

The Role of Producers' Organizations in EC Fisheries Management

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I-. The Fisheries Sector in France

France has three sea fronts spreading on more than 3,000 km. The landing profile is very various (about 160 species) as are the regional features of the production and fishing techniques.

Between 1991 and 1993, the size of the French fleet decreased from about 7,400 to 7,000 vessels, 185,000 GRT and 1,037,345 kW. It is the fourth biggest European fleet after Spain, Italy and UK.

1.1 Structure of the French fishing fleet

		1991	1992	1993*
< 12 metres	numbers	5 445	5 227	5 138
	power (kW)	359 152	350 162	346 952
	Tjb	23 454	22 904	22 639
12 - 16 metres	numbers	765	745	740
	power (kW)	145 790	143 751	142 606
	Tjb	19 253	18 974	18 800
16 - 25 metres	numbers	981	980	979
	power (kW)	332 040	333 776	333 120
	Tjb	58 203	59 329	59 519
25 - 38 metres	numbers	105	98	99
	power (kW)	59 247	55 993	56 612
	Tjb	18 931	17 713	17 946
> 38 metres	numbers	97	89	84
	power (kW)	176 199	165 745	158 055
	Tjb	72 071	68 276	66 186
TOTAL	numbers	7 393	7 139	7 040
	power (kW)	1 072 428	1 049 427	1 037 345
	Tjb	191 912	187 196	185 090

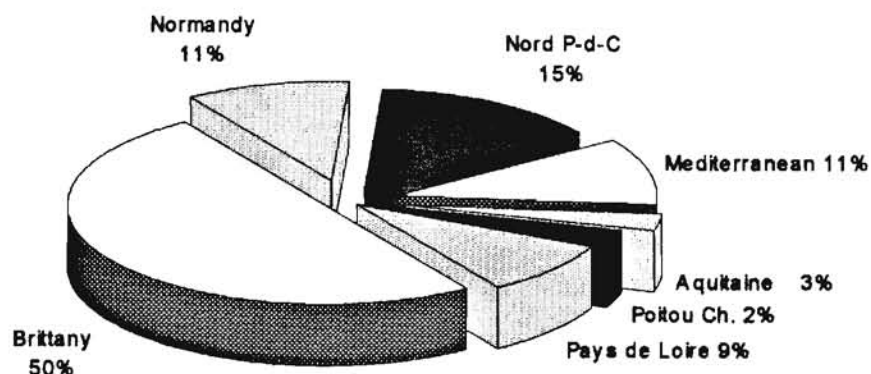
* Valuation

A geographic breakdown shows the importance of the Mediterranean fleet : 30% of national fleet, 90% of whose vessels being less than 12 meters long. But Brittany has got a major share of the vessels over 12 meters (40%) and the same proportion of vessels fishing in North Atlantic. The Northern fleet is less numerous (4% of the total number of French vessels) but its landings amount to about 15% of all catches.

1.2 French Fisheries Production

In 1991 the overall production amounted to 590,000 tons and the total landing value about ECU 1,325 millions. The regional breakdown of landings shows the predominance of Brittany (more than 50%) and, to a certain extent, of the Nord-Pas-de-Calais region (14,5%).

Breakdown of French landings in 1992



French production of sea fishing fleet and marine farming

	1992		estimates 1993	
	Quantity (tons)	Value (M. ECU)	Quantity (tons)	Value (M. ECU)
Sea fish among which	319 305	664.3	309 726	551.4
- demersal round fish	168 562	396.6		
- flat fish	34 972	134.1		
- pelagic fish	102 626	96.8		
Crustacean	22 022	100.5	22 903	93.4
Shellfish	62 857	64.3	60 343	65.6
Cephalopod	19 291	41.6	18 519	42.4
tropical Tuna	146 115	78.9	157 804	85.2
distant water fleet	8 812	8.2	8 812 (?)	8.2 (?)
Seaweed	16 184	4.3	16 184 (?)	4.3 (?)
Total fisheries	594 586	962	594 291	850.5
Mussels	59 198	67.7	70 000	78.5
Oysters	134 347	254	135 000	269.2
other shellfish	2 668	4.5	2 668	4.5
fish farming	2 465	21.3	2 958	23.4
Total marine farming	198 678	347	210 626	375
TOTAL	793 264	1 309	804 917	1 226

Most of the French domestic production is landed in a small number of ports. Boulogne, Douarnenez, Lorient and Le Guilvinec get 43% of global landings

value and 28% of the total volume. The fleets of these ports can be divided into a number of categories of activity.

The Boulogne fleet mainly catches saithe and whiting ($\frac{1}{3}$ of total landings); the auction prices are below the national average. Boulogne experienced an enduring depression caused by the economic crisis of the 70s and the decrease in resources. The strategies of the artisanal fleets are very diversified. In the ports of the Nord-Pas-de-Calais Region, it is possible to identify 23 fishing techniques depending on the target species. About 65% of the fishing effort, measured in boat-months, is concentrated on three of these activities: flat fish trammel netters (24%), gill nets for gadoids (22,5%) and deep-sea bottom trawling. Moreover, the time schedule of the artisanal fleet activities reflects different strategies: whilst the effort of the larger vessels is steady throughout the year, that of the smaller craft is markedly seasonal.

Douarnenez shows a large range of activities. Three tuna fishing ships have been commissioned in this port and are based in Seychelles. From 5 to 10 gillnetters are specialized in albacore fishing. The fishing strategies of inshore small scale units can be explained by the high value of some species. In 1991, lobster and anglerfish amounted to 20% of the landings value. Almost all activities exist in Douarnenez: longlines, beam trawls, nets, dredge for scallops and pots.

The significant fuel costs and expenses modify the fishing strategies of the high-sea fleet commissioned at Lorient. In 1987, more than 50% of the catches came from the VIa ICES area. In 1991, the high-sea fleet fished only in the VIIIb ICES area. The principal species are saithe and cod with more than 20,000 tons. The most frequent activity is the deep-sea trawl nets (90% of total production). Besides the large vessels, Lorient has an important artisanal fleet. In 1988, potters, netters and longliners commissioned at Lorient were operating in about 60 units; in addition 50 vessels are multipurpose units.

Scampi, monk fish and hake are the main species landed at Le Guilvinec (30% of catches). Le Guilvinec mean auction price is higher than the national mean, but catches have slowly decreased since 1980. The port of Le Guilvinec has a numerous the inshore fleet (200 small scale units), but $\frac{4}{5}$ of the catches are landed by distant water vessels. There are more than 200 small scale units.

