



# ESPON Action 2.1.5: Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy.

## Second Interim Report, March 2005

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# Part I

# 1 Summary

## 1.1 Introduction

The European fisheries policy (CFP) is regarded as one of the sector policies with substantial implications for amongst other employment, cohesion and regional economic strength, particularly in some coastal regions and in fisheries dependent areas. In accordance with this, the purpose of ESPON Project 2.1.5 is to strengthen the knowledge of territorial, social and economic cohesion through an analysis of territorial impacts of the (CFP).

Fishing and aquaculture are two of the most important sectors which use and produce living resources (European Environment Agency 2002), and both sectors are undergoing profound changes. The most recent changes in the European Fisheries Policy (CFP) were adopted in late 2002, and a number of measures will be implemented in the near future. The main aim of the changes is to strengthen the competitiveness of the sector and to ensure its sustainability.

Fisheries and aquaculture plays a varying role in the economy of different countries and regions within the ESPON space, and impacts from structural changes and policy regulations will accordingly vary in different parts in Europe. A main tendency in recent years has been a concentration of activity within fishing to urban centres, but in many cases seafood industries are still located in areas outside commuting distance to cities and with few alternative income sources. In some parts of Europe, the fishing industry still plays an important role in an otherwise underdeveloped rural economy.

Aquaculture plays an increasing role in the supply of seafood and may represent an important factor of the reinforcement of territorial and socio-economic cohesion in some regions. The challenges within this industry differ from those in the fishing industry, as the aquaculture industry is more regionally concentrated. It is located in the coastal zone, and competes with or has impacts on other activities and interests in the coastal zone.

Processes of restructuring, reduction, expansion and development are occurring side by side and in various combinations within the seafood industry in Europe. The effect of this will vary between regions and the territorial impacts on short and long term will also be different. The changes, the diversity of effects, the potentials and the spatial impacts constitute the thematic frame for the project on fisheries and aquaculture.

### *Impact analyses*

The analysis of territorial impacts of changes in CFP, will concentrate on the following elements:

- Impacts on employment, social cohesion and demography
- Impacts on regional economic strength
- Impacts on environment and coastal zone management

The study of territorial/ spatial impacts will be done with references to the aims of cohesion, territorial balanced and sustainable development and also ESDP-perspectives focusing on polycentric development. In particular, the project will study:

- The position of coastal regions in developing of the territorial system of EU and of specific countries. Of particular importance is CFP impacts on the disparities between regions within EU and inside the different nations.
- The position of the coastal regions in the overall Community policies (as the ESDP) and the structural policies (as the Cohesion fund, ERDF, ESF). Questions related to the coastal regions' in-/out phasing in different types of regional policy measures, are of specific importance in the study. Cf. those questions mentioned above and the need for specific policies interventions in fisheries regions as "restructuring of the fisheries sector outside the objective 1 area".
- The territorial development inside coastal regions. The project will examine the possibility for doing intra regional/area analyses on different levels. For instance by using data on LAU levels for spatial analyses on NUTS 3 level, and data on NUTS 3 level for analysing spatial changes on NUTS 2/1 level. The analyses will be related to ESPD perspectives as polycentric development and a balanced rural-urban development.
- Demographic-, social- and economic changes inside the coastal regions and if possible inside different types of coastal regions in order to identify the regions which most negatively and positively affected by changes in European fisheries policy.

Due to the very short time period between the first and the second interim reports, it has not been possible to carry out any extensive analyses at this stage. Accordingly the results so far are of a rather preliminary character. The report presents basic descriptive statistics and outlines for more sophisticated analyses to be carried out in the third interim report. Example studies will also be important in the project since strong territorial impacts of the CFP in many cases are only found on a lower geographical level, i.e. below NUTS3 level.

#### *Expected results*

The second interim report intends to cover the following elements listed in Terms of Reference (ToR):

- Definition of appropriate indicators and instruments to detect coastal regions and territories within the ESPON space (EU 27+2) most negatively and positively affected by the identified trends and impacts related to European Fisheries Policy; special reference should be made to demographic structures and trends, accessibility, polycentrism, economic structure and development potential, environmental factors and effects, possibilities for cooperation and networking with other coastal regions
- Presentation of the typology of coastal regions to be used in the project
- Diagnosis of the development of the fishery sector and the main territorial impacts;
- Presentation of the method to be applied for the territorial impact assessment;
- Outline of the manner intended of relating results to ICZM
- Delivery of a first input to the ESPON database, including indicators and maps considering and making best use of progress and output of other ESPON projects.

## 1.2 Indicators and typologies

Chapter 3 presents our main indicators for the project at this stage, and goes through information concerning territories as statistical, analytical and typological geographical units.

#### *Indicators*

The following indicators are presented as the main indicators for the project:

- Population and population density of EU average of NUTS3 area, population density (population/area) 1995-1999 (ESPON data base)
- Unemployment rate 1995-2001, total, and according to age and gender, active population (numbers) (ESPON data base)
- Lagging regions (lagging, non-lagging, potentially lagging) (ESPON data base)
- Urban / rural / settlement structure – FUA (ESPON data base)

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- Fishery dependency indicators by NUTS 3 regions, 1997 (Regional Socio-Economic Studies on Employment and the level of Dependency on Fishing, 1999)
- GDP per inhabitant and total by NUTS 3 regions, 1995-2000 (ESPON database)
- Population density (1995-99) and average population (1995-00) by NUTS 3 regions (ESPON database)
- Potential accessibility by road by NUTS 3, 2001 and accessibility indicators of population to market by car by NUTS 3, 1999 and 2000 (ESPON database)
- Percentage of stocks outside safe biological limits, NUTS 0 1960-2000 (ICES, GFCM)
- Aquaculture production, NUTS 2, NUTS 0 (National sources, FAO/FIDI, Eurostat)
- Regional water indicators, NUTS 3 (OECD and Eurostat)
- Land use indicators, NUTS 3 and scale 1:100 000 (OECD, Eurostat and Corine Land cover data base)

### *Rules for typologisation*

For the typological work on the requested main coastal typology, the rules below were made to give structure to the typology. They are also important for the other geographical typological and classification work within the project, but for this work, not all the basic rules have to be fulfilled. A main typology of coastal regions based on NUTS 3 regions should:

- include every NUTS 3 regions within ESPON with a coastline, i.e. territories bordering an ocean
- partly be based on previous ESPON typologies
- differentiate between typological elements and a main typology
- take specific coastal issues into consideration
- be both site and situation oriented
- to some extent be based on statistics at lower geographical levels than NUTS 3 or typological elements based on such geographical levels – which means that the typology should include internal diversity in each NUTS 3 region as a criterion, and connected to this;
- include a criterion for *functional regions within the territories*, which also means that;
- it should be possible for example studies in smaller geographical areas to be connected to a sub territorial geographical typological level within the NUTS 3 region
- define typologies where the difference between regions within each type should be as small as possible, and difference between types as big as possible for analysis within the aim of the project (which is made difficult by the geographical level to be used for the typology)

### *The main typology*

The purpose behind the typology is to contribute to studies of regional variation in *coastal* territories, where it aims at providing a useful basis for analysing differences between regions according to their relation to Functional Urban Areas and population density.

The coastal typology should include elements on the urban – rural dimension according to a division into functional regions. We will in other words not use the urban – rural typology made for ESPON, which is not complete, and is not satisfactory according to thoughts about functional regions, and been found unfit for the demographic analysis of ESPON project 1.1.4, demography also being central to this project. We will however take a look if this typology can be relevant for some work within the project.

As stated in chapter 3, the main typology should express information from some of the typological elements. The most basic requirement for being included is of course that the NUTS territory should have a coastline. It seems necessary also to include the FUA typology. The last element of the typology is population density. The main classification of the coastal regions is (for meaning of the coding, see chapter 3)

	<b>FUA coding</b>	<b>Population density coding</b>	<b>Description</b>
1.	000, 01, 02	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	NUTS 3 territories with no FUA population, no FUA centre and/or very little FUA population
2.	03, 04	1, 2	NUTS 3 territories with no FUA centre, FUA population with regional demographic dominance, low population density
3.	03, 04	3, 4, 5	NUTS 3 territories with no FUA centre, FUA population with regional demographic dominance, medium to high population densities
4.	21, 22	1, 2	NUTS 3 territories with regional/local FUA without regional demographic dominance, low population density
5.	21, 22	3, 4, 5	NUTS 3 territories with regional/local FUA without regional demographic dominance, medium to high population density
6.	23, 24	1, 2	NUTS 3 territories with regional/local FUA with regional demographic dominance, low population density
7.	23, 24	3, 4, 5	NUTS 3 territories with regional/local FUAs with regional demographic dominance, medium to high population density
8.	31, 32	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	NUTS 3 territories with transnational/national FUA without regional demographic dominance
9.	33, 34	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	NUTS 3 territories with transnational/national FUA with regional demographic dominance
10.	41, 42, 43, 44	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	NUTS 3 territories with MEGA, regional demographic dominance

For NUTS territories of the transnational/national and MEGA types, there will not be any NUTS region with low population density unless most of the territory is without population, making a distinction according to population density meaningless.

Due to the serious statistical deficiencies found in the statistics on share of FUA population within the ESPON data base, the NUTS 3 territories that should be distributed in coastal type 1-3 have at this time mostly been grouped in type 1, as it has not yet been possible to establish the share of FUA population within most territories without a FUA centre. Some of the most obviously wrong informations have been adjusted (London, the Oslo FUA and part of the Copenhagen FUA).

#### *Further typologisation*

For a project on impacts of fisheries policies it is of cause essential to include a classification connected to fisheries. We are developing a list of fishery dependent regions (from annex 2 of Interim Report 1) to as many nations within ESPON space as possible and to Iceland. We will also compile statistics on the fishery industry – number of workers – for countries where this statistics have been made available from recent censuses or from statistical registers, with the aim of combining the two into a typology.

As further elaborated in the main text, we have plans to use ESPON defined typologies for accessibility in the project. As these typologies basically use land logic, finding certain information on proximity between regions on land, much of coastal Europe become quite peripheral. As part of the project we will therefore look into the possibilities for making an accessibility indicator based on sea transportation.

It will possibly be necessary to make special territorial classifications for some of the WPs, and it can also be relevant to make typologies from the results of the research ahead.

### 1.3 Methodology for territorial impact analyses

The overall framework for the methodology in the project is founded on:

- (i) the tender document of the project, where its thematic scope and context have been decided and the general objectives have been addressed

(ii) the Territorial Impact Analysis (TIA) as elaborated by ESPON project 3.1

In ESPON and ESDP the term TIA is related to Territorial Impact Assessment, which has been used as “a tool for analysing, assessing and evaluating the impacts of certain projects on the spatial development of the surrounding territory”. At the most basic level, the specific methodological shape of the TIA of any ESPON impact study is said to relate to on the one hand territorial data characteristics (relevance, reliability etc.) and on the other hand to subject matter data characteristics: policy with or without endogenous territorial intentions, certain programmes, single interventions/projects. There has, however, not been established a common assessment methodology within the ESPON impact studies as it is acknowledged that it is hardly possible to use one assessment methodology for the entire range of sectoral policies of the EU. This is partly due to the fact that:

- the EU policy programmes concerned are still far away from actually taking into account territorial objectives despite having clear potential territorial impacts
- they show a dramatic lack of territorial differentiation of data on policy implication
- the elaboration of spatial development goals in the wake of ESDP is still going on, and has hardly achieved results operational for assessment application so far

Two key concepts are regarded to have a “genuine territorial dimension”, namely: ‘territorial cohesion’ and ‘polycentric development’. Polycentric development, however, can be seen as a spatialised expression of territorial cohesion.

*Territorial cohesion* is a concept for the balanced distribution of human activities across the EU, translating the EU goal of sustainable and balanced development into territorial terms. It is a complementary concept to economic and social cohesion. The following dimensions are relevant for an operationalisation of territorial cohesion:

- domains (thematic layers) – for ESPON the most relevant are probably ESDPs “triangle of sustainability”; economy, environment and society
- components of territory – its own features (potential), its features with regard to those of other territories (position) which enables potential interactions with them, and its effective interactions (exchanges, cooperation) with other territories (integration)
- scale(s) – for the ESPON project a three level reference set have been developed; macro (European level), meso (transnational/national level) and micro (regional/local level)

*Polycentric spatial development* is regarded as a ‘bridging concept’ as it merges the two policy aims of ESDP; economic growth and balanced development. Polycentricity can refer to different geographical levels (cf scale in the discussion of territorial cohesion). The most important level for ESPON 2.1.5 is the regional/local level. The aim here is to increase the number of centres providing regional services from one or a few dominating ones, in which fisheries should be viewed in the light of the division of labour and functional specialisation within the regional urban system. Polycentricity on the trans-national/national level might also be of importance, as the fisheries in some instances can be an aspect of the aim of a more balanced tissue of cities. At the global or European level fisheries are of only minor importance today.

The TIA manual is regarded as a kind of check-list and it contains the following elements:

- Scoping
- Analysing
- Assessing

#### *Mapping and example studies*

When looking at impacts of fisheries policies in polycentric terms, the national level and levels below the national one stands out as the most relevant ones for impacts on the geographical levels defined by ESPON. This implies that example studies should be central in the 2.1.5 project, and that the European level primarily

constitutes a geographical level for mapping fisheries and for typological work, and to a lesser extent is a feasible unit of analysis. The use of example studies might imply a:

- Compilation of the policy measures in *certain regions*, recording what spatial development goals they follow, and that
- The structural status/changes in these regions should be evaluated against the chosen spatial development goals

The TIA manual emphasise the importance of using cause-effect relations in the past as the basis for predicting the effects of future interventions. Since changes in CFP are quite new this implies that the project must focus on similar experiences of former changes in CFP in order to make evaluations of new changes in EU policy.

Due to the short time span between the first and the second interim report the project has concentrated on preparing for the territorial impact analyses which will be fully presented in the third interim report. On this stage of the project, therefore, it is possible only to present preliminary experiences with use of the TIA method.

One important general experience when considering the use of TIA in territorial impact analysis of fisheries policy is the lack of data at the relevant geographical level, i.e. on NUTS3 level or lower. This is related to the fact that territorial impacts of fisheries policy primarily are significant on lower geographical levels.

## 1.4 Hypotheses on territorial effects of CFP

The hypotheses refer mainly to CFP and their respective measures and to some extent also to the development of aquaculture. Related territorial impacts projects within the ESPON program has been taken into consideration in the development of the hypotheses. The main hypotheses are applied to the analyses in the different work packages, in which also specific hypotheses are developed. These sub hypotheses are presented in the beginning of each chapter related to the work packages (chapter 6-9).

The work with a further development of the main hypotheses and identification of supplementary hypotheses will continue along with the impact analyses which will be fully presented in the third interim report. The development of hypotheses has been and will also be done in connection with the work with TIA.

The hypotheses are grouped in different categories. Some hypotheses are more general whereas others are more specific, and we have divided them according to this simple principle. General hypotheses are holistic and important for the structure of the project and reports as such whereas specific hypotheses relate to more explicit research questions concerning certain impacts.

The hypotheses are grouped in the following four groups, cf. chapter 5:

### **General impact hypotheses:**

General impact hypotheses relate to all work packages analysing territorial impacts, i.e. WP3, WP4 and WP5, cf. chapter 7-9.

### **Social and economic impact hypotheses:**

Social and economic impact hypotheses relate to WP3 and WP4, cf. chapter 7 and 8.

### **ICZM/environment hypotheses:**

ICZM/environment hypotheses relate to WP5, cf. chapter 9.

### **Fishery hypotheses:**

The fishery hypotheses deals with questions of structural changes in the seafood industry, innovation in marine sectors, financial instruments etc, and relates to WP2, cf. chapter 6.

## 1.5 Diagnosis of the development of the fishery sector

Chapter 5 presents a diagnosis of the development of the fisheries sector in EU, Iceland and Norway. It includes also SWOT analyses of the fisheries sub-sector, aquaculture and fish processing sector in both EU and EFTA countries.

### **The fisheries sector in EU**

The European fisheries sector is changing rapidly. Processes of restructuring, reduction and expansion are occurring simultaneously in the various sub-sectors as a response to numerous developments. The effects of these changes vary, clearly, among member states. Conservation of the fish stocks is probably the largest challenge to European fisheries policy due to the heavy exploitation of a number of commercially important stocks, of which a number are outside what is defined as 'safe biological limits'. Over the last decades fish has become the single most internationally traded food in the World. The continued globalisation of the trade in fish and fish products has a major impact on the structure of the European fisheries sector. EU is the World's biggest market for fish and fish products and increasingly the European fish processing sub-sector is sourcing raw material and semi processed products from suppliers all around the globe. This development together with increased both horizontal and vertical integration within the fisheries sector affects the localization of the industry.

It is in the context of this study interesting that the agreed measures within the framework of the CFP have important territorial impacts in the regions, where fishing and related activities takes place – usually coastal regions and often areas where there is little prospect of growth in alternative economic sectors. This makes the CFP and related policies important for coastal regions throughout Europe. The situation is most outspoken in the areas most dependent on fisheries and related activities. Such areas can – depending on the level of disaggregation - be identified in many European countries. Furthermore, the impact of the measures varies between the fisheries dependent regions, as not all regions are equally well suited to face the processes of restructuring, reduction and expansion. This means that some regions might benefit from the measures agreed while others might not. Taking into account the severity of the present situation for the EU fisheries it might be fairer to say that most fisheries dependent regions are facing problems but some regions are facing more problems than others.

#### *Territorial implications of the Conservation Policy*

In general it could be said that none of the restrictive conservation measures - be it quotas, effort control or marine protected areas etc. - are territorially neutral since they in general aim to restrict fishing pressure, which might in the long turn lead to higher catches but in the short and medium term reduce catching possibilities and increase costs for the fleet. As described, the measures can furthermore be expected to increase regional disparities unintentionally in some cases because certain fleet segments will be better physically equipped to 'circumvent' the restrictive measures, e.g. a larger range of operation. This must be considered an unintended side effect with regional implications. Furthermore, this inequality in handling the measures might in itself be counterproductive for the CFP since there is no guarantee that the fleet best able to circumvent the measures are those, which are preferable seen in the light of the objectives of the CFP (e.g. fishing with little damaging impact on the eco-system) - perhaps on the contrary.

#### *Territorial implications of the Structural Policy*

It is obvious that the (re-)distribution of money between regions and member states through the FIFG has direct territorial implications. This is the idea of the EU structural funds, which should ideally support a more balanced regional development on a European scale. However, the criteria used for determining the level of EU support are not related specifically to fisheries. This means that there is a potential risk that fishermen in equal need of support but in different territories will be treated differently. The two Spanish regions of Galicia, which is defined as an objective 1 region, and the Basque country, which is not defined as an objective 1 region, could serve as an interesting case study on this; firstly, because of their close proximity to each other and, secondly, because of the fact the fishermen in the two regions are more or less equally well off. Looking at these two regions would also mean looking at regions, which together accounted for almost one quarter of all the EU support given through the FIFG in the period from 1994 to 1999. This in itself is an argument for focussing on these two regions. A case study in one or more of the regions, which have 'lost' their status of objective 1 areas in the FIFG 2000 to 2006 compared to the FIFG 1994 to 1999, could also

serve as a case in order to highlight to what extent the change of status is 'fair' seen from the fisheries perspective.

Some regions and countries benefit more from EU FIFG support than others. This picture has probably been more or less stable over the last decade. However, in the future the situation will probably change as the main beneficiaries of the support increasingly will be situated in the new member states. This may also foster new alliances in the Council. Anyway, a case study in one or more of the new member states will serve to highlight the importance of the FIFG support in this geographical area.

#### *Territorial implications of the External Policy*

The territorial implications of the external policy can be illustrated by reference to the current failure to get an international agreement on the fishing of Norwegian spring spawning herring (or Atlanto-Scandian herring). This stock is managed within the remits of the NEAFC and the countries involved in the fishery are Norway, Iceland, the Faeroes, Russia and the EU (Denmark, the UK, Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany, France and Ireland). Norway decided in 2002 following its dissatisfaction with its negotiated share of the TAC to opt out of an agreement from 1996 on the allocation of the TAC. No new agreement has so far been agreed. This has - besides the fact that this in the longer perspective puts the state of the stock at risk with following negative impact for all regions with fleets exploiting the species - had negative impact on the Danish processing industry (especially one enterprise in Skagen) and also to some extent on the Danish purse seiner fleet (located in Hirtshals). Both municipalities (NUTS5) are placed in the Danish NUTS3 region of Nordjyllands Amt, which as earlier described is one of the regions with the highest rate of unemployment in Denmark. The situation has affected the purse seiner fleet adversely by denying them access to fishing for Norwegian spring spawning herring in Norwegian zone during the first months of the calendar year, which is when this is interesting for them. The processing industry has been affected negatively by the fact that Norwegian vessels as a consequence of the missing agreement have landed their catches of herring in Norway instead of in Skagen. The agreements made within the RFOs are consequently of importance for the regions, which hosts fleets that fish in the areas.

#### *Diagnosis of the Fisheries Sub-Sector*

That the problems in the capture fisheries sub-sector has been felt differently in the different member states and regions can be explained by reference to structural differences between countries and regions; these differences, which have also been touched upon in the sections on the CFP, concern for instance:

- Differences in the *geographical area* in which the fishing takes place (e.g. the North Sea, the Mediterranean or third countries waters) – the regions are on this point affected unequally by the conservation provisions of the CFP.
- Differences in the *type of fishing carried out*, e.g. *small-scale coastal* or *offshore* (demersal, pelagic or industrial), and the species fished for - the regions are on this point affected unequally by the conservation provisions (and other elements) of the CFP.
- Differences related to the *national implementation* of the Common Fisheries Policy.
- Differences in the impact of provisions of the Common Fisheries Policy, which are not directly linked to the state of the fish stocks, e.g. financial assistance and market regulations.

#### *Diagnosis of European Aquaculture*

The Commission's strategy for the aquaculture sub-sector includes three main aims: 1) "Creating long term secure employment, in particular in fishing dependent areas", 2) "Assuring the availability to consumers of products that are healthy, safe and of good quality, as well as promoting high animal health and welfare standards", and 3) "Ensuring an environmentally sound industry". The overall economic goal of the Commission is continued growth in the aquaculture sub-sector and thereby the creation of 8,000 to 10,000 jobs (full-time equivalents) over the period from 2003 to 2008. These jobs should mainly be created by means of developing mollusc and cage farming in areas dependent on (capture) fisheries, which will be negatively affected by the reformed Common Fisheries Policy. Success in relation to this main target is, again according to the Commission, dependent on the ability to 1) increase the growth rate to 4 % pr. year, 2) solve conflicts for space, 3) promote market development, and 4) improve governance (COM (2002) 511 final, p. 11). The future economic situation of the aquaculture sub-sector (at EU level as well as regionally) will, consequently, depend on its (or policy-makers) ability to address the abovementioned issues. The

statistics from the most recent years show that continuous growth in the aquaculture sub-sector is not self-evident, even though the sub-sector has the potential to supply farmed fish as a substitute to threatened wild fish species in European waters such as e.g. cod.

#### *Diagnosis of the Fish Processing Sub-Sector*

Problems facing the processors are primarily focused on employment, raw material supply and competition from extra-EU imports. To an extent these issues are all interconnected – particularly the costs associated with employment and raw materials leading to processor concerns over their ability to compete with third country imports. There is general movement in the EU towards added value and away from primary processing, which for the most part can be done more cost-effectively outside the EU in regions with closer access to raw material and / or far lower labour costs. The fish processing sub-sector is becoming less distinct from the wider food processing sector as raw material sourcing is less associated with local landings. Consolidation of the sector results in integration with larger food processing companies and moves towards added value products, such as ready meals where fish is only one of many ingredients used. A process of consolidation is underway in almost every corner of the EU fish processing sub-sector and is resulting in the formation / evolution of a smaller number of generally larger businesses, with a handful of very large businesses forming in most member states. The corollary of this process is that significant numbers of businesses are failing or being absorbed / bought-out by larger food companies.

#### *Structural Developments on NUTS3 level*

It is not possible to describe the structural developments that the different sectors are undergoing for the large number of NUTS3 or even NUTS2 regions. Rather, effort must be directed at example studies from different 'representative' regions throughout Europe. Estonia serves as an example for the developments in the new member states situated around the Baltic Sea. The Estonian case study contains examples of regional developments and proposes Estonian regions, which could serve as good NUTS3 level case studies.

#### **Diagnosis of the fisheries sector in Norway**

There is no doubt that the fisheries sector will continue to be of major importance in Norway in the future. However, globalisation will undoubtedly change the structure and relative importance of the various sub-sectors. Aquaculture will most probably be the driver of the main development in the fisheries sector in the future.

- The future of the capture fisheries sub-sector is relatively bright. The state of the resources is acceptable for many of the most important species, even though recommendations from ICES are not always followed, and policy-changes are increasingly making the fleet economically efficient. It cannot, however, be expected that this sub-sector will provide more jobs in the future. On the contrary, technological changes are leading to more and more efficient vessels, which need less manual labour. Anyway, the unknown factor is the development of the fish stocks, which also fluctuate naturally. There is, however, nothing which indicates that the Norwegian capture fisheries sub-sector as such is facing major problems. However, this sub-sector will not in the future be the great provider of jobs as it has been in the past.
- The aquaculture sub-sector is in good shape and the perspectives for the future are bright. Considerable expansion is expected in salmon aquaculture, and cod aquaculture is increasingly looking promising even though it has not taken off yet. New jobs can be expected to be created within this sub-sector in the years to come as it has also been the case in the past years. This is in line with the expected development worldwide; where it is projected that aquaculture will increase dramatically in importance relative to capture fisheries. This will of course increase competition but the global market for fish is growing and Norway is particularly well suited for aquaculture of cod, salmon and other species.
- The processing sub-sector is in a more difficult situation than the other two sub-sectors. This is due mainly to the effects of globalisation, which means that it is becoming increasingly profitable to process the raw material in countries with lower costs. Supply of resources from Russian vessels is also becoming less than in previous years due to the introduction of factory trawlers. Possible solutions are to take advantage of economies of scale and reduce the number of plants, which can then work at a higher technological level. This would to some extent be in contrast with the regional policy objectives in the fisheries policy and would in any case result in fewer jobs.

## Diagnosis of the fisheries sector in Iceland

The prospects for the Icelandic fisheries sector are mixed - with variable outlooks for the different sub-sectors:

- The capture fisheries sub-sector is relatively economically healthy and the state of the resources is good compared to other places. Anyway, in terms of employment this sub-sector cannot be expected to provide more jobs in the future as technological developments continuously increase the efficiency of the fishing vessels, which leads to less and less input of manual labour to catch the quotas. This development is, furthermore, supported by the incentives provided by the Icelandic ITQ system, which in itself gives incentives to larger, more efficient vessels.
- The aquaculture sub-sector is in a position to generate new jobs in the future, especially if farming of cod takes off. Iceland is, together with Norway and the UK (Scotland), one of the few places where farming of cod is expected to be possible. The future development of aquaculture in Iceland is, furthermore, dependent on the development in wild fish resources, especially cod, and the outcome of experiments with other potential aquaculture species. The future of the aquaculture sector looks, all in all, positive, given that the global demand for fish products is expected to increase in the years to come.
- The perspectives for the processing sub-sector are, despite the support from the government, less positive. One reason for this is that more processing takes place onboard the vessels as a result of the introduction of factory trawlers. A second reason is the globalisation of the market in fish products, which makes it easier and increasingly cheaper to export raw material for processing in countries with lower costs. This development is probably reinforced by the Icelandic ITQ system, which must be expected gradually to remove the traditional links between local quota holders and vessel owners, local ports of landing and local processing plants. In other words, the processing sub-sector is facing great challenges and it is probably fair to assume that the development in the future will be negative, at least in terms of jobs.

## 1.6 Social cohesion impacts

In order to start out with a manageable number of NUTS3 regions for the IR2, the MegaPesca report published in 2000 proves useful for selecting fishery dependent NUTS3 regions. WP3 has selected 25 of these for the IR2, which is 6.5% of the total of NUTS 3 regions with coastline in the ESPON area. This selection refers to NUTS3 related to ration 1 and 2. It serves as an initial approach to the study. In IR3, the list will be expanded. The study shows the following:

- The population density is relatively stable in most fishery dependent NUTS 3 areas in the period 1995-1999.
- Hérault, France has the most significant population change (+12.94 per 1000 inhabitants). Most of this (10.70) is due to migration. Crotone, Italy, has a noticeable out-migration (-10.02 per 1000 inhabitants). In fact, most changes are mainly due to migration, except from the changes in Bornholm, Denmark and Azores, Portugal, where the main cause is natural population change.
- In the majority of the fisheries dependent regions, the GDP / capita is below the country average. There are a few exceptions, such as Manche, France and Lesvos, Greece, which are above the average. Some countries have had a significant increase in the GDP/capita from 1995 to 2000, particularly Ireland and the UK.
- Overall, when compared to the EU average between 1995 and 2000, about 1/3 of the regions have had a decline in GDP/capita, about half had an increase in GDP/capita, and the rest have been stable.
- In most fishery dependent NUTS 3 regions unemployment has decreased in the period 1995-2001. This may be a reflection of the positive effects of EU policy measures, such as for instance the CFP. We will look deeper into this in the work towards IR3.
- The number of active population has increased in most fisheries dependent regions.

The Norwegian example study elucidates the need for analysing impacts on lower level than NUTS3, which highlights the need for further example studies. The study also demonstrates the role of fisheries policy in territorial changes on higher level. Other main results from this example studies are:

- The actual Norwegian fisheries policies are mainly the economic support, the Norwegian landings and capacity are increasing after 1990. These findings stress the need of specifying policies types of relevance according to territorial impacts in different countries or regions.
- The need for selecting out fisheries (“dependent”) regions from the coast regions. In the Norwegian example 17 of 19 nuts 3 regions have a coastline, but only 9 (about 50 %) of the regions with a coastline have fisheries activities of some size.
- In fact the fisheries policies targeting a low number of municipalities (small scale territories). In 2000 30 % of the Norwegian fisheries policies measures targeting 4 municipalities (3 of them in one nuts 3 region).
- Territories developing specific types of new structures (particularly those developed by the integration of a modern fleet and ship building) are the winners in the battle for state economic support as well for landing. The only Norwegian cluster (the region of Ålesund) targeting 28 % of the policies measures.
- The most dramatic territorial impact in Norway is the favouring of the south-west regions (not Sogn og Fjordane), and the discrimination of the northern regions where Finnmark is most dramatic targeted.
- The Norwegian fisheries policy are integrated with the “normal” territorial growth processes in Norway after 1990, favouring the already growing west-coast regions and is not contributing to new growth in less prosperous regions in the north.

The preliminary study shows, however, difficulties related to getting necessary data from the ESPON Database. It is therefore necessary to complement with other data sources, e.g. the Luxembourg Income Study.

## 1.7 Economic cohesion impacts

The analysis of CFP impacts on regional economic strength can assume two different forms, depending on the time reference period. If made on the past CFP it will be a mere retrospective analysis or mid term /ex-post evaluation of fishery policy measures. If made on what is planned to be the follow up of the CFP, according to the reform proposals, then the analysis will assume the form of an ex-ante or prospective assessment.

### *Ex-ante assessment*

It is difficult to carry out an impact assessment analysis based on the future changes of the CFP, given the impossibility to obtain the necessary data for the overall European space. In the light of the constraints on data availability (both in terms of areas, especially at NUTS3 level - and time period’s coverage), what we can do, if relating to the future CFP is the following:

1. the simulation of changes in policy interventions by the use of models and assessment techniques developed in previous researches and based on example studies;
2. a judgement evaluation, based on a SWOT analysis, or other qualitative techniques, of what has been planned to be the financial support to the European enlarged fishery sector for the period 2007-2013, by means of the new financial instrument, the European Fishery Fund (EFF).

For the analysis of regional economic strength it will be appropriate to use a model which is developed within the PECHDEV project. Even if the model has been developed and applied only to 5 European NUTS3, it must be stressed that the NUTS3 level selected as case-studies within the PECHDEV project are representatives of the different form that the fishery sector assumes all around the European space. They, in fact, represent very different realities both in geographical terms (they are based in the Mediterranean, Atlantic and Baltic seas) and in relation to the structure of the fishery sector they host.

The most important changes in CFP that will have an impact on the economy of coastal regions will be related to:

- consistency of fishing fleets (number of vessels and fishermen);

- production in weight and value of fish catching activities;
- share of the fishery sector on total GDP (value added);
- employment in fish catching activities and in fish related activities

If an ex-ante evaluation of the planned allocation of the fishery structural funds is needed, it will be possible only on a qualitative basis, given the high constraints on data availability. Under the proposal, EUR 4,96 billion will be allocated to the EFF for the 2007-13 programming period for the enlarged Europe. This amount corresponds, more or less, to financial assistance planned for the EU at 15 Member states for the period 2000-2006 (EUR 3,7 billion).

#### *Ex-post assessment*

If made on the past CFP it will be a mere retrospective analysis or mid term /ex-post evaluation of fishery policy measures. Retrospective evaluation can take the form of qualitative assessment, like the SWOT analysis, that can be particularly useful in mid-term evaluations as it can provide clues about the intermediate objectives of the programme (as the ability to exploit the opportunities and to avoid the threats). But a number of quantitative analysis can be used in order to evaluate the impact of policy actions. The choice strongly depends on data availability. Among the most common quantitative techniques there are econometric models and regression analyses. Assessment methods based on regression and correlation techniques will be used when analysing territorial distribution of FIFG allocations.

Hypotheses relating to territorial distribution of FIFG funds

The quantitative assessment will test if and to what extent:

- The CFP have different impacts between coastal regions, and also within the regions themselves.
- To test this, the distribution of CFP support between different types of regions in Europe will be analysed.
- Impacts differ in accordance with the extent the regions are dominated by coast fishing and small vessels, fishing in distant waters with greater vessels, landings, fishing processes or aquaculture.
- In order to test this hypothesis, the most appropriate typology to be used is the one based on the number of workers in the fishery sector. If the number of employees is available by the three main sectors, i.e. harvesting, aquaculture and processing, it could be useful to see how the structure of the sector influences the use of the FIFG funds.
- Territorial impacts of the CFP may contradict with the aims of cohesion, territorial balanced development and polycentrism.
- Here we will particularly test if the CFP favour the prosperous regions and disfavour the most remote regions that are supposed to be highly dependent on fisheries.
- Restructuring processes deriving from the CFP measures in the last decades has led to a decrease of regional economic productions (GDP).
- This hypothesis can be tested by involving a variable representing the European regions classified by means of the fishery dependency typology and a variable for the rate of change in the regional GDP
- More favourable regions are able to take greater advantage of the measures included in the FIFG due to closer access to products and markets.
- In order to test this hypothesis it could be useful to estimate correlation coefficients between the level of FIFG support at NUTS 3 level and the classification of NUTS3 regions by mean of accessibility indicators.

## 1.8 Impacts related to ICZM

A chronic overexploitation of fishery resources is the greatest current environmental concern of the fishery policy in Europe. Many stocks are considered to be outside safe biological limits,<sup>1</sup> and some are in a critical stage. Since 2002 the Commission has adopted a strategy aimed at the integration of conservation and

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<sup>1</sup> Safe biological limits is defined as the point where the indicators of the state of a stock predict a low risk for transgressing certain 'limit reference point', for instance values of biomass or fishing mortality rate.

environmental needs into the CFP, and its not longer open access to all fishery resources (see chapter 6). It is (at least) two alternative outcomes of this new policy. Changes in CFP can go towards the direction of an improvement of the marine environment and marine resources. In the long run this may lead to higher and more stable fish stocks. On the other hand the fishing effort may not be sufficient reduced. This will imply the continuation of the crisis management of fish stocks in many years to come.

Aquaculture has been promoted in many parts of Europe as an alternative to fisheries where these are in decline or where other development options are limited in remote regions. There has been a growth in this sector, both in production and value during the last years. This growth is an environmental challenge. EU has made a strategy for sustainable development of European aquaculture. This strategy is designed to strengthen the role of aquaculture in providing jobs and in supplying quality fisheries products in a way that do not harm the environment. Integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) is developed as a general tool to coordinate different and competing interests in the coastal zone. Being an integrated approach the ICZM offers a broader perspective to aquaculture and most of the fishery related activities and the main focus is the use of coastal territories. The decline of fishing activities and vulnerable fisheries dependent areas should also be addressed through ICZM. We will particular draw on the experiences gained from the Commissions Demonstration Programme from 1996 to 1999.

To measure environmental impacts we will primary use data and indicators developed from EEA, ICES, GFCM, Eurostat, European Topic Centre and national statistical offices. One important data source for the ICZM-study will be regional plans and strategies for the coastal zone for selected countries and areas in Europe. Further, we will use relevant research projects that are already completed, e.g. evaluations of relevant Interreg IIC and IIIB projects. As part of the project, we intend to make sub-typologies of some coastal regions related to ICZM, e.g. with basis in aquaculture, land use pressure and fisheries. This could be useful in order to study how the plans and strategies are facing different type of challenges in different coastal regions.

## 1.9 Conclusions and preliminary recommendations

### **NUTS territories as territorial units for analysis, classification and typologisation**

Typologisation and analysis based on NUTS territories is a challenge due to the heterogeneity of the NUTS units. One of the consequences of basing analysis on heterogeneous geographical units is the loss of differentiation between units found when more homogenous geographical units are the analytical geographical units. NUTS territories will in comparison bring results that can be viewed as average scores for the homogenous territories within each NUTS territory (average in the meaning that it is the aggregate of statistics for smaller territories that is not available for the analysis). The typologisation effort has therefore included information on the heterogeneity of the territories by using a criterion for functional regions in the main typology. This does not change the basic limitations of heterogeneous territories as territories for regional comparison.

Due to the heterogeneity of the NUTS regions, and as the regions highly dependent on the fisheries will generally be smaller regions located *within* NUTS 3 territories, there is a need for impact analysis (example studies) on LAU levels in the project. This is also necessary to be able to look into for example tendencies for concentration of activity within fishing to urban centres (even though in many cases seafood industries are still located in areas outside commuting distance to cities and with few alternative income sources). In some parts of Europe, the fishing industry still plays an important role in an otherwise underdeveloped rural economy. Many of our hypotheses require example studies. These example studies can be conducted in a way that takes into consideration the ESPON requirements of an analysis and policy recommendations on the macro, meso and micro scales.

#### *The macro, meso and micro scales*

The macro, meso and micro scale will be integrated in the project by supplementing the mapping for the entire ESPON space with a set of example studies. We will:

- use information from evaluations of Interreg IIIB projects

- use relevant research projects already completed
- make an analysis based on statistics from countries with relevant data on lower geographical levels

While the mapping involves the macro scale, the use of Interreg projects and to some extent of relevant research projects already completed involves the meso scale. Other research projects already completed and analysis based on statistics from countries with relevant data on lower geographical levels will be studies covering the micro level.

#### *Indicators*

There has, as we have also seen in other ESPON projects been difficulties concerning the availability and the regional level of the data and indicators for the impact study. One result of this situation will be that we will have to make a differentiation of analysis between countries according to the availability of statistics. To some extent this will just imply a reduction in the number of countries in specific parts of the analysis, while in other instances an example study will be carried out instead.

#### *Methodology for the impact analysis*

So far, the different WPs of the project have developed in different directions, the methodological work being quite different. As our analysis of territorial impacts of changes in CFP have been grouped in WP 3; Impacts on employment, social cohesion and demography that looks at social cohesion and WP 4; Impacts on regional economic strength, that looks at economic cohesion, there is a need for a stronger grip concerning some common methodology for these WPs than what we have achieved in IR2. Even though analysis of different subjects to some extent will need different methodologies, there should be enough similarities for making final conclusions and policy recommendations that have to some extent a common basis.

#### **Preliminary policy recommendations**

In this preliminary phase of policy recommendations, we will base them on our set of hypotheses, as these are our point of departure for the impact studies. Due to time pressure, the policy recommendations have been made by the lead partner without consulting the TPG.

1. As the CFP is likely to have different impacts in different regions, and in different types of regions, the policy should be directed towards (possibly by use of best practises) social, economic and territorial cohesion. Special care should be taken to counteract negative development in lagging regions.
2. As the CFP is likely to have unintended side effects in coastal/fishery dependent regions, there is a need to develop policies that can counterbalance the non-fishery aspects of these side effects (as listed in hypothesis 5). The same is the situation if impacts of the CFP should be shown to contradict aims of cohesion, territorially balanced development and polycentrism.
3. The development in urban-rural relations in the fisheries should be governed by thoughts about polycentric development, and the assumption that such a development is especially advantageous in countries and territories with lower population densities (which is the situation in many fisheries dependent regions)
4. The relation between territorial impacts and the structure of the fishing and aquaculture industries of different regions should be a basis for policy recommendations.
5. As a management based on ICZM principals will contribute to a further sustainable growth in aquaculture, it is necessary to develop recommendations in accordance with this
6. There should be developed policy recommendations that take into consideration the overexploitation aspects of the fisheries, and capacity reductions seen in relation to their impacts.
7. Recommendations should be made concerning innovation in the fisheries, as the potential and the preconditions for innovation and restructuring in this sector are probably highest in regions with larger cities or in close distance to larger cities (FUA).

## Part II

## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Background and aim of the project

The European fisheries policy (CFP) is regarded as one of the sector policies with substantial implications for amongst others employment, cohesion and regional economic strength, particularly in some coastal regions and in fisheries dependent areas. In accordance with this, the purpose of ESPON Project 2.1.5 is to strengthen the knowledge of territorial, social and economic cohesion through an analysis of territorial impacts of the (CFP).

Territorial cohesion calls for policies that reduce disparities and promote a more balanced and sustainable development of the European territory in line with the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP). It was presented as a third dimension of cohesion in addition to economic and social cohesion in the Second and Third Report on Economic and Social Cohesion from January 2001 and February 2004 respectively. Territorial cohesion calls for a better coordination of territorially relevant decisions. This implies for example the identification of needs for further studies of territorial impacts of structural as well as sector policies.

Fishing and aquaculture are two of the most important sectors which use and produce living resources (European Environment Agency 2002), and both sectors are undergoing profound changes. The most recent changes in the European Fisheries Policy (CFP) were adopted in late 2002, and a number of measures will be implemented in the near future. The main aim of the changes is to strengthen the competitiveness of the sector and to ensure its sustainability. The policy includes:

- Conservation of fish stocks
- Restructuring of fishing and fish farming
- Organisation of the market for fish and associated products and agreements on fishing with third countries (European Commission 2004)
- Agreements on fishing with third countries (European Commission 2004)<sup>2</sup>

The most important changes with likely implications for the fishing industry, and particularly for employment in the sector are:

- Multi-annual management plans for all stocks
- Reductions in quotas
- Reductions in the fishing fleet
- Limitations on how, when and where fishing can take place
- Limitations on financial support for modernizing and building of new vessels

There has been a significant change in the fishery policies and fisheries sector within the EU and in the EFTA area (Norway and Iceland) even though the CFP is not a part of the EEA agreement. Fisheries and aquaculture plays a varying role in the economy of different countries and regions within the ESPON space, and impacts from structural changes and policy regulations will accordingly vary in different parts in Europe. A main tendency in recent years has been a concentration of activity within fishing to urban centres, but in

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<sup>2</sup> A new partnership for cohesion. Third report on economic and social cohesion.

many cases seafood industries are still located in areas outside commuting distance to cities and with few alternative income sources. In some parts of Europe, the fishing industry still plays an important role in an otherwise underdeveloped rural economy. The Third Cohesion Report points out that CFP will have significant effects on a number of regional economies within the EU, and especially in Spain and Portugal.

Employment in the aquaculture sub sector has increased in recent years and this development is expected to continue. Aquaculture, therefore, may represent an important factor of the reinforcement of territorial and socio-economic cohesion in some regions. Aquaculture also plays an increasing role in the supply of seafood. The challenges within this industry differ from those in the fishing industry, as the aquaculture industry is more regionally concentrated. It is located in the coastal zone, and competes with or has impacts on other activities and interests in the coastal zone. Balancing of the different interests has to be solved through the concept of integrated coastal zone management (ICZM). Processes of restructuring, reduction, expansion and development are therefore occurring side by side and in various combinations within the seafood industry in Europe. The effect of this will vary between regions and the territorial impacts on short and long term will also be different. The changes, the diversity of effects, the potentials and the spatial impacts constitute the thematic frame for the project on fisheries and aquaculture.

There are some specific challenges with regard to the time period for the impact analysis. The planned reference period for the project is from 1990 – 2003/2004. Changes in CFP, however, did not take place before late 2002 and many measures have just been implemented or are about to be implemented. Data for many of the indicators will at best be available up to 2003/2004 within the project period. It will therefore be difficult to relate impacts directly to the 2002 changes in CFP. However, structural changes have taken place in the fisheries and aquaculture, and policy measures have also been carried out within the fishery policy during the years prior to 2002 in many European countries. Therefore, it should be possible to analyse the impact of almost similar type of changes which are assumed to follow from CFP. Fleet reduction and quotas, for instance, have been introduced long time before the CFP was implemented.

## 2.2 Impact analysis and geographical level

Changes in European Fisheries Policy (CFP) involve capture fisheries, processing and aquaculture. These sub-sectors have different dynamics, different technologies, and different use of territory. Fishing and aquaculture, however, are both elements in what may be called the European Seafood Industry. They are often located in the same regions and they are subjected to the same sector policy. Changes in CFP, however, are only one of several external factors which may have territorial impacts on coastal regions and fishery dependent areas. The report points out how to deal with methodological questions for impact analysis, see for instance chapter 8.

The analysis of territorial impacts of changes in CFP, will concentrate on the following elements:

- Impacts on employment, social cohesion and demography
- Impacts on regional economic strength
- Impacts on environment and coastal zone management

The most central impacts resulting from changes in the CFP is probably connected to a decrease of landed fish resources. The project examines these impacts with regard to territorial balance and cohesion on different geographical levels. Changes in CFP do not affect all regions in the same way, and to the same extent. However, a large majority of fisheries dependent regions are in objective 1 or objective 2 areas (or similar outside the EU). Accordingly, a starting point for our study has been to identify and categorise the diversity of coastal regions in Europe, cf. chapter 3 Indicators and typologies.

The study of territorial/ spatial impacts will be done with references to the aims of cohesion, territorial balanced and sustainable development and also ESDP-perspectives focusing on polycentric development (cf. ESPON 1.1.1). In particular, the project will study:

- The position of coastal regions in developing of the territorial system of EU and of specific countries. Of particular importance is CFP impacts on the disparities between regions within EU and inside the different nations.
- The position of the coastal regions in the overall Community policies (as the ESPD) and the structural policies (as the Cohesion fund, ERDF, ESF). Questions related to the coastal regions' in-/out phasing in different types of regional policy measures, are of specific importance in the study. Cf. those questions mentioned above and the need for specific policies interventions in fisheries regions as "restructuring of the fisheries sector outside the objective 1 area".
- The territorial development inside coastal regions. The project will examine the possibility for doing intra regional/area analyses on different levels. For instance by using data on LAU levels for spatial analyses on NUTS 3 level, and data on NUTS 3 level for analysing spatial changes on NUTS 2/1 level. The analyses will be related to ESPD perspectives as polycentric development and a balanced rural-urban development.
- Demographic-, social- and economic changes inside the coastal regions and if possible inside different types of coastal regions in order to identify the regions which most negatively and positively affected by changes in European fisheries policy.

## 2.3 Project meetings and references to other ESPON projects

There has been one project meeting for the TPG in the period between the first and the second interim report. The meeting took place in Salerno, Italy, 7-8. February 2005. The lead partner (project leader and the Norwegian ECP which also takes part in the 2.1.5) also attended the lead partner meeting in Brussels 17-18<sup>th</sup> February 2005, in which the discussion concentrated on indicators, typologies, tools, methods and policy recommendation. The lead partner is further involved in several other ESPON projects (1.1.1, 1.1.4 and 2.4.2), and has commented on drafts for the final reports of ESPON projects such as the CAP impact study 2.1.3 and on the Urban-rural project 1.1.2. All this ESPON activity has clearly benefited the project.

## 2.4 IR2 and further work

The time period between the first and the second interim report has been very short. The first interim report was submitted 31<sup>st</sup> December 2004 and the second report will be submitted 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005. Due to the very short time period between the first and the second interim reports, it has not been possible to carry out any extensive analyses, and accordingly the results so far have a rather preliminary character. IR2 presents basic descriptive statistics and outlines for more sophisticated analyses to be carried out in the third interim report. As stated in the first interim report, example studies will also be important in the project since strong territorial impacts of the CFP in many cases are only found on a lower geographical level, i.e. below NUTS3 level. A few examples are used in IR2 to illustrate this. A comprehensive analysis of example studies will be conducted in the following months and reported in the third interim report.

Due to the tight time schedule the analyses in the report is not so well integrated and the report is not as uniformly structured as desirable. The project team has been working with the analyses until shortly before deadline. There has been very little time for discussing and commenting upon partner inputs in the latest phase, and accordingly very little time to work all inputs together in a uniform manner. A solid foundation, however, is laid for the work on the third interim report where both mapping and the example studies will be elaborated in a far more comprehensive way.

The specific fishery data for the project has only partially been collected and so far only for some countries, and will be distributed to the ESPON Coordination Unit when more complete. The planned deliveries so far are identical to the preliminary list of main indicators in chapter 3, minus those already delivered to the data base by other projects.

The project has also started the work on integrating Iceland in ESPON statistics, starting with matters making it possible to create a typology which include Iceland. Information on and some statistics concerning Icelandic FUAs will be delivered as part of IR2.

## 2.5 Expected results in IR2 and structure of the report

The second interim report intends to cover the following elements listed in Terms of Reference (ToR):

- g) Definition of appropriate indicators and instruments to detect coastal regions and territories within the ESPON space (EU 27+2) most negatively and positively affected by the identified trends and impacts related to European Fisheries Policy; special reference should be made to demographic structures and trends, accessibility, polycentrism, economic structure and development potential, environmental factors and effects, possibilities for cooperation and networking with other coastal regions
- h) Presentation of the typology of coastal regions to be used in the project
- i) Diagnosis of the development of the fishery sector and the main territorial impacts;
- j) Presentation of the method to be applied for the territorial impact assessment;
- k) Outline of the manner intended of relating results to ICZM
- l) Delivery of a first input to the ESPON database, including indicators and maps considering and making best use of progress and output of other ESPON projects.

The letter g) concerns aspects which are dealt with in all work packages. The letter h) is dealt with in WP1, whereas the letter i) is dealt with in wp2, 3 and 4 respectively. The letter j) is dealt with in WP1 and k) is dealt with in WP5. Deliveries of first input to the ESPON database, letter l) are part of this report.

The report is organised in two parts. Part I contains the summary of the report (chapter one) and Part II presents the full contents of all chapters in the report. References are organised according to chapters, as are the annexes. For IR2 we have chosen a structure that highlights the substantial work packages in chapter 6-9, whereas chapters 3-5 are of a more general and integrating nature. The structure of the report after the introductory chapter in part II is as follows:

Chapter 3; Indicators, data and typologies, presents a preliminary list of the main indicators and data to be used for impact analyses of the WPs covered by chapter 6-9. It also includes relevant typologies from other ESPON projects and a preliminary typology of the coastal regions. The chapter also contains a discussion of the NUTS territories as territorial levels for typologisation and analysis.

Chapter 4, territorial impact analysis (TIA), represents an extension of the text in IR1. Short comments on general experiences with TIA are also included, whereas specific experiences within the different work packages are to be found in chapters 6-9. At this stage of the project, however, experiences with TIA are fairly limited.

Chapter 5 presents once more the hypotheses for the project, but now grouped in various categories. The preliminary hypotheses have also been applied and further developed by the different WPs, and these specific or sub hypotheses are included in the respective chapters.

Chapter 6-9 are structured in accordance with the different impact WPs. Chapter 6 gives a description and diagnosis of CFP and the policy in the EFTA countries Iceland and Norway. Chapter 7 deals with social cohesion impacts of CFP, looking into demography, unemployment etc. Chapter 7 deals with economic cohesion impacts and presents a methodology for assessment of how CFP influence regional economic strength. Chapter 8 presents an outline of how to relate environmental impacts of CFP and impacts for ICZM.

Chapter 11 presents the conclusions and outlines our work with policy recommendations. More substantial recommendations will be presented in IR3.

## 3 Indicators and typologies

This chapter deals with the data needs as far as they can be overviewed at this stage of the project, and lists the main indicators of the project as defined by the different WPs (also listed in context with the different parts of the impact analysis in chapter 6-9). It also relates the analysis to relevant geographical levels, to typologies from other ESPON projects, and to typologies developed, and to be developed, within the project.

### 3.1 Territorial impacts studies on fisheries

Territorial impacts are primarily discussed in chapter 6-9, which means that we in this chapter shall make only some general comments for the project at large. The project will include three major types of concepts and methodology where the overall research question is how the changes of CFP impacts on:

- The position of coastal regions in the territorial systems of higher level (EU, the actual countries);
- The position of the coastal regions in overall policies and particularly in structural policy;
- The restructuring processes inside the coastal regions

The challenge of these three issues is to be able to examine the relations between the implementation of fisheries policy changes, and changes in the territorial systems and socio-economic structures. The intention is to solve that problem by putting high effort on developing concrete studies of where the policies changes in the fisheries are implemented. With regard to the restructuring processes inside coastal regions, there are several problems related to the geographical levels on which socio-economic data is available, i.e. if data on LAU levels is available for our purpose. LAU levels are primarily desirable for example studies. There are three possible ways to conduct such example studies for the project that we want to utilise, namely to:

- use information from evaluations of Interreg IIIB projects
- use relevant research projects already completed
- make an analysis based on statistics from countries with relevant data on lower geographical levels

The use of example studies makes the combination of ESPON macro- meso- and micro scale better for the impact analysis. While the mapping involves the macro scale, the use of Interreg projects and to some extent of relevant research projects already completed involves the meso scale. Other research projects already completed and analysis based on statistics from countries with relevant data on lower geographical levels will be studies on the micro level.

