Basic information

1995/2087(INI) INI - Own-initiative procedure	Procedure completed
Fisheries in the Mediterranean and aquaculture **Subject** 3.15.01 Fish stocks, conservation of fishery resources 3.15.02 Aquaculture **Geographical area** Mediterranean Sea area	

Key players

European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	PECH Fisheries	BALDARELLI Francesco (PSE)	31/05/1995

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
13/06/1995	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
19/12/1995	Vote in committee		Summary
19/12/1995	Committee report tabled for plenary	A4-0331/1995	
15/02/1996	Debate in Parliament		
16/02/1996	End of procedure in Parliament		
04/03/1996	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	1995/2087(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 55
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	PECH/4/06672

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A4-0331/1995 OJ C 032 05.02.1996, p. 0005	19/12/1995	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T4-0087/1996 OJ C 065 04.03.1996, p. 0195-0202	16/02/1996	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Document attached to the procedure	COM(1995)0106	29/03/1995	Summary

Fisheries in the Mediterranean and aquaculture

1995/2087(INI) - 16/02/1996 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

Adopting the report by Mr Francesco BALDARELLI (PSE, I), the European Parliament, having first highlighted a series of objectives defining the common fisheries policy in the Mediterranean and the need to comply with international measures to conserve and manage fishery resources, considered that the European Union should join the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM) alongside the Member States already associated with it. It called in particular for the Union to be given exclusive jurisdiction in the matter, taking account of the specific characteristics of national fisheries organizations. The GFCM, for its part, should encourage Member States of the European Union and third countries belonging to the GFCM to conclude experimental conventions on the management of homogenous Mediterranean areas. These are areas in which biological degradation and the crisis in the fisheries sector have reached such proportions that extraordinary intervention and ecologically advanced forms of resource management are needed (reduction in fishing effort, seasonal fishing, biological recovery etc.). The European Parliament also called for a Euro-Mediterranean conference on the sea to be held in collaboration with the GFCM as part of the follow up to the Barcelona conference. Calling for the European Union to act in favour of maritime zones in difficulty, Parliament proposed that a "LEADER of the sea" programme should be launched, defining integrated economic development plans, land/sea complementarity, the introduction of training and information programmes and the creation of marketing-linked networks. Parliament also stressed the need to speed up action to clean up the Mediterranean. At the same time, it hoped the most would be made of Mediterranean fish by promoting fresh and processed seafood with certificates of origin and that national and regional authorities would work with ecological and consumer protection associations and self-regulatory associations of fishermen to strengthen and improve control structures in the Mediterranean area in the form of specific conventions and projects governed by protocols of agreement. It also stressed the importance of targeted research in order to avoid duplication and waste of resources and energy in this sector. It considered, in particular, that European, national or regional research institute programmes in this sector should be subject to the opinion of the relevant national and regional technical committees and notified to the European Union database. Finally, it considered that, under no circumstances should the common fisheries policy be compartmentalized and that efforts should be made to avoid derogations in the application of fisheries measures in the Mediterranean.

Fisheries in the Mediterranean and aquaculture

1995/2087(INI) - 29/03/1995 - Document attached to the procedure

- Objective: to define the outlines of current fisheries policy in the Mediterranean (state of progress) and the prospects of establishing a common fisheries regime in that zone. - Contents: in its communication, the Commission identifies the main features of fisheries policy in the Mediterranean. Until 1990, that policy had been left on one side by the common fisheries policy (established in 1983) because of the special features of the fisheries sector in the area. The policy should now be implemented gradually, in tandem with the overall EC-Mediterranean cooperation policy, particularly with a view to the Barcelona Euro-Mediterranean Conference (in late 1995). The main features of the policy are as follows: . harmonisation of technical conservation measures for fisheries resources in the Mediterranean: adoption of a regulation entering into force on 1 January 1995 and designed to rationalise fisheries in the area; . international cooperation among coastal states: the organisation of a diplomatic conference on the management of fish stocks in the zone (Crete, December 1994) resulted in a solemn declaration providing for cooperation between the parties for the protection of fish stocks in the region; in parallel, boosting the Community presence within the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean; . involvement of professional fishermen's associations (e.g. EUROPECHE/COGECA or other organisations in the relevant countries) in the Commission's proposals in this area through the intermediary of the Consultative Committee for Fisheries; . multiannual guidance programmes or MAGPs applicable to the Mediterranean. The MAGPs for the period 1992/95 provide for reductions in the Community fishing effort of 20%, 15% and 0% respectively for demersal, benthic and pelagic resources. Applied to the Mediterranean zone, the reduction in overcapacity is almost half that in all the rest of the other maritime areas (5% rather than 10%); . structural measures: no special conditions for the Mediterranean zone in regard to the Structural Funds or FIFG, but a large part of the zone is covered by Objective 1 (and therefore in receipt of higher levels of Community aid); . Community-funded studies and pilot projects: ECU 16.2 million between 1991 and 1994 to carry out studies and projects designed to set in place a common fisheries regime in the

Mediterranean. The projects largely relate to fisheries research (mainly biological aspects) and the socio-economic dimension of Mediterranean fisheries. The budget line was deleted in 1994, prompting some uncertainty about research funding; . monitoring of fisheries activities: the Council adopted Regulation 2847/93, establishing an inspection system for the common fisheries policy. The measures for which it provides will not apply to the Mediterranean region until 1999.