1.3 Foreign Trade of seafood in France

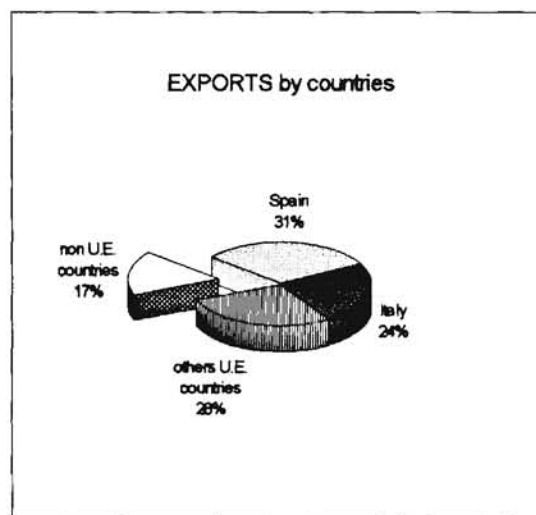
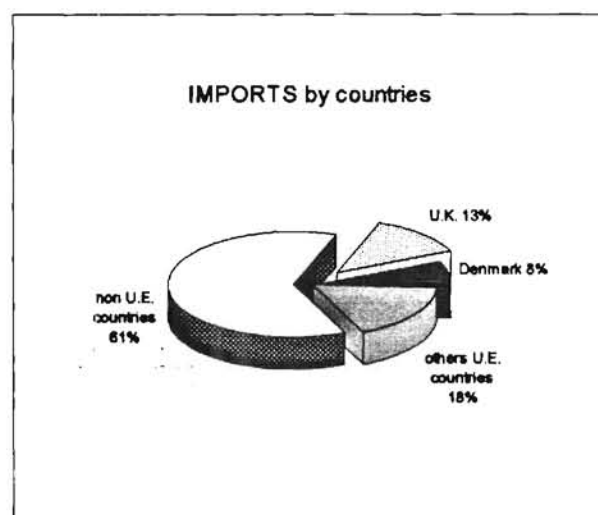
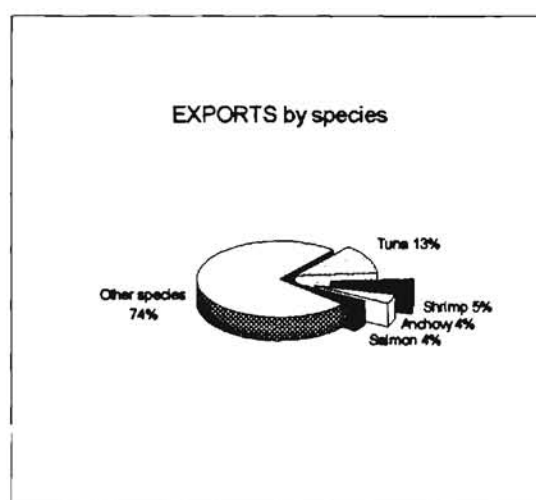
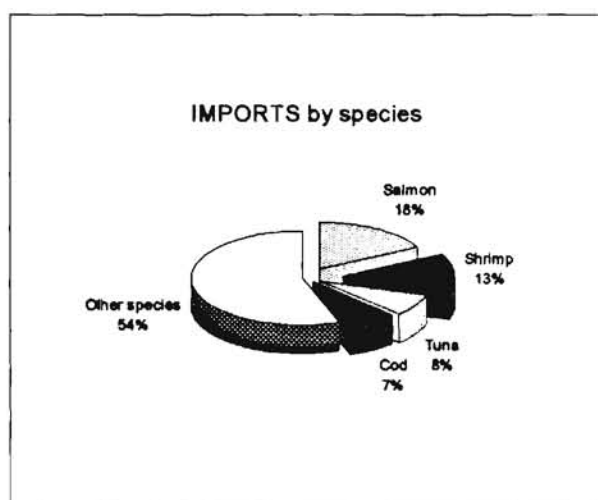
The final seafood consumption far exceeds the national fish production, and requires a very important amount of imports. During the 1980's, consumption increased faster than supply. Imports climbed from 500,000 tons to 800,000 tons. In 1992, the total imports reached 876,000 tons (ECU 2.4 billions).¹ In the same year, exports amounted to 363,000 tons and global earnings, ECU 776 millions.² A drop in deficits (-1% in volume and -6.4% in value) occurred in 1992. 38% of the French imports came from the European Community (U.K.

¹ sea fish only: 454,000 tons (ECU 1,1 billion).

² Sea fish only: 276,000 tons (ECU 510 millions).

13%, Denmark 7.5%), while 83% of the national exports were sold to the EC (Spain 31%, Italy 24%, Germany & Belgium about 8%). Four species (salmon, shrimp, tuna and cod) amount to ed 45% of the total imports.

The earliest figures of the sea fish foreign trade in 1993 show a increase in imports in volume (467,000 tons) but a slight decrease in value (ECU 962 millions). Exports are steady in volume (276,000 tons) but fell, in value, from ECU 510 millions in 1992 to ECU 371 millions in 1993. This decrease concerned mainly the whole fresh fish (24% of total exports), whose average price fell from ECU 3.77/kg to ECU 3.44/kg.



(sources : own elaboration with Customs data)

Structures of Imports & Exports by main species and countries in 1992

II-. National management institutions

2.1 The State, public authorities & the Regions

2.1.1 The public authorities

The public authorities handling fisheries management are hierarchic and centralized. The policy and the main regulatory provisions are elaborated by the Fisheries Department of the Ministry for Farming and Fisheries. The execution of these directives are coordinated by the Regional Departments of Marine Affairs (*Directions Régionales des Affaires Maritimes*) at regional level, the Districts of Marine Affairs and seaport constabularies at the local level.

In accordance with their prerogatives and their budgets, the Regions are entitled to define their own fishery economic policy. In this context, some of them have created specific sea fisheries institutions.

The fisheries management measures are more incentive than authoritarian. The financial tool can be seen as part of this incentive policy since the French fishing vessels, especially those of more than 16 metres long are structurally dependent on subsidies.

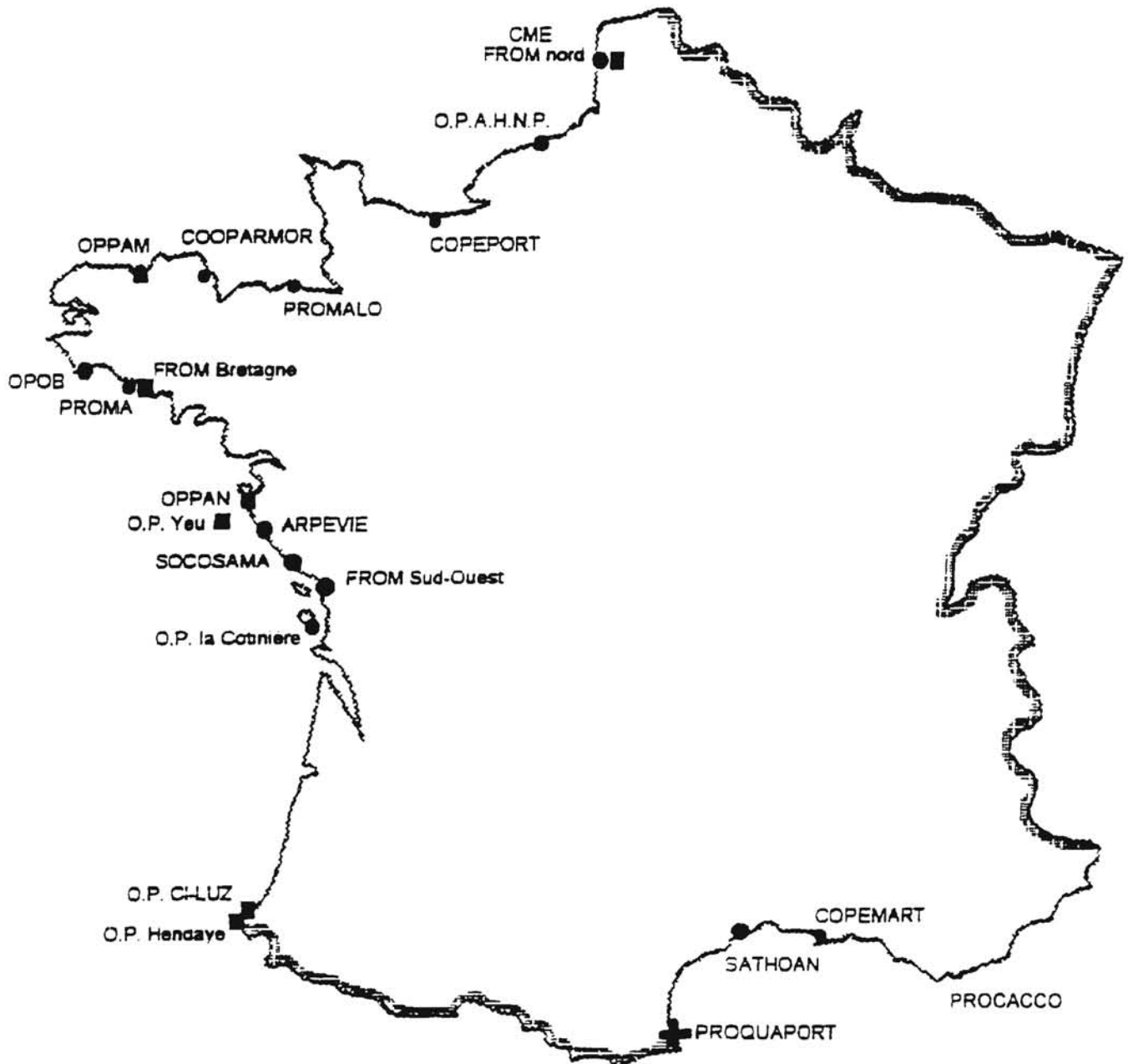
2.2 The profession

2.2.1 The National, Regional and Local Committees

Along with the public authorities, the professional representatives intervene in fisheries management. The fishermen's delegates take part at every decision level in compliance with the law n° 91-411 of 2 May 1991 on the inter-professional organization of sea fisheries, and that abrogates the decree 1813 of 14 August 1945. This organization is made up of a National Committee, 14 Regional Committees and 39 Local Committees. By the law, every fisherman, wholesaler and seafood industrialist must be a member of it.