### 3.2 Suggested main indicators

The analysis on territorial impacts of changes in CFP will concentrate on employment, social cohesion and demography (chapter 7), regional economic strength (chapter 8), environment and coastal zone management (chapter 9). This means partly to carry out the analysis based on fishery specific statistics, and partly to utilise statistics gathered by and analysed for other sectors by other ESPON impact or thematic projects. Sharing statistics with other impact studies are important for comparability with other impact projects. In developing indicators it is important to bear in mind that they should:

- Be limited in number;
- Be easy to read, relevant and consistent.

As mentioned in IR1, we want to develop a limited number of indicators that are easy to read, and that are relevant and consistent. At the time being, the work on ICZM has only been outlined, meaning that the precision of the main indicators are lower than for other WPs. The main indicators of the project are:

- Population and population density of EU average of NUTS3 area, population density (population/area) 1995-1999 (ESPON data base)
- Unemployment rate 1995-2001, total, and according to age and gender, active population (numbers) (ESPON data base)
- Lagging regions (lagging, non-lagging, potentially lagging) (ESPON data base)
- Urban / rural / settlement structure – FUA (ESPON data base)
- Fishery dependency indicators by NUTS 3 regions, 1997 (Regional Socio-Economic Studies on Employment and the level of Dependency on Fishing, 1999)
- GDP per inhabitant and total by NUTS 3 regions, 1995-2000 (ESPON database)
- Population density (1995-99) and average population (1995-00) by NUTS 3 regions (ESPON database)
- Potential accessibility by road by NUTS 3, 2001 and accessibility indicators of population to market by car by NUTS 3, 1999 and 2000 (ESPON database)
- Percentage of stocks outside safe biological limits, NUTS 0 1960-2000 (ICES, GFCM)
- Aquaculture production, NUTS 2, NUTS 0 (National sources, FAO/FIDI, Eurostat)
- Regional water indicators, NUTS 3 (OECD and Eurostat)
- Land use indicators, NUTS 3 and scale 1:100 000 (OECD, Eurostat and Corine Land cover data base)

Among indicators that we will not be available for the entire ESPON coastal space, but will be important for the analysis, we will at this time highlight:

- Data on distribution of fisheries policy measures, Norway
- FIFG funds allocations by NUTS 3 regions, Italy, 1994-99 (Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry Policies, General Direction Fishery and Aquaculture, Italy)
- Fleet structure by NUTS 3 regions, Italy, 1997 (Irepa database)

There will be a difference between indicators used for the mapping exercise and those used for the example studies, as the example studies will not be limited to statistics that covers as much as possible of ESPON coastal space. Within the example studies again, there are differences between those that are based on statistics for countries with the best statistical situation, those that can be based on previous and ongoing research projects in specific regions and those that can be based on Interreg evaluations. For these example studies it is at this stage not possible to make a substantial list of indicators, as these will vary according to the selection of example studies for the project.

### 3.3 ESPON and a coastal typology

A typology of coastal regions was mentioned already in the Crete Guidance Paper as one among the typologies for specific geographical situations. All NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 regions with coastline was identified and included in the ESPON data base. As the coastal regions are parts of the larger ESPON territory, this could to some extent be viewed as sufficient, as the typologies defined by other ESPON projects could be used to compare coastal regions with other geographically defined regions within ESPON space. This could answer the need to differentiate between types of coastal regions, and not only tell if a region has a coastline or not. However, a typology is linked to a defined purpose, meaning that a relevant typology is not the same as placing together different typologies or using different typologies developed for

other ESPON projects for NUTS territories with a coastline. A specific coastal typology will therefore combine an aim with selected techniques of delimitation and relevant available data, where the purpose should guide the construction of the typology.

The purpose behind this typology is to contribute to studies of regional variation in coastal territories, where it aims at providing a useful basis for analysing differences between regions according to their relation to Functional Urban Areas and population density.

This chapter will also look into which of the existing typologies used in other ESPON projects that are especially relevant for use in this impact study. Before this, we will make some conceptualisations and make a short evaluation of the NUTS 3 units as geographical level for typologisation, make some preliminary comparisons between coastal and other NUTS territories, and present what we think is the basic requirements for a standard typology of coastal regions. The typology must be regarded as preliminary; as there has not been time for testing, and as possible indicators relevant for this impact study has not yet been collected for all countries (completeness for the ESPON space coastal territories should be required for indicators to be used in the typology). We are collecting statistics for Iceland, so for IR3 the regional typologies will also include this country, even though it is outside ESPON space.

### 3.4 Typologies, classifications and indicators; a conceptualisation

When making a typology there is need for a set of concepts to distinguish as clearly as possible between different meanings. For this chapter the following distinctions have been made:

**A typological element** is a classification of a single phenomenon that is developed as one of the building blocks of a typology.

**A typology** is a grouping that is constructed on the basis of at least two typological elements to be used in a specific project.

**A standard typology** is a grouping that is constructed on the basis of at least two typological elements to be used as an authoritative typology also outside of a specific project.

**A classification** is a grouping of a single phenomenon to be used in a specific project. A classification is not developed as a building block of a typology.

**A standard classification** is a classification of a single phenomenon that is to be used as an authoritative classification of the selected phenomenon outside a specific project. The standard classification is not developed as a building block of a typology.

**A key indicator** is a tool developed for the political sphere for selection, filtration, comprimation, concentration, simplification, processing and making accessible information for clearly defined purposes<sup>3</sup>, while **a core indicator** is an indicator as defined by social sciences.

A number of standard classifications from other ESPON projects should be included in 2.1.5, and so should some typological elements for the construction of the coastal typology, with possibly some alternative typologies for coastal regions made for special purposes. It could be argued that classifications and typologies already developed should be of primary importance, for the sake of comparison between ESPON projects. For each typological element there must be available statistics at the NUTS 3 level or a more detailed geographical level that makes it possible to typologise the entire coastal ESPON. A standard classification on the other hand, can also be used if statistics is not available for the entire ESPON territory. A proposition for standard classifications and typological elements is described below. This list of standard classifications should be increased as part of the project. Indicators will be further discussed as part of the TIA.

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<sup>3</sup> Foss, Olaf (2004): "Indikatorboomen". *Regionale trender 2.2004*

### 3.5 NUTS 3 as territorial level for construction of typologies

The territorial units used for regionalised mapping in the project on impacts of changes in fisheries policies are primarily those that constitute the NUTS 3 level. This is also the main level for statistics used by the ESPON projects at large. With the exception of Luxembourg and Cyprus the states that are part of ESPON territory are represented with a national subdivision on this level, varying from Malta's two to Germany's 441 NUTS 3 regions. Being the most detailed of NUTS levels, the territories defined can be aggregated to the NUTS 2 and NUTS 1 levels.

According to NUTS regulation, NUTS 3 regions should fall within certain population thresholds, the minimum population for NUTS 3 regions should be 150 000 inhabitants, the maximum 800 000. The NUTS 3 territories do however comprise territories with population numbers outside the thresholds laid down by the regulations, as the territories often equals one of the administrative territorial levels within a country.

Territorial levels more detailed than NUTS 3, often referred to as NUTS 4 and NUTS 5, are today named "Local Administrative Units" (LAU), and are not subject to the NUTS Regulation. For typologisation of NUTS 3 regions the LAU levels are primarily of relevance for typological elements used to tell about the inner diversity of NUTS regions. They are also relevant for example studies on impacts of changes in fisheries policies.

The NUTS nomenclature serves according to Eurostat as a reference for:

1. the collection, development and harmonisation of Community regional statistics
2. the socio-economic analyses of the regions
3. the framing of Community regional policies

The regions lagging behind (objective 1) have been classified on the NUTS 2 level, but areas eligible under the other priority objectives have mainly been classified at the NUTS 3 level. When making a typology of the coastal areas, we will in other words use the geographical territorial level most associated with regional priority objectives within the EU, which makes typologisations on NUTS levels seemingly highly relevant.

However; when making typologies based on geographical territories, one has to take into consideration the degree of homogeneity of the geographical units that are the basis for the typologisation. Geographical typologisation will usually be based on territories being as homogenous as possible. This makes typologisation of NUTS regions a great challenge, as they are generally very heterogeneous geographical units. Heterogeneous territories will reduce differentiation between territories, and the heterogeneity will also make the possibilities for typologisation more diffuse. Heterogeneity can be regarded as less of a problem if the territories to be typologised constitute functional urban regions, for even though these regions will have great internal differentiation, they will also constitute separate urban systems, with possible non-urban areas outside these regions being typologised separately.

The NUTS 3 territories which are used as the geographical level for most typological work within ESPON can not be looked upon as functional regions in any other sense than as administrative territorial units and/or as territorial units created for a specific purpose. With few exceptions the NUTS 3 level is not constituted by bounded areas with some kind of internal homogeneity that distinguish them from surrounding areas. In countries where the NUTS 3 territories are smaller and often constitute elements of larger regions, like in Germany and Belgium, the diversity between NUTS 3 territories will be potentially much larger than in other countries (these more homogenous NUTS 3 territories falls mainly outside the coastal regions), resulting in potentially greater differences between geographical types and less difference within the types. In other words: Homogenous geographical units are the units that will give the greatest difference between geographical units. Typologies of NUTS regions based on average scores (average in the meaning that it is the aggregate of statistics for smaller territories that is not available) for the NUTS territories only will therefore as a rule, by concealing the great internal variation within each territory conceal more than it reveals, even though the statistical situation can often make use of such averages necessary. To get a better grip on the NUTS 3 territories we will therefore also include information on the heterogeneity of the territories. This can best be done in connection with a kind of criterion for functional regions.

One should however remember that whatever technical grip that might be used for the typological work, this does not change the fact that mapping/analysis being based on the NUTS 3 level still involves the heterogenisation described above when discussing such crude geographical levels. Independent of typological methodology, use of NUTS 3 territories as opposed to smaller geographical units reduces variation between the coastal types in the statistical analysis.

Even though the criteria for a territorial typology might be sound, the fact that internal variation between municipalities in a number of NUTS 3 units will probably be greater than the variation between NUTS 3 units, will imply that the geographical level the typology is used to describe can possibly make it unfit for analysis of certain processes that are primarily operating on another geographical level than the one used for typologisation. The typology will however be able to show quite marked differences between different coastal regions for the indicators being typologised.

### 3.6 Coastal NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 territories within ESPON space

The necessary first step in typologisation of the coastal regions is of course to identify the NUTS 3 and NUTS 2 territories with coastline. This has already been done by project 2.1.1 in ESPON. 29 percent of all NUTS 3 regions have a coastline (table 2.1), and as much as 48 percent of NUTS 2 regions (table 2.2). This illustrates well a point discussed above; the larger territories are more heterogeneous than those on more detailed geographical levels, which mean that typologisation based on the larger territories as a consequence of their larger heterogeneity reduces difference between the territories on that geographical level compared to smaller territories. Considering making a typology of coastal regions based on a territorial level that included almost half of the territorial units of that level within ESPON space would be rather meaningless. If this makes the level meaningless for typologies, it is of course still a level that can be used for analysis.

Table 3.1 NUTS 3 regions with and without coastline. Nation and ESPON space.

Country code	Number of NUTS 3 regions	Number of NUTS 3 regions with coastline	Percent of regions with coastline
BE Belgique-België	43	5	12
DK Danmark	15	15	100
DE Deutschland	441	29	7
GR Ellada	51	40	78
ES España	52	24	46
FR France	100	30	30
IE Ireland	8	7	88
IT Italia	103	56	54
LU Luxembourg (Grand Duché)	1	-	0
NL Nederland	40	18	45
AT Österreich	35	-	0
PT Portugal	30	14	47
FI Suomi/Finland	20	10	50
SE Sverige	21	14	67
UK United Kingdom	133	82	62
BG Balgarjia	28	3	11
CY Kypros	1	1	100
CZ Ceska Republica	14	-	0
EE Eesti	5	4	80
HU Magyarország	20	0	0
LT Lietuva	10	1	10
LV Latvija	5	4	80
MT Malta	2	2	100
PL Polska	44	6	14
RO România	42	2	5
SI Slovenija	12	3	25
SK Slovenská Republika	8	-	0

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

NO Norge	19	17	89
CH Schweiz	26	-	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1329</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>29</b>

The counties within ESPON space that will be totally excluded from a coastal typology are Luxembourg, Austria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia and Switzerland. All the NUTS 3 territories of Denmark, Cyprus and Malta are included.

As very few German and Belgian NUTS 3 territories are coastal regions, the number of the small, more homogeneous territories found in these two countries and in the Netherlands has little influence on the typology.

Table 3.2 NUTS 2 regions with and without coastline. Nation and ESPON space.

Country code	Number of NUTS 2 regions	Number of NUTS 2 regions with coastline	Percent of regions with coastline
BE Belgique-België	11	3	27
DK Danmark	1	1	100
DE Deutschland	40	5	13
GR Ellada	13	12	92
ES España	18	11	61
FR France	26	15	58
IE Ireland	2	2	100
IT Italia	20	15	75
LU Luxembourg (Grand Duché)	1	-	0
NL Nederland	12	6	50
AT Österreich	9	0	0
PT Portugal	7	7	100
FI Suomi/Finland	6	5	83
SE Sverige	8	8	100
UK United Kingdom	37	27	73
BG Balgarjia	6	2	33
CY Kypros	1	1	100
CZ Ceska Republica	8	-	0
EE Eesti	1	1	100
HU Magyarország	7	-	0
LT Lietuva	1	1	100
LV Latvija	1	1	100
MT Malta	1	1	100
PL Polska	16	3	19
RO România	8	1	13
SI Slovenija	1	1	100
SK Slovenská Republika	4	-	0
NO Norge	7	6	86
CH Schweiz	7	-	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>48</b>

The number of countries with all their NUTS 2 territories included increases dramatically compared to on the NUTS 3 level. While all NUTS 3 territories included coastline in Denmark, Cyprus and Malta, the list of countries with coastline in all territories on a NUTS level is increased with Ireland, Portugal, Sweden, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, and Slovenia on NUTS 2. With exception of Ireland (2), Portugal (7) and Sweden (8) the counties are represented with their national level on NUTS 2. There is in other words no regionalisation present for many coastal states on this level, which also means that a typology on this level would be very difficult, comparing regions and states.

### 3.7 Basic requirements for a standard typology of coastal regions

A standard typology of coastal regions based on NUTS 3 regions should:

- include every NUTS 3 regions within ESPON with a coastline, i.e. territories bordering an ocean
- partly be based on previous ESPON typologies
- differentiate between typological elements and a main typology
- take specific coastal issues into consideration
- be both site and situation oriented
- to some extent be based on statistics at lower geographical levels than NUTS 3 or typological elements based on such geographical levels – which means that the typology should include internal diversity in each NUTS 3 regions as a criterion, and connected to this;
- include a criterion for *functional regions within the territories*, which also means that;
- it should be possible for example studies in smaller geographical areas to be connected to a sub territorial geographical typological level within the NUTS 3 region
- define typologies where the difference between regions within each type should be as small as possible, and difference between types as big as possible for analysis within the aim of the project (which is made difficult by the geographical level to be used for the typology)

The coastal typology should include elements on the urban – rural dimension according to a division into functional regions. We will in other words not use the urban – rural typology made for ESPON, which is not complete, and is not satisfactory according to thoughts about functional regions, and been found unfit for the demographic analysis of ESPON project 1.1.4, demography also being central to this project. We will however take a look if this typology can be relevant for some work within the project.

Some other ESPON typologies have however been used in the construction of the typology of coastal regions, and more should be used separately in the project. The typology for Functional Urban Areas (FUAs) has been essential, giving the necessary inclusion of a building block for representing functional regions within the NUTS 3 areas. ESPON works on proximity has also been important as a typology to be used in the project.

There are a number of standard typologies from other ESPON projects that might be used in 2.1.5:

- Functional Urban Areas (FUAs)
- 6 Type NUTS 3 FUAs
- 19 Type NUTS 3 FUAs
- Rural-urban typology
- Accessibility and GDP
- Lagging regions
- Settlement structure

There are also a number of standard classifications and indicators other than the geographical ones from other ESPON projects that might be used in 2.1.5. They include:

- Population change
- Population change in regions with high share of elderly people
- Migratory balances by age
- Depopulation
- Structural fund spending

### 3.8 Classification of NUTS 3 regions according to Functional Urban Areas – an urban-rural classification according to functionality

A classification of NUTS 3 regions based on Functional Urban Areas (FUAs) is a way of potentially creating a typology telling about the urban-rural dimension within each single NUTS 3 region. It is also a classification that uses typological work already developed within ESPON as its basis and in combination with one of the reference geographical levels for regional support within the EU. We combine information on the NUTS classification with the classification of FUAs. The classification combines the share of population of the NUTS territories living within FUAs with the population size of the FUAs as typologised within ESPON and the location of the centres of the FUAs. This means that we get information on the urban-rural dimension when typologising to what extent the population of the NUTS regions live within functionally centralised regions, and the size of these regions. This way of classifying the NUTS regions also means that we will be able to use the typology for example studies, being geographically flexible. As the hypotheses of the project takes into consideration an urban/non-urban dimension this is very important.

An alternative to population size of the FUAs is to use the combined index for different topics that, like the grouping of FUAs according to size groups these functional regions into a span from global to local, taking into account the inclusion of more than one FUA in some regions. Choosing the one or the other solution should be done according to the purpose of analysis.

As this classification represents the urban hierarchy to a better extent than size alone, the global – local typology should be included to the exclusion of size. This means a typology combining urban hierarchy with information on each FUAs hierarchical level on several topics, making the assessment of polycentric spatial development and economic, social and territorial cohesion (point 8 of the TIA) better connected to the project. The typologisation attempts to show the level of urbanisation in the territories, implying that the level of urbanisation is highly relevant for amongst others the demographic development of the regions.

NUTS territories with FUAs on more than one level are classified according to the highest level represented within each territory. We don't make any distinction between NUTS territories with one and several FUAs.

The share of the population living in FUAs gives some indication to the level of heterogeneity of the NUTS territory.

The classification is then:

<i>FUA level</i>	<i>FUA population</i>
00 no FUAs	0 no FUA population
0 no centre of a FUA	1 less than 25 %
1 FUA centre on level 1	2 25-49 %
2 FUA centre on level 2	3 50-74 %
3 FUA centre on level 3	4 75-100 %
4 FUA centre on level 4 or 5	

This gives the following 21 *potential* combinations:

000  
 01, 02, 03, 04  
 11, 12, 13, 14  
 21, 22, 23, 24  
 31, 32, 33, 34  
 41, 42, 43, 44

An alternative classification of FUA levels, based on the FUA typology into 1 Regional/local FUAs, 2 Transnational/national FUAs and 3 Metropolitan European Growth Areas reduces the typology to 17 potential combinations:

000  
01, 02, 03, 04  
11, 12, 13, 14  
21, 22, 23, 24  
31, 32, 33, 34

There has been found serious mistakes in the statistics on share of FUA population within the NUTS 3 regions, where population spilling out over the borders of the centre NUTS territory of a FUA have not been distributed on these NUTS territories. We will therefore have to look into this further, and will possibly have to redesign the coastal typology seriously, as this element is a crucial typological element in the main typology.

### 3.8.1 Population density

Population density is an indicator for potential pressure on environmental resources both of the coastal regions as such and also on the coastal zones. It should therefore be used as an indicator, but not necessarily be included in a main typology of coastal regions. At the same time as high densities indicates high pressure on coastal areas, very low population densities is a difficulty for certain regions that were acknowledged by the EU with the accession of Sweden and Finland. The low population density regions are primarily found in the Nordic periphery. This periphery constitutes a geographical rarity within Europe not only in that the population densities are especially low, but also because they have centres with generally few inhabitants, and where distances between centres are longer than in more central parts of these countries not to speak of in continental Europe. Regional policy has aimed at supporting such peripheries in the Nordic countries. The Nordic periphery was also acknowledged by the EU in the membership discussions with Finland, Sweden and Norway in preparation for the 1995 EU enlargement, a separate structure fund being implemented for geographical areas with low population density and peripheral location. Such regions often have serious problems related to distance factors, influencing also job opportunities. At the same time many of the fishery dependent communities within the ESPON territory are located within such geographical areas.

We propose the following division of coastal regions according to population density:

1. Below level defined for support from EU structure funds for peripheral regions (maximum 12.5 inhabitants per square kilometre)
2. Above 12.5 inhabitants per square kilometre but not more than half of European average (12.6 – 54)
3. Below European average, but above half of European average number of inhabitants per square kilometre (55 - 107 persons per square kilometre)
4. Over European average, but less than twice the EU average (108-214 inhabitants per square kilometre)
5. More than twice the European average (215 or more inhabitants per square kilometre)

The coastal NUTS regions with below European average population density include almost the entire Baltic Sea region and Norway, the capital NUTS territories being the major exception. Also most of the coastal regions of Greece are included. Even though Spain is generally more densely populated in the coastal territories than in the interior, also many of the coastal ones have low population densities, as does Portugal south of Lisbon. France, like Spain is most thinly populated in the interior. However, along the Atlantic Ocean about half the NUTS 3 regions are below average population density. Most of Ireland and Scotland also falls within NUTS 3 territories with below average population.

The concentration of coastal regions with high population densities is found within the pentagon, and also includes much of the Italian and Portuguese coast. However, the most densely populated NUTS 3 regions in Europe are primarily non coastal NUTS territories located in England, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany and Northern Italy.

### 3.8.2 Proximity/accessibility

As part of other ESPON projects there has been made some typologies of proximity or accessibility of different NUTS territories based on indicators developed by the projects. Such typologies can be utilised by the project. There is a need for information on proximity for the coastal regions, to get information on the relative location of the coastal regions in a European context. As there has been made several typologies on aspects of proximity within ESPON, these can be used as an indicator of territorial situation/proximity.

Accessibility; macro level, meso level and micro level

By using the accessibility indicators, we basically use land logic, finding certain information on proximity between regions on land. In matters concerning the fishing trade, air accessibility is becoming more important. This is however only part of the reality, as the often peripheral located fishing regions might be brought closer together by sea logic. As part of the project we will look into the possibilities for making an accessibility indicator based on sea transportation.

### 3.8.3 Regions with structure fund support

The regions will also be classified according to what kind of structure funds are made available within the NUTS 3 region. This should not be included in the main typology of coastal regions as it is less territorially stable than what should be expected from an element used for the main typology. Objective 1 and objective 2 territories have been linked to each coastal NUTS 3 territory, and are available from the ESPON data base.

### 3.8.4 Fishery dependency

For a project on impacts of fisheries policies it is of cause essential to include a classification connected to fisheries. We propose to develop the list of fishery dependent regions from annex 2 of Interim Report 1 to as many nations within ESPON space as possible and to Iceland. We will also compile statistics on the fishery industry – number of workers – for countries where this statistics have been made available from recent censuses or from statistical registers, with the aim of combining the two into a typology.

No NUTS 3 region will be truly fishery dependent, which makes it appropriate to classify and typologise fishery dependency according to fishery dependency in regions within the NUTS 3 territories. As a typology element, fishery dependency will in other words ideally be an expression of the existence of regions/municipalities within the NUTS 3 territory being fishery dependent (most likely the number of regions within the NUTS territory). This kind of statistics will not be available for all countries with a coastline, and will therefore primarily be of interest for example studies based on access to data in a country represented in the TPG. This typology or classification will not be ready before IR3, when also the relevant example studies will have been decided upon.

## 3.9 The main typology

As already mentioned, the main typology should express information from some of the typological elements. It seems necessary to include the FUAs. For the main typology we have chosen the FUA typology rather than the FUA classification according to population size. The other element of the typology is population density.

	<b>FUA coding</b>	<b>Population density coding</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>1.</b>	000, 01, 02	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	NUTS 3 territories with no FUA population, no FUA centre and/or very little FUA population
<b>2.</b>	03, 04	1, 2	NUTS 3 territories with no FUA centre, FUA population with regional demographic dominance, low population density
<b>3.</b>	03, 04	3, 4, 5	NUTS 3 territories with no FUA centre, FUA population with regional demographic dominance, medium to high population densities
<b>4.</b>	21, 22	1, 2	NUTS 3 territories with regional/local FUA without regional demographic dominance, low population density
<b>5.</b>	21, 22	3, 4, 5	NUTS 3 territories with regional/local FUA without regional demographic dominance, medium to high population density
<b>6.</b>	23, 24	1, 2	NUTS 3 territories with regional/local FUA with regional demographic dominance, low population density
<b>7.</b>	23, 24	3, 4, 5	NUTS 3 territories with regional/local FUAs with regional demographic dominance, medium to high population density
<b>8.</b>	31, 32	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	NUTS 3 territories with transnational/national FUA without regional demographic dominance
<b>9.</b>	33, 34	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	NUTS 3 territories with transnational/national FUA with regional demographic dominance
<b>10.</b>	41, 42, 43, 44	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	NUTS 3 territories with MEGA, regional demographic dominance

For NUTS territories of the transnational/national and MEGA types, there will not be any NUTS region with low population density unless most of the territory is without population, making a distinction according to population density meaningless.

Due to the serious statistical deficiencies found in the statistics on share of FUA population within the ESPON data base, the NUTS 3 territories that should be distributed in coastal type 1-3 have at this time mostly been grouped in type 1, as it has not yet been possible to establish the share of FUA population within most territories without a FUA centre. Some of the most obviously wrong informations have been adjusted (London, the Oslo FUA and part of the Copenhagen FUA).

There are some obvious mistakes in the coastal delimitation for Estonia, Bulgaria and Slovenia that will be looked into, and solved for IR 3 (the problem can seem to influence more than project 2.1.5).

### 3.9.1 Fishery dependency

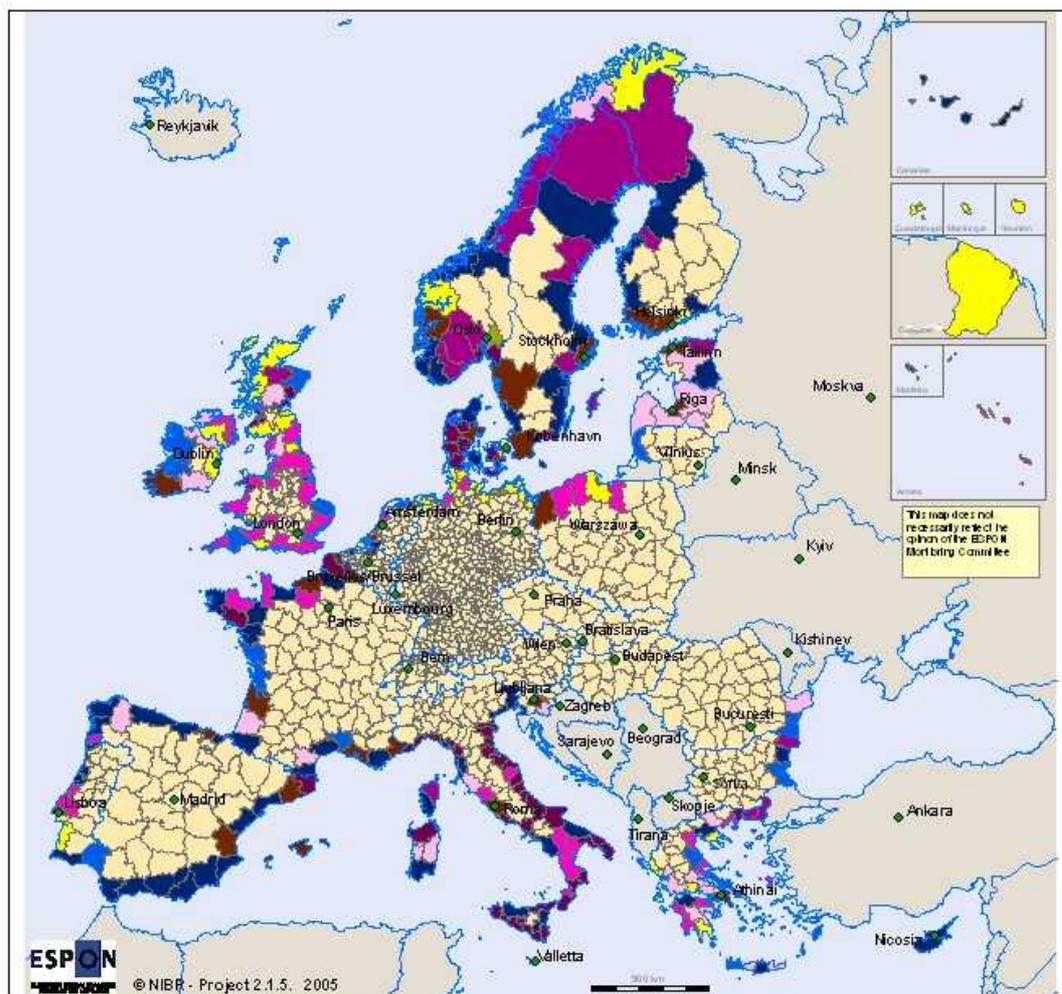
Fishery dependency can be described in a main typology according to the existence of or non existence of fishery dependent regions within the NUTS 3 territory. At its most basic, this implies a typology where fishery dependency is combined with FUA related NUTS 3 territories and NUTS 3 territories without FUAs.

### 3.9.2 Further typological and classification work

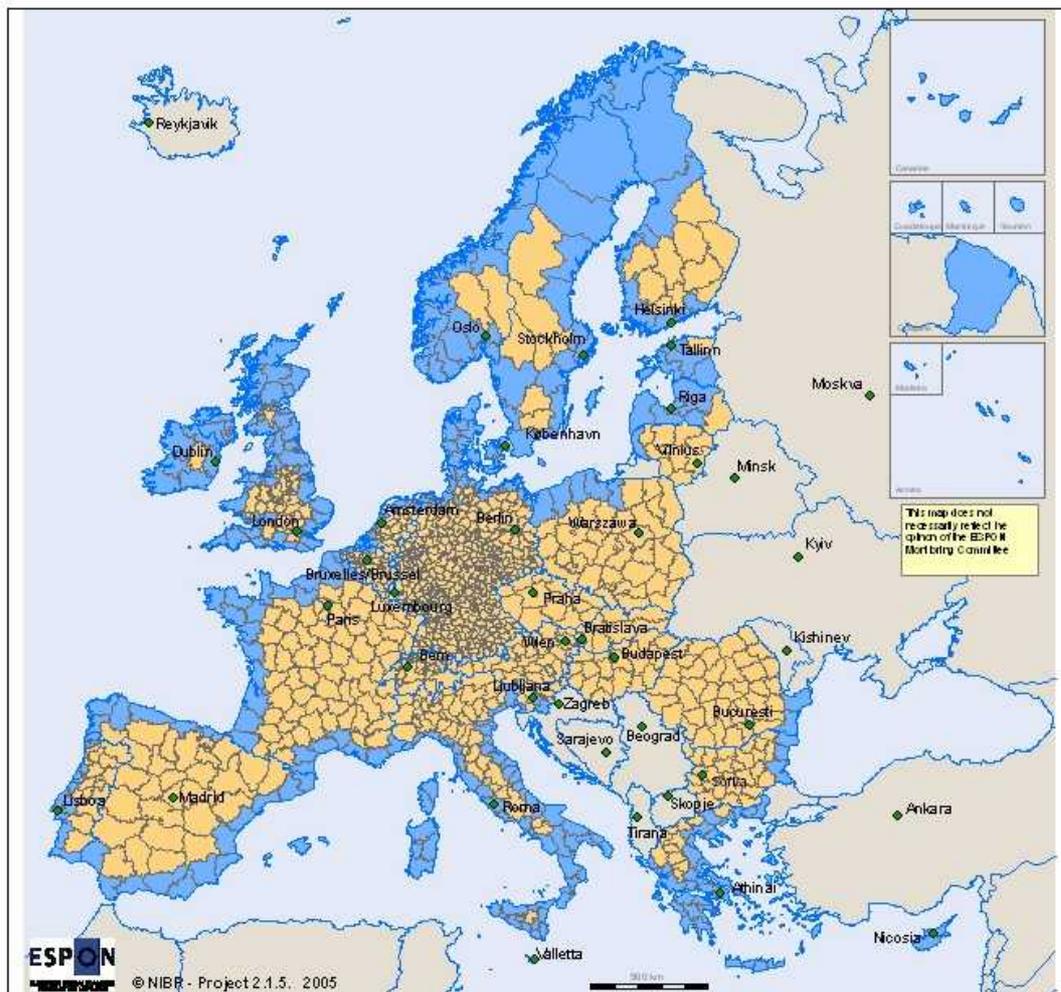
The project will probably need to develop further classifications and possibly standard classifications as part of the development of the impact study. A potential revision of the coastal typology will be based on a revision of the typological elements.

Below is presented three maps, first, a typology of coastal regions at NUTS 3 level; second a map of NUTS 3 regions with coastal borders; and third, a similar map of NUTS 2 regions.

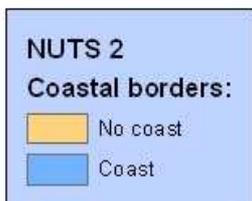
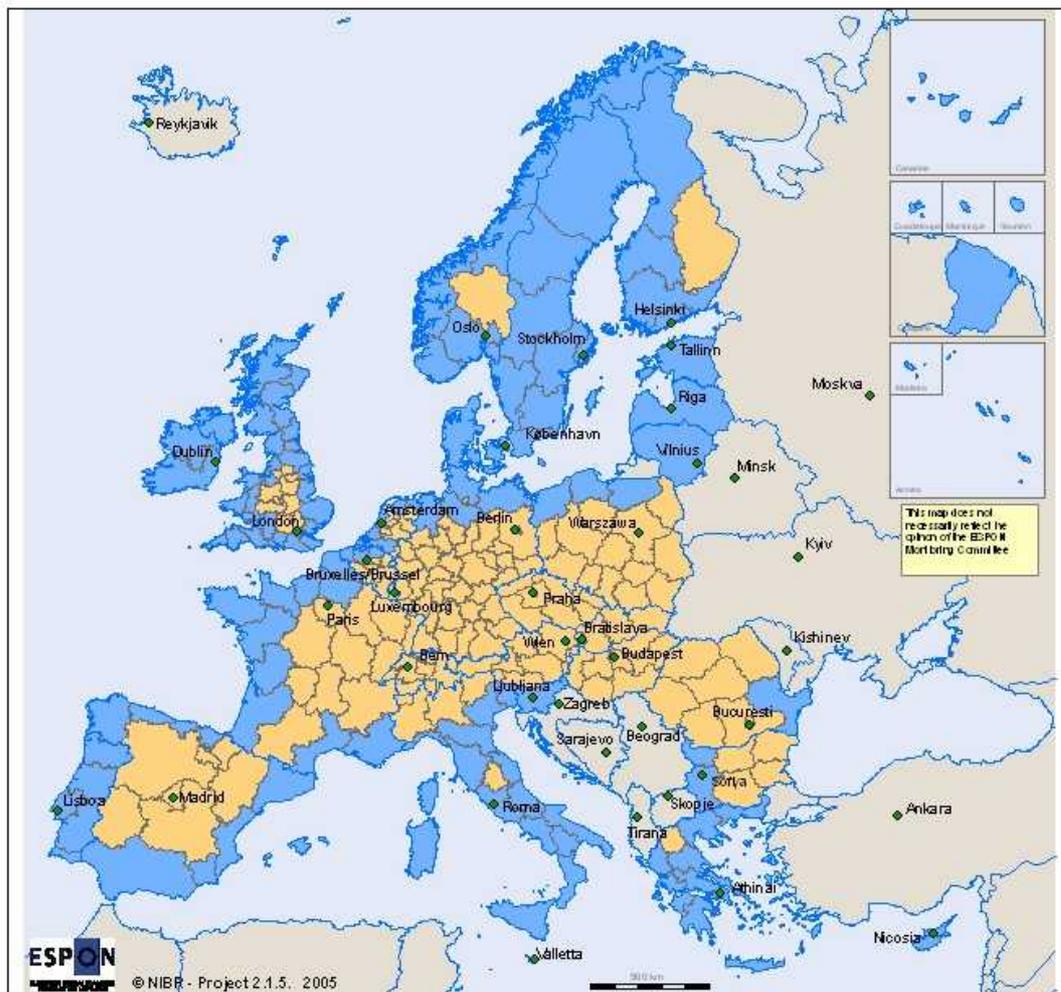
Typology of coastal regions (NUTS 3)



NUTS 3 regions with coastal border



NUTS 2 regions with coastal border



## 4 Methodology for territorial impact analyses (TIA)

A brief and schematic overview of the TIA methodology was presented in the first interim report. In this report the methodology is further elaborated and supplemented with preliminary experiences with the use of TIA. The TIA manual on which the method is based has been developed within ESPON project 3.1, and constitutes an annex of Part C of the final report. The Territorial Impact Analysis is further elaborated in chapter 9.3 of ESPON 3.1. What has been developed in project 3.1 is to be considered as a check list, and not as a standard for ESPON impact studies, or a tool for analysis.

### 4.1 TIA as methodology for impact analysis

The overall framework for the methodology is founded on:

- (i) the tender document of the project, where its thematic scope and context have been decided and the general objectives have been addressed
- (ii) the Territorial Impact Analysis (TIA) as elaborated by ESPON project 3.1

In ESPON (and ESDP – European Spatial Development Perspective) terms, TIA means Territorial Impact Analysis. The term is related to Territorial Impact Assessment, which has been used as “a tool for analysing, assessing and evaluating the impacts of certain projects on the spatial development of the surrounding territory” (ESPON 3.1 final report, page 425). What is new with the ESPON TIA compared to its use so far in ESDP is its application for EU policies and programmes. This has, however, proved difficult as these policies and programmes have not been committed to goals of territorial development.

At the most basic level, the specific methodological shape of the TIA of any ESPON impact study is said to relate to on the one hand territorial data characteristics (relevance, reliability etc.) and on the other hand to subject matter data characteristics: policy with or without endogenous territorial intentions, certain programmes, single interventions/projects. There has, however, not been established a common assessment methodology within the ESPON impact studies as it is acknowledged that it is hardly possible to use one assessment methodology for the entire range of sectoral policies of the EU. According to ESPON project 3.1 this is due to the very different character of the spatial dimension and implications of the different policy areas, and the different theoretical state of the art of applied research and planning in the different areas. ESPON 3.1 also state that “Current techniques are not sufficient to meet the challenge presented by the desire to consider the spatial implications of different policy interactions” (page 429 of the final report).

The project mentions the following deficiencies of subject matter to be assessed and for assessment criteria for a TIA of EU policies and programmes:

- the EU policy programmes concerned are still far away from actually taking into account territorial objectives despite having clear potential territorial impacts
- they show a dramatic lack of territorial differentiation of data on policy implication

- the elaboration of spatial development goals in the wake of ESDP is still going on, and has hardly achieved results operational for assessment application so far

Among key concepts 3.1 regard only two to have a “genuine territorial dimension”; ‘territorial cohesion’ and ‘polycentric development’. At the same time, polycentric development can be seen as a spatialised expression of territorial cohesion.

*Territorial cohesion* is a concept for the balanced distribution of human activities across the EU, translating the EU goal of sustainable and balanced development into territorial terms. It is a complementary concept to economic and social cohesion. According to ESPON 3.1 the following dimensions are relevant for an operationalisation of territorial cohesion:

- domains (thematic layers) – for ESPON the most relevant are probably ESDPs “triangle of sustainability”; economy, environment and society
- components of territory – its own features (potential), its features with regard to those of other territories (position) which enables potential interactions with them, and its effective interactions (exchanges, cooperation) with other territories (integration)
- scale(s) – for the ESPON project a three level reference set have been developed; macro (European level), meso (transnational/national level) and micro (regional/local level)

For an impact study, time is also essential of the analytical work.

*Polycentric spatial development* is by 3.1 regarded as a ‘bridging concept’ as it merges the two policy aims of ESDP; economic growth and balanced development. Polycentricity can refer to different geographical levels (cf scale in the discussion of territorial cohesion). The most important level for ESPON 2.1.5 is the regional/local level. The aim here is to increase the number of centres providing regional services from one or a few dominating ones, in which fisheries should be viewed in the light of the division of labour and functional specialisation within the regional urban system.

Polycentricity on the trans-national/national level might also be of importance, as the fisheries in some instances can be an aspect of the aim of a more balanced tissue of cities. At the global or European level fisheries are of only minor importance today.

The ESPON 3.1 studies found it feasible to develop a common methodological approach (the TIA manual) instead of a common assessment policy for the ESPON impact projects. In the draft for the final report from ESPON 3.1, the TIA manual is regarded as a kind of check-list and it contains the following elements:

### Scoping

#### **1. Reference to policy interventions;**

Designation of the causing interventions assignable to the EU budget development

*Question to be answered: What is causing the impact?*

#### **2. Hypothesis on cause-effect-relations;**

Basis: hypothesis concerning cause-effect-relations (with varying empirical proof)

*Question to be answered: What is changed by the intervention(s)?*

#### **3. Regional scale of observation;**

Designation of geographic reference to be used: regions concerned by intervention/effect; territorial level(s) of observation; covering all or selected (by what criteria) regions cause-effect-relations

*Question to be answered: What is the level of observation and analysis?*

**4. Reference to past and future;**

Cause-effect relations in the past as the basis for predicting the effects of future interventions; empirical experiences as well as outlooks to the future crucial for analytic treatment and political perception

*Question to be answered: What has happened, what may happen in the future?*

**Analysing**

**5. Interventions and effects measured;**

Implementation of the hypothesis concerning cause-effect-relations

*Question to be answered: What is registered, measured, appraised?*

**6. Quantitative/qualitative appraisals;**

Designation of type of indicators selected

*Question to be answered: By what kind of indicators is the topic described?*

**7. Technique of analysis;**

Designation of type of analysis used

*Question to be answered: How is the analysis performed?*

**Assessing**

**8. Goals referred to;**

Designation of criteria for evaluation derived from the two ESPON key concepts focusing on the spatial dimension. Other goals derived from official documents may also be taken into account if they are related to types of regions or particular spatial entities mentioned below in point 9.

**Polycentric spatial development**

- at the European level: several metropolitan regions as global integration zones
- at the transnational level: enforcement of a polycentric system of metropolitan regions, city clusters and city networks
- at the national level: systems of cities including the corresponding rural areas and towns, development within city regions (intra-regional)

The manual acknowledges that polycentric development at one level does not necessarily go along with the same at the other levels.

**Cohesion (economic, social and territorial)**

- *economic*: balanced territorial development concerning economic performance
- *social*: balanced territorial development concerning employment, income, education, population
- *territorial*: fair access for citizens and economic operators to services of general economic interest; balanced distribution of human activities

*Question to be answered: What goals are referred to?*

**9. Applied meaning of 'spatial/territorial';**

Designation of the concept of 'spatial/territorial' used according to the policy area concerned

*Question to be answered: What concept of 'spatial/territorial' is applied?*

#### **10. Territorial coverage of outcome;**

Designation of the general format of results

*Question to be answered: What do the results look like?*

## 4.2 Further work – mapping and example studies

When it comes to regional scale and its relation to polycentrism the European level seems not be relevant for 2.1.5. The transnational level also seems to be of minor relevance. This means that when looking at impacts of fisheries policies in polycentric terms, the national level and levels below the national one stands out as the most relevant ones for impacts on the geographical levels defined by ESPON. This implies that example studies should be central in the 2.1.5 project, and that the European level primarily constitutes a geographical level for mapping fisheries and for typological work, and to a lesser extent is a feasible unit of analysis.

A further point in favour of example studies is that as the impacts of CFP can only roughly be isolated from the effects of other measures of influences. ESPON 3.1 has made suggestions that might imply a:

- Compilation of the policy measures in *certain regions*, recording what spatial development goals they follow, and that
- The structural status/changes in these regions should be evaluated against the chosen spatial development goals

With regard to both choice of geographical level and the time frame of analysis, point 4 of the TIA manual emphasise the importance of using cause-effect relations in the past as the basis for predicting the effects of future interventions. Considering the changes in CFP being too new for empirical analysis, this represent an argument for focussing on empirical experiences of former changes in CFP, and potentially for using much of the resources on example studies which are already finished or are in preparation.

As mentioned, the TIA manual is to be considered as a check list, not as a standard assessment tool for ESPON projects. This means that there are no methodologies for impact projects that have been recommended, so the points under analysis and assessment will have to be decided upon either in the single work package or by the work packages together with the lead partner. For scope, it seems necessary to:

- Distribute the hypothesis from IR1 on the work packages
- Use NUTS3 as regional scale of observation when mapping the ESPON coastal regions, but more detailed geographical levels for example analysis
- Base analysis on former changes in the fishery policies, and using these to make evaluations of new changes in EU policy

## 4.3 Preliminary experiences with TIA

Due to the short time span between the first and the second interim report the project has concentrated on preparing for the territorial impact analyses which will be fully presented in the third interim report. This preparation contain amongst others working out a solid description and diagnosis of the European fisheries policy, collecting descriptive statistics on relevant impact variables and presenting methodological approaches. On this stage of the project, therefore, we can only present preliminary experiences with use of the TIA method. Specific experiences with TIA are presented within the different work packages, see chapter 6-9.

One important general experience when considering the use of TIA in territorial impact analysis of fisheries policy is the lack of data at the relevant geographical level, i.e. on NUTS3 level or lower.

## ESPO Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

This point is clearly stated particularly in the work packages which will analyse social cohesion and regional economic strength. Data on territorial distribution of fisheries policy measures, socio-economic development and regional performance, are scarce or not available at a relevant geographical level. This is related to the fact that territorial impacts of fisheries policy first and foremost are significant on lower geographical levels. Some regions and municipalities are heavily dependent on fisheries but changes in fisheries policy are hardly or not at all traceable on a national or European level. Fisheries policy, therefore, are a rather “constricted” policy area and territorial impacts are usually only observable in particular regions and areas.

## 5 Hypotheses on territorial effects of CFP

The second interim report presented a list of hypotheses of territorial impacts related to European fisheries policy. The hypotheses referred mainly to CFP and their respective measures and to some extent also to the development of aquaculture. Related territorial impacts projects within the ESPON program was taken into consideration in the development of the hypotheses. The response from ESPON CU was very positive with regard to the hypotheses and stated that “all hypotheses are reflecting the main objectives in the project”. The time period between first and second interim report, therefore, has mainly been used to apply the main hypotheses and to develop specific hypotheses within the different work packages. These sub hypotheses are presented in the beginning of each chapter related to the different work packages, see chapter 6-9.

The work with a further development of the main hypotheses and identification of supplementary hypotheses will, however, continue along with the impact analyses which will be fully presented in the third interim report. The development of hypotheses has been and will also be done in connection with the work with TIA. As suggested from ESPON CU the hypotheses have now been grouped in different categories. Some hypotheses are more general whereas others are more specific, and we have divided them according to this simple principle. General hypotheses are holistic and important for the structure of the project and reports as such whereas specific hypotheses relate to more explicit research questions concerning certain impacts.

The hypotheses have been grouped in the following four groups:

### **General impact hypotheses:**

General impact hypotheses relates to all work packages analysing territorial impacts, i.e. WP3, WP4 and WP5 (previous H1, H3, H4 and H5):

1. The CFP will have different impacts between coastal regions, and within regions. Processes on restructuring, reduction and expansion will occur side by side and in various combinations. Impacts of CFP will be more significant the lower the geographical levels.
2. Economic, social and demographic impacts of the CFP will vary between urban and remote areas. Socio-economic effects related to employment, migration, age structure of the labour force etc., may be less devastating in urban regions than in fisheries dependent regions and areas.
3. Territorial impacts of CFP will vary with different structures of the fishing and aquaculture industries of the regions. Impacts will differ in accordance with the extent the regions are dominated by coast fishing and small vessels, fishing in distant waters with greater vessels, landings, fishing processes or aquaculture.
4. Territorial impacts of the CFP may contradict with the aims of cohesion, territorial balanced development and polycentrism. The CFP may favour the prosperous regions and disfavour the most remote regions, i.e. favour regions which are not particularly fisheries dependent at the cost of regions which are strongly dependent on fisheries.

### **Social and economic impact hypotheses:**

Social and economic impact hypotheses relates to WP3 and WP4 (previous H2, H10, and H11):

5. The CFP has unintended side effects in coastal regions or fishery dependent regions. Significant territorial impacts may be:
  - - Economic effects such as increasing unemployment
  - - Decreasing regional economic productions (GDP)
  - - Population decreasing due to out-migration particularly in fisheries regions
  - - Altered age composition in fisheries dependent regions, with an increasing share of elderly population. Indication of gender and age biases in fishing dependent regions
  - - Change in population density in fisheries regions
6. As the restrictions on harvesting activities mainly target the fishing fleet these measures have strongest negative impacts in remote, coastal regions, while the more urban regions involved in fish processing still are able to source raw fish through e.g. import from 3<sup>rd</sup> countries.
7. It follows from hypothesis 6 and 16 that the incidence of the CFP on the regional level is not consistent with the social and economic cohesion objectives of the EU due to the unintended territorial effects of CFP. More favourable regions are able to take greater advantage of the measures included in the FIFG due to closer access to products and markets.

#### **ICZM/environment hypotheses:**

ICZM/environment hypotheses relates to WP5 (previous H12-H16):

8. Subsidies to support incomes or costs reduction in the fisheries sectors result in an increase of the fishing effort which has undesirable effects on social and environmental sustainability. Industrialised countries are particularly concerned with overexploitation aspects, and due to biological constraints, fishing subsidies mainly aim at capacity reduction.
9. Increasing awareness of the need to assure resource sustainability and to preserve the whole marine environment, CFP measures aim at reduction of quotas and/or to the reduction of fishing effort. The changes in CFP from 2002 will contribute to a faster reduction and restructuring of the fishing fleet, both in absolute numbers, tonnage (GT) and engine power (kw).
10. Changes in CFP will probably be directed towards improvement of the marine environment and marine resources. In the long run this may lead to higher and more stable fish stocks but only if the fishing effort is sufficiently reduced.
11. Aquaculture will continue to expand, but the further development may be more regional concentrated both with regard to value added and employment.
12. A management based on ICZM principals will contribute to a further sustainable growth in aquaculture.

#### **Fishery hypotheses:**

The description and diagnosis of fisheries policy lay down the basis for the territorial impact studies. The fishery hypotheses deals with questions of structural changes in the seafood industry, innovation in marine sectors, financial instruments etc, and relates to WP2 (previous H6-H9):

13. Changes in CFP may contribute to increased concentration and centralisation of the seafood industry. This will be a particular disadvantage for the most fishery dependent and remote areas, which are often underperforming regions in an accessibility perspective.
14. Innovation is generally concentrated in cities and urban areas. If the same tendency occurs in the marine sector, the potential and the preconditions for innovation and restructuring in this sector are probably highest in regions with larger cities or in close distance to larger cities (FUA).

## ESPO Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

15. Territorial impacts of the CFP measures are dependent on how the measures in use are implemented in the various regions. Impacts will also vary by the structure of the fisheries in the respective regions and the access to alternatives, such as fishing opportunities, sources of fish raw material for processing, alternative job opportunities etc.
16. Less prosperous regions of the EU receive more CFP support through the FIG (Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance) than the more prosperous regions.

## 6 Diagnosis of the development of the fishery sector

### 6.1 Introduction

This chapter gives a diagnosis of the development of the fishery sector. First, it lines out a set of hypotheses applicable to the fisheries sector in the EU, Iceland and Norway. Second, it gives a comprehensive overview of the development within the European Union focusing on different aspects in the Common Fisheries Policy. Third, it presents fisheries policies in Norway and Iceland. Experiences with the use of TIA conclude the chapter.

### 6.2 Hypotheses for the fisheries sector in EU, Iceland and Norway.

#### Conservation policy

- (i) TAC management allows for quantitative allocation of fishing resources (catches) at all territorial levels (EU/international, regional and local) and the establishment of “relative stability” between geographical areas/territories; adopted at international level in the EU (and in some case at national level, e.g. by the UK - via allocation to Producer Organizations). This implies intentional territorial impact.
- (ii) EAF and precautionary approach management implies that fishing effort will have to be reduced in waters/fish stocks involved and that catches from some stocks may be permanently lower but less fluctuating over time. This implies loss of jobs in the affected communities (onboard fishing vessels and in the related trades). The economic outcome may be positive but will directly benefit fewer people. The less fluctuating catches, which are also expected, will provide improved opportunities for investment planning. Unintentional negative territorial impact in the short and medium is one result.
- (iii) Applying market principles in the allocation of access rights to fish resources (e.g. ITQs) implies concentration of the fishing industry in territorial terms and fewer, larger and more efficient production units in the fisheries sector. Territorial impacts are not intended and sometimes negative impacts can be counteracted by policy measures.
- (iv) Recovery plans for depleted fish stocks (involving closed areas, closed seasons, catch/effort limitations etc.) will in the short and medium term have negative impact on the fishing communities dependent on these resources. The more immobile and inflexible the fishing fleet and the more species dependent the processing industry the more impact. Coastal communities dependent on small-scale fishing may be particularly vulnerable. This implies unintentional territorial impacts in the short and medium term.
- (v) Fishing communities dependent on the exploitation of fish stocks that are within safe biological limits (e.g. North Sea herring and mackerel) are operating on a more stable resource basis and are thus experiencing less negative territorial impacts from fisheries resource management measures at both political and private business levels.

#### Market policy

4. Fisheries market policies counterbalancing the free market forces have intended territorial impacts that may be on international (EU), national and local levels. Unintended impacts may occur in other territories/territorial levels.
5. The territorial impact of specific fisheries sector oriented market policies is of decreasing importance compared to the impact of general international and national market and food policies. This especially counts for territories dependant on import or export of fish products (fish raw material for processing value-added products). The territorial impacts are unintended.

#### Structural policy

6. Fisheries structural policies have intended territorial impacts that may be on international, national, regional and local levels. Unintended impacts may occur in other territories or on other territorial levels.
7. *Territorial impact in fisheries dependent areas are increasingly determined by global or national agendas, developments and policies rather than by EU sector specific structural policies.*

#### External policy

8. The policies relating to fisheries agreements with third countries have territorial impact in regions with fleets, which utilise these agreements. Failures to renegotiate agreements or changes in circumstances around agreements have unintentional negative impact in affected regions. Impact can also be felt in regions not exploiting the agreements because they serve to keep some excess capacity out of Community waters.

