COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(94) 266 final
Brussels, 28.06.1994

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION

on the arrangements applicable to tuna
for the canning industry

Report from the Commission
on the arrangements applicable to tuna
for the canning industry

Introduction

On 13 October 1992 the Council decided, against the background of the most recent reform of the common organization of the market in fishery products, to maintain unchanged the Community arrangements for tuna under which payments are made to producers to offset the suspension of customs duties on the raw material imported by the canning industry.

The Council requested the Commission, however, to present, before 30 June 1994, a report on the operation of the arrangements together with, if necessary, proposals on which, acting under the procedures laid down in Article 43 of the Treaty, it would decide before 31 December 1994.

* * *

Tuna traded on the Community market destined for the processing industry consists mainly of tropical species (yellowfin, skipjack and bigeye) and to a lesser extent albacore[1].

Spain and France are the Community's two major tuna-producing countries followed by the islands of Portugal. All three countries are also processors. Italy has a large processing industry.

Apart from catches of bigeye tuna taken by Portugal and those of albacore and bluefin taken by France, Spain and Italy in Community waters (the north-west Atlantic and the Mediterranean), most of the Community catch of tropical tuna for the industry comes from the west Indian and central–eastern Atlantic Oceans under fisheries agreements with the countries concerned or from international waters.

Yellowfin and skipjack account for over 80% of the total Community catch, the Spanish fleet having taken 57% of that proportion in 1992 and the French fleet 41%.
Catches of the two species at present come in approximately equal proportions from the Indian and Atlantic Oceans unlike the situation at the start of the Eighties when the Community fleet was operating primarily in the tropical eastern Atlantic.

This report does not therefore examine landings of wetfish (mainly bluefin but partly albacore).

---

[1] Thon albacore = Yellowfin tuna = Thunnus albacares
Thon listao = Skipjack tuna = Katsuwonus pelamis
Thon patudo = Bigeye tuna = Thunnus obesus
Thon germon = Albacore tuna = Thunnus alalunga

The main figures considered do not go back earlier than 1988, which was the year the arrangements for tuna were last reformed.

Starting with an outline of the background to the present arrangements and the challenges facing the industry (part I), the report goes on to consider the situation as regards production (part II) and processing (part III) and ends with guidelines for solutions.

*
* * *
*

I. The present arrangements: background and challenges

The compensatory payment mechanism for tuna was established in 1970 to counterbalance the drawbacks for Community producers of the arrangements applicable to imports of tuna as a raw material for the canning industry.

Import duties on the raw material were suspended in order to give the industry an opportunity of competing with tuna canned outside the Community.

The industry relies heavily on imports for its supplies of raw materials, Community producers not enjoying any Community preference.

However, if import prices fall, they receive an allowance that guarantees them a level of income under certain conditions for the part of their production sold in the Community. The system of payments is based on a Community producer price (CPP) which is fixed annually by the Council on a proposal from the Commission on the basis of the average price over the three previous years.
Where, during a quarter, the market price falls below 93% of the CPP, the Commission is obliged to implement the mechanism.

Although it was adjusted in 1988 (to limit budget costs), the present mechanism is based on the same principles as were laid down initially, the amount of the payment now being limited to 12% of the triggering threshold and the quantity eligible for the allowance being kept within the following parameters:

- a maximum of 62.8% of the quantity supplied to the industry;
- the average of the quantities sold and delivered over the three preceding years;
- the average of the quantities sold and delivered during the period 1984 to 1986 plus 10%.

Because of the number of these parameters the administration of the mechanism is relatively complicated which means that quite a long period of time elapses before payment of allowances. It should be pointed out that delays by some Member States in providing figures add considerably to the time needed.

In 1992, as part of a comprehensive reform of the market organization, the Commission proposed to the Council a review of the mechanism in order to simplify it and also to cut costs. The latter part of the proposal seemed justified given the small number of beneficiaries and the financial burden the compensation represented as a proportion of the total markets organization budget (± 40% - see Annex IV).

On account of the crisis[2] then affecting the tuna market, the Council rejected this aspect of the reform and decided to review the situation afresh in the second half of 1994.

With part of the Community fleet claiming that it can supply all the Community market's requirements, it is being requested, as a counterbalance to the abolition of the compensatory payment mechanism, that the Common Customs Tariff be reintroduced for the raw material.

The canning industry, on the other hand, considers it essential to be able to obtain supplies of the raw material on competitive terms, which means that the suspension of customs duties on tuna as a raw material must be maintained.

*
* * *

* II. Tuna - the raw material

The Community catch of frozen tropical tuna and albacore in 1992 was around 435 000t (source: FAO. See Annex 1-5), i.e. 14.6% of the world market share. This was 30% up on 1982 (11.20%), the Community catch having more than doubled between 1982 and 1988. The reason for this is the increase in fishing effort and the redeployment of a significant part of the Atlantic fleet in the Indican Ocean.

The Community catch of the two species preferred by the industry (yellowfin and skipjack, see Annexes 1.3 and 1.1) rose from 150 000t in 1982 to 363 000t in 1992, a rise of around 140%. At the same time, world production rose over the same period by 84%.

World production of tuna rose sharply therefore in 10 years with Community production making a large contribution. The reason for this is the emergence of developing countries located close to plentiful stocks.

---

2 Structural crisis (world production up by 50% in 10 years, competition offered by the developing countries' fleet) and a market crisis (the US embargo on tuna taken with dolphin).

The Community fleet[3] has expanded against the trend in the other major industrialized countries (US, Japan). The US has undertaken large-scale transfers of flags while Japan has gradually been giving up production to concentrate on buying.

This expansion by the Community is likely to be due to the know-how of its fleet (which, apart from the dynamism of the sector, has a technological dimension). It is undoubtedly equally due to the favourable economic and legal environment established by the Community consisting of

- a policy of support for improvements to production structures (Annex II);
- a network of fisheries agreements with non-member countries guaranteeing access to fish stocks (See Annex III);
- market organization mechanisms requiring shipowners to manage their businesses in a context of open competition on the international market while being guaranteed a minimum level of income thanks to the compensatory payment mechanism[4] (see Annex IV).

This could only have happened in an expanding market with a stock that poses no problems, even if the provisional world production figures for 1993 indicate a slight set-back compared with 1992 (source: Globefish Highlights 1/94, p. 9).

To date the international tuna fisheries organizations have not reported any particular conservation problems for the different species of tropical tuna targeted by the Community fleet (see Annex VIII).

*
* * *
*

To sum up, the existence of a competitive Community tropical tuna fleet is important for more than one reason. The sector makes a significant contribution to the Community market's security of supply and is of great economic and social importance (principally by providing indirect employment in shipbuilding) to the fishing industry in certain regions of the Community.

---

3 According to the information available (source: fleet register), Spain and France have 47 and 34 large tuna freezer seiners respectively.

4 It is worth pointing out that in 1991, 1992 and 1993 compensatory payments to the Community fleet represented around 10 to 12% of the fleet's total turnover on the Community market during those years.

It also plays a major political role in relations with developing countries, some of them ACP States, and in international forums in which the Commmunity is represented (Annex VIII), not to speak of its geo-political role due to its presence in several of the world's oceans.

Despite the serious difficulties the Community fleet has had to face, it must be said that the industry was able to adapt to the new economic constraints and become competitive once again. No more so than for other sections of the fleet, however, the Commission is unable to decide whether its competitiveness is determined by Community support[5]. At most it can be said that in the 1992 crisis, the compensatory payments undoubtedly saved the day.

Now when the US and Japan are believed to be considering subsidizing their tuna fleets, we need to ask whether it is wise to undermine one of the components of the Community's tuna policy (source: Globefish Flash, 4/93, p. 12).

*
* * *
*

III. Canned tuna

The autonomous suspension of customs duties on tuna as a raw material has until now been of critical importance in balancing the economy of the Community's tuna sector.

It has made it possible for the Community processing industry[6] to withstand competition, in some cases unfair (e.g. bonito exports from certain ASEAN countries), from a number of South-East Asian countries where production has soared over the last 10 years.

In view of the fact that the fleet supplies a significant proportion of Community canneries' needs, consideration should be given first to the question whether Community production is sufficient to meet the needs of the Community market by examining the industry's supply balance.

A brief study of the available figures indicates that the Community catch of industrial species amounts to 435 000 tonnes (Annex 1.5). Since only around half of the albacore produced is destined for canning, the Community production of tuna available for the industry can be put by and large therefore at 420 000 tonnes. According to the available statistics, in 1992 the industry used 360 000 tonnes of raw material (Annex V.I) to produce 273 000 tonnes of canned tuna (Annex VI), a utilization rate that seems on the low side.

---

5 Taking into consideration fisheries agreements, shipbuilding and the compensating payments, the Community subsidy comes to around ECU 20 million annually.

6 Comment: Information regarding the processing industry is exceedingly piecemeal. Although it enjoys total exemption from customs duty on the raw material, the industry is not required to notify any basic data (turnover, production costs, etc.).

One might conclude that in theory there is a balance of around 60 000 tonnes meaning that Community production is sufficient to supply the processing industry.

This overall assessment is not borne out by the closer study of individual species.

Community production of yellowfin is 182 000 tonnes of which 114 000t is supplied to the industry by the producers' organizations on the Community market, the balance therefore being 68 000t. Raw material imports total 148 000t. If the industry received the entire Community production, there would be a shortfall of 80 000t which Community production would be unable to cover. This takes no account of the fact that Community production consists of both large (more than 10 kg each) and small (less than 10 kg) yellowfin. The Community market, for reasons of labour costs, prefers large yellowfin.

Community production of skipjack is 181 000t, of which 56 000t is supplied to the Community industry and the balance available is thus 125 000t. Raw material imports amount to 25 000t. The surplus therefore comes to about 100 000t.

The interdependency of yellowfin and skipjack stocks means that the production ratios for the two species differ relatively little. In order to catch the quantity of yellowfin needed to meet market requirements, the Community fleet would have to take at least 160 000t more (yellowfin and skipjack) than in 1992 which hardly seems possible at present.

The tuna now being supplied to the processing industry no longer consists solely of whole fish but also of loins which are subject to a 24% customs duty.

In 1992, for the first time, more of the Community processing market's supplies consisted of imports (51%) than of Community production (49%) (see Annex V-2.4). The likely reason for this is either lower purchase prices for imports for processing than those offered by the Community fleet or more profitable export prices for the Community fleet.

Even assuming that Community production of yellowfin is sufficient to meet the needs of the Community market, it has to be borne in mind that not all of it is available for landing on the Community market.
Tuna landings in some ACP countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Seychelles, Madagascar) represent one aspect of fisheries relations with those countries, even where there is no contractual obligation to land, as in the case of the agreement with Senegal.

It is difficult to imagine that tuna being transferred to the Community market without affecting the Community's relations with those countries and the economic interests of certain Community businesses located in Africa.

* * *

In 1992 the Community produced 273 000t of canned tuna, a rise of 25% on 1988 (see Annex VI).

In 1992 imports of canned tuna totalled 185 000t, up 77% on 1988, while exports were

marginal. The result is that the growth in apparent consumption of canned tuna[7] on the Community market has been spectacular and sustained (317 000t in 1988, 452 000t in 1992, a rise of over 40% in four years).

These figures are clear evidence of the:

- buoyancy of this market (tuna enjoys a positive image with consumers[8] and is easy to use) provided the consumer judges the price to be within reach;
- out-and-out competitiveness of some non-member countries (mainly the ASEAN countries) which, because their labour costs are much lower than those in the European Community, have entered into competition with Community industry notwithstanding the existing customs duties (see at Annex 7 the import arrangements).

* * *

To sum up, while the Commission does not have basic information concerning the processing industry (specifically global turnover), that industry provides a significant number of jobs in the Community, mainly in regions heavily dependent on fishing and/or very remote, where alternative forms of employment are virtually non-existent.

Moreover, it continues to make a major contribution to Community market supplies, especially in terms of quality and the special characteristics of the range of products offered to consumers.

In order to maintain the competitiveness of the Community industry, given:

- its dependency on imports of the raw material;
- the competition in the finished product offered by some non-member countries;
- the fact that the cost of the raw material accounts for around two-thirds of the cost of manufacturing canned tuna,

it seems advisable that it be allowed to obtain supplies of the raw material without the reintroduction of customs duties at consolidated CCT level.

