.

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
Greenland Halibut	E. Greenland	XIV	Belgium	-
			Denmark	-
			Fed.Rep.Germany	20 000
			France	-
			Ireland	-
			Italy	-
			Luxembourg	-
			Netherlands	-
			United Kingdom	-
			Available for Member States	-
			EEC Total	20 000
Greenland Halibut	W. Greenland	ICNAF 0 - 1	Belgium	-
			Denmark	± 8 500
			Fed.Rep.Germany	16 000
			France	-
			Ireland	-
			Italy	-
			Luxembourg	-
			Netherlands	-
			United Kingdom	-
			Available for Member States	-
			EEC Total	24 500

± To be fished exclusively by Greenland Coastal fish.

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
Roundnose Grenadier	W. Greenland	ICNAF 0 - 1	Belgium	
			Denmark	* 2 000
			Fed. Rep. Germany	6 000
			France	
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	8 000
			Belgium	-
			Denmark	..
			Fed. Rep. Germany	
			France	
			Ireland	
			Italy	..
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	-

* To be fished exclusively by Greenland Coastal fishermen.

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
Shrimps	W. Greenland	ICNAF 0 - 1	Belgium	
			Denmark	18 000 3 000)
			Fed. Rep. Germany	
			France	1 000
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	21 000
Shrimps	French Guyana		Belgium	
			Denmark	
			Fed. Rep. Germany	
			France	
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	
			Available for Member States	Information not yet available
			EEC Total	

* To be fished exclusively by Greenland Coastal fisheries

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
Herring	North Sea Eastern English Channel	IV, VIId	Belgium	
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	
			Available for Member States	-
			EEC Total	0
Herring	Celtic Sea	VII g-h* (but Bantry Bay excluded)	Belgium	-
			Denmark	-
			Fed.Rep.Germany	-
			France	-
			Ireland	-
			Italy	-
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	-
			United Kingdom	-
			Available for Member States	-
			EEC Total	0

* Augmented by zone bounded : - to north by latitude 52°30' N;
 - to south by latitude 52°00' N; - to west by coast of Ireland; --
 - to east by coast of U.K.

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
Herring	Southwest Ireland	VII j (Bantry Bay only)	Belgium	-
			Denmark	-
			Fed.Rep.Germany	-
			France	-
			Ireland	2 500
			Italy	-
			Luxembourg	-
			Netherlands	-
			United Kingdom	-
			Available for Member States	2 500
			EEC Total	
Herring	Irish Sea (Mourne Stock)	VIIa ^{*1}	Belgium	-
			Denmark	-
			Fed.Rep.Germany	-
			France	-
			Ireland	-
			Italy	-
			Luxembourg	-
			Netherlands	-
			United Kingdom	-
			Available for Member States	-
			EEC Total	0

*1 VIIa is diminished by the area added to the Celtic Sea as on page 39. Reference is to Mourne stock within 12 miles of coast of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
Herring	Irish Sea Manx + Mourne (offshore)	VIIa ²	Belgium	-
			Denmark	-
			Fed. Rep. Germany	-
			France	366
			Ireland	2 146
			Italy	-
			Luxembourg	-
			Netherlands	715
			United Kingdom	9 273
			Available for Member States	-
			EEC Total	12 500
Herring	West Ireland (except Donegal Bay)	VII b,c	Belgium	-
			Denmark	-
			Fed. Rep. Germany	10
			France	-
			Ireland	10 000
			Italy	-
			Luxembourg	-
			Netherlands	4 000
			United Kingdom	-
			Available for Member States	-
			EEC Total	14 010

² VIIa is diminished by the area added to the Celtic Sea as on page 39. --
Reference is to herring caught round the Isle of Man, and in summer between the Isle of Man and the coast of Northern Ireland outside 12 miles.

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
Herring	West of Scotland (Donegal Sea included)	VI a	Belgium	-
			Denmark	200
			Fed.Rep.Germany	3 700
			France	1 200
			Ireland	7 500
			Italy	-
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	3 000
			United Kingdom	39 000
			Available for Member States	-
			EEC Total	54 600
Herring	Western English Channel Bristol Channel	VII e,f	Belgium	
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	0

STOCK			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
Herring	Baltic	III b,c,d	Belgium	-
			Denmark	20 200
			Fed.Rep.Germany	15 600
			France	-
			Ireland	-
			Italy	-
			Luxembourg	-
			Netherlands	-
			United Kingdom	-
			Available for Member States	-
			EEC Total	35 800

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTATION

Revision 2 - 16 January 1978

Espèce CODSTOCKRégion IVSimulation de calcul de quotas de captures

Anciens quotas 78 Ajustement Nouveaux quotas 78 TAC = 220 000

	Anciens quotas 78	Ajustement	Nouveaux quotas 78				
Belgique	13 489	- 4 000	9 489				
Danemark	36 865	- 8 000	28 865				
Allemagne	22 282	+ 4 000	26 282				
France	15 350		15 350				
Irlande							
Italie							
Luxembourg							
Pays-Bas	24 138	- 2 000	22 138				
Royaume-Uni	85 820	+ 10 000	95 820				
Total des EM de la Communauté	197 944	0	197 944				
Féroës							
Finlande							
Islande							
Norvège							
Portugal							
Espagne							
Suède							
Autres							
Total des Pays tiers	22 056		22 056				
TOTAL	220 000		220 000				

Special Needs

NORTH BRITAIN
IRELAND

STOCK

Espèce : COD
Région : VI a

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 19 000

	1976	APPLY 1978 TAC	IRELAND 1,67x1975	1978 QUOTA
Belgique	71	78	76	80
Danemark				
Allemagne	1	1	1	1
France	5 611	6 138	5 985	6 293
Irlande	1 341	1 467	1 905	1 905
Italie				
Pays-Bas	11	12	12	12
Royaume-Uni 1	10 230	11 191	10 911	10 667
2				
E.H. de la Commun.	17 265	18 887	18 890	18 958
<u>Reciprocal</u>				
<u>3rd Countries</u>				
1				
2				
3				
4				
<u>Sub Total</u>	39	43	42	42
<u>Non Recip.</u>				
<u>Countries</u>				
1				
2				
3				
4				
<u>Sub Total</u>	64	70	68	
TOTAL	17 368	19 000	19 000	19 000

Special Needs

STOCKEspèce :

Cod

Région :

VI b

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 1 299

	1976 catch	1978 quota					
Belgique	1	1					
Danemark							
Allemagne							
France	4	3					
Irlande							
Italie							
Pays-Bas							
Royaume-Uni 1	138	114					
2							
E.M. de la Commun.	143	118					
<u>Reciprocal</u>							
<u>3rd Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>	22	18					
<u>Non Recip.</u>							
<u>Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>	1 398	1 163					
<u>TOTAL</u>	1 563	1 299					

Special Needs

Ireland

STOCK

Espèce : Cod
 Région : VII^a

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 8 600

	1976 catch	1975 Irish catch	1978 quota			
Belgique	257		135			
Danemark						
Allemagne						
France	1938		1013			
Irlande	4815	3477	5795			
Italie						
Pays-Bas	97		45			
Royaume-Uni 1	3081		1613			
2						
E.M. de la Commun.	10170		8600			
<u>Rectangular</u>						
<u>3rd Countries</u>						
1						
2						
3						
4						
Sub Total						
<u>Non Recip. Countries</u>						
1						
2						
3						
4						
Sub Total						
TOTAL	10 178		8600			

Special Needs

Ireland

STOCK

Espèce :

COD

Région :

VII except VII^aSimulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 11 400

	1976 capture	1975 capture d'Irlande	1978 quota				
Belgique	296		414				
Danemark	1 506		2 090				
Allemagne							
France	5 544		7 713				
Irlande	506	474	790				
Italie							
Pays-Bas	48		64				
Royaume-Uni 1	234		329				
2							
E.M. de la Commun.	8 134		11 400				
<u>Reciprocal</u>							
<u>3rd Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>							
<u>Non Recip.</u>							
<u>Countries</u>							
1	40						
2	208						
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>	248						
TOTAL	8 382		11 400				

Espèce COD

6.

STOCK

Région III b, c, d

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

Quota
1978

Belgique							
Danemark	43 800						
Allemagne	16 600						
France							
Irlande							
Italie							
Luxembourg							
Pays-Bas							
Royaume-Uni							
Total des EM de la Communauté	60 400						
Féroës							
Finlande							
Islande							
Norvège							
Portugal							
Espagne							
Suède							
Autres							
Total des Pays tiers							
TOTAL							

Espèce COD

7.

STOCK

Région XIV

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC : 0

Belgique							
Danemark	*3 000						
Allemagne							
France							
Irlande							
Italie							
Luxembourg							
Pays-Bas							
Royaume-Uni							
Total des EM de la Communauté							
Féroës							
Finlande							
Islande							
Norvège							
Portugal							
Espagne							
Suède							
Autres							
Total des Pays tiers							
TOTAL							

* Special allocation to be fished exclusively by Greenland coastal fishermen.

Espèce CODSTOCKRégion ICNAF ISimulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC : 0

Belgique							
Danemark	* 25 000						
Allemagne							
France							
Irlande							
Italie							
Luxembourg							
Pays-Bas							
Royaume-Uni							
Total des EM de la Communauté							
Féroës							
Finlande							
Islande							
Norvège							
Portugal							
Espagne							
Suède							
Autres							
Total des Pays tiers							
TOTAL							

* Special allocation to be fished exclusively by Greenland coastal fishermen.

Espèce HADDOCKRégion IVSTOCKSimulation de calcul de quotas de captures

Anciens quotas 78 Ajustement Nouveaux quotas 78 TAC = 106 000

	Anciens quotas 78	Ajuste- ment	Nouveaux quotas 78				
Belgique	1 145		1 145				
Danemark	19 666	- 8 000	11 666				
Allemagne	2 385		2 385				
France	3 848		3 848				
Irlande							
Italie							
Luxembourg							
Pays-Bas	5 218	- 2 000	3 218				
Royaume-Uni	57 348	+ 10 000	67 348				
Total des EM de la Communauté	89 610	0	89 610				
Férocès							
Finlande							
Islande							
Norvège							
Portugal							
Espagne							
Suede							
Autres							
Total des Pays tiers	16 390		16 390				
TOTAL	106 000		106 000				

Special Needs

NORTH BRITAIN
IRELANDSTOCK

1

Espèce :

HADDOCK

Région :

VI a

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 10 400

	1976	APPLY	IRELAND	1978			
	CATCH	1978	1.67x1975	QUOTAS			
Belgique	45	25	24	24			
Danemark	13	7	7	7			
Allemagne	30	17	16	16			
France	3 026	1 678	1 612	1612			
Irlande	1 115	618	1 000	1000			
Italie							
Pays-Bas	30	17	16	16			
Royaume-Uni 1	13 963	7 743	7 441	7725			
2							
E.H. de la Commun.	18 222	10 105	10 116	10400			
<u>Reciprocal</u>							
<u>3rd Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>							
<u>Non Recip.</u>							
<u>Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>	533	295	284				
TOTAL	18 755	10 400	10 400				

stock			Member State	Quota 1978
Species	Geographical Regions	ICES Division		
PLAICE	North Sea	IV	Belgium	4 469
			Denmark	22 236
			Fed.Rep.Germany	4 469
			France	1 997
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	33 805
			United Kingdom	24 819
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	91 795
PLAICE	English Channel	VII d, e	Belgium	140
			Denmark	
			Fed.Rep.Germany	
			France	1 745
			Ireland	
			Italy	
			Luxembourg	
			Netherlands	
			United Kingdom	1 159
			Available for Member States	
			EEC Total	3 044

Special Needs

IRELAND

STOCK

Espèce : HADDOCK

Région : VII

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 8 000

	1976 catch	1975 Irish catch	1978 quota		
Belgique	42		61		
Danemark					
Allemagne	3		4		
France	4 621		6 707		
Irlande	479	605	1 010		
Italie					
Pays-Bas	15		22		
Royaume-Uni 1	135		196		
2					
E.H. de la Commun.	5 295		8 000		
<u>Reciprocal</u>					
<u>3rd Countries</u>					
<u>1</u>					
<u>2</u>					
<u>3</u>					
<u>4</u>					
<u>Sub Total</u>					
<u>Non Recip.</u>					
<u>Countries</u>					
<u>1</u>					
<u>2</u>					
<u>3</u>					
<u>4</u>					
<u>Sub Total</u>	184				
TOTAL	5 479		8 000		

Special needs NORTH BRITAIN

Espèce SAITHESTOCKRégion IVSimulation de calcul de quotas de captures TAC = 200 000

	1976 catch	Apply 1978 TAC	1978 quotas	Adjust- ments	New quotas 1978	
Belgique	120	80	151	+ 49	200	
Danemark	47 634	31 691	44 165	- 22 165	22 000	
Allemagne	38 455	25 584	42 756	+ 13 544	56 300	
France	32 552	21 657	38 617	- 11 617	27 000	
Irlande						
Italie						
Luxembourg						
Pays-Bas	6 094	4 054	7 431	- 431	7 000	
Royaume-Uni	19 332	12 862	18 880	+ 20 620	39 500	
Total des EM de la Communauté	144 187	95 928	152 000	0	152 000	
Férols						
Finlande						
Islande						
Norvège						
Portugal						
Espagne						
Suède						
Autres						
Total des Pays tiers	156 426	104 072			48 000	
TOTAL	300 613	200 000			200 000	

Espèce LIEU NOIRSTOCKRégion VI a + bSimulation de calcul de quotas de captures

Anciens quotas 78 Ajustement Nouveaux quotas 78 Adjustements TAC = 30 000

	Anciens quotas 78	Ajustement	Nouveaux quotas 78	Adjustements	TAC = 30 000		
Belgique	40			+ 20	60		
Danemark	1			-	1		
Allemagne	216			+ 108	324		
France	12 352			+ 6 176	18 528		
Irlande	521			+ 260	781		
Italie							
Luxembourg							
Pays-Bas	231			+ 116	347		
Royaume-Uni	6 639			+ 3 320	+ 9 959		
Total des EM de la Communauté	20 000			10 000	30 000		
Féroës							
Finlande							
Islande							
Norvège							
Portugal							
Espagne							
Suède							
Autres							
Total des Pays tiers							
TOTAL							

Special Needs

IRELAND

STOCK

Espèce : SAITHE

Région : VII

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 4 880

	1976 Catch	1975 Irish Catch	1978 Quota				
Belgique	30		28				
Danemark	5		4				
Allemagne							
France	2 923		2 608				
Irlande	1 362	1 045	1 742				
Italie							
Pays-Bas	106		94				
Royaume-Uni 1	455		405				
2							
E.M. de la Commun.	4 881		4 880				
<u>Reciprocal</u>							
<u>3rd Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>							
<u>Non Recip.</u>							
<u>Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>	109						
TOTAL	4 900		4 880				

Espèce MERLAN

STOCKRégion IVSimulation de calcul de quotas de captures

Anciens quotas 78 Ajustements Nouveaux quotas 78 TAC = 161 000

	Anciens quotas 78	Ajustements	Nouveaux quotas 78				
Belgique	3406		3 406				
Danemark	65 473	- 26 000	39 473				
Allemagne	2 518		2 518				
France	24 857		24 857				
Irlande							
Italie							
Luxembourg							
Pays-Bas	12 732		12 732				
Royaume-Uni	37 290	+ 26 000	63 290				
Total des EM de la Communauté	146 276	0	146 276				
Féroës							
Finlande							
Islande							
Norvège							
Portugal							
Espagne							
Suède							
Autres							
Total des Pays tiers	14 724		14 724				
TOTAL	161 000		161 000				

Special Needs

IRELAND
NORTH BRITAIN

STOCK

Espèce : WHITING

Région : VI a + b

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 16 600

	1976	APPLY	IRELAND	1978			
	CATCH	1978 TAC	1.67x1975	QUOTAS			
Belgique	14	10	9	9			
Danemark	-	-	-	-			
Allemagne	1	1	1	1			
France	3 665	2 514	2 196	2196			
Irlande	3 255	2 239	4 056	4056			
Italie							
Pays-Bas	255	175	153	153			
Royaume-Uni 1	16 920	11 639	10 166	10185			
2							
E.H. de la Commun.	24 100	16 578	16 581	16600			
<u>Reciprocal</u>							
<u>3rd Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>	2	1	1				
<u>Non Recip.</u>							
<u>Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>	31	21	18				
<u>TOTAL</u>	24 133	16 600	16 600				

Special Needs

Ireland

STOCK

Espèce :

Whiting

Région :

VII

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 25 000

	capture 1976	1975 capture d'Irlande	1978 quota	Adjust- ments	New 1978 quota		
Belgique	365		215	+ 76	291		
Danemark	13		11	+ 4	15		
Allemagne							
France	17 761		10 481	+ 3 703	14 184		
Irlande	7 035	6 500	10 847	-	10 847		
Italie							
Pays-Bas	177		104	37	141		
Royaume-Uni 1							
2	5 663		3 342	+ 1 180	4 522		
E.H. de la Commun.	31 019		25 000	+ 5 000	30 000		
<u>Reciprocal</u>							
<u>3rd Countries</u>							
<u>1</u>							
<u>2</u>							
<u>3</u>							
<u>4</u>							
<u>Sub Total</u>							
<u>Non Recip.</u>							
<u>Countries</u>							
<u>1</u>							
<u>2</u>							
<u>3</u>							
<u>4</u>							
<u>Sub Total</u>							
TOTAL	31 014		25 000				

Special Needs

NO SCOTTISH
CATCHSTOCK

Espèce : PLAICE

Région : IV

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 95 000

	1976 Catch	Total			
Belgique	4 574	4 469			
Danemark	25 612	22 236			
Allemagne	3 654	4 469			
France	497	1 997			
Irlande					
Italie					
Pays-Bas	46 457	33 805			
Royaume-Uni 1	27 099	24 819			
2					
E.H. de la Commun.	107 893	91 795			
<u>Reciprocal</u>					
<u>3rd Countries</u>					
<u>1</u>					
<u>2</u>					
<u>3</u>					
<u>4</u>	26				
<u>Sub Total</u>	26				
<u>Non Recip.</u>					
<u>Countries</u>					
<u>1</u>					
<u>2</u>					
<u>3</u>					
<u>4</u>					
<u>Sub Total</u>	40				
TOTAL	107 959	3 205			

Special Needs

STOCK

Espèce :

PLAICE

Région :

VII d+e

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 3 100

	1976 Catch	1976 NEAFC Quota Key	1975 Irish Catch	1978 Quota		
Belgique	152	150		140		
Danemark						
Allemagne						
France	1 762	1 880		1 745		
Irlande	0	0	0			
Italie						
Pays-Bas						
Royaume-Uni 1	688	1 250		1 159		
2						
E.M. de la Commun.	2 602	3 310		3 044		
<u>Reciprocal</u>						
<u>3rd Countries</u>						
1						
2						
3						
4						
<u>Sub Total</u>		60		56		
<u>Non Recip.</u>						
<u>Countries</u>						
1						
2						
3						
4						
<u>Sub Total</u>						
TOTAL	2 602	3 370		3 100		

Special Needs

STOCK

Espèce :

PLAICE

Région :

VII f

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 400

	1976 Catch	1976 NEAFC Quota Key	1975 Irish Catch	1978 Quota			
Belgique	79	100		63			
Danemark							
Allemagne							
France	98	130		81			
Irlande	0		0				
Italie							
Pays Bas							
Royaume-Uni 1	137	400		250			
2							
E.M. de la Commun.	314			394			
<u>Reciprocal</u>							
<u>3rd Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>		10		6			
<u>Non Recip.</u>							
<u>Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total,</u>							
TOTAL	314	640		400			

Special Needs

IRELAND

STOCK

Espèce : PLAICE

Région : VIIa

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 4 000

	1976 catch	Irish capture 1975	1978 quotas			
Belgique	135		140			
Danemark						
Allemagne						
France	126		130			
Irlande	866	884	1 476			
Italie						
Pays-Bas	73		76			
Royaume-Uni 1.	2 100		2 178			
2						
E.H. de la Commun.	3 300		4 000			
<u>Reciprocal</u>						
<u>3rd Countries</u>						
<u>1</u>						
<u>2</u>						
<u>3</u>						
<u>4</u>						
<u>Sub Total</u>						
<u>Non Recip.</u>						
<u>Countries</u>						
<u>1</u>						
<u>2</u>						
<u>3</u>						
<u>4</u>						
<u>Sub Total</u>						
TOTAL	3 300					

Special Needs

Ireland

STOCK

Espèce :

Plaice

Région :