### 6.3 The fisheries sector in the European Union

The European fisheries sector is changing rapidly. Processes of restructuring, reduction and expansion are occurring simultaneously in the various sub-sectors as a response to numerous developments. The effects of these changes vary, clearly, among member states. Conservation of the fish stocks is probably the largest challenge to European fisheries policy due to the heavy exploitation of a number of commercially important stocks, of which a number are outside what is defined as 'safe biological limits'. In the last decades the overcapacity of the EU fleet has put considerable pressure on fish stocks, best exemplified by the development and current situation of the cod in the North Sea. Hence, a major challenge of the CFP has been and still is to improve the balance between harvesting capacities and fish resources available for exploitation. Over the last decades fish has become the single most internationally traded food in the World. The continued globalisation of the trade in fish and fish products has a major impact on the structure of the European fisheries sector. EU is the World's biggest market for fish and fish products and increasingly the European fish processing sub-sector is sourcing raw material and semi processed products from suppliers all around the globe. This development together with increased both horizontal and vertical integration within the fisheries sector affects the localization of the industry.

It is in the context of this study interesting that the agreed measures within the framework of the CFP have important territorial impacts in the regions, where fishing and related activities takes place – usually coastal regions and often areas where there is little prospect of growth in alternative economic sectors. This makes the CFP and related policies important for coastal regions throughout Europe. The situation is most outspoken in the areas most dependent on fisheries and related activities. Such areas can – depending on the level of disaggregation - be identified in many European countries. Furthermore, the impact of the measures varies between the fisheries dependent regions, as not all regions are equally well suited to face the processes of restructuring,

reduction and expansion. This means that some regions might benefit from the measures agreed while others might not. Taking into account the severity of the present situation for the EU fisheries it might be fairer to say that most fisheries dependent regions are facing problems but some regions are facing more problems than others.

The European Union accounts for approximately 5 percent (7,414,166 tonnes in 2001, EU15) of the world's fish production (catch and aquaculture) in terms of volume; this makes the Union the World's third largest producer, capture fisheries remain the most important primary activity but aquaculture is becoming increasingly important, not least because demand is increasing and yield from capture fisheries are decreasing. However, the internal aquaculture and capture fisheries production is not nearly enough to satisfy the demands of the Union's more than 450 million consumers and the EU is therefore net-importer of fish products both in terms of value and volume. This makes the Union an important market for a number of exporting countries, including Norway and Iceland. The trade deficit in fish products of EU15 was in 2002 around € 10.5 billion, based on total exports amounting to approximately € 14 billion and total imports amounting to approximately € 24.5 billion.<sup>4</sup> Most individual EU member states are net-importers, the most notable exception being Denmark, which had a trade surplus of a little more than € 1 billion in 2002. The largest individual net-importers are Spain, France and Italy, which all had trade deficits of more than € 2 billion including intra-EU15 trade in 2002. (European Commission, Eurostat, 2003, p. 50ff). Fish related activities take place almost everywhere in the European Union, mainly in the forms of freshwater aquaculture in inland areas and capture fisheries and marine aquaculture in the coastal areas. The most important activities are capture fisheries and processing in coastal areas.

### 6.3.1 The Common Fisheries Policy

The requirement to adopt a common policy in the area of fisheries was provided already by the founding Treaties from 1957 by including products of fisheries in the definition of agricultural products, for which the Treaties required that a common market should be established. However, nothing much happened in the area of fisheries before the end of the 1960ies. The Commission issued the first report regarding the prospect of a common fisheries policy in 1966 and two years later concrete proposals were presented. Actual decisions were, nevertheless, not taken until Denmark, Norway, Ireland and the UK applied for membership; all four countries had comparatively important fishing sectors. This made the majority of the six original member states favour agreement on a common fisheries policy before the accession of these states. The basic principles of the CFP were, consequently, agreed on 30 June 1970 - one day before negotiation with the four applicants began. The content of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2141/70 on structures and Council Regulation (EEC) No 2142/70 on markets became as a result part of the *acquis communautaire*. Especially one provision in the regulation on structures was problematic in the eyes of the four applicant countries: the principle of 'equal access', which meant that Community vessels would have equal access to the waters of all Community member states. No conservation policy was agreed at the time, partly because it had not been requested by any of the six member states and partly because an effective conservation policy needs to cover the whole area, which is inhabited by a fish stock, and at the time the exclusive economic zones (EEZ) claimed by the EU member states were 12 nautical miles as the 200 nautical miles EEZs of the EU member states were not claimed until later. Denmark, Ireland and UK joined the Community as from 1 January 1973; whereas Norway following a negative referendum, in which the issue of jurisdiction over fisheries played an important role, stayed outside.

In 1976 the EU member states decided - prompted by the spirit of emerging international law - to collectively extend their EEZs to 200 nautical miles from 1 January 1977 (with special provisions applying inside the 12 miles zone). Following the provisions of the regulation on structures a Community sea with equal access was automatically created, something that made the adoption of a comprehensive conservation policy a *de facto* possibility for the first time. Moreover, the Commission was granted the right to negotiate agreements with third countries and represent the

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<sup>4</sup> Note that the figures for import and export, which are for EU15, include intra-EU trade.

member states in relevant international fisheries organisations. This established a Community external fisheries policy.

The first basic regulation of the CFP, Council Regulation (EEC) No 170/83, was agreed on 25 January 1983 together with a number of other regulations relating to fisheries. Based on the agreed principle of equal access between 12 and 200 miles it was clear that some system to limit the catches was necessary to prevent overfishing in the Community waters. The system agreed was to be that of TACs broken into national quotas, mostly because a system of TACs was familiar to fisheries administrators from the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC). It was agreed that the TACs should be set on the basis of scientific advice from the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES). However, the connected issue of allocating the catch possibilities between the member states proved hard to settle. The outcome of the negotiations was the establishment of the principle of 'relative stability' meaning that the member states were allocated a fixed share of the agreed TACs for the different stocks. This core element of the present CFP must be seen as one of the most concrete testimonies of the recognition of the potential territorial impact of EU fisheries policy - here with the member states as the principal territorial unit.

The regulations of 1983 completed the establishment of a CFP with the introduction of a conservation policy. Many of the contours of the present CFP became clear with the adoption of the first basic regulation but the CFP has been under major reform in two rounds, in 1992/1993 and most notably as late as 2002/2003.

A number of measures have been implemented and others are foreseen/in the pipeline to achieve a sustainable fisheries sector in the EU. Total allowable catches (TAC) and quotas, fleet reduction schemes, effort regulation schemes, minimum landing size and mesh limitations are some of the most important. The scope of the CFP as it is outlined in the current basic regulation can be examined in the box beneath.

Scope of the Common Fisheries Policy:

1. *The Common Fisheries Policy shall cover conservation, management and exploitation of living aquatic resources, aquaculture, and the processing and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products where such activities are practised on the territory of Member States or in Community waters or by Community fishing vessels or, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the flag State, nationals of Member States.*
2. *The Common Fisheries Policy shall provide for coherent measures concerning:*
  - (a) *conservation, management and exploitation of living aquatic resources,*
  - (b) *limitation of the environmental impact of fishing,*
  - (c) *conditions of access to waters and resources,*
  - (d) *structural policy and the management of the fleet capacity,*
  - (e) *control and enforcement,*
  - (f) *aquaculture,*
  - (g) *common organisation of the markets, and*
  - (h) *international relations.*

(Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002, art. 2, para. 1)

A description and discussion of the CFP and its reform can be structured in various ways. However, the Common Fisheries Policy has traditionally been thought of as consisting of four main areas: conservation<sup>5</sup> (which is arguably just as much about allocation), structures, markets and relations with third countries. The area of conservation is usually understood as the cornerstone of the CFP and is dealt with in the basic regulation - after 1 January 2003: Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 - which the other areas of the policy have to relate to although their basic provisions

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<sup>5</sup> Incl. resources, fleet (an overlap with the structural policy), monitoring and governance issues.

are set out in separate regulations. In the following sections each of these four areas will be dealt with. Some of the actual policy-elements of the area and some of the changes, which were the result of the recent and ongoing reform of the CFP, will be the main focus. Along the way the potential territorial impact of the policies will be discussed.

### **Conservation Policy (incl. Resources, Fleet, Monitoring and Governance)**

The conservation policy is the centrepiece of the Community's fisheries policy. The basic regulation of the CFP is both the legislative act, whose objectives the remaining fisheries policy areas have to relate to and have to draw their justification from, and the act, which outlines the basic framework for the protection of fisheries resources in Community waters. The basic regulation, Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002, is consequently the key EU legal act specifically relating to fisheries.

A basic regulation was first agreed upon in 1983 as described in the introduction. Many of the key elements are today in essence the same but especially the reform of 2002 put increasing focus on multi-annual management and fishing effort limitation and set supposedly a new course for the future by changing the balance of the policy towards a more holistic environmental perspective rather than a more narrow fisheries perspective. In other words, the basis for the development and management of the fisheries sector in the EU changed significantly with the adoption of the new basic regulation of the CFP in December 2002. The regulation includes the basic provisions for the measures relating to the protection of resources, fishing fleet, monitoring/control and governance.

#### *The Objectives of the CFP and the Conservation Policy*

Certain changes in the objectives of the basic regulation, which are outlined in the box beneath, can be considered important in relation to the future course of the CFP. Most notable in relation to conservation is the commitment to an eco-system-based approach and the application of a precautionary approach<sup>6</sup>, which are mentioned in the objectives of the new basic regulation as opposed to the previous. This can *ceteris paribus* be expected to lead to less fishing pressure in the short and medium term with negative impact in the affected coastal regions in general. However, in the longer term the regions will possibly benefit from more stable and possibly higher catches.

The eco-system approach can be described as a marine strategy, which entails that, on one hand, eco-system considerations (in this case fisheries' impacts on eco-systems) are taken into consideration when developing management strategies and, on the other hand, that eco-system considerations are implemented where such effects are known and can be integrated into management.

#### Objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy:

*The Common Fisheries Policy shall ensure exploitation of living aquatic resources that provides sustainable economic, environmental and social conditions. For this purpose, the Community shall apply the precautionary approach in taking measures designed to protect and conserve living aquatic resources, to provide for their sustainable exploitation and to minimise the impact of fishing activities on marine eco-systems. It shall aim at a progressive implementation of an eco-system-based approach to fisheries management. It shall aim to contribute to efficient fishing activities within an economically viable and competitive fisheries and aquaculture industry, providing a fair standard of living for those who depend on fishing activities and taking into account the interests of consumers.*

(Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002, art. 2, para. 1)

<sup>6</sup> Application of a 'precautionary approach' to fisheries management "means that the absence of adequate scientific information should not be used as a reason for postponing or failing to take management measures to conserve target species, associated or dependent species and non-target species and their environment" (Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002, art. 3(i)).

*Protection of and Access to Resources*

The objective of the conservation policy is primarily to protect the fish stocks by limiting the amount of fish taken out of the sea each year and to ensure that this is respected. This is mainly done through a system of TACs for each stock, based on advice from the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)<sup>7</sup>, which are divided into national quotas<sup>8</sup> on the basis of the core principle of 'relative stability'.

Allocation of fishing opportunities between the member states:	
(vi)	The Council, acting by qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall decide on catch and/or fishing effort limits and on the allocation of fishing opportunities among Member States as well as the conditions associated with those limits. Fishing opportunities shall be distributed among Member States in such a way as to assure each Member State relative stability of fishing activities for each stock or fishery.
(vii)	When the Community establishes new fishing opportunities the Council shall decide on the allocation for those opportunities, taking into account the interests of each Member State.
(viii)	Each Member State shall decide, for vessels flying its flag, on the method of allocating the fishing opportunities assigned to that Member State in accordance with Community law. It shall inform the Commission of the allocation method.
(ix)	The Council shall establish the fishing opportunities available to third countries in Community waters and allocate those opportunities to each third country.
(x)	Member States may, after notifying the Commission, exchange all or part of the fishing opportunities allocated to them.
(Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002, art. 20)	

Relative stability means that the quotas are calculated on the basis of a combination of 1) historic catches, 2) special provisions for coastal communities, which are heavily dependant on fishing, and 3) compensation for jurisdictional losses in catches in third countries' waters, which were the result of the creation of 200 nautical miles exclusive economic zones (EEZ) by the coastal states in the mid-70s (Holden, 1994, pp. 41-45). The member states manage their own quotas and they have thereby the possibility to take special regional considerations into consideration when allocating the quotas as long as the chosen approach does not conflict with the provisions of the CFP or other Community legislation.

Relative stability is a popular principle among most member states (with the most notable exception of Spain) but the Commission has nonetheless announced that it will look into how market forces can be allowed to play a greater role in the allocation of fishing opportunities within the Community.<sup>9</sup> Depending on the mode of implementation this might give rise to the same issues as experienced under the Icelandic ITQ system (see section about Iceland), where the smallest fishing communities have lost access to resources compared with the larger communities. This might change the balance between the regions across the member states by allowing fleets with for instance excess capital to gain access to quotas from other fleets. This has to some extent already been experienced with the so-called 'quota hopping', which refers to the situation where economic actors in the form of shipowners - invoking Community laws giving them the right to exercise their activity in any of the member states - buy up used or license new vessels in other member states allowing them to fish on those member states' quotas – this has especially been the case with

<sup>7</sup> The final decision on the TACs is taken in the Council and the decision is political, although the scientific advice is the background of the decision.

<sup>8</sup> In case the stock in question is shared with one or more third countries, agreements are initially made with these on the allocation of the total TAC for the specie.

<sup>9</sup> DG Fish website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/reform/access\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/reform/access_en.htm) (8 March 2005).

Spanish and Dutch shipowners. Although some countermeasures – in the shape of demands for a ‘real economic link’ - have been taken by the targeted member states, the phenomenon of quota hopping highlights the challenges in upholding a territorial logic of an economic sector within a single European market (Lequesne, 2000a). The EU framework does in this way in itself create a push toward more market based management options - also within the fisheries sector. Consequently, a possible change towards a market based management system will have territorial impact but the form and extent of impact will be very much depending on the actual mode of implementation.

The concrete measures, which are used to govern access to waters and resources, are outlined in the basic regulation and can be found in the box beneath. Specific measures have assumed increasing importance in relation with the reform in 2002.

Measures governing access to waters and resources and the sustainable pursuit of fishing activities:

- (a) *adopting recovery plans under article 5;*
- (b) *adopting management plans under article 6;*
- (c) *establishing targets for the sustainable exploitation of stocks;*
- (d) *limiting catches;*
- (e) *fixing the number and type of fishing vessels authorised to fish;*
- (f) *limiting fishing effort;*
- (g) *adopting technical measures, including:*
  - (i) *measures regarding the structure of fishing gear, the number and size of fishing gear on board, their methods of use and the composition of catches that may be retained on board when fishing with such gear;*
  - (ii) *zones and/or periods in which fishing activities are prohibited or restricted including for the protection of spawning and nursery areas;*
  - (iii) *minimum size of individuals that may be retained on board and/or landed;*
  - (iv) *specific measures to reduce the impact of fishing activities on marine eco-systems and non target species;*
- (h) *establishing incentives, including those of an economic nature, to promote more selective or low impact fishing;*
- (i) *conducting pilot projects on alternative types of fishing management techniques.*

(Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002, art. 4, para. 2)

One of the most important new elements in relation to the resource policy is the obligation or possibility for the Council to adopt multi-annual recovery or management plans for certain fish stocks, which are “*outside safe biological limits*”<sup>10</sup> or “*at/or within safe biological limits*” (Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002, art. 5, para. 1 and art. 6, para. 1). This is by many considered to be one of the main achievements in relation to protection of resources of the reform in 2002. Linked to this is the increasing focus on fishing effort (in terms of vessel days-at-sea) as an useful and necessary policy instrument. The instrument is not popular in all member states and it has so far been applied in the most critical situations in relation to the recovery plans.<sup>11</sup> The focus has so far been on the recovery plans (see also box beneath), which should be agreed for the most threatened stocks, but it is also expected that the management plans will prove important and be part of the general shift towards more long-term planning of management. This shift has presently very high - if not the highest - priority among the changes currently being implemented.

<sup>10</sup> ‘Safe biological limits’ is defined as the point where the indicators of the state of a stock predict a low risk of transgressing certain ‘limit reference points’, for instance values of biomass or fishing mortality rate, which are to be avoided. (Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002, art. 3(j) and (l)).

<sup>11</sup> The first multi-annual recovery plans were adopted for the most depleted cod stocks by the Council in December 2003 and included fishing-effort limitation.

Provisions for recovery plans:

1. *The Council shall adopt, as a priority, recovery plans for fisheries exploiting stocks which are outside safe biological limits.*

2. *The objective of recovery plans shall be to ensure the recovery of stocks to within safe biological limits.*

*They shall include conservation reference points such as targets against which the recovery of the stocks to within safe biological limits shall be assessed.*

*Targets shall be expressed in terms of:*

*(a) population size and/or*

*(b) long-term yields and/or*

*(c) fishing mortality rate and/or*

*(d) stability of catches.*

*Recovery plans may include targets relating to other living aquatic resources and the maintenance or improvement of the conservation status of marine eco-systems.*

*Where more than one target is set, recovery plans shall specify the order of priority of these targets.*

3. *Recovery plans shall be drawn up on the basis of the precautionary approach to fisheries management and take account of limit reference points recommended by relevant scientific bodies.*

*They shall ensure the sustainable exploitation of stocks and that the impact of fishing activities on marine eco-systems is kept at sustainable levels.*

*They may cover either fisheries for single stocks or fisheries exploiting a mixture of stocks, and shall take due account of interactions between stocks and fisheries.*

*The recovery plans shall be multi-annual and indicate the expected time frame for reaching the targets established.*

4. *Recovery plans may include any measure referred to in points (c) to (h) of Article 4(2) as well as harvesting rules which consist of a predetermined set of biological parameters to govern catch limits.*

*Recovery plans shall include limitations on fishing effort unless this is not necessary to achieve the objective of the plan. The measures to be included in the recovery plans shall be proportionate to the objectives, the targets and the expected time frame, and shall be decided by the Council having regard to:*

*(a) the conservation status of the stock or stocks;*

*(b) the biological characteristics of the stock or stocks;*

*(c) the characteristics of the fisheries in which the stocks are caught;*

*(d) the economic impact of the measures on the fisheries concerned.*

5. *The Commission shall report on the effectiveness of the recovery plans in achieving the targets.*

*(Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002, art. 5)*

The starting point for the negotiations on the reform was situation, which had developed and persisted over many years, with overcapacity of fishing fleets (estimated to be up to 40%) relative to the fishing opportunities and several fish stocks in a depleted state. The management strategy that the EU adopted in connection with the reform in 2002 will among other things aim at limiting the fishing effort through application of the days-at-sea instrument and possibly closed areas for the most depleted fish stocks. This strategy will, as described above, be implemented within a multi-annual quota-system, in which the quotas are combined with days-at-sea restrictions. The days-at-sea instrument implies that the number of vessel days-at-sea for those fleet segments that are fishing on the stocks that are managed under recovery plans will be reduced. The days-at-sea instrument will increasingly expose the economic consequences of the excess capacity as is already seen in those fleets which depend on stocks for which low quotas have been set. This can be expected to lead to capacity reductions and can in the short and medium term be expected to lead to smaller allowable catches and consequently landings. In the long run this should ideally lead to larger and more stable fish stocks. However, in a more pessimistic but highly likely scenario the fishing effort will not be sufficiently reduced because of the size of the present overcapacity. This will imply the continuation of the crisis management of fish stocks in many years to come. In other words, if the increasing economic incentives for reducing capacity do not bring about the needed reductions the quotas and/or combined days-at-sea restrictions will continue to work restrictively with negative effects for the affected regions.

The reduction of quotas that will most certainly be implemented in the short and medium term implies that for economic reasons (namely the cost of having unused excess capacity) it will be necessary to reduce the capacity of important segments of the fishing fleet until the depleted fish stocks have recovered. The segments, which are under most pressure, are those exploiting depleted stocks such as most cod stocks, some sole, nephrops and hake stocks. In this respect it is useful to distinguish between, on one side, the fleets targeting pelagic species where it generally speaking seems that a reasonable balance has been found, which means that the quotas are not restrictive in the sense that there is not severe overcapacity, and, on the other hand, the very diversified group of vessels targeting demersal species where such a balance has not been found, which means that overcapacity is a major problem and that quotas and quota reductions and/or effort reductions are more restrictive and have larger negative impact. It could be added that the pelagic species are from a biological point-of-view on average in a better condition than the demersal. Regions with pelagic fleets are consequently in a better position to cushion the effects of the future fisheries restrictions than regions with demersal fleets. In relation to this it should be added that the fleets targeting pelagic species have to a certain extent been forced to restructure at an earlier stage and are now run as efficient enterprises.

Most of the pressure of quotas is obviously on the fleets, which exploit specific threatened stocks. This has important territorial implications, in so far as fleets from different regions traditionally exploit different stocks - both because of tradition and because of geographical proximity. Vessels from the regions, which exploit the most threatened stocks, can consequently expect to be worse off than vessels from the regions, which exploit less threatened stocks. This is reasonably fair considering the objectives of the conservation policy and the state of EU fish resources. However, as just described, this policy is by no means territorially neutral. There will, furthermore, be differences among the regions, which are affected negatively by the quotas. Some regions have fleets, which are able to redirect their fishing effort to other species, either by changing gear type or simply sailing to another area or a combination of the two. Other regions have fleets, which have physical constraints making them more vulnerable to the restrictions imposed by the policy, e.g. lack of ability to change gear or travel long distances.

Consequently, the different coastal regions can in theory be placed on a continuum ranging from regions with fleets, which are not targeted by quotas which are restrictive relative to the regional fishing capacity, over regions with fleets, which are targeted by restrictive quotas but if necessary able to redirect effort, to regions with fleets, which are targeted by restrictive quotas without being able to redirect fishing effort.<sup>12</sup> The first group includes regions, which have fleets that fish either on species not subject to quotas or species where there is enough quota or at least not decreasing quotas. The second group includes regions with fleets, which fish on stocks with low and/or declining quotas that are able to redirect fishing effort to other species. These include for instance larger, modern vessels. The last group includes regions, which have fleets that are targeted by quota reductions and have little possibility of redirecting fishing effort. It seems likely that the small, traditional coastal vessels will form a significant part of those. A quota system, which is at first glance protecting the resources and being reasonably 'fair' by targeting the fleets, which are fishing on these species, can consequently involve less reasonable or rational distribution of disadvantages across different regions. However, it should be remembered that the member states have something to say on this matter because the allocation of the national quota is up to the member states.

The days-at-sea instrument, which in connection with the recovery plans has been introduced in connection to the TAC system, distributes on its own disadvantages territorially unevenly, too. Again the issue is the flexibility of the vessels. The days-at-sea system means that certain vessels targeting specific species will only be allowed to be in a certain geographical area for a period corresponding to their awarded number of days-at-sea. This does not, however, prevent the vessels from targeting other species outside this area in the remaining time. For this to be feasible the vessel must - like in the case of the quotas - be able to travel to a another place and possibly change

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<sup>12</sup> A region can of course have parts of a non-targeted fleet and parts of a targeted fleet without alternatives. This is probably how it will most often be. However, the distinction between the three types is analytically useful but it should be kept in mind that the reality is more mixed.

gear. This puts different fleet segments in qualitatively different situations, something which cannot be explained with reference to the objectives of the CFP, and thereby also different regions in different situations because similar types of vessels often concentrate in certain regions or ports.

The TAC and days-at-sea system is supported by a number of technical measures, which are directed mainly at preventing the (by-)catching of juvenile fish or non-target species. The technical measures include: minimum mesh sizes, minimum landing sizes, rules as to what fishing gear to be used and where, seasonal bans on fishing, closed areas/marine protected areas (MPA) etc. (see also box on measures governing access to waters and resources and the sustainable pursuit of fishing activities). These measures are not territorially neutral and they can potentially have severe impact on the general situation of the fishing dependent regions, which host fleets fishing under these restrictions. This is in some sense self-explanatory since the technical measures restrict and regulate fishing activities in order to protect the resource base. However, like in the case of quotas and days-at-sea the technical measures can also have unintended side-effects, which place different regions in unequal situations. The explanation for this is basically the same as in relation to the quotas, namely that some vessels are more flexible than other, which means that they can for instance in the case of areas being closed sail to other open areas to fish (this equals a situation with no days-at-sea in a certain region).

Another important element of the CFP's resource policy is the core principle of equal access for EU vessels to the EU waters, which was described briefly in the introduction. However, special provisions apply within the member states' 12 nautical miles zone, where only foreign vessels with a historic record in the area are allowed to fish between 6 and 12 nautical miles off the coast. This exemption to the principle of equal access was upheld with the reform of the CFP in 2002 and must now be considered an institutionalised feature of EU fisheries policy, which has important regional implications. The 12 miles zone protects, on one hand, national (small-scale coastal) fleets by reserving a special area for them. This has, on the other hand, negative effects on vessels from other member states' regions, which are excluded from the area. The regions and member states, which benefit the most from this arrangement, are those with a sound fishable resource base inside the zone and in general a long coastline.

### *The Mediterranean*

The Mediterranean Sea constitutes a special case within the area of conservation policy and is only fully integrated into the CFP in the areas of structural and market policies. In regards to the conservation policy, the main measure of TACs has traditionally not been applied in the area (COM (2002) 535 final, p. 4 and 9). The only specie in the Mediterranean, for which there is presently a TAC applying (since 1998), is bluefin tuna.<sup>13</sup>

Two regional fisheries organisations (RFO) are active in the Mediterranean: the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) and the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) (COM (2002) 535 final, p. 10). The fact that the conservation policy of the CFP has not been extended to the Mediterranean Sea can be explained with reference to a number of specific characteristics regarding the fisheries in these waters:

- A distinctive feature of the fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea is that most fishing takes place near to the coast within the territorial waters of the member states. The EEZs in the Mediterranean Sea is generally not extended beyond the 12 nautical miles territorial sea although some countries (for instance Spain and Malta) have claimed larger fisheries protected zones (FPZ), which opposed to EEZs only concern the fish resources. Consequently, there is a large area of international waters relative to the area under national control in the Mediterranean Sea. Connected to the fact that most stocks (excluding some highly migratory) concentrate within the 12 miles zone is the fact that relatively few fish stocks are shared between nations. The number is, however, increasing due to the development of new fisheries. Also, the

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<sup>13</sup> DG Fish website (TACs and quotas 2004): [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc\\_et\\_publ/pub\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc_et_publ/pub_en.htm) (3 December 2004).

perception of what fish stocks are shared is changing due to new scientific knowledge (COM (2002) 535 final, p. 4-5).

- The average size of the vessels in the Mediterranean Sea is smaller than in the rest of the European Union. The landings constitute a modest share of EU landings in terms of volume but a significantly higher share in terms of value because most of the catches are used for human consumption. The large number of fishermen (42 percent of the jobs in the capture fisheries sector in the EU15 are found in the four member states bordering the Mediterranean Sea) operating small vessels from mostly small landing sites makes control and enforcement particularly difficult in this area, even though the control provisions of the CFP apply (COM (2002) 535 final, p. 5-6).
- The GFCM has a Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) but its role and importance is not comparable to that of ICES in regard to the North Atlantic. Consequently, the institution, which should coordinate and promote scientific activities, is not sufficiently developed (COM (2002) 535 final, p. 6).

The state of the resources in the Mediterranean Sea is problematic in so far as most species are considered to be overexploited. This, among other things, has led to low catch in several fisheries. However, only few stocks have been reported in risk of collapse. Estimates by ICCAT and GFCM suggest that fishing effort in fisheries targeting overexploited stocks should be reduced by 15 to 30 percent (COM (2002) 535 final, p. 6). Furthermore, the total volume of catches in the Mediterranean has been declining significantly from the mid-nineties until today (Eurostat database, 3 December 2004).

This situation has led to action from the European Commission in relation to the ongoing reform of the CFP. Until now the main CFP legislation in relation to management of resources in the Mediterranean Sea has been a regulation from 1994 on technical measures (Council Regulation (EC) No 1626/94). However, due to the developments in the area in regards to fishing pressure and declining catches, the Commission has proposed a Mediterranean Sea regulation (COM (2003) 589 final), which aims at introducing for instance strengthened technical measures, stronger control measures and effort regulations in the area. The fate of this proposal is at present not predictable, but it will surely not go unaltered through the legislative system of the European Union.

A likely future development in the Mediterranean is lower catches - either because of increasing and continued overexploitation or because of more structured management initiatives and/or Mediterranean policy agreements, for instance reinforcing effort control policy. Both scenarios can potentially lead to lower catches in the short term. This development could have severe negative regional impact in the area since many of the most fisheries dependent areas are traditionally found there.

### *Fleet*

Among the major changes in the conservation policy from 1 January 2003 was the adoption of overall fishing fleet capacity ceilings and discontinuation of the capacity reduction programmes in the form of Multi-Annual Guidance Programmes (MAGP I to IV), which had been in place since 1983 with mixed success. Especially the last MAGP IV (1998 to 2002) was deemed inefficient, mainly because the objectives agreed were modest to the extent where it was questionable whether it was actually possible to talk about a *de facto* decrease in fishing effort due to technological advances in the corresponding period. Instead of setting targets for capacity reduction for different groups of vessels, as it was done in the MAGPs, the new strategy aims at creating an environment, which makes it increasingly profitable to reduce capacity in order to be more in line with the available resources. This is for instance done through the multi-annual recovery plans where excess capacity will be excluded from the affected areas by restricting fishing effort through use of the days-at-sea instrument, which will as earlier mentioned expose the economic consequences of not

having a reasonable balance between capacity and available resources. It will be up to the member states to get rid of excess capacity.<sup>14</sup>

Provisions for a capacity ceiling:

*Entry/Exit scheme and overall capacity reduction*

1. Member States shall manage entries into the fleet and exits from the fleet in such a way that, from 1 January 2003:

- (a) the entry of new capacity into the fleet without public aid is compensated by the previous withdrawal without public aid of at least the same amount of capacity,
- (b) the entry of new capacity into the fleet with public aid granted after 1 January 2003 is compensated by the previous withdrawal without public aid of:
  - (i) at least the amount of capacity, for the entry of new vessels equal or less than 100 GT, or
  - (ii) at least 1,35 times that amount of capacity, for the entry of new vessels of more than 100 GT.

2. From 1 January 2003 until 31 December 2004 each Member State which chooses to enter into new public aid commitments for fleet renewal after 31 December 2002 shall achieve a reduction in the overall capacity of its fleet of 3 % for the whole period in comparison to the reference levels referred to in Article 12.

3. Implementing rules for the application of this Article may be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 30(2).

(Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002, art. 13)

*Monitoring and control*

Control and enforcement remains after the reform largely the responsibility of the member states, as was the case before the 2002 reform. Although, the Commission's role in this area have been slightly strengthened in the new basic regulation and some movement towards more uniform control and sanctioning can perhaps be expected (Council Regulation. (EC) No 2371/2002, art. 26 and 27). The Commission has lately put forward a proposal (COM (2004) 289 final) on the creation of a Community Fisheries Control Agency (to be established in Spain), which must be seen as a move towards more uniform control and enforcement.

Strengthening of Community control and monitoring will benefit regions in which control is already efficient in comparison with regions where lean control is been traded for social peace (House of Lords, Select Committee on the European Union, 2003, p. 16). However, in the short term stronger control and enforcement must be expected to have a general negative impact on the fisheries dependent regions because of the increased difficulties in supporting the vessel with money earned on for instance 'black fish'. Nevertheless, it should not be ignored that control and enforcement serves an important goal by protecting the resource base. In economic terms it could also be argued that stricter control serves to ensure fair competition between the regions; stopping the supply of illegal, possibly undersized fish would serve to increase prices, which would have a positive effect in the affected areas.

*Governance*

A reoccurring critique of the CFP has been its failure to include stakeholders in the decision-making process. An innovative element and response to this criticism is that the new basic regulation provides the legislative basis for the creation of Regional Advisory Councils (RAC), which should be established in order to provide advice on management in fishing zones covering areas under the jurisdiction of at least two member states. Representatives of the affected interests (commercial fishermen, representatives of aquaculture or processing industries, environmentalists, consumers, and scientists) can participate in the RACs as members. Also regional or national

<sup>14</sup> DG Fish website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/reform/q&a\\_en.htm#9](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/reform/q&a_en.htm#9) (10 March 2005).

administrators can be accepted as members (see box beneath).

Regional Advisory Councils, basic setup and mandate:

1. *Regional Advisory Councils shall be established to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of Article 2(1) and in particular to advise the Commission on matters of fisheries management in respect of certain sea areas or fishing zones.*
2. *Regional Advisory Councils shall be composed principally of fishermen and other representatives of interests affected by the Common Fisheries Policy, such as representatives of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, environment and consumer interests and scientific experts from all Member States having fisheries interests in the sea area or fishing zone concerned.*
3. *Representatives of national and regional administrations having fisheries interests in the sea area or fishing zone concerned shall have the right to participate in the Regional Advisory Councils as members or observers. The Commission may be present at their meetings.*
4. *Regional Advisory Councils may be consulted by the Commission in respect of proposals for measures, such as multi-annual recovery or management plans, to be adopted on the basis of Article 37 of the Treaty that it intends to present and that relate specifically to fisheries in the area concerned. They may also be consulted by the Commission and by the Member States in respect of other measures. These consultations shall be without prejudice to the consultation of the STECF and of the Committee for Fisheries and Aquaculture.*
5. *Regional Advisory Councils may:*
  - (a) *submit recommendations and suggestions, of their own accord or at the request of the Commission or a Member State, on matters relating to fisheries management to the Commission or the Member State concerned;*
  - (b) *inform the Commission or the Member State concerned of problems relating to the implementation of Community rules and submit recommendations and suggestions addressing such problems to the Commission or the Member State concerned;*
  - (c) *conduct any other activities necessary to fulfil their functions.*

*Regional Advisory Councils shall inform the Committee for Fisheries and Aquaculture of their activities.*

(Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002, art. 31)

This new creation is directed at removing the feeling among the affected interests<sup>15</sup> that EU fisheries policy is unnecessary top-down, command control and created by faraway central institutions (Grieve, 2001, p. 13). The specifics regarding the RACs have subsequently been set out in a Commission decision in which it is stated that there can be seven of these councils: Baltic Sea, Mediterranean Sea, North Sea (operational as the first from 9 November 2004), north-western waters, south-western waters, pelagic stocks and high seas/long distance fleet (Commission Decision 2004/585/EC, art. 2(1)). It is not at this point in time possible to give a feasible prediction of the territorial impact of these councils, which have not been granted decision-making capabilities in relation to management. An interesting question is if the RACs will acquire such capabilities in the future and if so the extent of those. If that turns out to be the case this will open up for new perspectives on regional fisheries management. Nevertheless, it is clear that the establishment of the RACs serves as an indicator of the increasing awareness of the importance of thinking in regional terms in relation to EU fisheries management.

#### *Summing up the Territorial Implications of the Conservation Policy*

In general it could be said that none of the restrictive conservation measures - be it quotas, effort control or marine protected areas etc. - are territorially neutral since they in general aim to restrict fishing pressure, which might in the long turn lead to higher catches but in the short and medium term reduce catching possibilities and increase costs for the fleet.

As described, the measures can furthermore be expected to increase regional disparities unintentionally in some cases because certain fleet segments will be better physically equipped to 'circumvent' the restrictive measures, e.g. a larger range of operation. This must be considered an

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<sup>15</sup> Especially the commercial fishermen, who to a certain extent feel that the EU does not take due account of their experience-based knowledge.

unintended side effect with regional implications. Furthermore, this inequality in handling the measures might in itself be counterproductive for the CFP since there is no guarantee that the fleet best able to circumvent the measures are those, which are preferable seen in the light of the objectives of the CFP (e.g. fishing with little damaging impact on the eco-system) - perhaps on the contrary. To describe these mechanisms with reference to the entire European space on NUTS3 level is not possible but example studies could highlight some of these issues on a more concrete level than what has been presented above.

### **Structural Policy**

The EU structural policy for the fisheries sector relates to the Community's Economic and Social Cohesion Policy. The main measure of the CFP's structural policy, is the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG), the objectives of which are presented in the box below. The FIFG provides support to the development of the capture, processing, aquaculture sub-sectors, for protected areas and for harbour development etc.

#### Objectives of the EU FIFG:

- (a) to contribute to achieving a sustainable balance between fishery resources and their exploitation;*
- (b) to strengthen the competitiveness of structures and the development of economically viable enterprises in the sector;*
- (c) to improve market supply and the value added to fishery and aquaculture products;*
- (d) to contribute to revitalising areas dependent on fisheries and aquaculture.*

(Council Regulation (EC) No 1263/1999, art. 1, para. 2)

The allocation of funds through the FIFG has clear territorial implications as some regions get more EU support than others and some get none. Since all regions contribute to financing the EU budget (through the member states) the allocation of funds redistributes money between the regions; this is also in general the idea. In ideal terms the regions, which receive the most, should also be the ones with the greatest need for structural aid for fisheries. This is, however, not necessarily always the case due to the criteria (for instance average GDP) establishing, which regions can get the highest share of EU support. Furthermore, the enlargement of the Union with 10 new member states, of which the majority has greater need for structural support than the regions of the old member states, might have disproportionate implications for the regions, which will in the future receive less funds. The funds have consequently 1) direct impact on the wellbeing of eligible regions because of the transfer of money and 2) impact on the balance between regions, which are not necessarily able to receive the same share of funding to similar fisheries related projects.

The structural policy of the CFP is increasingly being seen as an integral part of the conservation policy; a development, which can be traced back to the beginning of the nineties. This is also indicated by the fact that some structural policy provisions were incorporated in the reform in 2002 and written into the basic regulation under the heading 'Adjustment of Fishing Capacity' (Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002, ch. III). It can be expected that the links between the conservation and structural policies of the CFP will continue to be strengthened in the years to come.

The multi-annual guidance programmes (MAGP) have in the past been one of the main ways of coordinating the structural policy with the conservation policy. However, these programmes were deemed too ineffective with respect to the aim of reaching a better sustainable balance between resources and fishing pressure. The MAGPs involved the setting of targets for capacity reduction for different groups of vessels for each member state in order to bring capacity in line with the available resources. If these targets were not met the member state could for instance not receive aid for fleet renewal and modernisation. A new approach, which is described in the previous section on the conservation policy and in the section on the FIFG 2000 to 2006, was decided in connection with the reform in 2002. The last MAGP (IV) ended on 31 December 2002 and no new

MAGP was proposed. However, the targets as of December 2002 were used as reference levels in the new scheme.<sup>16</sup>

The current FIG programme runs from 2000 to 2006 but the measures, for which assistance can be given, were changed in connection with the reform of the CFP in 2002. However, information on the actual regional implementation of the FIG programme, which ran from 1994 to 1999, is more complete than for the current programme.

The present discussion of the CFP's structural policy will take its point of departure in and focus on the FIG programme from 1994 to 1999. In the following section the present FIG programme and the changes, which were decided in December 2002 will be examined. The provisions of the programme, which will run from 2007 to 2013, has not yet been finally decided upon but the Commission has presented a proposal containing the contours of a European Fisheries Fund, which will also be presented. Finally, the territorial implications of the structural policy will be summarized.

Although the FIG is the main financial instrument, which targets the fisheries sector, other programmes have targeted the sector. One of these is the Pesca initiative (1994-99), which had a clear territorial focus. This initiative is presented in the box beneath.

The Pesca initiative 1994 to 1999:

*To cushion the worst effects of restructuring on regions dependent on fisheries, a special Pesca Community initiative was introduced in addition to the FIG. Pesca combined several elements and sought to help the fisheries sector make a successful transition by diversifying fishermen's activities away from fishing and contributing to the diversification of coastal regions by developing new employment opportunities.*

*The Community contribution to Pesca was approximately ECU 260 million for the period 1994-1999. Pesca, as with all Structural Fund interventions, requires joint financing by the Member State and, in some cases, by the private beneficiaries.*

*The Pesca initiative has ended but similar measures, such as aid to fishermen to help them retrain and diversify their activities outside marine fisheries and aid for the organisation of electronic trade and other information technologies to disseminate technical and commercial information, are now available under the FIG.<sup>17</sup>*

The total budget of the Pesca initiative was rather small compared to that of the FIG for the period. The main beneficiaries (in absolute terms) were Spain, Italy, Greece, Portugal, France and the UK.<sup>18</sup>

#### *FIG 1994 to 1999*

The projects, which were funded by the FIG programme 1994 to 1999 had in total a budget of a little more than € 5 billion. The EU contributed with € 2.125 billion (hereafter referred to as EU FIG support, expenditure etc.) and the member states with a little less than € 1 billion. The rest was financed by local and private funds, in other words the beneficiaries.

That a certain share has to be paid by the beneficiaries themselves has potential territorial implications. There is an obvious risk that financial support may not always go into the regions, which have the greatest need for support. This might be especially relevant for countries, where most of the country is defined as objective 1 despite the fact that there are differences between

<sup>16</sup> DG Fish website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/news\\_corner/press/inf02\\_61\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/news_corner/press/inf02_61_en.htm) and [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/pcp/faq2\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/pcp/faq2_en.htm) (9 March 2005).

<sup>17</sup> From DG Fish website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/pcp/faq3\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/pcp/faq3_en.htm) (3 March 2005)

<sup>18</sup> Information on the regional distribution of the EU structural funds allocated through the Pesca can be found on NUTS2 on DG Fish's website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc\\_et\\_publ/liste\\_publi/ifop/ifop\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc_et_publ/liste_publi/ifop/ifop_en.htm)

regions within the countries. In other words, all the regions are lacking behind but some are lacking more behind than others. This issue is particularly relevant in relation to the new member states, which are generally defined as objective 1 areas (minus Cyprus and very small areas around the capitals of the Czech and Slovak Republics), but the problem is by no means restricted to these member states.

The problem is that due to the better economic situation (and the possibility to finance for instance 50% themselves) enterprises situated in more developed areas are also those, which send in more applications. Poor enterprises in poor areas are in contrast possibly not able to cover self-financing and are thus not eligible. In conclusion there is a very real risk that most of the money may fall into the more developed areas of the in general underdeveloped areas. This is contradictory to the objectives of the structural funds including the FIFG.

A similar idea has been put forward by Lequesne (2004, p. 94) - although not with a specific territorial perspective but the parallel is obvious: "*Admittedly, European distribution and redistribution are not necessarily synonymous with a reduction in individual inequalities. In the case of structural funding, the professional actors who are locally the best organised, and particularly the industrial shipowners, often demonstrate a capacity to take maximum advantage of Community subsidies to which the territory in which they are established can lay claim*".

The areas, for which assistance could be given under the FIFG programme, were the following (see also *Appendix on the FIFG 1994 to 1999*):

- (a) adjustment of fishing effort (27.1% of EU FIFG support);
- (b) renewal and modernisation of fishing fleet (26.3% of EU FIFG support);
- (c) aquaculture (8.0% of EU FIFG support);
- (d) protected marine areas (0.9% of EU FIFG support);
- (e) fishing port facilities (6.0% of EU FIFG support);
- (f) processing/marketing of products (22.1% of EU FIFG support);
- (g) promotion (2.8% of EU FIFG support);
- (h) other measures (6.5% of EU FIFG support);
- (i) socio-economic measures (0.4% of EU FIFG support).

The areas of assistance can furthermore be broken down to specific measures. A list of these measures can be found in the *Appendix on the FIFG 1994 to 1999*. Data on the financial implementation of the programme (divided on respectively area of assistance plus specific measure and on member state) can be found in the same appendix.

Three areas of assistance accounted for more than 3/4 of the total EU FIFG support given, namely 1) adjustment of fishing effort, 2) renewal and modernisation of fishing fleet and 3) processing/marketing of products. Inside these areas most EU FIFG support was given for these specific measures: scrapping of vessels (€ 376.64 million), construction of new vessels (€ 367.57 million) and increasing processing capacity (new production units and/or extension of existing production units) (€ 267.95 million). These three specific measures accounted for close to half of all EU FIFG support given in the period. It is noticeable that the Union supported construction of new vessels with almost the same amount of money as scrapping of vessels in a situation with a generally accepted overcapacity of the European fleet in the neighbourhood of 40 percent. This paradox was not approached until the reform of the CFP in 2002, which will be touched upon in the section on the FIFG from 2000 to 2006.

However, in the context of this study it is just as interesting how the support was distributed between the different member states.<sup>19</sup> In the *Appendix on the FIFG 1994 to 1999* the distribution between the different member states is presented. However, the figures cannot be compared directly because the presence of fishing activities differs throughout the Union as does the size of

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<sup>19</sup> Sweden, Austria and Finland were not eligible until they entered the Union on 1 January 1995.

the member states in terms of population. It is noteworthy that Spain received almost half of all EU FIFG support in the period from 1994 to 1999.

The regions, which could get up to 75% (collective infrastructures and premiums) or 50% (investment in businesses) of the eligible costs of the projects funded by the EU, were those lagging behind in development (objective 1 of the EU structural funds) or regions with very low population density (objective 6 of the EU structural funds).<sup>20</sup> Regions outside objective 1 or 6 areas were eligible to up to 50% (collective infrastructures and premiums) or 30% (investment in businesses) cost sharing. Whether a region is defined as an objective 1 or 6 area or not is therefore important. This places (in some cases) fishermen from different regions in different situations with regards to EU support. This is not necessarily 'fair' - in the sense that the ones with the most need for support should also have access to most support. The criteria for being an objective 1 or 6 region is not linked specifically to the situation of the fishermen but rather to the GDP or population density of the region as a whole. A specific example is the fact that the Spanish NUTS2 region of Galicia was and is defined as an objective 1 region, while the NUTS2 region of the Basque country (Pais Vasco) is not. The fishermen in Galicia and the Basque country are more or less equally in need of support but the former can nonetheless get more co-funding from the EU to FIFG projects (Lequesne, 2004, p. 363). Similarly it is not always obvious that fishermen in areas with low population density are in a worse position than fishermen in densely populated areas.

The fisheries and aquaculture sector appeared in 32 FIFG programmes in total.<sup>21</sup> 15 of these programmes were integrated regional development programmes in objective 1 or 6 areas:

- Belgium: Hainaut (1 programme);
- France: Corse & Départements d'Outremer (5 programmes);
- Netherlands: Flevoland (1 programme);
- Austria: Burgenland (1 programme);
- Portugal: Açores & Madère (2 programmes);
- Finland: Etelä-Savo, Kainuu, Lappi, Pohjois-Karjala (1 programme);
- Sweden: Jämtlands län, Norrbottens län, Västerbottens län (1 programme);
- United Kingdom: Highlands & Islands of Scotland, Northern Ireland, Merseyside (3 programmes).

Another 6 FIFG programmes were specific fisheries programmes in objective 1 areas (one programme per member state):

- Germany (Berlin-Öst, Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Thüringen);
- Greece (whole country);
- Spain (Andalucía, Asturias, Canarias, Cantabria, Castilla y León, Castilla la Mancha, Ceuta y Melilla, Extremadura, Galicia, Murcia, Comunidad Valenciana);
- Ireland (whole country);
- Italy (Abruzzo, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Molise, Puglia, Sardegna, Sicilia);

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<sup>20</sup> The eligible regions in objective 1 or 6 areas were: Belgium: Hainaut; Denmark: none; Germany: Berlin-Öst, Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Thüringen; Greece: whole country; Spain: Andalucía, Asturias, Canarias, Cantabria, Castilla y León, Castilla la Mancha, Ceuta y Melilla, Extremadura, Galicia, Murcia, Comunidad Valenciana; France: Corse & Départements d'Outremer; Ireland: whole country; Italy: Abruzzo, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Molise, Puglia, Sardegna, Sicilia; Luxembourg: none; Netherlands: Flevoland; Austria: Burgenland; Portugal: whole country; Finland: Etelä-Savo, Kainuu, Lappi, Pohjois-Karjala; Sweden: Jämtlands län, Norrbottens län, Västerbottens län; United Kingdom: Highlands & Islands of Scotland, Northern Ireland, Merseyside. From DG Fish website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/structures/objectif\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/structures/objectif_en.htm) (3 March 2005).

<sup>21</sup> From DG Fish website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/structures/liste\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/structures/liste_en.htm) (3 March 2005).

- Portugal (mainland).

The remaining 11 FIG programmes, of which there were one for each of the following member states, were outside objective 1 or 6 areas: Belgium, Denmark (whole country), Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg (whole country), Netherlands, Finland, Sweden and United Kingdom. The funds for these projects were given through the FIG under the specific objective 5a in order to accelerate the modernization of agricultural and fishery structures.

For the FIG 1994 to 1999 it is possible to get information on the regional distribution of the support on NUTS2 level (see *Appendix on FIG implementation NUTS2*). It is consequently possible to see, which regions benefited the most from EU FIG support (in absolute terms). The table beneath gives an overview of the nine NUTS2 regions, which have each received more than 2 percent of the total EU FIG support given in the period 1994 to 1999. It should be kept in mind that this is by no means a perfect indicator for the impact of EU FIG support, which very much depends on the level of fisheries related activities and the size of the region in terms of population.

Table 6.1 *The nine most favoured NUTS2 regions in relation to EU FIG support*

Member state	NUTS2 code	Region	EU FIG support	Share of total
Spain	ES11	Galicia *	€ 433.49 million	20.39%
Spain	ES61	Andalucia *	€ 192.93 million	9.08%
Denmark	DK00	Denmark	€ 95.25 million	4.48%
Spain	ES21	Pais Vasco	€ 75.22 million	3.54%
Spain	ES70	Canarias *	€ 65.27 million	3.07%
Germany	DE80	Meckl. Vorp. *	€ 54.88 million	2.58%
Spain	ES52	C. Valenciana *	€ 54.23 million	2.55%
Italy	ITG1 <sup>22</sup>	Sicilia *	€ 48.88 million	2.30%
Portugal	PT16 <sup>23</sup>	Centro *	€ 46.05 million	2.17%
* = objective 1 region			€ 1,066.20 million	50.16%

The nine NUTS2 regions, which received the most EU FIG support in the period from 1994 to 1999, accounted for more than half the total support given. This has to be compared with the fact that more than 150 NUTS2 regions received EU FIG support in the period. The Spanish region of Galicia received more than 20 percent of the total and constitutes in this way an extreme. Most EU support in Galicia targeted 'adjustment of fishing effort' (€ 146.54 million) followed by 'renewal and modernisation of fishing fleet' (€ 125.71 million) and 'processing/marketing of products' (€ 107.43 million).<sup>24</sup> It can furthermore be concluded that seven of the nine regions were defined as objective 1 regions.

Lequesne (2004, p. 363) mentions Galicia, Brittany and Scotland as examples of areas where the EU (FIG and Pesca, combined with national and regional) structural aid for the fisheries sector constituted a significant injection of money in the period from 1994 to 1999.

#### *FIG 2000 to 2006*

The FIG programme 2000 to 2006 is now under implementation. A mid-term evaluation was conducted in 2004. Information on the projected implementation of the programme divided on area of assistance and member state is presented in *Appendix on the FIG 2000 to 2006*. The total budget of EU support to the programme is a little more than € 3.7 billion. Spain is once again the

<sup>22</sup> New NUTS code compared to data in *Appendix on FIG implementation NUTS2*. Same geographical region.

<sup>23</sup> New NUTS code compared to data in *Appendix on FIG implementation NUTS2*. The new Centro region includes part of the former PT13 region, which means that the support given to the new Centro region in the period from 1994 to 1999 was probably larger than indicated here.

<sup>24</sup> Galicia had furthermore access to approximately 12 million ECU under the Pesca initiative. From DG Fish website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc\\_et\\_publ/liste\\_publi/ifop/esen.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc_et_publ/liste_publi/ifop/esen.htm) (3 March 2005).

main beneficiary member state, receiving 46.3% of the EU aid. Approximately € 1.1 billion are likely to be allocated to areas not defined as objective 1 regions.<sup>25</sup>

Preference is still given to regions in objective 1 areas, which now covers both low population density and low GDP, but some regions are no longer eligible under the criteria and receive therefore transitory support.<sup>26</sup> As mentioned earlier this has implications for fisheries in these areas because the criteria for being an objective 1 region depends on the average level of the GDP pr. capita and population density and not on the actual situation of the fisheries sector. The former objective 6 areas (low population density, FIG 1994 to 1999) have been merged with the present objective 1 areas in connection with a general reduction of the number of different objectives under the structural funds. The maximum rate of assistance to investments in businesses in objective 1 areas has been reduced from 50% in the previous FIG programme to 35% in the current; outside these areas the reduction has been from 30% to 15%. The maximum support rates for collective infrastructures and premiums (respectively 75% and 50%) have been maintained. Objective 5a has ceased to exist but funds are made available from the FIG outside objective 1 areas (with the reduced support rates), which creates a situation similar to the previous system.<sup>27</sup>

The legal basis of the current fisheries structural policy programme is Council Regulation (EC) No 2792/1999 and Council Regulation (EC) No 1263/1999. The objectives are presented in the beginning of this section on the structural policy (see box). The specific areas of assistance in the FIG programme 2000 to 2006 are:

- fleet renewal and modernisation of fishing vessels,
- adjustment of fishing effort,
- joint enterprises,
- small-scale coastal fishing,
- socioeconomic measures,
- protection of marine resources in coastal waters,
- aquaculture,
- fishing port facilities,
- processing and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products,
- measures to find and promote new market outlets,
- operations by members of the trade,
- temporary cessation of activities and other financial compensation,
- innovative actions and technical assistance.

(Council Regulation (EC) No 1263/1999, art. 2, para. 3)

An overview of the distribution of the planned allocation of aid between the different areas of assistance (slightly different categories than mentioned above) can be found in the *Appendix on the FIG 2000 to 2006*. Again fleet renewal, scrapping and measures supporting processing and marketing are the areas with the largest budget - accounting for more than 60 percent of the total funds.

However, an important discussion in relation to the FIG in the negotiations of the reform of the CFP in 2002 was whether or not to continue public aid (EU or national) for the construction and modernisation of fishing vessels. This would - without any action taken - be continued under certain conditions until 2006. The granting of aid for building or modernising of fishing vessels in a

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<sup>25</sup> From European Union website: <http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/l60017.htm> (4 March 2005).