If not, the loss of competitiveness of the canning industry would threaten to undermine that of the fleet.

*
* * *

---

7 Excluding variations in canned stocks.

8 Apart perhaps from a small section of the population which is very sensitive to the "dolphin safe" aspect.

*

Conclusions/options

Over the past ten years Community tuna policy, featuring a high level of interdependency between production and processing since canning provides the main outlet for the Community's frozen tuna fleet, has, in spite of serious difficulties, helped achieve results (the development of the Community tuna fleet, now the world's largest, and the continuing creditable level of competitiveness of the processing industry, due to the absence of customs duties on supplies) which are satisfactory overall.

This complementary interaction between production and processing, in which the competitiveness of each of the two components is crucial to the survival of the sector, is one of the Community's strengths, making it less vulnerable than non-member countries which base their entire strategy on one component only.

The question, however, is whether this policy, which seems to have proved its effectiveness in securing a balanced future for the sector, at a not inconsiderable cost compared with other parts of the Community fleet, is worthy of special consideration by the Community.

Irrespective of which option is chosen, the Community cannot in any case give absolute assurances of survival to the sector, especially to the Community fleet, without taking into account market conditions. It cannot disregard prices on the international market which are largely determined by production costs in the most competitive countries.

A choice will in any event have to be made between:

(a) Option 1

The reintroduction of customs duties on the raw material and the suspension of the compensatory payments.

If it adopted this option, the Community would obviously make significant budgetary savings on the market organization for fishery products. On the other hand, the risk of seriously undermining the competitiveness of the sector, in particular processing, would be very real.

As well as consideration of the economic relevance of a possible reintroduction of customs duties[9], an assessment should be made too of its political implications, notably the likely reactions of Latin American supplier countries, some of which are considering fisheries agreements with the Community.

---

[9] See at Annex IX a simulation of the implications of the possible reintroduction of customs duties.

(b) Option 2

The continuation of the present arrangements, i.e. compensatory payments for producers to counterbalance the suspension of customs duties on imports of the raw material.

In this situation a further choice would have to be made between:

-raising the level of Community support, as recommended by the large majority of economic operators in the sector (see Annex X);

- leaving the present arrangements unchanged;
- changing the present arrangements fairly comprehensively, in the sense of simplifying them and reducing the level of support.

Similarly it is necessary to consider whether the suspension of customs duties applicable to whole tuna destined for processing should be extended to tuna loins.

This question has to be looked at again from two points of view. From an economic point of view it would seem at first sight that the Community processing industry (and hence jobs) should be the priority, meaning that duty-free status should not be extended to loins. The question of the continuing competitiveness of the industry in the medium term remains open however, given the cost of labour in the Community as compared with that in competing non-member countries.

From a political point of view, the autonomous suspension of duties on loins would be beneficial mainly to the ASEAN countries and would reduce the scope of the concessions granted by the Community as part of the Generalized Systems of Preferences for drugs and for Central America.

The Commission requests the Council and Parliament to indicate their position on the different options.

For its part the Commission will make proposals on this matter on the occasion of the next reform of the market organization. The Commission considers it appropriate to keep the principles of the current arrangements on the basis of the proposal made in 1992 under the reform of the market organization (see Annex XI).

List of Annexes

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Annex I:

1. The expression "nominal catches" signifies the live weight equivalent of quantities landed (in tonnes).

2. The information relating to nominal catches of fish in FAO Group 36 (thunnidae, bonito and marlin) is normally revised by the FAO in collaboration with the regional organizations responsible for thunnidae statistics (e.g. ICCAT, IATTC, etc).

3. The world total given in Annex I-5 and 6 only takes account of the four species considered (BET/SKJ/YFT/ALB), not overall catches of all thunnidae.

Annex IV:

1. Source (IV.1 and IV.2): compensatory allowances paid to producer organizations for tuna supplied to the canning industry, a system introduced in 1988 (maximum allowances from the 4th quarter of 1988 to the 2nd quarter of 1993). Basic information provided by Member States under Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 1106/90.

2. Actual expenditure per budget year (Annex V.3) was communicated by the EAGGF, Guarantee Section.

3. Payments are made about 18 months after the fishing year.

4. The value for 1993 does not include payment of the compensatory allowance for the 2nd quarter of 1993.

Annex V:

1. The production of tuna for the canning industry and supplied by producer organizations, declared by Member States under Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 1106/90 includes tropical frozen fishery (France and Spain) and small-scale fishing for fresh tuna (in tonnes).
2. With regard to the latter fishery in Portugal (the Azores and Madeira), the quantities for canning (75% of landings) mainly comprise skipjack (SKJ) and big-eye (BET) tuna; in France and Spain (>50% of landings) they are albacore (ALB).

3. The import figures refer to the Comext database (Eurostat) for the following codes:

   YFT > 10: - 0303 42 12, 0303 42 32 and 0303 42 52

YFT < 10: - 0303 42 18, 0303 42 38 and 0303 42 58

ALB: - 0303 41 11, 0303 41 13 and 0303 41 19

SKJ: - 0303 43 11, 0303 43 13 and 0303 43 19

BET and others: - ex 0303 49 11, ex 0303 49 13 and ex 0303 49 19.
(Base year 1992)

4. The import figures only include products originating in non-EC countries excluding the SMSI (Seychelles, Madagascar, Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire).
The figures on imports from those countries represent direct landings by part of the Community fleet in the countries (mainly by the Spanish fleet in the zone).
These quantities are deemed to be of Community origin and are therefore already included in the production figures communicated by Member States.

5. The import figures for Italy and Spain (YFT) include corrections sent by the Member States.

6. In the case of loins, the overall figures are those received from the Member States (Italy and France); the partial figures by species are obtained by the use of a distribution key based on the origin of the product and in proportion to the catches.
The loin weight : live (or whole) weight conversion was done using the following conversion factors:

SKJ = 2.78
YFT > 10 = 2.33
YFT < 10 = 2.50

Annex VI:

1. The figures for production of canned tuna come from communications by Member States (in tonnes).

2. The source of the import/export figures is Comext (Eurostat). The figures have been reduced by the quantities of imported loins (communicated by Member States) (Italy and France), since they are already included in the raw material tables.

3. The import figures for canned tuna do not take account of an overall correction of 21 450 t communicated by a Member State.

Annex IX:

1. The heading NON-EC covers the data for all non-Community countries.

2. The heading "CENT. AM. (EXCL. PAN.)..."(QII) covers imports subject to preferential customs duties under existing agreements.

- Central America excluding Panama
  (Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica)

- GSP Drugs
  (Ecuador, Colombia, Peru and Bolivia)

- FOD/OCT
  (French overseas departments and overseas territories)

- ACP countries

- Maghreb
  (Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia)

- Turkey

3. The values under the GATT quota heading are obtained by the application of a distribution key (proportional to the annual quantities imported, by species) to the annual overall tariff quota (30 000 t in 1988, 17 250 t in 1989/1992).

4. The heading "average price" gives average import prices for products originating in non-preferential non-EC countries.

5. The value V13 is the result of dividing the quantities subject to customs duties by the average import price (p. 4).

ANNEX I

TUNA CATCHES BY COUNTRY

NOMINAL CATCHES BY SPECIES, FISHING AREAS AND COUNTRIES

SPECIES	CTRY	ZONE		1982	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
SKIPJACK (SKJ)	ESP	27	NE ATLANTIC	0	3	0	0	0	0
		34	EC ATLANTIC	38,016	49,449	35,300	47,834	72,642	51,083
		51	W. INDIAN	14	52,863	77,632	58,063	39,168	61,853
		TOTAL		**38,030**	**102,315**	**112,932**	**105,897**	**111,810**	**112,936**
	FRA	34	EC ATLANTIC	21,331	16,148	14,765	16,390	31,456	23,958
		51	W. INDIAN	771	45,169	43,082	30,126	46,903	36,911
		TOTAL		**22,102**	**61,317**	**57,847**	**46,516**	**78,359**	**60,869**
	PRT	27	NE ATLANTIC	4,599	13,786	5,931	2,252	2,569	2,609
		34	EC ATLANTIC	931	303	1,751	1,666	5,475	4,862
		TOTAL		**5,530**	**14,089**	**7,682**	**3,918**	**8,044**	**7,471**
	EC	27	NE ATLANTIC	**4,599**	**13,789**	**5,931**	**2,252**	**2,569**	**2,609**
		34	EC ATLANTIC	**60,278**	**65,900**	**51,816**	**65,890**	**109,573**	**79,903**
		51	W. INDIAN	**785**	**98,032**	**120,714**	**88,189**	**86,071**	**98,764**
	EC	TOTAL	ALL ZONES	**65,662**	**177,721**	**178,461**	**156,331**	**198,213**	**181,276**
	WORLD	TOTAL	ALL ZONES	**775,248**	**1,282,194**	**1,222,169**	**1,302,157**	**1,561,064**	**1,421,391**
	%EC/WORLD		ALL ZONES	**8.47%**	**13.86%**	**14.60%**	**12.01%**	**12.70%**	**12.75%**

SOURCE=FAO - DONNEES CAPTURES
QUANTITES EN TONNES MET.

ANNEX I

TUNA CATCHES BY COUNTRY

NOMINAL CATCHES BY SPECIES, FISHING AREAS AND COUNTRIES

SPECIES	CTRY	ZONE		1982	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
ALBACORE (ALB)	ESP	27	NE ATLANTIC	24,959	27,267	25,283	25,654	17,137	17,872
		34	EC ATLANTIC	519	280	141	138	482	1,990
		37	MEDITERRANEAN	572	3	0	84	547	227
		47	SE ATLANTIC	106	185	0	0	0	0
		51	W. INDIAN	0	0	0	138	1,065	1,865
		TOTAL		**26,156**	**27,735**	**25,424**	**26,014**	**19,231**	**21,954**
	FRA	27	NE ATLANTIC	2,855	2,805	4,050	3,300	4,123	6,458
		34	EC ATLANTIC	947	0	0	0	0	0
		37	MEDITERRANEAN	0	31	31	121	140	11
		51	W. INDIAN	0	201	6	35	0	1,462
		TOTAL		**3,802**	**3,037**	**4,087**	**3,456**	**4,263**	**7,931**
	GRC	37	MEDITERRANEAN	0	500	500	500	500	500
		TOTAL		**0**	**500**	**500**	**500**	**500**	**500**
	ITA	37	MEDITERRANEAN	700	3,529	3,529	1,191	1,191	1,464
		TOTAL		**700**	**3,529**	**3,529**	**1,191**	**1,191**	**1,464**
	PRT	27	NE ATLANTIC	204	155	130	3,138	699	1,225
		34	EC ATLANTIC	117	29	39	47	10	413
		TOTAL		**321**	**184**	**169**	**3,185**	**709**	**1,638**
	EC	27	NE ATLANTIC	**28,018**	**30,227**	**29,463**	**32,092**	**21,959**	**25,555**
		34	EC ATLANTIC	**1,583**	**309**	**180**	**185**	**492**	**2,403**
		37	MEDITERRANEAN	**1,272**	**4,063**	**4,060**	**1,896**	**2,378**	**2,202**
		47	SE ATLANTIC	**106**	**185**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
		51	W. INDIAN	**0**	**201**	**6**	**173**	**1,065**	**3,327**
	EC	TOTAL	ALL ZONES	**30,979**	**34,985**	**33,709**	**34,346**	**25,894**	**33,487**
	WORLD	TOTAL	ALL ZONES	**204,372**	**225,177**	**244,233**	**230,490**	**167,647**	**212,701**
	%EC/WORLD		ALL ZONES	**15.16%**	**15.54%**	**13.80%**	**14.90%**	**15.45%**	**15.74%**

SOURCE=FAO - DONNEES CAPTURES
QUANTITES EN TONNES MET.