VII b;c

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 265

	1976 catch	1975 Irish catch	1978 TAC				
Belgique							
Danemark							
Allemagne							
France	9		9				
Irlande	133	153	256				
Italie							
Pays-Bas							
Royaume-Uni 1							
2							
E.M. de la Commun.	142		265				
<u>Reciprocal</u>							
<u>3rd Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>							
<u>Non Recip.</u>							
<u>Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>							
TOTAL	142		265				

Special Needs

IRELAND

STOCK

Espèce :

PLAICE

Région :

VII g - k

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 928

	1976 Catch	1975 Irish Catch	1978 Quota				
Belgique	248		248				
Danemark							
Allemagne							
France	277		277				
Irlande	195	180	300				
Italie							
Pays-Bas	87		87				
Royaume-Uni 1	16		16				
2							
E.M. de la Commun.	823		928				
<u>Reciprocal</u>							
<u>3rd Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>							
<u>Non Recip.</u>							
<u>Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>							
TOTAL	823		928				

Special Needs

STOCK

Espèce :

Flaie

Région :

VII

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 189

	1976 catch	1977 quota				
Belgique	4					
Danemark						
Allemagne						
France	184	184				
Irlande						
Italie						
Pays-Bas	1	1				
Royaume-Uni 1						
2						
<u>E.M. de la Commun.</u>	189	189				
<u>Reciprocal</u>						
<u>3rd Countries</u>						
1						
2						
3						
4						
<u>Sub Total</u>						
<u>Non Recip.</u>						
<u>Countries</u>						
1						
2						
3						
4						
<u>Sub Total</u>						
TOTAL	189	189				

Special Needs

STOCK

Espèce :

PLAICE

Région :

Via

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 1681

	1976 catch	1975 Irish catch	1978 Quotas			
Belgique	1		1			
Danemark						
Allemagne						
France	44		44			
Irlande	463	328	548			
Italie						
Pays-Bas						
Royaume-Uni 1	1 059	942	1 088			
2						
E.H. de la Commun.	1 567		1681			
<u>Reciprocal</u>						
<u>3rd Countries</u>						
1						
2						
3						
4						
<u>Sub Total</u>						
<u>Non Recip.</u>						
<u>Countries</u>						
1						
2						
3						
4						
<u>Sub Total</u>						
TOTAL						

Espèce SOLESTOCKRégion IVTAC = 10 000 (ancien TAC
8 000)Simulation de calcul de quotas de capturesAnciens Ajuste- Nouveaux
quotas 78 ment quotas 78

Belgique	768	+ 192	960				
Danemark	384		384				
Allemagne	320		320				
France	224		224				
Irlande	-		-				
Italie	-		-				
Pays-Bas	5 888	1 472	7 360				
Royaume-Uni	384	368	752				
Autres E.M.	32	- 32	-				
Total des EM de la Communauté	8 000	2 000	10 000				
Féroës							
Finlande							
Islande							
Norvège							
Portugal							
Espagne							
Suède							
Autres							
Total des Pays tiers							
TOTAL							

Special Needs

STOCK

Espèce :

SOLE

Région :

VII d, e

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 1 500

	1976 Catch	1976 NEAFC Quota Key	1978 Quota			
Belgique	207	150	155			
Danemark						
Allemagne						
France	951	870	900			
Irlande						
Italie						
Pays Bas						
1	664	405	419			
2						
E.M. de la Commun.	1 822	1 425	1 474			
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11		25	26			
Non Recip. Countries						
1						
2						
3						
4						
Sub Total						
TOTAL	1 822	1 450	1 500			

Special Needs

STOCK

Espèce :

SOLE

Région :

W.I.

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

	1976 Catch	1976 NEAFC Quota Key	1978 Quota				
Belgique	416	400	343				
Danemark							
Allemagne							
France	16	100	86				
Irlande							
Italie							
Pays-Bas							
Assoc. Eur. 1	88	190	163				
2							
E.M. de la Commun.	520	690	592				
<u>Reciprocal</u>							
<u>3rd Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>		10	8				
<u>Non Recip.</u>							
<u>Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>							
TOTAL	520	700	600				

Special Needs

Ireland

STOCK

Espèce :

SOLE

Région :

VII a

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 1 400

	1976 Catch	1976 NEAFC Quota	Key	1975 Irish Catch	1978 Quota		
Belgique	674	720			624		
Danemark							
Allemagne							
France	72	150			130		
Irlande	74	100		24	40		
Italie							
Pays-Bas	381	240			208		
Royaume-Uni 1	262	450			390		
2							
E.M. de la Commun	1 463	1 660			1 392		
<u>Reciprocal</u>							
<u>3rd Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>		10			8		
<u>Non Recip.</u>							
<u>Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>							
TOTAL	1 463	1 670			1 400		

Special Needs

Ireland

STOCK

Espèce :

SOLE

Région :

VII b, c

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 50

	1976 Catch	1975 Irish Catch	1978 Quota				
Belgique							
Danemark							
Allemagne							
France	6		18				
Irlande	44	19	32				
Italie							
Pays-Bas							
Royaume-Uni 1							
2							
E. M. de la Commun.	50		50				
<u>Reciprocal</u>							
<u>3rd Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>							
<u>Non Recip.</u>							
<u>Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>							
TOTAL	50		50				

Special Needs

IRELAND

SINCK

Espèce :

SOLE

Région :

III 5 - 1

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 1 028

	1975 Tonn	1976 Incl Catal	1976 Quota				
Belgique	638		638				
Danemark							
Allemagne							
France	184		184				
Irlande	152	97	162				
Italie							
Pays Bas	33		33				
Royaume Uni 1	41		11				
2							
<u>A.M. de la Commun</u>	1 018		1 028				
<u>Reciprocal</u>							
<u>3rd Countries</u>							
1							
2							
2							
4 AUTRES							
<u>Sub Total</u>							
<u>Non Recip.</u>							
<u>Countries</u>							
1							
2							
2							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>							
TOTAL	1 013		1 028				

Special Needs

STOCK

Espèce :

SOLE

Région :

VIII

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 3 068

	1976 catch	1978 quota				
Belgique	25	25				
Danemark						
Allemagne						
France	2968	2968				
Irlande						
Italia						
Pays-Bas	74	74				
Royaume-Uni 1						
2						
E.M. de la Commun	3068	3068				
<u>Reciprocal</u>						
<u>3rd Countries</u>						
1						
2						
3						
4						
<u>Sub Total</u>						
<u>Non Recip.</u>						
<u>Countries</u>						
1						
2						
3						
4						
<u>Sub Total</u>						
TOTAL	3068	3068				

Special Needs

STOCK

Espèce :

SOLE

Région :

VIa

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 46

	1976 catch	1975 Irish catch	1978 Quota				
Belgique							
Danemark							
Allemagne							
France							
Irlande	38	19	32				
Italie							
Pays-Bas							
Royaume-Uni 1	12	8	14				
2							
E.M. de la Commun.	50		46				
<u>Reciprocal</u>							
<u>3rd Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>							
<u>Non Recip.</u>							
<u>Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>							
<u>TOTAL</u>							

Special Needs

NORTH BRITAIN

STOCK

Espèce : MACKEREL

Région : IV + III

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 190 000

	1976 CATCH	APPLY 1978 TAC	1978 QUOTAS			
Belgique	292	178	354			
Danemark	27 995	17 100	23 247			
Allemagne	285	174	346			
France	2 607	1 592	3 139			
Irlande	-	-	-			
Italie	-	-	-			
Pays-Bas	2 163	1 321	2 534			
Royaume-Uni 1	1 278	781	984			
2						
E.M. de la Commun.	34 620	21 146	30 604			
<u>Reciprocal</u>						
<u>3rd Countries</u>						
1						
2						
3						
4						
<u>Sub Total</u>	272 638	166 528	159 396			
<u>Non Recip.</u>						
<u>Countries</u>						
1						
2						
3						
4						
<u>Sub Total</u>	3 808	2 326				
TOTAL	311 066	190 000	190 000			

Espèce MAQUEREAUXSTOCKRégion VI,VII,VIIISimulation de calcul de quotas de captures

Captures 76 Quotas 78

TAC 360 000
(ancien TAC 239 000)

Belgique	10	17				
Danemark		20 000				
Allemagne	391	25 000				
France	33 556	56 134				
Irlande	14 395	25 000				
Italie						
Luxembourg						
Pays-Bas	15 007	30 000				
Royaume-Uni	28 388 57 417	173 849				
Total des EM de la Communauté	149 164	330 000				
Feroës	5 644					
Finlande						
Islande						
Norvège	4 131					
Portugal						
Espagne	30 000					
Suède	38					
Autres						
Total des Pays tiers	39 813	30 000				
TOTAL	188 977	350 000				

Espèce SPRATSTOCKRégion III b, c, dSimulation de calcul de quotas de capturesQuota
1978

Belgique							
Danemark	8 200						
Allemagne	2 800						
France							
Irlande							
Italie							
Luxembourg							
Pays-Bas							
Royaume-Uni							
Total des EM de la Communauté	11 000						
Féroës							
Finlande							
Islande							
Norvège							
Portugal							
Espagne							
Suède							
Autres							
Total des Pays tiers							
TOTAL							

Espèce SPRAT

STOCK

Région IV

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

Anciens quotas 78 Ajustement Nouveaux quotas 78 TAC = 450 000

Belgique	3 331	- 3 231	100				
Danemark	198 052	-11 708	186 344				
Allemagne	24 559		24 559				
France	3 331	- 3 231	100				
Irlande							
Italie							
Luxembourg							
Pays-Bas	3 330	- 1 830	1 500				
Royaume-Uni	63 747	+60 000	133 747				
Total des EM de la Communauté	296 350	0	346 350				
Féroës							
Finlande							
Islande							
Norvège							
Portugal							
Espagne							
Suède							
Autres							
Total des Pays tiers	103.650		103 650				
TOTAL	400 000		440 000				

Espèce CHINCHARDSTOCKRégion IV-VI-VII-VIIISimulation de calcul de quotas de capturesAnciens
quotas
78Nouveaux
quotas
78

TAC = 250 000

	Anciens quotas 78	Nouveaux quotas 78					
Belgique							
Danemark							
Allemagne							
France							
Irlande							
Italie							
Luxembourg							
Pays-Bas							
Royaume-Uni		100 000					
Total des EM de la Communauté	230 000	230 000					
Féroés							
Finlande							
Islande							
Norvège							
Portugal							
Espagne							
Grèce							
Autres							
Total des Pays tiers	20 000	20 000					
TOTAL	250 000	250 000					

Espèce HAKESTOCKRégion IV-VI-VII-VIIISimulation de calcul de quotas de captures

Anciens quotas 78 Ajuste-ment Nouveaux quotas 78

TAC = 37 250

Belgique	344		344				
Danemark	933		933				
Allemagne	81		81				
France	18 552	+ 1 000	19 552				
Irlande	200	+ 300	500				
Italie	-	+ 1 000	1 000				
Luxembourg							
Pays-Bas	66		66				
Royaume-Uni	2 074	+ 260	2 334				
Total des Etats de la Communauté	22 250	2 560	24 810				
Finlande							
Islande							
Norvège							
Portugal							
Espagne							
Suède							
Autres							
Total des Pays tiers	15 000		12 440				
TOTAL	37 250		37 250				

Special Needs

[Empty box]

STOCK

Espèce : NORWAY POUT

Région : IV

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 500 000

	1975/1976 CATCH			1978 QUOTAS		
Belgique						
Danemark	248 000			252 000		
Allemagne						
France						
Irlande						
Italie						
Pays-Bas						
Royaume-Uni 1	20 000			20 000		
2						
E.H. de la Commun.	268 000			272 000		
<u>Reciprocal</u>						
<u>3rd Countries</u>						
1						
2						
3						
4						
<u>Sub Total</u>	232 000			228 000		
<u>Non Recip.</u>						
<u>Countries</u>						
1						
2						
3						
4						
<u>Sub Total</u>						
TOTAL	500 000			500 000		

Special Needs

STOCK

Espèce : Blue Whiting

Région : IV and VI

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 500 000

	1978 TAC						
Belgique							
Danemark							
Allemagne							
France							
Irlande							
Italie							
Pays-Bas							
Royaume-Uni 1							
2							
U.M. de la Commun.	500 000 disponible						
Non-participants							
and Countries							
1							
2							
3							
4							
Sub Total	100 000						
Non-participants							
Countries							
1							
2							
3							
4							
Sub Total							
TOTAL	500 000						

Espèce MONK

Région VI,VII,VIII

STOCK

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

Anciens quotas 78 Ajustements Nouveaux quotas 78 TAC = 21 340 (i.e. + 20%)

	Anciens quotas 78	Ajustements	Nouveaux quotas 78				
Belgique	555		555				
Danemark							
Allemagne	6		6				
France	12 669		12 669				
Irlande	8	+ 92	100				
Italie							
Luxembourg							
Pays-Bas	27		27				
Royaume-Uni	2 517	+ 3 466	5 983				
Total des EM de la Communauté	15 782		19 340				
Féroés							
Finlande							
Islande							
Norvège							
Portugal							
Espagne							
Suède							
Autres							
Total des Pays tiers	2 000		2 000				
TOTAL	17 782		21 340				

Espèce MEGRIM

STOCKRégion VI,VII,VIIISimulation de calcul de quotas de captures

Anciens quotas 78 Ajuste-ments Nouveaux quotas 78 TAC = 11 785 (i.e. + 20 %)

Belgique	153		153			
Danemark						
Allemagne						
France	7 324		7 324			
Irlande	339	+ 161	500			
Italie						
Luxembourg						
Pays-Bas	2		2			
Royaume-Uni	503	+ 1 803	2 306			
Total des EM de la Communauté	8 321		10 285			
Danois						
Finlande						
Islande						
Norvège						
Portugal						
Espagne						
Suède						
Autres						
Total des Pays tiers	1 500		1 500			
TOTAL	9 821		11 785			

Espèce LANCONSTOCKRégion IV

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

Captures 76 Anciens quotas 78 Nouveaux quotas 78 TAC = 500 000
 (ancien TAC : 400 000)

Belgique						
Danemark	424 747		400 000			
Allemagne						
France						
Irlande						
Italie						
Luxembourg						
Pays-Bas						
Royaume-Uni	18 696		20 000			
Total des Etats de la Communauté	443 443	320 000	420 000			
Grèce	8 073					
Finlande						
Islande						
Norvège	44 391					
Portugal						
Espagne						
Suède						
Autres						
Total des Pays tiers	52 464	80 000	80 000			
TOTAL	495 907	400 000	500 000			

Espèce SQUID, POULPES, CUTTLE
FISH

STOCK

Région VI-VII-VIII

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

Capture
76

Possibilité
de capture
78

Belgique							
Danemark							
Allemagne							
France							
Irlande							
Italie	0	5 800					
Luxembourg							
Pays-Bas							
Royaume-Uni							
Total des EM de la Communauté							
Féroës							
Finlande							
Islande							
Norvège							
Portugal							
Espagne							
Suède							
Autres							
Total des Pays tiers							
TOTAL							

Espèce REDFISH

STOCK

Région XIV

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

1978

TAC = 43 000

Belgique						
Danemark		* 500				
Allemagne		20 000				
France						
Irlande						
Italie						
Luxembourg						
Pays-Bas						
Royaume-Uni						
Total des EM de la Communauté	non-alloué	22 500 20 500 43 000				
Représ						
Finlande						
Islande						
Norvège						
Portugal						
Espagne						
Suède						
Autres						
Total des Pays tiers						
TOTAL						

* Reserved for Greenland coastal fishermen.

Espèce REDFISHStockRégion 0 - 1Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

1978

TAC = 11 500

Belgique							
Danemark	*	5 000					
Allemagne		6 500					
France							
Irlande							
Italie							
Luxembourg							
Pays-Bas							
Royaume-Uni							
Total des EM de La Communauté		11 500					
Féroës							
Finlande							
Islande							
Norvège							
Portugal							
Espagne							
Suède							
Autres							
Total des Pays tiers							
TOTAL							

* Reserved for Greenland coastal fishermen.

Espèce GREENLAND HALIBUTSTOCKRégion XIVSimulation de calcul de quotas de captures

1978

TAC 20 000

Belgique							
Danemark							
Allemagne		20 000					
France							
Irlande							
Italie							
Luxembourg							
Pays-Bas							
Royaume-Uni							
Total des EM de La Communauté		20 000					
Feroës							
Finlande							
Islande							
Norvège							
Portugal							
Espagne							
Suède							
Autres							
Total des Pays tiers							
TOTAL							

Espèce GREENLAND HALIBUTSTOCKRégion 0 - ISimulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC 25 000

1978

Belgique							
Danemark		* 8 500					
Allemagne		16 000					
France							
Irlande							
Italie							
Luxembourg							
Pays-Bas							
Royaume-Uni							
Total des EM de la Communauté		24 500					
Féroés							
Finlande							
Islande							
Norvège							
Portugal							
Espagne							
Stède							
Autres		500					
Total des Pays tiers		25 000					
TOTAL							

* Reserved to Greenland coastal fishermen.

Espèce ROUNDNOSE GRENADIERSTOCKRégion 0 - 1Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

1978

TAC = 8 500

Belgique							
Danemark		* 2 000					
Allemagne		6 000					
France							
Irlande							
Italie							
Luxembourg							
Pays-Bas							
Royaume-Uni							
Total des EM de la Communauté		8 000					
Féroës							
Finlande							
Islande							
Norvège							
Portugal							
Espagne							
Suede							
Autres		500					
Total des Pays tiers		500					
TOTAL		8 500					

* Reserved to Greenland coastal fishermen.

Espèce SHRIMPSSTOCKRégion 0 - ISimulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC : 40 000

1978

Belgique						
Danemark		* 18 000 3 000				
Allemagne						
France		1 000				
Irlande						
Italie						
Luxembourg						
Pays-Bas						
Royaume-Uni						
Total des EM de la Communauté		22 000				
Féroës						
Finlande						
Islande						
Norvège						
Portugal						
Espagne						
Suède						
Autres		1 000				
Total des Pays tiers		17 000				
TOTAL		40 000				

Espèce SHRIMPSSTOCKRégion French GuyanaSimulation de calcul de quotas de captures TAC = 3 000

Belgique							
Danemark							
Allemagne							
France							
Irlande							
Italie							
Luxembourg							
Pays-Bas							
Royaume-Uni							
Total des EM de la Communauté							
Féroés							
Finlande							
Islande							
Norvège							
Portugal							
Espagne							
Suède							
Autres							
Total des Pays tiers							
TOTAL	3 000						

Special Needs

0

STOCK

Espèce :

Herring

Région :

IV + VII d

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC =

0

Belgique							
Danemark							
Allemagne							
France							
Irlande							
Italie							
Pays-Bas							
Royaume-Uni 1							
2							
E.H. de la Commun.							
<u>Reciprocal</u>							
<u>3rd Countries</u>							
<u>1</u>							
<u>2</u>							
<u>3</u>							
<u>4</u>							
<u>Sub Total</u>							
<u>Non Recip.</u>							
<u>Countries</u>							
<u>1</u>							
<u>2</u>							
<u>3</u>							
<u>4</u>							
<u>Sub Total</u>							
<u>TOTAL</u>							

Special Needs

0

STOCKEspèce :

HERRING

Région :VII g-k except
Bantry BaySimulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC - 0

Belgique							
Danemark							
Allemagne							
France							
Irlande							
Italie							
Pays-Bas							
Royaume-Uni 1							
2							
E.H. de la Commun.							
<u>Reciprocal</u>							
<u>3rd Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>							
<u>Non Recip.</u>							
<u>Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>							
<u>TOTAL</u>							

Espèce HARENGSTOCKRégion Bantry Bay
VII jSimulation de calcul de quotas de captures

Anciens quotas 78	Ajuste- ments	Nouveaux quotas 78	TAC = 1596 (i.e. +20%)
-------------------------	------------------	--------------------------	------------------------

Belgique							
Danemark							
Allemagne							
France							
Irlande	1 330	+ 1 170	2 500				
Italie							
Luxembourg							
Pays-Bas							
Royaume-Uni							
Total des EM de la Communauté	1 330	+ 1 170	2 500				
Féroués							
Finlande							
Islande							
Norvège							
Portugal							
Espagne							
Suède							
Autres							
Total des Pays tiers							
TOTAL							

Special Needs

STOCK

Espèce :

HERRING

Région :

VII a (Mourne)

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 0

Belgique							
Danemark							
Allemagne							
France							
Irlande							
Italie							
Pays-Bas							
Royaume-Uni 1							
2							
E.S. de la Commun							
<u>Reciprocal</u>							
<u>3rd Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>							
<u>Non Recip.</u>							
<u>Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>							
<u>TOTAL</u>							

Special Needs

Ireland

STOCK

Espèce : Herring

Région : VII a (Manx + offshor
Mourne)