<sup>26</sup> These regions are: Belgium: Hainault; France: Corse and the arrondissements of Valenciennes, Douai and Avesnes; Germany: Ostberlin; Ireland: Southern and Eastern; Italy: Molise; Netherlands: Flevoland; Portugal: Lisboa e Vale do Tejo; Spain: Cantabria; United Kingdom: Northern Ireland, Highlands and Islands of Scotland. From DG Fish website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/news\\_corner/doss\\_inf/ifop4\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/news_corner/doss_inf/ifop4_en.htm) (3 March 2005).

<sup>27</sup> From DG Fish website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/news\\_corner/doss\\_inf/ifop4\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/news_corner/doss_inf/ifop4_en.htm) (6 March 2005).

situation with severe overcapacity was by many thought to undermine the objectives of the conservation policy. However, it has to be kept in mind that aid can be given for modernising without increasing the fishing capacity. This goes for instance for aid given for improving the working conditions on board. Consequently, one thing is to give aid, which results in increasing fishing capacity, another thing is to give aid for modernising to live up to sanitary regulations. Important elements of the (complex) final compromise on structural support were the introduction of a transition period until 31 December 2004 where aid could still be given for building of new vessels under 400 gross tonnes under conditions of an equivalent or larger capacity withdrawal and an overall three percent capacity decrease in 2003-2004 in those member states, which chose to give public support to fleet renewal (Council Regulation (EC) No 2369/2002, point 9 and Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002, art. 13, para. 1 and 2). After the end of 2004 it is not possible to give public aid to the construction of new fishing vessels in the EU.

New arrangement on aid decided as part of the CFP reform in December 2002:

*Public aid for fleet renewal and for the equipment of fishing vessels, including for the use of more selective fishing techniques and of Vessel Monitoring Systems or for the modernisation of fishing vessels may be granted only on the following conditions and those set out in the second subparagraph of Article 3(3) and in Annex III:*

- (a) public aid for the renewal of fishing vessels may be granted until 31 December 2004;*
- (b) public aid for the renewal of fishing vessels may be granted only for vessels under 400 GT;*
- (c) public aid for the equipment of fishing vessels, including for the use of more selective fishing techniques and of Vessel Monitoring Systems, or for the modernisation of fishing vessels may be granted provided that:*
  - (i) the aid does not concern capacity in terms of tonnage or of power;*
  - (ii) the aid does not serve to increase the effectiveness of the fishing gear;*
- (d) by derogation from point (c)(i), public aid for the modernisation of fishing vessels may be granted subject to the provisions of Article 11(5) of Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002.*

*(Council Regulation (EC) No 2792/1999, art. 9 para. 1, consolidated version)*

The decision to phase out aid for new vessels was the result of a compromise between two major blocks in the Council, namely the 'Amis de la Pêche'<sup>28</sup> group (consisting of Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Ireland) and the 'Friends of Fish' network (consisting of Germany, Sweden, UK, the Netherlands, Belgium and to some extent Finland, although not on the issue of aid). The alliances within the Council give some evidence to the different member states' general perspective on the importance of public aid to fisheries - perspectives which were also influenced by the member states' different perceptions of whether or not public aid to renewal or modernisation would in one way or the other eventually result in increasing fishing capacity or could be limited to improving e.g. hygienic standards. However, other factors were also decisive in the way the discussions evolved; for instance the lack of involvement of the Scottish Parliament on EU matters, the strong involvement of the Galician local government, as well as the fact that a 'green' party was in government in Germany and another constituted the parliamentary basis of the Swedish government.

In the context of the multi-annual recovery plans a 'scrapping fund' - operational from 2003 to 2006 with a budget of € 32 million - was established in the context of the reform in December 2002 in order to assist member states in balancing fishing effort with the available resources. Decommissioning premiums, which were up to 20% higher than under the FIG, were made available to vessels whose fishing effort had to be reduced by at least 25%.<sup>29</sup>

The new member states are eligible for EU support under the present FIG from May 2004 to the end of 2006. Information on the allocation of possible EU support between the different new member states is included in *Appendix on the FIG 2000 to 2006*. Poland will be the main beneficiary and the country is projected to receive more than 3/4 (in absolute terms a little more

<sup>28</sup> In English: Friends of Fishing.

<sup>29</sup> DG Fish website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/news\\_corner/press/inf02\\_61\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/news_corner/press/inf02_61_en.htm) (10 March 2005).

than € 200 million) of the total amount allocated to the new member states. The impact of the enlargement of the EU on the regions of the old member states with respect to the present FIGP programme is probably marginal as the programme was negotiated before the enlargement. However, the impact in the new member states could be substantial because of the increased access to EU funds compared to the pre-accession period. In relation to the old member states it should be expected that the enlargement will have more significant impact in the coming programming period.

*European Fisheries Fund 2007 to 2013*

A new European Fisheries Fund (EFF) with a total budget of € 4,963 million has been proposed by the European Commission as the new instrument for the structural policy of the CFP from 2007 to 2013. The proposal aims to amend the relevant FIGP regulations (Council Regulation (EC) No 1263 and Council Regulation (EC) No 2792/1999). It is estimated that approximately 3/4 of the overall budget under the EFF will be allocated to the least-favoured regions (of which many are situated in the 10 new member states). For the remaining regions, the funds will be distributed between the member states according to the size of the fisheries sector, the number of people working in the sector and the adjustments considered necessary for fisheries and the continuity of measures in hand.<sup>30</sup>

The future allocation of structural funds has important territorial implications. The amount, which will be available for the old member states' regions through the EFF, will be smaller in the period from 2007 to 2013 than it is in the current FIGP programme 2000 to 2006. The total aid in 2004 prices for the new member states is proposed to be € 1,702 million (see table beneath), which means that the old member states will receive a little more than € 3.25 billion compared to € 3.7 billion under the FIGP 2000 to 2006. The regions lagging behind in the old member states will be receiving approximately € 2 billion compared to approximately € 2.6 billion under the FIGP 2000 to 2006.<sup>31</sup> The annual amount of aid to the new member states will increase over the period from 2007 to 2013.

Table 6.2 *Proposed annual EU EFF support for new member states (million euro)*<sup>32</sup>

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
184	207	232	247	262	277	293

The EFF aims to support the overall objectives of the CFP and will help to implement the changes made with the reform in 2002. In view of the developments in the sector and the recent enlargement of the Union, the EFF will among other things aim at ensuring sustainable fisheries and diversify economic activities in fishing areas.<sup>33</sup> The proposed objectives of the EFF are to:

- ensure the long-term future of fishing activities and the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources;
- reduce pressure on stocks by matching Community fleet capacity to available fishery resources;
- strengthen the development of economically viable enterprises in the fisheries sector and make operating structures more competitive;
- foster the protection of the environment and fishery resources;
- encourage sustainable development and the improvement of the quality of life in marine, lake and coastal areas affected by fishing and aquaculture activities;
- promote the development of human resources and equality between women and men active in the fisheries sector.

<sup>30</sup> From European Union website: <http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/l66004.htm> (4 March 2005).

<sup>31</sup> From DG Fish website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/news\\_corner/press/inf04\\_31\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/news_corner/press/inf04_31_en.htm) (4 March 2005).

<sup>32</sup> From DG Fish website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/news\\_corner/press/inf04\\_31\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/news_corner/press/inf04_31_en.htm) (4 March 2005).

<sup>33</sup> From European Union website: <http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/l66004.htm> (4 march 2005).

(COM (2004) 0497 final, art. 4)

Compared with the objectives of the current FIG 2000-2006 it seems that there is a redirection of focus (at least in wording) towards the environmental aspects of the CFP, and a stronger link with the objectives of the conservation policy. This is reflected in the areas of assistance and the associated measures.

The five priority axes/areas are: 1) measures for the adjustment of Community fishing fleet, 2) aquaculture, processing and trade of fisheries and aquaculture products, 3) measures of collective interest, 4) sustainable development of fishing coastal zones, and 5) technical assistance (COM (2004) 0497 final, art. 4, explanatory memorandum, point 17). Under each of the priorities different measures can be supported:

- Ad.1: *Financial assistance will be available to fishermen and fishing vessel owners affected by the measures taken to combat overfishing. In particular, this will include aid for the temporary or permanent laying up of fishing vessels and for training, reskilling and early retirement of fishermen;*
- Ad. 2: *The EFF will promote the acquisition and use of gear and methods that reduce the impact of fishing on the environment. The aid will be concentrated on small and micro enterprises;*
- Ad. 3: *The following projects will be eligible for the aid: those which contribute to the sustainable development or conservation of resources, the strengthening of markets in fishery products or the promotion of partnerships between scientists and operators in the fisheries sector;*
- Ad. 4: *The EFF will support measures and initiatives aimed at diversifying and strengthening economic development in areas affected by the decline in fishing activities;*
- Ad. 5: *The Fund may finance action relating to preparation, monitoring, administrative and technical support, evaluation, audit and control necessary for implementing the proposed Regulation.*<sup>34</sup>

However, it should be kept in mind that the provisions for the EFF have so far only the status of a proposal from the Commission. Taking into consideration that the Commission is usually more inclined towards environmental and sustainability concerns than the Council it might not be unreasonable to expect some changes. In any case it is still up to the member states to turn the words into action.

#### *Summing up the Territorial Implications of the Structural Policy*

It is obvious that the (re-)distribution of money between regions and member states through the FIG has direct territorial implications. This is the idea of the EU structural funds, which should ideally support a more balanced regional development on a European scale. However, the criteria used for determining the level of EU support are not related specifically to fisheries. This means that there is a potential risk that fishermen in equal need of support but in different territories will be treated differently.

The two Spanish regions of Galicia, which is defined as an objective 1 region, and the Basque country, which is not defined as an objective 1 region, could serve as an interesting case study on this; firstly, because of their close proximity to each other and, secondly, because of the fact the fishermen in the two regions are more or less equally well off (according to Lequesne (2004)). Looking at these two regions would also mean looking at regions, which together accounted for almost one quarter of all the EU support given through the FIG in the period from 1994 to 1999. This in itself is an argument for focussing on these two regions.

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<sup>34</sup> From European Union website: <http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/l66004.htm> (4 March 2005).

A case study in one or more of the regions, which have 'lost' their status of objective 1 areas in the FIFG 2000 to 2006 compared to the FIFG 1994 to 1999, could also serve as a case in order to highlight to what extent the change of status is 'fair' seen from the fisheries perspective. In other words: has the fisheries sector developed positively enough to justify lower levels of maximum support? Possible cases relating to this issue could be Northern Ireland (UK), Molise (Italy) or Cantabria (Spain) both of which were objective 1 areas and received considerable support under the FIFG programme 1994 to 1999. Another issue related to the FIFG, which could possibly be addressed through these cases, is whether the support given in reality has been used for developing or phasing out fishing activities.

Some regions and countries benefit more from EU FIFG support than others. This picture has probably been more or less stable over the last decade. However, in the future the situation will probably change as the main beneficiaries of the support increasingly will be situated in the new member states. This may also foster new alliances in the Council. Anyway, a case study in one or more of the new member states will serve to highlight the importance of the FIFG support in this geographical area.

### **Market Policy**

The market policy is, as described in the introduction, one of the two 'original' policy areas of the CFP. The common market policy has since 1970 outlined provisions and measures for 1) common trade standards, 2) price intervention, 3) producer organizations (POs) and 4) trade with third countries. The basic act of the market policy is Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 of 17 December 1999 on the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products.<sup>35</sup> This regulation was the result of a reform of the market policy in response to extensive changes in the markets for fisheries products due to depleted stocks, changing consumer preferences, globalisation of markets etc.

Common trade standards refer to classification by quality, size or weight, packing, presentation, labelling and issues such as consumers' right to know the origin of the fish he or she is buying. Connected to this issue is also the fact that traceability will from 2005 be required for food products (Council Regulation (EC) No 178/2002). The aim of traceability is to be able to carry out a precise and efficient withdrawal of products from the market if something turns out to be wrong with them. Dependent on the mode of implementation this may have important consequences for the supply of fisheries products to the EU in the short and medium term. This could potentially have negative impact in regions depending on raw material for processing from third countries, which may have difficulties living up to increasingly detailed EU regulations in this area.

The Community's market intervention mechanism works mainly through the POs, which are described beneath. The mechanism is activated when the market prices of certain products fall below a defined threshold, guideprices (based on average prices in the preceding three years in representative ports). The Community will in these cases offer some financial support for the POs, which pay for removing (at least for a certain period of time) the products from the market in order to balance supply and demand. The budget of the price intervention mechanism is rather insignificant compared to the FIFG as it can be seen from the following two tables, which outline, firstly, the expenditure divided between EU15 member states in the period from 1988 to 1998 and, secondly, the projected total annual expenditure from 2000 to 2006. Although insignificant compared to the FIFG, the support through the market intervention mechanism has direct territorial impact in the regions where fishermen and fish farmers benefit from it. Detailed accounts of this on regional level is, however, not available on a European scale.

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<sup>35</sup> The basic description of the market policy is based on DG Fish website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/news\\_corner/doss\\_inf/info76\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/news_corner/doss_inf/info76_en.htm) (10 March 2005).

Table 6.3 *EU assistance under the market policy 1988 to 1998, EU15 (1000 euros)*

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Belgium</b>	76	306	351	176	132	375	82	300	200	200	100
<b>Denmark</b>	1546	1598	1157	1523	1407	3508	5426	5900	8400	3400	1800
<b>Germany</b>	488	267	271	101	2009	309	398	300	300	0	0
<b>Greece</b>	337	429	594	771	740	855	1056	900	0	0	100
<b>Spain</b>	19384	8679	8872	11254	11468	8332	7977	3100	200	5955	200
<b>France</b>	18221	6123	7314	6789	9852	9190	11237	10000	6530	5500	3000
<b>Ireland</b>	978	915	1161	1133	1880	2585	2178	3100	3030	1400	1500
<b>Italy</b>	2786	2282	1658	1894	1371	1293	696	700	0	0	0
<b>Netherl.</b>	65	280	103	13	29	82	35	200	100	100	100
<b>Austria</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Portugal</b>	474	728	710	818	1596	1829	2120	1600	1000	1500	900
<b>Finland</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sweden</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	2340	500	400
<b>The UK</b>	2690	2389	1406	1682	1591	2041	1835	1800	3100	3100	2700
<b>EU15</b>	46915	23996	23597	26154	32075	30399	33040	28100	25316	21809	10907

Source: European Commission, DG Fish, from Lequesne, 2004, p. 95.

The table indicates that it is difficult to point out main beneficiaries between the different member states. The amounts vary from year to year. Seen over the entire period the UK, Spain and France stand out as the countries, which benefit relatively much from this arrangement, but the amounts are as earlier mentioned modest compared to FIFG expenditure. Nevertheless, the subsidies does not support the aim of capacity reductions, which are crucial in other areas of the CFP.

Annual expenditure for the common organisation of markets is projected to decline in the period from 2000 to 2006 as new rules involving smaller aid for withdrawals - decided as part of the reform of the market policy in 1999 - are implemented.

 Table 6.4 *Projected expenditure in the period from 2000 to 2006 (million euros)*<sup>36</sup>

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
20	22	22	21	18.5	18.5	16

The *producer organisations* are a key element of the market policy and have a number of functions. They are, as mentioned above, parties in implementing the price intervention mechanism. The POs are organisations set up voluntarily by fishermen, or in the case of aquaculture fish farmers, to achieve the best possible marketing conditions for the products covered by the PO, which is usually geographically defined but also in some cases defined by the stocks exploited. They are due to their position between production and market in a unique position to implement measures relating to resource management, adding value to products and contribute to the stabilisation of markets (like through the price intervention mechanism).

The exact responsibilities and importance of the POs vary to a wide extent from member state to member state. However, the POs could potentially have territorial impact insofar as they are territorially defined. This means that a well functioning PO, which is able to balance the supply from its members to the demands of the market etc., could potentially be a valuable asset for the region in which the PO operates by increasing profitability for its members.

<sup>36</sup> From DG Fish website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/news\\_corner/doss\\_inf/info76an5\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/news_corner/doss_inf/info76an5_en.pdf) (10 March 2005).

The final part of the market policy relates to *trade with third countries*. The overall framework for this part of the policy is the agreements, which have been made initially within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and subsequently by membership of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). These agreements set limits as to what the EU can do or not do in this area of its fisheries policy.

An example, which highlights how the rules for external trade rules can have varying territorial impact, is the recent safeguard measures targeting (especially Norwegian) farmed salmon with the explicit goal of protecting employment generated by salmon farming in parts of Scotland and Ireland (Commission regulation (EC) No 206/2005). However, the safeguard measures have *de facto* a negative impact on employment in other regions in the Union where the processing of Norwegian salmon has created employment, even though this is predicted not to be the case in the decision (Commission regulation (EC) No 206/2005, recital 130).<sup>37</sup>

Provisions for safeguard measures:

*Where, by reason of imports or exports, the Community market in one or more of the products listed in Article 1 is affected by, or is threatened with, serious disturbance likely to jeopardise the achievement of the objectives set out in Article 33 of the Treaty, appropriate measures may be applied in trade with third countries until such disturbance or threat of disturbance has ceased.*  
(Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000, art. 30, para. 1)

These safeguard measures have led to loss of jobs in certain enterprises in municipalities depending on processing of Norwegian Salmon in the Danish NUTS3 region of Nordjyllands Amt; a region, which is one of the most disadvantaged in Denmark and a relatively high unemployment rate. In recital 120 of the regulation it states: *"The areas in which salmon farming is undertaken tend to be remote - mainly on coastal areas of Western and Northern Scotland and the West coast of Ireland. There are limited employment opportunities and the economic activity generated by salmon farming makes an important contribution to these local economies. Without that contribution, many of the small local business which supply goods and services to the Community producers and their employees would cease to be viable. It is therefore in the interests of dependent industries that effective definitive measures are taken."* It is remarkable that exactly the same description could have been applied as regards to salmon processors in Nordjyllands Amt.

Whereas it is not possible to tell if the number of jobs saved in Scotland and Ireland is greater than the amount of jobs lost in the northern part of Denmark, it is certainly a case of benefits and disadvantages being distributed unevenly between regions on a European scale. The use of safeguard measures are consequently not territorially neutral and this should be taken into consideration when applying these measures. This seems to some extent not to have been the case in relation to these specific safeguard measures given that the Commission could claim that no proof of negative effects on employment could be substantiated; at the same time jobs were lost in Denmark as a result of those specific measures.

The case above highlights (as an extreme case) that protective measures are not territorially neutral. Relaxing or lifting the same protective measures (no matter what shape they assume) will likewise also have varying impact in different regions. The most competitive regions will benefit from more free trade while it will have a negative impact in less competitive regions.

### **Relations with Third Countries**

The last element of the CFP is the policy, which deals with relations with the outside world. There are two main elements in this policy area. The first is to set up bilateral fisheries agreements with third countries to grant access for EU vessels and the second is participation in regional organisations, which regulate fishing outside the EEZ areas, also known as the 'high-seas'.

<sup>37</sup> The negative impact of the safeguard measures on the Danish processing industry in the northern part of Jutland has been described in several local as well as national medias in the first months of 2005.

Fisheries agreements will be dealt with in the first part of this chapter, and regional fisheries organisations in the second part.

*Fisheries Agreements*

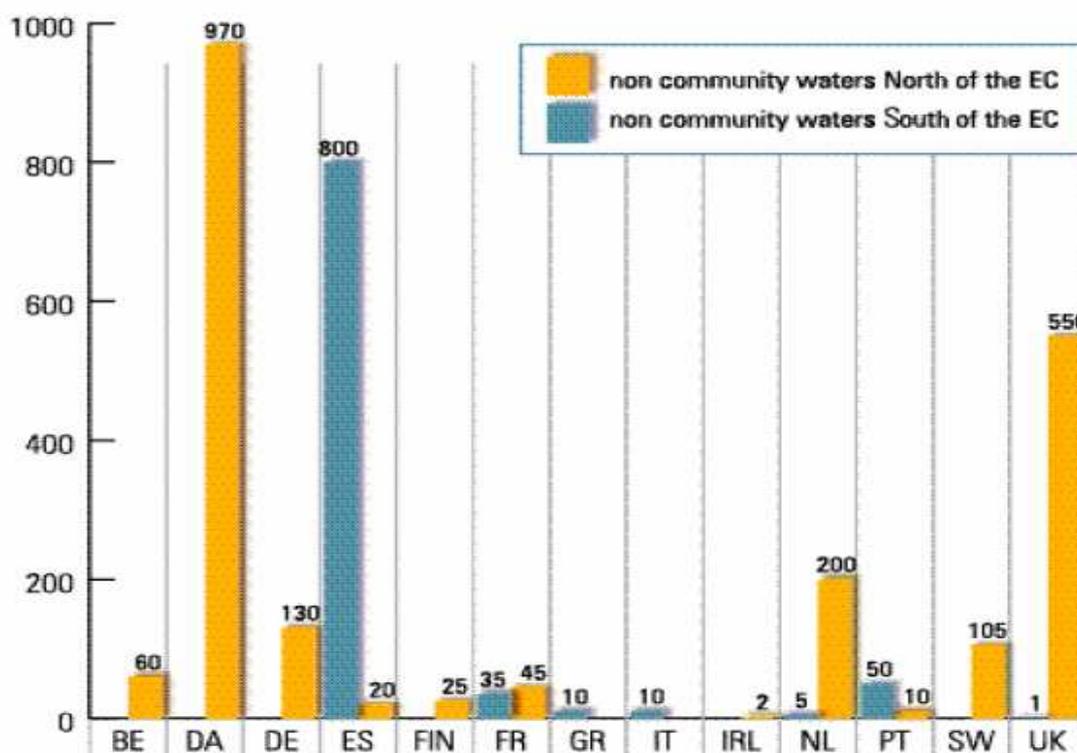
The Community policy on fisheries agreements entered into force with the creation of the Community EEZ in the Atlantic and the North Sea from 1 January 1977. The decision aimed at protecting the economic interests of the Community after unilateral declarations made by other sovereign states. At the same time, it was established that both fishing by third country vessels within the Community EEZ and the fishing rights for EU vessels in third country waters should be laid down in accordance with EU agreements on fisheries.

The first fisheries agreements were concluded in 1977. The number of such agreements increased significantly after the entry of the Iberian countries to the EU in 1986, as well as the entry of Finland and Sweden in 1995.

Since 1990, the fishing activities of Community vessels must observe the practices and measures approved at international level on this matter, in particular the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. This brought a change in the responsibilities of the European Commission on full administration of fisheries agreements.

There are in 'geographical terms' two main categories of bilateral fisheries agreements. The first type is the northern agreements, which in general are reciprocal agreements on exchange of fishing opportunities in each others waters. These agreements have consequently no direct EU budgetary implications. The other type is the southern fisheries agreements, which usually involve some sort of financial transfer to the third country as compensation for fishing opportunities. Both types of fisheries agreements have territorial implications - sometimes important.

Figure 6.1 *Vessels operating, solely or partially, outside Community waters (average 1993-97)*



Source: European Commission, DG Fish (2001, p. 9)

In relation to this illustration it should be noted that a number of the northern fisheries agreements were rendered obsolete with the acceptance of the ten new member states into the Union.

Furthermore, in terms of employment the southern fisheries agreements are by far the most important, accounting for approximately 83% of the total 40,650 jobs depending on fisheries agreements in the period. The financial costs of the external dimension of the CFP amounted to € 276 million in 2000 (after the failure to reach an agreement with Morocco). This can be considered as financial aid to the fleets depending on the southern agreements (European Commission, DG Fish, 2001, p. 9f).

Third country agreements are also important in relation to relocating European excess fleet capacity and thereby reducing the pressure on domestic resources.

There are presently three purely reciprocal northern fisheries agreements, namely agreements with Iceland, the Faeroes and Norway. The one with Norway is of most importance (the content of the agreement is described in the chapter on Norway) also in relation to territorial impact. The agreement is important because it provides access to fishing in Norwegian waters when this is most profitable and *vice versa*. In other words the reciprocal agreements facilitate more rational fishing behaviour for both of the involved parties. Failure to agree on exchange of quotas in each others waters will consequently have negative effect in the regions, where the fleet commonly fish in third countries' zones.

The importance of the northern agreements is as described above not comparable to that of the southern agreements. However, in some regions the agreements are important. These regions are most importantly situated in Denmark, United Kingdom and Germany, which are the main beneficiaries of the northern agreements and together accounted for around 80% of the catch value from 1993 to 1997 (IFREMER, 1999, p. 11).

The development of fisheries agreements with developing countries (southern agreements) is territorially particularly important because these agreements are in general utilised by only a few member states, primarily Spain (more than 80% of catch value 1993 to 1997 (IFREMER, 1999, p. 11)), and a large number of jobs depend on them (European Commission, DG Fish, 2000, p. 12).

The southern and northern agreements can be divided into three generations:

Firstly, *first generation or "classical" agreements* based on financial compensations in exchange for allowing access to fishing grounds. Such agreements are quite diverse and a distinction could be made between:

- Reciprocal agreements: The European Community allows fishing in the waters of EU member states in exchange for equivalent quantities in the waters of the third country in question. In general, these are states located geographically close to the EU, which exploit shared stocks. This is the case for most non-EU countries of the North Atlantic such as Norway, the Faeroe Islands or Iceland, as well as the Baltic countries that have recently entered the EU, such as Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland.
- Agreements allowing access to surplus stocks: Community fishing vessels are authorized to fish in the waters of the third country on the surplus stock of certain fish populations. The agreement with the USA, which expired at the end of 1993, and the agreement negotiated and signed with Canada in 1992 but not ratified by this country fall into this category.
- Agreements allowing access to resources in exchange for access to markets: In this case a third country provides fishing opportunities for Community vessels in exchange for tariff concessions.
- Agreements to exchange access rights to resources for economic compensations: In this kind of agreement the Community acquires fishing rights (fishing licences) in exchange for an economical compensation, which is mainly financed by the EU budget but also by vessel owners' contributions. Most fishing agreements with African countries – both bordering the Atlantic and the Indic Ocean - are of this type. A significant example was the agreement

with Morocco

- Agreements establishing the access to resources through an economical compensation together with the application of tariff concessions: This is the case of the fisheries agreement with Greenland.

Secondly, *second generation agreements based on the creation of joint ventures* between the Community industry and that of the third signing country. This kind of agreement requires the third country to have a well-developed fishing industry. A typical example of this would be the agreement with Argentina.

At the end of the 80's the Community had concluded several fishing agreements based either on reciprocal access to resources (mostly agreements with North Atlantic countries) or on the payment of financial compensations in exchange for the access to living marine resources (agreements with African countries). Each of these models had its reason and could be explained by the historical rights and the agreements previously made and based on bilateral relations between sovereign states or on the fact that there were shared fish populations in the EU fishing zones and those of the third countries which took part in the agreement.

However, it was acknowledged that it was necessary to broaden the spectrum of Community fisheries agreements in order to be able to offer additional fishing opportunities, which met the goal of maintaining the operational capacity of the Community fleets and, at the same time, contributed to the modernization of third country fleets and to the development of their fishing sectors.

The most innovative result of this reflection was the definition and conclusion of second generation agreements. According to these agreements, the fishing opportunities in third country waters would be based on the creation of joint ventures by Community vessel owners as well as on the fishing interests of third countries.

In later discussions it was planned that those Community fishing vessels, which took part in the agreement (mostly deep-sea trawlers), would be permanently (that is the case for joint ventures) or temporarily (time-limited joint ventures) transferred to third country waters. This implied the "export" of the fishing effort, which has been strongly criticized in international forums.

In the framework of these agreements, it is laid down that there should be cuts on differential tariffs on exports of certain fishing products for the third country. In other words, these products should "enter" the EU market with reduced and preferential tariffs (under the market policy). Obviously, this is subject to precondition that a trade agreement between the European Community as a whole and the signing country exists.

This type of agreement also establishes scientific and technical cooperation programs aimed at developing the fishing sector of the third country.

Finally, *third generation agreements based on the combination of the two previous types* but focusing on the development cooperation with the third country and the Community interests on fishing. This could be a kind of agreement of interest to Morocco. These agreements include the whole fishing sector - not only catches (as it happens with second generation agreements) - as well as the processing sector (canned products) and the marketing sector (product distribution and commercialization).

Third generation agreements entail a financial compensation granted to the authorities of the third country, which should try to create the suitable environment for the cooperation between sectors (vessel owners, processors, traders), Community and third country interests. Such financial compensation granted by the Community can be used by the third signing country to develop its

fishing sector or to finance certain classical measures in different fields (technical training of staff, research, port or distribution infrastructure etc.), which help meet the cooperation goals.<sup>38</sup>

The fact that the EU has negotiation powers over any international fishing agreement has both negative and positive consequences for the affected regions, which host fleets fishing under the agreements. The positive impact from the arrangement is that the EU as a whole is a much more powerful actor in negotiations with third countries than the individual member states (or regions) would be. This leads logically to better agreements for the affected regions. Anyway, failure to reach agreements can have severe negative implications for the affected regions, which have little to say in these negotiations. The failure to reach an agreement with Morocco is an example of this, which led to support from the FIFG being directed to the affected fleets in Spain and Portugal. Furthermore, the countries, which benefit noticeable from non-reciprocal agreements are few, which naturally creates some scepticism towards this budgetary post in other member states.

Spain in general and Galicia in particular constitute particularly good cases in relation to studying the territorial implications of (the development of) EU fisheries agreements on lower NUTS levels.

#### *Regional Fisheries Organisations*

The Common Fisheries Policy, such as it is presently defined, gives the European Community exclusive power over preservation and administration of fishing resources. The Council made the European Commission responsible for the negotiation of fishing rights and the representation of the Community in international fisheries organizations. The Commission and DG Fish in particular are assisted in this task by member States representatives and the Secretariat of the Council.

The European Union is contracting party in 11 regional fisheries organisations (RFOs), which have been created through international agreements. These are:

- North-West Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO)
- North-East Atlantic Fisheries Convention (NEAFC)
- Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)
- North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation (NASCO)
- International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission (IBSFC)
- Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)
- International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT)
- General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM)
- Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC)
- Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF)
- South-East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (SEAFO)

These organisations provide a framework for cooperation on the management of shared fish stocks and fish stocks in the high seas. The RFOs make recommendations on management and conservation measures, which must then be implemented by the contracting parties, and in some cases such as the NEAFC and the IBSFC the RFOs serve as the forums where agreements on the distribution of fishing access are made. Nevertheless, compliance cannot be guaranteed, although

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<sup>38</sup> These development initiatives do not imply the suspension of the aids financed under the epigraph of the European Development Fund (EDF) or those measures planned by the Centre for Industrial Development (CID), nor all of the other aids and grants laid down in other programs of development aid.

some RFOs have joint inspection programmes to ensure that contracting parties abide by the adopted measures.<sup>39</sup>

The territorial implications of the external policy and RFOs can be illustrated by reference to the current failure to get an international agreement on the fishing of Norwegian spring spawning herring (or Atlanto-Scandian herring). This stock is managed within the remits of the NEAFC and the countries involved in the fishery are Norway, Iceland, the Faeroes, Russia and the EU (Denmark, the UK, Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany, France and Ireland).

Norway decided in 2002 following its dissatisfaction with its negotiated share of the TAC<sup>40</sup> to opt out of an agreement from 1996 on the allocation of the TAC. No new agreement has so far been agreed. This has - besides the fact that this in the longer perspective puts the state of the stock at risk with following negative impact for all regions with fleets exploiting the species - had negative impact on the Danish processing industry (especially one enterprise in Skagen) and also to some extent on the Danish purse seiner fleet (located in Hirtshals). Both municipalities (NUTS5) are placed in the Danish NUTS3 region of Nordjyllands Amt, which as earlier described is one of the regions with the highest rate of unemployment in Denmark. The situation has affected the purse seiner fleet adversely by denying them access to fishing for Norwegian spring spawning herring in Norwegian zone during the first months of the calendar year, which is when this is interesting for them. The processing industry has been affected negatively by the fact that Norwegian vessels as a consequence of the missing agreement have landed their catches of herring in Norway instead of in Skagen.

The agreements made within the RFOs are consequently of importance for the regions, which hosts fleets that fish in the areas.

## 6.4 Sector Descriptions

### 6.4.1 The Capture Fisheries Sub-Sector

The capture fisheries sub-sector is in economic terms of limited importance on a common EU or national scale. However, capture fisheries are in some regions very important as it has been stated several times in this report. In the following sections an introductory description of the overall structural development of EU capture fisheries will be provided based mainly on Eurostat data, which is presented in the following appendixes: *landings and catches, the fishing fleet and aquaculture*. This introduction will provide background data for approaching the structural developments, which will enable us to move down to greater levels of regional disaggregation and study the effects of the Common Fisheries Policy there by the means of for instance example studies.

The data in these sections are mainly taken from the Eurostat database, which includes statistics on volume of catches, volume and value of landings; the fishing fleet etc.<sup>41</sup> Eurostat obtains data from national statistics and from FAO. The information, which can be obtained from statistics on capture fisheries, is ambiguous. There are various reasons for this. Some of these are: 1) Fishing vessels are not obliged to land in ports of the country, whose flag they are flying. When vessels land in a port of a foreign (EU) country the value of the landing (first sale) will be ascribed to the value of landings in that country, irrespective of the fact that the profit actually ends up benefiting the economy of a region in another country. The spin-off effect of the landing will benefit the country of the landing. 2) The black economy in the capture fisheries sub-sector is generally estimated to be

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<sup>39</sup> DG Fish website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc\\_et\\_publ/factsheets/facts/en/pcp4\\_3.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc_et_publ/factsheets/facts/en/pcp4_3.htm) (2 December 2004).

<sup>40</sup> The total TAC is based on advice from ICES.

<sup>41</sup> 'Catches' refers to fish caught by vessels from a certain country (this is the information needed in order to manage quotas), whereas 'landings' refers to fish landed in the ports of a certain country, regardless of the country of origin of the supplying vessel.

considerable, which means that official statistics underestimate the *de facto* economic importance of the sub-sector (and in biological terms the volume of catches). This is of course also the case for other economic sectors but the capture fisheries are particularly difficult to control.<sup>42</sup> 3) The data accuracy and compilation routines differ from country to country. One reason is that it is easier to control e.g. landings in a country with a small number of large vessels landing in a small number of ports like for example UK and Denmark than in a country with a large number of small vessels landing in a large number of ports, which is the situation in for instance Greece and Italy.<sup>43</sup>

### The Fleet

An indicator of the structural changes in the European capture fisheries sub-sector is the development of the fleet. The interesting aspect of the fleet is the development of its fishing power. The fishing power of a fleet is notoriously difficult to measure and the size of the European fleet is therefore presently measured in three units: absolute numbers, tonnage (GT), and engine power (kw). The development in engine power in terms of kilowatt is presently considered the best indicator of the development of the actual fishing capacity of the fleet, even though 'technological creep'<sup>44</sup> is not taken into consideration.

The development of the EU15 fishing fleet from 1995 to 2003 in terms of absolute numbers, tonnage and engine power is outlined in the table beneath.

Table 6.5 *EU15 – indicators on the fleet*

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Number</b>	103,633	101,141	102,063	100,133	97,751	95,381	92,328	90,129	88,122
<b>Tonnage<sup>45</sup> (1000 GT)</b>	1,998	1,985	2,021	1,996	1,995	2,007	2,006	1,965	1,912
<b>Power (1000 kw)</b>	8,187	7,958	7,973	7,823	7,702	7,601	7,472	7,274	7,107

Source: Eurostat database, 19 November 2004

The size of the European fishing fleet decreased in the period from 1995 to 2003 in terms of absolute numbers (15%) and tonnage (4.3%) as well as the most important indicator: engine power (decrease 13.2%).

The development of the fleets of EU15 member states from 1990 to 2003 in terms of numbers, tonnage and power can be found in the *Appendix on the Fishing Fleet*. The tables in the appendix show that some member states have contributed more to this decrease than others. The Irish and French fleets increased their capacity, while for instance Denmark, Greece and Spain decreased their capacity significantly in the same period. However, it should be kept in mind that also the scrapping of an inactive (but registered) vessel counts as a decrease. Although in different paces, most member states decreased their capacity in kilowatt over the period. The size of the fleets of the EU15 member states in terms of engine power in respectively 1995 (first year with full EU15 coverage) and 2003 is gathered in the table beneath.

<sup>42</sup> A related problem concerns the fact that the volume of (legal as well as illegal) discards has to be estimated, which creates a distortion of the data on the impact of fishing activities. However, this statistical problem is mostly relevant when making biological research. Discarded fish do not contribute to the economy and the problem is in this way not relevant to this study.

<sup>43</sup> In the context of this project it is furthermore a problem that the statistics are more focussed on volume than value. Volume is in the case of fisheries not a suitable indicator for economic importance because the kilo prices for different species can be very, very different, not least because some species are caught for industrial use.

<sup>44</sup> Due to so-called technological creep the fishing power of a fleet will actually increase over time even if the engine power in terms of kilowatt is kept stable. This means that if the fishing power of a fleet should be kept stable, the engine power of the fleet should continuously be decreasing.

<sup>45</sup> The registration of the tonnage changed over a period from 1996 from Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) to Gross Tonnage (GT), which is generally higher. This might partly explain that the tonnage does not seem to have decreased in the same regular pace as engine power.

Table 6.6 *Size of fleet in EU15 member states in 1995 and 2003, kw engine power*

	1995	2003
<b>Belgium</b>	65,965	66,869
<b>Denmark</b>	407,760	324,957
<b>Germany</b>	169,182	160,248
<b>Greece</b>	669,272	572,228
<b>Spain</b>	1,631,818	1,176,727
<b>France</b>	990,784	1,108,446
<b>Ireland</b>	210,662	227,041
<b>Italy</b>	1,494,088	1,291,249
<b>Netherlands</b>	521,193	470,202
<b>Portugal</b>	394,749	393,614
<b>Finland</b>	224,742	187,696
<b>Sweden</b>	268,072	220,845
<b>UK</b>	1,138,663	906,720
<b>EU15</b>	<b>8,186,950</b>	<b>7,106,842</b>

Source: Eurostat database (see *Appendix on the Fishing Fleet*)

In the context of this study vessels less than 12 meters of length are defined as engaged in *small-scale coastal fishing*. This definition is similar to the definition applied by the EU in the context of the structural policy under the Common Fisheries Policy (Council Regulation (EC) No 2792/1999, art. 11(1)). As for the composition of the EU fleet more than 80 percent of the vessels are less than 12 meters long. Vessels above the length of 12 meters are pr. definition not engaged in small-scale coastal fishing but in *offshore fishing*. The proportion of vessels over the length of 30 meters is just above 2 percent (2003 figures). The balance between the different vessel length segments seems to be rather unaffected by the decrease in absolute numbers, indicating that the decrease has taken place in all segments (Eurostat database, 26 November 2004).

The EU15 capacity in terms of kilowatt of vessels under 12 meters was a little more than 2.1 million whereas the capacity of vessels over 12 meters was a little more than 4.9 million in 2003. The difference between the two segments is considerably bigger when calculated in terms of tonnage where the group over 12 meters accounts for more than 10 times the tonnage of the vessels under 12 meters (see *Appendix on the Fishing Fleet*).

However, there are great differences between the different EU countries when it comes to the composition of the fleet. Belgium and Finland constitute the extremes. No Belgian vessels are less than 12 meters long and 48 percent of the vessels of the Belgian fleet (numbering only 125 vessels) are more than 30 meters long. In the other end of the spectrum is Finland, where more than 94 percent of the vessels are less than 12 meters long and none over 30 meters long<sup>46</sup> (Eurostat database, 26 November 2004).

Information on the length composition of the EU15 member states' fleets in 2003 in terms of numbers, tonnage and power can be found in the *Appendix on the Fishing Fleet*. A total for respectively vessels under and over 12 meters have been calculated for each member state. The totals in regards to kilowatt engine power are gathered in the table beneath.

<sup>46</sup> However, Finland does not fit very well to the chosen definition because many of the vessels are engaged in the Finnish speciality of inland (not coastal) fisheries, which are also managed under the Common Fisheries Policy. Better examples are the Mediterranean member states' fleets.

Table 6.7 *Engine power (kw) by vessel lengths, over and under 12 meters*<sup>47</sup>

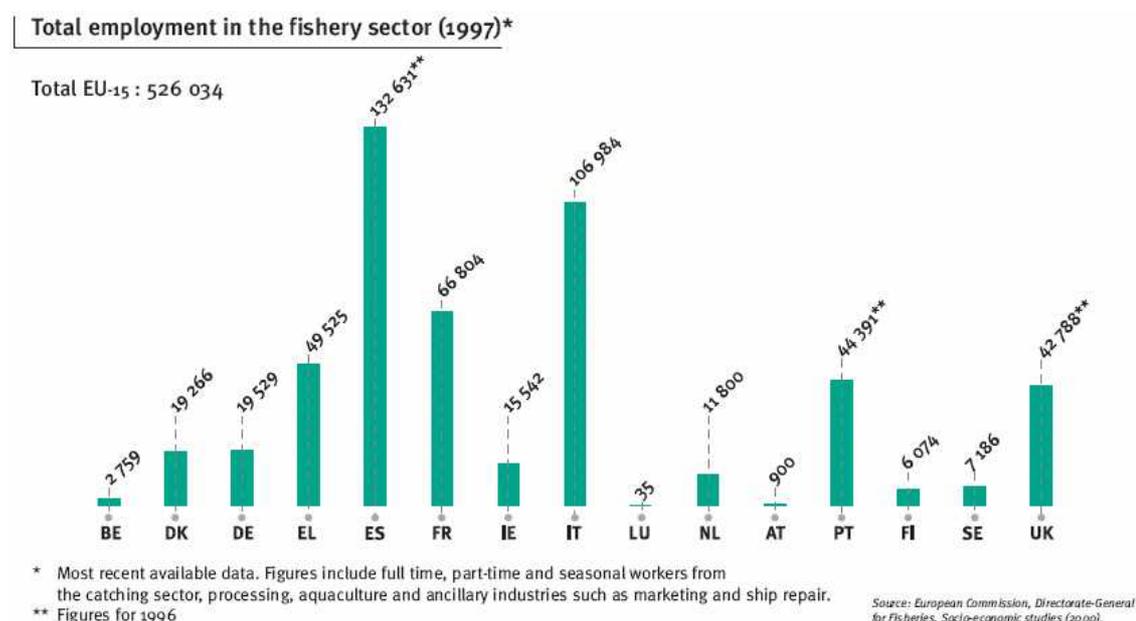
	Total under 12 m	Total 12 m +
<b>Belgium</b>	0	66,869
<b>Denmark</b>	77,328	247,629
<b>Germany</b>	34,779	125,469
<b>Greece</b>	345,294	226,931
<b>Spain</b>	177,851	980,063
<b>France</b>	472,558	635,888
<b>Ireland</b>	34,436	192,608
<b>Italy</b>	301,976	987,740
<b>Netherlands</b>	8,739	461,462
<b>Portugal</b>	130,414	263,194
<b>Finland</b>	131,651	34,648
<b>Sweden</b>	78,465	142,384
<b>UK</b>	333,731	572,955
<b>EU15</b>	<b>2,127,222</b>	<b>4,937,840</b>

Source: Eurostat database (see *Appendix on the Fishing Fleet*)

The small-scale fleet constitutes consequently an important segment in EU15 total as well as in a number of member states.

### Employment

Data on employment in the capture fisheries sub-sector is in general scattered and of variable quality making comparison difficult, which makes Eurostat less useful in this area. However, according to the Commission's latest data there were a total of 526,034 persons employed within the *entire* fisheries sector in 1997.

 Figure 6.2 *Total employment in the fisheries sector by member state in 1997*


Source: European Commission, DG Fish (2004, p. 11)

<sup>47</sup> The lengths of some vessels are unknown. These vessels are not included in the figures, see instead *Appendix on the Fishing Fleet*.

It was in connection with the publication of the Commission's reform proposals in 2002 estimated that 66,000 jobs (a decrease of 22 percent) had been lost in the capture fisheries sub-sector in the period from 1990 to 1998. This suggests an employment figure of approximately 234,000 in the capture fisheries sub-sector in 1998. It was, furthermore, predicted that the reform would lead to the maximum loss of yet another 28,000 jobs over the period from 2003 to 2006 (COM (2002) 181 final, p. 3 and p. 20). It has to be kept in mind that the prediction was based on the Commission's proposals and that the final provisions eventually agreed in the Council were not as far-reaching as the measures proposed. Furthermore, only part of the jobs are lost because of reform; many of the jobs would be lost anyway due to technological advances. It can be concluded that jobs will continue to be lost in this sector and that this process will probably be to some extent accelerated by the ongoing reform.

### Catches and Landings

The total catches of the EU25 fleet was approximately 8 million tons (live weight) in 1995. This figure had in 2002 dropped to approximately 6.8 million tonnes. (European Communities, Eurostat, 2004, p. 248). Figures indicating the value and volume of landings in 2000 and 2002 for EU15 member states can be found in the *Appendix on Landings and Catches*, where also data on the volume of catches for each EU27 country in the period from 1990 to 2003 can be found.

It is possible to get reasonable data on the catches by different countries. Using statistics over catches as an indicator of territorial impact is as earlier described not unproblematic because vessels can land in other countries than that of their homeport. Anyway, in the table beneath the catch figures for EU27 in respectively 1990 and 2003 are gathered. Areas with catches below or around 10,000 tonnes per year in the reference years period have been excluded (see *Appendix on Landings and Catches* for the full time series for all areas).

Table 6.8 Catches by EU member state (tonnes)

	1990	2003
<b>Belgium</b>	41,470	26,324
<b>Denmark</b>	1,475,716	1,031,204
<b>Germany</b>	326,316	260,675
<b>Greece</b>	132,381	74,338
<b>Spain</b>	1,126,318	840,495
<b>France</b>	689,662	694,370
<b>Ireland</b>	215,485	265,604
<b>Italy</b>	371,873	283,218
<b>Sweden</b>	250,985	286,875
<b>Netherlands</b>	404,816	524,125
<b>Portugal</b>	324,776	209,049
<b>Finland</b>	123,024	121,956
<b>UK</b>	766,904	635,938
<b>EU15</b>	<b>6,250,260</b>	<b>5,254,542</b>
<b>Latvia</b>	162,827	114,541
<b>Lithuania</b>	137,598	155,246
<b>Estonia</b>	131,178	79,083
<b>Poland</b>	448,292	163,117
<b>EU25</b>	:	<b>5,778,167</b>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	49,254	12,051
<b>Romania</b>	92,784	:

Source: Eurostat database (see *Appendix on Landings and Catches*)

Furthermore, the volume of catches includes species of very different value in the same categories. The most extreme example of this is species caught for industrial purposes *versus* those caught for human consumption. Especially Denmark catches a considerable amount of fish for industrial

purposes. Consequently, declining catches in terms of volume does not necessarily indicate an equivalent decline in terms of value. Increasing prices because of lower supply to the market will also to some extent compensate for lower catches. This tendency is, however, decreasing in importance because of import of equivalent species from elsewhere in the world. This development towards less compensation through prices will probably be enforced in the years to come as the market for fish product is becoming increasingly global - increasing demand for fish products will work in the opposite direction.

The value of the landings in EU15 (by all vessels) increased from approximately € 5,990 million in 1995<sup>48</sup> to € 6,230 in 2003<sup>49</sup> (summation on the basis of individual countries' data, Eurostat database, 25 November 2004). This is an increase of approximately 4 percent. However, if we take inflation into account (and calculate with an average annual inflation of just below 2 percent) the increase ought to have been more than 15 percent just to maintain *status quo*. The value of the landed catch in real terms therefore decreased, even though the average kilo price of fisheries products increased over the same period of time (see also *Appendix on Landings and Catches*).

However, there are significant differences as to how the development has been in the different member states. Denmark is one of the countries where the difficulties of some segments of the European capture fisheries sub-sector has been felt most. The landings in Denmark in 1995 had a value of € 499 million in 1995. In 2003 this figure had dropped to € 390 million. In the other end of the scale is the development of the landings in Ireland, which increased from a value of € 140 million in 1995 to € 253 million in 2003 (see *Appendix on Landings and Catches* for full data on the value of landings in EU15 member states in respectively 2000 and 2002).

### **Challenges to and potentials of the capture fisheries sub-sector**

That the problems in the capture fisheries sub-sector has been felt differently in the different member states and regions can be explained by reference to structural differences between countries and regions; these differences, which have also been touched upon in the sections on the CFP, concern for instance:

- Differences in the *geographical area* in which the fishing takes place (e.g. the North Sea, the Mediterranean or third countries waters) – the regions are on this point affected unequally by the conservation provisions of the CFP.
- Differences in the *type of fishing carried out*, e.g. *small-scale coastal* or *offshore* (demersal, pelagic or industrial), and the species fished for - the regions are on this point affected unequally by the conservation provisions (and other elements) of the CFP.
- Differences related to the *national implementation* of the Common Fisheries Policy.
- Differences in the impact of provisions of the Common Fisheries Policy, which are not directly linked to the state of the fish stocks, e.g. financial assistance and market regulations.

### **SWOT analysis of the capture fisheries sub-sector**

It is clearly difficult to give a diagnosis for something as diversified as the capture fisheries sub-sector of the European Union. However, some common trends for main segments of the sector/fleet are identified in the SWOT table beneath.

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<sup>48</sup> Finnish figures for 1997 and French figures for 1999.

<sup>49</sup> Portuguese figures for 2000 and Spanish figures for 2002.

<b>SWOT analysis of the capture fisheries sub-sector</b>			
<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Advanced technology and ability to fish anywhere	Severe overcapacity in a many of fleet segments	Further capacity reductions	Increasing competition from third countries beginning to exploit their own resources
High and increasing demand for fish products	Fisheries is increasingly seen as unattractive work	Focussing on branding sustainable fishing when this is possible	Failure to address the issue of overcapacity
Good reputation compared to farmed fish	The bad state of many (demersal) stocks, an increasing resource base has long perspectives	Recovery plans leading to larger more stable catches	Failure to recover stocks
	Some fleets (segments) are ageing due to lack of investments	National experiments with transferable quotas	Competition from third countries, increasing due to tariff reductions
	Some fishing dependent region far from main markets (ex. Scotland)	Better coordination of supply and demand through the POs	Lack of skilled fishermen due to the perceived unattractiveness of the job
		Introducing new species for human consumption	Competition from aquaculture, also on new species such as cod

## 6.4.2 The Aquaculture Sub-Sector

*Aquaculture is defined as the farming of aquatic organisms, including fish, molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic plants. Farming implies some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding, protection from predators, etc. Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of, or rights resulting from contractual arrangements to, the stock being cultivated.* This definition is the one used by Eurostat and in line with the definition developed by FAO and its Coordinating Working Party on Fisheries Statistics (Eurostat database, 15 November 2004).

Products from aquaculture have different forms and different intended end uses. FAO distinguishes for instance in the statistics between finfish, molluscs, aquatic plants, crustaceans and other aquatic animals (e.g. crocodiles, turtles etc.). Of these groups finfish is the dominant followed by molluscs and aquatic plants. The majority of aquaculture products are used for human consumption but a significant part is, nonetheless, used for non-food uses (e.g. meal, oil, bait, aquarium fish etc.) (FAO; Fisheries department, 2002, p. 29).

### **Aquaculture Production in Europe**

Aquaculture in Europe is becoming increasingly important relative to capture fisheries. This is the case both in terms of production measured in volume and even more so in terms of value because almost all European aquaculture products are intended for human consumption - as opposed to capture fisheries where for instance Danish vessels catch considerable quantities of species destined for industrial use with a low value pr. kg (e.g. sandeel). A noteworthy point is that much of the captured industrial fish actually ends up as fodder for carnivorous farmed fish.

The tables beneath show the development of European aquaculture (EU15) since 1995. In terms of volume of production aquaculture represented 13.3% of the total EU15 fish production in 1995 and 17.5% in 2001. In terms of value the production in 2001 was 33% of the value of the EU15 total fish production (European Communities, 2004, p. 16).

Table 6.9 *EU15 total aquaculture production (tonnes live weight)*

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Tonnes</b>	1,099,751	1,151,427	1,175,029	1,299,975	1,342,738	1,311,977	1,298,331	1,196,430

Source: Eurostat database, 9 November 2004.

Table 6.10 *EU15 total aquaculture production (1000 euro)*

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>1,000 €</b>	1,805,332	1,839,520	2,197,715	2,284,500	2,389,449	2,849,261	3,015,392	2,738,434

Source: Eurostat database, 9 November 2004.

The aquaculture production rose from 1995 to 2002 with 8.8%. Production peaked in 1999 and has been gradually declining since then. The value of the aquaculture production has been rising substantially in the same period, namely 51.7%. The value peaked in 2001. The increase can partly be explained by the scarcity of European fish products, which has driven up prices<sup>50</sup>, but it must also be ascribed to increased farming of more valuable species. The average value of aquaculture products was € 2.29 pr. kg (live weight) in 2002.

The value of the aquaculture production was in EU15 approximately € 7,24 pr. capita in 2002 (2001 population figures). The EU15 aquaculture production represented 2.3% of the world production of which the Chinese production represented remarkable 71.2% (2002 figures) (Eurostat database, 15 November 2004).

The development of the European aquaculture sub-sector can be studied in the *Appendix on Aquaculture*, where data on value and volume of production in the period from 1990 to 2003 of respectively freshwater, brackish water and seawater (marine) aquaculture is presented for each EU27 country. In the table beneath the total value of aquaculture (all types) for each member state in respectively 1990 and 2002 can be examined.

<sup>50</sup> The increase has been from € 1.20 pr. kg to € 1.39 pr. kg in the period from 2000 to 2002 (European Communities, 2004, p. 10).