ANNEX I

TUNA CATCHES BY COUNTRY

NOMINAL CATCHES BY SPECIES, FISHING AREAS AND COUNTRIES

SPECIES	CTRY	ZONE		1982	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
YELLOWFIN TUNA (YFT)	ESP	27	NE ATLANTIC	0	0	11	20	20	20
		34	EC ATLANTIC	54,164	52,123	61,640	68,585	59,753	51,684
		51	W. INDIAN	55	43,159	33,852	45,369	45,152	42,103
		TOTAL		**54,219**	**95,282**	**95,503**	**113,974**	**104,925**	**93,807**
	FRA	34	EC ATLANTIC	31,684	21,259	30,355	43,820	34,228	34,312
		51	W. INDIAN	1,224	54,149	38,411	44,465	37,764	53,591
		TOTAL		**32,908**	**75,408**	**68,766**	**88,285**	**71,992**	**87,903**
	PRT	27	NE ATLANTIC	18	8	1	2	210	13
		34	EC ATLANTIC	963	93	3	42	82	47
		TOTAL		**981**	**101**	**4**	**44**	**292**	**60**
	EC	27	NE ATLANTIC	**18**	**8**	**12**	**22**	**230**	**33**
		34	EC ATLANTIC	**86,811**	**73,475**	**91,998**	**112,447**	**94,063**	**86,043**
		51	W. INDIAN	**1,279**	**97,308**	**72,263**	**89,834**	**82,916**	**95,694**
	EC	TOTAL	ALL ZONES	**88,108**	**170,791**	**164,273**	**202,303**	**177,209**	**181,770**
	WORLD	TOTAL	ALL ZONES	**590,298**	**911,664**	**964,372**	**1,058,105**	**992,682**	**1,091,754**
	%EC/WORLD		ALL ZONES	**14.93%**	**18.73%**	**17.03%**	**19.12%**	**17.85%**	**16.65%**

SOURCE=FAO - DONNEES CAPTURES
QUANTITES EN TONNES MET.

ANNEX I

TUNA CATCHES BY COUNTRY

NOMINAL CATCHES BY SPECIES, FISHING AREAS AND COUNTRIES

SPECIES	CTRY	ZONE		1982	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BIGEYE TUNA (BET)	ESP	27	NE ATLANTIC	387	0	0	481	481	481
		34	EC ATLANTIC	8,945	8,200	7,660	9,874	18,056	17,120
		51	W. INDIAN	0	2,846	3,537	1,436	7,616	2,925
		TOTAL		**9,332**	**11,046**	**11,197**	**11,791**	**26,153**	**20,526**
	FRA	34	EC ATLANTIC	4,910	3,764	2,909	4,881	6,473	8,201
		51	W. INDIAN	0	2,852	3,568	4,376	2,639	4,255
		TOTAL		**4,910**	**6,616**	**6,477**	**9,257**	**9,112**	**12,456**
	PRT	27	NE ATLANTIC	1,153	858	2,774	3,498	3,096	2,612
		34	EC ATLANTIC	708	1,395	2,189	2,456	2,482	2,892
		TOTAL		**1,861**	**2,253**	**4,963**	**5,954**	**5,578**	**5,504**
	EC	27	NE ATLANTIC	**1,540**	**858**	**2,774**	**3,979**	**3,577**	**3,093**
		34	EC ATLANTIC	**14,563**	**13,359**	**12,758**	**17,211**	**27,011**	**28,213**
		51	W. INDIAN	**0**	**5,698**	**7,105**	**5,812**	**10,255**	**7,180**
	EC	TOTAL	ALL ZONES	**16,103**	**19,915**	**22,637**	**27,002**	**40,843**	**38,486**
	WORLD	TOTAL	ALL ZONES	**221,578**	**231,771**	**237,543**	**272,171**	**248,430**	**249,531**
	%EC/WORLD		ALL ZONES	**7.27%**	**8.59%**	**9.53%**	**9.92%**	**16.44%**	**15.42%**

SOURCE=FAO - DONNEES CAPTURES
QUANTITES EN TONNES MET.

ANNEX I

TUNA CATCHES BY COUNTRY

NOMINAL CATCHES BY SPECIES, FISHING AREAS AND COUNTRIES

SPECIES	CTRY	ZONE		1982	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
SKIPJACK	ESP	27	NE ATLANTIC	25,346	27,270	25,294	26,155	17,638	18,373
ALBACORE		34	EC ATLANTIC	101,644	110,052	104,741	126,431	150,933	121,877
YELLOWFIN TUNA		37	MEDITERRANEAN	572	3	0	84	547	227
BIGEYE TUNA		47	SE ATLANTIC	106	185	0	0	0	0
		51	W. INDIAN	69	98,868	115,021	105,006	93,001	108,746
		TOTAL		**127,737**	**236,378**	**245,056**	**257,676**	**262,119**	**249,223**
	FRA	27	NE ATLANTIC	2,855	2,805	4,050	3,300	4,123	6,458
		34	EC ATLANTIC	58,872	41,171	48,029	65,091	72,157	66,471
		37	MEDITERRANEAN	0	31	31	121	140	11
		51	W. INDIAN	1,995	102,371	85,067	79,002	87,306	96,219
		TOTAL		**63,722**	**146,378**	**137,177**	**147,514**	**163,726**	**169,159**
	GRC	37	MEDITERRANEAN	0	500	500	500	500	500
		TOTAL		**0**	**500**	**500**	**500**	**500**	**500**
	ITA	37	MEDITERRANEAN	700	3,529	3,529	1,191	1,191	1,464
		TOTAL		**700**	**3,529**	**3,529**	**1,191**	**1,191**	**1,464**
	PRT	27	NE ATLANTIC	5,974	14,807	8,836	8,890	6,574	6,459
		34	EC ATLANTIC	2,719	1,820	3,982	4,211	8,049	8,214
		TOTAL		**8,693**	**16,627**	**12,818**	**13,101**	**14,623**	**14,673**
	EC	27	NE ATLANTIC	**34,176**	**44,882**	**38,180**	**38,345**	**28,335**	**31,290**
		34	EC ATLANTIC	**163,235**	**153,043**	**156,752**	**195,733**	**231,139**	**196,562**
		37	MEDITERRANEAN	**1,272**	**4,063**	**4,060**	**1,896**	**2,378**	**2,202**
		47	SE ATLANTIC	**106**	**185**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
		51	W. INDIAN	**2,064**	**201,239**	**200,088**	**184,008**	**180,307**	**204,965**
	EC	TOTAL	ALL ZONES	**200,852**	**403,412**	**399,080**	**419,982**	**442,159**	**435,019**
	WORLD	TOTAL	ALL ZONES	**1,791,496**	**2,650,806**	**2,668,317**	**2,862,923**	**2,969,823**	**2,975,377**
	%EC/WORLD		ALL ZONES	**11.21%**	**15.22%**	**14.96%**	**14.67%**	**14.89%**	**14.62%**

SOURCE=FAO - DONNEES CAPTURES
QUANTITES EN TONNES MET.

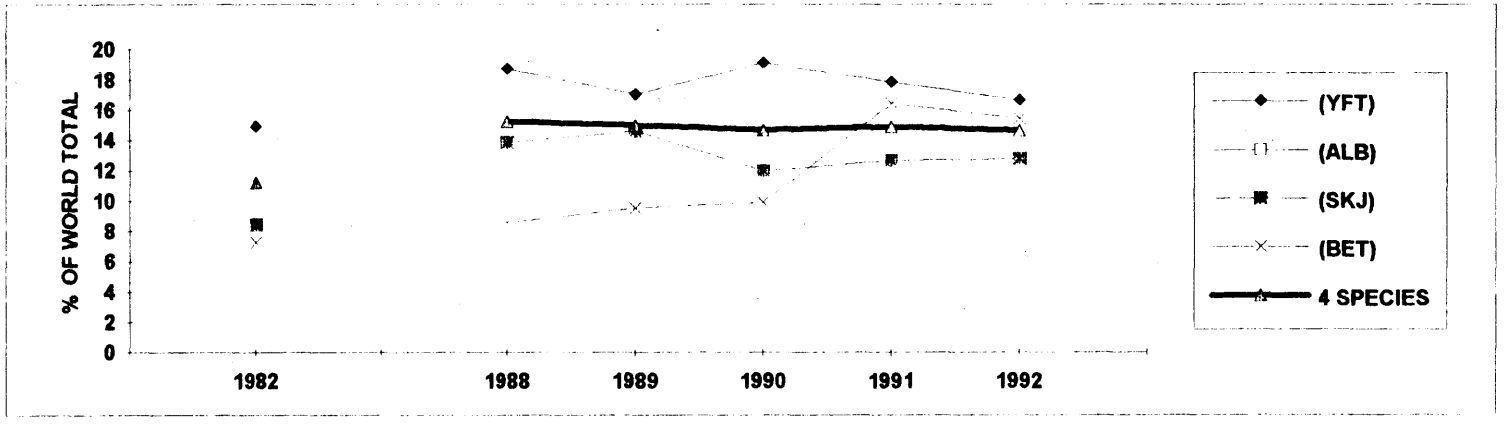
ANNEX I

TUNA CATCHES BY COUNTRY

NOMINAL CATCHES BY SPECIES, FISHING AREAS AND COUNTRIES

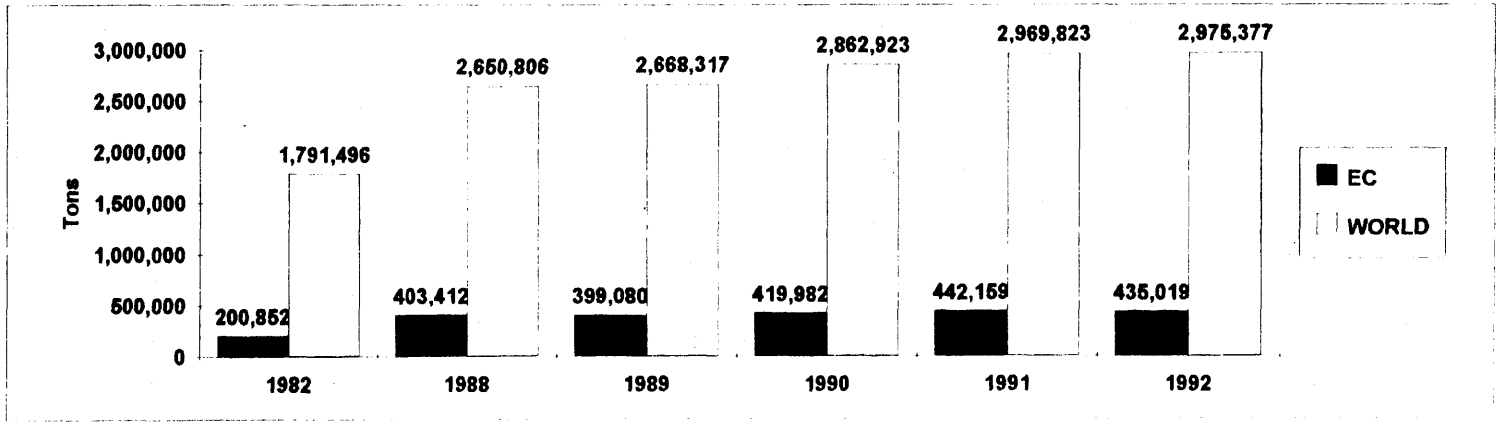
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EC AND WORLD CATCHES

SKIPJACK (SKJ), ALBACORE (ALB), YELLOWFIN (YFT) AND BIGEYE TUNA (BET)



TRENDS IN EC AND WORLD CATCHES

SKJ / YFT / BET/ALB



SOURCE=FAO - DONNEES CAPTURES
QUANTITES EN TONNES MET.

ANNEX II

LIST OF PROJECTS FINANCED - 1988-1992 - (TROPICAL TUNA FLEET)

REGULATION (EEC) N° 4028/86

YEAR	M.S.	MODERN. (MO) CONSTRUCTION (CO)	No. of PROJECTS	AID MECU
88	ESP	MO	5	0.332
89	ESP	CO	2	4.671
	ESP	MO	2	0.066
90	ESP	MO	9	1.207
91	ESP	MO	7	0.711
92	ESP	MO	11	0.231
88-92	**ESP**	**TOTAL**	**36**	**7.218**

YEAR	M.S.	MODERN. (MO) CONSTRUCTION (CO)	No. of PROJECTS	AID MECU
88	FRA	MO	8	0.459
90	FRA	CO	1	3.028
92	FRA	MO	1	0.025
88-92	**FRA**	**TOTAL**	**10**	**3.512**

88-92 EC TOTAL 10.730 MECU

SOURCE=F. STRUCTURES - Comm 27/1/94

Annex III

The Community has signed fourteen fisheries agreements, a number of which concern solely tuna fishing, with African and Indian Ocean ACP countries so as to allow the Community tuna fleet to pursue tuna freely between the various fishery zones which it normally frequents[10].