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 12 500

	capture 1976 Manx	capture 1975 d'Irlande Manx	1978 quota Manx			
Belgique						
Danemark						
Allemagne						
France	599		366			
Irlande	2 146	2 406	2 146			
Italie						
Pays-Bas	1 169		715			
Royaume-Uni 1	15 164		9 273			
2						
E.H. de la Commun.	19 078		12 500			
<u>Reciprocal</u>						
<u>3rd Countries</u>						
<u>1</u>						
<u>2</u>						
<u>3</u>						
<u>4</u>						
<u>Sub Total</u>						
<u>Non Recip.</u>						
<u>Countries</u>						
<u>1</u>						
<u>2</u>						
<u>3</u>						
<u>4</u>						
<u>Sub Total</u>						
TOTAL	19 078		12 500			

Espèce HARENGSTOCKRégion VII b,cSimulation de calcul de quotas de captures

Anciens quotas 78 Ajustements Nouveaux quotas 78 TAC = 14 000 (ancien TAC = 10 000)

Belgique	-	-	-			
Danemark	-	-	-			
Allemagne	1	+ 9	10			
France						
Irlande	9 293	+ 707	10 000			
Italie	-		-			
Luxembourg						
Pays-Bas	706	+ 3 294	4 000			
Royaume-Uni	-		-			
Total des EM de la Communauté	10 000	+ 4 000	14 010			
Féroës						
Finlande						
Islande						
Norvège						
Portugal						
Espagne						
Suède						
Autres						
Total des Pays tiers						
TOTAL						

Special Needs

North Britain

STOCK

Espèce : HERRING

Région : VIa

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 64 000

	1977 quota	apply to 1978 TAC	Ireland 1975 x 1,67				
Belgique							
Danemark	200	203	200				
Allemagne	3 700	3 765	3 700				
France	1 200	1 221	1 200				
Irlande	6 400	6 512	7 500				
Italie							
Portugal	3 000	3 052	3 000				
Communauté-Uni 1	39 000	39 682	39 000				
2							
E.H. de la Commun.	53 500	54 435	54 600				
<u>Reciprocal</u>							
<u>3rd Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>	9 400	9 565	9 400				
<u>Non Equip.</u>							
<u>Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
<u>Sub Total</u>							
TOTAL	62 900	64 000	64 000				

Special Needs 0
STOCK

Espèce : HERRING
 Région : VII e, f

Simulation de calcul de quotas de captures

TAC = 0

Belgique							
Danemark							
Allemagne							
France							
Irlande							
Italie							
Pays-Bas							
Royaume-Uni 1							
2							
E.H. de la Commun.							
<u>Reciprocal</u>							
<u>3rd Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
Sub Total							
<u>Non Recip.</u>							
<u>Countries</u>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
Sub Total							
TOTAL							

Espèce HARENGSTOCKRégion III b, c, dSimulation de calcul de quotas de capturesQuota
1978

Belgique							
Danemark	20 200						
Allemagne	15 600						
France							
Irlande							
Italie							
Luxembourg							
Pays-Bas							
Royaume-Uni							
Total des EM de la Communauté	35 800						
Féroës							
Finlande							
Islande							
Norvège							
Portugal							
Espagne							
Suède							
Autres							
Total des Pays tiers							
TOTAL							

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(78) 7 final.

Brussels, 16 January 1978

Amended proposal
REGULATION (EEC) OF THE COUNCIL

laying down technical measures for the
conservation of fishery resources

COM (77) 515 final

(submitted to the Council by the Commission)

COM(78) 7 final.

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,
having regard to Regulation (EEC) No.../77 of ... establishing a Community system
for the conservation and management of fishery resources, and in particular
Article 2 thereof,

having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

whereas Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No.../77 of ... requires the Council to adopt
the conservation measures necessary to achieve the protection of fishing grounds
and fish stocks and the balanced exploitation of fishery resources ;

whereas, to prevent discrimination and distortion of competition between Member
States, it is indispensable that the conservation measures should be taken by the
Community ;

whereas until now Member States have applied certain conservation measures either
on their own initiative or as a result of recommendations or proposals of the
relevant international fishery commissions ;

whereas these latter measures are largely based on scientific findings and have
already been agreed upon by Member States ;

whereas, therefore, as a first step these measures should be taken over, provided
that they are consistent with the conservation aims of the Community ;

whereas measures which are not of a permanent nature should be taken by additional
regulations on a yearly basis ;

whereas the minimum mesh sizes for protected species in the North Sea should be
harmonized and in that respect measures should be based on the scientific information
given by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES),
whereas additional information on other areas seems necessary.

Whereas, according to the same information, nephrops should be excluded from the species to be caught with small-meshed nets, although for a transitional period the mesh size for nephrops should be increased in all parts of the North East Atlantic to the mesh size already required in the most important areas;

Whereas, subject to Community examination, Member States may, in cases where conservation is seriously threatened, take conservation measures additional to those contained in the present Regulation;

Whereas urgent new conservation measures and detailed rules on the implementation of this Regulation may be necessary; whereas such measures and rules should be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No /78 of . . . establishing a Community system for the conservation and management of fishery resources .

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. This Regulation applies to the taking and landing of biological resources in all maritime waters under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the Member States and subject to Community legislation which are situated in the areas defined by Article 10 of the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Convention of 24 January 1959 and Article 1 of the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries of 8 February 1949.

2. These areas shall be divided into four regions:

- (a) 1 (all waters off the coasts of Greenland and St Pierre et Miquelon);
- (b) 2 (all waters north of 48° N except those defined under subparagraph (a));
- (c) 3 (all waters south of 48° N);
- (d) 4 (all waters off the coast of the French department of Guyana)

3. The regions may be divided according to statistical subareas or divisions of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) or subareas or divisions of the International Convention on the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) or parts thereof.

Article 2

1. No vessel shall use or tow any trawl, Danish seine or similar net, gill net or purse seine which has in any part meshes smaller than those specified in Annex 1 for the relevant region and type of net.

These provisions shall apply from 1.1.1981.

2. Mesh sizes smaller than those fixed for these zones in Annex I may be used in Region 2 as follows:

-- until 31.12.1978:

any part of any net in single twine	70
any part of any net in double twine	75

- from 1.1.1979 until 31.12.1980:

any part of any net in single twine	75 mm
any part of any net in double twine	80 mm

3. The Council shall, in the light of the relevant available scientific information, re-examine before 31 October 1978 the mesh dimensions fixed in Annex I for regions and types of net and, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, decide what action needs to be taken, in particular as regards the mesh dimensions for trawls to be used for catching whiting in the North Sea and the mesh dimensions used for fishing in the eastern English Channel (Division VIIId).

Article 3

1. Vessels may use trawls, Danish seines or similar nets having mesh sizes smaller than those specified in Annex 1 but not smaller than those specified in Annex II and Article 9 when fishing in certain regions for the species listed in Annex II and Article 9. These provisions do not apply to vessels trawling in certain areas for the species listed in Annex III.

2. In Region 2, no vessel shall use any net heving in the cod-end meshes of dimensions between 50 mm and those specified in Annex 1 for that region, except in waters east of a line drawn from Hanstholm to Lindesnes.

3. Nets used in accordance with paragraph 1 shall not be used for catching other species.

In cases where the utilization of nets with meshes smaller than those specified is not authorized for certain species, in certain zones or during certain periods, these nets must be put away in accordance with the conditions set out in Annex VII in order that they may not be easily used.

Article 4

Notwithstanding Article 3(3) and Article 10:

- on any voyage on which only nets not complying with Article 2 (1) are carried, not more than 10 % by weight of all fish on board or of any sample thereof of at least 100 kg after sorting, in the hold or on landing may consist of such species of fish as are listed in Annex VI; except salmon and trout, by-catches of which shall be prohibited.
- Catches taken during a voyage by a vessel using both nets meeting the conditions set out in Article 2(1) and others not meeting these conditions must respect the percentage limit fixed in the preceding subparagraph as to the quantities taken with nets not meeting the conditions of Article 2 (1). In cases where the master of the vessel has not kept precise records in conformity with the provisions of Article 3 of Council Regulation (EEC) No /77 laying down certain fishing control measures applicable to Community vessels all the fish on board will be held to have been taken with nets not meeting the conditions set out in Article 2(1).

Article 5

1. The appropriate minimum mesh size shall be measured in accordance with Annex 4.
2. No vessel shall use any device by means of which the mesh in any part of a fishing net is obstructed or otherwise in effect diminished. This provision does not exclude the use of the devices referred to in Annex 5.

Article 6

1. Undersized fish shall not be retained on board any vessel but shall be returned immediately to the sea and shall not be landed, transported or sold, exposed or offered for sale.

2. Fish shall be regarded as undersized if its size, measured from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail fin, is smaller than the minimum size specified in Annex 6 in relation to different species and regions.

3. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, on any voyage on which any net not complying with Article 2(1) is carried, not more than 10 % by weight of all the fish not intended for human consumption in the form of fish, or any sample thereof of at least 100 kg, after sorting or below deck at any time or on landing, may consist of undersized fish as specified in paragraph 2.

Article 7

Article 2(1) and Article 6 shall not apply to whiting fished by vessels of a bhp not exceeding 150 east of a line drawn from Hanstholm to Lindesnes provided that landings thereof shall not include such other species of fish as listed in Annex 6.

Article 8

1. Except in ICES Division IIIa east of a line drawn from Skage to Peter Noster lighthouse it is prohibited to fish for herring of a size smaller than 20 cm measured from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail fin or the corresponding number of herring per unit of weight (undersizing herring). Article 6(1) applies.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, landings of herring or other species mentioned in Annex 2 may consist of 10 % by weight of undersized or underweight herring.

3. It is prohibited to fish for industrial purposes mackerel of size smaller than 30 cm measured from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail fin. Article 6(1) applies.

4. Notwithstanding paragraph 3, landings of mackerel for industrial purposes may consist of 20 % by weight of undersized mackerel.

5. Herring fishing shall be prohibited in the Skagerrak (Division IIIa to the north of a line connecting Skagen and the Pater Noster lighthouse) from 1 January to 31 March and from 1 October to 31 December 1978.

Article 9

1. No vessel fishing for nephrops shall use any trawl which has in any part meshes of dimensions smaller than 70 mm in Region 2 and 60 mm in Region 3, both measured in single twine.

2. It is prohibited to fish for nephrops of a total length smaller than 100 mm measured from the tip of the rostral spine to the end of the telson, or the corresponding number of nephrops per weight unit (undersized nephrops). Article 6(1) shall apply.

3. By derogation from the first indent of Article 4(1), the by-catches taken during each voyage of any vessel fishing for nephrops in certain maritime areas in Regions 2 and 3 may constitute up to a maximum of 50 % by weight of the entire catch on board or any sample thereof weighing at least 100 kg, after sorting or below deck or on landing.

The Council, acting by a qualified majority, shall define before 30 September 1978 the maritime zones concerned.

4. By derogation from paragraphs 1 and 2 above, the mesh size and the minimum size authorized in fishing for nephrops in the Skagerrak and Kattegat shall be fixed at 135 mm and 130 mm respectively.

5. These provisions shall apply

- with effect from 1 September 1979 in Region 2;
- with effect from 1 January 1982 in Region 3.

Article 10

The following measures shall apply to vessels fishing for nephrops until the provisions laid down in Article 9 take effect.

(a) In Region 2

Until 31 August 1979;

- the minimum mesh size shall be 55-60 mm;
- the minimum size shall be fixed at 90 mm;
- the percentage for authorized by-catches of the species listed in Annex VI shall be fixed at 40 %.

b) In Region 3

Until 31 December 1979;

- the minimum mesh size shall be 45-50 mm;
- the minimum size shall be 80 mm;
- the percentage for authorized by-catches of the species listed in Annex VI shall be 60 %.

From 1 January 1980 to 31 December 1981;

- the minimum mesh size shall be 50-55 mm;
- the minimum size shall be 80 mm;
- the percentage for authorized by-catches of the species listed in Annex VI shall be 60 %.

Article 11

Fishing for salmon in that part of Region 1 East of 44° W and in Regions 2 and 3 shall be prohibited outside the waters situated within a limit of 12 miles, measured from the base lines of the Member States.

Article 12

For the protection of spawning grounds and growing areas, fishing shall be prohibited in respect of the following species, areas and periods:

1. Redfish

a) Northern area from the coast of Greenland at 67° 00' N to:

- 67° 00' N, 30° 30' W
- 65° 40' N, 30° 30' W
- 65° 40' N, 31° 50' W
- 65° 30' N, 33° 10' W
- 65° 10' N, 34° 00' W

- 65° 10' N, 35° 00' W

- 64° 45' N, 35° 20' W

as far as the coast of Greenland at 64° 35' N.

b) Southern area from the coast of Greenland at 64° 20' N to:

- 64° 20' N, 36° 20' W

- 63° 50' N, 36° 50' W

- 63° 15' N, 39° 30' W

- 63° 45' N, 39° 30' W

as far as the coast of Greenland at 63° 45' N.

2. Fishing for herring in zone VI(a) shall be prohibited every year from 15 August to 30 September in the maritime zone bounded by the following points:

- from the Butt of Lewis to Large Wrath,
- to the north, at latitude 58°55' N and longitude 05°00' W,
- to the west, at latitude 58°55' N and longitude 07°10' W,
- to the south-west, at latitude 58°20' N and longitude 08°20' W,
- to the south, at latitude 57°40' N and longitude 08°20' W, to the east of the Hebrides.

Article 13

1. The use of vessels which carry out processing operations other than the salting, boiling and shelling of shrimps or the filleting, freezing and reduction of offal and unavoidable by-catches taken within the authorized maximum limit shall be prohibited.
2. (a) Inside an area within 12 miles of the mainland coasts of Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, France, the UK and the west coast of Denmark as far as Hvitshalsfur, measured from the baselines from which the territorial sea is measured, no vessel exceeding 50 GRT or 300 bhp shall trawl for sole or plaice with any beam or other trawl specifically arranged for catching flat fish. Nor shall vessels carry beams or other trawls unless these are properly lashed and stowed in such a way that they may not be readily used;

- (b) notwithstanding subparagraph (a), vessels fishing for other species in the area shall not retain on board sole and plaice in an amount exceeding 10 % by weight of the entire catch on board.

Article 14

The use of purse seines for the fishing of herring within the area bound by longitudes 5° and 9° and latitudes 49° and 52° 30' N (Celtic Sea) shall be prohibited.

Article 15

This Regulation shall not apply to fishing operations conducted solely for the purpose of scientific investigation, artificial propagation or transplantedation by vessels authorized by a Member State for that purpose, or to fish taken in the course of such operations, Member States concerned shall communicate that authorization to the Commission. Fish taken under conditions other than those set out in the foregoing provisions may not be sold, displayed or offered for sale.

Article 16

1. Where the conservation of fish stocks calls for immediate action, the Commission may, by derogation from the provisions of this Regulation, adopt any measures necessary in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No. 178. Measures may also be adopted to this end which have not been specifically provided for in this Regulation.

2. Where the conservation of certain species or fishing grounds is seriously threatened and where any delay would result in damage which would be difficult to repair, the coastal State may take appropriate non-discriminatory conservation measures in respect of the waters under its jurisdiction.

3. These measures, together with an explanatory memorandum, shall be notified to the Commission and other Member States by telex as soon as they are decided on.

4. The Commission, within 10 working days from receipt of such notification shall confirm, cancel or amend the measures. The Commission decision shall be immediately notified to the other Member States.

5. Any Member State may refer to the Council the decision taken by the Commission within 10 working days from receipt of the notification referred to in the preceding paragraph.

6. The Council, acting by a qualified majority, may take a different decision from that of the Commission within 30 working days of the matter being referred to it.

Article 17

Detailed rules for the implementation of this Regulation shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No/78.

Article 18

This Regulation shall enter into force on

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

ANNEX 1

REGION :	TYPE OF NET	MINIMUM MESH SIZE IN MM
1.2.3	gill net	pm
	purse seine	pm
1	Irrelevant	120
2	Such part of any net as is made of single twine	80
	Such part of any net as is made of double twine	90
3	Such part of any net as is made of single twine	60
	Such part of any net as is made of double twine	65
4	Irrelevant	45

	SPECIES	MINIMUM MESH SIZE IN CM
REGION 1	Polar cod (<i>Boreogadus saida</i>)	16
	Capelin (<i>Mallotus villosus</i>)	"
	Blue Whiting (<i>Micromesistius poutassou</i>)	"
	Silver smelts (<i>Argentina spp</i>)	"
	Herring (<i>Clupea harengus</i>)	"
	Molluscs	"
	Silver pout (<i>Gadiculus thorii</i>)	"
	Nephrops	"
	Norway Pout (<i>Trisopterus esmarkii</i>)	"
	Prawns (<i>Pandalus spp</i>) except as specified below:	40
	Prawns in ICNAF Subarea 1	none
	Redfish in ICNAF Division 3P	"
	Clupeoid fish other than herring	"
	Eels	"
	Great weevers (<i>Trachinus draco</i>)	"
	Horse mackerel (<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>)	"
	Mackerel (<i>Scomber scombrus</i>)	"
	Sandeels (<i>Ammodytidae</i>)	"
	Saury (<i>Scomberesox saurus</i>)	"
	Shrimps (<i>Crangon spp</i>)	"
	Smelts (<i>Osmerus spp</i>)	"
REGION 2	Herring (<i>Clupea harengus</i>)	16
	Mackerel (<i>Scomber scombrus</i>)	"
	Horse mackerel (<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>)	"
	Sprat (<i>Clupea sprattus</i>)	"
	Norway pout (<i>Trisopterus esmarkii</i>)	"
	Blue whiting (<i>Micromesistius poutassou</i>)	"
	Silver smelts (<i>Argentina spp</i>)	"
	Prawns (<i>Pandalus spp</i>)	"
	Shrimps (<i>Crangon spp</i>)	"
	Shrimps within 12 miles of the mainland coast of Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany to a northern boundary of 56°30'N	none
	Eels (adults)	16
	Great weevers (<i>Trachinus draco</i>)	"
	Molluscs	"
	Sandeels (<i>Ammodytidae</i>) except as specified below :	none
	Sandeels in ICES Statistical Area IV in the period 1 November to the last day of February inclusive	16
Capelin (<i>Mallotus villosus</i>)	"	
Saury (<i>Scomberesox saurus</i>)	"	
Smelts (<i>Osmerus spp</i>)	"	
REGION 3	Dicologlossa cuneata	40
	Sardine (<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>)	20
	Prawns (<i>Pandalus spp</i>)	"
	Shrimps (<i>Crangon spp</i>)	"
	Eels (adults)	20
	Sprat (<i>Clupea sprattus</i>)	16
	Anchovy (<i>Engraulis encrassicholus</i>)	"
	Sandeel (<i>Ammodytidae</i>)	"

SPECIES AND AREAS FOR WHICH SMALL MESH NETS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED

(1) Blue Whiting in that part of Region 2 to the south of latitude $52^{\circ}30'N$ and west of longitude $7^{\circ}00'W$;

(2) *Dicologlossa cuneata* in all parts of Region 3 outside a line joining the following points, where Article 3 paragraph 1 phrase 1 applies for vessels not exceeding 150 HP :

Lat. $46^{\circ}16'N$	-	Long. $01^{\circ}36'W$	(Phare des baleines)
$46^{\circ}05'N$	-	$01^{\circ}44'W$	
$45^{\circ}40'N$	-	$01^{\circ}34'W$	
$44^{\circ}40'N$	-	$01^{\circ}34'W$	

and then due east to the coast;

(3) Shrimp and prawn outside the limit of 12 miles measured from the baselines of the territorial sea in Region 3.

(4) Norway pout

In that part of the North Sea bounded by a line connecting the following parts

- East coast of United Kingdom at $56^{\circ}00'$ latitude north
- $56^{\circ}00'$ latitude north - $00^{\circ}00'$ longitude
- $60^{\circ}00'$ latitude north - $00^{\circ}00'$ longitude
- $60^{\circ}00'$ latitude north - $03^{\circ}00'$ longitude west
- $58^{\circ}30'$ latitude north - $03^{\circ}00'$ longitude west
- East coast of United Kingdom at $58^{\circ}30'$ latitude north.

The minimum mesh size shall be such that when the mesh is stretched diagonally lengthwise of the net a flat gauge 2mm thick of the appropriate width shall pass through it easily when the net is wet.

The mesh size of a net shall be taken by the average of the measurements of any series of twenty consecutive meshes, at least ten meshes from the lings, and when measured in the cod-end of the net beginning at the aft end and running parallel to the long axis.

1. Any canvas, netting, or other material attached to the underside of the cod-end of a trawl net for the purpose of preventing wear or tear, fastened to the cod-end only along the forward and lateral edges of the device.