Table 6.11 *Value of aquaculture production, European countries (1000 euros)*<sup>51</sup>

	1990	2002
<b>Belgium</b>	2,311	4,600
<b>Denmark</b>	120,569	118,092
<b>Germany</b>	121,046	206,780
<b>Greece</b>	49,579	257,929
<b>Spain</b>	277,860	374,442
<b>France</b>	414,310	499,303
<b>Ireland</b>	39,586	119,755
<b>Italy</b>	264,256	356,534
<b>Netherlands</b>	51,170	96,864
<b>UK</b>	157,009	576,057
<b>Finland</b>	72,975	39,345
<b>Sweden</b>	25,105	15,577
<b>Portugal</b>	23,202	61,695
<b>Austria</b>	10,451	11,461
<b>EU15</b>	<b>1,629,428</b>	<b>2,738,434</b>
<b>Poland</b>	39,735	63,651
<b>Czech R.</b>	:	35,309
<b>Latvia</b>	2,808	570
<b>Lithuania</b>	7,436	2,567
<b>Estonia</b>	1,060	806
<b>Hungary</b>	18,218	27,310
<b>Malta</b>	14	3,963
<b>Slovenia</b>	:	3,742
<b>Cyprus</b>	1,327	11,090
<b>Slovakia</b>	:	1,928
<b>EU25</b>	:	<b>2,889,370</b>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	16,075	5,699
<b>Romania</b>	68,830	17,512

Source: Eurostat database, 16 March 2005.

Most countries has experienced an increase in value of aquaculture production in the period. The most notable examples of this development includes Greece and the UK.

The aquaculture sub-sector employed in 1998 the equivalent of 57,000 full-time persons (COM (2002) 511 final, p. 4).

### Marine Aquaculture

The focus of this study is on aquaculture, which takes place in the coastal zones. This is dominantly marine aquaculture of molluscs, fish and others taking place in sea water, which is defined as “waters where the salinity is high and not subject to significant variation” (Eurostat metadata, 25 November 2004). The development of marine aquaculture defined in this way from 1995 to 2003 in EU15 is shown in the table beneath.

 Table 6.12 *EU15 total marine aquaculture production (1000 euro)*

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>1,000 €</b>	993,195	1,029,562	1,286,609	1,405,068	1,589,460	1,838,627	1,969,866	1,807,963

Source: Eurostat database, 25 November 2004.

<sup>51</sup> Excluding Channel Islands and French overseas territories.

The value of the marine aquaculture has increased with more than 80 percent from 1995 to 2002. Marine aquaculture represented 66% of total aquaculture production by value in 2002, up from 55% in 1995. The development of the marine aquaculture sector for the relevant coastal states with reference years of 1990 and 2002 can be examined in the table beneath, more information is available in the *Appendix on Aquaculture*.

Table 6.13 *Value of seawater aquaculture, European countries (1000 euros)*<sup>52</sup>

	1990	2002
<b>Denmark</b>	18,171	11,667
<b>Germany</b>	5,958	5,588
<b>Greece</b>	21,443	244,514
<b>Spain</b>	194,195	290,084
<b>France</b>	291,596	379,535
<b>Ireland</b>	37,089	117,532
<b>Italy</b>	43,623	115,394
<b>Sweden</b>	12,731	5,731
<b>Portugal</b>	14,556	56,340
<b>Netherlands</b>	45,414	69,616
<b>UK</b>	120,074	511,961
<b>EU15</b>	<b>804,850</b>	<b>1,807,963</b>
<b>Cyprus</b>	625	10,630
<b>Malta</b>	0	3,963
<b>Slovenia</b>	:	315
<b>Estonia</b>	120	:
<b>EU25</b>	:	<b>1,822,871</b>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	0	47

Source: Eurostat database (see *Appendix on Aquaculture*)

The increase in value of seawater/marine aquaculture production has been significant for most countries. Most impressive is the figures for countries like Malta (increased by factor 15), Greece (increased by factor 10), Portugal and the UK (both increased by approximately factor 4). Denmark and Sweden has experienced a decrease in the same period.

### Challenges to and Potentials of European Aquaculture

The Commission's strategy for the aquaculture sub-sector<sup>53</sup> includes three main aims: 1) "Creating long term secure employment, in particular in fishing dependent areas", 2) "Assuring the availability to consumers of products that are healthy, safe and of good quality, as well as promoting high animal health and welfare standards", and 3) "Ensuring an environmentally sound industry" (COM (2002) 511 final, p. 21).

The overall economic goal of the Commission is continued growth in the aquaculture sub-sector and thereby the creation of 8,000 to 10,000 jobs (full-time equivalents) over the period from 2003 to 2008. These jobs should mainly be created by means of developing mollusc and cage farming in areas dependent on (capture) fisheries, which will be negatively affected by the reformed Common Fisheries Policy. Success in relation to this main target is, again according to the Commission, dependent on the ability to 1) increase the growth rate to 4 % pr. year, 2) solve conflicts for space, 3) promote market development, and 4) improve governance (COM (2002) 511 final, p. 11).

<sup>52</sup> Excluding Channel Islands and French overseas territories

<sup>53</sup> The strategy is outlined in a Commission communication: COM (2002) 511 final: "Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament: A strategy for the Sustainable Development of European Aquaculture". This paper constitutes presently the most important EU policy document directed solely towards the aquaculture sub-sector.

The future economic situation of the aquaculture sub-sector (at EU level as well as regionally) will, consequently, depend on its (or policy-makers) ability to address the abovementioned issues. The statistics from the most recent years (see *Appendix on Aquaculture*) show that continuous growth in the aquaculture sub-sector is not self-evident, even though the sub-sector has the potential to supply farmed fish as a substitute to threatened wild fish species in European waters such as e.g. cod.

<b>SWOT analysis of the aquaculture sub-sector</b>			
<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Many good spots for aquaculture on a long EU coastline	Fluctuating prices	Diversification and introduction of new species	Competition for space in some areas
High and increasing demand for fish products	Not as good reputation as 'wild fish'	More off-shore farming as technology improves	Competition from third countries and new species, increasing due to tariff reductions
Many producers have high technological level	Reputation in some places damaged due to pollution	Making use of the strong political support for aquaculture in the EU (e.g. through FIG)	Fish diseases
			In some places animal protection organisations target aquaculture
			Risk of (periodical) oversupply because of speed of growth
			Lack of fish meal (used for carnivorous species)

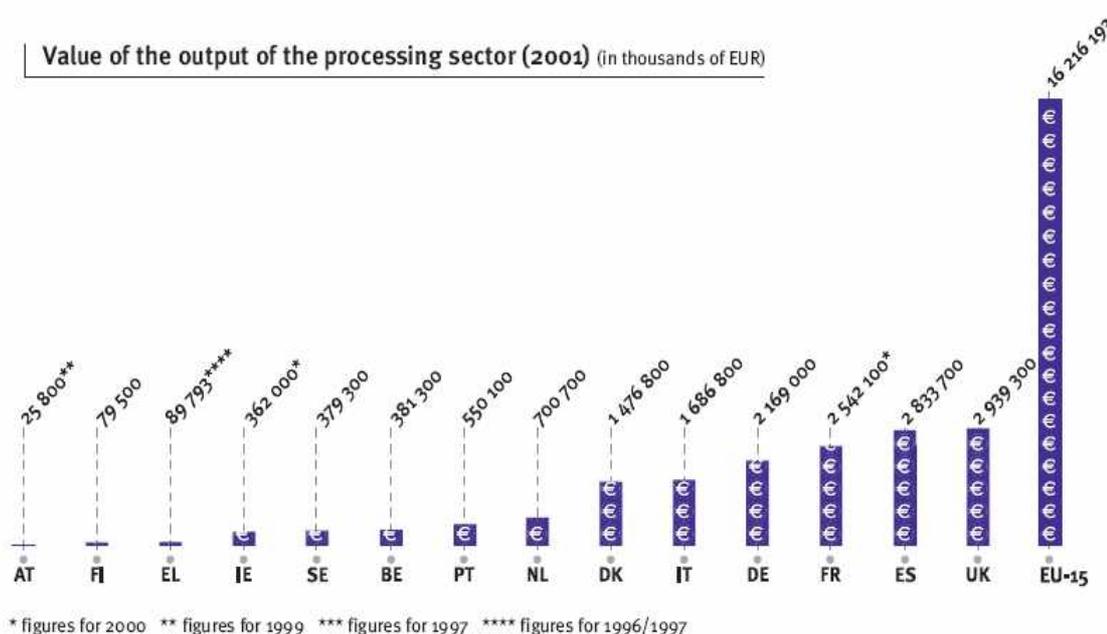
### 6.4.3 The Fish Processing Sub-Sector

There are over 3,000 processing enterprises in the EU15 with almost 100,000 employees. Most member states have seen a reduction in the number of processing companies in recent years. However, collation of data related to the number of fish processing companies is only undertaken sporadically, making the identification of trends difficult. The criteria defining a fish processor also vary between member states and between surveys within member states, which further complicates comparison. The average number of employees per processing enterprise has increased from 30.4 in 1994 to 37.8 in 2000, an indication of consolidation in the industry.<sup>54</sup>

The value of the output of the EU15 processing sector amounted to more than € 16 billion in 2000. The main processing countries were Denmark, Italy, Germany, France, Spain and the UK, which together accounted for than 80% of the value of output.

<sup>54</sup> The description of the processing sub-sector is primarily based on Nautilus Consultants et al. (2003).

Figure 6.3 Value of the Output of the Processing Sector in 2001 (1000 euros)



Source: European Commission, DG Fish (2004, p. 28).

The European processing sub-sector remains for the most part in contraction and consolidation due to supply shortages and competition from cheaper imports. This situation may persist for some years to come as trade barriers such as tariffs and import licences are reduced or stopped through international trade agreements. Third country suppliers of raw material are increasingly taking advantage of lower labour costs and process for export as processing units achieve EU quality standards. Some European trading companies are using the comparative advantages of countries outside the EU. In extreme cases EU-sourced raw material is exported out of the EU for low-cost part processing in countries such as China before being returned to the EU for finishing.

Many employment opportunities in the EU fish processing sub-sector remain temporary in nature, often associated with fishing seasons or seasonal peaks in demand, which makes accurate quantification of sector employment difficult. The major employers are the UK, Spain, France, Denmark and Germany. Employment in the fish processing sub-sector is not recorded on an annual basis, making it difficult to define trends. Overall employment in EU fish processing has not altered significantly since the mid-90s. Individual member states such as the Netherlands and Portugal have seen employment reduction between 1994 and 1999 whereas others have seen increase, notably the UK, Spain, Ireland and Sweden.

There has been a significant decrease in EU landings as described above. The EU processing sub-sector has made up this shortfall in supply with more imports. Extra-Community imports of processed seafood rose from € 6.13 billion in 1994 to € 9.55 billion in 2000 (a 36% increase). In addition, the EU processing sub-sector imported approximately € 4 billion worth of unprocessed seafood products (fresh or frozen whole fish) in 1993.

Intra-Community trade in processed products increased by around 39% from 1994 to 2000 where it totalled € 5.7 billion. This brings total EU imports of processed seafood products in 2000 to over € 15 billion. 86% of the value of EU exports which totalled € 6.6 billion in 2000 is derived from intra-Community trade, less than € 900 million of processed seafood products were exported in 2000. Most member states in the European Union have seen increases in demand for seafood products. In conjunction with reduced landings and increased extra-EU competition, this has contributed to an ever-widening seafood trade deficit between the EU and third countries. Only the continued development and increased production of the European aquaculture sector has been such

as to counter this trend, creating a source of raw material for processors and new products for consumers from within the EU.

Problems facing the processors are primarily focused on employment, raw material supply and competition from extra-EU imports. To an extent these issues are all interconnected – particularly the costs associated with employment and raw materials leading to processor concerns over their ability to compete with third country imports.

There is general movement in the EU towards added value and away from primary processing, which for the most part can be done more cost-effectively outside the EU in regions with closer access to raw material and / or far lower labour costs. The fish processing sub-sector is becoming less distinct from the wider food processing sector as raw material sourcing is less associated with local landings. Consolidation of the sector results in integration with larger food processing companies and moves towards added value products, such as ready meals where fish is only one of many ingredients used.

A process of consolidation is underway in almost every corner of the EU fish processing sub-sector and is resulting in the formation / evolution of a smaller number of generally larger businesses, with a handful of very large businesses forming in most member states. The corollary of this process is that significant numbers of businesses are failing or being absorbed / bought-out by larger food companies.

The current situation of the processing sub-sector is very much defined by the globalization of the market in fish products. Some general issues are highlighted in the SWOT table beneath.

<b>SWOT analysis of the processing sub-sector</b>			
<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
High and increasing demand for fish products	High labour costs compared to competitors	Increasing ability to source raw materials from wherever the price and/or quality is best	Competition from third countries with lower wages - also intra-EU
	Decreasing access to local resources due to the state of the stocks	Concentrating on value-adding rather than primary processing, which can be done cheaper elsewhere	
	Some plants especially in southern Europe have difficulties living up to new standards	Innovation in terms of new value-added products	
	Prices for raw material sometimes higher than necessary because of protection of domestic suppliers and processors (ex. salmon)		

#### 6.4.4 Structural Developments on NUTS3 level

It is not possible to describe the structural developments that the different sectors are undergoing for the large number of NUTS3 or even NUTS2 regions. Rather, effort must be directed at example studies from different 'representative' regions throughout Europe. The following section contains

the draft of such a description from Estonia serving as an example for the developments in the new member states situated around the Baltic Sea. The Estonian case study contains examples of regional developments and proposes Estonian regions, which could serve as good NUTS3 level case studies.

## 6.5 The fall of the Soviet Union and the Transition to Market Economy

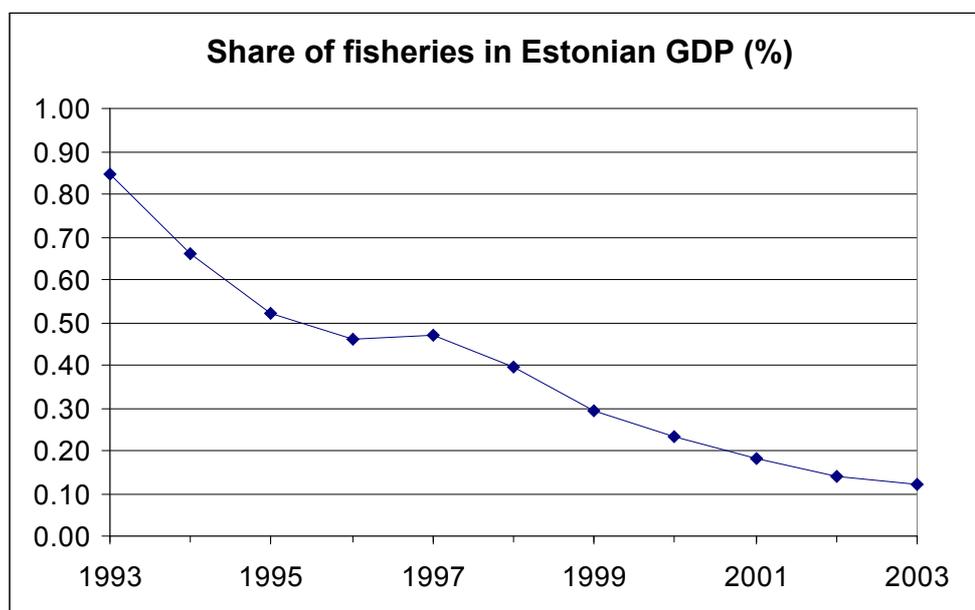
Baltic new EU Member States Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland accessed EU less than year ago, in May 2004. Therefore it is too early to draw solidly based conclusions of CFP in general or its territorial impacts to these countries.

The life in the Baltic republics and Poland has been very dynamic during the last 15 years. Deep changes in legal, economic and social issues have impacted all sectors of the national economy. Quick rise in the profitability of small-scale coastal fisheries and its later gradual fall has had its deep impact to living standard in coastal villages. Rather analogous development took place in trawling fisheries, which peaked in profitability and importance around 1997. So, due to the very dynamic economic life it is very hard to separate impacts from CFP and other relevant factors.

### 6.5.1 National Importance of Fisheries

If fisheries of the new Baltic member states are compared to the old member states situated in the Baltic Sea region, then it appears that in new member states the fisheries sector is more important. The number of fishermen is relatively high, both as a share from the total active population, or if expressed as a number of fishermen per length of the coastal strip or territory of Economic Zone. Partly this is an heritage from the Soviet period, but during the beginning of the post-soviet period number of employees and importance of the fishery even increased.

Figure 6.4 Share of fisheries in Estonian GDP (%)



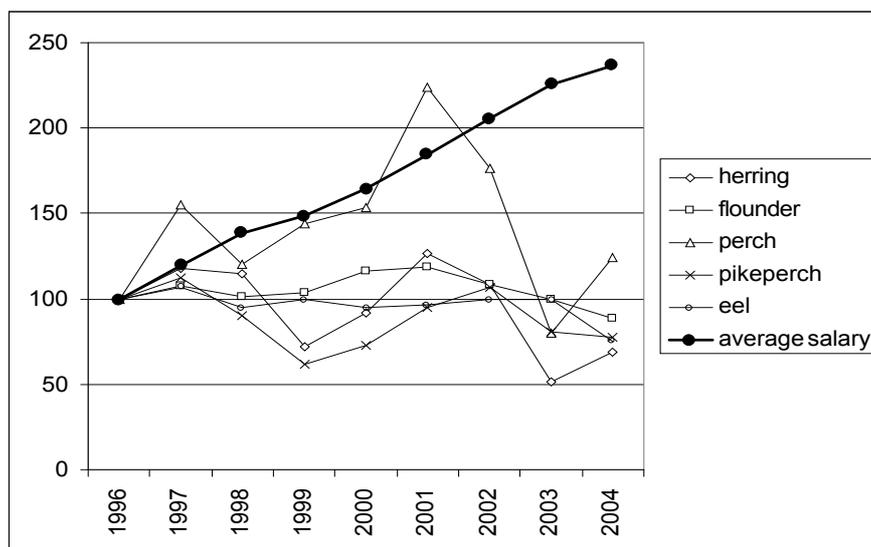
The share of fisheries in the total GDP in the Baltic member states is also very high in comparison with e.g. Sweden or Finland. Few years ago in the Latvia the share of overall fishery production was around 1.5% of GDP, and the fisheries sector played a significant role in the national economy, especially in the remote coastal areas. It employed around 13900 people (1.2 % of active

population). In Estonia the employment was around 10000 people. However, during the last years the fisheries sector has gradually been losing its importance in all new Baltic member states. This has been taking place during the period when some EU pre-accession funds have already been available. Nevertheless, this development cannot be associated to low possible efficiency of the structural funds. Rather, the decreasing importance of the fisheries is just a logical response to the new economic framework and structural funds have not been able to stop it. The dramatically decreasing importance of fisheries in relation to the national GDP is illustrated in the figure above.

### 6.5.2 Developments in the Baltic Coastal Fishery

Overall changes in the political and economic life in the Baltic Republics during the last 15 years have affected very deeply the coastal fishing sector. For many reasons, such as restrictions on fishing connected to the border regime, the low value of fish, and the moderate number of fishermen during the Soviet period, the stocks were relatively healthy at the end of the 1980's. Opening of the western markets that followed trade liberalization enabled unlimited exports of Estonian fish. First-buyer prices of high-value species such as perch, pikeperch and pike increased rapidly almost up to the Western European level.

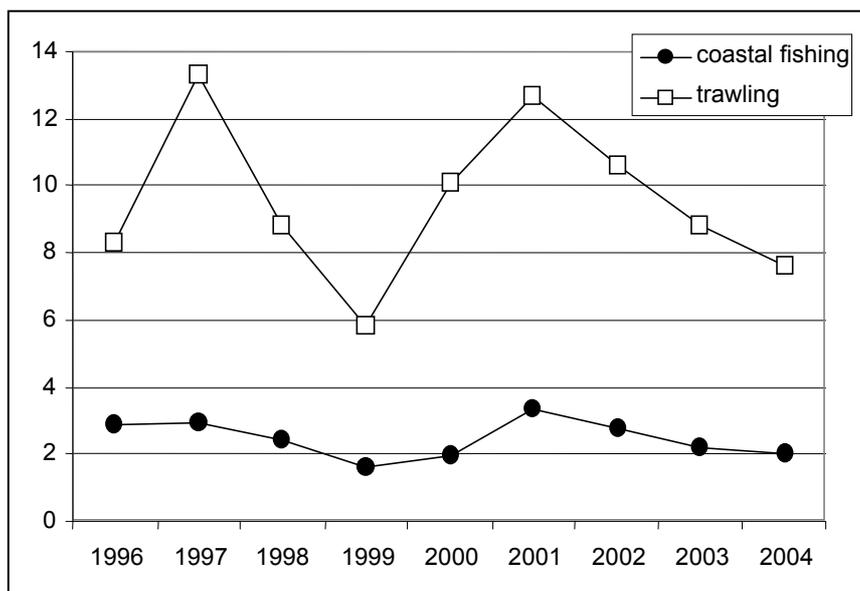
Figure 6.5 The development of raw prices of most important species targeted by coastal fishermen and average salaries in Estonia (indices, 1996=100%)



Due to the high profitability of fishery the pressure on the fish resources increased substantially, both in terms of the total number of fishermen and in fishing effort. Since fishery costs were low and catches and fish buyer prices high, the incomes of fishermen were good. The relative wealth of the people engaged in coastal fishery was also due to the fact that, at that time, most Estonians worked in sectors of the economy that were unable to export to Western Europe. Therefore the earnings of most people at that time were very low.

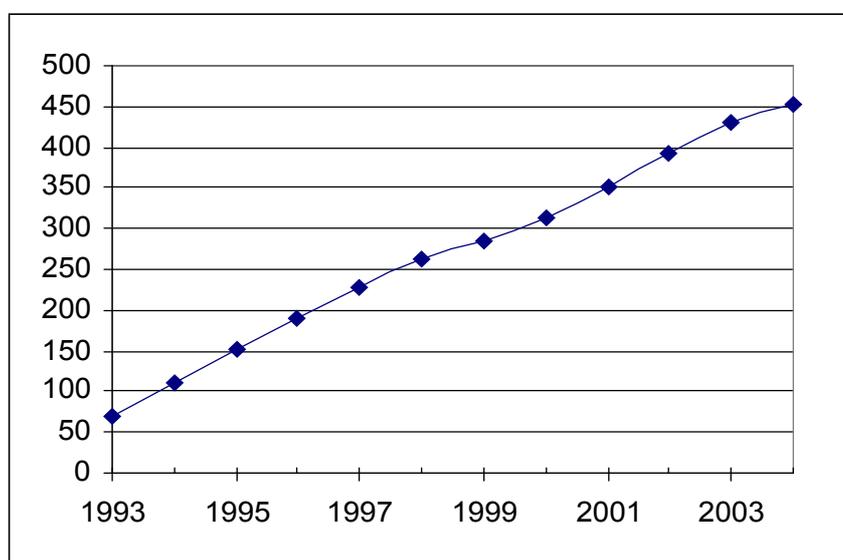
However, after the first prosperous years the incomes of fishermen started to decline first in all in relative, but also even in the absolute sense. The main reason is that the first-buyer prices had already reached levels comparable to Western Europe and could rise no further (see figure above). So, while fishing costs and average salaries in the country increased year-by-year, the total revenue in coastal fishing remained the same (see figure beneath) Soon stocks started to decline. Fishermen who were already used to high incomes increased their fishing effort, which in turn accelerated the decline of stocks.

Figure 6.6 Value of the catch in Estonian coastal fishing and trawling (million euros)



At the same time, dynamic development of the Estonian economy caused a steady increase in all costs connected to fishery. And finally, increases in earnings in other sectors of the economy have increased the average gross wage in the country to a level around ten times as high as that during the first years of independence (see figure beneath).

Figure 6.7 The average gross monthly salary in Estonia (euro)



The described developments have resulted in a decline in the importance of coastal fishery during recent years and, as there are few alternative employment possibilities in many coastal areas, increasing social problems have hit households dependent on fishery. In some areas (like Vainameri) over-fished stocks have still not reached the levels of the first post-Soviet years.

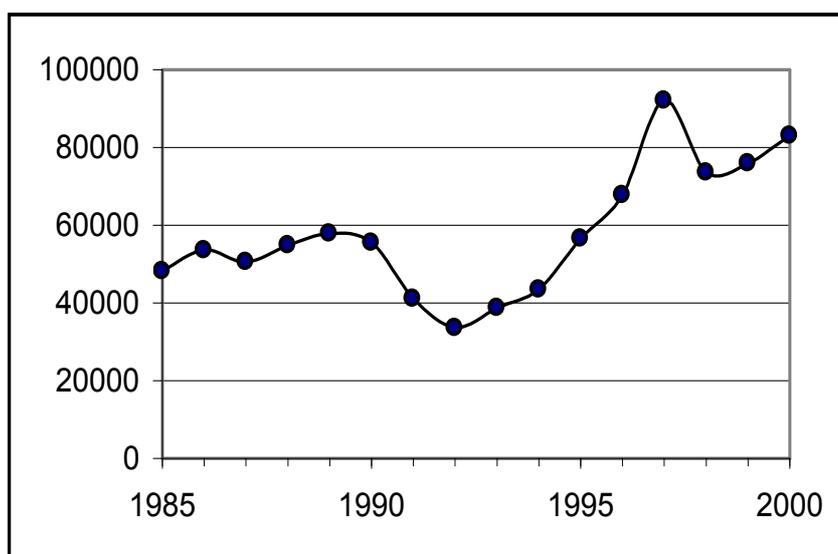
The final conclusion is that countries in transition (e.g. future EU members like Romania, Bulgaria etc.) may encounter serious difficulties in the coastal fishing sector arising from privatization and reforms in the financial system and trade. The new economic framework may give rise to high

short-term profits, and help communities survive during the difficult years of reorganization. However, there may be a substantial backlash in later years, since the depleted stocks do not enable a normal fishery pattern to be established even years after the establishment of new ruling principles. Needless to say, such a situation will have very negative impacts to coastal communities as a whole.

### 6.5.3 Developments in the Baltic Trawling

In Baltic trawling targeting herring and sprat the development was different from the coastal fishing sector. During the soviet period the trawling fleet used cheap fuel and machines produced in the Soviet Union, which were uneconomic in terms of fuel use. The disintegration of the centrally planned economy resulted in the discontinuation of subsidies. Furthermore, while small-scale fishing found new markets in the west, it was still only possible to export products made from herring and sprat to the eastern markets (Russia, Ukraine). Price levels in those markets were low, and Russia tried to enforce several trade barriers both to “punish” the Baltic states for their independence and to force them into a closer alliance with the Russian Federation. As a result, the profitability of Baltic trawling decreased sharply and the volume of catches fell during the first years of new independency, 1991-1994 (see figure beneath).

Figure 6.8 *Catch (tonnes) of herring and sprat (in total) in Estonian waters taken by Estonian vessels*



In the middle of the 90s, however, the trawl fisheries started to grow again. The most important reason for this was the increasing purchasing power in the eastern markets. As those markets were known to Estonian fish processors from the soviet time, exports started to grow quickly. As a result, fish processors were interested in raw material and the prices for raw fish rose. Hence the fishing volume and the degree of utilisation of the national quotas started to grow (see figure above). The national quota or the TAC (a constant part of the TAC for the Baltic Sea) allocated to Estonia by the IBSC was not used fully between 1992-1996. Since a part of the Estonian herring and sprat quota was exchanged with the EU against cod quota, the Estonian national quotas were used up for the first time in 1997. Hence it was expected that in 1998 the first serious conflict between competing interests of different fishing enterprises would appear. However, the Russian financial crisis that broke out in August 1998 decreased drastically marketing possibilities in the eastern markets during 1998-99. Export volumes fell almost to zero and as a result many fishing and processing enterprises, oriented almost exclusively towards the eastern markets, went bankrupt in Estonia.

Estonian trawling sector has not fully recovered until today. Of course, the Russian crisis is over long time ago, but due to the other unfavourable factors (increasing wages in the Baltic member states lower profitability, quotas have been decreasing due to the bad state of the stocks) the profitability and prosperous level of 1997 has never reached again. The value of the catch has fluctuated much, but remained rather same in the very general scale (see figure above on the value of the catch in Estonian coastal fishing and trawling 1996-2004), which mean it has steadily decreased in the relative scale.

### 6.5.4 Developments in the Fish Processing Sector

Estonian fish processing sector has historically been tightly connected to the catching sector. Some of the biggest processing plants have been owned by enterprises, which have also had own fishing fleets. During the last decade most important source of the raw material for processing industry in the Baltic states has been own fish resources. However, due to the changing markets the importance of imported fish is growing.

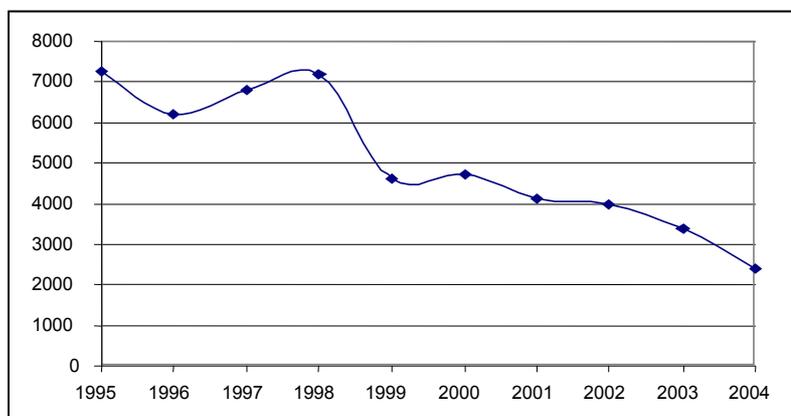
During the soviet period the bulk of the fish products was marketed in the Soviet Union. After the fall of the soviet system the most important market for fish processors of the Baltic states has been Ukraine and Russia. However, production costs (salaries etc.) have been growing in the Baltic States more rapidly than the purchasing power of the main markets. Therefore the profitability of the fish processing sector has declined. Several big enterprises have bankrupted. In Estonia, for example, most important processors on the islands Hiiumaa and Saaremaa (two biggest islands in Estonia, fisheries was one of the most important employers during the soviet period) are today offering only fraction of jobs in comparison with the period a decade ago.

The number of fish processing enterprises is not very good indicator of the situation of the industry, because the size and number of employees can vary much. Very largely, it has been fluctuating around 100 (peaked 135 in 2000). However, their total importance in the countrys economy has steadily declined. While the share of fish processing in food industry was around 18% in 1998, then in 2004 it was roughly 11%.

Much more sensitive indicator is the number of employees. Before the Russian financial crisis in 1998 the total number of people working in fish processing sector was around 7500. This number has now declined around three times (see figure beneath).

The possibility to export fish products to Russia has granted (by Russian veterinary authority) to only 26 enterprises. At the same time, more than 50 enterprises have fulfilled normative to export to the EU market. This is good example how Russian administration seeks possibilities to hinder export of Estonian fish processing products.

Figure 6.9 *The number of employees in the Estonian fish processing sector*<sup>55</sup>



<sup>55</sup> 2004 is expert estimation by Eesti Kalaliit.

### 6.5.5 Developments in Aquaculture

The natural conditions for aquaculture are not ideal in the Baltic MS. Two most important species reared are rainbow trout and carp. The number of freshwater water bodies suitable for salmonid rearing is small, especially in the Latvia and Lithuania. In most of the rivers summer peak water temperatures are well over 20°C, which is too high even for the rainbow trout. So, only some cold-water springs can be used for aquaculture plants. In the Baltic sea the situation is far from ideal too (if compared to e.g. Norwegian conditions) with unfavourably high summer temperatures and too cold winters. Gulf of Riga and Gulf of Finland are usually ice-covered during winters that is another hindrance. Furthermore, coastal areas are shallow (especially in Estonia) and since coastlines are rather straight they are opened to storms. Deep sheltered cold-water bays like in Norway or northern UK are totally lacking. Finally, in the Baltic Sea there are often problems with toxic blue algae. Since the nutrient loading in the Baltic Sea is already very high, massive aquaculture production is also not very wished scenario.

Natural conditions for the cyprinid (carp) rearing are much better if compared to the possibilities for salmon farming. Especially suitable are Poland and Lithuania, somewhat less Latvia. However, also this sector has not been very profitable and is still small both in sense of employment and value of production. The main problem has been rather low price of carp in Baltic MS due to the small domestic consumption. Big potential markets are situated in the central Europe, but high transport costs are still limiting the usage of these markets.

In general, however, the possibilities for aquaculture have been used in much smaller extent in all Baltic MS than fish resources of the sea and freshwaters. So, the general declining trend of importance typical for catching and processing sector is not shared by the aquaculture sector. The volume and value of aquaculture products in Estonia has been slightly rising in Estonia (see table beneath).

Table 6.14 *The volume and value of aquaculture production in Estonia*<sup>56</sup>

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Volume of the production (tonnes)											
<b>Rainbow trout</b>	297	278	278	194	249	285	147	313	412	287	304
<b>Carp</b>	43	136	30	61	28	23	30	47	52	53	51
<b>Crayfish</b>									0.3	2.6	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>356</b>
Value of the production (1000 euro)											
<b>Rainbow trout</b>					637	774	423	880	1362	949	1041
<b>Carp</b>					30	29	44	66	82	104	87
<b>Crayfish</b>									13	99	32
<b>Total</b>					<b>667</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>1457</b>	<b>1152</b>	<b>1160</b>

### 6.5.6 Profitability - Outlook for the Future

Baltic MS have comparatively limited fish resources. This is in some contradiction with the traditional importance of the fisheries. As it is typical, number of fishermen is high in less-developed countries, while in parallel to the rising living standard the importance of fishing revenues as source of income decreases. The reason for this development can be illustrated by the figures showing the profitability of pikeperch fishing in Estonia. During the beginning of the 1990s

<sup>56</sup> Official prices for 1993-96 are lacking.

the value of only few tens of kilograms equalled to the average month salary in the country. Today 7-8 times more should be fished. However, if all costs, earnings and salaries will reach the level of Finland, then the profitability decreases even more. Naturally, such an illustration can not include all aspects of the profitability, but the general trend is still clear: the same fish resource can employ at least 10 times less fishermen in today's Finland if compared to the situation which ruled in Estonia at the beginning of 1990s (see table beneath). Therefore the decreasing importance of fishing sector can be prognosticated also for future

Table 6.15 *Decrease of profitability in Estonian fishing: ex. pikeperch prices and average salaries*

	Estonia					Finland
	1993	1996	1999	2001	2004	2004
First buyer price of pikeperch, euro	1.60	1.98	1.21	1.85	1.53	2.90
Average monthly brutto salary, euro	68	191	291	352	451	2322
Amount pikeperch equalling salary, kg	43	96	240	190	294	801

The number of professional fishermen using the resources of the Baltic Sea in Estonia is rather equal to Sweden (2000-2500). At the same time the size of the economic zone and length of coastline in Sweden surpasses Estonia 5-10 times. Very descriptive is also the comparison with Norway. When the number of fishermen is less than 10 times higher in Norway, their revenues surpass Estonia more than 100 times. Even if Estonian fishermen work mostly only part-time, it is still clear that CFP cannot support such a low efficiency of work. So, in future the decrease in the importance of the fisheries sector as an employer is inevitable and can be foreseen already now. If we take into consideration the general over-exploitation pattern of the Baltic Sea resources and remarkably increased labour efficiency, then it is of no surprise. Therefore, emphasis of the CFP structural support as well as other assisting funds should be rather in finding alternative employment possibilities than in maintaining the existing structure of the fisheries.

Fishing possibilities in Estonia are fully utilised. If price of the fishes is not growing, then also the value generated by the fishing sector cannot grow. In aquaculture, however, maximum possible value can be tens of times higher and therefore the employment in aquaculture can rise remarkably. Recent technical improvements facilitate farming even in such natural conditions, which are not ideal. EU trade barriers can improve profitability, especially in Estonia where the main reared species is rainbow trout, which competes at the market with Norwegian salmon (before the EU accession salmon had free entrance into Estonia).

As mentioned, the importance of the fisheries sector becomes clearer when analysed at lower regional level or at the local level. This is especially relevant to the new Baltic member states. For one thing, three old Soviet republics are small in size, which means that there are no big remote regions strongly dependent on fishery situated far from the main urban centres as e.g. in Norway. Secondly, only Estonia has islands. Latvia, Lithuania and Poland are without islands, which mean that fishery is carried out only from the mainland. In mainland counties there might be only some municipalities depending on fisheries whereas NUTS3 level statistics is not reflecting such dependence or territorial impacts of CFP. However, the general decline in employment as well as share in GDP do not give much ground for optimism.

In conclusion, there is not much data existing, which can in detail reflect the territorial impacts of CFP in Estonia until today. Also, the statistics as it is gathered now in Estonia or in the other Baltic member states is not enabling to follow this development in a very detailed manner. Therefore, there is a need to gather relevant data by key indicators using all possible sources, not only the statistics available on national or EU level. Since this is not possible concerning all coastal areas, special examples (case studies) should be elaborated. In Estonia two counties situated at main islands (Saaremaa county and Hiiumaa county) could serve as the best examples.

## 6.6 The fisheries sector in Norway

Norway is one of the world leaders in fisheries and was the tenth largest seafood production nation in the world measured in terms of volume of aquaculture and fishing in 2001 (Ministry of Fisheries, 2003, p. 4). Norway is, moreover, in the absolute top among the worlds largest net exporters of seafood products as around 90 percent of the production is exported. The importance of this export for the country, which is only exceeded by that of crude oil, is significant and makes fisheries an important economic sector in Norway. Norway was, consequently, also the first nation in the world to create a separate Ministry of Fisheries in 1946 (Myrstad, 2000). It is worth noticing that aquaculture is increasing in importance relative to capture fisheries (Ministry of Fisheries, 2003, p. 6).

The main markets for Norwegian seafood are the EU member states (approximately 60 percent of the total export of fish products), among which Denmark, France and the UK are the most important markets. (Myrstad, 2000 and Ministry of Fisheries, 2003, p. 6)

Norway has to some extent a tradition of combining objectives of regional policy with the objectives of fisheries policy. In is, however, questionable whether the link is in reality so strong that it could be said that fisheries policy supports the objectives of the regional policy. Nevertheless, fishing and related businesses are and have always been seen as important elements in maintaining viable settlements along the Norwegian coast. The Norwegian fisheries sector was heavily subsidised from the beginning of the 1960ies until the beginning of the 1990ies. Subsidies in current prices amounted at its highest to approximately 2.7 billion Norwegian kroner (NOK) (approximately € 330 million) in 1987 compared to an export value of seafood products of a little more than NOK 11 billion (a little less than € 1.35 billion) the same year. This policy changed dramatically over a relatively short time span in the beginning of the 1990ies. Since 1995 the subsidies have been less substantial - in the neighbourhood of NOK 100 million (a little more than € 12 million) per year<sup>57</sup> compared to an export value of between NOK 20 billion (a little under € 2.5 billion) in 1995 and NOK 31 billion (more than € 3.75 billion) at its most in 2000 (Ministry of Fisheries, 2003, p. 7).

Norway has applied for membership of the European Union twice. On both occasions the Norwegian government has withdrawn the application after negative referendums in 1972 and 1994 respectively. The issues of jurisdiction over fish resources and regional policy implications have played a considerable role in the political debates on the applications, most prominently in 1972.

The most important fish species for the Norwegian fisheries sector were in 2002 herring, mackerel and cod for the capture fisheries sub-sector, and salmon and trout for the aquaculture sub-sector. The export value of these five species amounted to around NOK 22 billion out of a total value of export of a little more than NOK 28.5 billion (around 80 percent) (see sections on capture fisheries and aquaculture).

### 6.6.1 Policy

The Norwegian fisheries policy has changed a great deal in the last decades. The practice of giving subsidies, which was a characteristic of Norwegian fisheries policy until the beginning of the nineties, has been almost completely abandoned (Ministry of Fisheries, 2003, p. 7). The management of the Norwegian fisheries has in the course of the last decades, furthermore, changed from basically 'free access fisheries' to a management regime involving (increasingly transferable) quotas and concessions.<sup>58</sup>

<sup>57</sup> In 2002 subsidies amounted to a little more than NOK 77 million - under € 10 million. Statistics Norway website: [http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/05/nos\\_fiskeri\\_en/nos\\_d298\\_en/tab/54.html](http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/05/nos_fiskeri_en/nos_d298_en/tab/54.html) (accessed 26 January 2005)

<sup>58</sup> Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs website: <http://odin.dep.no/fkd/norsk/tema/fiskeogfangst/bn.html> (2 December 2004, in Norwegian).

The management regime is a rather complicated mixture of systems specific to different fisheries and categories of vessels. The regime has evolved incrementally over the years in response to developments in the sector and the external conditions: "*The Ministry of Fisheries has been - and still is - more of a fire department than a Soviet planning bureau.*" (Mikaelsen og Jentoft, 2003, p. 399). The 'cod crisis' in 1989, when the authorities decided on a drastic reduction in the TAC for cod because of on a critical situation for the stock, can be considered the turning point for Norwegian fisheries management. After 1990 individual quotas of various sorts have spread to almost all fisheries and vessels (Mikaelsen og Jentoft, 2003, p. 399).

Two legal acts regulate *inter alia* the basic features of Norwegian capture fisheries, namely the acts on respectively fishing in saltwater etc. (Lov om saltvannsfiske m.v.) and on the right to participate in the fisheries (Lov om retten til å delta i fiske og fangst (deltakerloven)).<sup>59</sup>

The Norwegian fisheries policy is based on four main objectives: 1) increasing the profitability of the fisheries sector; 2) protecting the resources, which implies a precautionary approach to harvesting; 3) securing employment in coastal communities; and 4) maintaining the settlements along the coast. It is from the two latter points easy to recognise the an element - at least in words - of regional policy-objectives in the fisheries policy (Årland and Bjørndal, 2002, p. 309).

Another characteristic of the Norwegian fisheries management system is the (advisory) involvement of the fish processing sub-sector and the fishermen's organisations in the management through the Management Council<sup>60</sup>. This Council, which is part of a long (corporatist) tradition in Norwegian fisheries management, advices on the detailed allocation of quotas among the different fisheries and vessel categories but also on issues relating to gear, fishing periods and areas etc. The Management Council is relatively influential and its recommendations are most often followed by the Ministry of Fisheries. This has on several occasions been the case also when the advice of the council has been in opposition to the scientific recommendations. (Mikaelsen and Jentoft, 2003, p. 401ff)

The point of departure for the Norwegian fisheries policy is TACs, which are set for individual stocks based on scientific advice. The majority of the Norwegian capture fisheries are, although the majority of the catch is actually taken inside the Norwegian EEZ, based on stocks, which are shared with other countries. The shared nature of the stocks necessitates international agreements on TACs, which are based on ICES' advice. TAC are susceptible to political negotiations between the countries involved, notably Russia in the Barents Sea and the EU in the North Sea (Hoel, 2000 and Mikaelsen and Jentoft, 2003, p. 400f). The national regulations deal in general with distribution (through quotas) of the internationally agreed Norwegian TAC in order to secure a rational pattern of fishing. In this process it is also taken into consideration that there is a need to reduce the capacity of the fishing fleet and that the distribution between fishermen is 'fair' (Hoel, 2000).

The national Norwegian fisheries management system is, as already indicated, rather complicated. It will in this context not be feasible to go into details with all the specific fisheries and vessels categories. Rather, we will in the following elaborate on the overall principles and main elements of the management system and the territorial implications of these.

Licenses and annual fishing permits are used to restrict access to most of the Norwegian fisheries. The three main segments of the fleet are: 1) purse seiners, which catch mostly pelagic species but also more than half of the TAC for cod; 2) trawlers, which catch mostly cod and saithe but also to lesser degree pelagic species; and 3) coastal vessels<sup>61</sup>, which catch mainly herring and cod but also other species. Licenses are used in the purse seiner fleet and the trawler fleet. The licenses are in principle non-transferable and a transfer of a license on the grounds of sale of vessel must be

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<sup>59</sup> A full list of the legal acts (in Norwegian), which are administered by the Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs can be found by following this link: <http://www.lovdata.no/cgi-wift/wiftldsok?base=nl&titt=&dato=&emne=&button=S%F8k&dep=fkd> (18 January 2005).

<sup>60</sup> In Norwegian: 'Reguleringsrådet'.

<sup>61</sup> The coastal fleet consist of a diverse mix of vessels ranging from small open boats to smaller seiners and conventional vessels more than 28 meters long (Årland and Bjørndal, 2002, p. 308).

approved by the authorities. Licensed vessels held on average 1.87 licenses in 2002; this figure has been increasing over the years, as the number of licensed vessels has declined from 996 in 1980 over 547 in 1990 to 388 vessels in 2002. Annual fishing permits are increasingly used to restrict access to the coastal fleet fisheries, which have traditionally been subject to open access (Årland and Bjørndal, 2002, p. 309f and Norwegian Fishermen's Association and the Norwegian Ministry of Fisheries, 2003, p. 6). All important coastal fisheries are from 2003 and onwards subject to access restrictions of some sort (Fiskeridepartementet, 2003, p. 29).

The Norwegian TACs for individual species, as agreed internationally (both in relation to demersal and pelagic species), are distributed between the three main segments of the Norwegian fleet as *group quotas*. These quotas set the limit as to how much each segment of the fleet is allowed to catch of a certain specie. However, the allocation of quotas, which are in general sub-divided into group quotas for smaller groups/fisheries within the different segments, is subject to different practices. The most simple practice, which is utilised in some smaller fisheries, is no sub-allocation of the group quota for the specific fishery. This naturally stimulates competitive, 'race for fish' behaviour among the qualified participants. Restrictive measures, which are more commonly used, include *non-transferable individual vessel quotas (IVQ)* and *maximum quotas*. (Årland and Bjørndal, 2002, p. 308ff)

The first type of catch restrictions, IVQs, entails that each vessel is awarded a quota, which sets the limit for the annual catch quantity. IVQs are used to a varying degree in the different fleet segments. IVQs are allocated in relation to all fish species targeted by the purse seiner fleet. The formula used to allocate the quotas among the purse seiners favours smaller vessels over bigger ones by giving them a larger IVQ relative to their capacity. The picture is more composed for the trawler fleet, which is subject to IVQs in the main fisheries but managed by means of maximum quotas in the others. The IVQs in the trawler fleet are allocated on the basis of size of vessels (tonnage or length) and the type of trawler license. In the allocation process it is furthermore possible to take into consideration if the vessel is a qualified participant in other fisheries and thereby has 'an alternative source' of income/employment. IVQs are generally not used in the coastal fleet with the exception of the cod fisheries by conventional vessels above 28 meters. (Årland and Bjørndal, 2002, p. 310f)

Connected to the main fisheries, which are managed by IVQs (purse seiner fleet, cod trawling fleet and Greenland shrimp trawling fleet), a unit quota system is (from 2002) in place to address the issue of overcapacity, which is also a problem in Norway, albeit not as acutely as in the EU. The unit quota system introduces some form of transferability into the IVQ system by allowing owners of more licensed vessels to acquire a unit quota (valid for a limited number of years) when permanently withdrawing a vessel and its licence(s) from the fleet. This unit quota can subsequently be harvested by another vessel owned by the unit quota holder and thereby give an economic incentive to reduce fishing capacity. There are some restrictions on the amount of quotas, which can be held by a single vessel owner, in order to prevent inexpedient concentration of quotas. The system of unit quotas is moreover designed to be more attractive for the southern fleet than for the northern fleet because of regional policy considerations. (Årland and Bjørndal, 2002, p. 311f)

In terms of economic efficiency IVQs are intuitively favourable because they - by guaranteeing a vessel to have access to catch a fixed amount of fish over the year - terminate the 'race for fish' and allow the vessels to plan their activity and aim at minimising operations costs. Nevertheless, the maximum resource rent (value of catch minus costs) is most probably not realised because IVQs are not only awarded to the most efficient vessels and because they cannot be traded on the market. The unit quota system goes, however, some way in the direction of increasing economic efficiency by enabling the vessel owners to take advantage of the benefits of economies of scale. (Årland and Bjørndal, 2002, p. 311f)

The second type of catch restrictions are maximum quotas, which entail that the vessels are allocated a maximum quota, which the vessel may catch during the year. The vessel owner cannot be sure whether he will be allowed to catch the entire quantity because the aggregated sum of the

maximum quotas is higher than the total quota for the group of vessels. When the aggregated catch reaches the group's quota the fishery is closed.<sup>62</sup> This practice, which is used in order to ensure that the entire group quota is actually caught, is referred to as 'overregulation'. Maximum quotas are, as earlier mentioned, not used for the purse seiner fleet. In the coastal fleet fisheries management by maximum quotas dominates.

In terms of economic efficiency maximum quotas and overregulation maintain incentives for a 'race for fish' because of the risk of closure of the fishery in question. The vessel owners will consequently fish heavily in the beginning of the season instead of planning according to resource accessibility and optimal size, quality or price over the year. This problem has been mitigated by dividing the quotas into seasons and in general by minimising the overregulation, which do not, however, alter the dynamics of the maximum quota system (Årland and Bjørndal, 2002, p. 310ff). As of 1 January 2004 a flexible quota arrangement for vessels between 15 and 28 meters was introduced. The justification for the new arrangement is basically the same as for the unit quota system and it aims equally at capacity reduction through a regulated transferability of quotas in the restricted access coastal fisheries.<sup>63</sup> The impact of this new measure remains to be seen.

In conclusion, the Norwegian management measures for stock conservation consist *inter alia* of input restrictions in the shape of licensing schemes for most fisheries, output restrictions in the shape of quotas allocated to groups of fishermen and on individual vessel level, and, finally, of technical measures related to particular fisheries, for instance minimum mesh sizes, minimum landing sizes, gear type restrictions etc.

According to Årland and Bjørndal (2002, p. 312f) compliance is relatively high in the Norwegian fisheries even though the system does provide incentives for high-grading of quota species and discarding of non-quota species. The total annual landings are rarely more than marginally above the agreed TACs. Control is among other elements based on random controls at sea, sample controls of landings and increasingly paper-based.

The agreement with Norway is the European Union's most important third party agreement in the fisheries sector. The fisheries agreements between Norway and the EU concern:

- joint management/setting of TACs and subsequent sharing of seven main stocks straddling between the Norwegian and the EU part of the North Sea
- balanced exchange of other fish stocks in each other's waters

The fish stocks, which are managed jointly, are cod, haddock, saithe, whiting, plaice, mackerel and herring. The agreements are negotiated annually and in the agreement for 2004<sup>64</sup> the total TAC for the seven species was set at 889,031 tons of which Norway got 297,667 and the EU got 591,364. The TACs for 2005 resulted in an increase of the total TAC to 905,179 tons with 622,203 tons going to the EU.<sup>65</sup> The EU share benefits mainly Denmark, Germany, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The balanced exchange of stocks, which Norway and the EU member states can catch in each others waters, is in the magnitude of 230,000 to 240,000 tons of various species.

Norway and the EU have in recent years disagreed on a number of important issues (especially on the exploitation of pelagic stocks), which has created some tension between the two parties. Trade

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<sup>62</sup> Some smaller coastal vessels have a guaranteed quota, which can be harvested even after the overall quota is exhausted (Årland and Bjørndal, 2002, p. 311).

<sup>63</sup> Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs website: <http://odin.dep.no/odin/norsk/dok/regelverk/lover/2003/008041-200095/dok-bn.html> (20 January 2005)

<sup>64</sup> The 2004 negotiations proved difficult and the agreement was not finalised before 24 January 2004 – noticeably delayed, which resulted in a moratorium on fishing in each others waters from 1 January to 24 January. DG Fish website (press release): [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/news\\_corner/press/inf04\\_03\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/news_corner/press/inf04_03_en.htm) (1 December 2004).

<sup>65</sup> DG Fish (press release 29.11.2004): [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/news\\_corner/press/inf04\\_50\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/news_corner/press/inf04_50_en.htm) (3 December 2004).

in fish and marine products is regulated through Protocol 9 of the EEA agreement, which gives preferential treatment of a number of products but imposes taxes on others.<sup>66</sup>

Norway has, as mentioned above, fisheries agreements with other neighbouring countries. Most important are the agreements on cod, capelin and haddock with Russia.<sup>67</sup> Norway is also contracting party to a number of RFOs, which manage resources outside the EEZs (Hoel, 2000).

Aquaculture is, as mentioned above, increasing in importance relative to capture fisheries. The basic legal acts, which regulate Norwegian aquaculture, are the acts on the farming of fish, crustaceans etc. (Lov om oppdrett av fisk, skalldyr m.v.) and on sea ranching (Lov om havbeite).<sup>68</sup> The acts provide that one must seek and acquire acceptance from the authorities before starting an aquaculture business and that the authorities may take regional policy objectives into consideration when deciding on a request.

## 6.6.2 The Territorial Implications of the Norwegian Fisheries Policy

The Norwegian fisheries sector is of most importance in the northern part of the country. Here fisheries forms an important part of a strategy aiming at keeping viable settlements along the coast. Changes in the overall conditions of the fisheries sector will, consequently, be felt most significantly in the northern part of the country. This is e.g. the case as regards the changes in the behaviour of the Russian fleet, which traditionally has landed much of its catch for processing in the northern part of Norway.

When it comes to subsidies, which have arguably been decreasing, it seems - based on an example study on Norway presented elsewhere in this report - to be the case that a few NUTS3 regions receive the majority of the support and the territorial distribution of the fisheries policy measures in Norway are mainly determined by the regions ability for developing new structures in the sector. More information on territorial imbalances in the Norwegian economic support to fisheries can be found in the example study.

### **The Capture Fisheries Sub-Sector**

#### *Production*

The Norwegian capture fisheries sub-sector is, as already indicated, very important in terms of contribution to GDP and especially income from export. Most of the catch is exported and the value of the export is substantial. Exports have been increasing from the beginning until the end of the 1990ies, after which time it has levelled out somewhat (Ministry of Fisheries, 2003, p. 5).

The most important species in terms of value are herring, mackerel, capelin, blue whiting (pelagic species), cod, saithe, haddock (demersal species) and prawns. Herring, mackerel and cod are the three most important species with an aggregated catch value of approximately NOK 6.25 billion (a little over € 760 million) in 2002. This is more than half of the total catch value of approximately NOK 11 billion (a little less than € 1.35 billion) (Ministry of Fisheries, 2003, p. 10, preliminary figures). The export value of these three species amounted in 2002 to around NOK 11 billion - or more than one third of the total value of the export of seafood products including aquaculture, which was a little more than NOK 28.5 billion (Norwegian Fishermen's Association and the Norwegian Ministry of Fisheries, 2003, p. 15 and 18).