The statutory decree 92-335 of 30 March 1992 completes the law of 2 May 1991 by mentioning the need for the management of resources. Accordingly, committees must take part in the definition of the adequate policy on resource management (paragraph 2 of point 3). Moreover, the National Committee is consulted by the Ministry for Farming and Fisheries at every national or European step of the resource management/conservation policy (paragraph 1 of point 3).

Geographical Distribution of Producer Organizations in France (1993)



- A.N.O.P. (National Association of POs) ■
- F.E.D.O.P.A. (Federation of Artisanal Fishery POs) ■
- PROGRAUSARDAN (Sardinella - Anchovy) +
- ONAPROGER (Albacore) ■
- ORTHONGEL (Frozen tuna)
- O.P.G. (Guyane) ■
- Shell fish farming POs :
- FOMA - ORMER - PO Marennes-Oléron

KEYS	
■	Association in law 1901
●	Marine Cooperative Society
+	Group of Economic Interests

The National Committee and the Regional Committees are powerful in decisionmaking. The decisions, taken at the majority of votes, may stay in force during a period of 5 years when they are related to:

- *the limitation of some species catches (in volume) with the definition and allocation of quotas by region and/or period for example ;*
- *the adjustment, for some species and (particular) fisheries, between the fishing production-tools and the available resource with the application of licences or the normalization of fishing gears.*

Since 15 October 1992, professional delegations were directly elected by the sailors registered at the sea fisheries local committees. In compliance with the law of 2 May 1991, 4 committees representing 4 professional categories are set up : skipper owners, crew, employees and executives of fishery stream firms, and cooperative associations. POs are included in the cooperative associations. At the regional and national Committees level, the delegations are appointed in according to their importance in the local committees. FOs and POs have been represented at committees for three years.

Briefly, the local Committees transfer information from shopfloor to the districts of marine affairs and the regional/national Committees. The latter organize and harmonize the propositions before sending them to the regional division of marine affairs or to the National Committee. Moreover, the National Committee takes part in the elaboration of policies at the national level (Fisheries Department of the Ministry for Farming and Fisheries). It is the one empowered to take decisions such as the *Permis de Mise en Exploitation* (Operating licence) and the application of licences to trawlers in Mediterranean Sea.

The organization of fisheries management and the devolution of liability reflect the variety of the French fisheries. Professionals manage exploitation. The regulatory authorities have a permanent control since the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries can object to the committees' decisions. In fact, there is always an agreement between each party before taking decisions and the Minister does not have to use his prerogatives.

2.2.2 The Producer Organizations

Created at the instigation of the EU measures relative to the organization of markets, the POs aim at taking the right measures for ensuring a "rational practice of fishing and the improvement of the selling conditions".³ They constitute, with the support of the FIOM (Fond d'Intervention et d'Organisation des Marchés) created in the same year, a major link in the common organization of markets in the fisheries sector. However, adhesion to POs is not compulsory⁴ and they do not really enjoy control and enforcement tools. Thanks to some regular modifications, the POs' role has gained in importance, especially after the creation of the sliding scale financial

³ They aim at ensuring the stabilization of markets according to the system of prices fixed by the EC, but must not have a leading position on the market according to the objectives of the Rome Treaty.

⁴ The POs are established on the basis of free and voluntary adhesion but, in some conditions, member states can authorise them to extend their prerogative to non members.

compensation in 1981 and the adoption of the principle of co-responsibility. Their intervention field extended subsequently. At the occasion of the adhesion of Spain and Portugal in 1985, new species became eligible to the support measures and, in 1988, a new stabilization price mechanism was implemented for species of regional interest (regionalized autonomous withdrawal prices of the annexe VI). With the development of the economic context, the inadequacy of certain measures became conspicuous: complexity of report files, division of species among annexes, the influence of price cuts on withdrawal prices for species subject to many withdrawals.

POs are encouraged by the EEC (which grants aids in the first three years following their creation), but they are subject to the authorization of the Ministry. Producers undertake to create such organizations which, in many cases, are just a transformation of previous commercial structures. For instance, in the industrial fishing sector, the FROM had its statutes transformed into those of a PO. Similarly, some artisanal POs have the same origin: the SATHOAN, born from a group of Lamps.

For the time being there are 28 Producers Organizations in France. If we put aside those who are not really active, those whose activity is concentrated on only one species, e.g. tuna (ONAPROGER, ORTHONGEL), Guyane prawns (OPG) or shellfish (FOMA, ORMER, PO Marennes-Oléron and PO of cockles and mussels of the Baie de Somme), the number of organizations of producers-fishermen does not exceed 20 including 3 of them concerning the industrial fishing (FROM) (see plan).

There are also 2 national associations of Artisanal POs : FEDOPA and ANOP. The FEDOPA (Federation of artisanal POs) bring together 12 POs. The ANOP (National Association of Producer's Organizations), is the first organization to be created including the three FROM and 5 artisanal POs which are mostly located in the Mediterranean. These two national organizations were created to enable a direct action with the national authorities and a bargaining role between POs. It is the case for the quota breakdown negotiations since POs are only statutory representatives of producers.

There are also two regional associations of PO: the Ecailles d'Argent which includes the POs of the basque country and the AVOP (a PO Association of the Vendée Region) which brings together the 4 Vendée POs (Sables d'Olonnes, Ile d'Yeu, Saint Gilles Croix de Vie and Noirmoutier). While the national associations play a rather political role,⁵ the regional associations aim mostly at federating the PO efforts in matters of policy of commercial promotion.

The FIOM, through which European financing is transmitted, coordinates the POs, especially since they have been divided into 2 national associations. A meeting on harmonization of withdrawal prices is convened by the FIOM every year.

⁵Alike the European Association of PO which plays an important role in representing the PO in the EU.

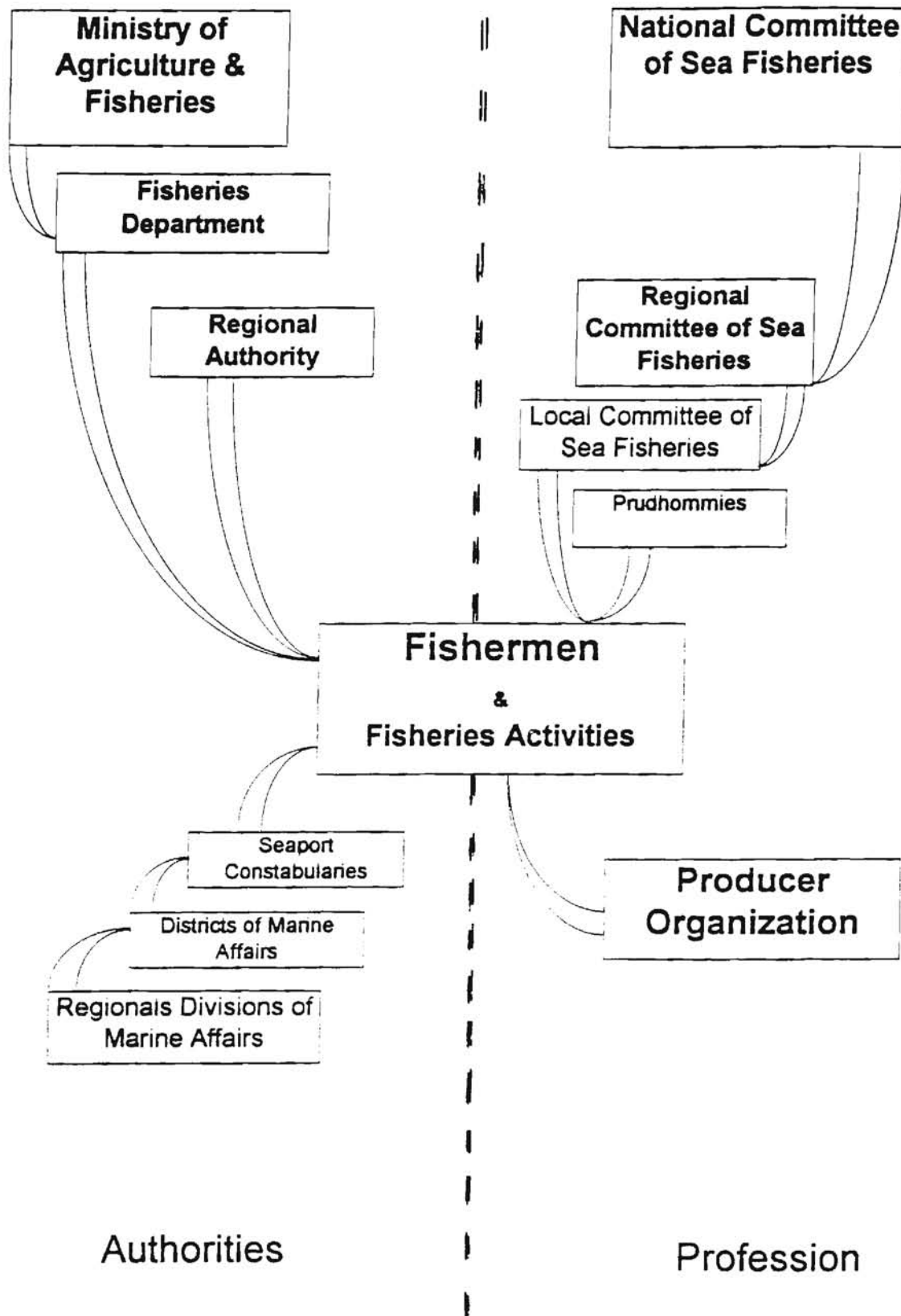
PO are private law Institutions with multiple legal statutes : the three industrial POs result from the order of 1945 and are restructured according to the reform of 1991. Artisanal POs have, for their majority (10 amongst them), the statute of a cooperative maritime society but they can also take the form of associations which can be identified with the ones relative to the 1901 regulation (5 amongst them) or as Groups of Economic Interests (2 associations).