2. A strengthening bag made of heavier material than the cod-end and having a minimum mesh size of 80mm, attached to trawl nets with meshes of dimension smaller than those specified in Annex 1.

3. Notwithstanding paragraph 2, a chafer or a cover made of a piece of netting consisting of the same material as the cod-end, having in all its parts a mesh twice the mesh size of the cod-end and fastened to the cod-end along forward, lateral and rear edges only of the netting in such a way that each mesh of the netting coincides with four meshes of the cod-end, attached to trawl nets with meshes of dimension smaller than those specified in Annex 1 in Regions 2 and 3 and to all trawl nets in Region 1.

ANNEX 6

Minimum size (cm)
for areas described in
Article 1

	<u>That part of Region 1 in-</u> <u>side ICES Statistical Sub-</u> <u>areas II, V, XII and XIV.</u>	<u>Region</u> <u>2</u>	<u>Region</u> <u>3</u>
cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>)	34	30	30
haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>)	31	27	27
hake (<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>)	30	30	30
plaice (<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>)	25	25	25
hitch (<i>Glyptocephalus cynoglossus</i>)	28	28	28
Lemon sole (<i>Microstomus kitt</i>)	25	25	25
Sole (<i>Solea solea</i>)	24	24	24
Purbot (<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>)	30	30	30
Grill (<i>Scophthalmus rhombus</i>)	30	30	30
Herrin (<i>Lepidorhombus</i> spp)	25	25	25
Whiting (<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>)	23	23	23
Dab (<i>Limanda limanda</i>)	15	15	15
Saithe (<i>Pollachius virens</i>)	35	30 ^x	30
Common sea bream (<i>Pagellus centabricus</i>)	-	-	12
Red mullet (<i>Mullus surmulletus</i>)	-	-	15
Bass (<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>)	-	-	25
Conger eel (<i>Conger conger</i>)	-	-	58
Pollock (<i>Pollachius pollachius</i>)	-	-	22
Ling (<i>Molva molva</i>)	-	-	63
Shad (<i>Alosa</i> spp)	-	-	30
Sturgeon (<i>Acipenser sturio</i>)	-	-	145
Grey mullet (<i>Muril</i> spp)	-	-	20
Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	-	-	48
Trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>)	-	-	23

^x Except landings of saithe taken from the area east of a line drawn from Hanstholm to Lindesnes.

In the case of a trawl, the cod-end should be dismantled; in other words, it should no longer be joined to the other components that go to make up a trawl.

In the case of a purse seine, Danish seine or gill net, the net may not be on deck but must be stowed in the proper span provided.

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(78) 8 final.

Brussels, 16 January 1978.

Modified proposal of
COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)

laying down certain measures of control for fishing activities by

Community vessels

(cf. COM (77) 513 final)

(submitted to the Council by the Commission)

COM(78) 8 final.

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No. _____ of
_____, establishing a Community system for the conservation and
management of fishery resources, and in particular to articles 2, 8
and 10 thereof,⁽¹⁾

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas article 10 of the aforesaid Regulation requires the Council
to adopt measures to ensure compliance with the provisions of the
Regulation and with any measures adopted in implementation thereof;

Whereas such measures must establish rules on the inspection of fishing
vessels, and their activities, in port and at sea, rules on the control
of catches, rules on the control of fishing effort, if such rules are
deemed necessary, and rules on the verification of the implementation of
the above rules;

Whereas inspection of fishing vessels and their activities, carried
out by Member States, must be conducted in accordance with certain
common rules; whereas it must be possible to ensure, if necessary,
uniformity in the practices of inspection and sanction of any infringement

Whereas Member States should periodically report to the Commission on
their inspection activities and on the action taken with regard to any
violations of the common fisheries rules;

(1) O.J. No. L

Whereas an effective control of the landings of species subject to quotas makes it necessary that skippers of fishing vessels maintain certain records and submit statements on their activities;

Whereas an effective control of the catches of species subject to quotas requires the establishment by each Member State of a list of authorized landing places; whereas the establishment of a list of authorized landing places should not unduly interfere with the traditional patterns of landings;

Whereas an effective control of the catches of species subject to quotas makes it necessary that landings outside Community territory be recorded;

Whereas Member States should record landings of species subject to quotas and communicate to the Commission the results thereof;

Whereas it is necessary that, if the fishermen of a Member State have exhausted a quota allocated to that Member State, the obligation to cease fishing rests on a decision of the Community;

Whereas in certain cases to be determined by decision of the Council, it should be possible to control fishing effort; whereas to this end, Member States should submit fishing plans to be adopted by a Community decision; whereas the entitlement of vessels fishing under such plans should be certified by a document issued by the Commission;

Whereas arrangements are necessary to verify the implementation of this Regulation;

Whereas it should be possible to adopt detailed rules on the implementation of this Regulation;

Whereas the provisions of this Regulation should not prejudice, under certain conditions, national rules and measures on control falling within the scope of this Regulation which go beyond its minimum requirements,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

TITLE I: INSPECTION OF FISHING ACTIVITIES AND FISHING VESSELS

Article 1 (1)

Each Member State shall, within ports situated in its territory and within maritime waters subject to its sovereignty or jurisdiction, inspect fishery vessels flying the flag of Member States in order to ensure compliance with the provisions of Reg. (EEC) n° and with any measure adopted in implementation thereof.

2. If a Member State observes, as a result of an inspection carried out by it under paragraph 1, that a fishing vessel flying the flag of a Member State does not comply with the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No or with any measure adopted in implementation thereof, it shall take legal or administrative action against the skipper of such vessel.
3. In order to ensure that inspection is as effective and as economical as possible, Member States shall co-ordinate their control activities and shall introduce measures whereby their competent authorities and the Commission may be reciprocally and regularly informed of the experience that is acquired.

Article 2

1. The inspection referred to in Article 1 shall be carried out by each Member State on its own account by an inspectorate appointed by it.

In carrying out the task thus conferred on them the Member States shall ensure that the provisions and measures of Article 1 are complied with. Moreover, their action shall be carried out in such a way as to avoid undue interference with normal fishing activities. They shall also ensure that there is no discrimination as regards the sectors and vessels chosen for inspection.

2. The persons responsible for the fishing vessels inspected shall co-operate in facilitating inspection carried out in accordance with paragraph 1.

Article 3

1. The skippers of fishing vessels flying the flag of a Member State and fishing for species under a quota shall maintain a record of their operations, indicating, as a minimum, the quantities of each species caught, the date and location of such catches, as defined in Annex I of this Regulation, and the type of gear used.

2. Exceptions from the requirement to keep a record or additional requirements shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No /78 establishing a Community system for the Conservation and management of fishery resources.

(1) O.J. No L

Article 4

In accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No . . ./78 of 19 January 1976, detailed rules may be adopted for the implementation of the Articles 1 and 2, concerning in particular:

- (a) the identification of officially designated inspectors, of inspection vessels or of such other similar means of inspection as may be used by a Member State;
- (b) the procedures to be used by inspectors and skippers of fishing vessels, if an inspector wishes to board a vessel;
- (c) the procedures to be used by inspectors, having boarded a fishing vessel, in inspecting the latter, its gear or its catches;
- (d) the report to be drawn up by inspectors after each boarding;
- (e) the marking and identification of fishing vessels and their gear.

Article 5

Member States shall provide the Commission on a regular basis with information on the number of fishing vessels inspected, their nationality, the type of infringements observed and the action taken by them with respect to such infringements.

TITLE II: CONTROL OF CATCHES

Article 6

1. Species subject to quotas shall be landed only at places included in a list of authorized landing places drawn up every year by each Member State in accordance with paragraph 2.

2. The list of authorized landing places drawn up by each Member State shall include a number of places sufficient to account for at least 80% of the annual average landings (in its territory) of each species subject to quotas during a period of three years preceding the drawing up of the list.
3. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, species subject to quotas may be landed at places not included in the list of authorized landing places, provided that such landings are carried out by fishing vessels which traditionally use such places and that the species landed were caught by these vessels.
4. Within a period of one month after the entry into force of this Regulation, Member States shall communicate to the Commission the list of authorized landing places drawn up in accordance with paragraph 2, as well as the percentage of the total landings in their territory of each species subject to quotas which was landed in the places included in the list of authorized landing places during the period referred to in paragraph 2. The Commission shall publish the lists of authorized landing places in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

Article 7

1. The skipper of every fishing vessel flying the flag of a Member State shall submit ~~to the authorities of the Member State whose~~ ^{at the time of landing} authorized landing places he uses, a statement, for the accuracy of which he shall be held responsible, listing for each species subject to quotas the quantities landed and the catches made since his last statement and indicating the date and location, determined in accordance with Annex I to this Regulation, of such catches. Member States shall take appropriate measures to verify the accuracy of this statement, in particular by comparing it with the records maintained in accordance with Article 3.
2. In case where the landing takes place more than 15 days after the catch, the data required in paragraph 1 shall be submitted by the skipper of the vessel directly by telex to the competent authorities.

Article 8

Without prejudice to Article 7, a skipper of a fishing vessel transferring to another vessel any quantity of a species subject to quotas, to be then landed outside Community territory, or who directly lands catches of a species subject to quotas outside Community territory, shall at the time of landing inside Community territory, but in any event within 15 days, inform the Member State whose flag his vessel is flying of the species and quantities involved.

Article 9

1. Member States shall ensure that all landings, at their authorized landing places, of species subject to quotas are recorded accurately. For this purpose, Member States may require that the first placing on the market be made by sale by public auction. Where catches of species subject to quotas are not placed for the first time on the market by means of sale by public auction, Member States shall ensure that the quantities involved are notified to the centres for sales by public auction.

2. Within 15 days each Member State shall notify the Commission of the quantities of species subject to quotas landed during the preceding 15 days ^{period} in its authorized landing places, and of the estimated landings (during the same period) of such species in places not included in the list of authorized landing places and provide it with any information received under Article 8. The notification shall take place within 7 days for the preceding 7 days period in the case of species particularly sensitive to fishing, a list of which shall be established in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of the Regulation (EEC) No. /78.

The information forwarded to the Commission shall indicate the date and location, as defined in Annex I to this Regulation, of the catches, and the nationality of the fishing vessels concerned.

3. The Commission shall communicate to a Member State whose vessels have landed species subject to quotas in the authorized landing places of another Member State the information received from the latter State on such landings.

Article 10

Any information received and made available under Articles 7, 8 and 9 shall be treated as confidential, insofar as it relates to the catches of individual vessels.

Article 11

1. All catches of a species subject to quotas made in maritime waters subject to the sovereignty or jurisdiction of Member States by fishing vessels flying the flag of a Member State shall be debited against the quota allocated, for the species in question, to that Member State, irrespective of the place of landing.
2. Each Member State shall determine the date from which the catches of a species subject to quotas by fishing vessels flying its flag shall be deemed to have exhausted the quota allocated to it for that species; the Member State shall provisionally prohibit, as from that date, fishing of that species by vessels flying its flag. The Commission shall forthwith be notified of this measure.
3. Following notification under paragraph 2 or on its own initiative, the Commission shall fix on the basis of the information available the date on which the catches subject to quotas by the fishing vessels of a Member State are deemed to have exhausted the quota allocated.

Fishing vessels flying the flag of a Member State shall cease fishing of species subject to quotas after the date on which the quota allocated for the species in question to that Member State is deemed to have been exhausted.

Part III: CONTROL OF EFFORT

Article 12 (1)

Insofar as the Council has decided, in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No _____ to control fishing effort in certain geographical areas, Member States intending to participate in the fishing activities in question shall submit a fishing plan to the Commission.

The plan submitted by a Member State in accordance with paragraph 1 shall take account of the quota allocated, for the species in question, to that Member State, shall indicate the number of fishing vessels to be deployed, including replacement vessels, their names and registration numbers, their overall length and engine power, and shall provide either for regulation of the intended number of fishing vessels, or for the intended number of fishing days per vessel or group of vessels, or for regulation of fishing periods, or for a combination of these elements.

In case where a fishing plan is adopted under the procedure in Article 13 (1) for the areas referred to in paragraph 1, the Commission shall at the same time issue a document to vessels covered by such fishing plans certifying that they are entitled to fish in the area and on the species or stocks concerned.

This document must be kept on board the vessels in question.

(1) The following Commission statement should be entered in the Council minutes:

"The Commission hereby states that in drawing up the detailed rules for implementation of Articles 12 and 13, under the procedure under Article 15, allowance will be made for the fact that fishing plans include replacement vessels and therefore the documents referred to in Article 12 (3) will also be issued for such replacement vessels on the basis of the fishing plans.

However, Member States may not deliver the latter documents unless they at the same time return to the Commission the cancelled document for the vessel to be replaced."

Article 13

1. On the basis of the plans received under Article 12 and in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No/78 a forward fishing plan shall be adopted for each Member State which has submitted a plan.
2. At the request of the Member State concerned, a forward fishing plan adopted under paragraph 1 may be significantly modified only in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No /78.

TITLE IV: MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 14

1. Member States shall provide the Commission with such information as it may request on the implementation of this Regulation. In submitting a request for information, the Commission shall specify the time limit within which the information is to be supplied.
2. If the Commission considers that irregularities have occurred in the implementation of this Regulation, it shall inform the Member State or States concerned, which shall then conduct an administrative inquiry in which Commission agents may participate. The Member State or States concerned shall inform the Commission of the progress and results of the inquiry.
3. The Commission may verify on the spot the implementation of this Regulation by the Member States. Member States shall assist the agents appointed by the Commission for this purpose.

Article 15

The detailed rules for the implementation of this Regulation shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No /78.

Article 16

The provisions of this Regulation shall apply without prejudice to any national supervisory measures which go beyond the minimum requirements of this Regulation, provided that they comply with Community law and are in conformity with the common fisheries policy.

Article 17

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

It shall apply from 1 January 1978.

It shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Location of catches

1. The location of catches, within the meaning of this Regulation, shall be determined on the basis of the following areas defined by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea or in the Annex to the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries and covered by Community rules on fishing:

ICES division II a

ICES division III a

ICES division III b, c, d

ICES division IV a

ICES division IV b

ICES division IV c

ICES division V a

ICES division V b

ICES division VI a

ICES division VI b

ICES division VII a

ICES division VII b, c

ICES division VII d

ICES division VII e

ICES division VII f

ICES division VII g, h

ICES division VII j, k

ICES division VIII

ICES division XII

ICES division XIV a

ICES division XIV b

ICNAP sub-area 1

ICNAP sub-area 3

2. Catches in the fishing zone off the coast of Guyana shall be recorded as having taken place in that zone.

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(78) 10 final

Brussels, 16 January 1978

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

ON THE COMMON STRUCTURAL POLICY

(submitted to the Council by the Commission)

COM(78) 10 final

COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON THE COMMON STRUCTURAL POLICY

STRUCTURES

1. The Council recognizes that changes in the international and Community context in which the fishing industry operates require the establishment of an overall common policy adapted to this new situation and that this policy must be brought into effect before 31 December 1978.
2. The Council considers that within this policy particular attention must be paid to the restructuring and possible development of inshore fishing and to the possible development of fish farms; this restructuring, and in some cases this development, must be brought about by a common initiative aimed at encouraging a rational use of available resources and the optimum use of production factors, while at the same time providing an equitable standard of living for such fishermen and their families; these common measures must form part of a programme for adjusting production capacities drawn up by the Member States on a regional basis and submitted to the Commission for approval; such measures must be partly financed by the Community.
3. The Council recognizes that, in order to overcome the social problems which may arise, solutions must be sought both through existing means of action and through specific measures to be adopted for this purpose.
4. The Council agrees to adopt before 1 March 1978, and on the basis of the Commission proposal on the restructuring of inshore fishing, interim common measures whereby, in 1978 and within the general guidelines of this proposal, aid from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF will be made available for investment projects relating to the purchase or construction of fishing boats in regions where the development of fisheries may be envisaged; aid for this purpose from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF will total 3 000 000 u.a.

5. The Council agrees to continue to examine actively the proposal for a directive concerning certain immediate actions for adapting the sector of the fishing industry most affected by the difficulties arising from the evolution of the international scene. It will also continue to examine the proposal relating to exceptional measures for assisting herring fishing in the North Sea and Celtic Sea: it agrees that the assistance measures to be put into operation to permit the temporary or permanent adaptation of the production and processing capacities to the available resources may benefit, under conditions to be established - from Community financial participation.
6. The Council also considers that national aid measures, whose nature and conditions of award must be harmonized within the Community, must be closely coordinated in the immediate future so that the necessary restructuring of the sector is not impeded; to this end, aid must in general be granted for operations involving the redeployment and adjustment of production and processing capacities rather than for operations involving new investments.
7. The Council recognizes that the new geography of fishing may significantly alter traditional activities in certain regions of the Community; the problems connected with these changes may be attenuated if the facilities offered by the Social Fund are used to ensure the vocational retraining of those concerned and if the facilities offered in certain regions by the European Regional Development Fund are used to create favourable conditions for alternative employment.

MARKETS

8. The Council requests the Commission to submit as soon as possible proposals for adapting the common organization of the market in fishery products to the new situation created by current developments in the context of the Law of the Sea.

These adjustments may include :

- measures encouraging producer organizations to make the best possible use of available resources, in particular by improving the intervention system;

- alterations to the trade arrangements in order to ensure adequate supplies on the Community market.

C.I.S.

6,000

STEP

12-14,000

S.F. Expt. Sub.

Close

165,000

200,000

T.S.T.W.C.S.

- 6 months

Job Release

62-64

45-

40,000

£ 2,500
900

4,600

140-

7825

Accept -

in fund.

(i) £4600

£5,500 less £1,250

(ii) Pension account set up

Time limit period of 12 months into scheme.
Members fund.

Furling



Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Whitehall Place London SW1A 2HH

From the Minister's Private Office

PA
MS

N Sanders Esq
Prime Minister's Office
10 Downing Street
London SW1

4 December 1979

Dear Nick,

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS (FISHERIES): 3 DECEMBER

--- I attach a copy of a statement which Mr Walker hopes to make to the House today. I would be grateful for immediate clearance.

I am copying this letter to James; Stevens (Leader of the House's Office); MacClean (Whip's Office, Commons); Cumming-Bruce (Whip's Office, Lords); Vile (Cabinet Office) and to private secretaries of the other Agricultural Ministers and members of OD(E).

*Your sincerely
Francis Thompson*

p.p. G R Waters
Principal Private Secretary

74 DEC 1971

0 1 2 3
9 8 7 6 5 4

With permission, Mr Speaker, I should like to make a statement about the Council of Fisheries Ministers in Brussels on 3 December.

My Rt Hon Friend the Secretary of State for Scotland, my hon friend the Minister of State in my Department and I represented the UK at this meeting.

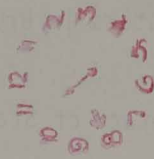
The Council agreed in principle to decide on total allowable catches for 1980 at its next meeting in January in the light of the latest scientific and other relevant evidence. Work will also go ahead on drawing up a catch reporting scheme with the objective of a decision being taken at the same time as that on TAC's. I made it clear to the Council that we would only agree to catch reporting if a satisfactory agreement was reached on TAC's.

The 1979 framework agreement with Canada agreed to by my predecessors was ratified.

I retained the United Kingdom Reserve on agreements with third Countries.

It was agreed that the Council would meet again in January when it is hoped that further progress will be made towards a Common Fisheries Policy.

11-4 DEC 1979



CONFIDENTIAL



From the Minister's Private Office

Michael Alexander Esq
Private Secretary
10 Downing Street
LONDON SW1

cc. Fisheries
Original on:
Euro POL: Dublin (PDM/)
OCT 1979
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Whitehall Place London SW1A 2HH

~~Prime Minister~~

fs
Pms

2
Pms - 28/11

28 November 1979

FISHERIES

1. In case the subject of fishing is raised at the European Council, the Prime Minister may wish to know that Mr Walker met M. le Theule, the French Minister for Fisheries in Paris on 26 November and that a constructive and encouraging discussion took place in a friendly and positive atmosphere.
2. Both Ministers recognised that tough and extended negotiations would have to be faced before agreement could be reached on the Common Fisheries policy. Both of them emphasised the domestic political importance of the coastal fishing constituencies. But they both agreed that the interests of Europe as well as those of the fishing industries required an early and satisfactory settlement of the Common Fisheries policy; that agreement between France and the United Kingdom was an essential ingredient of that policy; and that the French and the British approaches were not basically different.
3. The Ministers also agreed that negotiations must now be intensified. My Minister will be sending to M. le Theule, later this week, a list of the problems that the British Government would want tackled in the negotiations and the French Minister will then add his own list. On the basis of this combined schedule, French and British officials are to be asked to consider how the problems could be overcome so that Ministers can then meet again before the January Fisheries Council to take the negotiations further.