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<sup>66</sup> DG Fish website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc\\_et\\_publ/factsheets/facts/en/pcp4\\_2n07.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc_et_publ/factsheets/facts/en/pcp4_2n07.htm) (1 December 2004) and DG Trade website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/trade/issues/bilateral/countries/norway/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/trade/issues/bilateral/countries/norway/index_en.htm) (2 December 2004).

<sup>67</sup> Agreements with other countries include the Faeroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland.

<sup>68</sup> A full list of the legal acts (in Norwegian), which are administered by the Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs can be found by following this link: <http://www.lovdato.no/cgi-wift/wiftldsok?base=nl&titt=&dato=&emne=&button=S%F8k&dep=fkd> (18 January 2005).

Table 6.16 *Value and volume of landings in 2001*

NUTS3 Code	Name	Volume (tonnes)	Value (1000 NOK)
NO011	Oslo	124	4,069
NO012	Akershus	56	780
NO021	Hedmark	-	-
NO022	Oppland	-	-
NO031	Østfold	2,034	32,345
NO032	Buskerud	2	1
NO033	Vestfold	762	15,942
NO034	Telemark	1,266	15,818
NO041	Aust-Agder	909	22,059
NO042	Vest-Agder	11,483	124,342
NO043	Rogaland	507,786	841,182
NO051	Hordaland	162,582	458,800
NO052	Sogn og Fjordane	363,608	1,188,761
NO053	Møre og Romsdal	606,450	3,042,066
NO061	Sør-Trøndelag	16,285	112,148
NO062	Nord-Trøndelag	8,835	56,428
NO071	Nordland	309,981	1,965,737
NO072	Troms	250,107	1,564,471
NO073	Finnmark	212,317	1,190,677

Compiled From Statistics Norway website, 11 march 2005

#### *Employment and Fleet*

The capture fisheries sub-sector is still an important provider of employment especially in the northern parts of Norway. Although, the overall number of fishermen has been continuously decreasing for several decades just below 14,000 persons had in 2002 fishing as their sole or main occupation and a little under 5,000 persons had it as their secondary occupation. The aggregated figure (main and secondary occupation) decreased from 23,653 to 18,648 (more than 20 percent) over the relatively short time span from 1995 to 2002 (Ministry of Fisheries, 2003, p. 10). The explanation cannot be found in declining (value of) catches but is most likely associated with technological change, that make it possible to catch the fish with a reduced input of manual labour (Norwegian Fishermen's Association and the Norwegian Ministry of Fisheries, 2003, p. 4).

The fleet can, as described above, basically be divided into three main segments, namely purse seiners, trawlers and the coastal fleet, which varies from small open boats to smaller seiners and vessels above 28 meters in length. The number of vessels in the Norwegian fleet has declined alongside with the number of people employed in the sector. The explanation for this is technological developments and the introduction of bigger more efficient vessels (Årland and Bjørndal, 2002, p. 308f). The total number of registered vessels in the Norwegian fleet was 10,651 in 2002. However, only a fraction of these were fulltime fishing vessels, namely 2206. 1127 of the full-time vessels were under 13 meters in length, 188 were 41 meters or more in length (Ministry of Fisheries, 2003, p. 12f).

The development of the Norwegian fleet is summed up in the table below, which shows the development from 1998 to 2003 in terms of number of vessels, gross tonnage (GT) and kilowatt (kw) engine power.

Table 6.17 *The Norwegian fleet 1998 to 2003*

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Number</b>	13,645	13,251	13,196	13,014	11,951	10,651	9,933
<b>1000 GT</b>	359	372	385	392	407	394	395
<b>1000 kw</b>	2,226	2,290	2,379	2,443	2,523	2,504	-

Source: Eurostat database website, 17 January 2005.

Even though these figures can only give an indication of the development in the Norwegian fleet because a large proportion of the registered vessels are only to a very limited extent active the fact remains that the decrease in the capacity of the fleet has been much more limited than indicated by the decrease in absolute number of vessels - it actually looks as if there has been an increase in the period from 1997 to 2002. On top of this technological creep has to be added to give a reasonable idea of the development in effective fishing capacity. However, programmes to reduce capacity were renewed in the summer of 2000 (Myrstad, 2000) and from the table it looks as if they have had some impact.

#### *Perspectives for the Future*

The development of the capture fisheries sub-sector depends to a large extent on the developments in the stocks of the most important Norwegian fish species: cod, saithe, herring, mackerel and prawns etc. Norwegian fish stocks are in varying conditions and a number of them are outside what is defined as safe biological limits. This is especially the case for a number of demersal fish stocks in the North Sea, which are, however, not the most important for the Norwegian fleet.

Moreover, Norwegian fisheries are based on exploitation of a relatively high number of different species and stocks, which to some extent secures that fluctuations (natural as well as those caused by the impact of fishing) in the abundance of some stocks do not have detrimental effect on the capture fisheries sub-sector in total although certain fleet segment would suffer. However, it remains a concern that the TACs for a number of stocks, which are exploited by the Norwegian fleet, have consistently been set above the recommendations from ICES during a number of years. This has for instance been the case for Arctic cod, which accounts for most Norwegian cod landings. The biomass of the stock has been increasing in recent years but the fishing mortality was outside safe biological limits in 2002 (Havforskningsinstituttet, 2004, p. 31). This is one side of the challenges faced by the Norwegian capture fisheries sub-sector: making sure that the resources are not - at the very least - overexploited to an extent, where the catches in the longer term will decrease and in extreme cases lead to stock collapses. Ensuring that the regulatory measures are sufficient remains thus a major task in the future. Resources in Norwegian waters are on average in a better condition than many other places in the world - the challenge is to keep it that way.

Another problem is the continuing declining employment within the sub-sector. Although this development is definitely a real problem for the fishermen, who loose their jobs, it might be positive for the sector in general because it is an indication of a move towards increasing competitiveness and economic efficiency in the face of increased competition from other countries getting more efficient and from aquaculture. Even if the development of the stocks turns out to be positive in the future, this is no guarantee that jobs will be created. Technological developments are continuously increasing the efficiency of the vessels and vessel owners can be expected as far as possible to take advantage of economies of scale. Both tendencies tend to diminish the share of manual labour input as per unit caught. This will lead to fewer employees in the fleet even if catches remain stable or increase.

However, the demand for fish is increasing worldwide and the market situation for the products from the capture fisheries sub-sector seems relatively good. The farming of cod could have a negative effect on the segments of the fleet, which catch cod. The present undersupply of cod could also lead to a situation where consumers get accustomed to cheaper alternatives from other places in the world, for instance hoki etc. Anyway, it must be expected that the capture fisheries sub-

sector will continue to be of major importance for Norway, which has access to some of the richest fishing grounds in the world with high quality fish - globalisation will not change this fact.

<b>SWOT analysis of the Norwegian capture fisheries sub-sector</b>			
<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Large resource base of high quality	Restricted access to EU markets due to non-membership	Increasing demand for fish products, especially of high quality	Natural fluctuations in fish abundance
Broad spectrum of commercially important species	High wage costs	Utilisation of species not yet recognised as commercially valuable	Competing low price species from other places in the world
		Increasing transferability of quotas leading to higher efficiency	Smaller TACs in the longer term due to management failure (too high TACs)
			Climate changes

### **The Aquaculture Sub-Sector**

#### *Production and Employment*

The Norwegian aquaculture sub-sector, which is almost exclusively situated in seawater, has become increasingly important during the last twenty years. Products (processed to a varying degree) from aquaculture amount to around 30 to 40 percent of the export value (Ministry of Fisheries, 2003, p. 5).

The dominating specie is Atlantic salmon. The production of salmon has in later years amounted to between 400,000 and 450,000 tonnes per year until actually exceeding 500,000 tonnes in 2003. The farm gate value of the salmon produced was in 2002 a little more than one billion euro (Eurostat database website, 16 January 2005). Norway has also a considerable production of trout with a value of a little under € 180 million in 2002 (Eurostat database website, 16 January 2005). The main export markets are the EU, mostly France and Denmark, and Japan (Ministry of Fisheries, 2003, p. 19). Trout, which export value has increased by more than a factor six over the period from 1991 to 2002, is exported mainly to Japan (Ministry of Fisheries, 2003, p. 20). The export value of salmon and trout was in 2002 approximately NOK 11 billion. (Norwegian Fishermen's Association and the Norwegian Ministry of Fisheries, 2003, p. 18)

The economic contributions from other species are so far modest and include farmed cod, Arctic char, halibut, oysters, blue mussels, great scallop etc. Cod and blue mussels are currently the largest contributors besides salmon and trout. (Ministry of Fisheries, 2003, p. 24)

Aquaculture production is a growing source of employment in coastal areas in Norway. More than 4,500 persons are presently employed in the aquaculture sub-sector. Of this figure a little more than 800 persons are employed with aquaculture of other species than Atlantic salmon and trout. The aquaculture production is distributed all the way up the Norwegian west coast and the production in the northernmost county of Finnmark is the greatest in terms of volume per inhabitant. Aquaculture is consequently also very important in regional policy perspectives. (Ministry of Fisheries, 2003, p. 21 and 24)

Table 6.18 Utilised fish farming concessions<sup>69</sup> and value of slaughtered fish for food<sup>70</sup> in 2002

NUTS3 Code	Name	Salmon & trout	Other	Value of gutted fish (1000 NOK)
NO011	Oslo			
NO012	Akershus			
NO021	Hedmark			
NO022	Oppland	47	8	154,830
NO031	Østfold			
NO032	Buskerud			
NO033	Vestfold			
NO034	Telemark			
NO041	Aust-Agder			
NO042	Vest-Agder			
NO043	Rogaland	75	29	487,653
NO051	Hordaland	195	68	1,550,886
NO052	Sogn og Fjordane	95	25	814,301
NO053	Møre og Romsdal	129	45	1,266,000
NO061	Sør-Trøndelag	92	8	849,624
NO062	Nord-Trøndelag	72	8	680,148
NO071	Nordland	157	109	1 805 634
NO072	Troms	87	13	944 845
NO073	Finmark	75	9	668 035

Compiled From Statistics Norway website, 28 February 2005

#### *Perspectives for the Future*

The development in the EU, which is Norway's main trade partner, is important in relation to the perspectives for the Norwegian aquaculture sub-sector. The enlargement in 2004 was in this respect an important event as it included approximately 75 million persons into the European Union.

The enlargement of the European Union is expected to have adverse as well as positive effects on the Norwegian seafood export, including in relation to the aquaculture sub-sector most notably the export of salmon. On the positive side it can be expected that the enlargement will lead to (continued and perhaps accelerated) increasing GDP per capita in the new member states. This is especially important for the export of salmon, which is considered a 'luxury' food item. The potential here is significant, which is also indicated by the fact that the (so far comparatively small) export value of salmon to the candidate countries doubled from 2000 to 2002 (Næringsforum Nord, 2004, p. 11f).

However, Norway has so far had bilateral free trade agreements with the candidate countries; these agreements disappeared as of May 2004 after which trade with fish is subject to the agreements with the EU. This meant increasing taxes on export of salmon to the new member states (tax: 2 percent). This put Scottish producers of salmon in a better position *vis-à-vis* the Norwegian producers in relation to the new member states, something which must be expected to reduce the positive effects of the increasing demand resulting from increased GDP per capita (Næringsforum Nord, 2004, p. 14ff). Nevertheless, production of salmon and trout in Norway is forecasted to continue to increase to at least the double in 2020 (Brugère and Ridler, 2004, p. 18 and 21) or possibly already in 2010 (Foss, Matthiasson and Ulrichsen (eds.), 2003, p. 63) even though the market perspectives in the EU are ambiguous.

Cod is probably the specie, which is currently most interesting in relation to future growth in the aquaculture sub-sector in Norway. The production of fry for ongrowing indicates that the industry is expanding. However, the production of fry is still experiencing problems of diseases and

<sup>69</sup> Including production of fish for food and hatcheries and/or fingerling production.

<sup>70</sup> Sold unrefined fresh or frozen. Including value of fish further processed in own plants.

deformities. Research is currently focussing on solving these problems. Farmed cod enjoy so far a good reputation and the perspectives for cod farming are positive (Institute of Marine Research, 2004a, p. 9-10). The success of cod as a farmed product is, however, to a large extent contingent on the development of the wild cod stocks, which are for instance in the EU subject to recovery measures. Projections for the increase in cod farming in Norway vary (up to 400,000 tonnes in 2020!) and the outcome is still to a certain degree dependent on how technical difficulties are overcome. However, considerable expansion can in any case be expected in the years to come (EuroFish, March/April 2003).

Besides the two species dealt with above, a number of other species are expected to contribute to growth in the aquaculture sub-sector in the future; the way forward for Norwegian aquaculture is partly considered to be diversification. Species, which are expected to contribute to the growth in the sector, include most notably (besides cod and salmon): lobsters, scallops, halibut, mussels, Arctic char and spotted ocean catfish (Institute of Marine Research, 2004a, p. 9-11 and Ministry of Fisheries, 2001).

All in all the perspectives for Norwegian aquaculture seem fairly bright. Norway is world leader in salmon farming and the export of trout has increased substantially in recent years. At the same time is the Norwegian aquaculture sub-sector working towards increasing diversification in order to create and supply new markets - the most promising example being cod aquaculture. Nothing suggests that the global market for seafood products is anything close to saturation. Rather, all projections predict that the demand for aquaculture products will increase over the coming years, as wild stocks are unlikely to provide an increased output Norway is physically well suited for aquaculture with for instance a low population density and comparatively small problems of resource use conflicts in coastal areas. On the other hand the globalisation of the market in food products increases worldwide competition, an example being the Chilean salmon producers, which have utilised the lower wages in the country to win market shares on an expanding global market.

<b>SWOT analysis of the Norwegian aquaculture</b>			
<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Favourable conditions for farming of certain species, e.g. cod and salmon	Restricted access to EU markets due to non-membership	Introduction of new species, such as lobsters and halibut	Fish diseases
High technological level		Growth in cod aquaculture	
		Increasing EU demand for 'luxury' species, such as salmon	

### **The Processing Sub-Sector**

The developments within different segments of the processing sub-sector have showed different tendencies over the last decades. The overall figures for employment in the processing sub-sector have, however, been relatively stable in the period from 1994 to 2001, although with a declining tendency in the second half of the period. The number of processing companies (excluding sole proprietors) has likewise been relatively stable. The aggregated figures were 11,774 employees in a total of 484 companies in 2001.<sup>71</sup>

The general trend has been fewer companies and employees in the processing industry connected to the whitefish sector. This sub-sector consists of approximately 22 larger filleting companies and 180 conventional (For instance salting and drying) companies, where most of the products are exported. There are various reasons for this development. The situation for the filleting companies are characterised by 1) increasing competition from other, cheaper whitefish species, which are now available because of globalisation ; 2) supply shortages due to decreasing landings of cod from

<sup>71</sup> Statistics Norway website: [http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/05/nos\\_fiskeri\\_en/nos\\_d298\\_en/tab/40.html](http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/05/nos_fiskeri_en/nos_d298_en/tab/40.html) (18 January 2005).

Russian vessels, which are increasingly able to carry out some processing onboard and land the products elsewhere; and 3) more frozen raw material landed in Norway is exported for processing in other countries due to increased global competition for raw materials. These tendencies have made the favourable geographical localisation of the Norwegian processing sub-sector *vis-à-vis* the resources less important and the problems of higher wages and transportation costs more important. The problems have, furthermore, been aggravated by the strong Norwegian currency (which have lately stabilised at a more normal level) and high level of interest, which have made high production costs even higher (Fiskeridepartementet, 2003, p. 31f).

*Perspectives for the Future*

The strength of the Norwegian processing sub-sector continues to be the relatively easy access to high quality raw material be it from capture fisheries or aquaculture. Other strengths include the good reputation enjoyed by Norwegian seafood products, the high hygiene standards etc. and the relatively short distance to the European market. Weaknesses of the Norwegian processing sub-sector include overcapacity and high wage costs. Possible opportunities for the fish processing sub-sector lie in further developing the processing technology to make the input of manual labour as small as possible. Another possibility is to concentrate on added value fresh fish products, since Norway is situated relatively close to major markets for these high-end products. However, a serious threat faces the Norwegian processing sub-sector: as transport gets cheaper and easier the competitive advantage of being close to the resources is undermined. Competing countries are increasingly able to take advantage of lower production costs; at the same time they are becoming technically more advanced, which makes it attractive to export raw material for processing outside of Norway. Moreover, as a consequence of the introduction of factory trawlers more processing will take place at sea. At the same time the Norwegian processing sub-sector is also very sensitive to the developments in the fish stocks, which are exploited by Norwegian vessels. This means that higher Norwegian TACs could ease the situation for the processing sub-sector to some extent.

In conclusion, the perspectives for the future of the Norwegian processing sub-sector are at best mixed. The one major competitive advantage, which the industry has enjoyed, namely easy access to high quality raw material, is being eroded by the globalisation of the fish market, which increasingly makes it profitable to export the raw material to processing in countries with lower labour and other costs. A way forward is perhaps diversification and reliance on niche products and traditional Norwegian products utilising the good reputation of Norwegian products. However, a feasible prediction for the future is fewer and more technically advanced plants. The result is in any case fewer employees - either because processing is outsourced or because labour is substituted with technology.

<b>SWOT analysis of the (landbased) Norwegian processing sub-sector</b>			
<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Close proximity to raw material of the highest quality	Restricted access to the EU market due to non-membership	Development of competitive, modern, technology based processing plants	Increasing competition from cheaper alternatives (especially) on the frozen filet market
Vertical integration, which secures access to raw material	Low profitability for a number of businesses	Adding value to fresh fish products	Increasing international competition for raw material landed in Norway
	Characterised by geographically dispersed, small and medium sized enterprises		Declining foreign (especially) Russian landings because of onboard freezing and landings elsewhere
	Overcapacity		

### In Sum

There is no doubt that the fisheries sector will continue to be of major importance in Norway in the future. However, globalisation will undoubtedly change the structure and relative importance of the various sub-sectors. Aquaculture will most probably be the driver of the main development in the fisheries sector in the future.

- The future of the capture fisheries sub-sector is relatively bright. The state of the resources is acceptable for many of the most important species, even though recommendations from ICES are not always followed, and policy-changes are increasingly making the fleet economically efficient. It cannot, however, be expected that this sub-sector will provide more jobs in the future. On the contrary, technological changes are leading to more and more efficient vessels, which need less manual labour. Anyway, the unknown factor is the development of the fish stocks, which also fluctuate naturally. There is, however, nothing which indicates that the Norwegian capture fisheries sub-sector as such is facing major problems. However, this sub-sector will not in the future be the great provide of jobs as it has been in the past.
- The aquaculture sub-sector is in good shape and the perspectives for the future are bright. Considerable expansion is expected in salmon aquaculture, and cod aquaculture is increasingly looking promising even though it has not taken off yet. New jobs can be expected to be created within this sub-sector in the years to come as it has also been the case in the past years. This is in line with the expected development worldwide; where it is projected that aquaculture will increase dramatically in importance relative to capture fisheries. This will of course increase competition but the global market for fish is growing and Norway is particularly well suited for aquaculture of cod, salmon and other species.
- The processing sub-sector is in a more difficult situation than the other two sub-sectors. This is due mainly to the effects of globalisation, which means that it is becoming increasingly profitable to process the raw material in countries with lower costs. Supply of resources from Russian vessels is also becoming less than in previous years due to the introduction of factory trawlers. Possible solutions are to take advantage of economies of scale and reduce the number of plants, which can then work at a higher technological level. This would to some extent be in contrast with the regional policy objectives in the fisheries policy and would in any case result in fewer jobs.

## 6.7 The fisheries sector in Iceland

The fisheries sector is tremendously important in Iceland, which is - despite its modest population of less than 300,000 - the eleventh largest seafood producing nation in the world measured in terms of volume of catch (Ministry of Fisheries, 2004, p. 2). From the mid-nineties to 2003 fishing and processing represented between approximately 10 and 13 percent of the Icelandic overall GDP - and the value of fisheries products constituted more than 60 percent of the value of exported goods and 40 percent of the value of exported goods and services. Approximately three quarters of the export value of fish products goes to other EAA countries - the biggest importer of Icelandic fish products is the UK (Ministry of Fisheries, 2004, p. 3 and 9). Thus, the state of the Icelandic fisheries sector strongly influences the overall state of the Icelandic economy.

Fisheries policy is, consequently, of national importance to a degree, which is not comparable to any of the 25 EU member states where the fisheries sectors in comparison seem insignificant – with the possible exceptions of the most fisheries dependent regions of the Union: *“Due to the size, scope and importance of fisheries in Iceland, policy formulation and decision-making on marine issues has far-reaching effect on the standard of living”* (Ministry of the Environment et al., 2004, p. 4).

Iceland has never applied for membership of the EU mostly due to unwillingness to accept the fisheries policy of the Union, which has been perceived as severely flawed. Sharing the responsibility for managing Icelandic fish stocks with the EU member states has therefore not been

considered an attractive option. The Icelandic emphasis on national jurisdiction over resources has long roots and includes dramatic incidents like the so-called Cod War(s) with the UK.

### 6.7.1 Policy

Iceland has as a consequence of the fact that fisheries is not part of the EEA agreement (of which Iceland is part) its own fisheries policy, which on important points differs from that of the EU.

The Icelandic fisheries management system, of which the cornerstone is the Fisheries Management Act from 1990 (comparable to the basic regulation of the CFP), is based on an individual transferable quota system (ITQ), in which discarding is illegal - as opposed to the EU management system where discarding is in certain situations mandatory. Quotas cannot be sold out of Icelandic ownership (Intrafish, Feb. 2004, p. 10).

The current ITQ system, which has remained in essence the same since beginning of the nineties, evolved from an initial individual vessel quota (IVQ) system first agreed on in 1983 to take effect from 1984. The last fleet segment, small boats under 6 GRT, became part of the ITQ system in 2004, which means that all segments are now managed under the ITQ system. Some of the resource rent from the fisheries will from 2004/2005 be collected by means of a fishing fee, which equals 6 percent of the net catch value. This fee will increase by law over the coming years to a level of 9.5 percent in 2009. (Gudmundsson et al., 2004, p. 1-4)

The ITQ system is supported by a number of technical measures designed for conservation purposes in specific fisheries. These include nursery areas, which are permanently closed for fishing; spawning areas, which are closed for fishing at certain times; mesh size limitations and different gear restrictions - including in most areas a 12 nautical mile limit, inside which fishing with large trawlers is not allowed.<sup>72</sup>

The Icelandic ITQ system entails that the minister of fisheries sets a TAC for individual species after having received an advice from the Icelandic Marine Research Institute (MRI). The TAC for each specie is subsequently divided among those holding rights to catch a percentage of the specie in question. The minister is not obliged to follow the advice from MRI besides on the setting of the TAC for cod, which is subject to a 'catch rule' and under normal circumstances based directly on estimates from MRI (Gudmundsson et al., 2004, p. 3-4). The catch rule for cod was introduced in 1996 following a series of years where the TAC for cod had been set higher than recommended. The same years witnessed a series of declining recommended catches, TACs and actual catches (Ministry of Fisheries, 2004, p. 5).

The individual quotas are divisible and to a wide extent freely tradable and transferable. However, there is an upper limitation on how much of the total quota an individual (or related individuals) or an individual company can hold: firstly, a vessel cannot hold more quotas than it can harvest; secondly, there is an upper limit (ranging from 12 to 35 percent) as to how big a share of a certain fishery's total quota an individual or a legal entity can own (directly or indirectly); and, finally, no individual can own more than 12 percent of the total TAC for all species measured in cod equivalents (Gudmundsson et al., 2004, p. 3). These restrictions aim at reducing or at least slowing down the tendency towards concentration of fishing rights in the hands of very big companies, which is a possibility in ITQ systems.

A major debate regarding ITQs has over the years been on whether the system would eventually result in a concentration of fishing rights, which seems to have been to a certain extent the case in Iceland (Pálsson and Helgason, 1996, p. 58 and Gudmundsson et al., 2004, p. 12). This concentration has, on one hand, to some extent increased the vulnerability of the local (fishing) communities, which rely on sufficient 'locally' owned quotas to stay viable. Locally owned quotas are important not only because they provide jobs to local fishermen but also because the landings from 'local' vessels have traditionally provided the raw material for local processing plants. This

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<sup>72</sup> Information Centre of the Icelandic Ministry of Fisheries website: <http://www.fisheries.is/managem/legisl.htm> (13 January 2005)

process of regional concentration of quotas has taken place even though there are provisions in the Fisheries Management Act (art. 11), which makes transfers of vessels with quotas between municipalities potentially subject to some restrictions. On the other hand, it seems to be a fact that the ITQ system has improved the economic efficiency of the Icelandic capture fisheries sub-sector (Eythorsson, 2000, p. 487).

The politically agreed TACs for the fishing year 2004/2005 in relation to Icelandic stocks corresponded in general very closely to the recommendations of the MRI. The recommendations were followed exactly in relation to 16 of the 20 quota-species, including cod, saithe, haddock and halibut,<sup>73</sup> which serves as an indication of the relatively strong political commitment to following the scientific advice in Iceland.

Transparency is according to Eythorsson (2000, p. 484) a defining characteristic of Icelandic fisheries. This is the case due to a relatively limited number of vessels (today under 2000) and ports (approximately 60) compared to the significance of the sector. This means that the sector is relatively manageable when it comes to control and reliability of catch statistics. Transparency (and reliability of catch statistics) is also strengthened by the ban on discarding. The basic conditions for fisheries management is consequently somewhat different in Iceland compared to within the European Union, where problems of reliability of statistics and control in general are prominent due to various characteristics of the EU fisheries sector, including its multi-national character.

Iceland has a relatively insignificant bilateral reciprocity agreement with the European Union on redfish for capelin.<sup>74</sup> Iceland is, furthermore, contracting party to a number of RFOs and Iceland has fisheries agreements with a number of countries besides the EU, including Norway.<sup>75</sup>

The following table contains a selection of the most important Icelandic fisheries policy-developments in the period from 1983 to 2004.

Table 6.19 *Important Icelandic fisheries policy-developments 1983 - 2005*

1984	A system of IVQs quotas is in function from the year 1984 (decided in 1983). The system is in the following years extended. An alternative, optional system of effort quotas (days-at-sea) exists from 1985.
1991	The catch quotas are made divisible and fully transferable as from 1 January 1991 (decided in 1990) - effectively introducing an ITQ system. Only boats under 10 GRT are still allowed to work under effort limitation.
1995	A catch rule for the Icelandic cod stock stating that the annual TAC shall be set at 25 percent of the fishable biomass is introduced. The setting of the TAC for the commercially most important fish specie in Iceland is, consequently, directly based on the scientific (biological) estimates. <sup>76</sup>
2004	A resource rent tax in the form of a fishing fee is introduced from the fall of 2004 (decided in 2002). The last segment of boats (under 6 GRT) is changed from optional effort management to the ITQ system.

Sources: Information Centre of the Icelandic Ministry of Fisheries website: <http://www.fisheries.is/managem/legisl.htm> (11 January 2005) and Gudmundsson et al., 2004, p. 1-4.

<sup>73</sup> Information Centre of the Icelandic Ministry of Fisheries website: <http://www.fisheries.is/managem/tacs.htm> (5 January 2005).

<sup>74</sup> DG Fish website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc\\_et\\_publ/factsheets/facts/en/pcp4\\_2n04.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc_et_publ/factsheets/facts/en/pcp4_2n04.htm) (1 December 2004).

<sup>75</sup> Information Centre of the Icelandic Ministry of Fisheries website: <http://www.fisheries.is/agreem/index.htm> (2 December 2004).

<sup>76</sup> The catch rule for cod is in 2000 amended so that the total TAC should not vary more than 30,000 tons from one fishing year to the next. Information Centre of the Icelandic Ministry of Fisheries website: <http://www.fisheries.is/managem/legisl.htm> (11 January 2005).

Legislation regarding aquaculture in Iceland is complicated and involves the Ministry for the Environment and the Ministry of Aquaculture, which have both the right to issue licenses through governmental agencies. A number of other institutions are also involved in relation to issues such as disease control and processing etc.

A number of legal acts, which secures a high standard of quality, safety, hygiene and identity are relevant for the Icelandic processing sub-sector. The main acts are Law No. 55/1998 on the handling, processing and distribution of seafood and Law No. 54/1992 on the processing of all catch onboard fishing vessels. Iceland has, if anything, adopted stricter rules in relation to these issues than the EU, so there is nothing that suggests that Iceland will have problems in this area if rules are tightened in the EU, which is Iceland's main trading partner. (Foss et al., 2003, p. 67f)

## 6.7.2 The Territorial Implications of the Icelandic Fisheries Policy

The entire country of Iceland constitutes one NUTS3 region, which in the context of this study makes it impossible to analyse differences in fisheries policy impact in different regions on this level. Trends and developments must, consequently, be analysed on lower NUTS levels though examples.

However, a key question in relation to the territorial consequences of the Icelandic fisheries policy is whether the smaller, local fishing communities are worse off with the ITQ system than they would otherwise be.

A major issue for the local fishing communities and in the debate over the ITQ system in Iceland has been the transferability of the quotas, which means that quotas can be 'sold away' from local fishing communities, which then do not have access to the resources anymore with loss of fishermen's jobs and problems in the local processing sub-sector as a result. A result of the ITQ system has according to Eythorsson (2000, p. 488f) been marginalisation of some fishing communities. This has especially been the case for the smallest communities under 500 inhabitants. These small communities have lost to the larger communities in a competition for quotas.

The ITQ system has supposedly not only led to a consolidation in terms of larger companies but also a relative concentration of activity in larger fishing communities leaving the smaller communities without alternative sources of income as the processing plants lose their source of raw material.

Anyway, an open question is if external trends would have pushed for a similar development simply because of the increased global competition in the market for fish products. Something which is increasingly giving rise to similar structural adaptations in other countries, where quotas are not transferable.

Furthermore, some of the coastal regions in Iceland have suffered a rapid depopulation since the beginning of 1990ies. This has been very clear in the Vestfjords, which has suffered the greatest depopulation of all regions in Iceland in this period. The overall population development for this region is around minus 20%, and every municipality but one has a negative development. (Sigursteinsdóttir and Ólafsson, 2004). Between 1990 and 2000 the cod quota for the region declined by 4,8%, which was by far the greatest decline by all regions (Sigursteinsdóttir, 2002). There are conflicting views on whether there exists a correlation between these two variables or not. While some argue that the quota would have gone anyway through mergers of companies, others (most significantly the Liberal Party) argue that the depopulation is due to the transfer of quota.

### **The Capture fisheries Sub-Sector**

#### *Production*

The Icelandic capture fisheries sub-sector is, as already indicated, very important. It is estimated to have accounted for approximately 7 percent of the overall GDP in 2003 (Ministry of Fisheries, 2004, p. 3). The value of the Icelandic catches has been increasing (in current prices) since 1997

from just under 60 billion Icelandic kronur, approximately € 725 million, to 77 billion Icelandic kronur in 2002, approximately € 930 million (up 28 percent) (Ministry of the Environment et al., 2004, p. 4 and Ministry of Fisheries, 2003, p. 4). However, the figures for 2003 show a decline from 2001 and 2002, although still higher than the period from 1998 to 2000 (Ministry of Fisheries, 2004, p. 4).

Demersal fish species (including cod, haddock, saithe, redfish and Greenland halibut), flatfish and shellfish constitute almost 80 percent of the value of catches even though almost 75 percent of the volume of the total catch is constituted by pelagic species (Ministry of Fisheries, 2004, p. 4). Cod, which is mainly caught in the Icelanders' own EEZ, is the economically most important fish specie.

Most of the Icelandic fish are caught in own waters but the share, which is caught outside own EEZ, has been increasing in recent years. In 2002 the catch from outside own zone constituted 24.3 percent of the total catch value (Ministry of the Environment et al., 2004, p. 24).

### *Employment and Fleet*

The number of persons employed in the marine capture sub-sector has been gradually declining over the past years. Official estimates indicate that the number employed has dropped from approximately 7000 to 5500 in the period from 1992 to 2002 (Ministry of Fisheries, 2003, p. 4) - this on the background of increasing catches both in terms of value and volume. The trend continued in 2004 where the data indicate that a little more than 5000 persons were employed in the marine capture fisheries sub-sector (Ministry of Fisheries, 2004, p. 4).

The development of the Icelandic fleet is summed up in the table beneath, which shows the development from 1998 to 2003 in terms of number of vessels, gross tonnage (GT) and kilowatt (kw) engine power.

Table 6.20 *The Icelandic fleet 1998 to 2003*

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Number</b>	1932	1970	1997	2015	1938	1876
<b>1000 GT</b>	187	181	180	191	191	184
<b>1000 kw</b>	503	514	529	555	548	538

Source: Eurostat database website, 12 January 2005.

The Icelandic fleet has according to the figures from Eurostat decreased in terms of numbers, kilowatt and gross tonnage from 2001 to 2003. The decrease in capacity is at least in part due to an attempt to make the capture fisheries sub-sector more economically efficient.<sup>77</sup>

Anyway, the tendency in the development of the overall fleet is not clear but in the trawler fleet, which catches more than half of Iceland's demersal catch by volume (Ministry of Fisheries, 2004, p. 5), there seems to be an ongoing development where the trawler fleet as such decreases the number of vessels used to catch their quotas - taking advantage of economies of scale - as an adjustment to the incentives in the ITQ management system (Gudmundsson et al., 2004, p. 12). This means higher efficiency but most probably also less persons employed.

### *Perspectives for the future*

The Icelandic policy on TACs is according to the minister of fisheries that these shall as far as possible reflect the recommendations put forward by the biologists in MRI (Intrafish, Feb. 2004, p. 10), which was also, as described above, in general the case for the fishing year 2004/2005. This commitment to science is especially true for the most important specie, cod, which is, as earlier described, subject to a special arrangement where the scientific estimate of the fishable biomass is calculated directly into a TAC. However, the scientists in MRI believe that the catch rule for cod is not restrictive enough and that it should optimally have been set at 22 percent instead of 25 percent.

<sup>77</sup> Information Centre of the Icelandic Ministry of Fisheries website: <http://www.fisheries.is/ships/fleet.htm> (12 January 2005).

It is, nonetheless, predicted that the biomass for cod will increase *"in next several years"* (Marine Research Institute, 2004, p. 167), which is positive news for the capture fisheries sub-sector. The sub-sector relies heavily on cod, which constitutes almost 40 percent of the value of exports of fish products (Ministry of Fisheries, 2004, p. 10).

The Icelandic fisheries management scheme is rather restrictive in terms of conservation of resources (e.g. the catch rule for cod) and it must be expected that this in the long term will lead to a stable and positive development in relation to availability of resources providing that the Icelanders manage to 'get the science right', which is not uncomplicated. However, Icelandic scientists have better conditions than their EU counterparts due to the transparency of the fisheries sector. The capture fisheries sub-sector will, nevertheless, probably also experience ups and downs in the future due to natural fluctuations in the abundance of fish. This does not, however, change the relative positive outlook for the future.

Furthermore, the demand for fish in the EU, which is Iceland's main trading partner, is growing due to the increasing perception of fish as healthy food and increasing GDP (especially in the new member states) - and the EU is not in a position to increase its own landings considerably in the short or medium term due to the state of the stocks and will continue to import a significant share of fish products. Icelandic fish products have, furthermore, a good reputation and are able to live up to EU standards, which give Iceland an advantage *vis-à-vis* to some of its competitors, which might otherwise be able to utilise lower wage costs.

The perspectives for the Icelandic capture fisheries sub-sector is, consequently, all in all positive. The sub-sector is highly competitive and in a process of further improving its economic efficiency as a result of the ITQ system, which should ideally make the Icelandic capture fisheries sub-sector more competitive *vis-à-vis* competing fleets. There is nothing in the evidence above, which suggests, that the Icelandic capture fisheries should be facing a crisis anytime soon. Also, the resource situation is better and more transparent than for many competitors. Nevertheless, it should be kept in mind that dealing with a natural marine resource involves uncertainties.

<b>SWOT analysis of the Icelandic capture fisheries sub-sector</b>			
<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Strong management regime based on science	Restricted access to EU markets due to non-membership	Increasing economic efficiency due to incentives of the ITQs	Natural fluctuations in fish abundance
Efficient fleet	High wage costs	Increasing demand for fish products, especially of high quality	Competing low price species from other places in the world
Large resource base of high quality		Utilisation of species not yet recognised as commercially valuable	Cod aquaculture
Relatively little overcapacity			Climate changes

### **The Marine Aquaculture Sub-Sector**

#### *Production*

Aquaculture production in Iceland started in the beginning of the eighties with high hopes from both investors and authorities (FAO, 1997). Looking back, the sub-sector has so far only turned out to be a modest success. Expansion is, however, feasible in the years to come.

Marine aquaculture (including coastal aquaculture taking place in brackish water) is of relatively modest importance in Iceland. This is especially the case if the magnitude of it is compared with that of capture fisheries. The value of the Icelandic marine and brackish water aquaculture production has been increasing over the years from € 11.7 million in 1990 to € 14.9 million in 2002 (up 27 percent, in current prices), peaking at € 17.4 million in 2001. (Eurostat database website, 6 January 2005)

Half of the production in 2002 took place in brackish water. The dominant specie mainly cultured in brackish water is arctic char (€ 7.8 million in 2002) and the dominant specie mainly cultured in sea water is salmon (€ 5,9 million in 2002). Aquaculture of cod and halibut amounts to a little under € 1.8 million (2002).<sup>78</sup> (Eurostat database website, 6 January 2005)

*Perspectives for the Future*

The future perspectives of Icelandic aquaculture are relatively good although some species are more promising than others. The government does not expect that there will be much growth in salmon aquaculture because the world market is close to or over saturation at the prices Iceland can produce at. However, Icelandic companies are important players on the world market for salmon aquaculture technology. (Intrafish, Feb. 2004, p. 10)

Cod farming has for some years been expected to take off commercially. This remains to be the case. The government expects a modest development of Icelandic cod farming to a level of 10,000 tons in 2013. The government does not foresee a dramatic development; on one hand, because of the technical difficulties still experienced in cod farming and, on the other hand, because the relatively sound wild cod stock is expected to remain the most important Icelandic fish stock, wherefore extensive investments in cod farming would resemble competing with oneself (Intrafish, Feb. 2004, p. 10). The development of cod aquaculture is of course dependent on a number of other factors, including the development of the cod stocks currently subject to recovery plans in the waters of the EU, which is the main target of Icelandic export of fish products and more specifically cod.

Iceland has found a niche in farming of arctic char, for which Iceland is world market leader (Eurostat database website, 5 January 2005), and other species, which can be expected to be future candidates for aquaculture in Iceland, include halibut and abalone, which is both farmed commercially already, and turbot, spotted wolf fish and mussels. (Intrafish, Feb. 2004, p. 10-11 and Ministry of the Environment et al., 2004, p. 25)

All in all the perspectives for Icelandic aquaculture seem good. The Ministry of Fisheries has forecasted that the income from export of aquaculture products will increase from approximately € 12 million to approximately € 144 million in 2012 (Ministry of the Environment et al., 2004, p. 25). Anyway, the optimistic figure of € 144 million represents under 10 percent of the total value of exported fish products in 2002.

Compared to capture fisheries aquaculture will, in conclusion, continue to be of relatively minor importance. Nevertheless, this sub-sector is perhaps the most promising in terms of creation of new jobs in the fisheries sector.

<b>SWOT analysis of the Icelandic aquaculture sub-sector</b>			
<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Favourable conditions for farming of certain species, e.g. cod	Competes with Icelandic capture fisheries	Introduction of new species such as turbot and mussels etc.	Increasing efficiency of competitors
High technological level	Unfavourable conditions for some species	Worldwide increasing demand for fish products, especially of high quality	More efficient producers producing at lower prices (e.g. salmon)
	Relatively high production costs for e.g. salmon	New technology adapted to Icelandic conditions	Fish diseases
	Restricted access to EU markets due to non-membership	Growth in cod aquaculture	

<sup>78</sup> The total of these three figures amounts to more than € 14,9 million, which was the total marine and brackish water aquaculture production in 2002. The explanation for this is that arctic char is also farmed in fresh water.

## **The Processing Sub-Sector**

### *Production and Employment*

Iceland has an important processing sub-sector, which in 2003 is estimated to have contributed with approximately 4 percent of the overall GDP and employed in the neighbourhood of 6500 persons - down from almost 10,000 at its highest in 1994 (Ministry of Fisheries, 2003, p. 4). The trend continued in 2003, where the data indicates less than 5500 employed in the processing sub-sector and a slightly smaller percentage of the overall GDP (Ministry of Fisheries, 2004, p. 4).

The overall number of licensed fish processing companies has in the period from 1999 to 2003 been declining (Ministry of Fisheries, 2004, p. 8). Their main products are the results of a mix of traditional (salted and cured) and modern (fresh or frozen) processing techniques.<sup>79</sup>

A prominent development during the nineties has been that processing is increasingly carried out at sea, which means that for the local fishing communities important land-based processing, is declining relative to at-sea processing. These changes are the result of changes in technology. Changes in the market for fish have also put traditional processing under pressure (Eythorsson, 2000, p. 489). Fresh fish, which involves much less processing than other categories of processed fish products, has increased its share of value of processing output markedly in the period from 1996 to 2003 (Ministry of Fisheries, 2004, p. 10). The development has consequently been negative especially for the land-based processing sub-sector, which is closely linked to the wellbeing of local fishing communities. However, this development has been reversed somewhat in the past two to three years, most notably one of the largest fishing companies recently sold one of their freezer trawlers and others have been landing fresh fish for processing on land.

### *Perspectives for the Future*

The Icelandic processing sub-sector is to some extent protected by the fact that quotas cannot be sold out of Icelandic ownership, which would otherwise perhaps result in transfer of more catch to processing in other countries. It is, furthermore, a stated objective of the Icelandic government to work "to retain as much as possible of added value within the country" (Intrafish, Feb. 2004, p. 10). Nevertheless, the figures for number of persons employed and proportion of overall GDP (as well as the number of licensed fish processors) have been declining in recent years, which suggests that the processing sub-sector is adjusting to the increased competition from countries with for instance lower labour costs resulting from the globalisation of the market in fish products.

The development in the processing sub-sector in the period from 2001 to 2003 has in sum been fewer employees, fewer licensed fish processors and smaller percentage of overall GDP (estimate) (Ministry of Fisheries, 2004). It is an open question if this tendency can reasonably be changed upwards by political initiatives - and if this would in any case be preferable - given the increasing globalisation of the market in (raw) fish and the high wage costs in Iceland. The globalisation of the market in fish products tends to undermine the competitive advantage of being close to where the resources are harvested. The Icelandic processing sub-sector is to some extent protected by its own good reputation, which gives it an advantage over many competitors with less 'good names'. However, this might change in the future if competitors get better at what they do, which is a plausible prediction. While this happens it is necessary for the Icelandic processing sub-sector to find its niche, perhaps in adding value to ultra-fresh fish products, to which Icelanders have good access, or by upgrading the technology used to become more efficient. However, this will probably only be possible on bigger plants and will in any case mean fewer jobs.

In sum, there is no doubt that the Icelandic processing sector will increasingly be put under pressure from competitors with smaller processing costs. The most important reason for this is that the competitive advantage of easy access to resources is eroded as transport gets easier and cheaper.

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<sup>79</sup> Information Centre of the Icelandic Ministry of Fisheries website: <http://www.fisheries.is/process/index.htm> (12 January 2005).

<b>SWOT analysis of the (landbased) Icelandic processing sub-sector</b>			
<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Close proximity to raw materials of the highest quality	Restricted access to EU markets due to non-membership	Concentrate on high value-added products from fresh raw material using Modified Atmosphere Packaging (MAP) technology	Factory trawlers carrying out processing at sea and possibly landing for export
Good reputation for high quality and hygienic standards	Relatively large distances to main markets	Concentration in larger, more technology based units	Increasing competition from low cost countries as trade barriers disappear
Political clout and legal protection	Dispersed industry / small units	Worldwide increasing demand for fish products, especially of high quality	Increasing detachment between quota holders and local communities
	High labour costs		

### *In Sum*

The prospects for the Icelandic fisheries sector are mixed - with variable outlooks for the different sub-sectors:

- The capture fisheries sub-sector is relatively economically healthy and the state of the resources is good compared to other places. Anyway, in terms of employment this sub-sector cannot be expected to provide more jobs in the future as technological developments continuously increase the efficiency of the fishing vessels, which leads to less and less input of manual labour to catch the quotas. This development is, furthermore, supported by the incentives provided by the Icelandic ITQ system, which in itself gives incentives to larger, more efficient vessels.
- The aquaculture sub-sector is in a position to generate new jobs in the future, especially if farming of cod takes off. Iceland is, together with Norway and the UK (Scotland), one of the few places where farming of cod is expected to be possible. The future development of aquaculture in Iceland is, furthermore, dependent on the development in wild fish resources, especially cod, and the outcome of experiments with other potential aquaculture species. The future of the aquaculture sector looks, all in all, positive, given that the global demand for fish products is expected to increase in the years to come.
- The perspectives for the processing sub-sector are, despite the support from the government, less positive. One reason for this is that more processing takes place onboard the vessels as a result of the introduction of factory trawlers. A second reason is the globalisation of the market in fish products, which makes it easier and increasingly cheaper to export raw material for processing in countries with lower costs. This development is probably reinforced by the Icelandic ITQ system, which must be expected gradually to remove the traditional links between local quota holders and vessel owners, local ports of landing and local processing plants. In other words, the processing sub-sector is facing great challenges and it is probably fair to assume that the development in the future will be negative, at least in terms of jobs.

## 6.8 IFM TIA Experiences

### Policy intervention

The IFM TIA experiences relate to ex-post evaluation of the EU *Pesca Initiative 1994 to 1999* in Denmark and to the mid-term evaluation of the EU *FIFG 2000-2006* in Denmark. The Pesca Initiative was introduced in addition to the FIFG to help the EU fisheries sector make a successful transition by diversifying fishermen's activities away from fishing and contributing to the

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diversification of coastal regions by developing new employment opportunities. Some of the *Pesca* measures are now available under the FIFG 2000-2006.<sup>80</sup>

### Cause-effect

The intervention has created a positive development in target territories in indicators such as demography, income generation, unemployment and job creation. Fishery dependency decreased in these territories but this was accompanied by sector concentration. However, compared to non-target territories the development was less favourable on all indicators.

### Scale of analysis

The analysis has taken place on municipality level (LAU level )

### Reference to past and future

Recommendations on future interventions have been made based on observations/analysis.

### Analysis

Analysis based on demographic data, labour market statistics, income statistics and special survey data.

### Goals referred to

Economic and social cohesion

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<sup>80</sup> From DG Fish website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/pcp/faq3\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/pcp/faq3_en.htm) (3 March 2005)

## 7 Social cohesion impacts

### 7.1 Introduction

The starting point for the contribution from WP 3 to IR 2 is the first interim report (page 1) where we say that “The European fisheries policy is regarded as one of the sector policies which have great implications for employment, cohesion, regional strength and so on ...” From our point of view this is may be the most important general hypothesis of the study.

The contribution will:

- Discuss the opportunity for studying territorial distribution of fisheries policies measures.
- Analyse and discuss the ability for studying socio-economic impacts of the fisheries sector policies.
- Revisiting the hypothesis of the study.
- Start a discussing on impacts on TIA from analysing CFP.

The chapter first lines out a set of general and specific hypotheses related to social cohesion impacts. Second, it presents data extracted from the ESPON database on different indicators. Third, territorial dimensions of fisheries policies are illustrated by the Norwegian example. Finally experiences from the use of TIA are presented.

### 7.2 General and specific socio-economic hypotheses

The following hypotheses are developed after a first overview over data from the 1990s in European coastal nuts 3 regions:

H2: The CFP has unintended side effects in coastal regions or fishery dependent regions. Significant territorial impacts may be:

- (i) Economic effects such as increasing unemployment
  - a) In the most fisheries dependent regions the unemployment has decreased.
  - b) In the most fisheries dependent regions the employment has increased.
- (ii) Decreasing regional economic production (GDP)
  - a) In the majority of the fisheries dependent regions the welfare situations (measured by GDP per capita) is lower than the average level in the respective countries and the EU-level.
  - b) The same pattern as stated in a) are frequent in the cohesion countries, particularly Portugal where the fisheries regions are poorer than the national average. In Portugal welfare gap between the fisheries regions and the national average has increased.
- (iii) Population decreasing due to out-migration particularly in fisheries regions

- a) The population in fisheries dependent coast regions are increasing mainly due to in-migration.
  - b) In many fisheries dependent coast regions high in-migration compensate for negative natural population change.
- (iv) Altered age composition in fisheries dependent regions, with an increasing share of elderly population. Indication of gender and age biases in fishing dependent regions.
- (v) Change in population density in fisheries regions.
- a) Fisheries regions have lower population density than the average European nuts 3 region.
  - b) The population density is relatively stable in most fishery dependent nuts 3 regions.

H10: As the restrictions on harvesting activities mainly target the fishing fleet these measures have strongest negative impacts in remote, costal regions, while the more urban regions involved in fish processing still are able to source raw fish through e.g. import from third countries.

H11: It follows from hypotheses 9 and 10 that the incidence of the CFP on the regional level is not consistent with the social and economic cohesion objectives of the EU due to the unintended territorial effects of CFP. More favourable regions are able to take greater advantage of the measures included in the FIFG due to closer access to products and markets.

### 7.3 Studying social cohesion impacts – extracting relevant data from the ESPON databases

Most of the data in the ESPON database is up to 2000, a few files contain data up to 2001. This leaves us with few possibilities of analysing the effects of the changes in the CFP, which was effectuated in 2002. The ESPON database does not contain information about employment structure and fishery dependency in each NUTS 3- region. It is likely that fishers and fish processing plants are found in coastal NUTS 3-regions. However, a region with coastline is not necessarily a fishery dependent region, so in the further work with IR3 we will need to separate the fisheries regions from the other coastal regions.

According to the discussions in Salerno on 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> of February 2005, it is not possible to obtain data about the regional distribution of CFP on sub-national level. However, as demonstrated for Norway, there is data on territorial distribution of fisheries policy measures on NUTS 3 level (county level). This way it is possible to correlate changes in, for instance, demographic and employment variables to the changes in fisheries policy. It would be ideal to be able to do that on all NUTS 3 regions in the ESPON database, and in the further work, WP3 will search for relevant data for other countries to be able to do corresponding analyses.

In order to start out with a manageable number of NUTS3 regions for the IR2, the MegaPesca report published in 2000 proves useful for selecting fishery dependent NUTS3 regions (Goulding et al. 2000). WP3 has selected 25 of these for the IR2, which is 6.5% of the total of NUTS 3 regions with coastline in the ESPON area. It serves as an initial approach to the study. In IR3, the list will be expanded.

#### 7.3.1 List of main indicators to WP 3

- Data on distribution of fisheries policy measures, Norway
- Population and population density of EU average of NUTS3 area, population density (population/area) 1995-1999 (ESPON data base)
- Unemployment rate 1995-2001, total, and according to age and gender, active population (numbers) (ESPON data base)

- GDP per country and per NUTS 3 area, GDP/capita in percent of EU average, 1995-2000 (ESPON data)
- Degree of lagging of region (lagging, non-lagging, potentially lagging) (ESPON data base)
- Urban / rural / settlement structure – FUA (ESPON data base)

### 7.3.2 Fishery dependent regions, NUTS 3 level

The selected 25 most fisheries dependent NUTS3 areas as defined in the MegaPesca report (Goulding et al. 2000) are preliminary used for the IR2, and will be expanded in the work with the IR3. The MegaPesca report operates with three indicators of fisheries dependency:

- The share of fisheries activity in the value added of the area (Ratio 1)
- The share of fisheries employment in total regional employment (Ratio 2)
- The share of catches subject to CFP quota management measures as a proportion of total catches (Ratio 3)

Here, we refer to the NUTS3 areas related to ratio 1 and 2. The following table displays the fishery dependent regions at NUTS3 level according to the criteria of Ratio 1 and 2, in the MegaPesca report. Thirteen regions fulfil the criteria for both Ratio 1 and 2.

Table 7.1 *Fishery dependent regions at NUTS 3 levels (Goulding et al. 2000).*

NUTS3	Most fisheries dependent NUTS3 region	Fishery dependency Ratio 1 and/or Ratio 2	
		Ratio 1	Ratio 2
BE255	Oostende	X	X
DK007	Bornholm		X
DE932	Cuxhaven	X	X
GR411	Lesvos		X
GR412	Samos	X	
ES114	Pontevedra	X	X
ES615	Huelva		X
FR252	Manche	X	X
FR522	Finistère	X	X
FR813	Herauld		X
FR832	Haute Corse	X	
FR91	Guadeloupe	X	
FR93	Guyane		X
IE013	West	X	X
IT51A	Grosseto	X	
IT712	Teramo	X	
IT911	Foggia		X
IT932	Crotone		X
ITA01	Trapani	X	X
PT15	Algarve	X	X
PT2	Azores	X	X
FI2	Åland – Ahvenanmaa	X	X
SE094	Gotland		X
UKE12	East Riding	X	X
UKF3	Lincolnshire	X	X

Henceforth, the categories Ratio 1 and Ratio 2 are merged in tables.

### 7.3.3 Demography: Population, population density

This section displays data on population density, as compared to the EU average, and population in numbers in the fishery dependent NUTS3 regions. There is a wide variety in size of each fishery dependent NUTS 3 region, from 25000 to 903000 inhabitants.