Overall, POs have obtained an important share of the landings, estimated at around 60 to 70% of the national landings (always sold in auctions). POs get funds with a view to supporting prices:

- subsidies which they receive from the EEC which make them benefit, if they are important sums of money, from an advance system by drawing up every month a partial statement.
- Their own resources, coming from the adherents' subscription fees. For artisanal POs, these fees amount to 1 to 2% of the boats' turnover, while for the FROM, they can be less important; this difference in fees is a determining element of the adhesion of certain boats, especially in a period of crisis.

Moreover, Producers Organizations are involved in fisheries management through quota allocation and the stabilization of ex-vessel prices. They achieve through the setting of withdrawal prices within limits fixed by Common Market Policies. Providing they use their own resources and still respect these limits, POs are now allowed to extend their support from species not previously agreed upon at EU level to other species of local interest. However, POs are excluded from any direct participation in licensing schemes or grants and subsidies allocation.

The Organization of Fisheries Management in France



III-. National management system

3.1 The national policy development (since 1983)

3.1.1 The legislative context

The numerous changes introduced in the international sea legislation in 1975/76 and the adoption of an EU regulation concerning the preservation and management of resources in January 25, 1983, called for a modification of the French regulation.

The introduction, in the French law, of a number of provisions relative to the management of resources and the control of fishing capacities goes back to 10 years ago. Before this period, the French fisheries law was organized according to a decree of January 9, 1852 established on the basis of the fundamental principle of the liberty of sea fishing issued by the Colbert order of August 1651.

As an effort to modernize legislation, the regulation 85-542 of May 22, 1985 on sea fishing has been adopted. By taking into account the new international and European context, this regulation brings about important changes in the legal system as regards the fishing activity rules in France. In the waters and zones where European regulation applies, the French authorities must comply with it and regulate the sector in the limits of the objectives fixed by it. Accordingly, France has to implement the legal means to ensure the maintaining of the fishing quotas fixed by the EC.

The regulatory system has been completed by the law of May 2, 1991 which fixes the legal measures enabling fleets to adapt to the objectives of the European structural policy. In a ten years time period, the French fisheries have become subject to a relatively strict regulatory framework which is difficult for professionals to get used to.

3.1.2 The decentralization of investment regulation

From the beginning of 1972, a decentralization process has been taking place, leading to a regional budgeting of aids by the start of 1975. Consequently, local authorities ("department" Councils, city Councils) and Chambers of Commerce and Industry have been led to take part in the financing of artisanal units.

At a time when new financial partners appear and a hierarchical organization of aids is being implemented, the need for coordination is urgent. It will be managed by the regional Directors of Marine Affairs in exchange for ensuring a departmental balance for which the local representatives of the government (the "préfets"), who still enjoy a significant decision making power, must be responsible.

An important development is going to mark the relations between the European Commission and the French national and local authorities: from a centralized management at state level (1978) to a decentralization of procedures (1980) to, finally, a total decentralization of the system (1983). The progressive responsibility switch occurred along with the creation of Regional Commissions of Modernization (COREMOD) and Regional Groups for Investment in Artisanal Fishing (GRIPA).

The first decentralization stage aims at relieving the central administration from the management of individual aids requests. The regions present the modernization programs which must be agreed on by the state; they operate as a basis for loans. This system helps regions adapt their policies to the funding capacity made available at a state level.

The following step (1983) coincides with a change in the aids schedule. On the basis of the information coming from regions, a multiannual fleet modernization program is set up at state level, enabling the COREMOD to coordinate regional and national aids. Every region takes in charge the management of a global budget. The allocation of credits by sector is no more decided at national level. The COREMOD proposes a number of criteria in order to grant the FEOGA aids according to the multiannual plan and the state-regions contracts. In exchange, the supervisory administration must determine a global policy taking into account the constraints imposed at EU level and the demands of the national production zones. In 1985, a new modification occurred, aiming at substituting to old regional structures (COREMOD and GRIPA) regional commissions for the modernization and development of the artisanal fishing fleet and marine farming (COREMODE).⁶

3.1.3 The government-subsidized loans during the eighties

Preferential interest rates have proven to be an efficient, though discreet, kind of public subsidizing, with important direct effects on the fishing firms. Such state intervention, put into practice in the farming sector since the mid-60's, supposed an accurate knowledge of the future outlook of the sector as well as a tight institutional relationship between the state and the loan banks involved in the fisheries sector, namely the "*Crédit Maritime Mutuel*". Such loan scheme was meant to modernize and more rapidly develop the artisanal fisheries sector.

After the reorganization of the loan market, preferential interest rates have ceased to be the most common practice at the national level. However, during the modernization period (the 80's), the demand for such loans concentrated on specific investments (vessel building rather than second-hand vessel purchase) and specific categories of borrowers (fishing firms using middle and large size units). Long term loans were preferred to middle term ones.

⁶Decree n° 85-369 of March 22, 1985 creating regional commissions for the modernization and development of the artisanal fleet and marine farming.

3.2 The main national management schemes

3.2.1 Restrictions on entry and total/sectoral capacity *Fleet reduction measures & Operating permit system*

The regulation of investment is certainly the main ways of controlling fishing effort in the national policy. Apart from the EU technical regulation, the French fisheries regulation is based on financial incentives (loans and subsidies) at national level, and licensing schemes at local level.

Fishing aids are governed by the circular of 14 January 1983, modified by the circular of 2 October 1989, and applied since 23 November 1989, according to interpretation memo Nr 4435 of the Ministry of the Sea. This circular deals with subsidies and loans for building new vessels/modifying existing ones. It applies to independent professional fishing boats of over eighteen meters long for ships registered in the Mediterranean ; and over sixteen meters long for the Channel, the North Sea and the Atlantic. The fisherman must own the ship (at least the majority of the shares) and must be on board. The subsidy base consists of the total cost of the order contract. The base is limited to the average cost of a ship of 24 meters subsidized the year before.

From 31 December 1990, because of the failure of French fishing fleet to meet objectives of the Multi Annual Guidance Programmes (MAGP) of France, any aid in the form of subsidy or interest bond can be considered incompatible with the Common Market rules, as provided by article 93, paragraph 2 of the treaty of Rome. This is intended to do away with the financial interventions of regions or other territorial authorities for building new ships during the MAGP application period.

Moreover, the above circular specifies the special financing methods applied to the French fishing sector. Special loans may be granted for the construction of ships, the purchase of a second-hand vessel, or for conversion. The interest rate on this loan is 5%, applicable according to size and age criteria.

On 18 April 1991, a circular specified the procedures of allocating state subsidies when fishing vessels are finally scrapped. It is the Mellick Plan. Such aids are allocated to ships with more than ten years of service. Almost 1,000 vessels became eligible for these premiums on 1 March 1992, representing a reduction in the total power of almost 10%.

After Spain and Portugal joined the European Union, each member state had to include MAGP in its fisheries policy. The development of the fleet capacity in Europe led the European Union, in 1988, to oblige the member states to plan a capacity reduction to the 1983 level. Member states have been free to choose the appropriate means for this purpose. The French Minister entrusted to the National Committee to propose an appropriate regulation tool. Then, France implemented a permit system, called "*Permis de Mise en Exploitation*" (PME) or Operating Permit that have been managed by the National Committee assisted by the Marine Affairs. The PME system was intended to be compatible with the existing local regulations.