1.

/4. The meeting

4. The meeting with the French Minister completes our first round of bilaterals with EEC Fisheries Ministers and my Minister now believes that there is a genuine commitment in all Member States, including France, to the search for a satisfactory renegotiation of the Common Fisheries policy.

GARTH WATERS
Principal Private
Secretary

CONFIDENTIAL

Fishing Ind



NORTHERN IRELAND OFFICE
GREAT GEORGE STREET,
LONDON SW1P 3AJ

Secretary of State

Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher MP,
Prime Minister,
10, Downing Street,
London SW1.

23 October 1979

Dear Prime Minister

For Mr. 26/7

THE COMMON FISHERIES POLICY: NEXT STEPS

I understand that OD will discuss the next steps in the negotiation of a Common Fisheries Policy within the EEC at its meeting tomorrow. I have seen the paper and am content with the objectives set out in paragraph 2 and would give my agreement to what is proposed in paragraph 13. I must add that from the Northern Ireland point of view "an adequate zone of exclusive access" should be at least up to 12 miles, which would ensure that existing Northern Ireland territorial waters remained an exclusive zone and I would hope that we can at least obtain this in negotiations.

I am copying this letter to other members of OD and George Younger.

Yours sincerely
Humphrey Atkins

RA Humphrey Atkins
(Signed on behalf
of the Secretary of
State in his absence)

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

NORTHERN BELLAND GREEN
GREAT CHURCH STREET
LONDON WC1E 7AH



NOV 1 1979

23 OCT 1979

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CONFIDENTIAL

Fishing Ind.

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref. A0485

PRIME MINISTER

The Common Fisheries Policy: Next Steps

(OD(79) 34)

BACKGROUND

Under the previous Administration, the Community negotiations on a CFP reached an impasse, mainly because we were insisting on a dominant access preference outside 12 miles and on the lion's share of the future growth of fish stocks. The Government's policy hitherto has been to continue to regard the CFP negotiations as seamless, and not to negotiate on individual elements such as conservation for fear of weakening the United Kingdom's position on access preference and quotas. After extensive talks with the industry and the other member States, the Fisheries Ministers now believe that we should be ready to negotiate a separate conservation agreement, in the interests of conserving stocks and that this approach would not diminish our leverage on other aspects of the CFP. They still regard access and quotas as needing to be negotiated together, and propose that we continue to withhold our agreement to separate negotiations with third countries as a negotiating lever.

2. We are at present in dispute on conservation with the Danes over the North Sea pout box, and with the French over nephrops in the South-West. The Minister of Agriculture believes that a settlement with the Danes may be possible after their Election. The French have so far refused to talk but a meeting has now been arranged for the morning of the next Fisheries Council on 29th October.

3. On objectives for a CFP (paragraph 2) the Fisheries Ministers believe there is to be little difficulty in negotiating a control system enabling us to police our own waters and some improvement in our share of quotas compared with existing Commission proposals. That leaves access. We should be able to negotiate an adequate exclusive zone (within 12 miles), subject to the continuance -

CONFIDENTIAL

temporary or permanent - of a minimum level of historic rights especially for the French in the South West. But they do not believe it possible to achieve a further zone beyond the exclusive zone which gives preference to the coastal state. They propose instead a preference based on local fishing communities or on quota shares (or some combination of the two). This is probably a realistic assessment of the negotiating possibilities.

HANDLING

4. You may wish to invite the Minister of Agriculture to introduce the memorandum, and the Secretary of State for Scotland to add his comments. Thereafter, the discussion might be ordered as follows:-

- (i) Does the Committee agree with the assessment that it suits our interests for a conservation package to be detached from the rest of a CFP? Is this likely to be acceptable to the industry? Will a readiness to negotiate a conservation package be enough to keep fish off the agenda of the Dublin European Council? The Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary may wish to comment on our position under impending Court judgments, which may be expected to erode our existing national measures and our powers to take new ones. The Secretary of State for Defence may wish to comment on whether a Community regime would be easier to enforce than our national measures.
- (ii) How far can we compromise with the Danes over the pout box or the French on mesh sizes consistently with the scientific advice?
- (iii) What line should be taken at the 29th October Fisheries Council on access preference beyond the exclusive zone? The Minister of Agriculture might explain more fully than in paragraph 11 what he has in mind. Does the Secretary of State for Scotland agree?
- (iv) The previous Government insisted that we should get a preferential share of any growth in fish stocks. Is this still our objective?
- (v) How and when should Parliament be informed of the Government's negotiating stance? The Scrutiny Committee has recommended a debate.

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CONCLUSIONS

5. Subject to the discussion, you may be able to sum up that the Committee endorses the general approach of the paper; agrees that at the forthcoming Fisheries Council we should show readiness to negotiate on Community conservation measures in advance of an overall CFP settlement and that the Fisheries Ministers should have some discretion to try and settle with the Danes and the French on the issues in current dispute. The details could if necessary be settled in OD(E). The terms on which we might ultimately be able to settle the remaining CFP issues will need to be considered later. The Minister of Agriculture should arrange for an early Parliamentary debate.

(John Hunt)

23rd October, 1979

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]



23 OCT 1979

Fishing Ltd

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD
WHITEHALL PLACE, LONDON SW1A 2HH



From the Minister

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

F O Gundelach Esq
Vice-President
The Commission of the
European Communities
1049 Bruxelles

1. ~~Mr. Alcock~~ (L/S)
Mr. Walker
with Mr. [unclear]

a. p.a.

17 October 1979
17/10

Mr. Fin...

I have been disturbed to see a report of your interview with the Aalborg Stiftstidende on 13 October, and I felt that I should write to you about it on a personal and confidential basis.

I fully understand your problems in Denmark, of course, and it is perhaps too much to expect that you should defend the UK to a Danish audience. But I was very disappointed to see no hint in your reported remarks, which were critical enough of the UK, of any criticism of Denmark for failing to provide data of age-compositions of the by-catches within the various sub-areas, when this information would clearly be of considerable importance in assessing the extent of the gain to whitefish stocks from the pout box.

What really shocked me in your reported remarks, however, was your reported threat to resign as Commissioner if the European Court should decide against the Commission on the question of the right of member states to make conservation regulations for the waters under their sovereignty and jurisdiction. I am sure you did not intend this as an attempt to influence the Court's judgment, but there are bound to be those in our fishing industry and elsewhere who will so interpret it. I hope you will find it possible to take an early opportunity of making it clear publicly that your remark - if it was correctly reported - was intended in jest. Even on that basis I have to say that I regard it as distinctly unfortunate.

[Handwritten signature]
PETER WALKER

Fishing
led

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

1 October 1979

Dear Sir,

Tim Lankester wrote to you about the discussion between your Minister and the Prime Minister this afternoon on the subject of British agriculture. As you know, the Prime Minister and Mr. Walker were joined in the middle of their meeting by Mr. Buchanan-Smith for a discussion of fisheries problems.

Mr. Walker told the Prime Minister that there had been bilateral discussions between the UK and all the other members of the Community except Luxembourg, who had no interest in the matter, and France, who were not prepared to discuss the issue bilaterally. The French were not interested in reaching agreement but the outcome of the discussions which had taken place was encouraging. There was a deal to be done. The other members of the Community disliked the continuing uncertainty, recognised the need for conservation measures and were, in general, anxious for an agreement. The basis of the agreement seemed likely to be recognition of a 12 mile exclusive zone, subject to the renegotiation and phasing-out of historic rights; conservation measures; and a combination of quotas and agreements based on the special claims of particular communities in the 12-50 mile zone. Exclusive control in that zone was not negotiable. Mr. Buchanan-Smith said that the Government and the UK fishing industry, with which he had been in constant touch, were in broad agreement on what was required and negotiable where conservation, quotas, and the 12 mile zone were concerned. Only the situation in the 12-50 mile zone was still in dispute.

The Prime Minister expressed concern about the difficulties of monitoring an agreement, particularly in the outer zone. Mr. Buchanan-Smith said the fisheries protection service were accustomed to dealing with the problem although the shortage of fishery protection vessels constituted a problem. Agreement on a Common Fisheries Policy would be a major help since it would allow us to monitor landings of fish. The Common Fisheries Policy would provide, for instance, for the exchange of inspectors.

The Prime Minister asked about the situation that would arise if agreement on a Common Fisheries Policy was not achieved.

/Mr. Walker

Mr. Walker said that the fishing industry were nervous about the prospect. The legal situation was unclear and the absence of an agreement would be fatal to the prospects of conserving the fishing stock. Mr. Walker said that it was his intention to put a paper on the fishery negotiations to OD(E) before the next meeting of the Council of Ministers (Agriculture) in mid October. Meanwhile, he intended to tell Mr. Gundelach that HMG did not think it fruitful to press for a quick agreement. We wanted a sensible deal and proposed to start by tackling the conservation aspects of the problem. We would hope that the Commission would withdraw the proposals at present on the table and agree to a process of patient negotiations stretching over a number of meetings. Mr. Walker said that he thought it likely that HMG would lose in the case at present before the European Court about our unilateral conservation measures. He would prefer to be already embarked on negotiations about conservation policy at the time the decision was announced.

The Prime Minister commented on the need to ensure that our negotiating position was supported by the industry. The Government could not be seen to be doing less than Mr. Silkin. Mr. Buchanan-Smith said that this was absolutely right. Members of the industry would be included in the British team who were going to Brussels. He was confident that the Government's present approach had the backing of the industry. They had been worried by Mr. Silkin's completely unyielding policy.

I am sending copies of this letter to George Walden (Foreign and Commonwealth Office) and to Martin Vile (Cabinet Office).

Yours sincerely

Michael Alexander

Garth Waters, Esq.,
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.



(1)

10 DOWNING STREET

Prime Minister. It is Fitzroy
policy. A

Mr Walker is calling on ^{now-then} you at 14.30 on Monday: ^{must be present} Mr
Bancham Smith is joining the
meeting at 15.00.

Mr Walker's office are curiously
vague about the precise purpose of
the call but it is evident that he
will, at least in the second part of the
meeting be reporting on his bilateral
exchanges. Would you like any
other Ministers or officials (eg. from the
FCO or the Cabinet Office) ^{to be} present?
^{as please.}

In any case O.S. should
clearly take the subject soon.

Ans 27/9

Fishing Ltd.

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref. A0316

PRIME MINISTER

mi

Common Fisheries Policy

You are awaiting a report from the Minister of Agriculture covering the outcome of recent Ministerial bilateral exchanges with other member States, their private talks with the fishing industry, and the line which the Minister proposes to take at the 29-30 October Fisheries Council. The Cabinet Office has now seen the records of Mr. Walker's bilateral talks with the Germans, the Danes, the Belgians, the Dutch and the Italians (not of course with the French since Mr. Walker's opposite number has refused a meeting following the arrest of French boats fishing for crayfish off the South West coast) and it may be helpful if I summarise the impressions which emerge, but without any recommendations at this stage. We have not seen reports about the current attitude of our own industry.

2. It is evident that France is the member State most likely to put obstacles in the way of progress towards a satisfactory deal (to us) on fish, and to attempt to link it with the Budget issue at the November European Council. They have done nothing to deter their Breton fishermen from provocation and are hoping that the European Court will find against us. The Danes also object to our national conservation measures but unlike the French they have a real problem. On 1st October we are extending the "pout box", under which Danish industrial fishing in our North Sea waters is prohibited in order to protect fish stocks destined for human consumption. The Danes do not accept that the scientific evidence shows that a pout box is necessary for this purpose and their industry is in serious difficulty. The Belgians seem ready to show reasonable comprehension over a 12-mile exclusive zone but jib, as do other member States, at coastal state access preference beyond 12 miles. The Dutch Minister showed the most understanding and appears genuinely ready to work for a solution. The Italians are not really interested in what happens in the North Sea.

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3. It seems clear that it will not be possible to reach a settlement on the CFP at the October Fisheries Council. But to make it more difficult for the French to make a link with the November Budget negotiations we need to create an atmosphere which indicates that progress is possible. The Minister of Agriculture has, consistently with this, said in bilaterals that he expects that a settlement can be reached. Not all the cards are in the hands of our opponents: the French want to limit the benefits to Spain and hence to settle before Spanish accession. This is even more important for them than for us. Most other member States want progress on conservation and on arrangements with third countries. Nonetheless, it is clear that they will be hoping for some sign of movement on our part at or before the October Council or at least before November.

4. Of the elements of a CFP, the gap is probably smallest over conservation measures. It is for consideration whether we could afford to let conservation issues be detached and settled before the other elements. Mr. Walker has so far resisted this, as did the previous Government; but our freedom to act unilaterally is liable to be restricted soon by judgments from the European Court. We should be able to negotiate a better share on quotas (although as fish stocks deteriorate this will become more difficult) but clearly this issue cannot be detached from the other elements of an agreed package. It should be possible to secure agreement within the Community that exclusive access up to 12 miles from baselines should continue beyond 1982, although we shall have to negotiate our way out of existing historic rights and probably agree to maintain certain of them.

5. Access preference beyond 12 miles for coastal States has been a sticking point in the CFP negotiations for so long that a prospective way around it will have to be evident before November if the others are to believe that an overall agreement is genuinely on the cards. This would only seem to be possible if we dropped our insistence on preference for the coastal state and agreed that it should attach to areas of local dependence on fishing. This would suit Scotland, but would have serious implications for Humberside and the distant water fleet.

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The Minister of Agriculture may argue that some financial help for this sector will be a necessary part of any eventual settlement. You will obviously want the public expenditure implications to be carefully looked at.

6. As I suggested in my minute of 20th September, you will probably want to invite the Minister of Agriculture to bring his proposals to OD before the Fisheries Council. That will provide the opportunity to discuss both substance and tactics. OD(E) will be meeting on 3rd October to look at a paper by officials which raises the questions of negotiating tactics in relation to the November European Council and the advice emerging from that discussion will, of course, be reported to you.

JH
...

(John Hunt)

27th September, 1979

CONFIDENTIAL

DANISH TACTICS ON FISHERIES

Prime Minister
Sept 27/9

(2)

In the margins of today's informal meeting of the Council of Agriculture Ministers, Gundelach told Mr Walker that, evidently under pressure from Jacobsen (Danish Fisheries Minister), the Danish Prime Minister had told him that if the United Kingdom went ahead with the extension of the pout box announced for 1 October Denmark would take no part in further talks aimed at progress towards a common fisheries policy. He also pressed Gundelach to challenge the extension of the pout box in the European Court by accelerated procedure. Gundelach proposed to defer any response until after his discussion with Mr Walker next week.

M.S.

Francis Thompson

PR

G R WATERS
26 September 1979Mr J R Moss + 1

cc Mr Harding

Mr Perrins

Mr Sadowski

Mr Kuyk

Mr Kelsey

Mr Packer

Mr Alexander PS, 10 Downing Street

PS/SS/FCO

PS/SS/Scotland

PS/SS/Wales

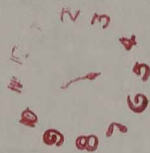
PS/SS/N. Ireland

PS/Secretary to the Cabinet

Mr Nicholl UKREP Brussels

HM Ambassador Denmark

27 SEP 1079



CONFIDENTIAL

Fishing Ind.

RECORD OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S TALK WITH MR. CHRISTOPHER TUGENDHAT
AT 10 DOWNING STREET ON 13 SEPTEMBER 1979 AT 1500 HOURS

*Original on: —
Euro Pol: Pt 2
Future Policy.*

PRESENT

Prime Minister
Chancellor of the Exchequer
Lord President
Sir K. Couzens
Mr. M. Franklin
Mr. M. O'D. B. Alexander
Mr. T. P. Lankester

Mr. Christopher Tugendhat
Miss P. Neville-Jones

Common Fisheries Policy

Mr. Tugendhat said that the argument over the CFP presented major dangers. It could seriously impede British chances of securing a satisfactory solution on the budgetary problem. In his view a fisheries settlement was a necessary but not a sufficient condition for solving the budget problem. He warned that the French might simply be lulling us if they gave the impression that they were not in a hurry on fish. The Prime Minister said she was not prepared to make any concessions on the CFP. The fisheries situation was already sufficiently unsatisfactory without our making further concessions. The so-called reciprocity of historic rights was meaningless since the French had fished out their own waters and British access to those waters was worthless. She was in any case not prepared to pay a price in order to correct the demonstrably inequitable situation on the Budget.



Fishery Ind

SCOTTISH OFFICE
WHITEHALL, LONDON SW1A 2AU

G R Waters Esq
Private Secretary to the
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food
Whitehall Place
LONDON
SW1 2HH

13 August 1979

CONFIDENTIAL

*Nizam
Ben*

14/8

COMMON FISHERIES POLICY

I have received a copy of Mike Pattison's letter of 9 August to you conveying the Prime Minister's request for a note from your Minister covering, among other things, the line which he proposes that the United Kingdom should take at the October Council.

Mr Younger is on holiday until next Monday (20 August) and Lord Mansfield is at present undertaking Ministerial visits off the west coast of Scotland, but I shall show them the letter as soon as they return, as I know that the Secretary of State will want to contribute to the preparation of our negotiating position for the next Council.

I am copying this letter to Mike Pattison and the recipients of his letter of 9 August.

MISS I M NISBET
Private Secretary

14 AUG 1979



CONFIDENTIAL



Fishing
Ld

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

9 August 1979

Overtaken by
MODBAW MNAFF 1/10/79
SF 10-9-79

The Prime Minister has seen your letter of 1 August, covering a paper on the legal aspects of the Common Fisheries Policy. She has also seen Michael de Winton's letter of 3 August on this subject.

She has noted the advice contained in the paper.

Before any discussions are held with Commissioner Gundelach about the October Fisheries Council, she would be grateful for a further report from your Minister covering the outcome of the bilateral exchanges with other member states, his private talks with the industry, and the line which he proposes that the United Kingdom should take at the October Council.

I am sending copies of this letter to Paul Lever (Foreign and Commonwealth Office), Jim Buckley (Lord President's Office), Bill Beckett (Law Officers' Department), Kenneth MacKenzie (Scottish Office) and Martin Vile (Cabinet Office).

M. A. PATTISON

GB

G.R. Waters, Esq.,
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Ref: A092

*This is Cabinet Office comment
on Agriculture paper at A.
Solicitor - General supports the
paper, with one qualification, as
at Flag B.*

MR. PATTISON

Reply as in para 4 below?

Yes not

*MAD
6/11/11*

Common Fisheries Policy

The legal advice attached to Mr. Waters' letter to Bryan Cartledge of 1st August confirms that time is not on our side, both because the legality of our unilateral conservation measures is unlikely to be upheld by the European Court when it rules on the several cases before it, and because the 12 mile exclusive zone from which we now benefit by virtue of the Treaty of Accession will come to an end in December 1982 unless a new access arrangement is agreed.

2. Negotiations on a common fisheries policy are scheduled to resume at the 29th-30th October fisheries Council. If they do not make progress towards a settlement, the other member states - and the French in particular - will probably attempt to raise fish in the November European Council in order to make a link with the discussion of our budget problem. The Ministerial Sub-Committee on European Questions has agreed (OD(E)(79) 6th Meeting, Minute 1) that we should make every effort to keep fish off the European Council agenda where it might prejudice our budgetary objective.

3. Our line in the October fisheries negotiations will be influenced by the bilateral talks which the Fisheries Ministers are now having with their counterparts in other member states and by their private soundings with the industry. It will also be necessary to have discussions with Commissioner Gundelach on the handling of the October Fisheries Council.

4. In responding to the legal advice now provided by the Minister of Agriculture, the Prime Minister might accordingly wish to say that before any discussions are held with Commissioner Gundelach about the October Fisheries Council she would be grateful for a further report from the Minister of Agriculture covering the outcome of the bilateral exchanges with other member states, his private talks with the industry and the line it is proposed

that the United Kingdom should take at the October Council. (This would reaffirm and amplify the instruction conveyed to the Private Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture in the penultimate paragraph of Bryan Cartledge's letter of 18th June.)

MJV.

(M. J. Vile)

3rd August 1979

010
01-403 7641 Ext. 3229

Communications on this subject should
be addressed to
THE LEGAL SECRETARY
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CHAMBERS

B
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CHAMBERS,
LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT,
ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE,
LONDON, W.C.2.

3 August, 1979

Dear Cartledge,

COMMON FISHERIES POLICY

Waters sent you, with his letter of August 1st, a paper containing legal advice on the effect of the Treaty of Accession on our conservation policies. The Solicitor-General, who had considered this paper at earlier stages of preparation has now seen it in its final form. He is in agreement with it, subject to one point.