Table 7.2 *Fishery dependent regions on NUTS 3 level. Population in numbers and population density.*

Most fisheries dependent NUTS3 region	Population in numbers	Population density 1999 (EU average=100)	Population density 1995-1999 (population/area)				
			1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Belgique-België Vlaams Gewest West-Vlaanderen Oostende	141800	413	483,9	484,2	485,0	486,1	486,0
Danmark Bornholm	44500	64	76,6	76,7	76,3	75,9	75,6
Bundesrepublik Deutschland Niedersachsen Lüneburg Cuxhaven	203000	83	95,5	96,1	96,6	97,2	98,0
Ellada Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti Voreio Aigaio Lesvos Samos	96600 37600	38 41	45,4 49,5	45,0 48,9	45,0 48,7	45,0 48,5	44,8 48,3
España Noroeste Galicia Pontevedra	903300	171	201,5	201,4	201,4	201,5	201,8
España Sur Andalucia Huelva	449200	38,0	44,4	44,4	44,4	44,5	44,5
France Bassin Parisien Basse-Normandie Manche	482000	69	80,9	80,9	81,0	81,1	81,2
France Ouest Bretagne Finistère	853000	108	125,2	125,6	126,0	126,4	126,7
France Méditerranée Languedoc- Roussillou Hérault	900000	125	140,3	142,1	144,0	145,8	147,5
France Méditerranée Corse Haute-Corse	142000	26	29,9	30,1	30,2	30,3	30,4
France French overseas departments Guadeloupe	424000	211	246,0	249,4	.	245,7	248,7
France French overseas departments Guyane	158000	2	1,8	1,9	.	1,8	1,9
Ireland Border, Midlands							

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and Western West	366300	22	24,4	24,7	25,0	25,4	25,6
Italia Centro (1) Toscana Grosseto	215600	41	48,2	48,1	48,0	48,0	47,9
Italia Abruzzo-Molise Abruzzo Teramo	290300	127	146,7	147,4	148,1	148,6	149,1
Italia Sud Puglia Foggia	694800	82	97,3	97,3	97,2	97,0	96,7
Italia Sud Calabria Crotone	175400	87	104,7	104,2	103,7	103,2	102,2
Italia Sicilia Trapani	434200	150	176,1	176,7	176,9	176,8	176,5
Portugal Portugal (Continent) Algarve	368200	63	68,6	69,5	70,6	72,0	73,8
Portugal Açores	240400	88	104,2	104,1	103,9	103,6	103,2
Suomi/Finland Åland – Ahvenanmaa	25700	14	16,5	16,5	16,6	16,7	16,8
Sverige Småland med öarne Gotland	57500	16	18,5	18,5	18,4	18,4	18,3
United Kingdom Yorkshire and The Humber East Riding and North Lincolnshire East Riding of Yorkshire	315700	107	123,2	123,8	124,3	125,3	126,4
United Kingdom East Midlands Lincolnshire	628600	90	103,0	103,8	104,5	105,2	106,2

The population density is relatively stable in most fishery dependent NUTS 3 areas. Exceptions are Algarve, Portugal, which has increased from 68.6 to 73.8, and Hérault, France, which has increased from 140.3 to 147.5 in the period 1995-1999.

Table 7.3 *Fishery dependent regions on NUTS 3 level. Degree of lagging, population changes.*

Most fisheries dependent NUTS3 region	Lagging/non-lagging/potentially lagging	Total population change per 1000 inhabitants 1996-1999	Natural population change per 1000 inhabitants 1996-1999	Migratory balances per 1000 inhabitants 1996-1999
Belgique-België Vlaams Gewest West-Vlaanderen Oostende	Non-lagging	.	.	.
Danmark Bornholm	Non-lagging	-4,45	-3,71	-0,74
Bundesrepublik Deutschland Niedersachsen Lüneburg Cuxhaven	Non-lagging	.	.	.
Ellada Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti Voreio Aigaio Lesvos Samos	Potentially  Potentially	.	.	.
España Noroeste Galicia Pontevedra	Lagging	0,61	-0,88	1,49
España Sur Andalucia Huelva	Lagging	1,75	1,19	0,56
France Bassin Parisien Basse-Normandie Manche	Potentially	0,90	1,94	-1,04
France Ouest Bretagne Finistère	Non-lagging	3,63	0,16	3,48
France Méditerranée Languedoc-Roussillou Hérault	Non-lagging	12,94	2,24	10,70
France Méditerranée Corse Haute-Corse	Lagging	4,68	0,24	4,44
France French overseas departments Guadeloupe	Lagging	.	.	.

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France French overseas departments Guyane	Lagging	.	.	.
Ireland Border, Midlands and Western West	Non-lagging	.	.	.
Italia Centro (1) Toscana Grosseto	Non-lagging	-1,7	-5,7	4,01
Italia Abruzzo- Molise Abruzzo Teramo	Non-lagging	4,10	-0,35	4,45
Italia Sud Puglia Foggia	Lagging	-1,67	3,34	-5,01
Italia Sud Calabria Crotone	Lagging	-5,71	4,31	-10,02
Italia Sicilia Trapani	Lagging	0,50	1,23	-0,73
Portugal Portugal (Continent) Algarve	Potentially	3,08	-2,21	5,29
Portugal Açores	Non-lagging	4,66	3,15	1,51
Suomi/Finland Åland – Ahvenanmaa	Non-lagging	5,27	2,64	2,64
Sverige Småland med öarne Gotland	Non-lagging	.	.	.
United Kingdom Yorkshire and The Humber East Riding and North Lincolnshire East Riding of Yorkshire	Non-lagging	.	.	.
United Kingdom East Midlands Lincolnshire	Non-lagging	.	.	.

Hérault, France has the most significant population change (+12.94 per 1000 inhabitants). Most of this (10.70) is due to migration. Crotone, Italy, has a noticeable out-migration (-10.02 per 1000 inhabitants). In fact, most changes are mainly due to migration, except from the changes in Bornholm, Denmark and Azores, Portugal, where the main cause is natural population change.

Table 7.4 *Fishery dependent regions on NUTS 3 level. Total Functional Urban Area population.*

<b>Most fisheries dependent NUTS3 region</b>	<b>Population in numbers</b>	<b>Total FUA (functional urban area) population</b>	<b>FUA share of population</b>
Belgique-België Vlaams Gewest West-Vlaanderen Oostende	141800	142946	100,81
Danmark Bornholm	44500	35481	79,73
Bundesrepublik Deutschland Niedersachsen Lüneburg Cuxhaven	203000	53168	26,19
Ellada Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti Voreio Aigaiou Lesvos Samos	96600 37600	36196 .	37,47 .
España Noroeste Galicia Pontevedra	903300	638098	70,64
España Sur Andalucia Huelva	449200	193285	43,03
France Bassin Parisien Basse-Normandie Manche	482000	166692	34,58
France Ouest Bretagne Finistère	853000	459921	53,92
France Méditerranée Languedoc- Roussillou Hérault	900000	679618	75,51
France Méditerranée Corse Haute-Corse	142000	76439	53,83
France French overseas departments Guadeloupe	424000	.	.
France French overseas departments Guyane	158000	.	.
Ireland Border, Midlands and Western West	366300	65774	17,96

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Italia Centro (1) Toscana Grosseto	215600	92776	43,03
Italia Abruzzo-Molise Abruzzo Teramo	290300	188386	64,89
Italia Sud Puglia Foggia	694800	415792	59,84
Italia Sud Calabria Crotone	175400	98472	56,14
Italia Sicilia Trapani	434200	392469	90,39
Portugal Portugal (Continent) Algarve	368200	214586	58,28
Portugal Açores	240400	65718	27,34
Suomi/Finland Åland – Ahvenanmaa	25700	25700	100
Sverige Småland med öarne Gotland	57500	57313	99,67
United Kingdom Yorkshire and The Humber East Riding and North Lincolnshire East Riding of Yorkshire	315700	31334	9,93
United Kingdom East Midlands Lincolnshire	628600	174275	27,72

### 7.3.4 Impacts on social and territorial cohesion

A central aim of the EU is to diminish disparities in income and employment, and achieve a balanced and sustainable development in all regions, and to improve integration and cooperation between regions. Regional policies and sector policies which have spatial impacts need to be more coherent. Social cohesion indicators to look into are the following:

- i) Distribution of income: ratio income received by the highest earning 20% and the lowest 20%. The ESPON database does not contain this kind of information. The Luxembourg Income Study ( [www.lisproject.org](http://www.lisproject.org)) contains standardised income data from several of the ESPON countries. In the work towards the IR3, the WP3 will to the extent possible and practicable make use of this database.
- ii) Jobless households: share of households in which no member is employed. The European Union Labour Force Survey: The EU countries, Norway and Iceland submit data to Eurostat. The WP3 will explore how this data can be used towards the IR3.

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In the following table, data on GDP/Capita for each country is compared to the GDP/Capita for each fishery dependent NUTS 3 region.

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 Table 7.5 *GDP/capita in Euro for 1995 and 2000. Country average compared to fisheries dependent NUTS 3 regions (ESPON - European Spatial Planning Observation Network 2004: 119).*

<b>Most fisheries dependent NUTS3 region</b>	<b>GDP/capita in the country (1995)</b>	<b>GDP/capita NUTS 3 level (1995)</b>	<b>GDP/capita in the country (2000)</b>	<b>GDP/capita NUTS 3 level (2000)</b>
Belgique-België Vlaams Gewest West-Vlaanderen Oostende	20885	15704	24237	17483
Danmark Bornholm	26387	19898	32576	23740
Bundesrepublik Deutschland Niedersachsen Lüneburg Cuxhaven	23025	13921	24698	13819
Ellada Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti Voreio Aigaio Lesvos Samos	8599 8599	8777 7560	11639 11639	12472 10904
España Noroeste Galicia Pontevedra	11393	8813	15248	12116
España Sur Andalucia Huelva	11393	8856	15248	11330
France Bassin Parisien Basse-Normandie Manche	19992	22052	23385	25724
France Ouest Bretagne Finistère	19992	16001	23385	19105
France Méditerranée Languedoc- Roussillou Hérault	19992	14664	23385	17185
France Méditerranée Corse Haute-Corse	19992	7404	23385	9246
France French overseas departments Guadeloupe	19992	5726	23385	7702
France French overseas departments Guyane	19992	8299	23385	10545
Ireland Border, Midlands and Western West	14132	17905	27323	24777

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Italia Centro (1) Toscana Grosseto	14643	13646	20165	19092
Italia Abruzzo-Molise Abruzzo Teramo	14643	9244	20165	12707
Italia Sud Puglia Foggia	14643	9949	20165	15245
Italia Sud Calabria Crotona	14643	9754	20165	14072
Italia Sicilia Trapani	14643	9061	20165	12611
Portugal Portugal (Continent) Algarve	8333	758	11494	1160
Portugal Açores	8333	1099	11494	1584
Suomi/Finland Åland – Ahvenanmaa	19361	17777	25337	20645
Sverige Småland med öarne Gotland	20800	6518	28010	8250
United Kingdom Yorkshire and The Humber East Riding and North Lincolnshire East Riding of Yorkshire	14806	12317	26096	21711
United Kingdom East Midlands Lincolnshire	14806	15465	26096	26093

In the majority of the fisheries dependent regions, the GDP / capita is below the country average. There are a few exceptions, such as Manche, France and Lesvos, Greece, which are above the average. Some countries have had a significant increase in the GDP/capita from 1995 to 2000, particularly Ireland and the UK. This is reflected in the fisheries dependent NUTS 3 regions.

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 Table 7.6 *Fishery dependent regions. GDP/capita EURO in percent of the EU average, 1995-2000*

Most fisheries dependent NUTS3 region	GDP / capita in percent of EU average						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change
Belgique-België Vlaams Gewest West-Vlaanderen Oostende	89,2	84,4	77,0	78,7	79,5	77,4	
Danmark Bornholm	112,8	109,2	107,0	107,9	109,8	105,2	
Bundesrepublik Deutschland Niedersachsen Lüneburg Cuxhaven	78,9	74,7	71,0	68,8	64,2	61,2	
Ellada Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti Voreio Aigaio Lesvos Samos	49,7	52,5	60,0	57,8	56,7	55,2	
42,8	45,0	54,0	52,1	49,6	48,3		
España Noroeste Galicia Pontevedra	49,9	50,9	50,0	51,4	53,3	53,7	
España Sur Andalucía Huelva	50,2	50,7	49,3	47,6	49,8	50,2	
France Bassin Parisien Basse-Normandie Manche	125,0	122,1	118,0	118,4	116,7	113,9	
France Ouest Bretagne Finistère	90,7	89,8	87,0	86,4	85,1	84,6	
France Méditerranée Languedoc-Roussillou Hérault	83,1	81,3	79,0	78,1	78,0	76,1	
France Méditerranée Corse Haute-Corse	42,0	43,5	45,0	44,4	42,4	41,0	

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France French overseas departments Guadeloupe	32,5	33,0	36,0	34,7	35,3	34,1	
France French overseas departments Guyane	47,0	49,2	45,0	43,2	48,3	46,7	
Ireland Border, Midlands and Western West	101,5	111,2	114,0	111,6	111,7	109,7	
Italia Centro (1) Toscana Grosseto	77,3	85,9	88,0	85,9	85,5	84,6	
Italia Abruzzo- Molise Abruzzo Teramo	52,4	57,6	59,0	58,0	56,9	56,3	
Italia Sud Puglia Foggia	56,4	64,4	65,0	66,9	69,5	67,5	
Italia Sud Calabria Crotone	55,3	63,7	64,0	63,5	63,1	62,3	
Italia Sicilia Trapani	51,4	56,1	57,0	55,8	56,6	55,9	
Portugal Portugal (Continent) Algarve	4,3	4,2	5,0	5,3	4,5	5,1	
Portugal Açores	6,2	5,8	6,0	7,2	6,1	7,0	
Suomi/Finland Åland – Ahvenanmaa	100,8	98,9	95,0	93,5	92,5	91,4	
Sverige Småland med öarne Gotland	36,9	36,6	36,0	37,3	37,1	36,5	
United Kingdom Yorkshire and The Humber East Riding and North Lincolnshire East Riding of Yorkshire	69,8	71,3	85,0	87,9	90,1	96,2	

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United Kingdom East Midlands Lincolnshire	87,7	88,1	104,0	105,2	108,3	115,6	
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Overall, when compared to the EU average between 1995 and 2000, about 1/3 of the regions have had a decline in GDP/capita, about half had an increase in GDP/capita, and the rest have been stable.

## 7.3.5 Employment/unemployment

Table 7.7 Fisheries dependent areas (at NUTS 3 level) unemployment rate 1995-2001

Most fisheries dependent NUTS3 region	Unemployment rate							Change
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Belgique-België Vlaams Gewest West-Vlaanderen	8,0	8,0	7,7	7,5	7,4	5,4	5,0	
Oostende								
Danmark Bornholm	7,5	8,0	7,4	7,4	7,7	6,8	7,2	
Bundesrepublik Deutschland Niedersachsen Lüneburg Cuxhaven	6,4	7,2	8,6	8,2	7,5	7,1	7,4	
Ellada Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti Voreio Aigaio Lesvos Samos	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
España Noroeste Galicia Pontevedra	20,4	22,3	22,6	19,9	18,5	16,2	16,9	
España Sur Andalucia Huelva	23,7	28,4	25,3	23,5	24,4	24,9	23,4	
France Bassin Parisien Basse-Normandie Manche	11,5	11,9	12,0	11,1	10,4	9,5	8,7	

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France Ouest Bretagne  Finistère	9,9	9,6	9,7	9,7	9,4	8,5	7,1	
France  Méditerranée  Languedoc- Roussillon  Hérault	17,8	18,9	20,4	19,0	19,5	18,2	16,4	
France  Méditerranée  Corse Haute- Corse	10,7	13,7	14,7	13,6	13,9	12,3	12,0	
France French overseas departments  Guadeloupe	26,1	29,3	.	.	27,1	26,1	29,0	
France French overseas departments Guyane	23,0	22,4	.	.	22,7	22,0	20,5	
Ireland Border, Midlands and Western West	10,4	11,7	9,8	6,6	5,3	5,1	4,0	
Italia Centro (1) Toscana  Grosseto	9,3	11,5	12,0	8,9	10,1	9,5	7,1	
Italia Abruzzo- Molise Abruzzo  Teramo	8,2	10,2	7,2	9,2	10,9	6,5	3,1	
Italia Sud Puglia Foggia	16,2	16,7	18,4	18,0	18,6	18,7	15,2	
Italia Sud Calabria  Crotone	32,9	27,3	24,8	25,1	17,4	17,3	16,5	

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Italia Sicilia Trapani	18, 4	18, 2	17, 2	15, 3	15, 9	15, 6	12, 8	
Portugal Portugal (Continent) Algarve	6,6	9,1	8,5	6,8	3,7	3,2	3,6	
Portugal Açores	8,1	7,2	5,7	4,4	3,7	3,3	2,2	
Suomi/Finland Åland – Ahvenanmaa	4,9	4,1	3,7	2,4	2,6	1,5	1,3	
Sverige Småland med öarne Gotland	8,4	8,7	9,8	8,2	7,1	6,2	5,0	
United Kingdom Yorkshire and The Humber East Riding and North Lincolnshire East Riding of Yorkshire	.	.	5,7	5,6	5,3	4,8	4,8	
United Kingdom East Midlands  Lincolnshire	.	6,6	5,5	4,5	4,3	4,0	3,6	

In most fishery dependent NUTS 3 regions unemployment has decreased in the period 1995-2001. This may be a reflection of the positive effects of EU policy measures, such as for instance the CFP. We will look deeper into whether this in the work towards IR3.

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

 Table 7.8 *Fisheries dependent areas (at NUTS 3 level): Total active population, in 1000, 1995-2001.*

Most fisheries dependent NUTS3 region	Population in numbers	Active population total, 1000 people							Change
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Belgique -België									
Vlaams Gewest	141800	554	551	555	561	571	592	563	
West-Vlaanderen									
Oostende									
Danmark	44500								
Bornholm		42	44	50	45	48	47	48	
Bundesrepublik Deutschland	203000								
Niedersachsen		863	876	830	896	908	913	913	
Lüneburg									
Cuxhaven									
Ellada Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti	96600	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Voreio Aigaio									
Lesvos	37600	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Samos									
España									
Noroeste	903300	3751	3866	3990	3700	3826	3962	4035	
Galicia									
Pontevedra									

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España Sur									
Andalucía	449200	1 6 6, 5	1 6 7, 3	1 7 5, 0	1 6 6, 8	1 7 8, 7	1 9 1, 3	1 9 1, 7	
France Bassin Parisien	482000	1 7 6, 4	1 8 0, 6	1 8 3, 0	1 9 0, 6	1 8 7, 1	1 7 6, 1	1 8 2, 7	
France Ouest									
Bretagne	853000	3 5	3 5	3 5	3 6	3 7	3 6	3 8	
Finistère		7, 4	8, 3	8, 0	1, 6	6, 1	2, 7	8, 0	
France Méditerranée	900000	3 2	3 2	3 1	3 3	3 2	3 2	3 1	
Languedoc- Roussillon		0, 1	3, 7	5, 0	2, 5	1, 9	0, 3	4, 2	
Hérault									
France Méditerranée	142000	5 1, 2	5 1, 8	5 0, 0	5 3, 2	5 1, 5	5 1, 3	5 0, 3	
Corse									
Haute- Corse									
France French overseas departments	424000	1 7 4, 3	1 7 5, 5	1 7 9, 0	1 8 2, 2	1 8 4, 2	1 9 2, 1	1 6 5, 5	
Guadeloupe									
France French overseas departments	158000	5 3, 8	5 6, 3	5 9, 0	6 1, 1	5 8, 1	5 9, 0	5 9, 4	
Guyane									
Ireland Border,									

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Midlands and Western West	366300	1 3 6, 9	1 3 6, 7	1 4 7, 0	1 5 0, 0	1 6 1, 6	1 7 1, 8	1 7 6, 3	
Italia Centro (1) Toscana Grosseto	215600	8 0, 5	8 4, 0	8 4, 0	8 5, 1	8 7, 8	8 9, 6	9 1, 9	
Italia Abruzzo-Molise Abruzzo Teramo	290300	1 1 6, 7	1 1 5, 0	1 1 2, 0	1 1 6, 4	1 1 8, 2	1 1 6, 8	1 1 1, 5	
Italia Sud Puglia Foggia	694800	2 2 9, 4	2 3 3, 5	2 3 1, 0	2 2 9, 4	2 4 0, 0	2 4 8, 2	2 3 8, 5	
Italia Sud Calabria Crotone	175400	5 7, 9	5 5, 6	5 1, 0	5 2, 2	4 8, 8	5 0, 8	5 2, 6	
Italia Sicilia Trapani	434200	1 3 3, 6	1 4 2, 3	1 4 6, 0	1 4 7, 2	1 3 9, 2	1 4 2, 8	1 4 2, 0	
Portugal Portugal (Continent) Algarve	368200	1 5 2, 1	1 5 5, 3	1 5 6, 0	1 6 7, 1	1 7 1, 7	1 6 6, 1	1 6 6, 1	
Portugal Açores	240400	9 3, 7	9 4, 6	9 6, 0	9 8, 4	9 9, 6	1 0 1, 0	1 0 2, 5	
Suomi/Finland Åland – Ahvenanmaa	25700	1 2, 5	1 2, 2	1 2, 0	1 2, 2	1 1, 6	1 3, 1	1 3, 8	
Sverige Småland med öarne	57500	2 9, 9	3 0, 6	2 9, 0	2 8, 6	2 7, 5	2 8, 5	2 9, 4	

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Gotland									
United Kingdom									
Yorkshire and The Humber East Riding and North Lincolnshire	315700	.	.	147,0	147,5	152,0	153,2	154,8	
East Riding of Yorkshire									
United Kingdom East Midlands Lincolnshire	628600	.	310,7	302,0	308,3	310,0	312,3	314,7	

The number of active population has increased in most fisheries dependent regions.

### 7.3.6 Difficulties related to getting the necessary data

Explanations as presented in the metafiles of the ESPON database can be difficult to read, as part of them are hidden and it is difficult to reveal what they are.

Employment figures in fisheries on NUTS 3 level. Table 133 of the ESPON database is not very informative, since it does not divide between the employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Structural funds on NUTS3 level could have provided useful information, but there is hardly any information in the file.

Furthermore, WP 3 would have benefited from more details. For instance, in the tables on population density in each NUTS 3 area, the measure given is "Population / area" – is does not indicate whether it is, for instance, square kilometres or another unit.

012 Typology Polycentricity – data on population per NUTS3 region – does not say which year it is.

Table 031 Active Population 1995-2001 – the metafile does not tell what the numbers mean, but out of the context, we assume that it is in 1000 people.

## 7.4 Territorial dimensions of fisheries policies – The Norwegian Example

This example study is presented in order to elaborate the potential of TIA (Territorial Impacts Analyses). Additionally the analysis demonstrates the importance of available data for use in the analysis. In Norway data on the territorial distribution of the fisheries policies measures are available from 2000; employment data (harvesting, processing and aquaculture separated) from the fisheries are available from national databases, demographic data from the National Statistic Office ([www.ssb.no](http://www.ssb.no)) and data on urban-rural inside the regions obtained from the ESPON database.

### 7.4.1 Nuts 3 regions, Coast regions and fisheries regions

In Norway the nuts 3 regions are equal with the counties which are the political-administrative units on the level between the state and the municipalities. Norway has 19 nuts3 regions; in fact as much as 17 of them have a coastline. However, from our point of view, in only 8-9 of them the fisheries have some representation. In the example study we have included 9, starting with Rogaland in the south-west and ending in Finnmark, the northernmost county. These regions landed over 99 % of the Norwegian catches in 2000.

All of the selected counties (except Nord-Trøndelag) had (2000) over 1000 employed in the fisheries. Thereby the Norwegian example demonstrates the need for separating the fisheries regions from the other coast regions. In this case there is no meaning of studying fisheries policies impacts in about 50 % of the coast regions.

#### *Lower level – the municipalities*

The lower level units in Norway (political- and administrative organisations as well as data units) are the municipalities. Norway has 434 of those. 384 of them are located in the 17 counties with coastlines, 262 in the counties which are selected for the major analyses in Norway (are in fact the fisheries regions). Outside the fisheries regions the fisheries are some degree of importance in only 4 municipalities.

#### *Fisheries Policies Measures of Economic types*

In 2000 the Norwegian fisheries policies measures of economic type counted 109 mill NOK (13,2 mill EUR). The measures was divided into two types; (i) the state support for modernising the fishing fleet (66 NOK, 8 mill EUR, 61 % of the amount) and (ii) the funding of the annual fisheries “agreement” concerning economic support between state and the fisheries (43 mill NOK, 5,2 mill EUR, 39 %). The “agreement” consists of support of condemning fisheries vessels, transport subsidies and welfare policies (guaranteeing fishermen a least level of incomes).

#### *Fisheries Policies Measures of Effort regulating types*

While the objective of the CFP the last decades has been effort reduction, it is not obvious that this has been of priority in Norway. 1989/1990 was a period of crisis in Norwegian fisheries particularly in the important Cod-fisheries. After 1995 the landings as well as the capacity probably have increased. The total landings in 2000 had increased by 4 % and the number of vessels with a length over 10 meters increased from 3319 in 1996 to 5563 in 2002. This emphasises the importance of specifying what category of the fisheries measures that is of importance in each case, and probably on different European territorial areas. In Norway, our impression is that analysing impacts of effort regulations should not be prioritised in a TIA.

#### *The territorial distribution of the policy measures*

100 mill NOK (12,1 mill. EUR) were distributed to the 9 fisheries regions by the fisheries policies measures. That is 92% of the total amount. The highest amount (36 mill NOK/3,4 mill EUR) was allocated for Møre og Romsdal and the lowest (3 mill NOK/364 000 EUR) was supported the counties of Sør-Trøndelag and Troms respectively.

Important is however that the measures were de facto targeting a very few number of municipalities. This result is of most importance for the support of modernising the fishing fleet. Of a total amount of 8 million EUR, 50 % were allocated for 4 municipalities (Ålesund, Herøy, Smøla and Lurøy). As much as 93 % were distributed to 15 municipalities. 50 % of the economic measures in the fisheries agreement were distributed to 10 communes, almost all of them municipalities on the South-west coast dominated by pelagic fisheries.

An attempt on elucidating the distribution follows in the table below:

Table 7.9 *The allocation of economic measures in Norwegian fisheries policies and the economic structures in the fisheries and the urban-rural dimension of 9 nuts 3 Norwegian coastal regions*

Territory (Nuts 3)	Level of support*	Harvesting specialisation**	Processing specialisation***	Aqua culture specialisation****	Rel rurality	FUA pop share
Rogaland	86	86	113	119	Low	94
Hordaland	89	58	100	150	Medium	84
Sogn og Fjordane	91	74	118	113	High	0
Møre og Romsdal	199	103	109	69	High	74
Sør-Trøndelag	40	42	128	156	Medium	84
Nord-Trøndelag	138	76	89	213	High	53
Nordland	99	126	85	106	High	65
Troms	23	134	79	81	High	41
Finnmark	67	113	109	43	High	0
Norway	100	100	100	100		

\*Index of national average per capita of employed in the fisheries sector

\*\* Index of national average: Fishermen

\*\*\* Index of national average: Fish processing

\*\*\*\* Index of national average: Aqua culture

(All data are from 2000)

The figures in the second column demonstrate that only two of the regions (Møre og Romsdal and Nord-Trøndelag) receive more from the fisheries policies measures than the national average. There are different reasons for that. Møre og Romsdal receives 48 % of the national support for modernisation of the fleet. This support constitutes as much as 89 % of the amount given to the region. Almost all parts of these measures are targeting the clusters of ship yards and ship owners in the 4 municipalities surrounding Ålesund (Ålesund, Herøy, Haram and Giske) and the municipality of Smøla (an island commune in the north of Møre og Romsdal). These areas are the centre, and probably the only centre, of the integration of a modern offshore fleet and a ship yard industry. The figures demonstrate the importance of the state for developing and maintaining these structures. The relative high level of support for Nord-Trøndelag is caused by the comprehensive state contribution for developing aquaculture in one rural municipality (Vikna).

The more traditional Norwegian fisheries structures in the 3 Northern counties and Sogn og Fjordane are not able to secure the regions high level of support from the fisheries policies incentives. Thus the territorial distribution of the fisheries policy measures in Norway is mainly determined by the regions ability for developing new structures in the sector.

Another table elucidates the relations between the allocation and regional growth/declining processes in the fisheries:

Table 7.10 *The allocation of fisheries policy measures and the landings in 1995 and 2000 in 9 Norwegian coast nuts 3 regions.*

Territory	Part of landings 2000	Landings comp. with 1995*	Part of fisheries policies measures
Rogaland	20	107	5
Hordaland	7	86	9
Sogn og Fjordane	15	101	6
Møre og Romsdal	26	95	33
Sør-Trøndelag	0,1	50	5
Nord-Trøndelag	0,1	89	4
Nordland	13	102	21
Troms	10	123	3
Finnmark	8	167	8
Norway	99	104	92

\* Indexes, 1990 national level equal with 100.

One of the results from these figures is that it does not look like the allocation of the policies measures resources follows the position of the regions in Norwegian fisheries. There are two exemptions: Finnmark and Hordaland where the part of public resources received corresponds with their proportion of landings. Most important is may be that the fisheries policy looks like being related with growth processes in the fisheries. Møre og Romsdal (probably represented by 5 municipalities) is the winner in the battle for fisheries resources as well as for economic resources. The losers are Rogaland and Troms; we are not able to tell at the moment why. The figures also indicate that the fisheries policies have not been of importance in the rebuilding of the Cod fisheries in the northern counties.

#### 7.4.2 Socio-economic impacts on nuts 3 level

Impacts have to be measured by time serial data. In this proposal version of the example study we have limited the socio-economic impacts on the nuts 3 level to discussion about the employment development in the fisheries between 1990 and 2003. At least we will take a further look at the developing in the four municipalities which receive more than 30 % of the Norwegian fisheries policies measures (Ålesund, Herøy, Smøla og Lurøy), and the cluster-municipalities (The region of Ålesund) consisting the municipalities Ålesund, Herøy, Haram and Giske). The Ålesund-region receives almost 25 % of the total measures.

Table 7.11 *Indicators on socio-economic impacts in the fisheries 1990-2003 in 9 Norwegian nuts 3 regions.*

Territory*	Total % employment change in fisheries	% change harvesting	% change processing	% change aquaculture	Policy level
Hordaland	28	-5	28	111	89

Møre og Romsdal	21	5	44	46	199
Sør-Trøndelag	21	-6	44	48	40
Nord-Trøndelag	4	-14	48	-15	138
Nordland	3	-17	21	50	99
Rogaland	1	-17	-71	25	86
Sogn og Fjordane	-6	-6	-42	1	91
Troms	-7	-21	-5	166	23
Finnmark	-29	-21	-49	463	67
Norway	3	-12	-8	78	100

\*Ranging the total employment development in the fisheries 1990-2003

The major impression read by the figures is the huge regional variations in the development of Norwegian fisheries between 1990 and 2003. The south regions have a strong increasing of the fisheries employment mainly due to the developing of the aqua culture and fish processing sector. Opposite – the northern regions experienced a decline, in Finnmark a very dramatic decline caused by an enormous decreasing of the fish processing industry. However, from our point of view it is only in Møre og Romsdal where the fisheries policy probably are involved in the growth processes.

### 7.4.3 Socio-economic impacts on lower level than nuts 3

The involvement of the Norwegian fisheries policies in growth processes can be analysed from the starting point that the four municipalities targeting the highest amount of support received 30% of the total amounts. Three of these are municipalities in Møre og Romsdal. Moreover the four municipalities constituting the Ålesund-region got 28 % of the financial measures.

Six municipalities (Ålesund, Herøy, Giske, Haram, Smøla and Lurøy (Nordland county) are included in the selection. The following figures on employment development 1990-2003 elucidate their very favourable position in Norwegian fisheries:

Table 7.12 *Employment development 1990-2003 in the six municipalities targeting 30 % of the Norwegian fisheries policies measures, the most growing Norwegian fisheries nuts 3 region and the total employment figures*

Territory	Total fisheries	Fishing	Processing	Aquaculture
The six municipalities	41	28	32	87
Norway	3	-12	-8	78
Møre og Romsdal	21	5	44	46

The municipalities favoured in the fisheries policies are strengthening their position in all the fisheries sectors, particularly increasing their activities in harvesting and aquaculture compared with their county. From these figures it is very reasonable that the fisheries policies contribute to strong growth processes and changes in the Norwegian territorial fisheries system

*Main results of impacts for the TIA and CFP*

## ESPO Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

- The actual Norwegian fisheries policies are mainly the economic support, the Norwegian landings and capacity are increasing after 1990. These findings stress the need of specifying policies types of relevance according to territorial impacts in different countries or regions.
- The need for selecting out fisheries (“dependent”) regions from the coast regions. In the Norwegian example 17 of 19 nuts 3 regions have a coastline, but only 9 (about 50 %) of the regions with a coastline have fisheries activities of some size.
- In fact the fisheries policies targeting a low number of municipalities (small scale territories). In 2000 30 % of the Norwegian fisheries policies measures targeting 4 municipalities (3 of them in one nuts 3 region).
- Territories developing specific types of new structures (particularly those developed by the integration of a modern fleet and ship building) are the winners in the battle for state economic support as well for landing. The only Norwegian cluster (the region of Ålesund) targeting 28 % of the policies measures.
- The most dramatic territorial impact in Norway is the favouring of the south-west regions (not Sogn og Fjordane), and the discrimination of the northern regions where Finnmark is most dramatic targeted.
- The Norwegian fisheries policy are integrated with the “normal” territorial growth processes in Norway after 1990, favouring the already growing westcoast regions and is not contributing to new growth in less prosperous regions in the north.
- These findings elucidate the need for analysing impacts on lower level than nuts 3, but they also demonstrate the role of fisheries policy in territorial changes on higher level.

### 7.4.4 Other example studies

The Megapesca report contains rather detailed background information from which WP3 will draw in the work towards IR3. The data is only up to 1999.

## 7.5 Experiences from using TIA in the assessment of CFP

### *General experiences*

We have so far two main experiences:

- 1) The first underscores the different character of the spatial dimension and implications of different policy areas. CFP is a small and “narrow” policy area probably having impacts in a very few regions and probably also the impacts are only significant on a very low territorial level. In Norway may be in only 5 % of the coast municipalities.
- 2) The second confirms a dramatic lack of data on territorial differentiation in the policy implementation. This experience includes data on the territorial distribution of the fisheries policies measures and socio-economic data of relevance in the regions. The previous consists of key data sources as employment status in the fisheries and its sectors, and relevant time serial data. We therefore experience enormous challenges at the moment in order to be able to realise the TIA in a traditional “unorganised” policy area as the fisheries.

Specific experiences

### Scoping

Ad: The policy interventions – In this project they are of two major and very different types. One is the economic incentives (FIFG) and their impacts (giving growth); another is the effort regulation policies (giving declining processes). The experiences here are that information about the territorial distribution of the interventions are insufficient, the target areas are very different according to geographical areas and their extent and the possible impacts can be of very different types.

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Ad: Hypothesis on the cause-effect-relations – In analysing policies targeting traditional outlying regions we are used to look at how they compensate for or turn around declining processes. In the case of analysing coast regions this starting point may need a revision. Probably the fisheries policies rather go into growth processes than declining processes. A challenge is to put this experience into the TIA design.

Ad: The regional level of observation and analysis – The major experience so far is the possible mismatch between the extent and the dimensions of the fisheries policies and the regional level of observations. From our point of view it is an overwhelming danger that the policies interventions will “disappear” in most of the coast regions.

Ad: Reference to past and future – So far our experience is that past analyses in fisheries can contribute to future predictions.

Experiences in other areas:

### Analysing

Ad: Interventions and effects measures – Data on demography, employment specific data, socio-economic indicators, relation area/population, either time series or for one year only. The data referring to NUTS3-levels are useful. However, in the ESPON database there is a shortage of such data. The database will be expanded and supplemented as the work with IR3 proceeds, as WP3 will access other databases.

Ad: Quantitative / qualitative appraisals – Most of the indicators are of quantitative character. Qualitative appraisals are more easily undertaken by example studies.

Ad: Technique of analysis – The analysis so far is performed in terms of compiling data from different databases, enlisting the data in tables and analysing them according to the TOR / hypotheses.

### Assessing

Ad: Polycentric spatial development – see the experiences on “scoping”: A danger in the analyses is that the CFP is too marginal, and have no meaning according with the changing of the polycentric spatial development on European, transnational and national level. Probably we will find some contribution on very low level, probably at nuts 4 or 5.

Ad: Applied meaning of “spatial/territorial” – For the moment it looks like to meaning are of importance in these policy area: One is that the CFP go into the general and quite strong processes in coast areas and therefore may by contribute to increasing differences between coast and inland areas which from a general point of view favour the coast. A second is that significant impacts of CFP are found on very low territorial levels, but here we suppose to fin strong impacts.

## 8 Economic cohesion impacts

### 8.1 Introduction

Fisheries and aquaculture play a varying role in the economy of the different European countries and regions. If on one hand there are few *countries* in Europe – Iceland, the Faeroes and north Norway – where fishing and related activities account for a significant share of total employment, on the other there are a lot of European *regions* where the fishing industry plays an important role in an otherwise underdeveloped rural economy. The importance of the sector becomes clearer when analysed at lower regional level or at the local level. In these cases, indeed, dependency rates are higher at greater level of regional disaggregation.

All around Europe (both in EU and EFTA countries) the fishery sector has been involved in significant structural changes in the past decades and it is expected to undergo a number of changes also in the next future. Undoubtedly the fisheries policies have important territorial impacts in the European regions, where fishing and related activities takes place – usually coastal regions and often areas where there is little prospect of growth in alternative economic sectors. This makes the CFP and the fishery policy of country like Norway and Iceland important for coastal regions throughout Europe. “*The situation is most outspoken in the areas most dependent on fisheries and related activities. Such areas can – depending on the level of disaggregation - be identified in many European countries*”. Furthermore, the territorial impact of the fishery policy varies among the regions, as not all of them are equally dependent on fisheries or are suited to face the processes of restructuring, reduction and expansion. This means that some regions might benefit from the measures agreed while others might not.

### 8.2 CFP measures and impacts in the light of WP4<sup>81</sup>

As stated in the First Interim Report, the planned reference period for ESPON Project 2.1.5 is 1990 – 2003/2004. However, changes in CFP did not take place before late 2002 and many measures have just been implemented or are about to be implemented. It would thus be difficult to carry out an impact assessment analysis based on the future changes of the CFP. It should be taken into account that structural changes have already taken place in the fisheries and aquaculture, and policy measures have been carried out within the fishery policy during the past years in many European countries.

It would be thus appropriate to analyse the impact of past policy measures similar to those hypothesised to follow from CFP. For instance, fleet reduction and quotas have been instruments of the past CFP. On the other hand the most important elements of the future resource policy are the multi-annual recovery or management plans for certain fish stocks which are “*outside safe biological limits*”<sup>82</sup> or “*at/or within safe biological limits*”. They are structured so to include both

<sup>81</sup> Most of the paragraph referring to the CFP can be considered valid also for the Norwegian and Icelandic fishery policies.

<sup>82</sup> ‘Safe biological limits’ is defined as the point where the indicators of the state of a stock predict a low risk of transgressing certain ‘limit reference points’, for instance values of biomass or fishing mortality rate, which are to be avoided (Council Regulation (EC) No. 2371/2002, art. 3(j) and (l)).

input (fleet reduction, effort quota) and output (quotas, TACs) measures. A catch/landing quota-system for the most depleted stocks will be accompanied by effort measures (effort quotas) and further capacity adjustment measures. Having considered this, it can be stated that the most important changes that will have an impact on the economy of coastal regions will concern:

- consistency of fishing fleets (number of vessels and fishermen);
- production in weight and value of fish catching activities;
- share of the fishery sector on total GDP (value added);
- employment in fish catching activities and in fish related activities (processing, marketing, etc...).

It is also expected that recovery plans with the consequent measures will be applied for those fishing fleets exploiting the most depleted stocks such as most cod stocks, some sole and Nephrops stocks and hake of the North Sea. This can have important territorial consequences, as fleets from different regions traditionally exploit different stocks. Vessels from those regions, which exploit the most threatened stocks, can consequently expect to be worse off than vessels from the regions which traditionally exploit the less threatened ones.

### 8.3 Hypothesis to be tested in WP4

An initial set of hypotheses on the territorial impact of the European Fisheries Policies was presented in Project 2.1.5's IR1. The second meeting in February 2005 was spent trying to group the hypotheses and to charge each team and its related WP with its own hypothesis to be tested. In fact, some hypotheses are more general whereas others are more specific. Furthermore, some hypotheses overlap among WPs, especially those related to social and economic matters. As a result, all of them have been categorised into four groups:

1. General (to be tested within WP3, WP4 and WP5);
2. Social and economic (to be tested within WP3 and WP4);
3. ICZM/environment (to be tested in WP5);
4. Fishery hypothesis (to be tested in WP2).

Before presenting the hypotheses to be tested within the present WP4, it should be noted that, within the context of this study, there is more than one level of policy objectives against which the territorial impact of the European Fisheries Policies can be assessed.

In particular, these policies may be shown to be either consistent or inconsistent with the "high-level" or strategic EU objectives of social and economic cohesion and environmental sustainability in the regions.

Under these high-level/strategic EU objectives, one may identify the European Fisheries Policies specific objectives such as:

- a more sustainable balance between fisheries resources and their exploitation,
- an improvement of the fishery sector competitiveness,
- a reduction of the fish stocks overexploitation and the revitalisation of the fisheries dependent areas.

It is important to bear in mind that also interventions in other fields are likely to produce effects in fisheries and aquaculture. An example is the environmental field where a treatment plant that would stop direct discharges of human waste in coastal waters will contribute to the quality of beaches and therefore facilitate efforts to push the local economy towards tourism. It may also contribute to the diversification of economic activities by allowing the development of aquaculture

(mussel farms, etc.). Finally, another example could be an intervention in the transport and infrastructure sectors, as the construction of a new road link to the national motorway system. This could have an impact on the transport costs of local firms which process locally landed fish, or improve tourist access to a previously poorly connected region.

However, there is usually room to argue that the specific CFP objectives and/or the effect of intervention in other fields may or may not be consistent with the high-level/ strategic EU objectives (social and economic cohesion) and/or among them.

In WP4 the following hypothesis will be tested:

*General impact hypotheses:*

- Hp.1: The CFP will have different impacts between coastal regions, and within regions. Processes on restructuring, reduction and expansion will occur side by side and in various combinations. Impacts of the CFP will be more significant the lower the geographical levels.
- Hp.2: Economic, social and demographic impacts of the CFP will vary between urban and remote areas. Socio-economic effects related to employment, migration, age structure of the labour force etc., may be less devastating in urban regions than in fisheries dependent regions and areas.
- Hp.3: Territorial impacts of the CFP will vary with the different structures of the fishing and aquaculture industries of the regions. Impacts will differ in accordance with the extent the regions are dominated by coastal fishing and small vessels, fishing in distant waters with greater vessels, landings, fishing processes or aquaculture.
- Hp.4: Territorial impacts of the CFP may contradict with the aims of cohesion, territorial balanced development and polycentrism. The CFP may favour the prosperous regions and disfavour the most remote ones, i.e. favour regions which are not particularly fisheries dependent at the cost of regions which are strongly dependent on fisheries.

*Social and economic impact hypotheses:*

- Hp.5: The CFP has unintended side effects in coastal regions or fishery dependent regions. Significant territorial impacts may be:
  - Economic effects such as increasing unemployment;
  - Decreasing regional economic productions (GDP);
  - Population decreasing due to out-migration particularly in fishing regions;
  - Altered age composition in fisheries dependent regions, with an increasing share of elderly population. Indication of gender and age biases in fishing dependent regions;
  - Change in population density in fishing regions.
- Hp.6: As the restrictions on harvesting activities mainly target the fishing fleet these measures have strongest negative impacts in remote, coastal regions, while the more urban regions involved in fish processing still are able to source raw fish through e.g. import from 3<sup>rd</sup> countries.
- Hp.7: It follows from hypothesis 6 and 16 that the incidence of the CFP on the regional level is not consistent with the social and economic cohesion objectives of the EU due to the unintended territorial effects of the CFP. More favourable regions are able to take greater advantage of the measures included in the FIFG due to closer access to products and markets.

As said above, the beforementioned hypotheses include both social and economic issues as well as general impacts subjects. Thus a more detailed description of the hypotheses related to economic issues, will follow in the description of the methodology.

## 8.4 Impact assessment methodology

The choice of methods and techniques for the assessments of the impact of policy measures depends on a number of factors. The most important ones are:

- The type of the socio-economic intervention;
- The evaluation purpose - accountability, improving management, explaining what works and so on;
- The stage in the programme/policy cycle - prospective analysis (ex-ante)/retrospective analysis (ex-post);
- The stage in the evaluation process - designing/structuring, obtaining data, analysing data, making judgements/conclusions.

The main objective of this study is the evaluation or the assessment of the territorial impact of the European fishery policies. In relation to the stage in the programme/policy cycle, the analysis of the present study can assume two different forms, depending on the time reference period. If made on the past CFP it will be a mere retrospective analysis or mid term /ex-post evaluation of fishery policy measures. If made on what is planned to be the follow up of the CFP, according to the reform proposals, then the analysis will assume the form of an ex-ante or prospective assessment.

In relation to the stage in the evaluation process the analysis to be carried out in the present study can consist in both *analysing data* or in *providing judgements/conclusions*. Following the scheme of the European NEW GUIDE to evaluating socio economic development and associated resource materials<sup>83</sup>, the main assessment methods can be subdivided by the stage of evaluation process that they most frequently inform.

The main evaluation methods in analysing data are Input/Output analysis (I/O), econometric models, regression analysis, experimental and quasi experimental techniques, Delphi survey and SWOT analysis.

On the other hand, methods usually applied for providing judgements or conclusions in relation to policy interventions are Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA), benchmarking, Cost Effectiveness Analysis (CEA), Economic Impact Assessment (EIA), gender impact assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment, Strategic Environmental Assessment, Multi-criteria analysis and Expert panels.

Most of these techniques can be and are usually applied both in prospective than in retrospective evaluation. Some exceptions are the regression analysis, the experimental and quasi experimental techniques and the benchmarking which are usually not applied in ex-ante evaluation of policy programme and the Delphi survey or the Strategic Environmental Assessment usually not applied in mid-term or ex-post evaluation of policy interventions.

The choice of the more appropriate assessment methods to be used in the present study, and in particular for WP4, will strongly depend on data availability and on the needed and available time to obtain the necessary information.

### 8.4.1 Methodology for an ex-ante evaluation of the territorial impacts of European fishery policies

As already stressed in paragraph 2, changes in CFP did not take place before late 2002 and many measures have just been implemented or about to be implemented. It thus could be difficult to carry out an impact assessment analysis based on the future changes of the CFP, given the impossibility to obtain the necessary data for the overall European space. In the light of the constraints on data

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<sup>83</sup> The GUIDE has been developed for the European Commission with a view to developing evaluation capacity in the enlarged EU, particularly in the context of the expenditure of Structural Funds, which aim to support economic and social cohesion in the Union.

availability (both in terms of areas, especially at NUTS3 level - and time periods coverage), what we can do, if relating to the future CFP is:

1. the simulation of changes in policy interventions by the use of models and assessment techniques developed in previous researches and based on example studies;
2. a judgement evaluation, based on a SWOT analysis, or other qualitative techniques, of what has been planned to be the financial support to the European enlarged fishery sector for the period 2007-2013, by means of the new financial instrument, the European Fishery Fund (EFF).

### **A CGE model for the fishery sector of European regions**

Among the above listed techniques, the I/O matrices are the most common methods used in scenario analysis and simulation, where they serve to verify policy scenarios, based on the technological structure of the economy of the country and on the state of final demand. They can also be used in forecasting. In an evaluation they can be used with or without policy interventions. There are numerous applications of input-output matrices to the evaluation of development programmes, including estimating impacts differentiated according to the different branches of an economy. I/O matrices have also been developed by Eurostat to estimate the economic impact of Objective 1 interventions for the period 2000-2006.<sup>84</sup> Anyway, the I/O approach is generally used at the national level, as this is the level at which statistical data are usually collected for the construction of matrices.

Taking that into account, for the present WP4 it is believed to be appropriate the use of the model developed within the PECHDEV project, an EU funded project that was carried out in the period 2001-2005<sup>85</sup>. Its main aim has been the development and the application of a computable model of general equilibrium (CGEM) in order to analyse the contribution of halieutic activities to regional development, as well as the evaluation of the interrelationship of these activities with the components of other economic sectors within the region considered. The model has also taken into account the influence of the ecosystem, considered as an ensemble of ecological and biological factors.

The usual models for the measurement of the economic effects of halieutic activities on the other economic sectors of a region essentially consist of scaled-down versions of the I/O matrices constructed on a national scale<sup>86</sup>. The I/O approach currently prevailing in the analysis of the contribution made by fishing and aquaculture to regional development<sup>87</sup> is the heritage of the inter-branch table developed by Leontief in the 1930s. The advantage of this method of evaluation of effects resides in its highly transparent mechanical procedure, making it reproducible once a certain amount of basic data is available. Used on several occasions in the context of studies at European level (in particular the socio-economic studies relating to regions which depend on fishing of 1992 and 1999), these models have shown their advantages, mainly consisting in the transparency and internal coherence of the model, its flexibility of utilisation (selection of the number of branches), and the facility with which the results can be read. On the other hand I/O models have shown their disadvantages, essentially being their limitations with respect to their potential to reproduce an image of the economic quality of life of a region dependent on fishing.

For all this and especially to abandon the hypotheses of fixed technical coefficients and unlimited supply of production factors available on the market, the computable general equilibrium model

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<sup>84</sup> [The European Commission, Regional policy, Inforegio, Studies website](#)

<sup>85</sup> PECHDEV, *Development and application of a computable model of general equilibrium to analyse the contribution of halieutic activities to regional development*, EU Contract Q5RS-2001-02277 carried out by IREPA (IT) in collaboration with CEMARE (UK), UCL (UK), ENSAR (FR), LEN-CORRAIL (FR), IEP (SP) and IME/SDU (DK).

<sup>86</sup> There are other models, such as those constructed on the basis of base theory and its expansion (these concern essentially employment indicators and multipliers) (Vollet and Daucé, 1996).

<sup>87</sup> See the socio-economic studies on employment and on the level of dependency of the coastal regions (among which Irepa, 1999) and attempts to develop the application of the I/O model to the measurement of the effects of fishing developed by COWI in 1997 for DGXIV.

(CGEM) was created<sup>88</sup> and has been applied since the start of the 1990s to a good number of situations. It allows, for example, a study of allocations and the distribution of the effects of economic policies as well as the implications of economic shocks (Harrigan *et al.*; 1992). The works by Venables and Gasiorek (1999) clearly show the potentialities for the utilisation of such a tool to determine the regional impacts linked with the cohesion fund; just as those of the OECD with the GREEN and CTEM models demonstrate the plasticity of the models in gathering environmental data<sup>89</sup> and consider the effects of ecological feedback (Burniaux *et al.*, 1991).

In this sense, the CGEM is the model now offering the greatest potential for application to the domains of regional economy. Its utilisation in the fields of energy, pollution and of natural resources suggests its use with fisheries resources very appropriate, taking into account the variability of the resource and of marine environmental changes. In addition it can take on the dynamic dimension, which is necessary to any public policy forecast. The first application of the CGEM is by Bernard, 2003.

A CGE model is usually based on a Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) database, which is an extension of the I/O tables. A SAM is a general macroeconomic accounting framework, which describes, in a systematic way, economic activities in a given geographical area. Once a SAM is constructed for a particular year (or an average of years), it provides a snapshot of the economic structure of the considered area. The geographical area for a SAM can be the international economy, a nation, a region or even smaller areas as, theoretically, there are no constraints in setting up a SAM for more circumscribed economic realities (Taylor and Adelman, 1996; Madsen *et al.*, 1991; Malvarosa and Placenti, 2004). A sub-national and, where possible, regional or more local SAM are desirable because they can represent a good tool, for policy makers, to simulate the impacts of different economic policies and to assess their temporal effects (Carbonaro *et al.*, 2001).<sup>90</sup> Within the PECHDEV project the CGE model has been developed, calibrated and applied to 5 European regions (NUTS3 level), i.e. Salerno (IT), Cornwall (UK), Bornholm (DK), Pontevedra (S) and Finistère (FR).

The regional model developed within the PECHDEV project has two components: an economic part, which represents the behaviour of economic agents, and a biological model, which is a representation of biological process affecting fisheries productivity. The economic part of CGE model employs standard assumptions. The model assumes that producers maximize profits subject to production functions, while households maximize utility subject to budget constraints. Production and consumption behaviour are modelled using the constant elasticity of substitution (CES) family of functions, which includes Leontief<sup>91</sup>, Cobb-Douglas and constant elasticity of transformation (CET) functions. Hence, substitution between regional supply and exports is given by CET, while firms smoothly substitute over primary factors through CES functions. Factors are mobile across activities, available in fixed supplies, and demanded by producers at market-clearing prices. The model satisfies Walras' law in that the set of commodity market equilibrium conditions is functionally dependent, while the model is homogeneous of degree of zero in prices. Furthermore products are differentiated according to region and Armington assumption, so that imports and exports are different from domestically produced goods. Thus the model represents, by means of its multidisciplinary approach, a new conception of the measurement of the effects of fishing and of aquaculture in the development of the regions as well as the effects generated

<sup>88</sup> Principally on the basis of the applied works by Johansen (1960), of Stone (1966) relating to the construction of a social accountability matrix (SAM), and the theoretical ones of Scarf (1973).

<sup>89</sup> Just like the works concerning the effects of tourism on the regional economy and on natural resources which are increasingly using CGEMs (Alavalapati and Adamowicz, 2000; Adams, 1995) or economy-environment interactions (Bergman, 1995).

<sup>90</sup> The main difficulties in constructing a sub-national SAM are, substantially, related to the reference unit. The region (that can be more or less wide) a) does not have, really, precise and controlled boundaries, with subsequent difficulties in monitoring income and goods interregional flows; b) does not have a sufficient statistic coverage in the sample surveys, which are generally conducted at national level and c) presents methodological problems for the estimation of some particular economic aggregates, such as those connected to the multi-unit enterprises and to the Central Government (Carbonaro *et al.*, 2001).

<sup>91</sup> For all sectors, we assume Leontief technology, that is, that a fixed input quantity is needed per unit of output.

towards other economic sectors. It integrates some broader considerations than those traditionally included in the context of I/O models. In particular, the model attempts to encompass the entirety of the effects by also taking into account ecological and biological factors. The result is that it adheres more closely to the reality of the regions which depend on halieutic resources.