The cost of tuna fishing under international agreements is established on the basis of the financial component of the agreements purely or essentially concerned with tuna, traditionally done on the basis of the reference tonnages of catches allowed for in the EEZs of the countries concerned[11].

For 1991/96 the cost is of the order of ECU 6 570 000 per annum for a total reference tonnage of 86 000 t.

The Community's tropical tuna fleet is currently made up of approximately 81 vessels (Spain has 47 and France 34); 60% of them are in the Atlantic and 40% in the Indian Ocean. Some vessels have licences to fish both sectors.

As regards licences, the average rate of utilization of the tuna-fishing opportunities is 86%, with a variation from 52% to 100%.
Over the last three years for which information is available, the tonnage fished by the Community fleet in the EEZs of the ACP countries with which the Community has fisheries agreements is as follows (in tonnes):

1990: 68 340 t
1991: 74 840 t
1992: 89 850 t

The final figures for 1993 are not yet available.

The Commission does not possess accurate figures regarding the geographical distribution of landings. Until Council Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 came into force landings were not subject to controls.

---

10 List of EC/ACP agreements: Mauritania, Cape Verde, Guinea, Mauritius, Comoros, Madagascar, Seychelles, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, São Tomé, Angola.

11 The tuna component of mixed agreements (trawling and tuna fishing) is regarded as a free bonus of trawling when the financial compensation is worked out. In all the agreements fishing vessel owners are obliged for their part to pay the third country concerned ECU 20 per tonne actually caught in the waters of that country.

In West Africa, major landings are made by the Community tuna fleet in the ports of Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) and Dakar (Senegal) to supply local canneries. The Protocol to the Senegal agreement stipulates that the Community fleet must land 16 000 tonnes of tuna per annum there. In the Indian Ocean, fish are landed at Victoria (the Seychelles) and Antsiranana (Madagascar), also to supply local canneries.

It should be noted that both in West Africa and in the Indian Ocean the majority of catches is made in international waters and not in the EEZs of the countries with which the Community has fisheries agreements.

ANNEX IV

COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE FOR TUNA

SYSTEM INTRODUCED IN 1988

MAXIMUM VALUES OF THE ALLOWANCE - 1988 - 1993

VALUE IN ECU (V) (Tr. =QTR.)	YFT>10	YFT<10	YFT	SKJ	ALB	BET	TOTAL
4 Tr. 88	35,412	1,021,923	1,057,335	0	0	0	1,057,335
1988	***35,412***	***1,021,923***	***1,057,335***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***1,057,335***
1 Tr. 89	3,469,200	335,280	3,804,480	947,939	0	0	4,752,419
2 Tr. 89	3,794,560	286,512	4,081,072	0	0	0	4,081,072
3 Tr. 89	1,369,315	420,751	1,790,066	1,036,494	0	0	2,826,560
4 Tr. 89	0	248,157	248,157	736,125	0	0	984,282
1989	***8,633,075***	***1,290,700***	***9,923,775***	***2,720,558***	***0***	***0***	***12,644,333***
1 Tr. 90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Tr. 90	2,032,800	0	2,032,800	295,488	0	0	2,328,288
3 Tr. 90	2,397,198	164,280	2,561,478	814,764	2,808	0	3,379,050
4 Tr. 90	1,812,906	347,763	2,160,669	929,660	6,090	0	3,096,419
1990	***6,242,904***	***512,043***	***6,754,947***	***2,039,912***	***8,898***	***0***	***8,803,757***
1 Tr. 91	3,171,840	360,294	3,532,134	800,240	0	0	4,332,374
2 Tr. 91	3,469,312	232,368	3,701,680	0	5,772	0	3,707,452
3 Tr. 91	2,112,256	341,239	2,453,495	1,132,720	7,548	0	3,593,763
4 Tr. 91	1,874,400	365,547	2,239,947	1,226,960	3,672	0	3,470,579
1991	***10,627,808***	***1,299,448***	***11,927,256***	***3,159,920***	***16,992***	***0***	***15,104,168***
1 Tr. 92	2,917,047	350,784	3,267,831	788,174	0	0	4,056,005
2 Tr. 92	3,088,764	0	3,088,764	960,298	0	0	4,049,062
3 Tr. 92	2,030,378	298,080	2,328,458	992,044	0	0	3,320,502
4 Tr. 92	1,905,904	289,632	2,195,536	945,572	0	0	3,141,108
1992	***9,942,093***	***938,496***	***10,880,589***	***3,686,088***	***0***	***0***	***14,566,677***
1 Tr. 93	2,924,040	0	2,924,040	618,894	0	29,014	3,571,948
2 Tr. 93	3,198,272	207,552	3,405,824	791,977	5,280	190,549	4,393,630
1993	***6,122,312***	***207,552***	***6,329,864***	***1,410,871***	***5,280***	***219,563***	***7,965,578***
QTR.	2,447,271	351,344	2,588,544	867,823	5,195	109,782	3,479,857
M. AN. 89-92	8,861,470	1,010,172	9,871,642	2,901,620	6,473	0	12,779,734
TOTAL 4 QTR. 88 / 2 QTR.93	41,603,604	5,270,162	46,873,766	13,017,349	31,170	219,563	60,141,848

TOTAL INITIAL COM BUDGET	89	90	91	92
MECU	37.3	32.0	29.0	29.0

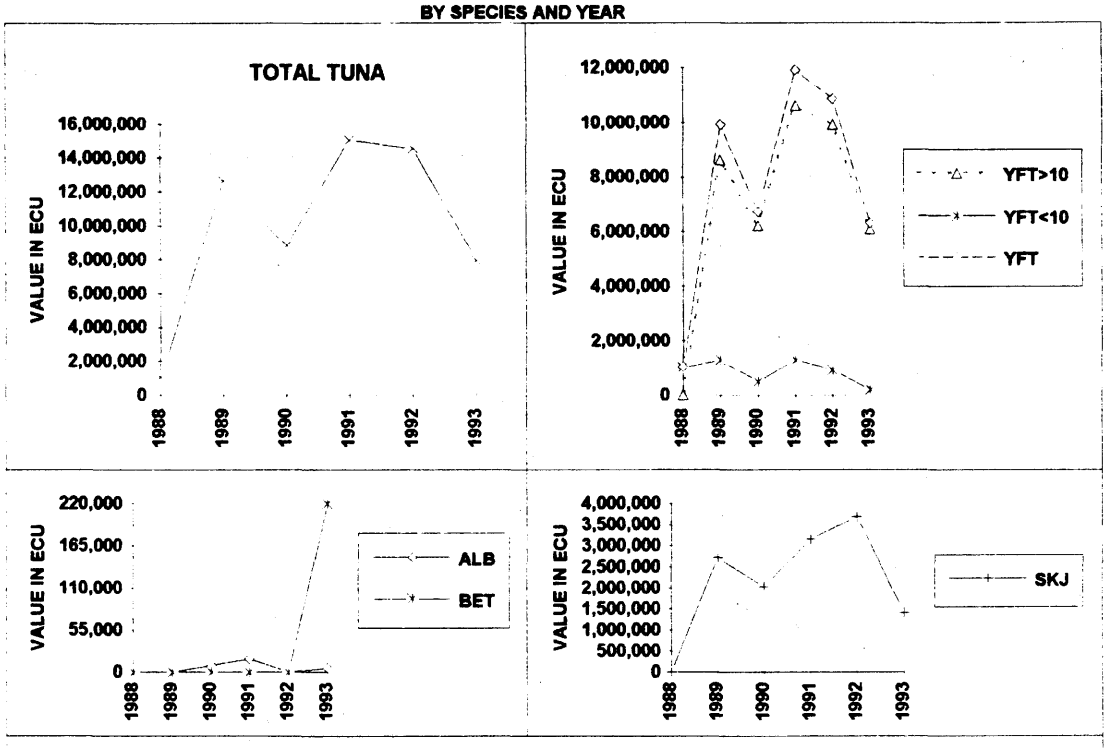
ANNEX IV

COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE FOR TUNA

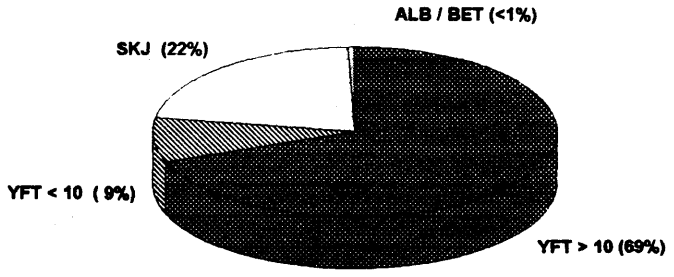
SYSTEM INTRODUCED IN 1988

MAXIMUM VALUES OF THE ALLOWANCE - 1988 - 1993

BY SPECIES AND YEAR



DISTRIBUTION BY SPECIES - TOTAL



4 QTR. 88 / 2 QTR.93

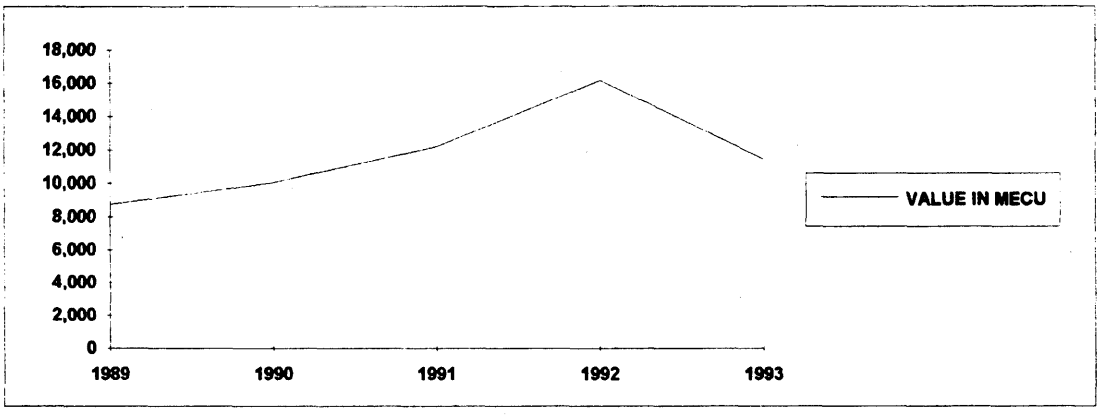
ANNEX IV

COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE FOR TUNA

SYSTEM INTRODUCED IN 1988

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE PER BUDGET YEAR

	VALUE IN MECU
1989	8,736
1990	10,060
1991	12,182
1992	16,159
1993	11,460
TOTAL	**58,597**



NB:Payment occurs about 1½ year after the fishing year.
SOURCE: EAGGF - Guarantee.

