



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels, 30.11.2006
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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 €
<i>Azores</i>			
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
	<i>Total Azores :</i>		<i>2.909.992</i>
<i>Madeira</i>			
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
	<i>Total Madeira :</i>		<i>1.374.000</i>
<i>Total Portugal</i>			<i>4.283.992</i>
<i>Canary Islands</i>			
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
	<i>Total Canary Islands :</i>		<i>5.844.076</i>
<i>Total Spain:</i>			<i>5.844.076</i>

<i>Guiana</i>			
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
<i>Réunion</i>			
Tuna, swordfish, marlin, sailfish, dolphinfish and shark	618	1.400	865.200
	Total Réunion :		865.200
<i>Total France:</i>			<i>4.868.700</i>
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	-	-	-	-
Cephalopods	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.