PME is the first fleet regulation scheme implemented in France at national level. The fleet considered in MAGP includes all the fishing vessels, except: vessels operating only in lagoons and estuaries, transoceanic tuna purseiners, oysterculture and aquaculture vessels, vessels fishing exclusively bivalves, coral, sea urchin and sponges.

A vessel is considered an active one if it has fished one or more days over the past two years. The fleet is divided in length categories : less than 12 meters long, from 12 to 16 meters long, from 16 to 25 meters, from 25 to 38 meters, and more than 38 meters. In compliance with PME the applicant for capacity investment has to withdraw:

- an equivalent power when the withdrawn vessel or engine belongs to the applicant for at least two years ;
- in the other cases, the withdrawn power must be equal to 1.3 times the power entered. The resulting 0.3 is used to reach the objectives of MAGP and, for a part, to help the applicants who need a few kW to achieve their investment project. In this purpose, a public kW funds has been created; regions can use it in order to facilitate the entry of young investors;
- tuna purseiners and vessels operating exclusively in lagoons and estuaries as well as unmotorised canoes obtain full-right PME ;

The kW issued from withdrawn vessels in a defined length category must be utilized for a PME in the same length category. The exception is for the 16-25 m and 25-38 m categories, among which the kW are transferable. Agregation of kW is allowed within the same length category. Furthermore, several PME may be aggregated into the same length category. The PME is a boat and specific person and is therefore not transferable.

To bring a new vessel into the fleet or to re-engine an existing vessel, the investor has to file his application in the District of Marine Affairs. Then, it is transmitted to National Committee for admission in accordance with the MAGP's objectives and the regulations.

The impact of PME has been evaluated after one year of work :

- the system proved able to stabilize, without reducing, total kilowatts within the French fishing fleet at a set level;
- the necessity to withdraw kilowatts (PME is not transferable), boosted the value of second-hand vessels, by capitalizing the expected future value of the corresponding kilowatts. The average value of kW reached ECU 415 early 1990, and decreased to ECU 261 at the end of 1990, before the implementation of the Mellick Plan;
- main effects of the PME: the constraint of length classes, linked with the possibility of accumulating kilowatts within one class results in new kilowatt saving vessels, and in the widening of the vessels near to the upper limit of each class. "PME vessels" (catamarans) appeared in advertising one year after

the introduction of the permits, and this implied a shift in gears, from trawling to gill and drift netting.

The resulting reduction in horsepower is expected not only to lead to the achievement of MAGP's objectives, but also to yield to a reserve of kilowatts for prospective investors, especially young fishermen, with no kilowatts of their own withdraw. This national reserve of kilowatts could then be shared between regions in a process akin to the one used for quota allocation.

The PME system is, of course, not sufficient to frame a fisheries policy. Its main advantages are its ability to stabilize the horse power in the fleet and its compatibility with locally adapted licensing schemes. In the longer term, however, it may prove unable to forestall overinvestment, through technological progress and new vessel design. Preventing overinvestment is a local level objective, in close relation to the peculiarities of local fisheries.

Licensing systems

There are several local licensing systems applied on coastal fisheries in some particular areas. They are generally implemented at professionals' request while their management falls within the competence of the administration. For instance, some coastal fisheries are subject to licences in the zone of the Pertuis Charentais, in the bay of Saint Brieuc for scallop fishing or in the Mediterranean for trawler fishing.

The licensing system for trawling exists in the Mediterranean since 1970. Licences are associated with certain conditions of minimum length (18m) and maximum power (490 cv). They are not transferable ; however, the first version of the order (1972) fixed some particular measures regarding the access of young fishermen to this system of fishing. These measures were eliminated later (version of 1975) at professionals' request. Again at the professionals' request, the licensing system has just been generalized to cover all types of vessels and fishing systems employed in the Mediterranean where, due to some particular characteristics which do not favor the implementation of a system of quotas, licences should gain in importance in the management system. This generalization has been decided by a working group including the administration, scientists and professionals. Decrees relative to the application of these measures are already published for Corsica and for the practice of trawling in the process of being approved for the other types of fishing in the Languedoc-Roussillon and Provence Côte d'Azur. These licences aim at controlling entries and ensuring a stabilization of the effort. However, professionals would like to make sure that this system will not hinder the adaptability of the fleets and the polyvalency of units. The following-up and the management of transfers will be ensured by the administration, assisted by a selected commission of the Regional Committee.

Apart licences, some specific fisheries have a system of individual authorisation for specific activities. In the Mediterranean for instance, many types of fishing are regulated: lamplight fishing, coral fishing, fishing with

square nets between the canal of the Rhône in Sete and the right bank of the small Rhône, dragnet fishing in Juan Gulf jurisdiction and fishing with beach seine.

The licensing system is related to specialized fisheries, involved in the exploitation of quasi non mobile species and specially localized and already particularly overfished, such as shellfish or crustaceans. Nevertheless, it is a marginal regulation schemes. These schemes have all been devised to face local problems of overcapacity and overcrowded fishing ground. They are fully independent from MAGP's implementation, then PME, and national quota allocation.

3.2.2 Restriction on catches/landings **Quotas**

Allocation of EU-set national quota result from a two step process based on historical records. It is an average of landings weighed by fishing capacity of vessels in the last 4 or 5 years. The main difficulties stand mainly with the entry of new vessels. The breakdown of quotas is carried out as stated in the statutory order 90-94 of 25 January 1990. The resulting quotas are laid down by the Fisheries Department of the French Ministry of Agriculture in July after the Sea Fisheries National Committee has issued its opinion. For exemple, as all the last breakdown decree of 1992 remains in the green appendix.

First, in order to determine the share of each of the five regions identified along the Atlantic and North Sea shores, a bargaining process takes place at national level between state and industry representatives.

Secondly, quotas allocated to each region are shared between fishermen members of Producers Organizations (POs) and others vessels. Only 6 species under quotas are subject to such breakdown (cod, whiting, plaice, sole, saithe and mackrel). Others quotas species are not divided into such PO-related "subquotas"; they then remain national ones. Moreover, all POs are not necessarily allocated with subquotas; which may then be devolved to groups of vessels.

POs vs Breakdown of quotas in 1992 :

Cod	CME, FROM Nord, COPPA, PO Basse Normandie, PROMALO, OPOB, FROM Bretagne, PROMA, OPPAN, PO Yeu, SOCOSAMA, FROM Sud Ouest, COOPARMOR (e.g. 13 POs out of 30)
Whiting	CME, FROM Nord, COPPA, PO Basse Normandie, PROMALO, OPOB, PROMA, SOCOSAMA, FROM Sud Ouest (e.g. 9 POs out of 30)
Plaice	CME, FROM Nord, COPPA, PO Basse Normandie, FROM Bretagne, PROMALO, OPOB, PROMA, COOPARMOR (e.g. 9 POs out of 30)
Sole	CME, FROM Nord, COPPA, PO Basse Normandie, FROM Sud Ouest, PO la cotinière, PO CI-LUZ, PO Hendaye (e.g. 8 POs out of 30)
Saithe	FROM Nord, FROM Bretagne, FROM Sud Ouest (e.g. 3 POs out of 30)
Mackrel	CME, FROM Nord, COPPA (e.g. 3 POs out of 30)

Statistics related to the use of fish quotas are collected at national level and controlled both at POs and national level by the Marine Affairs. This allows for assessing fisheries closure, once the relevant quota has been exhausted. The time for Free fishing occurs until the end of quota closure according to the breakdown.

If a Producer Organization or a regional group of vessels have exhausted their share of the quota, they may conclude exchanges with other POs or regions, like between countries at European level.

Quotas are not individual quotas, therefore they are not transferable. There is no direct relationship between EU set quotas and local or national licensing schemes. The British concept of pressure stock and pressure stock-licensing thus have no equivalent in French fisheries.

Self-adjustment of landings by POs

The POs' primary objective is not the resources management but the management of markets. However, in order to limit unbalance between landings and demand on the market, POs take incentive measures to limit landings. Therefore, for species other than the ones included in the annexes 1 and 6 of the EC regulations, POs tend sometimes to stop for guaranteeing the withdrawal price beyond a certain level of landings.

3.2.3 Restriction on 'effort'

Days at Sea limitation

Some monospecific fisheries with very scarce resources have tight agenda for fishing licences. It is for instance the case of the scallop in the St Brieuc Bay⁷. However, these measures are almost exclusively local.