ANNEX V - 1

COMMUNITY SUPPLY TRENDS

RAW MATERIAL

FOR EC INDUSTRY

YELLOWFIN TUNA - THUNNUS ALBACARES - (YFT) - > 10 Kg

PRODUCTION	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BEL/LUX	0	0	0	0	0
DEU	0	0	0	0	0
DNK	0	0	0	0	0
ESP	58,577	69,907	73,969	74,473	70,918
FRA	39,783	31,139	36,150	40,105	26,231
GBR	0	0	0	0	0
GRC	0	0	0	0	0
IRL	0	0	0	0	0
ITA	0	0	0	0	0
NLD	0	0	0	0	0
PRT	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EC	**98,360**	**101,046**	**110,119**	**114,578**	**97,149**

IMPORTS - WHOLE - from EXTRA-SF4 (excl.Canary Is.)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BEL/LUX	0	0	0	0	0
DEU	0	0	3	25	11
DNK	0	24	98	26	49
ESP	© 7,200	© 9,502	© 19,221	© 16,783	© 26,101
FRA	19,182	12,162	15,157	6,847	8,887
GBR	0	0	0	0	18
GRC	0	0	20	140	144
IRL	0	0	0	0	0
ITA	© 43,693	© 48,900	© 41,172	© 28,382	© 49,110
NLD	0	0	0	0	0
PRT	3,753	2,557	1,561	1,595	497
TOTAL EC	**73,828**	**73,145**	**77,232**	**53,798**	**84,817**

IMPORTS '- LOINS - from EXTRA-SF4 (excl.Canary Is.)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BEL/LUX	0	0	0	0	0
DEU	0	0	0	0	0
DNK	0	0	0	0	0
ESP	0	0	0	© 2,029	© 5,285
FRA	0	0	0	0	0
GBR	0	0	0	0	0
GRC	0	0	0	0	0
IRL	0	0	0	0	0
ITA	0	0	0	© 5,001	© 14,747
NLD	0	0	0	0	0
PRT	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (weight of loin	**0**	**0**	**0**	**© 7,030**	**© 20,032**
TOTAL (converted into whole fish weight)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**16,380**	**46,674**
APPARENT EC SUPPLY	**172,188**	**174,191**	**187,351**	**184,756**	**228,640**

Source Donnees: Production - Communications EM's Indemnité Compensatoire ; Importation - Eurostat - Comext; Longes

NOTE ©: Donnees corrigees par les EM's.
NOTE 1 :Facteur de conversion poids longes » poids entier:
SKJ=2.78, YFT>10=2.33, YFT<10=2.50
NOTE 2: ex-0303 49 11/13/19,BET/BFT et autres

ANNEX V - 1

COMMUNITY SUPPLY TRENDS

RAW MATERIAL

FOR EC INDUSTRY

YELLOWFIN TUNA - THUNNUS ALBACARES - (YFT) - < 10 Kg

PRODUCTION	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BEL/LUX	0	0	0	0	0
DEU	0	0	0	0	0
DNK	0	0	0	0	0
ESP	14,804	14,391	11,300	15,984	16,622
FRA	1,632	955	698	468	349
GBR	0	0	0	0	0
GRC	0	0	0	0	0
IRL	0	0	0	0	0
ITA	0	0	0	0	0
NLD	0	0	0	0	0
PRT	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EC	16,436	15,346	11,998	16,452	16,971

IMPORTS - WHOLE - from EXTRA-SF4 (excl.Canary Is.)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BEL/LUX	0	0	0	0	0
DEU	0	0	0	1	0
DNK	0	0	0	0	0
ESP	© 7,891	© 13,106	© 13,770	© 11,026	© 5,913
FRA	5,183	404	617	634	854
GBR	0	0	16	6	0
GRC	0	0	0	0	0
IRL	0	0	0	0	0
ITA	5	198	18,619	11,272	9,755
NLD	0	0	0	0	0
PRT	11	827	1,138	791	479
TOTAL EC	13,090	14,535	34,160	23,730	17,001

IMPORTS '- LOINS - from EXTRA-SF4 (excl.Canary Is.)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BEL/LUX	0	0	0	0	0
DEU	0	0	0	0	0
DNK	0	0	0	0	0
ESP	0	0	0	0	0
FRA	0	0	0	0	0
GBR	0	0	0	0	0
GRC	0	0	0	0	0
IRL	0	0	0	0	0
ITA	0	0	0	0	0
NLD	0	0	0	0	0
PRT	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (weight of loin	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (converted into whole fish weight)	0	0	0	0	0
APPARENT EC SUPPLY	29,526	29,881	46,158	40,182	33,972

Source Donnees: Production - Communications EM's Indemnité Compensatoire ; importation - Eurostat - Comext; Loages

NOTE ©: Donnees corrigees par les EM's.
NOTE 1 :Facteur de conversion poids longes » poids entier:
SKJ=2.78, YFT>10=2.33, YFT<10=2.50
NOTE 2: ex-0303 49 11/13/19,BET/BFT et autres

ANNEX V - 1

COMMUNITY SUPPLY TRENDS

RAW MATERIAL

FOR EC INDUSTRY

YELLOWFIN TUNA - THUNNUS ALBACARES - (YFT)

PRODUCTION	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BEL/LUX	0	0	0	0	0
DEU	0	0	0	0	0
DNK	0	0	0	0	0
ESP	73,381	84,298	85,269	90,457	87,540
FRA	41,415	32,094	36,848	40,573	26,580
GBR	0	0	0	0	0
GRC	0	0	0	0	0
IRL	0	0	0	0	0
ITA	0	0	0	0	0
NLD	0	0	0	0	0
PRT	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EC	114,796	116,392	122,117	131,030	114,120

IMPORTS - WHOLE - from EXTRA-SF4 (excl.Canary Is.)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BEL/LUX	0	0	0	0	0
DEU	0	0	3	26	11
DNK	0	24	98	26	49
ESP	© 15,091	© 22,608	© 32,991	© 27,809	© 32,014
FRA	24,365	12,566	15,774	7,481	9,741
GBR	0	0	16	6	18
GRC	0	0	20	140	144
IRL	0	0	0	0	0
ITA	© 43,698	© 49,098	© 59,791	© 39,654	© 58,865
NLD	0	0	0	0	0
PRT	3,764	3,384	2,699	2,386	976
TOTAL EC	86,918	87,680	111,392	77,528	101,818

IMPORTS '- LOINS - from EXTRA-SF4 (excl.Canary Is.)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BEL/LUX	0	0	0	0	0
DEU	0	0	0	0	0
DNK	0	0	0	0	0
ESP	0	0	0	© 2,029	© 5,285
FRA	0	0	0	0	0
GBR	0	0	0	0	0
GRC	0	0	0	0	0
IRL	0	0	0	0	0
ITA	0	0	0	© 5,001	© 14,747
NLD	0	0	0	0	0
PRT	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (weight of loin	0	0	0	© 7,030	© 20,032
TOTAL (converted into whole fish weight)	0	0	0	16,380	46,674
APPARENT EC SUPPLY	201,714	204,072	233,509	224,938	262,612

Source Donnees: Production - Communications EM's Indemnité Compensatoire ; Importation - Eurostat - Comext; Longes

NOTE ©: Donnees corrigees par les EM's.

NOTE 1 :Facteur de conversion poids longes » poids entier:
SKJ=2.78, YFT>10=2.33, YFT<10=2.50

NOTE 2: ex-0303 49 11/13/19,BET/BFT et autres

ANNEX V - 1

COMMUNITY SUPPLY TRENDS

RAW MATERIAL

FOR EC INDUSTRY

SKIPJACK TUNA - KATSUWONUS PELAMIS - (SKJ)

PRODUCTION	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BEL/LUX	0	0	0	0	0
DEU	0	0	0	0	0
DNK	0	0	0	0	0
ESP	48,721	46,207	37,976	43,228	48,889
FRA	7,386	3,296	3,702	1,818	1,144
GBR	0	0	0	0	0
GRC	0	0	0	0	0
IRL	0	0	0	0	0
ITA	0	0	0	0	0
NLD	0	0	0	0	0
PRT	13,179	6,804	3,542	7,276	6,316
TOTAL EC	**69,286**	**56,307**	**45,220**	**52,322**	**56,349**

IMPORTS - WHOLE - from EXTRA-SF4 (excl.Canary Is.)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BEL/LUX	0	0	0	0	0
DEU	0	0	0	0	0
DNK	0	0	0	0	14
ESP	9,601	13,784	© 19,443	© 12,789	© 11,583
FRA	4,111	1,170	3,367	244	34
GBR	0	18	0	0	0
GRC	0	17	39	0	19
IRL	0	0	0	0	0
ITA	0	1,150	110	23	0
NLD	0	0	0	0	0
PRT	© 2,959	1,649	4,305	6,878	6,797
TOTAL EC	**16,671**	**17,788**	**27,264**	**19,934**	**18,447**

IMPORTS '- LOINS - from EXTRA-SF4 (excl.Canary Is.)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BEL/LUX	0	0	0	0	0
DEU	0	0	0	0	0
DNK	0	0	0	0	0
ESP	0	0	0	© 606	© 2,374
FRA	0	0	0	0	0
GBR	0	0	0	0	0
GRC	0	0	0	0	0
IRL	0	0	0	0	0
ITA	0	0	0	0	0
NLD	0	0	0	0	0
PRT	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (weight of loin)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**© 606**	**© 2,374**
TOTAL (converted into whole fish weight)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,685**	**6,601**
APPARENT EC SUPPLY	**85,957**	**74,095**	**72,484**	**73,941**	**81,397**

Source Donnees: Production - Communications EM's Indemnité Compensatoire ; importation - Eurostat - Comext; Longes

NOTE ©: Donnees corrigees par les EM's.

NOTE 1 :Facteur de conversion poids longes » poids entier:
SKJ=2.78, YFT>10=2.33, YFT<10=2.50

NOTE 2: ex-0303 49 11/13/19,BET/BFT et autres

ANNEX V - 1

COMMUNITY SUPPLY TRENDS

RAW MATERIAL

FOR EC INDUSTRY

ALBACORE - THUNNUS OBESUS - (BET) *2

PRODUCTION	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BEL/LUX	0	0	0	0	0
DEU	0	0	0	0	0
DNK	0	0	0	0	0
ESP	6,464	2,041	658	2,391	1,725
FRA	466	96	120	64	207
GBR	0	0	0	0	0
GRC	0	0	0	0	0
IRL	0	0	0	0	0
ITA	0	0	0	0	0
NLD	0	0	0	0	0
PRT	823	3,247	3,942	3,555	2,867
TOTAL EC	7,753	5,384	4,720	6,010	4,799

IMPORTS -WHOLE - from EXTRA-SF4 (excl.Canary Is.)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BEL/LUX	0	0	0	0	0
DEU	4	2	0	0	0
DNK	0	0	0	0	0
ESP	1,103	1,217	1,109	© 2,150	© 359
FRA	67	179	174	24	164
GBR	0	0	0	0	0
GRC	0	0	0	0	0
IRL	0	0	0	0	0
ITA	© 0	© 0	© 0	© 0	© 0
NLD	0	0	0	0	0
PRT	380	526	3,317	0	174
TOTAL EC	1,554	1,924	4,600	2,174	697

IMPORTS '- LOINS - from EXTRA-SF4 (excl.Canary Is.)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BEL/LUX	0	0	0	0	0
DEU	0	0	0	0	0
DNK	0	0	0	0	0
ESP	0	0	0	0	0
FRA	0	0	0	0	0
GBR	0	0	0	0	0
GRC	0	0	0	0	0
IRL	0	0	0	0	0
ITA	0	0	0	0	0
NLD	0	0	0	0	0
PRT	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (weight of loin	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (converted into whole fish weight)	0	0	0	0	0
APPARENT EC SUPPLY	9,307	7,308	9,320	8,184	5,496

Source Donnees: Production - Communications EM's Indemnité Compensatoire ; Importation - Eurostat - Comext; Longes

NOTE ©: Donnees corrigees par les EM's.