This concerns the consequence of an adverse decision that if national measures can be effected at all after 31st December 1978, they must have the Council or Commission's prior consent (paragraph 5(ii) and paragraph 6, first sentence). In that event the formal position would still be that national measures could be taken if such consent was forthcoming. The Solicitor-General considers that there would undoubtedly be difficulty in obtaining consent in any particular case, but he would not go so far as to make a firm prediction, as the paper implies, that no proposed national measure whatsoever would, in the circumstances, receive consent.

I am sending copies of this letter to Waters, Lever, Buckley, McKenzie and Vile.

Yours sincerely,

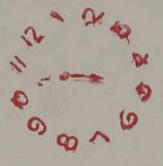
Michael de Winton

M G de Winton

Bryan Cartledge Esq
Private Secretary
10 Downing Street
London, S.W.1.

Attorney General's Chamber
Under Secretary
The Court of Justice
London W1A 1JF

- 3 AUG 1979



3 August 1979

Dear Sir,

COMMON FISHING POLICY

Reference is made to your letter of 27th July 1979, containing legal advice on the effect of the Treaty of Accession on our competition policies. The Director-General who has considered this matter at various stages of preparation has the honour to inform you that in his opinion, the Treaty is not expected to have any effect on our policy.

This concerns the consequences of an advance decision that if national measures can be effected at all after 1st December 1979, they must have the Council or Commission's prior consent (paragraphs (ii) and (iii) of that sentence). In most cases the formal position would still be that national measures could be taken if such consent was forthcoming. The Director-General considers that there would undoubtedly be difficulty in obtaining consent in any particular case, but he would not advise us to make a firm prediction as to the likelihood of our proposed national measures. Nevertheless, in the circumstances, a positive opinion is given.

I am sending copies of this letter to various levels, notably, Scientific and Vice.

Yours faithfully,
Director-General
W. D. Johnston

Two copies sent
to the Secretary
to the Council
London, W.1A.1JF



PRIME MINISTER.
When you discussed fisheries policy
with Ministers in June, you
commissioned this paper.

2.

MA 31/viii

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Whitehall Place London SW1A 2HH

From the Minister's Private Office

CONFIDENTIAL

Bryan Cartledge Esq
Private Secretary
10 Downing Street
London SW1

1 August 1979

Dear Bryan,

COMMON FISHERIES POLICY

In your letter of 19 June you said that the Prime Minister had asked for legal advice on the effect of the Treaty of Accession on our conservation policies. I now attach a paper that my Minister has approved. It has been cleared with the FCO, the Scottish Office and the Lord Advocate's Department but it has not yet been seen in its final form by the Attorney General and the Solicitor General, though it has been sent to them.

I am sending copies of my letter and its enclosure to Paul Lever (FCO), Jim Buckley (Lord President's Office), Bill Beckett (Law Officer's Department), Kenneth McKenzie (Scottish Office) and Martin Vile (Cabinet Office).

Yours sincerely

G R Waters

G R Waters
Principal Private Secretary

FISHERIES : LEGAL ASPECTS

1. This paper summarises the legal position on certain fishery questions raised at the Prime Minister's meeting on 15 June and draws conclusions for our negotiating strategy. The Annex to this paper analyses the legal position in detail. Both paper and annex have been agreed by the Law Officers.

CONSERVATION

2. The effect produced by Community law and in particular the Treaty of Accession on fisheries conservation policies can be summarised as follows -

- (a) When the Community has exercised powers in relation to any matter, a Member State cannot exercise its own powers in any way which conflicts with the Community measures;
- (b) The Community has power to take fishery conservation measures; but it has not yet exercised that power on any comprehensive basis. When it does so, Member States would have no power to adopt national measures, even in an emergency, in a field covered by a Community measure unless that power had been expressly conferred in the future Community legislation;
- (c) The right of a Member State to take national conservation measures therefore survives for the time being; but that right has been subjected to certain restrictions -
 - (i) The Member State must seek the approval of the Commission beforehand;
 - (ii) the measures must be interim; they must avoid discrimination; and they must be appropriate to ensure the protection of resources; and
 - (iii) the measures must not jeopardise attainment of the objectives of the EEC Treaty.

3. The precise scope for national conservation measures and the precise restrictions that now apply are matters actually or prospectively in issue in the European Court. The Commission, supported by certain other Member States (and with the tacit approval of the rest), claims that national measures require its actual consent. The United Kingdom claims that the Commission is entitled only to be consulted.

ACCESS

4. Community law requires a Member State to give equal access to and use of fishing grounds in its maritime waters to fishing vessels of other Member States, subject to certain transitional derogations (to 31 December 1982) allowing Member States to maintain (i) an exclusive 6 mile belt benefiting their own fishermen and (ii) a special regime in specified areas in a 6-12 mile belt. But if the Community does not take a decision on access to waters by 31 December 1982, the principle of equal access will apply throughout the waters of Member States (subject always to conservation requirements). This would mean in theory that vessels from all Member States could fish in all the maritime waters subject to our sovereignty or jurisdiction - as it is commonly called, "up to the beaches".

CONCLUSIONS FOR POLICY

5. On conservation, the Commission and the Eight have shown themselves determined to limit our right to take national measures. A realistic view must be that they are likely to have some success in this aim in the cases actually and prospectively before the European Court. The precise consequences of any decision would depend on the terms of the Court's judgment (and it is a difficult body to anticipate); but the most likely of the possible adverse outcomes might be that -

(i) some of the measures adopted before 31 December 1978 will be found contrary to Community law for breach of one or more of the restrictions mentioned in paragraph 2(c) above;

(ii) some of the measures adopted after 31 December 1978 (including measures which came into force as recently as 1 July) will be found contrary to Community law either for breach of those restrictions or on the basis that if national measures can be adopted at all after that date, they must have the Council's or the Commission's prior consent.

*see Solicitor
General's comment
at Flag B.
MAR.*

(The significance of 31 December 1978 is that it is the date by which, under the Treaty of Accession, the Community was required to take its own conservation measures - which it has not done.)

6. The consequence of adverse decisions on any such lines would be that the measures found contrary to Community law would become unenforceable in our domestic courts and that we would, effectively, be precluded from adopting any further national measures (even if based on scientific advice). The result could be to create a serious gap in the law governing fisheries conservation in our waters; and in consequence the pressure on us to protect the stocks by agreeing to Community regulations, in replacement of the invalid national measures, would become very great.

CONFIDENTIAL

7. Moreover the only further important measure which the United Kingdom might contemplate (a 'one mesh per voyage' rate) would undoubtedly be blocked at once by Court action. So we have already extracted such negotiating advantage from the 'threat' posed by national conservation measures as is possible. The conclusion must be that in legal and practical terms we would be better served by a Community-wide policy.

8. On access, our political assessment is that the other Member States do not expect 'equal access' as described in paragraph 4 above to come about from 1983. Almost certainly they expect that some kind of special arrangements within a 12-mile belt will continue more or less indefinitely. Nevertheless as the deadline of 31 December 1982 approaches, the negotiating position will be affected by the general realisation of the pressures on us to make arrangements for 1983 and beyond.

9. In summary, and taking into account only the fisheries aspects, our negotiating position on the Common Fisheries Policy can be expected to get weaker as time progresses because of the developments in the legal position described above.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
1 August 1979

ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY LAW ON FISHERIESCommunity Law before Accession

1. Article 38 of the EEC Treaty extends to agricultural products (including the products of fisheries) the Treaty's rules for the establishment of a common market. The objectives of the common agricultural policy, as set out in Article 39, include assuring the availability of supplies. A common organisation of the market in fish was set up by Council Regulation (EEC) No.2142/70, as supplemented by Regulation No.2141/70 establishing a common structural policy for the fishing industry. The content of these Regulations was settled shortly before negotiations for accession started. Regulation No. 2141/70 gave the Community powers to lay down common rules for fishing and to take conservation measures where there was a risk of over-fishing; and it required Member States to co-ordinate their own structural policies and also to allow fishing vessels of other Member States to have equal access to and use of fishing grounds in their maritime waters, subject only to transitional protection for inshore fisheries (Articles 1 to 5).

2. It is a settled principle of Community case law that when the Community takes measures in relation to any matter, any right of a Member State to take measures which relate to the same matter and which could conflict with those measures is automatically abrogated. Further, Article 5 of the EEC Treaty requires Member States to abstain from any measure which could jeopardise attainment of the Treaty's objectives.

3. The Treaty of Accession did not alter the terms of Regulation No.2141/70 but made further provision as described below.

Effect of the Treaty of Accession

4. The Treaty of Accession did three things -

- (a) it gave Member States a 10 year transitional period (to the end of 1982) in derogation of Regulation No.2141/70, enabling them to restrict fishing within a six mile coastal limit (or twelve miles in certain cases) to "vessels which fish traditionally in those waters and which operate from ports in that geographical coastal area" (Articles 100 and 101);
- (b) it required the Council, before 1979, acting on a proposal from the Commission, to "determine conditions for fishing with a view to ensuring protection of the fishing grounds and conservation of the biological resources of the sea" (Article 102);

- (c) it required the Commission and the Council to examine provisions which could follow the transitional derogations (Article 103).

So there are two key dates -

- as respects the principle of access - (a) above - the end of 1982;
as respects conservation measures - (b) above - the advent of 1979.

Other relevant provisions

5. As from 1 February 1976 Regulations No.2141/70 and 2142/70 were replaced by Regulations No.100/76 and 101/76. The main substantive provisions of Regulation No.101/76 followed those of Regulation No.2141/70; but this regulation omitted transitional savings for inshore fishing and it referred in its recitals to the need to take into account the derogations provided for in the Treaty of Accession. These Regulations represent the present Community fisheries regime.

6. Until the end of 1977, Member States adhered to the North East Atlantic Fisheries Convention (NEAFC) and were obliged to give effect to the Recommendations which the Commission appointed under that Convention issued from time to time. The UK's practice was to make subordinate instruments under domestic legislation.

The Hague Agreement and after

7. The Community had taken no major conservation measures of its own when at the end of 1976 the so-called Hague Agreement emerged. In form, this was a Decision of the Council, providing for the fishery limits of Member States to be extended to 200 miles. This action was taken by the Council after certain non-Member States (Iceland and Norway) had unilaterally asserted jurisdiction up to a 200 mile limit. The Community therefore sought to follow; and it was left to Member States to pass any requisite domestic legislation - which the UK did by enacting the Fishery Limits Act 1976.

8. Immediately before this Act came into force on 1 January 1977, the UK fishery limits had been 12 miles. The inshore fisheries covered by the transitional derogations mentioned in paragraph 4(a) above retained their former significance; and by the method of calculating baselines these could apply to substantial areas of water (like the Minch, off the west coast of Scotland). But

the derogations had no application in the waters outside the former 12-mile limit and running up to the 200 mile limit.

9. The Hague Agreement anticipated the difficulties that might be created by unilateral action on the part of the Member States in the field of conservation. The critical document is Annex VI. In form, Annex VI is a Commission statement to which the Council has recorded its agreement; but it represents a fully enforceable Community obligation. In substance, it did not confer any direct legislative authority on Member States. It recognised an existing legislative authority which it then restricted by stating that pending Community conservation measures, Member States would not take unilateral conservation measures. However (it continued) if no agreement was reached for 1977 within the international Commissions and if no Community measures were subsequently adopted, then Member States could, after seeking the Commission's approval, take unilateral measures which were interim, avoided discrimination and were appropriate to ensure the protection of resources. The Commission was to be consulted at all stages of the procedures.

10. In fact there has been no co-ordinated action as envisaged by Annex VI. No agreement was reached for 1977 within the international Commissions; and the Community has adopted only limited conservation measures. Since 1977, the UK has been taking conservation measures which either (a) were based on NEAFC Recommendations or (b) were justified by scientific advice given by ICES (the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas or (c) were unilateral. However, since Member States ceased to adhere to NEAFC it has become more difficult to justify UK measures based on NEAFC Recommendations, as there is no longer an obligation to comply with such Recommendations. Some of the UK's measures are being challenged either in the European Court (Case 32/79, which is likely to be heard late in 1979) or by way of Article 169 procedure (which will lead shortly to another case in the European Court).

Position of the parties

11. The UK's position at the beginning of 1977 was this -
- (a) fish stocks had become generally depleted through over-fishing;
 - (b) UK fishing vessels had been excluded from many of their traditional fishing grounds through the general extension of fishery limits to 200 miles;
 - (c) some 60% of Community fish stocks were in UK waters.

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The need for a high standard of conservation measures in respect of UK waters had therefore become urgent; but at the same time the UK was under pressure from other Member States whose fishermen needed to fish in UK waters in order to gain a livelihood. Moreover the UK may take a broader view of what constitutes a conservation measure than others would endorse - thus what the UK sees as a measure to conserve immature stocks may be seen quite differently by others. Case 32/79 may provide the Court's view on the proper content of a conservation measure; but at present this is a grey area.

12. The Commission bases its policies on the proposition that conservation powers are in the process of passing to the Community. It dislikes the present transitional fragmentation of legislative authority, which means that conservation measures may flow from differing sources - namely from Community action or from action by Member States. In particular, the Commission considers that this casts doubt on the Community's capacity to meet international obligations entered into with non-Member States. So the Commission regards the present powers of Member States as constituting the most transitional of derogations - and for this reason it lays great stress on the duty of consultation arising under Annex VI. The actual words of Annex VI are ".....the Member State.....will seek the approval of the Commission, which must be consulted at all stages of the procedures". The Commission reads this as requiring that its consent must actually be obtained to national measures; and it made a statement to this effect which was included in the minutes relating to a Council decision on fisheries adopted on 9 April 1979. The Commission's interpretation is not accepted by the UK; and a statement recorded this at the Council on 25 June 1979, when a further Council decision was adopted. (These decisions are mentioned further in paragraph 14 below.) In Case 141/78, France v UK, this very question is in issue in front of the European Court; and it arises again on the Article 169 procedure mentioned in paragraph 10 above.

Consequences of Community inaction

13. Whatever the political or other reasons may be for this, the Community has not been able to take conservation measures within the time limits contemplated by the Treaty of Accession and by Annex VI (paragraphs 4 and 9 above, respectively). The legal consequences are assessed below - taking Annex VI first because it is of more immediate consequence.
14. There is in fact a difference of opinion over Annex VI. The view preferred by the UK is that Annex VI (which does not itself contain any specific time limit) is capable of running on until it is superseded by measures which Article 102 of the Treaty of Accession required the Community to enact before 31 December 1978. The Community's powers under Article 102 are

likewise capable of running on even though that date has passed. The Commission's view, however, is that Annex VI continues in force not by virtue of its own intrinsic provisions but by virtue of a series of Council decisions taken successively on 19 December 1978, 9 April 1979 and 25 June 1979. The UK maintains that Annex VI remains in force irrespective of those decisions and, as already mentioned, has formally recorded disagreement with the Commission's view; but, for the moment, both routes lead to much the same substantive result.

15. As respects the time limits in Article 103 of the Treaty of Accession, again the Community's powers will run on even if the terminal date passes; but the transitional derogations for inshore fishermen will expire automatically on 31 December 1982. In that event Community law in the coastal belts will revert to the regime laid down by Regulation No.101/76 : this would mean equal access to and use of inshore fishing grounds by fishing vessels of all Member States.

Luxembourg Compromise

16. There is a risk that a majority of Member States might favour the adoption of Community conservation measures which would not represent a complete and effective conservation policy but which would be sufficient to abrogate all or some of the Member States' powers, as recognised by Annex VI, to adopt national measures. In this event, a Member State could invoke the Accords of Luxembourg (otherwise known as the Luxembourg Compromise). This is an understanding that where a Member State's vital interests are affected, the voting provisions of the EEC Treaty should not be used to ~~out~~-vote that Member State. It would be open to the UK, should the need arise, to invoke the Accords and refuse to accept a vote.

Further Considerations

17. The Community institutions may be disposed to argue that the eventual fisheries regime should reflect the position created by the EEC Treaty in general and the regime contained in Regulation No.101/76 in particular (including equal access to inshore fishing grounds). But nothing in the Treaty of Accession compels this. Certainly the new regime would control the future rights (if any) of Member States to introduce national conservation measures; but there is no legal reason why that regime should not incorporate (say) national powers to restrict fishing within a defined coastal belt.

18. But national powers would have to be framed in a way which respects settled Community principles. Thus to give Member States power to grant protection within a defined coastal belt by virtue of nationality alone would almost certainly be incompatible with the principle against discrimination on grounds of nationality (Article 7 of the EEC Treaty) - although Article 100 of the Treaty of Accession affords a sustainable precedent for according protection to vessels which have traditionally fished in particular waters and operated from ports in a particular coastal area.

Conclusions

19. The analysis offered in this Annex leads to certain conclusions with implications for UK policy -

- (1) It could become increasingly difficult for the UK to maintain a separate position on conservation. In time proposals will be made for Community measures which would automatically displace national measures. It will be difficult for the UK to object to Community proposals and at the same time to assert the need for conservation. Progressively the UK will lose her freedom of manoeuvre and her right to take national measures.
- (2) Proceedings in the European Court must represent a continuing threat. Some Member States (particularly France) have pressed the Commission to institute proceedings against the UK in a variety of cases. The cumulative effect could in time be to undermine the UK's position - either because cases are lost or because the Court or the Advocates General utter unwelcome obiter dicta or simply because the multiplicity of proceedings creates an unhappy impression.
- (3) Although most of the Member States at present seem ready to contemplate some continuation of the present derogations after the end of 1982, this readiness may start to evaporate as that date - and with it the concept of equal access - draws nearer. They will become increasingly aware of the tactical advantage which this concept gives them in negotiation.

The general conclusion is that the UK's negotiating position will tend to become eroded with the passage of time.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

1 August 1979

55

...but national powers would have to be limited in a way which respects the Community's objectives... States power to grant protection within a defined coastal belt by virtue of nationality alone would certainly be incompatible with the principle of non-discrimination on grounds of nationality... Article 100 of the Treaty of Accession... procedure for appointing... trade... in a particular coastal area.



2 AUG 1972

Conclusions

19. The analysis of the above leads to certain conclusions with implications for UK policy.

It could become increasingly difficult for the UK to maintain a separate position on conservation... proposals will be made for Community measures which would essentially displace national measures... It will be difficult for the UK to object to Community proposals and at the same time to secure the best for conservation... measures.

Proceedings in the European Court must represent a continuing threat... have asked the Commission to instruct proceedings against the UK... quantitative limits... UK's position - since... the Court... this... creates an unhappy situation.

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Although part of the Member States at present seem ready to continue some continuation of the present... since the end of 1982, this readiness may start to evaporate as that date... they will become increasingly aware of the tactical advantages which this would give them in negotiation.

The Federal Commission is that the UK's negotiating position will tend to become weaker with the passage of time.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

1 August 1972

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Fishing Industry 2

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FRAME GENERAL

FM UKREP BRUSSELS 191205Z JULY 79

TO PRIORITY FCO

TELEGRAM NUMBER 3982 OF 19 JULY

Prime Minister

*by
20/7*

COMMON FISHERIES POLICY.

1. MR JENKINS (PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION) IS BEING BRIEFED TO RAISE THE QUESTION OF THE NEXT STEPS IN THE NEGOTIATION OF A COMMON FISHERIES POLICY IN HIS MEETING WITH YOU, THE LORD PRIVY SEAL AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE NEXT WEEK.

2. MR JENKINS WILL PROBABLY ENQUIRE WHAT HMG HAS IN MIND FOR THE BILATERAL CONTACTS PRECEDING THE MEETING OF THE FISH COUNCIL NOW DUE ON 29/30 OCTOBER. HE MAY SAY THAT, WHILE THE COMMISSION INTENDS TO BE HELPFUL, IT IS NOT READY TO COME FORWARD WITH NEW PROPOSALS UNTIL IT CAN FEEL SOME ASSURANCE THAT THEY WILL PROVIDE THE BASIS OF A SETTLEMENT. MR JENKINS MAY GO ON TO SUGGEST THAT IN THEIR BILATERAL CONTACTS BRITISH MINISTERS SHOULD PRESENT, WITH WHATEVER REFORMULATIONS ARE APPROPRIATE, THEIR VIEWS ON WHAT IS NEGOTIABLE.