Catches and meshing size limitation

Restrictions on the size of captures are inherent to the measures of the resources preservation. They are essentially applied on shellfish. This is true for scallops or edible crab for instance. As for fish, management systems which restrict size of catches are essentially applied on meshing size. However, the EC regulation provides, along with the meshing restriction, minimal sizes according to fishing zones and species.

Some gears use and fishing prohibition

The use of some fishing gears may be prohibited. Except in some cases connected to regional tradition, this measure applies on the whole territory. It is true for beam trawlers whose use is subject to EC regulations. Moreover, the activity of some fisheries is completely prohibited in certain zones. It is especially the case of trawling in the zone of the 3 miles.

3.2.4 Other socioeconomic sectorial measures

There are also indirect measures of fisheries control such as diplomas required to adhere to the profession, security standards of vessels or commercial and sanitary standards. They are defined either by Orders, decrees or regulation.

3.3 The enforcement of management regulations

The control and enforcement of fisheries regulation are coordinated by the administration of Marine Affairs. Therefore, quota regulation is linked to the monitoring of landings. Every legal informations about the fishing activities of each vessel are collected by the District of Marine Affairs. The log books data are then centralized by the Regional Centres of Statistical Processing - C.R.T.S.- (Centres Régionaux de Traitements Statistiques). The consistency of these results are tested with the auctions data and the samples of IFREMER surveys. After this process, the data sets of all centres are brought together by the Administrative Centre of Marine Affairs -C.A.A.M.- (Centre Administratif des Affaires Maritimes) which depends directly on the French Ministry of

⁷ As the ressource is located within a well delimited area (St Brieuc Bay), it has been easy to define a management unit to which different regulatory measures can be applied. The most original regulation affected the fishing time : every year, the number of months in the fishing season, the number of fishing days per week and the number of fishing hours per day are



PRESENTATION SOMMAIRE DES OP FRANCAISES (situation en 1993)

OP	Nombre d'années de reconnaissance	Nombre d'adhérents 1992	Evolution des adhérents / origine	Nombre de navires concernés	Navires à rayon d'action limité	Navires à grand rayon d'action	Chiffre d'affaires 1992 (en milliers de francs)	Production totale 1992 (en tonnes)	Part des espèces CEE /production totale	Part des quantités retirées /production totale	Part des espèces CEE/ production retirée	Prix moyens 1992 (en francs)
ARTISANALES CME	19	116	87%	116	116	0	238202	24018	89%	5,39%	96%	9,92
COPEPORT	18	160	A compléter				340000					
PROMALO	15	45	15%	45	30	15	81492	6020	29%	3,22%	28%	13,54
COOPARMOR	5	287	A compléter	287	287	0	82144	2590	90%	3,81	59%	31,71
OPOB	20	461	19%	461	323	138	621000	30192	82%	1,60%	100%	20,57
PROMA	18	593	641%	593			636904	39492	89%	6,13%	94%	16,13
OPPAN	13	185	640%	185	185	0	68908	2424	52%	1,53%	68%	28,42
OP YEU	12	75	134%	75	45	30	117124	4909	74%	1,11%	70%	23,86
ARPEVIE	20	111	52%	117	110	7	121000	9645	92%	6,01%	97%	12,55
SOCOSOMA	20	121	1%	121	90	31	163490	8301	32%	3,93%	46%	19,70
OP HENDAYE	14	30	114%	30	0	30	63534	3986	89%	5,71%	100%	15,94
COPEMAR	2	15	67%	15	15	0	22000	2730	100%	12,67%	100%	8,06
TOTAL FEDOPA		2199	181%	2045			2 555 798	134308	79%	4,51%	88%	19,03
LA COTINIÈRE	6	48	92%	48	48	0	79331	3069	43%	0,86%	37%	25,85
CI-LUZ	14	260	73%	56	56	0	67188	3617	5%	3,64%	35%	18,58
PROQUAPORT	18	30	-50%	23	23	0	8071	2569	99%	11,99%	100%	3,14
SATHOAN	18	43	105%	43	43	0	45486	7613	100%	9,94%	100%	5,97
PROQUACO	18	15	-79%	13	13	0	5988	1599	98%	5,57%	100%	3,75
TOTAL ARTISANALES		2595	54%	2228			2761862	152774	78%	4,83%	89%	18,08
INDUSTRIELLES FROM Nord	22	150	355%	247	225	22	490740	49002	72%	1,51%	89%	10,01
FROM Bretagne	22	137	136%	137			759936	52445	66%	2,23%	58%	14,49
FROM Sud Ouest	22	149	82%	156	111	45	254127	10953	37%	2,15%	55%	23,20
TOTAL INDUSTRIELLES		436	104%	540			1 504 803	112400	34%	1,91%	57%	13,39
TOTAL GENERAL		3031	131%	2768			4 266 665	265175	57%	3,59%	83%	16,09


Source : Compte rendu d'activité des OP fin 1992 + données FEDOPA

Order of the Minister on the Quota Breakdown



Direction des Pêches Maritimes
et des Cultures Marines

Bureau des Ressources et de la
Réglementation

N° 15 48  RR

NOR : M E R P 9 2 0 0 1 3 2 A

- ARRETE -

PORTANT REPARTITION DE CERTAINS QUOTAS DE PECHE
ACCORDES A LA FRANCE POUR L'ANNEE 1992

LE SECRETAIRE D'ETAT A LA MER,

- VU le règlement CEE n° 3882/91 du Conseil du 18 décembre 1991 fixant pour certains stocks et groupes de stocks de poissons, les totaux admissibles de captures pour 1992 et certaines conditions dans lesquelles ils peuvent être pêchés ;
- VU le décret du 9 janvier 1852 sur l'exercice de la pêche maritime modifié en dernier lieu par les lois n° 85-542 du 22 mai 1985 et n° 86-2 du 3 janvier 1986 ;
- VU le décret n° 90-94 du 25 janvier 1990 pris pour l'application de l'article 3 du décret du 9 janvier 1852 modifié fixant les conditions générales d'exercice de la pêche maritime dans les eaux soumises à la réglementation communautaire de conservation et de gestion et notamment ses articles 14 et 15 ;
- VU l'arrêté du 10 février 1984 déterminant les limites des circonscriptions des affaires maritimes ;
- VU l'avis du Comité de gestion des quotas et les propositions régionales de sous-répartition des quotas ;

ARRETE

ARTICLE 1er.-

Les quotas de cabillaud -Gadus morhua- (zones CIEM : IIa, IV - Vb, VI, XII, XIV, VIIa - VIIIb, c, d, e, f, g, h, j, k, VIII, IX, X), de merlan -Merlangius merlangus (zones CIEM : IIa, IV - Vb, VI, XII, XIV - VIIa - VIIIb, c, d, e, f, g, h, j, k), de sole -Solea vulgaris (zones CIEM : VIIIa, b - IIa, IV - VIId - VIIe) de plie -Pleuronectes platessa (zones CIEM : VIIId, e - VIIIg, f, g), de lieu noir -Pollachius virens- (zones CIEM : IIa, IV, Vb, VI, XII, XIV - VII, VIII, IX, X, COPACE 34, 1.1), et de maquereau -Scomber scombrus- (zones CIEM : IIa, III, IV, II (hors CEE), , Vb, VI, VII, VIII a,b,d,e, XII, XIV - VIIIc, IX, X, COPACE, 34, 1.1) alloués à la France par le règlement CEE n° 3882 du Conseil du 18 décembre 1991 sont répartis pour l'année 1992 comme fixé à l'annexe au présent arrêté.

ARTICLE 2.-

Un quota ainsi réparti ou un sous-quota issu de la répartition est réputé épuisé lorsque la totalité du poids des débarquements effectués par des navires de pêche battant pavillon français en France ou à l'étranger pour l'espèce en cause dans le secteur statistique concerné atteint ou dépasse celui du quota ou du sous-quota.

L'épuisement d'un quota ou d'un sous-quota est constaté par le Ministre chargé des pêches maritimes.

Lorsqu'un sous-quota est réputé épuisé, la poursuite de la pêche de l'espèce concernée dans la zone considérée est interdite pour les navires battant pavillon français autorisés à pêcher ce sous-quota en application de l'annexe du présent arrêté.

ARTICLE 3.-

Des modifications peuvent affecter tout ou partie des sous-quotas découlant de la répartition annuelle figurant en annexe. Si ces modifications sont effectuées à l'initiative d'une ou plusieurs organisations de producteurs, elles doivent être notifiées par les directeurs régionaux des affaires maritimes territorialement compétents au ministre chargé des pêches maritimes.