NOTE 1 :Facteur de conversion poids longes » poids entier:
SKJ=2.78, YFT>10=2.33, YFT<10=2.50

NOTE 2: ex-0303 49 11/13/19,BET/BFT et autres

ANNEX V - 1

COMMUNITY SUPPLY TRENDS

RAW MATERIAL

FOR EC INDUSTRY

ALBACORE - THUNNUS ALALUNGA - (ALB)

PRODUCTION	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BEL/LUX	0	0	0	0	0
DEU	0	0	0	0	0
DNK	0	0	0	0	0
ESP	324	62	183	835	1,247
FRA	111	10	5	109	252
GBR	0	0	0	0	0
GRC	0	0	0	0	0
IRL	0	0	0	0	0
ITA	0	0	0	0	0
NLD	0	0	0	0	0
PRT	15	46	4,397	3	1,121
TOTAL EC	450	118	4,585	947	2,620

IMPORTS - WHOLE - from EXTRA-SF4 (excl.Canary Is.)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BEL/LUX	0	0	0	0	0
DEU	0	0	0	0	1
DNK	0	0	0	0	0
ESP	© 402	© 4,160	© 7,441	5,211	© 7,247
FRA	1,462	1,619	1,936	1,337	805
GBR	0	0	0	0	0
GRC	0	0	0	0	0
IRL	0	0	0	0	0
ITA	62	92	0	0	0
NLD	0	0	0	0	62
PRT	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EC	1,926	5,871	9,377	6,548	8,115

IMPORTS '- LOINS - from EXTRA-SF4 (excl.Canary Is.)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BEL/LUX	0	0	0	0	0
DEU	0	0	0	0	0
DNK	0	0	0	0	0
ESP	0	0	0	0	0
FRA	0	0	0	0	0
GBR	0	0	0	0	0
GRC	0	0	0	0	0
IRL	0	0	0	0	0
ITA	0	0	0	0	0
NLD	0	0	0	0	0
PRT	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (weight of loin	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (converted into whole fish weight)	0	0	0	0	0
APPARENT EC SUPPLY	2,376	5,989	13,962	7,495	10,735

Source Donnees: Production - Communications EM's Indemnité Compensatoire ; Importation - Eurostat - Comext; Longes

NOTE ©: Donnees corrigees par les EM's.
NOTE 1 :Facteur de conversion poids longes » poids entier:
SKJ=2.78, YFT>10=2.33, YFT<10=2.50
NOTE 2: ex-0303 49 11/13/19,BET/BFT et autres

ANNEX V - 1

COMMUNITY SUPPLY TRENDS

RAW MATERIAL

FOR EC INDUSTRY

TOTAL TUNA

PRODUCTION	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BEL/LUX	0	0	0	0	0
DEU	0	0	0	0	0
DNK	0	0	0	0	0
ESP	128,890	132,608	124,086	136,911	139,401
FRA	49,378	35,496	40,675	42,564	28,183
GBR	0	0	0	0	0
GRC	0	0	0	0	0
IRL	0	0	0	0	0
ITA	0	0	0	0	0
NLD	0	0	0	0	0
PRT	14,017	10,097	11,881	10,834	10,304
TOTAL EC	192,285	178,201	176,642	190,309	177,888

IMPORTS - WHOLE - from EXTRA-SF4 (excl.Canary Is.)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BEL/LUX	0	0	0	0	0
DEU	4	2	3	26	12
DNK	0	24	98	26	63
ESP	© 26,197	© 41,769	© 60,984	© 47,959	© 51,203
FRA	30,005	15,534	21,251	9,086	10,744
GBR	0	18	16	6	18
GRC	0	17	59	140	163
IRL	0	0	0	0	0
ITA	© 43,760	© 50,340	© 59,901	© 39,677	© 58,865
NLD	0	0	0	0	62
PRT	© 7,103	5,559	10,321	9,264	7,947
TOTAL EC	107,069	113,263	152,633	106,184	129,077

IMPORTS '- LOINS - from EXTRA-SF4 (excl.Canary Is.)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BEL/LUX	0	0	0	0	0
DEU	0	0	0	0	0
DNK	0	0	0	0	0
ESP	0	0	0	© 2,635	© 7,659
FRA	0	0	0	0	0
GBR	0	0	0	0	0
GRC	0	0	0	0	0
IRL	0	0	0	0	0
ITA	0	0	0	© 5,001	© 14,747
NLD	0	0	0	0	0
PRT	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (weight of loin	0	0	0	© 7,636	© 22,406
TOTAL (converted into whole fish weight)	0	0	0	18,065	53,274
APPARENT EC SUPPLY	299,354	291,464	329,275	314,558	360,239

Source Donnees: Production - Communications EM's Indemnité Compensatoire ; Importation - Eurostat - Comext; Longes

NOTE ©: Donnees corrigees par les EM's.

NOTE 1 :Facteur de conversion poids longes » poids entier:
SKJ=2.78, YFT>10=2.33, YFT<10=2.50

NOTE 2: ex-0303 49 11/13/19,BET/BFT et autres

ANNEX V - 2

RAW MATERIAL FOR THE INDUSTRY

PRODUCTION AND IMPORT TRENDS

PRODUCTION	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
YELLOWFIN - THUNNUS ALBACARES - (YFT) - > 10 Kg	98,360	101,046	110,119	114,578	97,149
YELLOWFIN- THUNNUS ALBACARES - (YFT) - < 10 Kg	16,436	15,346	11,998	16,452	16,971
TOTAL YELLOWFIN - THUNNUS ALBACARES - (YFT)	**114,796**	**116,392**	**122,117**	**131,030**	**114,120**
SKIPJACK - KATSUWONUS PELAMIS - (SKJ)	69,286	56,307	45,220	52,322	56,349
BIGEYE - THUNNUS OBESUS - (BET)	7,753	5,384	4,720	6,010	4,799
ALBACORE - THUNNUS ALALUNGA - (ALB)	450	118	4,585	947	2,620
TOTAL	192,285	178,201	176,642	190,309	177,888

IMPORTS (WHOLE + LOINS) *1	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
YELLOWFIN - THUNNUS ALBACARES - (YFT) - > 10 Kg *1	73,828	73,145	77,232	70,178	131,491
YELLOWFIN- THUNNUS ALBACARES - (YFT) - < 10 Kg	13,090	14,535	34,160	23,730	17,001
TOTAL YELLOWFIN - THUNNUS ALBACARES - (YFT)	**86,918**	**87,680**	**111,392**	**93,908**	**148,492**
SKIPJACK - KATSUWONUS PELAMIS - (SKJ)	16,671	17,788	27,264	21,619	25,048
BIGEYE - THUNNUS OBESUS - (BET) *1 *2	1,554	1,924	4,600	2,174	697
ALBACORE - THUNNUS ALALUNGA - (ALB)	1,926	5,871	9,377	6,548	8,115
TOTAL	107,069	113,263	152,633	124,249	182,351

APPARENT EC SUPPLY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
YELLOWFIN - THUNNUS ALBACARES - (YFT) - > 10 Kg *1	172,188	174,191	187,351	184,756	228,640
YELLOWFIN- THUNNUS ALBACARES - (YFT) - < 10 Kg	29,526	29,881	46,158	40,182	33,972
TOTAL YELLOWFIN - THUNNUS ALBACARES - (YFT)	**201,714**	**204,072**	**233,509**	**224,938**	**262,612**
SKIPJACK - KATSUWONUS PELAMIS - (SKJ)	85,957	74,095	72,484	73,941	81,397
BIGEYE - THUNNUS OBESUS - (BET)	9,307	7,308	9,320	8,184	5,496
ALBACORE - THUNNUS ALALUNGA - (ALB)	2,376	5,989	13,962	7,495	10,735
TOTAL	299,354	291,464	329,275	314,558	360,239

Source Donnees: Production - Communications EM's Indemnité Compensatoire ; Importation - Eurostat - Comext; Longes - EM's.

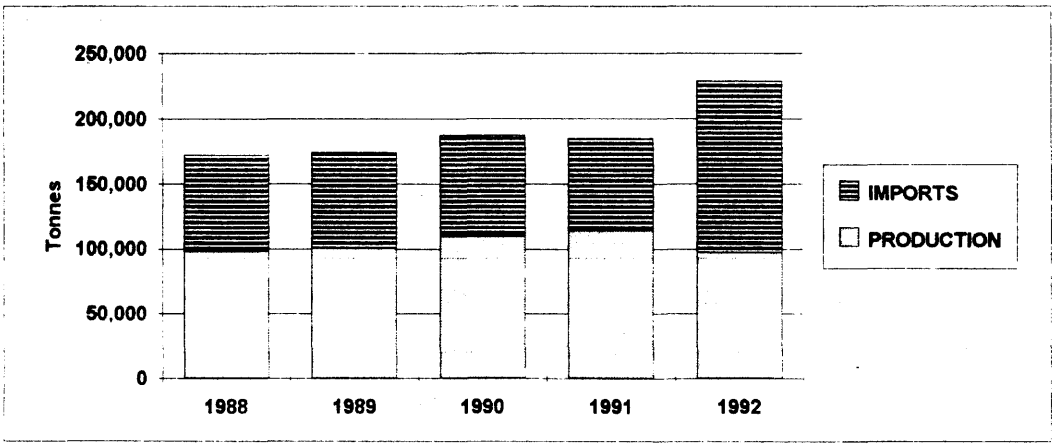
NOTE 1:Donnees import. YFT/BET corrigees par les EM's.
NOTE 2: ex - 0303 49 11 / 13 / 19, BET / BFT et autres.

ANNEX V - 2

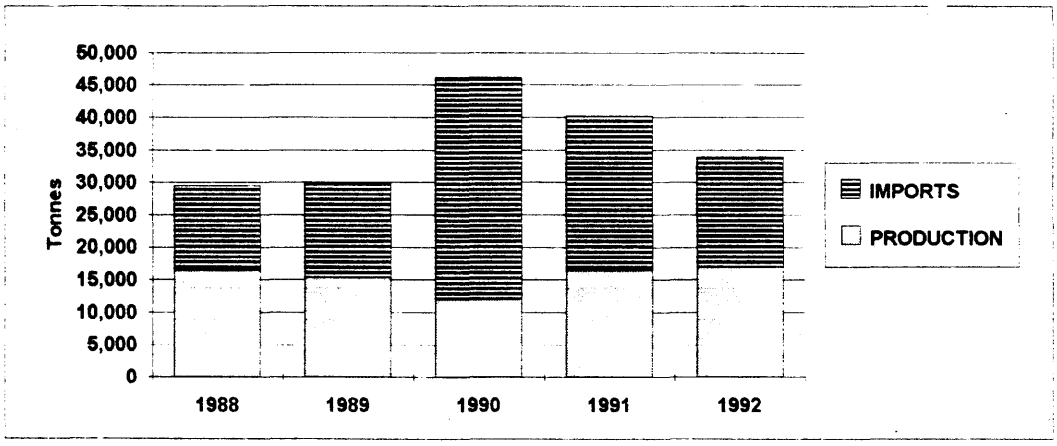
RAW MATERIAL FOR THE INDUSTRY

PRODUCTION AND IMPORT TRENDS

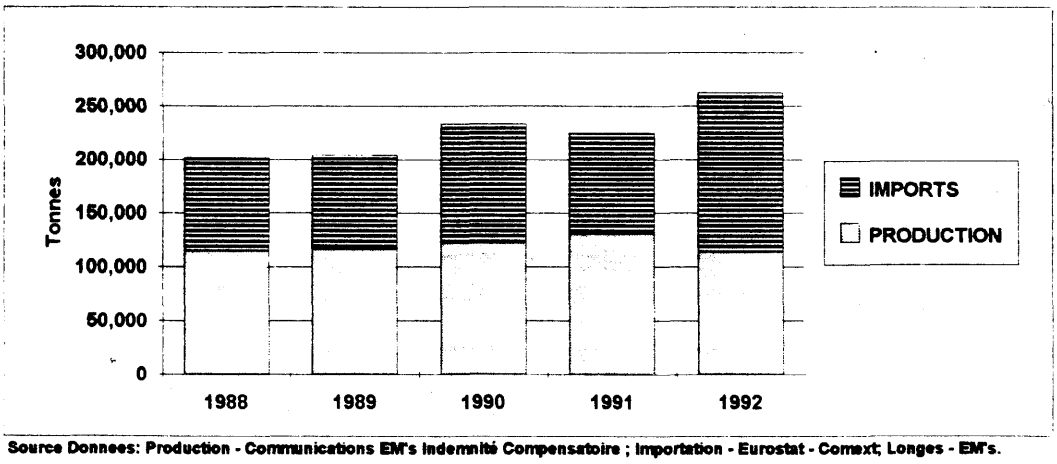
YELLOWFIN - THUNNUS ALBACARES - (YFT) - > 10 Kg *1



YELLOWFIN- THUNNUS ALBACARES - (YFT) - < 10 Kg



TOTAL YELLOWFIN - THUNNUS ALBACARES - (YFT)



Source Donnees: Production - Communications EM's Indemnité Compensatoire ; Importation - Eurostat - Comext; Longes - EM's.

