

# Procedure file

Basic information	
COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)	1997/2140(COS)
Common fisheries policy: monitoring. Report 1995	Procedure completed
Subject	
3.15 Fisheries policy	

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	<b>PECH</b> Fisheries		22/07/1997
		ELDR <a href="#">TEVERSON Robin</a>	
Council of the European Union	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	<b>BUDG</b> Budgets		

Key events			
13/06/1997	Non-legislative basic document published	COM(1997)0226	Summary
14/07/1997	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
20/01/1998	Vote in committee		Summary
17/02/1998	Decision by Parliament	<a href="#">A4-0019/1998</a>	
13/03/1998	Debate in Parliament		
13/03/1998	Decision by Parliament	T4-0168/1998	Summary
13/03/1998	End of procedure in Parliament		
06/04/1998	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	1997/2140(COS)
Procedure type	COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)
Procedure subtype	Commission strategy paper
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 142
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	PECH/4/09045

Documentation gateway					
Non-legislative basic document		COM(1997)0226	13/06/1997	EC	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		<a href="#">A4-0019/1998</a> <a href="#">OJ C 056 23.02.1998, p. 0003</a>	20/01/1998	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T4-0168/1998 <a href="#">OJ C 080 16.03.1998, p. 0014</a>	13/03/1998	EP	Summary

## Common fisheries policy: monitoring. Report 1995

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OBJECTIVE: submission of the second report from the Commission on Monitoring the Common Fisheries Policy (1995). SUBSTANCE: the report complies with a formal obligation laid down by Article 35 of Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 and with a vital need for transparency. The report is the second of its kind, and contains an overview of monitoring activities in 1995. It provides comprehensive reports on the monitoring systems in Finland and Sweden, which joined the Union in 1995, as well as consolidating and updating the first report. The Commission concludes that the adoption of an effective monitoring system, at all levels of responsibility, is a *conditio sine qua non* for the successful implementation of the common fisheries policy (CFP). The further reduction of fleet capacity, the wider introduction of fishing effort limitations and the introduction of modern technologies for control purposes will ensure that inspection is as economical as possible. Against this background, the Commission notes that the conclusions of the first report remain valid. It adds that cooperation between Member States needs to be developed in the following areas: - greater transparency of inspection practices and effective and uniform application of Community rules; - better mutual understanding of fisheries enforcement in each Member State; - the intensification of operational cooperation among the coastal Member State, the flag Member State and, where appropriate, the Member State of landing, transit and marketing of fisheries products, in the inspection and monitoring of fishing activity and related activities; - the promotion by Member States of better communication and improved understanding among the national control authorities, the scientific community and the fishing industries; - coordination among Member States in the application of research and new technologies in the field of supervision. Against this background, the Commission will support any initiatives enhancing cooperation taken by Member States, including by the financing, on a priority basis, of projects in accordance with Decision 95/527/EC. Furthermore, the Commission will examine as soon as possible whether the current control provisions need to be reinforced and, where appropriate, it will propose amendments. ?

## Common fisheries policy: monitoring. Report 1995

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The Committee took a critical view of the Commission's report on monitoring the common fisheries policy in 1995. Endorsing the view of its rapporteur, Robin TEVERSON (ELDR, UK), the committee said that there had been no improvement in the control and monitoring of the CFP since the publication of the previous report, even though such measures were crucial to the credibility of the whole system. In addition to revealing the shortcomings of the system and levelling various criticisms at it, the committee suggested a number of practical improvements, such as: -the introduction of a new method of gathering and processing data which will at the very least oblige the Member States to forward uniform, accurate and transparent information, including a precise definition of what an inspector is and what an inspection consists of - a development which would enable comparisons to be made between Member States; -harmonisation regarding infringements; -the introduction of effective control in the markets to prevent import fraud. The vote will take place without a debate (Rule 52).?

## Common fisheries policy: monitoring. Report 1995

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In adopting the report by Mr Robin TEVERSON (ELDR, UK) on monitoring the common fisheries policy 1995, the European Parliament noted that there had been no improvement in the control and monitoring of the CFP since the publication of the previous report. It insisted that future reports should include a timetabled action plan to correct the failures of the CFP monitoring procedures identified. Parliament was alarmed at the continued lack of political will to enforce the CFP so as to enable stocks to be conserved. It called on the Commission to draw up a new method of gathering and processing data which would oblige the Member States to forward uniform and transparent information, and called on it, where appropriate, to name individual enterprises, Member States or other agencies which had failed in their duty to control and monitor the operation of the CFP. It observed that the Member States had made no progress in the monitoring of marketing channels, and considered that the lack of harmonization regarding infringements remained a fundamental problem in monitoring the CFP. It deplored the lack of effective monitoring of markets to prevent import fraud.?