ARTICLE 4.-

Les infractions aux dispositions du présent arrêté seront sanctionnées conformément aux dispositions du décret du 9 janvier 1852 modifié sur l'exercice de la pêche maritime.

ARTICLE 5.-

Le directeur des pêches maritimes et des cultures marines et les directeurs régionaux des affaires maritimes sont chargés de l'exécution du présent arrêté qui sera publié au Journal officiel de la République française.

Fait à PARIS, le 24 JUIL. 1992

Pour le Secrétaire d'Etat à la Mer
par intérim du Directeur
des Pêches Maritimes et des Cultures Marines
le Directeur Adjoint

Bernard BOYER

CABILLAUD

	Zones de référence du Conseil International pour l'exploitation de la Mer (CIEM)			
	Ila, IV	Vb(ZoneCE) VI,XII,XIV	VIIa	VIIb,c,d e,f,g,h j,k,VIII IX,X
<u>Régions Nord Pas de Calais, Picardie et Haute Normandie</u>	<u>3 540</u>	<u>180</u>	-	<u>5 720</u>
- Navires immatriculés dans le quartier des Affaires maritimes de Dunkerque	416	-	-	46
- Navires immatriculés dans le quartier des Affaires maritimes de Boulogne-sur-Mer dont :	3 063	180	-	3 605
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs coopérative maritime Etaploise (CME)	1 272	-	-	2 485
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs Fonds régional d'organisation du marché du Nord - Normandie FROM NORD NORMANDIE (1)	1 791	180	-	920
dont industriels :	1 320	180	-	-
dont artisans :	471	-	-	-
- autres navires	-	-	-	200
- Navires immatriculés dans le quartier des Affaires maritimes de Dieppe dont	50	-	-	1 188
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs Coopérative des producteurs de pêche artisanale de Haute Normandie (COPPA)	30	-	-	713
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs Fonds régional d'organisation du marché du poisson du Nord - Normandie (FROM NORD NORMANDIE)	25	-	-	475

(1) Y compris :

- Les chalutiers de pêche industrielle (pêche fraîche et congélateur) immatriculés à Dieppe et à Fécamp et adhérents du FROM Nord Normandie
- Le chalutier congélateur "COTE DE LA VIERGE" immatriculé à Fécamp et non adhérent du FROM Nord-Normandie

- Navires immatriculés dans le quartier des Affaires maritimes de Fécamp	11	-	-	533
- Navires immatriculés dans le quartier des Affaires maritimes du Havre	-	-	-	348
- Navires immatriculés dans le quartier des Affaires maritimes de Rouen	-	-	-	-
<u>Région Basse Normandie</u>	<u>10</u>	-	<u>5</u>	<u>1 200</u>
- Navires immatriculés dans le quartier des Affaires maritimes de Caen ou de Cherbourg dont :				
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs "Organisation de producteurs de Basse Normandie"	10	-	5	1 046
- autres navires	-	-	-	154
<u>Régions Bretagne, Pays de Loire, Poitou Charentes et Aquitaine</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>4 000</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>8 360</u>
- Navires immatriculés dans les quartiers de Saint-Malo, Saint-Brieuc, Paimpol, Morlaix, Brest, Douarnenez, Audierne, Guilvinec, Concarneau, Lorient, Auray, Vannes, Saint-Nazaire, Nantes, Noirmoutier, Les Sables d'Olonne Yeu, La Rochelle, Marennes-Oléron, Bordeaux, Arcachon ou Bayonne dont :				
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs Groupement Coopératif des producteurs de la baie de Saint-Malo (PROMALO)	-	-	5	314
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs Organisation des Pêcheries de l'Ouest Bretagne (OPOB)	-	-	5	1 594
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs Fonds régional d'organisation du marché du poisson de Bretagne (FROM BRETAGNE)	500	3 690	488	4 483
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs de pêche artisanale du Morbihan et de la Loire Atlantique (PROMA)	-	11	31	1 300
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs des pêcheurs artisans de l'île de Noirmoutier (OPPAN)	-	-	-	1

- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs de l'Ile d'Yeu (OP Yeu)	-	-	-	6
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs Société Coopérative sablaise de marins pêcheurs (SOCOSAMA)	-	-	2	71
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs Fonds régional d'organisation du marché du poisson du Sud Ouest (FROM SUD OUEST)	-	299	39	540
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs Coopérative d'Armor de producteur de pêche artisanale	-	-	-	27
- autres navires	-	-	-	24
TOTAL FRANCE	4 050	4 180	575	15 280

MERLAN

	Zones de référence du Conseil International pour l'exploitation de la Mer (CIEM)			
	IIa, IV	Vb, VI XII, XIV	VIIa	VIIb, c, d, e, f, g, h, j, k
<u>Régions Nord Pas de Calais, Picardie et Haute Normandie</u>	<u>11 690</u>	<u>55</u>	-	<u>5 060</u>
- Navires immatriculés dans le quartier des Affaires maritimes de Dunkerque	451	-	-	50
- Navires immatriculés dans le quartier des Affaires maritimes de Boulogne-sur-Mer dont	10 879	55	-	3 326
- navires adhérents à l'organisation des producteurs Coopérative Maritime Etaploise (CME)	5 377	-	-	2 281
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs Fonds régional d'organisation des marchés du poisson du Nord - Normandie FROM NORD NORMANDIE	5 502	-	-	845
dont : industriels (1)	3 510	55	-	-
dont : artisans	1 992	-	-	845
- autres navires	-	-	-	200
- Navires immatriculés dans le quartier des Affaires maritimes de Dieppe dont :	336	-	-	1 008
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs de pêche artisanale de Haute-Normandie (COPPA)	202	-	-	604
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs Fonds régional d'organisation du marché du poisson du Nord - Normandie FROM NORD NORMANDIE	134	-	-	404
- Navires immatriculés dans le quartier des Affaires maritimes de Fécamp	245	-	-	449

(1) Y compris le chalutier "Côte de la Vierge" immatriculé à Fécamp et non adhérent du FROM NORD

- Navires immatriculés dans le quartier des Affaires maritimes du Havre	-	-	-	227
- Navires immatriculés dans le quartier des Affaires maritimes de Rouen	-	-	-	-
<u>Région de Basse Normandie</u>	-	-	<u>2</u>	<u>955</u>
- Navires immatriculés dans le quartier des Affaires maritimes de Caen ou de Cherbourg dont :				
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs "Organisation de producteurs de Basse Normandie"	-	-	2	859
- autres navires	-	-	-	96
<u>Région Bretagne, Pays de Loire, Poitou-Charentes et Aquitaine</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>503</u>	<u>7 185</u>
- Navires immatriculés dans les quartiers des Affaires maritimes de Saint-Malo, Saint-Brieuc, Paimpol, Morlaix, Brest, Douarnenez, Audierne, Guilvinec, Concarneau, Lorient, Auray, Vannes, Saint-Nazaire, Nantes Noirmoutier, Yeu, les Sables d'Olonne, La Rochelle, Marennes-Oléron, Bordeaux, Arcachon ou Bayonne dont :				
- navires adhérents à l'Organisation de producteurs Groupement Coopératif des producteurs de la baie de Saint-Malo (PROMALO)	-	-	2	232
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs organisation des pêcheries de l'Ouest Bretagne (OPOB)	-	-	1	1 008
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs Fonds régional d'organisation des marchés du poisson de Bretagne - FROM BRETAGNE	130	397	363	4 297
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs de pêche artisanale du Morbihan et de la Loire Atlantique (PROMA)	-	1	102	1 131
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs Société Coopérative Sablaise de marins pêcheurs (SOCOSMA)	-	-	5	84
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs Fonds régional d'organisation du marché du poisson du Sud-Ouest (FROM SUD-OUEST)	-	2	30	235
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs Coopérative d'Armor de producteurs de pêche artisanale	-	-	-	10
- autres navires	-	-	-	8
TOTAL FRANCE	11 820	455	505	13 200

(données exprimées en tonnes de poids vif)