3. YOU MAY FIND IT USEFUL TO KNOW THAT THE LORD PRESIDENT HAD SOME DISCUSSION OF FISH WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION, GUNDELACH AND TUGENDHAT IN STRASBOURG YESTERDAY (18 JULY). ALL THREE WERE STRONGLY OF THE OPINION THAT ALL MEMBER STATES WANTED A SETTLEMENT IN THE AUTUMN AND THAT, CONTRARY TO THE IMPRESSION GIVEN TO MR WALKER BY LE THEULE AT THE LAST FISH COUNCIL, NOT EVEN THE FRENCH ARE SEEKING TO KEEP US ON THE HOOK BY DRAGGING THEIR FEET. THE THREE COMMISSIONERS WERE ALSO UNANIMOUS IN THEIR CONVICTION THAT IF FISH WERE NOT

11

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/ SETTLED

CONFIDENTIAL

SETTLED BEFORE THE DUBLIN EUROPEAN COUNCIL, OUR PROSPECTS OF GETTING A SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF THE UK BUDGET CONTRIBUTION WOULD BE SERIOUSLY DAMAGED. AS LITTLE OPENING AS POSSIBLE SHOULD BE GIVEN TO OTHER MEMBER STATES TO RAISE ISSUES LIKE FISH AT DUBLIN.

4. MR JENKINS MAY ALSO REFER TO WHALES: SEE MIFT.

FCO PASS ADVANCE COPIES TO:-

FCO	FRETWELL
CAB	FRANKLIN
MAFF	MOSS, KELSEY, PACKER
DAFS	CORMACK

[ADVANCED AS REQUESTED]

MAITLAND.

FRAME GENERAL:
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CONFIDENTIAL

Fishing End HS

5 July 1979

Common Fisheries Policy

The Prime Minister has seen the Minister for Agriculture's minute to her of 4 July about the meeting of the Council of Fisheries Ministers on 25 June. She has taken note of Mr. Walker's account of the meeting and of the conclusion which he draws from it.

I am sending copies of this letter to the Private Secretaries to the other members of OD(E) and to Martin Vile (Cabinet Office).

B. G. CARTLEDGE

Garth Waters, Esq.,
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

GB

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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD
WHITEHALL PLACE, LONDON SW1A 2HH



From the Minister

PRIME MINISTER

and

Rob Macmillan

Prime Minister

*If looks as if it will
be necessary for you to
intervene personally with
President Giscard at some
stage. You may wish to
bear this letter in mind
for your private*

I attended a Council of Fisheries Ministers of the Community on ^{lunch} Monday 25 June. *with Mr. Jenkins.*

Throughout most of the meeting the Council was 8 to 1 against the United Kingdom. It is my view that the Council was called by the French President with the purpose of putting us in this embarrassing position and consolidating the 8 to 1 opposition to our views on fishing policy. *6/1*

The first item on the agenda were a number of conservation measures proposed by the Commission for adoption on a Community footing. They were similar to those that we had announced we should operate on July 1 within our own waters. Had they been agreed, we would have had to drop our conservation measures and await until the Community measures came into effect, some of which would have operated from 1 September this year and some from 1 September next year.

I made it clear that we had no intention of deferring our measures. They were already overdue and we considered we had a legal right to bring them into force. The Commissioner and most of the member countries spoke against us. In his summing up the French President urged the Commission to take legal action in the Courts against the measures. The Commissioner had prior to the meeting informed me that he had no intention of going to the Courts in the coming months on this issue.

There was then an attempt to obtain Council approval to an individual conservation measure in the Baltic. I informed the Council that in the British view there was no need for such a measure to be approved on a community footing. The Community States concerned had the right to bring it into operation unilaterally. At the present time it was inappropriate for the Community to involve itself in piecemeal measures of conservation of that sort. They should be concerned with total fisheries policy. The French President urged that a vote should be taken on the measure, which would have resulted in an 8 to 1 vote against us but I expressed the view that such a vote would be against the national interests of Britain whose view was that piecemeal conservation measures on a Community footing was the wrong approach. As a result a vote was not taken.

/The third main item

The third main item of the Council meeting was for the Council to approve a number of agreements with third countries. I maintained that this approval should only be given as part of an overall European fishing policy and therefore that these approvals should be delayed until we had examined the possibilities of agreement on such a policy.

At a Ministers only meeting that followed the detailed agenda of the Council, I was pressed as to what would be our position on agreement to a fisheries policy. I stated that we had made clear the fundamental fishing issues that were important to Britain and I hoped that we could agree a European fisheries policy that recognised and fully met these fundamental points.

I informed the Council that I would be having bilateral talks and talks with the Commission before we met in the autumn and I hoped that the Commission would be able to put forward proposals that met the British requirements. Whilst the Dutch, Danes, Germans and Irish seemed to believe there was some hope in this attitude the French President made it clear that in his judgement a settlement was not to be obtained by compromise; agreement had already been reached by the 8. That represented compromise and in his judgement there should be no shift in that position.

Representatives of our fishing industry were present outside the meeting and were briefed by George Younger and myself both prior to the meeting and afterwards. I enclose cuttings from 'Fishing News' which, I think, clearly illustrate that our attitude obtained the full approval of the fishing industry.

My own conclusion at the end of this meeting was that the French are anxious that there should be no agreement and judge that their position will strengthen and ours be weakened the nearer we get to 1982.

I am copying this letter to George Younger, members of OD(E) Committee and to Sir John Hunt.

PETER WALKER
4 July 1979

- 2 JUL 1979

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fishing news

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WALKER WINS FIRST BATTLE

NEW FISHERIES Minister Peter Walker has successfully resisted strong pressure by the EEC to delay British conservation measures. Mesh sizes for white fish and nephrops will still go up on July 1 despite a bid by the EEC in Luxembourg this week to have the move put off until September. Now Britain could again face legal action in the European Court.

The special meeting on Monday had been provoked by the French, who were clearly looking for a different approach from Britain following a change of government.

Minister Peter Walker told *Fishing News* on his return that he didn't want the opportunity to make it perfectly clear that we were totally decisive that these measures should be put into operation now.

Mr. Walker said all sorts of tricks were tried in the usual eight-to-one ganging up on Britain. "As a good European I was asked to conform to the September date and told it was long overdue. I told them that I couldn't be responsible for the lethargy of my predecessors," he said.

Mr. Walker also firmly resisted moves to get separate catches and technical conservation measures.

The Commission proposal for member states to report their catches was rejected. Several member states feared that this might lead to the premature closure of certain fisheries before the end of the year.

EEC fisheries minister Finn Olav Gundelach reacted by saying that the commission would consider what legal action it could take. The commission has already referred three "British national" conservation measures to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg.

However, only one of these, concerning the Norway pout box, is still in force. Mr. Gundelach did not say if or when the commission would take action.

Turn to page nine

WALKER

From page one

Commenting after the meeting, Mr. Walker said that he hoped the commission would not waste too much money on legal fees taking the UK to court.

He claimed the commission had a "bad case" and that the UK was justified in taking urgent action, referring to a report by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES).

He added that he hoped there would be a settlement on the Common Fisheries Policy before the court had time to take a decision.

Turning to the next major fisheries meeting in the EEC at the end of September, Mr. Walker said that Alick Buchanan Smith, his Minister of State, would, in the meantime, be consulting all sections of the industry.

Mr. Walker will be holding talks with third country fisheries ministers as well as those in the EEC.

-4 JUL 1953



MAY 1953



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Fishing Ind.



Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Whitehall Place London SW1A 2HH

From the Minister's
Private Office

N Sanders Esq
Prime Minister's Office
10 Downing Street
London SW1

26 June 1979

~~Dear Nick,~~

overtaken by event

PA mj

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS (FISHERIES): 25 JUNE

I attach a copy of a statement which Mr Walker hopes to make to the House today. I would be grateful for immediate clearance.

I am copying this letter to James, Stevens (Lord President's Office), MacClean (Whip's Office - Commons), Cumming-Bruce (Whip's Office - Lords), Vile (Cabinet Office), the other agriculture Departments and to private secretaries to members of OD(E).

*Yours sincerely
G R Waters*

G R WATERS
Principal Private Secretary

STATEMENT

My Rt Hon Friend, the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Minister of State in my Department accompanied me to the meeting of the Fisheries Council on 25 June.

The Council discussed conservation measures proposed by the Commission, the first of which would not have come into operation until 1 September. Our own conservation measures, as I had previously announced on 18 May, would come into operation on July 1. We considered that it was vital that they should. Eight Member States and the Commission urged that we should abandon these national measures. I refused to do so and therefore these measures will come into operation on July 1.

The Council agreed to an extension for four months to 31 October 1979 of the existing interim arrangements requiring Member States to have regard to the needs of conservation in the management of fisheries, but I refused to accept changes that were proposed in these roll-over provisions.

I told the Council that the United Kingdom was not prepared to accept the piecemeal approach that would be involved in the adoption of a number of limited Community measures that were on the agenda at this meeting. Accordingly, I refused to agree to proposals dealing with conservation, catch reporting and the management of stocks shared with third countries.

I made it clear to the Council that any discussion on the Common Fisheries Policy in the coming months would have to recognise the fundamental fishing interests of the United Kingdom.

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26 JUN 1979

CONFIDENTIAL



Fishery Ind.
27-6-79
BF 26.6.79

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

19 June 1979

Common Fisheries Policy

I sent you, in my letter of 18 June, a summary of the conclusions of the Prime Minister's discussion on 15 June with your Minister, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, the Lord President and the Lord Privy Seal, of the prospects for reaching an acceptable agreement on a common fisheries policy.

During the course of the discussion, the Lord Privy Seal pointed out that under the Treaty of Accession the UK would lose her remaining exclusive zones after 1982. Mr. Walker expressed the view that the UK was likely to lose the case now being brought against us in the European Court on our unilateral conservation measures.

The Prime Minister has asked for legal advice on the effect of the Treaty of Accession on our conservation policies. I should be grateful if this could be prepared as soon as possible.

I am sending copies of this letter to Paul Lever (Foreign and Commonwealth Office), Jim Buckley (Lord President's Office), Bill Beckett (Law Officers' Department) and Martin Vile (Cabinet Office).

cc Scottish Office 2/8/79

B. G. CARTLEDGE

G.R. Waters, Esq.,
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

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10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

18 June 1979

Common Fisheries Policy

Your Minister, together with the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, the Lord President and the Lord Privy Seal, discussed with the Prime Minister on 15 June, at 1730, how the Government should proceed in exploring the prospects for reaching an acceptable agreement with our EEC partners on a common fisheries policy. The Prime Minister had seen, in advance of the discussion, Mr. Walker's minute of 24 May and the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary's minute of 5 June on this subject.

Mr. Walker explained to the Prime Minister that his contacts, and those of Mr. Buchanan-Smith, with representatives of the fishing industry since the elections had led him to conclude that the industry as a whole now favoured an early settlement rather than continuing uncertainty. Mr. Walker and Lord Carrington expressed the view that the UK's negotiating position was likely to become weaker rather than stronger as time went on, particularly in view of the legal action which was likely to be taken against the UK - first in the European and then in the British courts - as a result of our unilateral conservation measures. They argued that the UK was not likely to have a better chance of securing a satisfactory settlement than she had now.

During the course of the discussion, the Prime Minister emphasised strongly that she could never endorse proposals for a settlement which did not have the full backing of the fisheries industry. Any such proposals must be in conformity with the election pledges made by the Conservative Party before taking office, to which the Prime Minister considers that she is deeply committed personally as a result of her campaign visits to Scottish fishing constituencies. The Prime Minister noted the apparent contrast between the line now being taken by representatives of the industry in their talks with Mr. Walker and Mr. Buchanan-Smith and the line which they had taken with her before the election; she will wish to be assured that this change of attitude is representative of the industry as a whole.

Subject to these reservations, the Prime Minister agreed at the end of the discussion that Mr. Walker should continue his private talks with representatives of the fishing industry and put together, in the light of these discussions, a draft basis

/for a settlement

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- 2 -

for a settlement which would be acceptable to them: he should then report back to the Prime Minister to discuss the next move. The Prime Minister might wish, subsequently, to see representatives of the industry herself. The Prime Minister asked Mr. Walker to avoid, in his discussions with the industry, any suggestion that the terms of a possible settlement which he was putting to them were the best which they could hope for and that on these grounds they should settle for them.

I am sending copies of this letter to Paul Lever (Foreign and Commonwealth Office), Jim Buckley (Lord President's Office) and Martin Vile (Cabinet Office).

B. G. CARTLEDGE

Garth Waters, Esq.
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

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cc/ Master set

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NOTE FOR THE RECORD

COMMON FISHERIES POLICY: DISCUSSION BETWEEN THE PRIME MINISTER, THE FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH SECRETARY, THE LORD PRESIDENT, THE LORD PRIVY SEAL AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD AT 10 DOWNING STREET ON 15 JUNE 1979 AT 1730

The Prime Minister said that the Community had already grasped the UK's markets and her money: she was determined that the Community should not have our fish as well. The Prime Minister recalled that during the Election campaign the fishing constituencies had pleaded with her and with other Conservative candidates not to be less tough than the Labour Government on the CFP.

The Minister of Agriculture told the Prime Minister that he had been meeting representatives of the fishing industry during the past few weeks and had seen all their representative organisations, including the Federation. His conclusion was that the industry now wanted a settlement, rather than continuing uncertainty. The UK's negotiating position would be weakened by successive court actions against our unilateral conservation measures. He had discussed the problem of quotas with the Scottish industry and they had acknowledged that a quota system offered the only answer. The Prime Minister commented that a quota system was very difficult to monitor. The Lord President commented that a quota could be translated into terms of fishing effort, i.e. limiting the number of days over which a given vessel could fish. The UK would, of course, need a stronger fisheries protection force than at present. He thought that feeling in the industry against quotas stemmed from the old North Sea arrangements but was no longer so strong in Community circumstances.

The Prime Minister said that before the Election she had heard a different story from the fishing industry than that which they were now giving to Mr. Walker. The Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary said that if representatives of the

/industry

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- 2 -

industry were to see the Prime Minister and tell her what they would accept, this would create a new situation. The Prime Minister agreed but said that she would wish to have their assurance in writing.

The Lord Privy Seal pointed out that, under the Treaty of Accession, the UK would lose such exclusive zones as remained to her after 1982. The Prime Minister said that she would like to have legal advice on the relevant parts of the Treaty. Lord Soames expressed the view that if the UK did not secure an agreement, the Government would be unable to continue to impose unilateral measures. Mr. Walker agreed and said that the UK would lose the case now being brought against us in the European Court; the case would then be transferred to British courts on the basis that UK conservation measures were impeding the fishing of our partners. The Prime Minister repeated that she would like to have legal opinion on all this.

Mr. Walker stressed that in his considered judgement the industry was now in favour of looking for an acceptable settlement. He thought that there was a 50:50 chance of securing one. Some of our partners were keen to settle and Commissioner Gundelach wished to achieve one. If the UK was ever to have any chance of settling on a satisfactory basis, that chance now existed - the UK's negotiating position would never be any stronger. Mr. Walker said that he would be glad to arrange for the leading representatives of the fishing industry to call on the Prime Minister. Mr. Buchanan-Smith had dined with the leaders of the Scottish industry very recently and had suggested to them an outline settlement which they thought might be acceptable; it would, of course, be impossible to find a settlement which would be totally satisfactory to everybody in the industry.

The Prime Minister said that we should stick out for a 50-mile zone of exclusive control. Mr. Walker said that this

/was simply

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- 3 -

was simply not available. The Prime Minister said that the fishermen had trusted the Conservatives to get them a good deal: she could not agree to Spain entering the EEC until the British Government had secured one. The UK seemed to be giving way all along the line. Lord Carrington said that his considered view was that the UK would never have a better chance of securing a satisfactory deal; standing pat would not get us anywhere. If the fishing industry could not agree on an outline settlement, well and good; but if the Minister of Agriculture could produce proposals which the industry would go along with, it would be a very grave error to pass up the opportunity of achieving a settlement. Mr. Walker said that the industry had told him that they agreed with the principles on which he was working and had urged him to try for a settlement quickly. The industry was uneasy. He would like to prepare a detailed package and try it out on representatives of the industry individually. The Prime Minister said that he should put his ideas to the whole industry at once. Mr. Walker said that he did not wish to make his final position public to our partners. A 50-mile exclusive zone was not on offer; the Government's task was to find a way of securing the equivalent amount of fish by means of an agreement. He suggested that he might inform the Prime Minister of the likely reactions of the industry to his ideas before presenting a package to the industry as a whole.

The Prime Minister agreed that Mr. Walker could proceed on this basis. It should, however, be clearly understood that she would never agree to terms which the industry found unacceptable. Mr. Walker was not to adopt the approach of telling the industry that his terms were the best they could hope for and that they had better settle. In the last resort, the Prime Minister said, she was prepared to take the fisheries issue right down to the very roots of the UK's membership of the EEC. Lord Carrington remarked that this was a very serious statement to make and the Lord Privy Seal said that the Prime Minister's comment seemed to come close to the Labour Party's

/position on

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- 4 -

position on membership. If a deal could be found which was acceptable to the fishing industry, the Government had a duty to try for it.

Mr. Walker told the Prime Minister that President Giscard had called a meeting of the Council of Ministers for 27 June in order to put on the table a call for Community conservation measures in advance of the date (1 July) on which the UK's unilateral conservation measures came into operation. The UK would be legally in the wrong if she attempted to continue with her own conservation measures once the EEC measures came into force in September. In further discussion it was agreed that the French move did not pose any particular problem for the UK.

At the conclusion of the discussion, Mr. Walker said that he would like to continue his private talks with the industry and come back to the Prime Minister when he had put together the basis of an agreement which would be acceptable to its representatives. The Prime Minister agreed that Mr. Walker could proceed in this way but commented that, if she were to give her approval to the package which emerged, it would have to be on the lines to which the Conservative Party was committed in its Election Manifesto. This was an area in which her own personal commitment, particularly in view of her visits to the Scottish fishing constituencies, was very deep. *S.M.*

16 June 1979

PRIME MINISTER

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p.a.

Fisheries

You agreed to discuss fisheries policy with the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary and the Minister for Agriculture. Would you be prepared to do this at 1730 on Friday 15 June - Mr. Walker is unable to manage an earlier timing owing to his commitments in the House that afternoon.

Lord Carrington hopes you could agree to the Lord Privy Seal taking part. It might be useful, if you agree, for the Lord President to be there as well. May I invite him?

B.M.

Speed out

13 June 1979

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Ref. A09765

PRIME MINISTER

Common Fisheries Policy

I understand that you would like advice for your meeting with the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary and the Minister of Agriculture on Friday, 15th June. You may wish to focus on the following issues:

- (i) Legalities. The Minister of Agriculture argues that a speedy settlement is desirable because the European Court will find in favour of the Commission and against our power to take national conservation measures. How serious is this risk? In Mr. Cartledge's letter to Mr. Walker's Private Secretary, you have argued that the fishing waters concerned belong to the United Kingdom and that the fish should be ours as well. Is there any chance of sustaining a legal case based on this argument? Would it be worth getting the opinion of the Law Officers?
- (ii) Enforcement. There are two issues here. You have made the point that quotas are unenforceable. Mr. Walker to comment. Is there any practical alternative? Our fishermen believe that other countries cheat (? more than we do). Would a community policy make this problem any easier to deal with? In his letter, he makes the point that responsibility for policing will rest with the Member States. Do we have adequate resources? This is something on which Ministry of Defence will have to advise. The Irish have been given Community money to strengthen their fisheries protection. Could we do the same?
- (iii) Negotiability. The Minister of Agriculture has said that his proposals should be negotiable within the Community. You will want to press him on the chance of securing something more radical than he has proposed. He will have seen Mr. Gundelach on 3rd June and may be able to shed more light on the Commission's ideas. Mr. Gundelach has said publicly that he was close to an agreement with Mr. Silkin earlier in the year.

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What would have been the elements of that settlement? In particular, would it not be possible to secure a much wider area of preferential access based on the principle of local dependence on fishing? That would suit Scotland very well, England less so. You might also wish to sound out the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary on the possible scope for obstructing the accession of Spain and Portugal until the fisheries problem has been resolved.

(iv) Saleability. The Minister of Agriculture says there have been talks with the industry. You will want to press him on how far they would be likely to give public support or acquiescence to his proposals. You will remember that at an earlier Cabinet discussion the Secretary of State for Scotland said that the industry was now reconciled to not getting 50 miles. But what about opinion in the House?

(v) Priorities. The Government is committed to making progress on three key issues: the budget and the CAP (both of crucial political and economic importance) and fish (of great political importance). To what extent is there, or need there be, a linkage between these negotiations? In other words, is a settlement on fish necessary before we can expect substantial progress on the budget: and is the nature of the settlement on fish likely to affect Community (in particular German and French) attitudes on the budget? It is worth remembering that during the entry negotiations Mr. Heath eventually had to give ground on our budget contribution because he had over-staked his position on New Zealand butter and cheese. It will be important to avoid getting into this position on fish, while at the same time getting a settlement that is politically acceptable in this country.