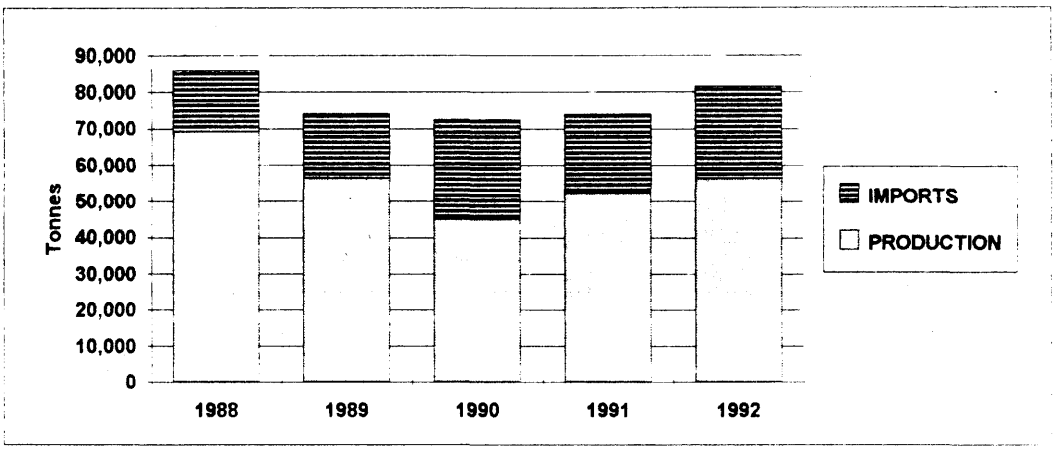
NOTE 1:Donnees import. YFT/BET corrigees par les EM's.
NOTE 2: ex - 0303 49 11 / 13 / 19, BET / BFT et autres.

ANNEX V - 2

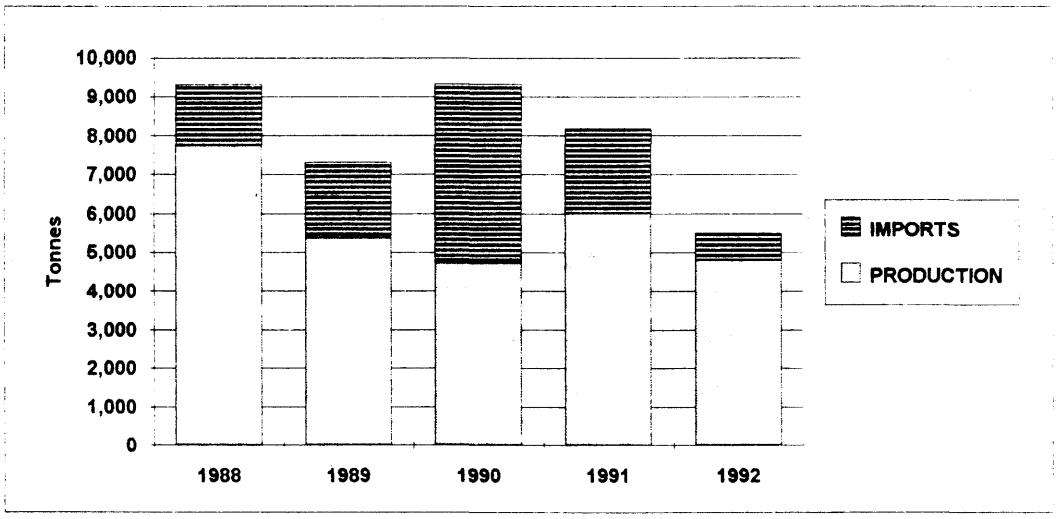
RAW MATERIAL FOR THE INDUSTRY

PRODUCTION AND IMPORT TRENDS

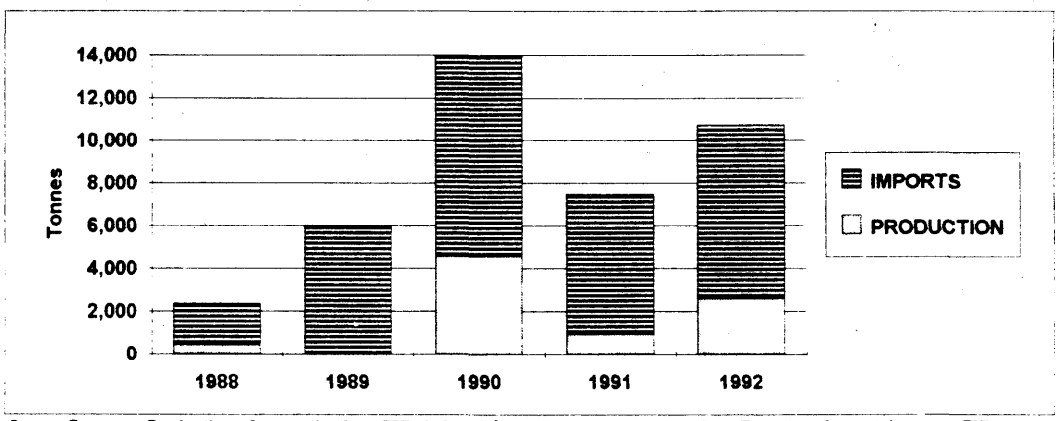
SKIPJACK - KATSUWONUS PELAMIS - (SKJ)



BIGEYE - THUNNUS OBESUS - (BET) *1 *2



ALBACORE - THUNNUS ALALUNGA - (ALB)



Source Donnees: Production - Communications EM's Indemnité Compensatoire ; Importation - Eurostat - Comext; Longes - EM's.

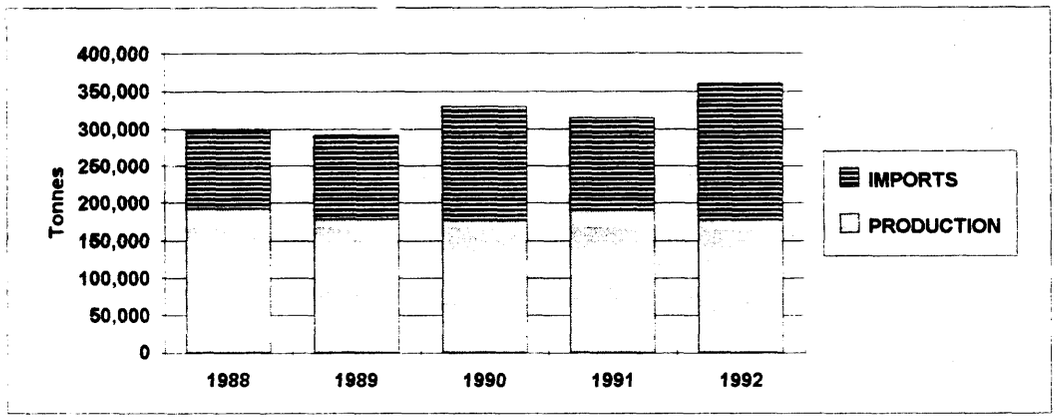
NOTE 1:Donnees import. YFT/BET corrigees par les EM's.
NOTE 2: ex - 0303 49 11 / 13 / 19, BET / BFT et autres.

ANNEX V - 2

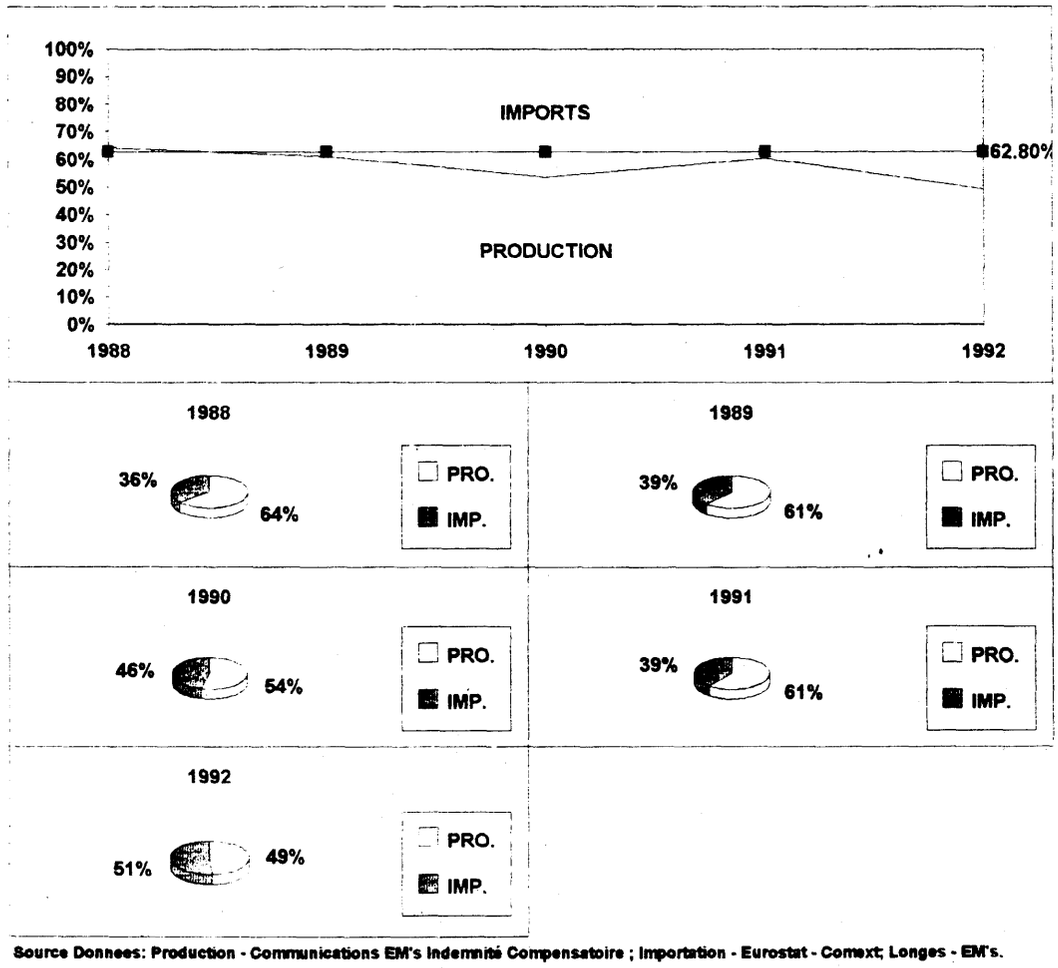
RAW MATERIAL FOR THE INDUSTRY

PRODUCTION AND IMPORT TRENDS

TOTAL TUNA
(YFT) (SKJ) (BET)*2 (ALB)



SUPPLY
PRODUCTION / IMPORTS



Source Donnees: Production - Communications EM's Indemnité Compensatoire ; Importation - Eurostat - Comext; Longes - EM's.

NOTE 1:Donnees import. YFT/BET corrigees par les EM's.
NOTE 2: ex - 0303 49 11 / 13 / 19, BET / BFT et autres.

ANNEX VI

COMMUNITY SUPPLY TRENDS

TINNED TUNA

PRODUCTION	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BEL/LUX	2	2	2	2	N/D
DEU	0	0	0	0	0
DNK	48	48	48	48	N/D
ESP	82,687	93,575	102,437	117,365	109,126
FRA	46,871	54,308	52,507	55,622	53,285
GBR	0	0	0	50	N/D
GRC	89	136	174	309	N/D
IRL	0	0	0	0	N/D
ITA	80,000	85,000	86,100	87,000	93,100
NLD	0	0	0	0	0
PRT	8,175	10,005	12,774	16,393	17,333
EEC TOTAL	**217,872**	**243,074**	**254,042**	**276,789**	**272,844**

IMPORTS from EXTRA-CE (excl. Canary Is.)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BEL/LUX	1,591	1,450	4,923	4,588	7,799
DEU	3,226	2,668	3,135	5,515	22,092
DNK	612	319	610	453	2,791
ESP	117	187	259	879 *	1,381 *
FRA	54,019	55,579	59,212	66,251	61,021
GBR	41,622	57,322	47,475	65,379	67,501
GRC	651	460	528	780	1,231
IRL	279	629	543	576	781
ITA	711	1,045	1,984	2,198 *	3,715 *
NLD	1,732	1,344	1,637	2,957	15,340
PRT	11	0	34	1,414	1,587
EEC TOTAL	**104,571**	**121,003**	**120,340**	**150,990**	**185,239**

EXPORTS to EXTRA-CE (excl. Canary/DDR)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BEL/LUX	19	46	187	45	73
DEU	17	18	18	1,128	94
DNK	56	3	17	10	44
ESP	2,971	3,903	2,050	2,840	2,564
FRA	1,384	1,364	1,312	1,665	1,480
GBR	282	58	72	165	161
GRC	15	37	12	13	45
IRL	0	0	0	0	15
ITA	469	2,721	839	900	1,146
NLD	8	9	7	19	25
PRT	291	854	742	516	469
EEC TOTAL	**5,512**	**9,013**	**5,256**	**7,301**	**6,116**

APPARENT EC CONSUMPTION	316,931	355,064	369,126	420,478	451,967

* Longes non inclus

ANNEX VII

1. The current Community import arrangements for tuna are as follows:

   - customs duties (20% for yellowfin, 22% for skipjack) have been suspended on imports of whole tuna for use as a raw material for the processing industry in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92 of 17 December 1992 on the common organization of the market in fishery and aquaculture products. The disadvantages of these arrangements for Community producers are offset by the system of compensatory allowances.