SOLE

	Zones de référence du Conseil International pour l'exploitation de la Mer (CIEM)			
	VIII a, b	IIa - IV	VII d	VII e
<u>Régions Nord-Pas de Calais, Picardie Haute Normandie</u>	-	<u>415</u>	<u>1 408</u>	<u>3</u>
Navires immatriculés dans les quartiers des Affaires maritimes suivants :				
- Dunkerque	-	-	33	-
- Boulogne dont :	-	-	985	-
- Navires adhérents à l'OP Fonds régional d'organisation des Marchés Nord-Normandie (FROM NORD)	-	-	777	-
- Navires adhérents à l'OP Coopérative Maritime étaploise (CME)	-	-	164	-
- Navires non rattachés à une organisation de producteurs	-	-	44	-
- Dieppe dont :			243	-
- Navires adhérents à l'OP Fonds régional d'organisation des Marchés Nord-Normandie (FROM NORD)	-	-	206	-
- Navires adhérents à l'OP Coopérative des producteurs de pêche artisanale de Haute Normandie (COPPA)	-	-	37	-
- Fécamp	-	-	94	-
- Le Havre	-	-	53	-
<u>Région Basse Normandie</u>	-	-	<u>477</u>	<u>147</u>
- Navires immatriculés dans les quartiers des Affaires maritimes de Caen ou Cherbourg dont navires adhérents à l'OP organisation de producteurs de Basse-Normandie	-	-	348	107

<u>Région Bretagne</u>	<u>890</u>	-	-	<u>150</u>
- Navires immatriculés dans les quartiers				
- d'Audierne et du Guilvinec	255	-	-	-
- de Concarneau	148	-	-	-
- de Lorient	351	-	-	-
- d'Auray et de Vannes	136	-	-	-
<u>Région Pays de la Loire</u>	<u>2 237</u>	-	-	-
- Navires immatriculés dans les quartiers des Affaires maritimes de :				
- Saint-Nazaire	483	-	-	-
- Noirmoutier	283	-	-	-
- L'Ile d'Yeu	352	-	-	-
- Sables d'Olonne	1 097	-	-	-
- Nantes	22	-	-	-
<u>Région Poitou Charentes, Aquitaine</u>	<u>1 825</u>	-	-	-
- Navires immatriculés dans le quartier des Affaires maritimes de La Rochelle dont :	594	-	-	-
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs Fonds régional d'organisation du marché du poisson du Sud-Ouest (FROM SUD OUEST)	554	-	-	-
- autres navires	40	-	-	-
- Navires immatriculés dans le quartier des Affaires maritimes de Marennes Oléron dont :	560	-	-	-
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs Fonds régional d'organisation du marché du poisson du sud-Ouest (FROM SUD OUEST)	209	-	-	-
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs "Organisation de producteurs de la Cotinière"	202	-	-	-
- autres navires	149	-	-	-
- Navires immatriculés dans le quartier des Affaires maritimes de Bordeaux	25	-	-	-

- Navires immatriculés dans le quartier des Affaires maritimes d'Arcachon dont :	358	-	-	-
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs "Fonds régional d'organisation du marché du poisson du Sud-Ouest (FROM SUD OUEST)	353	-	-	-
- autres navires	5	-	-	-
- Navires immatriculés dans le quartier des Affaires maritimes de Bayonne dont	288	-	-	-
* navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs "organisation des producteurs CI-LUZ"	108	-	-	-
* navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs "Organisation de producteurs d'Hendaye"	119	-	-	-
* autres navires	61	-	-	-
TOTAL FRANCE	4 952	415	1 885	300

(données exprimées en tonnes de poids vif)

PLIE

(données exprimées en tonnes de poids vif)

	Zone de référence du Conseil International pour l'exploitation de la Mer (CIEM)	
	VII d, e	VII f, g
<u>Régions Nord-Pas de Calais, Picardie et Haute Normandie</u>	<u>3 520</u>	-
- Navires immatriculés dans le quartier des Affaires maritimes de Dunkerque	574	-
- Navires immatriculés dans le quartier des Affaires maritimes de Boulogne-sur-Mer dont :	1 700	-
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs Coopérative Maritime Etaploise (CME)	985	-
- navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs Fonds régional d'organisation du marché du poisson du Nord - Normandie (FROM NORD - NORMANDIE) (1)	365	-
industriels :		
artisans :		
- autres navires	200	-

(1) Y compris :

- Les chalutiers de pêches industrielle (pêche fraîche et congélateur) immatriculés à Dieppe et à Fécamp et adhérents du FROM Nord-Normandie
- Le chalutier congélateur "COTE DE LA VIERGE" immatriculé à Fécamp et non adhérent du FROM Nord-Normandie

- Navires immatriculés dans le quartier des Affaires maritimes de Dieppe dont :	922	-
- navires adhérents à l'organisation des producteurs Coopérative des producteurs de pêche artisanale de Haute-Normandie (COPPA)	554	-
- navires adhérents à l'organisation des producteurs Fonds régional d'organisation du marché du poisson du Nord - Normandie (FROM NORD - NORMANDIE)	368	-
- Navires immatriculés dans le quartier des Affaires maritimes de Fécamp	197	-
- Navires immatriculés dans le quartier des Affaires maritimes du Havre	127	-
- Navires immatriculés dans le quartier des Affaires maritimes de Rouen	-	-
<u>Région Basse Normandie</u>	<u>1 520</u>	<u>15</u>
- Navires immatriculés dans les quartiers des Affaires maritimes de Caen ou de Cherbourg		
- dont navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs Organisation de producteurs de Basse Normandie	1 309	15
<u>Région Bretagne</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>610</u>
- Navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs Fonds régional d'organisation du marché du poisson de Bretagne (FROM BRETAGNE)	7	-
- Navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs PROMALO	31	-
- Navires adhérents à l'organisation des pêcheries de l'Ouest Bretagne (OPOB)	12	-
- Navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs de pêche artisanale du Morbihan et de la Loire Atlantique (PROMA)	12	-
- Navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs Coopérative d'Armor de producteurs de pêche artisanale	100	-
- Navires immatriculés dans les quartiers des Affaires maritimes de la région Bretagne et n'adhèrent pas à une organisation de producteurs	38	-

<u>Régions Pays de Loire, Poitou-charentes</u> <u>Aquitaine</u> - Navires immatriculés dans les quartiers des Affaires maritimes de Nantes, Saint-Nazaire, Noirmoutier Les Sables d'Olonne, Yeu, La Rochelle Marennes-Oléron, Bordeaux, Arcachon ou Bayonne		55
TOTAL FRANCE	5 240	680

LIEU NOIR

	Zones de référence du Conseil Internationale pour l'exploitation de la Mer (CIEM)		
	IIa, IV	Vb, VI XII, XIV	VII, VIII, IX, X Copace, 34,1.1
Navires adhérents à l'organisation de producteurs Fonds régional d'organisation du marché du poisson du Nord - Normandie (FROM NORD NORMANDIE) (1)	22 590	1 593	-
Navires adhérents aux organisations de producteurs Fonds régional d'organisation du marché du poisson de Bretagne (FROM BRETAGNE) et Fonds régional d'organisation du marché du poisson du Sud Ouest (FROM SUD OUEST)	6 260	9 782	7 163
Navires adhérents au Syndicat national des armateurs des grands chalutiers surgélateurs de grande pêche	1 280	-	-
Artisans	-	-	717
TOTAL FRANCE	30 130	11 375	7 880

(1) Y compris navires "Côte de la Vierge"

(données exprimées en tonnes de poids vif)

MAQUEREAU

	Zones de référence du Conseil International pour l'Exploitation de la Mer (CIEM)		
	IIa, III, IV	II (horsCEE) Vb, VI, VII, VIII a,b,d,e XII, XIV	VIIIc, IX, X COPACE 34.1.1.
- Façade Nord (de la frontière belge au Havre)	2 034 (1)	7 267 (2)	-
- navires immatriculés à Dunkerque	18	-	-
- navires immatriculés à Boulogne et adhérents à :			
- OP Coopérative maritime Etaploise	1 345	4 260	-
- OP Fonds Régional d'organisation des marchés Nord Normandie	671	1 154	-
- navires immatriculés à Dieppe et adhérents à :			
- OP Coopérative de pêche artisanale de Haute Normandie (COPPA)	-	561	-
- OP Fonds régional d'organisation des marchés Nord Normandie	-	398	-
- navires immatriculés à Fécamp	-	752	-
- navires immatriculés au Havre	-	142	-
- Façade Centre (de la Seine au Couesnon)	-	700	-
- Façade Sud (de St-Malo à la frontière Espagnole)	-	1 980	200
- SNAGCSGP	344	6 645	-
TOTAL FRANCE	2 034 (1)	16 592 (3)	200

(1) Captures limitées à 1536 tonnes jusqu'au 1er octobre 1992

(2) Captures pouvant être portées à 7 765 tonnes au 31.12.92 et

(3) Captures pouvant être portées à 17090 tonnes au 31.12.92, si la note de bas de page n° 57 du règlement CEE n° 3882/91 du Conseil du 18 décembre 1991 n'est pas mise en oeuvre.