2. It seems to me that, until you have a clearer picture on each of these five issues, it will not be possible to form a judgment as to whether on the one hand your ideas can be reconciled with our other objectives in Europe and, on the other hand, whether Mr. Walker's ideas can be reconciled with the Manifesto commitments. I suggest that, in the light of your discussion, Mr. Walker should be asked to put a paper to OD, i. e. under your chairmanship, setting out the considerations under each of these heads.

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Fishing Industry
bcc Mr. Franklin JB
CO



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

7 June 1979

Dear Garm,

COMMON FISHERIES POLICY

The Prime Minister has now been able to consider your Minister's minute to her of 24 May about the Common Fisheries Policy, together with the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary's minute of 5 June on the same subject.

The Prime Minister does not accept the arguments or the proposals in these minutes. She has made the general comment that the fishing waters concerned belong to the UK, and that, were it not for the Common Resource policy, the fish should be ours as well. The Prime Minister does not believe that either the waters or the fish should be given away. On paragraph 4 of Mr. Walker's minute, the Prime Minister has commented that the UK should not agree to the accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community until the fisheries problem has been resolved to our satisfaction. She has recorded her strong disagreement with the proposition in paragraph 8 of Mr. Walker's minute, and has commented on paragraph 9(ii) that a quota arrangement would not be enforceable by any known method. The Prime Minister does not consider that it would be possible to win political acceptance of a settlement on the lines indicated in the minute (paragraph 14). She considers that the proposals put forward in Mr. Walker's and Lord Carrington's minutes are contrary to the pledges on fisheries policy set out in the Manifesto on which the Government was elected.

The Prime Minister has not specifically commented on the suggestion in both minutes that a discussion of fisheries policy with the Prime Minister by the Ministers concerned would be useful; but I am sure she would be prepared to consider holding a small informal meeting if, in the light of her reaction to their minutes, Mr. Walker and Lord Carrington wished to propose one.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Paul Lever (Foreign and Commonwealth Office).

Yours sincerely,
Brian Carrington

G.R. Waters, Esq.,
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Jan



PRIME MINISTER
PM/79/48

Prime Minister
Mr. Walker is meeting Mr. Gurdahan tomorrow (7 June) at noon. Are you content that he should give him an indication of our thinking, on these lines? Or would you prefer to discuss first?

Common Fisheries Policy

[below]

No |

No |

1. I have discussed with Peter Walker and Ian Gilmour the proposals on the Common Fisheries Policy set out in Peter Walker's minute of 24 May.
2. We agreed that our negotiating leverage on this issue is likely only to deteriorate as time goes on. Our position, in both practical and legal terms, is much less strong than I, at any rate, had previously anticipated. It is likely that, if we do not reach agreement with our EEC partners soon, we shall be faced with adverse judgements from the European Court on the conservation measures which our predecessors took last year. Since the Court's rulings are binding, our ability to sustain a sensible conservation regime both in our own waters and those of the Community as a whole would thus be greatly reduced. Moreover, if the dispute drags on until 1982 our fishermen will be exposed to full competition from the rest of the Community without any degree of preferential access whatever. Spanish entry can only make things more difficult.
3. I therefore firmly endorse Peter Walker's recommendation that we should seek a settlement on the CFP within the next few months.
4. As to the detailed content of a possible settlement, I believe that Peter Walker's proposals are along the right lines. Our Community partners can probably be persuaded to offer us satisfactory and, I would hope, enforceable overall quotas and to accept the case for access arrangements reflecting the needs of local fishermen in communities dependent on fishing. This approach is, I recognise, geared more to the needs of the Scottish fishing interests than to those of Humberside. But it ought still to be possible to secure for our fishermen overall, including those of the deep-sea trawling industry, an acceptable total share of the Community's catch; and thus to achieve a settlement consistent with the aims of our statement on fishing policy of 26 April. We must, however, be prepared to face the fact that no settlement which we may hope to achieve with our Community partners is likely to be welcomed on

/Humberside



Humberside and that some considerable restructuring of our deep-sea fishing industry will be necessary. We may reasonably hope for Community financial assistance in providing this, though we shall have to be prepared to pay something out of our own national resources as well.

No
No

5. If you can agree to an approach along the lines of Peter Walker's minute, I would propose that he gives Mr Gundelach, the Commissioner responsible for fisheries policy, who is likely to be broadly sympathetic to such a settlement, an indication of the way we are thinking in the expectation that the Commission would be willing to table suitable proposals for discussion in the Fisheries Council. It would also be open to you to indicate, at the European Council on 21/22 June, that you hope a settlement of the fisheries problem could soon be found. If all goes well we might expect a final settlement at or before the next European Council meeting in November.

These are
concerns
to every thing
in this
minute.
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6. We must remember our pledges But Peter Walker and I both believe that, difficult though it is, this compromise could be made acceptable. I recognise that these proposals fall short of what we would like and have difficult political implications. But in practical terms the alternatives seem to be worse. From the point of view of our fishermen such an agreement would be an end to crippling uncertainty and for some give most of what they want.

7. You might find a brief discussion useful. Peter Walker, Ian Gilmour and I would welcome this. Peter Walker has, I understand, kept George Younger fully informed of what he has in mind.

8. I am sending copies of this minute to Peter Walker and Ian Gilmour.

Foreign & Commonwealth Office

5 June 1979

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(CARRINGTON)

15 JUN 1979



b. cc. Sir J Hunt

Fishing Ind.
✓ Mr Cartledge (Personal)
Mr Fretwell (Personal)
Mr Elliott
Mr Walsh

FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH SECRETARY

Common Fisheries Policy

You said at the last meeting of OD(E) that you hoped to have an early meeting with Mr Walker, and I understand this has now been arranged for 4 June. In the meantime, Mr Walker has of course written to the Prime Minister setting out his ideas and proposing a meeting with her. I have suggested to No. 10 that the Prime Minister might await your meeting on 4 June and any comments you might wish to make before replying to Mr Walker's letter.

2. Mr Walker's letter contains (paragraph 4) sound arguments for seeking an early settlement of the fisheries issue on purely fishery grounds. (There is perhaps an additional one: negotiations in September/October could still use the 1979 quota figures whereas later in the year the Commission will have to come up with quota proposals for 1980 which, given the state of fish stocks, are likely to involve further cutbacks.) But I believe an early settlement on fisheries would also be helpful from the point of view of our other Community objectives. Ideally one would like to see the fisheries issue resolved before the problem of the Community Budget came to a head. This would mean a settlement in October if we are setting our sights on the November European Council for a serious crack at the Budget problem. The timing is therefore tricky: we would not want a fisheries dispute running at the time of the European Council.

3. On substance, Mr Walker's proposals seems to be very much along the right lines and, from private conversations I have had with Commissioner Gundelach (who is due to see Mr Walker on 7 June), likely to be ones for which we could count on help from the Commission. On the difficult question of access, the Government has really three choices

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to make:

- are we going for preference for the genuine inshore fishermen or, however disguised, preference for the coastal state? The previous Government tried for the latter, and it proved un-negotiable. The former in fact suits the bulk of Scottish interests well enough, but it does not cater for Aberdeen or Humberside;

- is it better to have exclusive access in small areas, or preferential access in large areas? Both are negotiable although the former is obviously easier to achieve and simpler to operate. But it means effectively giving up claims to 50 miles;

- is it more important politically to have some form of access preference or to get more fish? If we are prepared to moderate our demands on access we can expect the others to be ready to give us more preference in the quotas. Conversely if we are tough on access, we shall pay by getting a smaller share of the quotas.

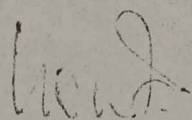
4. Mr Walker seems to be opting for limited preference for genuine inshore interests, and for dealing with the problem of the distant water fleet by a combination of larger quotas and finance for restructuring. This is a realistic approach and could probably be accommodated to suit Scottish interests too. The question is whether it can be reconciled with the political commitments including those given by the Prime Minister?

5. If at your meeting on 4 June you generally endorse Mr Walker's approach you will wish to consider future handling. You will probably want to let the Prime Minister have your own reaction to Mr Walker's letter. You will also wish to consider how to bring in the Secretary of State for Scotland. The Scots account for half the British catch and

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have significantly different interests from England when it comes to access preference. In the past we have found it almost as difficult to reconcile Scottish and English interests on fish as to make progress with our Community partners. The situation may be different now that Mr Buchanan Smith is at the Ministry of Agriculture. Nevertheless, I believe it would be helpful to let Mr Younger see and comment on Mr Walker's letter: and that, if the Prime Minister decides to have a meeting, he should be invited. In this way, detailed discussion in OE(E) could be avoided, although, given its political sensitivity, I think Mr Walker should be encouraged to put in a short paper to OD(E) as his letter (paragraph 15) indicates. The Treasury will also need to be brought along on the financing of the necessary restructuring for the Humberside fleet. The Commission will probably be helpful in seeing that we get money out of the Community Budget.

6. You will no doubt let me know if, with a view to follow-up action, you wish me to attend the meeting on Monday.



M D M FRANKLIN

31 May 1979



31 MAY 1973

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD
WHITEHALL PLACE, LONDON SW1A 2HH



From the Minister

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIME MINISTER

*It is our water and
but for the unitive common
resource policy - our fish.
It's just that way.*

THE COMMON FISHERIES POLICY

1. Our declared policy is to get the Common Fisheries Policy resolved on a footing acceptable to us. During the Election and subsequently you have left no doubt about your own commitment. If we are to achieve our objective, we will have to secure better terms than the Commission and our Community partners have yet shown any disposition to contemplate. The change of Government has improved the negotiating atmosphere which my predecessor deliberately soured. Although better atmosphere itself gives us nothing, we should attempt to use it to our advantage.
2. In our approach to the CFP we can take one of two courses. We can indicate willingness to negotiate constructively; or we can stick to the position as left by my predecessor in the hope that the others will eventually move our way, ie attrition.
3. We need to assess our capability of maintaining a policy of attrition and bringing it to a successful conclusion.
4. So long as the CFP remains unresolved there will be deepening uncertainty in the industry. There is also the risk that over-fishing will not be checked and fish stocks will go on being depleted: this could further endanger the economic viability of our fishing industry. If the CFP is still unresolved when Spain and Portugal accede to the Community, that risk would increase.
5. To succeed in a policy of attrition we must be able to put pressure on the others. So far, the UK has done this mainly by introducing or threatening unilateral conservation measures. The legality of measures introduced by my predecessor has been challenged before the European Court by the Commission acting with the support of other Community members: measures introduced this year, including those for implementation from 1 July, could be even more vulnerable to successful challenge. Verdicts on the former are expected in the next few months.
6. It is far from certain that the legality of our measures will be upheld. Even if it is, given the nature of the Court, it is reasonable to suppose that our freedom of action for the future will be limited: and it is certain that the Commission will challenge us again whenever we act.

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7. As time goes on, our position will almost inevitably weaken. And if, the judgment of the Court goes against us, we shall be under intense pressure this autumn and the prospects of our being able to achieve a tolerable settlement would seem remote. For these reasons, I do not judge time to be on our side.

NO //
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8. I seriously doubt whether we should be able to sustain a policy of attrition for long enough to achieve the outcome we want. Our best hope is to explore the prospects of an early settlement ie by this autumn. I see little chance that the others will move in our direction if we simply stand pat where my predecessor left off. I conclude that we should adopt the alternative course, and indicate that we are prepared to negotiate constructively for a solution which meets our political requirements. If we get no response, we can fall back to attrition.

9. To be satisfactory for us, the new CFP will need to provide for:-

- Not intended by any law in the UK
- i) a comprehensive conservation regime effectively policed within its jurisdiction by the coastal state;
 - ii) a substantial quota share for the UK of the fish available that recognises the UK's political needs;
 - iii) arrangements for preferential access for UK vessels in important areas of water near our shores.

10. It is not beyond us to negotiate tolerable arrangements on conservation and to get quotas which though less than our fishermen's public demands, would be defensible and better than has currently been proposed. The main problem will be on access.

70% possibly
11. My predecessor made bids on access which were not negotiable and probably not intended to be. They were presented on a basis that could only be seen by the Commission and other member states as discriminatory and therefore contrary to the principle of free access enshrined in the Treaty. Nevertheless, if we can convince the others that we genuinely seek a settlement, we may expect to achieve virtually exclusive access in a belt of water immediately adjacent to our shores. That should help to meet our stated requirement for "an adequate exclusive zone".

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No
12. Having secured an important exclusive zone, I am doubtful of being able to negotiate against the non-discriminatory provisions of the Treaty "a further considerable area of preferential access" beyond this exclusive zone on a flag state, ie discriminatory, basis. The real preference that our fishermen would enjoy in those waters will have to rest on their proximity, backed up to some extent by conservation measures and our coastal state enforcement of them and perhaps also by such limited arrangements beyond an exclusive belt as we might secure for communities highly dependent on fishing.

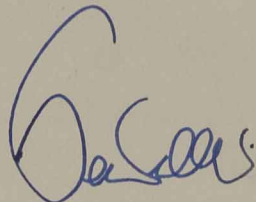
I'm not a buyer
13. A package of that sort, if we could get it, would be well worthwhile. It would secure the future for a viable British fishing industry. But it would have to be "sold" and sold as a whole. We could not hope to get away with settlement piecemeal, and we should need time in any case to "educate" industry and public opinion.

14. Moreover, although modern and efficient vessels capable of fishing anywhere in waters subject to the CFP would get real advantages from an exclusive zone, this would not be so - save perhaps in a few limited areas - for vessels of the old distant-water fleet which a wider preference area would suit better. This

New

sector of the industry is still a strong lobby. It would help us get political acceptance of a settlement of the sort I have indicated, if we could keep them on our side. That, I fear, means money. A case can be argued for helping finance restructuring of their fleet for the fishery situation of the future and keeping vessels at sea meantime. Other member states, not least Germany, have provided capital and operating aid for their fleets, and our people - with some justification - point to this and the fact that it puts them at a disadvantage. My predecessor entertained restructuring proposals in that sense. It needs to be looked at in relation to our approach to the CFP.

15. I will, of course, be putting these points to colleagues in the normal way. Because of their bearing on relations with Europe and their political significance internally we must settle our broad strategic approach. I therefore thought it right first to outline the main issues to you and the Foreign Secretary, to whom I am sending a copy of this minute. I would be grateful if we could have a word together.



PETER WALKER
24 May 1979



24 MAY 1979

LONDON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

a CO Fishing Ind. JTB



Top copy in Germany, May 1979

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

11 May 1979

Prime Minister's Discussions with Chancellor Schmidt on
10 May: Fisheries

I have omitted from the record which I am sending you separately of the Prime Minister's discussions with Chancellor Schmidt at No. 10 on 10 May, at which the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary and Herr Genscher were present, a short exchange on the handling of fisheries policy of which you should be aware.

Chancellor Schmidt told the Prime Minister that he had always taken the view that fisheries should be dealt with by Foreign Ministers, given the extent to which international law came into the issue; Ministers of Agriculture, in the Chancellor's view, were not properly qualified to deal with this. Lord Carrington told Chancellor Schmidt that the new Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Peter Walker, was not only extremely able but was very well qualified for his job and had as one of his Junior Ministers Mr. Alick Buchanan-Smith who was not only a farmer but also an expert on fisheries. Lord Carrington said, nevertheless, that he would certainly not neglect the fisheries problem.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Martin Vile (Cabinet Office).

BGC

G.G.H. Walden, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

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(Schmidt Visit)

Ref. A09526

MR. CARTLEDGE

Fisheries

For her talks with Chancellor Schmidt, the Prime Minister may wish to have a little more background to the brief exchange which took place in Cabinet this morning.

2. The original Six undoubtedly pulled a fast one in 1971 by agreeing to the principle of free access just before our accession. But it is now generally recognised that the extension of fishery limits to 200 miles has totally changed the situation. While the Treaty of Rome provides for the preferential arrangements inside 12 miles to be reviewed in 1982, everyone assumes that they will continue and the only argument is about the maintenance of historic rights within 12 miles and the nature of any preferential arrangements outside 12 miles.

3. The French will fight for historic rights for Breton fishermen off the South West coast. The Germans support them because their inshore fishermen have similar interests in the Baltic. This will be a difficult negotiation.

4. Any form of preferential access beyond 12 miles is even more difficult for the other Eight to accept. A 50-mile exclusive zone has so far proved unnegotiable and, as the Secretary of State for Scotland said, the fishing industry are now privately reconciled to this. The last Government was going for preferential access between 12 and 50 miles. Moreover, it would not suit Lowestoft which, as Mr. Prior explained, gets 80 per cent of its catch within 50 miles of other countries' coast. But preferential access for local fishermen (not for the coastal state) in some areas is negotiable and would suit Scottish interests reasonably well. It would not however suit Humberside (or Aberdeen) whose larger boats would, like those of other Community countries, be excluded; they might prefer little or no preferential access but preference in the allocation of quotas. This is a conflict which the Minister of Agriculture and the Secretary of State for Scotland will have to resolve before we can effectively negotiate a settlement in Brussels.

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5. Whatever the arrangements for preferential quotas and access, control and enforcement will remain the responsibility of the coastal state. So we shall be able to police what goes on throughout the 200 miles under our jurisdiction.

6. The Germans have been in the forefront of the opposition to our claims, although during their Presidency at the end of last year they made an abortive attempt to make progress. They take a rigid doctrinal attitude towards the Treaty. Their interest is primarily in distant water fishing and, like us, they have lost grounds e.g. off Iceland for which they are trying to get compensation at our expense in the North Sea. In fishing terms, the Danes and the French have a bigger stake.

7. The key points for the Prime Minister to make to Chancellor Schmidt are:

- (a) The Government's determination to have the fisheries issue settled on terms consonant with her statement during the Election (copy attached).
- (b) Our wish to make speedy progress (a Fisheries Council is scheduled for June but it may be more realistic to think of the autumn for a breakthrough).
- (c) The Minister of Agriculture will be consulting the Commission soon and then talking to his Community partners.

JOHN HUNT

10th May, 1979

NEWS SERVICE

(No Nansen's sign)

Release time: Immediate/Thursday, 26th April, 1979. GE72,5/79

The Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher
Leader of the Conservative Party

STATEMENT ON FISHING POLICY

The fishing industry is an essential part of the British economy, particularly in Scotland. It is a vital source of food and provides jobs for thousands of people both at sea and on shore, often in small communities that rely totally on fishing for their livelihood. The Conservative Party is committed to defending to the full the interests of British fishermen, and restoring stability and optimism to its future.

Despite this Government's boasts, they did not renegotiate the fisheries policy at all before recommending a 'Yes' vote in the 1975 European Referendum.

This matter is now urgent because of the time limit of 1982 set down for reaching agreements. However, in spite of that time limit we should not be prepared to agree to terms which were disadvantageous to our fishing industries.

✓ We shall make fishing top priority in our EEC negotiations.

The proposals we have so far received from the EEC have been totally unacceptable. Our European partners must accept three fundamental facts.

- That the move to 200 miles limit since we joined the Community has changed both the entire international situation and our own circumstances.
- that our waters contain more fish than the rest of the Community put together

/ - we must have

- we must have an agreement to a comprehensive policy on conservation. This should include:- (i) a limit on the total allowable catch. (ii) a clear set of rules to control the amount of fishing and the methods used. (iii) recognition that the coastal state must have sole responsibility for control over their waters, since they alone have the knowledge, the capability and will to enforce conservation rules. (iv) conservation rules which are enforced against fishermen from all nations and not just against British fishermen alone. (v) measures which are specially designed to protect the rights of in-shore fishermen.

✓ In addition our negotiating aims will be for:-

- ✓ 1. an adequate exclusive zone.
- ✓ 2. a further considerable area of preferential access.
- ✓ 3. a control system which enables us to police our own waters.
- ✓ 4. Britain must have a very substantial share of the total allowable catch which takes account of the fact that we are contributing most of the water and most of the fish.

Further conservation measures will be taken by Britain acting on her own if we cannot get agreement upon these points.

Fishermen will find a true and determined friend in the next Conservative Government.

END

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NOTE FOR THE RECORD

Extract from: —

CONVERSATION BETWEEN THE PRIME MINISTER, THE FOREIGN AND
COMMONWEALTH SECRETARY AND THE LORD PRIVY SEAL IN 10 DOWNING STREET
ON 8 MAY 1979 AT 1230

Fisheries Policy

The Prime Minister said that she did not like the idea of a dual fisheries limit, i.e. a 12-mile exclusive zone and a 50-mile preferential zone. She would like to see a 50-mile exclusive zone. If this could not be achieved, it might be necessary to remove fish from the area of Community policies. We could then go straight for a 200-mile limit.

Am.