   - tuna loins are generally classed within tariff heading 16.04, for which the customs duty is 24%. They do not benefit from the suspension of duties on import into the Community. They do, however, benefit from general tariff measures applied under agreements such as the Lomé Convention or the Generalized System of Preferences.

   - canned tuna is classed under tariff heading 16.04. It is subject to the same customs duties and tariff rules as tuna loins. Since 1 January 1993, for a transitional period of four years, canned tuna originating in countries which have not concluded a preferential agreement with the Community has been subject to a system of quotas. These arrangements replace and are intended to eliminate the previous national arrangements.

2. Tuna for use as a raw material and canned tuna are not covered by the same rules. The suspension of duties on tuna intended for use as a raw material is an autonomous measure and the Community therefore has the legal right to reimpose duties within the limits of binding under GATT. The Council decided at the end of 1992, however, to maintain the suspension of customs duties. The duties applicable to canned tuna are bound under GATT, the system of quotas being a transitional measure which cannot be converted into a definitive measure to restrict imports without contravening the Community's international commitments. The system of quotas is of limited scope, the annual quantities increasing progressively by around 10% per year and it will be abolished on 1 January 1997.

ANNEX VIII

The importance of its tuna-fishing industry (14% of the world tuna catch) and the exclusive competence it enjoys in the fisheries sector require that the Community be present in the various international bodies responsible for tuna fishing.

The Community is therefore actively involved in the scientific work of the following international organizations and participates as an observer in the drafting of recommendations intended to ensure the rational exploitation of tuna resources outside the EEZs:

- the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), for which the Community has negotiated entry and is awaiting final ratification to become a full member,

- the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), covering the Pacific, whose recent work has had a direct impact on the tuna/dolphin problem.

For several years the Community has also been making a financial contribution to the work of the Indo-Pacific Tuna Development and Management Programme (IPTP), set up by the United Nations pending the establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), created by the FAO in November 1993, of which the Community will be a full member.

To date, the international organizations concerned with tuna fishing have not detected any special problems with regard to the conservation of the various species of tropical tuna fished by the Community fleet.

ANNEX IX

SIMULATION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES

IMPORTS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF PRODUCTS COMING UNDER CN CODE 1604

SPECIES:		YELLOWFIN TUNA				ALBACORE	BIGEYE and other	SKIPJACK	TOTAL TUNA FOR INDUSTRY
PRESENTATION:		(WHOLE) (>10 kg)	(GUTT./ and other) (>10 kg)	(WHOLE) (<10 kg)	(GUTT./ and other) (<10 kg)				
NC:		0303 42 12	0303 42 32 0303 42 52	0303 42 18	0303 42 38 0303 42 58	0303 41 11 0303 41 13 0303 41 19	ex-0303 40 11 ex-0303 40 13 ex-0303 40 19	0303 43 11 0303 43 19 0304 43 13	
REF:		YFT>10 E	YFT>10 A	YFT<10 E	YFT<10 A	ALB	BET	SKJ	
QUANT.(Tonnes)									
EXTRA-CE	**1988**	73,067	4,470	30,599	12	2,344	35,012	61,747	207,251
(Q1)	**1989**	83,573	2,293	37,520	0	6,002	26,287	52,273	207,948
	1990	107,621	650	56,641	292	12,808	31,690	51,440	261,142
	1991	76,970	309	32,718	320	6,634	23,787	20,828	161,566
	1992	105,660	1,195	18,550	787	8,096	6,768	20,348	161,404
A. CENT. (SF PAN) SPG DROGUE DOM/TOM ACP M/T	**1988**	30,797	1,335	17,712	12	405	19,739	46,722	116,722
	1989	31,749	348	23,572	0	201	14,663	36,123	106,656
	1990	48,413	0	19,988	0	3,079	10,688	24,513	106,681
(Q11)	**1991**	44,621	0	13,936	65	269	16,494	6,352	81,737
	1992	38,535	0	4,808	110	287	2,071	3,167	48,978
EXTRA-CE SF A. CENT. (SF PAN) SPG DROGUE DOM/TOM ACP M/T	**1988**	42,270	3,135	12,887	0	1,939	15,273	15,025	90,529
	1989	51,824	1,945	13,948	0	5,801	11,624	16,150	101,292
	1990	59,208	650	36,653	292	9,729	21,002	26,927	154,461
	1991	32,349	309	18,782	255	6,365	7,293	14,476	79,829
(Q10)	**1992**	67,125	1,195	13,742	677	7,809	4,697	17,181	112,426
GATT QUOTA									
(R1)	**1988**	14,100	900	4,200	0	600	5,100	5,100	30,000
(R2)	**89-92**	8,108	173	3,105	0	1,208	1,725	2,933	17,250
QT. EXTRA - CONT.	**1988**	28,170	2,235	8,687	0	1,339	10,173	9,925	60,529
(Q13)	**1989**	43,717	1,773	10,843	0	4,594	9,899	13,218	84,042
=Q10-R1 (pour 88)	**1990**	51,101	478	33,548	292	8,522	19,277	23,995	137,211
=Q10-R2 (pour 89-92)	**1991**	24,242	137	15,677	255	5,158	5,568	11,544	62,579
	1992	59,018	1,023	10,637	677	6,602	2,972	14,249	95,176
AVERAGE PRICE									
(000 ECU/T)	**1988**	1.29	1.54	1.00	0.00	1.65	1.41	0.85	1.21
(P1)	**1989**	1.14	1.39	0.98	0.00	1.65	1.09	0.74	1.08
	1990	1.04	1.33	0.92	1.18	1.32	1.01	0.72	0.97
	1991	0.85	1.06	0.81	1.48	1.27	0.87	0.73	0.86
	1992	0.97	1.24	0.87	1.14	1.75	0.81	0.62	0.96
VALUE									
(000 ECU)	**1988**	36,267	3,445	8,696	0	2,212	14,312	8,399	73,331
(V13)	**1989**	49,700	2,470	10,587	0	7,590	10,744	9,733	90,824
=Q13 * P1	**1990**	53,088	637	30,749	345	11,206	19,500	17,228	132,753
	1991	20,602	145	12,720	378	6,539	4,839	8,398	53,621
	1992	57,218	1,269	9,261	774	11,541	2,404	8,807	91,274
TOTAL DUTIES									
(Duties)		(20%)	(22%)	(20%)	(22%)	(22%)	(22%)	(22%)	
(000 ECU)	**1988**	7,253	758	1,739	0	487	3,149	1,848	**15,233**
	1989	9,940	543	2,117	0	1,670	2,364	2,141	**18,776**
(D1)	**1990**	10,618	140	6,150	76	2,465	4,290	3,790	**27,529**
= V13 * DR	**1991**	4,120	32	2,544	83	1,439	1,065	1,848	**11,130**
	1992	11,444	279	1,852	170	2,539	529	1,938	**18,751**

SOURCE=COMEXT 26 4 94

Annex X

TUNA FISHING

REFORM OF THE COMMON ORGANIZATION OF THE MARKET

The European Union organizations of tuna canners:

- ANFACO (Spain)
- ASCONSER (Spain)
- C.S.C. (France)
- ANCIT (Italy)
- ANICP (Portugal),

the following organizations of owners of freezer tuna purse seiners of the European Union:

- OPAGAC (Spain)
- ORTHONGEL (France)

meeting in Brussels on 4 May 1994 adopted a common position on the reform of the organization of the market in tuna, summarized below (a full version will be submitted to the Commission as soon as possible):

1. On the compensatory allowance scheme:

   - abolition of the quantity ceilings,

   - abolition of the value ceilings or their increase to 20% of the triggering threshold,

   - abolition of the additional compensation paid by the producers' organizations,

   - freedom for the producers' organizations when paying such allowances to divide them between their members or to use them for joint measures as they decide.

2. Regarding the reference prices:

   - strict application of Article 22 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92 of 17 December 1992.

3. Maintenance of the CPP at the current level in 1995.

4. Confirmation of the decision to maintain a 'dolphin safe' policy.

5. Maintenance of the current common customs tariff.

The abovementioned organizations also decided to create a joint liaison committee composed of the chairmen and directors of the said organizations and sufficient members to ensure parity.

The aim of the committee is to monitor the reform of the common organization of the market in tuna, ensuring that the joint objectives set out in this declaration are achieved.

- to ensure the correct application of the 'dolphin safe' policy,

- to study all questions concerning the regulation of external trade in all products covered by the sector,

- to seek, in the trade relations between shipowners and canners, suitable means of applying the principle of Community preference in practice in accordance with the existing laws and regulations,

- finally, the abovementioned organizations request that their liaison committee be closely involved in the drafting of Community decisions on tuna and tuna products.

Done at Brussels, 4 May 1994

Annex XI

Chapter 5

Tuna for canning

Article 17

1. For each of the products listed in Annex III, a Community producer price shall be fixed before the beginning of each fishing year and determined in accordance with the first and second indents of Article 9(2).

   That price shall be valid throughout the Community and shall be fixed for each fishing year.

   In fixing this price, account shall also be taken of the need to:

   - take into consideration the conditions of supply of the Community canning industry,
   - help support producers' incomes,
   - avoid the formation of surpluses in the Community.

2. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall set the Community producer price referred to in paragraph 1 before the beginning of each fishing year.

3. Member States shall notify the Commission of average monthly prices recorded at representative wholesale markets or ports for products of Community origin as referred to in paragraph 1 which have defined commercial characteristics.

4. For the purpose of paragraph 3 the representative markets and ports of the Member States shall be those where a significant proportion of Community production of tuna is marketed.

5. Detailed rules for the application of this Article, in particular the setting of conversion factors for the various species, sizes and presentations of tuna and a list of the representative markets and ports referred to in paragraph 3, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 32.

Article 18

1. For the quantities of products listed in Annex III, fished by their members and sold and delivered to the canning industry on the customs territory of the Community, an allowance shall be granted to producers' organizations where it is found, in respect of a given calendar quarter that, simultaneously:

   - the average selling price recorded on the Community market, and

   - the free-at-frontier price mentioned in Article 22, plus any applicable countervailing charge,

   are both lower than a triggering threshold of 85% of the Community producer price for the product in question.

2. The allowance may not exceed:

   - the difference between the triggering threshold and the average selling price of the product in question recorded on the Community market, or

   - a flat-rate amount equivalent to 10% of the said threshold.

3. The quantities of each of the products eligible for the allowance shall be subject to a ceiling equal to the average of the quantities sold and delivered, on the conditions referred to in paragraph 1, during the equivalent quarter of the three fishing years preceding that for which the allowance is paid.

4. The amount of the allowance granted to each producers' organization shall be equal to:

   - the amount laid down in paragraph 2 for quantities of the product in question which have been disposed of in accordance with paragraph 1 and which do not exceed the average quantities sold and delivered under the same conditions by its members in the equivalent quarter in the three fishing years preceding that for which the allowance is paid,

   - 95% of the amount laid down in paragraph 2 for quantities of the product in question which exceed the average quantities referred to in the previous indent, up to a limit of 110% of those quantities,

   - 90% of the amount laid down in paragraph 2 for quantities of the product in question which exceed those laid down in the previous indent and which are equal to the surplus of the quantities resulting from the allocation among producers' organizations of the quantities eligible for an allowance under paragraph 3.

The allocation shall be made between the producers' organizations concerned proportionately on the basis of their respective production during the equivalent quarter in the three fishing years preceding that for which the allowance is paid.

5. Producers' organizations shall allocate the allowance granted to their members proportionately on the basis of the quantities produced by them and sold and delivered in accordance with paragraph 1.

6. Detailed rules for the application of this Article, in particular the amount of the allowance and the rules for its grant, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 32.

ISSN 0254-1475

COM(94) 266 final

DOCUMENTS

EN 10 03

Catalogue number : CB-CO-94-284-EN-C

ISBN 92-77 71082-9

Office for Official Publications of the European Communities
L-2985 Luxembourg

46