COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels, 30.11.2006
SEC(2006)1528

# COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

*ANNEXES TO THE*

*REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION*

**on the implementation of the measures provided for in Council Regulation (EC) No 2328/2003 of 22 December 2003 introducing a scheme to compensate for the additional costs incurred in the marketing of certain fishery products from the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands, and the French departments of Guiana and Réunion, as a result of those regions' remoteness**

{COM(2006)734 final}

## ANNEX I

*Quantities (in tonnes) benefiting from the compensation scheme, by region, as laid down by articles 3 to 7 of Council Regulation (EC) No 2328/2003.*

| Fishery products | Tonnes | Compensation in €/t | Total in € |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Azores*** | | | |
| Tuna delivered to local canning industry | 10.000 | 177 | 1.770.000 |
| Species for marketing fresh | 2.000 | 455 | 910.000 |
| Small pelagics and deep-sea species delivered to local industry of producer associations or organisations for freezing or processing | 1.554 | 148 | 229.992 |
| | | ***Total Azores :*** | ***2.909.992*** |
| ***Madeira*** | | | |
| Tuna delivered to local canning industry | 4.000 | 230 | 920.000 |
| Black scabbardfish | 1.600 | 250 | 400.000 |
| Aquaculture products | 50 | 1.080 | 54.000 |
| | | ***Total Madeira :*** | ***1.374.000*** |
| ***Total Portugal*** | | | ***4.283.992*** |
| ***Canary Islands*** | | | |
| Tuna marketed by air | 1.619 | 950 | 1.538.050 |
| Tuna marketed by sea in the raw state | 453 | 500 | 226.500 |
| Skipjack marketed by sea | 453 | 250 | 113.250 |
| Skipjack by sea in the raw state | 712 | 220 | 156.640 |
| Sardines and mackerel for freezing | 347 | 240 | 83.280 |
| Cephalopods and demersal species | 8.292 | 268 | 2.222.256 |
| Aquaculture products | 1.157 | 1.300 | 1.504.100 |
| | | ***Total Canary Islands :*** | ***5.844.076*** |
| ***Total Spain:*** | | | ***5.844.076*** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Guiana*** | | | |
| Industrial shrimp | 3.300 | 1.100 | 3.630.000 |
| Non-industrial white fish marketed fresh | 100 | 1.100 | 110.000 |
| Non-industrial white fish marketed frozen | 500 | 527 | 263.500 |
| | | ***Total Guiana :*** | ***4.003.500*** |
| ***Réunion*** | | | |
| Tuna, swordfish, marlin, sailfish, dolphinfish and shark | 618 | 1.400 | 865.200 |
| | | ***Total Réunion :*** | ***865.200*** |
| *Total France:* | | | *4.868.700* |
| **Total:** | | | **14.996.768** |

# ANNEX II

*Application of the compensation scheme 2003-2005: Quantities declared compared to eligible quantities and expenditure after modulation*

| **Fishery products/Regions** | **2003** | | **2004** | | **2005** | | **2006** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Supported quantities** | **% of eligible quantities/ funding after modulation** | **Supported quantities** | **% of eligible quantities/ funding after modulation** | **Supported quantities** | **% of eligible quantities/ funding after modulation** | **Supported quantities** | **% of eligible quantities/ funding after modulation** |
| **Azores** | | | | | | | | |
| Tuna canning industry | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.023 | 20 |
| Species marketed fresh | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.660 | 133[1] |
| Small pelagics | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0,0 |
| **Total Azores** | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | - | **54** |
| **Madeira** | | | | | | | | |
| Tuna canning industry | - | - | - | - | - | - | 630 | 16 |
| Black scabbard | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.225 | 77 |
| Aquaculture products | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0,0 |
| **Total Madeira** | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | - | **33** |

[1] Modulation request for 2006 not yet received.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Canary Islands** | | | | | | | | |
| Tuna by air | 1.342 | 83 | 1.610 | 99 | - | - | - | - |
| Tuna by sea, raw state | 453 | 100 | 453 | 100 | - | - | - | - |
| Skipjack by sea | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | - | - | - | - |
| Skipjack by sea, raw state | 712 | 100 | 712 | 100 | - | - | - | - |
| Sardines & Mackerel | 297 | 56 | 86 | 25 | - | - | - | - |
| Cepaholopods | 8.269 | 100 | 7.523 | 91 | - | - | - | - |
| Aquaculture products | 1.157 | 100 | 1.157 | 100 | - | - | - | - |
| **Total Canary Islands** | - | **93** | - | **93** | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| **Guiana** | | | | | | | | |
| Shrimp | 3.300 | 96 | 3.215 | 100 | 2.854 | 100 | - | - |
| White fish fresh | 1,4 | 45 | 2 | 100 | - | - | - | - |
| White fish frozen | 38 | 99 | 56,5 | 100 | - | - | - | - |
| **Total Guiana** | - | **96** | | **100** | | **98** | - | **n.a.** |
| **Réunion** | | | | | | | | |
| Big pelagics | 618 | 80 | 928,5 | 100 | 618 | 51 | - | - |
| Total Réunion | - | **80** | - | **100** | | **51** | | **n.a.** |

n.a. ….not available

## ANNEX III

*Recommendations of the study conducted by Ernst & Young and Associates on the " structural aspects of the Common Fisheries Policy in the outermost regions" with regard to the compensation scheme for additional costs for the marketing of fishery products in some outermost regions*

Overall, the study concludes that the compensation of additional costs is a pertinent instrument to help to overcome the disadvantages of the outermost regions in the fisheries sector. However, in view of the findings it recommends a number of adjustments for further improving the application and impact of the scheme.

- Creating greater transparency on the principles of compensation without jeopardizing the simplicity and flexibility of the scheme by eventually establishing a positive list of additional costs, an evaluation on the level of additional costs and setting-up safeguards like envelopes or limiting the compensation to a share in the value added of the product.

- Refocus the scheme on its proper objective to compensate for the additional costs arising from the transport of products to the European mainland by limiting the support to cover freight costs and related logistic and administrative expenditure. Other costs could be covered by other types of public intervention.

- Envisage co-financing by the regions or Member States to increase clarity on additional mechanisms, harmonise implementation methods and increase the amount of eligible quantities and compensation according to the market developments.

- Maintain subsidiarity for the operational implementation allowing for tailor-made choices for the sectors supported.

- Plan for a validity period of at least three years to give strategic visibility for the operators.