Once it has been developed for a selected area, the CGEM gives the possibility to evaluate the effects of any external shock, from biological or ecological changes to economic ones. The model thus represents a very useful tool, for policy makers and evaluators, in impact assessment analyses. Given the constraints on time availability - as it would take a lot of time to build a CGEM for each NUTS3 of the European space - the CGE models developed for five European regions within the PECHDEV project could be used to make an evaluation of the effects of the future European policy measures, in accordance with the hypotheses made by the project team.

In the description of the CFP reform it emerged that the most important elements of the future CFP are the multi-annual recovery or management plans (MAMP) for certain fish stocks which are *outside biological limits*. The MAMP are structured so as to include both input (fleet reduction, effort quota) and output (quotas, TACs) measures. As a result, the most important changes that will have an impact on the economy of coastal regions will as stated be related to:

- consistency of fishing fleets (number of vessels and fishermen);
- production in weight and value of fish catching activities;
- share of the fishery sector on total GDP (value added);
- employment in fish catching activities and in fish related activities (processing, marketing, etc...).

For instance, if one wants to evaluate the impact of a reduction of the consistency of the fishing fleets, this can be made by simulating, through the CGEM, what happens by changing the capital or the labour factors share in the production functions of the model. It must be stressed that the above list contains only some of the potential and direct effects on the economy of the region (WP4 is, in fact, concerned in the evaluation of impacts on the regional economic strength); anyway, it's clear that a measure like a quota has a large impact also on the consistency of the fish stocks of the species interested by the quota. The CGEM model can be used also to make this type of assessment, given the correct specification of the biological production functions in the model.

Even if the model has been developed and applied only to 5 European NUTS3, it must be stressed that the NUTS3 level selected as case-studies within the PECHDEV project are representatives of the different form that the fishery sector assumes all around the European space. They, in fact, represent very different realities both in geographical terms (they are based in the Mediterranean, Atlantic and Baltic seas) and in relation to the structure of the fishery sector they host.

#### **A qualitative assessment of the future allocation of financial supports to the European fishery sector**

If an ex-ante evaluation of the planned allocation of the fishery structural funds is needed, it will be possible only on a qualitative basis, given the high constraints on data availability.

On July 2004 the European Commission presented the proposal for the new European Fisheries Fund (EFF) covering the period 2007-13. It provides financial assistance for implementation of the latest reform of the common fisheries policy (CFP) and to support the restructuring demanded by developments in the sector. The EFF will succeed the present Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance 2000-06 (FIFG). In view of the developments in the sector and the recent enlargement of the Union, the EFF will help to ensure sustainable fisheries and diversify economic activities in fishing areas.

To implement the CFP, the EFF may grant financial support in meeting the economic, environmental and social goals in order to:

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- ensure the long-term future of fishing activities and the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources;
- reduce pressure on stocks by matching Community fleet capacity to available fishery resources;
- strengthen the development of economically viable enterprises in the fisheries sector and make operating structures more competitive;
- foster the protection of the environment and fishery resources;
- encourage sustainable development and the improvement of the quality of life in marine, lake and coastal areas affected by fishing and aquaculture activities;
- promote the development of human resources and equality between women and men active in the fisheries sector.

The EFF provides for five priorities:

- **Measures to adjust the Community's fishing fleet:** Financial assistance will be available to fishermen and fishing vessel owners affected by the measures taken to combat overfishing. In particular, this will include aid for the temporary or permanent laying up of fishing vessels and for training, reskilling and early retirement of fishermen;
- **Aquaculture, processing and marketing:** The EFF will promote the acquisition and use of gear and methods that reduce the impact of fishing on the environment. The aid will be concentrated on small and micro enterprises;
- **Collective action:** The following projects will be eligible for the aid: those which contribute to the sustainable development or conservation of resources, the strengthening of markets in fishery products or the promotion of partnerships between scientists and operators in the fisheries sector;
- **Sustainable development of coastal fishing areas:** The EFF will support measures and initiatives aimed at diversifying and strengthening economic development in areas affected by the decline in fishing activities.
- **Technical assistance:** The Fund may finance action relating to preparation, monitoring, administrative and technical support, evaluation, audit and control necessary for implementing the proposed Regulation.

Whereas in the framework of the financial planning for the period 2000-2006, the fishery sector was included in a number of expenditure items, under the new proposal of the Commission it is intended to bring financial assistance for fisheries under a new heading entitled "Sustainable management and conservation of natural resources", together with the assistance destined to agriculture, rural development and the environment.

Under the proposal, EUR 4,96 billion will be allocated to the EFF for the 2007-13 programming period for the enlarged Europe. This amount corresponds, more or less, to financial assistance planned for the EU at 15 Member states for the period 2000-2006 (EUR 3,7 billion).

In table 2 the allocation, for each year of the period 2007-2013 of the funds destined to the "Sustainable management and conservation of natural resources" and to the fishery sector is reported.

Table 8.1 *Planned allocation of the EFF, 2007-2013*

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
<i>billion EUR</i>								
Sustainable management and conservation of natural resources	57,18	57,90	58,12	57,98	57,85	57,83	57,81	404,66
Fisheries (including international agreement)	1,03	1,05	1,08	1,10	1,10	1,13	1,13	7,60
<i>of which EFF</i>	0,66	0,68	0,70	0,71	0,73	0,74	0,75	4,96

*Source:* Working document No. 10 on the Fishery policy. Financial perspective 2007-2013. DT\549341IT.doc.

It is estimated that approximately three quarters of the overall financial allocation under the Fund will be earmarked for the least-favoured regions in the new Member States, i.e. those covered by the new Convergence Objective. For the other regions, the amounts will be divided between the Member States according to the size of the fisheries sector, the number of people working in the sector and the adjustments considered necessary for fisheries and the continuity of measures in hand.

Budgetary proposals for the period 2007–2013 thus anticipate a 30% increase to support its cohesion policies for the new member states and the eventual accession of Bulgaria and Romania, both with large agricultural sectors and low per capita income. On the down side, the share of funding allocated to the management of ‘natural resources’ (agriculture, rural development and fisheries) is expected to fall from 46.4% of committed expenditure in the final year of the current programme to 36.5% at the end of the 2007–2013 period.

Anyway, it should be said that, as envisaged by Symes (2005)<sup>92</sup> enlargement threatens the achievement of cohesion goals for disadvantaged regions within the EU 15. “Although regional disparities have narrowed, they still persist especially in peripheral Europe. Several less developed regions are certain to fall outside any new thresholds for defining problem regions in the enlarged EU, including a number of fisheries dependent areas”.

If compared with the last generation of financial support measures and at a first glance, the aim of EFF 2007–2013 seems to put more emphasis on the “economic and social well-being of coastal areas but without the assumption that fishing will provide the mainstay of the economy”. Geographically, funding is expected to be concentrated even more on the problem regions or Objective 1 regions generally defined as areas where per capita GDP falls below 75% of the EU average or which are severely disadvantaged by location including remote island groups and the more northerly regions of Finland and Sweden. Moreover, EFF will be much less concerned with providing direct support to the harvesting sector and more explicit in the way financial support underpins policies for resource management.

A more detailed analysis and evaluation of the EFF allocation could be carried out if it will be possible to collect much more data, maybe at NUTS0 level and by single policy measures.

<sup>92</sup> D. Symes, *Altering course: future directions for Europe’s fisheries policy*, Fisheries Research 71 (2005), 259-265.

### **Methodology for a mid-term or ex-post assessment of the territorial impacts of European fishery policies**

As said above, the main objective of this study is the evaluation or the assessment of the territorial impact of the European fisheries policy. In relation to the stage in the programme/policy cycle, the analysis of the present study can assume two different forms, depending on the time reference period. If made on the past CFP it will be a mere retrospective analysis or mid term /ex-post evaluation of fishery policy measures.

Most of the above listed techniques of impact assessment can be used for ex-post evaluation of the effects of policy interventions. Retrospective evaluation can take the form of qualitative assessment, like the SWOT analysis, that can be particularly useful in mid-term evaluations as it can provide clues about the intermediate objectives of the programme (as the ability to exploit the opportunities and to avoid the threats). But a number of quantitative analysis can be used in order to evaluate the impact of policy actions. The choice strongly depends on data availability. Among the most common quantitative techniques there are econometric models and regression analyses.

Econometric models are used to replicate and simulate the main mechanisms of a regional, national or international economic system. They are generally defined by the use that data play in informing the model structure, namely to calculate the model's coefficients through a variety of possible estimation methods. In most models that use the label "econometric" there is usually a mixture of those coefficients estimated freely by the data, and those which are fixed, assumed or restricted, due to some limitations on data quantity or quality. These restrictions or assumptions can often be made according to economic theory, or sometimes use results from other datasets where the economic mechanisms are expected to perform in similar ways.

Within the context of an evaluation, the model will aid an understanding of how the mechanisms involved in transmitting the effects of a policy fit together. The model provides a structure around which the policies effects can be assessed and integrated, and in this way should make the quantification of these effects more transparent. Using econometric models for policy evaluation always involves the construction of a scenario, i.e. with and without the policy, to quantify the overall effect in terms of key model outputs. The complexity with which this scenario is constructed depends on how the policy effects feed into the model, i.e. whether they only affect a small set of exogenous variables or whether they might have an effect on some behavioural relations. Amongst the most common econometric models developed to evaluate policy impacts, HERMIN, QUEST and E3ME are examples of currently supported econometric models of different types that are notable for their wide range of uses in simulating monetary, convergence and Structural Funds policy impacts in the European Union. The REMI Policy Insight model has been extensively applied in the US but has only recently been modified for Europe. In particular, the REMI model has been used to assess the regional economic effects of structural funds investments in the Objective 1 portion of Southern Italy. The outcome of the study included returns (in the form of GDP and employment multipliers) to various types of investment (equipment, training, infrastructure) and subsidies are reported for a time horizon over 2000-24.

Another quantitative method useful for policy effects evaluation is the regression analysis. It is the statistical technique that identifies the relationship between two or more quantitative variables: a dependent variable, whose value is to be predicted, and an independent or explanatory variable (or variables), about which knowledge is available. The technique is used to find the equation that represents the relationship between the variables. A simple regression analysis can show that the relation between an independent variable X and a dependent variable Y is linear. Multiple regressions will provide an equation that predicts one variable from two or more independent variables. This statistical technique is most commonly used in programme evaluation to estimate effects. The net effects of a policy programme under evaluation can be assessed using regression analysis, by attributing part of the changes observed to explanatory variables, while the remaining effects are attributed to the programme. For this reason, regression analysis is useful in ex-post evaluation, to determine the net impact of the programme. However, this technique can also be applied in forecasting and ex-ante evaluation. In the case of panel data analysis, a large number of quantitative observations is required, ideally between 2,000 and 15,000 units (for example,

trainees, businesses, farms etc ...), to use regression analysis. Data must be available on each unit, for all the variables of the explanatory model. This represents one of the main limits in applying regression analysis as implementing the data collection can be time-consuming and expensive. For time series data much less is needed, for example 50-100 observations.

In order to estimate the impact of the past CFP measures, it has been decided, within WP4 to use, wherever possible, impact assessment methods based on regression and correlation techniques. The reason of this choice lies mainly within data availability and in the lack of time needed to develop and apply more sophisticated techniques, such as econometric models. With this scope in mind, the impact of the CFP is considered through what has been the incidence, at territorial level, of the financial interventions in the fishery and aquaculture sectors via the expenditures of the main financial instrument for the fishery sector, the Financial Instruments for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG), introduced in 1993.

The rationale for Structural Fund interventions in the area of fisheries (in other words, its specific objectives) is based on:

- The need for a more sustainable balance between fisheries resources and their exploitation
- Increasing the competitiveness of the fisheries sector
- Creating viable enterprises in the sector
- Strengthening the sector, which is going through a prolonged period of restructuring resulting from the increasing need to reduce over-fishing of limited natural stocks
- Revitalising those areas that are dependent of fisheries and related activity.

The FIFG was conceived with the aim of bringing together all fisheries oriented structural measures, in particular those concerning the promotion and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products. Interventions in this field have been directed towards:

- Financial support for fleet renewal
- Adjustment of fishing capacity and protection of marine resources
- Socio-economic measures
- Processing and development of new market outlets.

Data on the allocation of the FIFG within the European territory are not available at NUTS3 level. The database concerning this indicator is composed as follows:

- FIFG allocations in total 1994-1999 on NUTS2 divided on targeted area of assistance (e.g. demolition)(EU15)
- Projected FIFG allocations in total 2000-2006 on NUTS0 divided on targeted area of assistance (EU15)
- Projected FIFG allocations (EU share) in total 2004-2006 on NUTS0 (10 new member states)

The evaluation of the FIFG allocation for the period 2000-2006, whose findings could be very interesting considering that the data coverage involves also the new Member states, could be carried out by mean of qualitative techniques, such as SWOT analysis, or simply by doing a judgment evaluation on the type of allocation, i.e. if following the past guidelines or if promoting a new type of policy. The reason mainly lies in data availability at NUTS 3 level, especially for the new member states. For the evaluation of the projected allocation of the new structural fund for the fishery sector, namely the EFF, see paragraph 4.1.2.

Giving this data availability, an impact analysis able to give some findings on the territorial impacts, at regional level of the FIFG allocation could, thus, be carried out only by the use of the first block of data, i.e. FIFG allocations in the period 1994-1999 available at NUTS2 level. If an

apportionment method, to estimate data from NUTS 2 to NUTS 3 level can be found, it would be much more difficult and time consuming starting from NUTS0 level. Anyway, for some countries (i.e. Italy) data of FIFG allocation by measures and by NUTS 3 regions are available (see Annex II).

It's sure that the apportionment of FIFG past data allocation from NUTS2 to NUTS3 regions highly depends on the availability of structural data on the fishery sector of the European regions (NUTS3).

It must be taken into account, actually, that the FIFG is divided into target area (e.g. demolition). If, for instance, an apportionment of the FIFG expenditures for demolition wants to be made from NUTS2 to NUTS3, data on the consistency of the fleet at NUTS3 regions is needed. In the same way, if an apportionment of the FIFG expenditures for the aquaculture farms is pursued, thus, the number of aquaculture farms or of the number of employees in aquaculture activities is needed for each NUTS3 regions.

Unfortunately, official data (i.e. from Eurostat) on the structure of the fishery and aquaculture sector do not exist. In our knowledge, the only available data on the consistency of the fleet, on the number of employees and, in some cases, on the landings and value added at NUTS3 level come from the database of the EU-wide study of fisheries dependency at regional level supported by the European Commission Directorate General for Fisheries and implemented by consultants and research institutions in all member states. However it should be taken into account that this database, available on the DG-fish web-pages, is not completely homogeneous among the countries involved and, for some of them, it provides data only for a limited number of coastal NUTS3.

Bearing this in mind and taking also advantage of previous ESPON projects experiences (especially from TPG 2.1.3) a methodology for the testing of the hypotheses, illustrated in paragraph 3 is proposed. However, as already outlined, rather than a territorial impact analysis of the CFP the methodology will consist in an evaluation of the territorial distribution of FIFG allocations. In the following paragraph data at NUTS 3 level for Italy have been used. In particular, data come from national database (e.g. FIFG funds allocation, fleet structure and fishery dependency indicators) and from ESPON database (e.g. GDP, population and accessibility indicators).

#### **A quantitative assessment of the territorial distribution of FIFG funds**

The first hypothesis to be tested within WP4 is that **the CFP will have different impacts between coastal regions, and also within the regions themselves – Hp.1.**

Processes on restructuring, reduction and expansion will occur side by side and in various combinations. In particular, the team hypothesised that the impacts of CFP will be more significant at lower geographical levels. If, on one hand there are very few countries in Europe – except Iceland, the Faeroes and north Norway – where fishing and related activities account for a significant share of total employment, on the other there are a lot of European regions where the fishing industry plays an important role in an otherwise underdeveloped rural economy. The importance of the sector, and especially the area dependency from fishery, becomes clearer when the analyses focuses at lower regional level or at the local level.

In order to provide some background data for this hypothesis, the distribution of CFP support between different types of regions in Europe will be analysed. The first task concerns the choice of the regional typology to be used. It could be the typology based on the combination of the share of population of the NUTS territories living within FUAs with the population size of the FUAs. Another typology that could be used is the one based on the population density (see Annex II, table 3). Various statistical analyses could help in the specification of the considered relationship, i.e. cross tabulations, correlation and regression analysis. For instance, it could be possible to carry out a correlation analysis between the qualitative and ordered variable represented by the coastal typology (NUTS3 regions, classified into different coastal typologies, can be grouped so to represent different levels of an ordered variable) and the quantitative and continuous variable of the FIFG allocations, represented by, for instance, the amount of FIFG funds destined to demolition

(Annex II, table 1.a and 1.b) weighted by the number of vessels for each NUTS3 region (Annex II, table 2).

Among the hypotheses made, there is one that concerns the relation between the territorial impacts of CFP and the different structures of the fishing and aquaculture industries of the regions, namely that **impacts will differ in accordance with the extent the regions are dominated by coast fishing and small vessels, fishing in distant waters with greater vessels, landings, fishing processes or aquaculture – Hp. 3.**

In order to test this hypothesis, the most appropriate typology to be used is the one based on the number of workers in the fishery sector. If the number of employees is available by the three main sectors, i.e. harvesting, aquaculture and processing, it could be useful to see how the structure of the sector influences the use of the FIFG funds.

Depending on data availability it could be tested also if the structure of the harvesting sector has an influence on the FIFG allocations. The predominance of small or large vessels in the regional fleets can be used as a proxy of the structure of the fish harvesting sector. In other words, if, for instance, in the regional fleets small vessels overcome a predefined threshold (e.g. 65%) the fishing sector of that region is assumed to be characterised by coastal fishing and so on. A correlation analysis between qualitative and quantitative variables could be also carried out in this case.

Bearing in mind the “high-level” EU objectives, the hypothesis that the **territorial impacts of the CFP may contradict with the aims of cohesion, territorial balanced development and polycentrism – Hp. 4,** will be tested.

In particular, what we want to test in WP4 is if the CFP favour the prosperous regions and disfavour the most remote regions that are supposed to be highly dependent on fisheries.

The test of this hypothesis could be made by regressing the level of FIFG support at NUTS 3 level (Annex II, table 4.a and 4.b) against the GDP per inhabitant (Annex II, table 5). A correlation analysis could give the same type of results.

In the same way, to test the consistency of the CFP with the aim of social cohesion, it could be possible to regress the same variable related to FIFG support against the population change (Annex II, table 6).

Another hypothesis that is planning to be tested is related to the unintended effects of the CFP in coastal regions or fishery dependent regions. In particular, **if the restructuring processes deriving from the CFP measures in the last decades led to a decrease of regional economic productions (GDP) – Hp5..**

In other words, the aim is to test if and how the European fishery policy has contributed to the economic development of the fishery sector in fishery dependent areas as there is evidence, in some country, of higher negative impacts of the restructuring processes on the dimension of the sector, especially in highly fishery dependent areas.

In order to test this hypothesis, a linear regression can be estimated. The two variables involved in the regression will be a dummy or an ordered variable representing the European regions classified by mean of the fishery dependency typology (coastal regions can be grouped between fishery dependent and not-dependent regions – dummy variables – or in different level of fishery dependence, according to the value of the ratio – ordered variables, Annex II table 7) and the rate of change in the regional GDP (Annex II, table 8). The reference period could be the beginning and the end of the first FIFG programme, i.e. 1994 and 1999.

It is strongly believed that, among the unintended territorial effects of the CFP one is concerned with the circumstance that **more favourable regions are able to take greater advantage of the measures included in the FIFG due to closer access to products and markets – Hp. 7.**

In order to test this hypothesis it could be useful to estimate correlation coefficients between the level of FIFG support at NUTS 3 level (Annex II, table 4.a and 4.b) and the classification of

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NUTS3 regions by mean of accessibility indicators (Annex II, tables 9 and 10). In order to do so it could be appropriate to use typologies developed by other ESPON TPGs. In particular, accessibility indicators were used to build specific typology within ESPON project 2.1.1 and 1.1.1. Three different typologies were created, referring to three different geographical level of analysis: macro, meso and micro. Major details are shown in table 1.

As it was made in ESPON Project 2.1.3 and others, we could use three territorial scales of accessibility: the macro or EU-wide level, the meso level and micro or local level.

Table 8.2 *Scale, source and description of indicators used for the accessibility typologies.*

<b>Scale</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Description</b>
Macro	<i>Espon Database Version 2.3 (2.1.1_Timetomarket_Accessibility_by_rail_road_N3)</i>	Accessibility time to market by rail and road, half-life (1000 minutes), weighted by GDP (1997)
Meso	<i>Espon Database Version 2.3 (2.1.1_Timetomarket_Accessibility_by_rail_road_N3)</i>	Accessibility time to market by rail and road, half-life (25 minutes) weighted by GDP (1997)
Micro	Espon project 1.2.1. Mcrit. <i>(ICON_access_transport_terminals_2001)</i>	Accessibility by road to transport terminals offering a minimum service

Source: Espon Project 2.1.3, Final report

In each case above, the lower the value of the indicator, the greater the accessibility of the region.

As made in ESPON Project 2.1.3, an alternative peripherality indicator, developed for the European Commission by Schurmann and Talaat (2000), could be used. While focused like the macro indicator at the EU level, this indicator is based purely on road accessibility to EU15 centre as opposed to market potential. In this case, the lower the value of the indicator, the more peripheral is the region, and *vice versa*.

To comply with the Tender, some of the economic indicators concerning the regional economic strength have been collected for the main fishery dependent regions, as defined in the Megapesca report (Goulding *et al.*, 2000). The NUTS 3 considered are those which are defined as dependent on fishing basing on the level of three different ratio:

1. The share of fisheries activity on the total value added of the area (Ratio 1)
2. The share of fisheries employment on the total regional employment (Ratio 2)
3. The share of catches subject to CFP quota management measures as a proportion of total catches (Ratio 3)

The NUTS 3 considered are 40, covering almost all the European space – Annex II, table 11. There are no regions for the new Member states as the socio-economic studies on fishery dependence were carried out before the accession.

The main economic indicators have been extracted from the ESPON database and concern:

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per inhabitant in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) – Annex II, table 12.
- Evolution of GDP per inhabitant – Annex II, table 13.

- GDP/Active person<sup>93</sup> - Annex II, table 14.

As far as employment indicators (i.e. unemployment rate and evolution of unemployment rate) they fall in WP3 tasks. As far as fisheries and aquaculture share of regional/national GDP no data are available. The WP4 team will try, if possible, to gather the necessary data for IR3.

## 8.5 A methodology for the assessment of policentricity

As stressed in the Tender, some of the key questions for the ESPON Project 2.1.5 to investigate are:

- How will the changes in the European fisheries policies and ongoing processes affect European countries and their regions? What are the territorial impacts on these changes in view of the aim of cohesion, territorial balanced and sustainable development and polycentrism?
- How will effects of fisheries policies influence spatial development in coastal regions and a polycentric development?

A potential methodology to evaluate the existence/absence of differences, in spatial terms, among the fishery sector of the European regions is that developed by IREPA and based on the use of concentration, specialisation and dissimilarity indexes (

This methodology consists in the analysis of the structure of the fishing fleet. The analysis is based on the construction of three indexes, aimed to determine the level of:

1. dissimilarity (IDS);
2. specialisation (ISP);
3. concentration (ICO)<sup>94</sup>

of the fleet.

Recently the analysis has been applied by IREPA at NUTS 3 level where the three indexes have been calculated by each enrolment offices (Malvarosa, 2003; Malvarosa and Placenti, 2003). The aim of the analysis was, indeed, to draw conclusion on the dissimilarity of the vessels registered in each of the enrolment offices in respect to the overall provincial fleet<sup>95</sup>. In this case the meaning of the three indexes is the following:

- IDS gives information on similarity/dissimilarity on how fishing gears distribute in each enrolment office in comparison with the way in which they distribute on the total enrolment offices of the Salerno province, considered as a whole. IDS can vary between zero and one ( $0 < IDS < 1$ ). It is equal to zero when the enrolment office has the same composition by fishing gears of the whole set of offices. It is equal to one when the enrolment office has a composition by fishing gears totally different from the whole set of offices. Even if IDS has the property to synthesise the way in which vessels of each enrolment office distribute by fishing gears, it is not able to give information what is the most used fishing gear in each office.
- The ISP informs us about the intensity of existence of each fishing gear within each enrolment office. ISP vary between minus one and plus one ( $-1 < ISP < 1$ ); ISP equal to “minus one” indicates inexistence of the correspondent fishing gear; ISP equal to “zero” indicates no specialisation while ISP equal to “plus one” indicates maximum specialisation. As a consequence, only values of  $ISP > 0,5$  have significance in terms of specialisation of the enrolment office in a certain fishing gear.

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<sup>93</sup> The original indicator promised in the Tender was GDP/Occupied person. Taking into account constraint on data availability the number of total active people per region (from ESPON database) has been used instead of the number of occupied people.

<sup>94</sup> For the detailed construction of the three indexes see [Annex I](#).

<sup>95</sup> The analysis was carried out within the PECHDEV project and implemented for the case-study of Salerno (IT).

- On the other hand, ICO tells us about the enrolment office where a certain fishing license is delivered most frequently. Also ICO vary between minus one to plus one ( $-1 < \text{ICO} < 1$ ); ICO equal to “minus one” indicates inexistence, in a certain office, of the license for a certain fishing gear; ICO equal to “zero” indicates no concentration while ICO equal to “plus one” indicates maximum concentration. Even in this latter case, only values of  $\text{ICO} > 0,5$  have significance in terms of concentration the fishing gear in a certain enrolment office.

The three indexes have been calculated on the basis of the holding, by the vessel, of the license for the use of fishing gears. The dissimilarity, specialisation and concentration analysis could be a good tool for the assessment of differences/similarities among the regions of the European space in terms of fishing fleet structure. A higher or lower level of dissimilarity can give a measure of, respectively, a low policentricity and *vice versa*.

Depending on the scale of the analysis (the three indexes can, indeed, be calculated making reference to a local, regional, national or European area) a micro, meso and macro policentricity could be assessed.

## 8.6 List of key indicators for WP4

- FIFG funds allocations by NUTS 3 regions, Italy, 1994-99 (Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry Policies, General Direction Fishery and Aquaculture, Italy)
- Fleet structure by NUTS 3 regions, Italy, 1997 (Irepa database)
- Fishery dependency indicators by NUTS 3 regions, 1997 (Regional Socio-Economic Studies on Employment and the level of Dependency on Fishing, 1999)
- GDP per inhabitant and total by NUTS 3 regions, 1995-2000 (ESPON database)
- Population density (1995-99) and average population (1995-00) by NUTS 3 regions (ESPON database)
- Potential accessibility by road by NUTS 3, 2001 and accessibility indicators of population to market by car by NUTS 3, 1999 and 2000 (ESPON database)
- GVA (Gross value added) by industry, preferably on NUTS3 level for countries in which these data are available

## 8.7 Comments on TIA application

At this stage of the project is very difficult to draw conclusions on the application of the TIA. As often outlined in previous paragraphs, the major constraint in the application of TIA (and of any type of impact assessment at regional level) is the lack of data. A congruent analysis of the regional impact of fisheries policies should, in our opinion, be carried out at NUTS 3 level, at least. The reason, as said above, is due to the fact that even if a country do not depend on fishery, many of its regions could highly depends on fishery activities. Unfortunately, most of the needed data, in particular for WP4, are not available at NUTS 3 level if referring to the European space. An impact assessment of fishery policies on the economic strength of a region implies data availability on the fishery sector, in terms of fleet structure, employment and GDP in the different activities (harvesting sector, aquaculture, processing and marketing), etc.

Thus, at this stage, we have found a lot of difficulties to carry out a TIA for all the ESPON space. The result is a preliminary impact assessment at regional level for Italy.

## 9 Environmental impacts and integrated coastal zone management (ICZM)

### 9.1 Introduction

In this chapter we will give an outline regarding environmental impacts of CFP and impacts for coastal zone management. The principle of integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) can be regarded as a response in order to face different environmental challenges and other changes in coastal regions. According to the European Commission (2000), the relationship between CFP and ICZM concerns two main issues:

1. The tradition of open access to fisheries which has led to overcapitalization, over fishing, depletion of resources and conflicts, and ultimately socio-economic difficulties for fishing communities; and
2. the loss of fish habitats and deterioration of water quality brought about by environmental pressures generated by other sectors

According to EEA (2003)<sup>96</sup> a chronic overexploitation of fishery resources is the greatest current environmental concern of the fishery policy in Europe. Many stocks are considered to be outside safe biological limits,<sup>97</sup> and some are in a critical stage. Fishing activities are known to have significant effects not only on target species, but also on the wider marine environment. This is a result of incidental captures of non-target species, and gear-related damage to benthic habitats (EEA 2002:6). It is therefore a pressure to move away from the single-species approach characteristic and to adopt a multi-species and ecosystem-based management approach.

Since 2002 the Commission has adopted a strategy aimed at the integration of conservation and environmental needs into the CFP, and its not longer open access to all fishery resources (see chapter 6). It is (at least) two alternative outcomes of this new policy. Changes in CFP can go towards the direction of an improvement of the marine environment and marine resources. In the long run this may lead to higher and more stable fish stocks. On the other hand, and in a more pessimistic but highly likely scenario, the fishing effort may not be sufficient reduced. This will imply the continuation of the crisis management of fish stocks in many years to come.

Aquaculture has been promoted in many parts of Europe as an alternative to fisheries where these are in decline or where other development options are limited in remote regions. There has been a growth in this sector, both in production and value during the last years (see chapter 6). This growth is an environmental challenge. One challenge is that intensification of aquaculture increases the demand for fish feed. This also contributes to increase the pressure on some wild stocks. Aquaculture has also impacts on the nutrient status of receiving waters, but according to EEA (2003) there is no clear evidence that this has resulted in significant changes in the wider coastal environment. The pressure is most obvious on adjacent water bodies and associated ecosystems. The level of local impacts will vary according to production

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<sup>96</sup> Europe's environment: the third assessment. Chapter 2.5 Fisheries and aquaculture.

<sup>97</sup> Safe biological limits is defined as the point where the indicators of the state of a stock predict a low risk for transgressing certain 'limit reference point', for instance values of biomass or fishing mortality rate.

scale and technology as well as hydrodynamic and chemical characteristics of the region.<sup>98</sup> Aquaculture has also effects on wild populations via escapes and parasites. This is especially urgent for the wild Atlantic salmon stock. The industry has responded with technical and management measures to reduce waste, defeat diseases and reduce escape from fish farms. EU has made a strategy for sustainable development of European aquaculture. This strategy is designed to strengthen the role of aquaculture in providing jobs and in supplying quality fisheries products in a way that do not harm the environment.

It must not be forgotten that fishing habitats, especially in the coastal zone are subject to a heavy pressure also from not fishery dependent sources, like water pollution from agriculture, sewage, manufacturing in urban areas, increasing land use pressure and coastal erosion, cf. point 2 above. Sustainable development in form of clean water and viable coastal ecosystems is a framework condition for further growth in aquaculture and other marine businesses and for the fishing industry in general.

## 9.2 Integrated Coastal Zone Management

ICZM is developed as a general tool to coordinate different and competing interests in the coastal zone. Being an integrated approach the ICZM offers a broader perspective to aquaculture and most of the fishery related activities and the main focus is the use of coastal territories. The decline of fishing activities and vulnerable fisheries dependent areas should also be addressed through ICZM. We will particular draw on the experiences gained from the Commissions Demonstration Programme from 1996 to 1999. This programme provide technical information about sustainable coastal zone management, and to stimulate to a broad debate among the various actors involved in the planning, management and use of European coastal zones. The Demonstration programme led to two documents: Recommendations concerning the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management<sup>99</sup> and a Strategy for Europe.<sup>100</sup> The recommendations from the programme were adopted by Council and Parliament on 30. May 2002. In this programme ICZM is defined as a dynamic, multi-disciplinary and interactive process designed to promote sustainable management of coastal areas. This is further operationalised as:

- A broad “holistic” perspective (thematic and geographic)
- A long term perspective
- Adaptive management (responding to new information and conditions) during a gradual process
- Local specificity
- Working with natural processes
- Participatory planning
- Support and involvement of all relevant administrative bodies
- Use of a combination of instruments

The general aim of ICZM is to implement sustainable development and maintaining the natural diversity in the coastal zones, based on some good governance criteria as cooperation and participation. Further, it refers to the integration of objectives and also to the integration of the many instruments needed to meet these objectives. It means integration of all relevant policy areas, sectors and levels of administration, and integration of the terrestrial and marine components of the target territory, in both time and space.

The European Demonstration Programme designed 35 demonstration projects and 6 thematic studies. These were supplemented by the Interreg IIC programmes (most of these programmes include topics on ICZM), pursued in current Interreg IIIB (see annex 3 in the first Interim Report). The working hypothesis of the Programme was that sustainable development and environmental policies are being implemented to

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<sup>98</sup> [http://themes.eea.eu.int/Sectors\\_and\\_activities/fishery/indicators](http://themes.eea.eu.int/Sectors_and_activities/fishery/indicators)

<sup>99</sup> Commission of the European Communities (2000): Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Recommendation concerning the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Europe. Brussel COM (2000) 545 final.

<sup>100</sup> Commission of the European Communities (2000): Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on Integrated Coastal Zone Management: a strategy for Europe. Brussels COM 547 final

slowly, mainly because the processes influencing the development of the coastal zones are insufficiently coordinated. To support the implementation of the ICZM recommendations, the Commission facilitates an expert group, led by European Topic Centre on Terrestrial Environment in UK. A working group on indicators and data has established two set of indicators, one aimed to progress in implementation of ICZM in different European countries, the other one measuring sustainability.<sup>101</sup> Relevant environmental indicators from this project that seem to be relevant for our project is 1) change to significant coastal and marine habitats and species, 2) concentration of nutrient in coastal waters, 3) number, volume of marine oil spills and 4) volume and value of fish landings. Regarding ICZM the expert group has developed a set of indicators for measuring progress in implementation of this concept on national, regional and local level, bases on five phases through which ICZM processes passes (each of these are further sub-divided):

1. A basis for future ICZM activity is laid down
2. A framework has been built within which ICZM activity can take place
3. Vertical and horizontal integration exists between coastal stakeholders
4. An efficient, integrative and participatory coastal management programme is in place
5. ICZM is fully implemented

Both of these sets of indicators could provide interesting input to this project related to environmental impacts and ICZM, together with Interreg studies and the general experiences with the demonstration and thematic studies on coastal zone management.

The decline of fishing activities and vulnerable fisheries dependent regions and communities should be addressed through ICZM. Support to the diversification of activities outside the sector (introduced by the new FIFG regulation) is a partial solution since, in numerous areas, opportunities of alternative employment remain rare and professional mobility of fishermen remains low.<sup>102</sup> As mentioned, aquaculture has been promoted in many parts of Europe as an alternative to fisheries. Availability for good sites for aquaculture therefore is one major challenge, and a further expansion has to be addressed through using ICZM. This is needed for a proper integration of aquaculture with the other activities and interests carried out on the coast and protection of the coastal environment. Aquaculture competes with and/or has impacts on other activities and interests in the coastal zone (i.e. tourism, recreation, and protection of habitats and wild species), and the industry has to be developed side by side with other interests in the coastal zone. Also tourism has become an important business in many coastal communities, and should be integrated in ICZM processes.

## 9.3 Hypotheses

This section presents an elaborated list of hypotheses regarding environmental impacts and coastal zone management from IR1.

A) Subsidies to support incomes or costs reduction in the fisheries sectors result in an increase of the fishing effort which has undesirable effects on social and environmental sustainability. Industrialised countries are particularly concerned with overexploitation aspects, and due to biological constrains, fishing subsidies mainly aim at capacity reduction.

B) Increasing awareness of the need to assure resource sustainability and to preserve the whole marine environment, CFP measures aim at reduction of quotas and/or to the reduction of fishing effort. The changes in CFP from 2002 will contribute to a faster reduction and restructuring of the fishing fleet, both in absolute numbers, tonnage (GT) and engine power (kw).

C) Changes in CFP will probable be directed towards improvement of the marine environment and marine resources. In the long run this may lead to higher and more stable fish stocks, but only if the fishing effort is sufficiently reduced.

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<sup>101</sup> <http://www.eucc.nl/en/policy/indicator.htm>

<sup>102</sup> <http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/iczm/comm2000.htm>, page 16 in the English version.

D) Aquaculture will continue to expand, but the further development may be more regional concentrated both with regard to value added and employment.

E) The growth of aquaculture and tourism will increase the pressure on the coastal zone, but a management based on ICZM could contribute to a further sustainable growth.

## 9.4 Outline of data and indicators

To measure environmental impacts we will primary use data and indicators developed from EEA, ICES, GFCM, Eurostat, European Topic Centre and national statistical offices (cf. the list in the First Interim Report). However, much of the environmental data is on national level and it is a problem with geographical breakdown.

EEA has developed an indicator-based approach to assessing the environmental performance of European marine fisheries and aquaculture, based on statistics from ICES, GFCM, FAO, Eurostat etc. One central indicator is commercial fish stocks outside safe biological limits. Data for this indicator of sustainable fish stocks are available for the North East Atlantic and the Baltic Sea. However, many commercial fish stocks are not assessed. In addition, in Mediterranean fisheries data on small-scale fishery are not registered or are very difficult to obtain. Other relevant indicators are accidental by-catch, fishing effort, landings, aquaculture production, and quality of effluent water from aquaculture. EEA has also developed indicators for water quality, which include bathing water according to the Bathing Water Directive and the content of nutrients in coastal waters. OECD and Eurostat have developed regional environmental statistics, among others regional water indicators and land use indicators. These data are available on NUTS2 level. Corine Land Cover data base has also land use indicators, presented as a cartographic product, at a scale of 1:100 000. This database is operationally available for most areas of Europe.

One important data source for the ICZM-study will be regional plans and strategies for the coastal zone. Of particular interest is how the strategies and plans are implementing the ICZM-principles and are facing the challenges related to changes in CFP in different coastal regions. The study will be seen in relation to the specific challenges in the different regions in Europe. This can be exemplified with Norwegian coastal zone planning. While the main planning challenge in the south part of the country is the pressure on the shore, the main planning challenge in the west and north part of the coast is the need for development and the rapid expansion of fish farming (Bennett 1996). Generally, this gives a defensive planning strategy in the south part and an offensive planning strategy in the north and west part (particular in remote municipalities).

The Demonstration Programme indicates that integrated solutions to concrete problems can only be found and implemented at the local and regional level. According to the regional approach in this project, it is the regional administrative level that will be the main focus. The Demonstration Programme point out that the regional level of government, where it exist, has a key role to play in integrated planning and management of the coastal zone. This level of government is still closely aware of the specific context on the ground, but has a broad enough remit to take a strategic outlook.<sup>103</sup> From the early 1990s there has been an increasing focus on the regional level concerning management and planning for the public sector, and EU has been a pusher in that direction (Albrechts et al. 2003)<sup>104</sup>. However, still it is a lot of differences among the European countries concerning the strength on regional management and planning (European Commission 1997).<sup>105</sup> The fishery policy is also very centralized with a low degree of regional control over fisheries management. According to European Commission (2000), the EU fisheries policy is one of the EU policies that are least adaptable to regional needs, but there is a pressure for a greater regionalisation. One of the suggestions is to integrate the FIGG allocations with other structural policies, with a cohesion perspective.

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<sup>103</sup> <http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/iczm/comm2000.htm>, page 10 in the English version.

<sup>104</sup> Albrechts, Healey and Kunzman (2003): Strategic Spatial Planning and Regional Governance in Europe. American Journal of Planning Association, vol. 69, no 2.

<sup>105</sup> The EU compendium of Spatial Planning Systems and policies.

We will use data and indicators from the different work packages in this project to identify actual challenges according to different coastal regions, e.g. population density, decrease/increase in population, employment level, fisheries and aquaculture share of regional/national GDP and environmental factors and effects. As part of the project, we intend to make sub-typologies of some coastal regions related to ICZM, e.g. with basis in aquaculture, land use pressure and fisheries. This could be useful in order to study how the plans and strategies are facing different type of challenges in different regions.

However, it will be insuperable to study strategies and plans for all coastal regions in Europe in this project. Therefore we will make use of example studies to illustrate some central issues and dimensions in coastal zone management. We will study some regional plans and strategies in those countries (and neighbour countries) which are represented in the TPG. We will use relevant research projects that are already completed, e.g. evaluations of relevant Interreg IIC and IIIB projects (see the list below). NIBR is currently studying regional coastal zone planning as a tool for an integrated coastal zone management. During 2005 we will compare experiences from Norway with other northern European countries, particular Scotland and Netherlands (which are interesting countries, but not included in TPG), which will complement the selection of countries. While much of the coast in Norway and Scotland represents European periphery (both within and outside EU), the coast of Netherlands is within or close to the Pentagon area in Europe. The recommended indicators on measuring progress on implementing ICZM from European Topic Centre can also be useful in this project. This is linked inextricably to the indicators for measuring environmental issues and progress in sustainable development (see above).

We will consider to what extent the regional plans and strategies prepare for aquaculture and other businesses and innovations in the coastal zone, as alternatives to decrease in traditional fishing industry. Availability for good sites for aquaculture is regarded as one major challenge in many countries and regions, and a further expansion has to be addressed through using ICZM. This is needed for a proper integration of aquaculture with the other activities and interests carried out on the coast and protection of the coastal environment. Aquaculture competes with and/or has impacts on other activities and interests in the coastal zone (i.e. tourism, recreation, and protection of habitats and wild species), and the industry has to be developed side by side with other interests in the coastal zone.

## 9.5 Relevant example studies

Of particular interest are coastal zone management studies in Interreg IIC and III B and C. In IR3 we will also make use of other relevant research studies of ICZM in Europe. One example is a research project on integrated coastal zone management in Denmark. A summary of the findings in an article in *Ocean & Coastal Management*, with the title: Coastal zone management in Denmark: ways and means for further integration (Anker et al. 2004).

### 9.5.1 ICZM Demonstration projects under Interreg IIC

The geographical area of the ICZM Demonstration projects was: 1) Baltic Sea Region, 2) North Sea Region, 3) North West Europe Metropolitan Region, 4) Atlantic Area, 5) The Mediterranean and the French and Italian Alps and 6) Central and Eastern Mediterranean. Many of these projects relate specifically to the EU Demonstration programme on ICZM and aims to promote integrated management of the coastal zones.<sup>106</sup>

- The Baltic Sea Region concerns 8 countries and 20 regions, 1) the southern coast of Finland, 2) the Latvia coast, 3) the Lithuanian coast and 4) Storstrøm County in Denmark.
- The North Sea Region concerns 6 countries and 20 regions, 1) The Wadden Sea (along the Danish, German and Dutch coasts), 2) Forth Estuary Forum in UK, and 3) Norwegian coast (inter municipal coastal zone planning in Nordland County). An another relevant project under Interreg

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<sup>106</sup> See <http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/iczm/projects.htm>

IIC North Sea Region is NORCOAST – Good practice in Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Planning, with partners from Denmark, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Netherlands and UK.

- The North West Europe Metropolitan Region concerns 7 countries and around 40 regions, 1) the Flemish coast in Belgium, 2) The Syndicat Mixte de la Côte d'Opale in France, 3) the Kent coast in UK, 4) Isle of Wight in UK and 5) Dorset County in UK.
- The Atlantic Area concerns 4 countries and around 30 regions, 1) Irish Dunes, 2) the coast of Down in Northern Ireland, 3) Bantry Bay in Ireland, 4) Devon and Cornwall in UK, 5) Rade de Brest in France, 6) Vale do Lima in Portugal, 7) Ria de Aveiro in Portugal, 8) the Algarve coast in Portugal, 9) the Abruzzi coast in Italy, 10) the Gulf of Naples in Italy and 11) Barcelona in Spain.
- Central and Eastern Mediterranean concern two countries and 10 regions. In Italy: Palermo and Taranto. In Greece: Athens, Ipiros, Cyclades, Magnesia, Strymonikos and Kavala.

## 9.5.2 ICZM projects in Interreg III

The most relevant ICZM projects in Interreg IIIB (see annex 3 in the First Interim report) seem to be:

- Forum Skagerak II.<sup>107</sup> The aim is to widen the knowledge of and deliver concrete actions for a cleaner and more attractive sea and coasts. The project work involves governmental and regional organisations as well as other interested parties. The project includes work in six areas: 1) Eutrophication, 2) Hazardous substances, marine litter and oil spills, 3) Fish and shellfish issues, 4) Integrated coastal zone management and planning, 5) Coordinated environmental monitoring and 6) Mapping for increased knowledge on sensitive deep sea beds.
- Integrated Coastal Zone Development in the Baltic Sea Region – BALTCOAST.<sup>108</sup> The project includes both off-shore and land-side coastal areas; deals with all types of coastal areas, e.g. intensive tourism areas, urban expansion areas, infrastructure development etc. The project is divided into five work packages: 1) Coordinated economic use of water areas through extensions of spatial planning to off-shore regions, 2) Conflict management between economic activities and nature protection in lagoon and wetland areas, 3) Conflict management between urban expansion and nature protection, 4) Preparation of measures for regional development in wider coastal areas and 5) Common recommendations for ICZM.
- Integrated Coastal zone management: towards an Atlantic Vision.<sup>109</sup> The project aims to stimulate the sustainable development of the coastal zone of the Atlantic Area from an environmental, social and economic point of view, by encouraging integrated regional development implementation and management. Given the fact that there is not a homogenous perception of this territory, the project intends to make recommendations to create a common vision based on ICZM.
- Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the southern North Sea.<sup>110</sup> The aim of the project is to encourage greater participation in joint policy formulation and harmonising informational resources, in order to improve common understanding and provide more effective tools for decision-makers. The project embodies the concept of trans-nationality by bringing together all the relevant regional authorities to find innovative solutions to common maritime problems, recognising the fact that the sustainability of coastlines in the lower North Sea depends on coordinated approaches between all parties directly concerned.
- Water management in the coastal zone (CYCLEAU).<sup>111</sup> The project has partners from Ireland, France and UK. Their aim is to develop a common, transferable and integrated approach to planning and management of natural water resources in the coastal zone by looking at the whole catchment area. The project partners will carry out a number of pilot test actions and small investments at demonstration sites to explore new ways of managing and planning, ranging from implementing new techniques for water de-contamination, dredging and dealing with sedimentation, to securing the

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<sup>107</sup> <http://www.forumskagerrak.com/>

<sup>108</sup> <http://www.baltcoast.org/>

<sup>109</sup> <http://www.severnestuary.net/sep/Coastatlantic.htm>

<sup>110</sup> <http://www.sailcoast.org>

<sup>111</sup> <http://www.cycleau.com>

participation of farmers in addressing diffuse pollution, and developing a technical resource centre.

Under Interreg IIIC is Aquareg:<sup>112</sup> Aquaculture and other coastal economic activities: towards the consensus and the agreement in coastal zone management. AquaReg is a co-operation between the regions of Galicia in Spain represented by the [CETMAR Foundation](#), Border, Midland and Western (BMW) in Ireland represented by [The Marine Institute](#) and Trøndelag in Norway represented by joint forces of the [Sør Trøndelag](#) and [Nord Trøndelag](#) counties. The overall objective of AquaReg is to provide opportunities and design strategies for sustainable development of peripheral coastal communities by promotion of interregional co-operation in aquaculture and fisheries.

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<sup>112</sup> <http://www.aquareg.com/AquaReg/AquaWeb.nsf/Firstpage?OpenForm&L=E>

## 10 Conclusions and policy recommendations

This final chapter gives first a brief summary of the main findings in the report, and then presents some preliminary policy recommendation.

### 10.1 Conclusions

#### **NUTS territories as territorial units for analysis, classification and typologisation**

The NUTS territories differ from the territorial units usually relied upon as a basis for classifications and typologies in that they are mostly very heterogeneous geographical units, and as such departs from the basic rule for geographical units used for of being as homogenous as possible. This represents a great challenge for both typologisation and classification of NUTS regions and for analysis. Heterogeneous territories will reduce differentiation between territories, and make the possibilities for typologisation and analysis more diffuse.

One of the consequences of basing analysis on heterogeneous geographical units is the loss of differentiation between units found when more homogenous geographical units are the analytical geographical units. NUTS territories will in comparison bring results that can be viewed as average scores for the homogenous territories within each NUTS territory (average in the meaning that it is the aggregate of statistics for smaller territories that is not available for the analysis).

To get a better grip on the NUTS 3 territories we have for the typology therefore chosen to include information on the heterogeneity of the territories. This can best be done in connection with a kind of criterion for functional regions, which however does not change the basic limitations of heterogeneous territories as territories for regional comparison.

Due to the heterogeneity of the NUTS regions, and as the regions highly dependent on the fisheries will generally be smaller regions located *within* NUTS 3 territories, there is a need for impact analysis (example studies) on LAU levels in the project. This is also necessary to be able to look into for example tendencies for concentration of activity within fishing to urban centres (even though in many cases seafood industries are still located in areas outside commuting distance to cities and with few alternative income sources). In some parts of Europe, the fishing industry still plays an important role in an otherwise underdeveloped rural economy. Many of our hypotheses require example studies. These example studies can be conducted in a way that takes into consideration the ESPON requirements of an analysis and policy recommendations on the macro, meso and micro scales.

#### **The macro, meso and micro scales**

A structuring of the analysis on the macro, meso and micro scale is a challenge for any ESPON impact project. We think we will be able to integrate all three scales by making a set of example studies. We will conduct example studies in three ways, where we will:

- use information from evaluations of Interreg IIIB projects
- use relevant research projects already completed
- make an analysis based on statistics from countries with relevant data on lower geographical levels

The use of example studies makes the combination of ESPON macro- meso- and micro scale better for the impact analysis. While the mapping involves the macro scale, the use of Interreg projects and to some extent of relevant research projects already completed involves the meso scale. Other research projects already completed and analysis based on statistics from countries with relevant data on lower geographical levels will be studies on the micro level.

### **Indicators**

There has, as we have also seen in other ESPON projects been difficulties concerning the availability and the regional level of the data and indicators for the impact study. One result of this situation will be that we will have to make a differentiation of analysis between countries according to the availability of statistics. To some extent this will just imply a reduction in the number of countries in specific parts of the analysis, while in other instances an example study will be carried out instead.

### **Methodology for the impact analysis**

So far, the different WPs of the project have developed in different directions, the methodological work being quite different. As our analysis of territorial impacts of changes in CFP have been grouped in WP 3; Impacts on employment, social cohesion and demography that looks at social cohesion and WP 4; Impacts on regional economic strength, that looks at economic cohesion, there is a need for a stronger grip concerning some common methodology for these WPs than what we have achieved in IR2. Even though analysis of different subjects to some extent will need different methodologies, there should be enough similarities for making final conclusions and policy recommendations that have to some extent a common basis.

## **10.2 Policy recommendations**

As the project has not yet begun the main impact analyses, we find it difficult at this stage to go deeply into policy recommendations, defined as information concerning policy options. We have at this stage not done enough research to be able to present different options that can help policy makers make relevant choices. However, as the ESPON CU and Monitoring Committee wants to enter into a feedback situation with the TPGs at an early stage of the projects, we make some first outlines for policy recommendations, and in accordance with the Nijmegen Guidance Paper, where it is expressed that the TPGs should explain which types of policy recommendations the research should lead to and which methodology that will allow us to get there.

Our policy recommendations will have to be based on information concerning former changes in fisheries policy than the changes in CFP from late 2002. As the major fisheries nations Norway and Iceland are included in the project and will be used in the example studies, we will also be able to base the later recommendation for IR3 also on experiences with practices outside the EU.

To be able to make the recommendations applicable in the required three-level approach on the macro, meso and micro scale there will be a need for several example studies to be carried out, where the meso scale indicates looking into Interreg IIIB projects. A list of relevant Interreg IIIB projects was presented in IR1, while the example studies taken from relevant existing research and specially made analysis from regions within nations with good relevant statistics will be used for the micro level. For the macro level we will rely on information both from the mapping of coastal ESPON as well as on findings from the example studies.

In this preliminary phase of policy recommendations, we will base them on our set of hypotheses, as these are our point of departure for the impact studies. Due to time pressure, the policy recommendations have been made by the lead partner without consulting the TPG.

1. As the CFP is likely to have different impacts in different regions, and in different types of regions, the policy should be directed towards (possibly by use of best practises) social, economic and territorial cohesion. Special care should be taken to counteract negative development in lagging regions.

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2. As the CFP is likely to have unintended side effects in coastal/fishery dependent regions, there is a need to develop policies that can counterbalance the non-fishery aspects of these side effects (as listed in hypothesis 5). The same is the situation if impacts of the CFP should be shown to contradict aims of cohesion, territorially balanced development and polycentrism.
3. The development in urban-rural relations in the fisheries should be governed by thoughts about polycentric development, and the assumption that such a development is especially advantageous in countries and territories with lower population densities (which is the situation in many fisheries dependent regions)
4. The relation between territorial impacts and the structure of the fishing and aquaculture industries of different regions should be a basis for policy recommendations.
5. As a management based on ICZM principals will contribute to a further sustainable growth in aquaculture, it is necessary to develop recommendations in accordance with this
6. There should be developed policy recommendations that take into consideration the overexploitation aspects of the fisheries, and capacity reductions seen in relation to their impacts.
7. Recommendations should be made concerning innovation in the fisheries, as the potential and the preconditions for innovation and restructuring in this sector are probably highest in regions with larger cities or in close distance to larger cities (FUA).

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## PART III Annexes

# Annex 1

## The 135 NUTS 2 territories with coastline

### Chapter 3

NUTS_2	REGION		
BE21	Antwerpen	FR81	Languedoc-Roussillon
BE23	Oost-Vlaanderen	FR82	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur
BE25	West-Vlaanderen	FR83	Corse
BG03	Severoiztochen	FR91	Guadeloupe (FR)
BG06	Yugoiztochen	FR92	Martinique (FR)
CY	Kypros	FR93	Guyane (FR)
DE5	Bremen	FR94	Réunion (FR)
DE8	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	GR11	Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki
DE93	Lüneburg	GR12	Kentriki Makedonia
DE94	Weser-Ems	GR14	Thessalia
DEF	Schleswig-Holstein	GR21	Ipeiros
DK	Danmark	GR22	Ionia Nisia
EE	Eesti	GR23	Dytiki Ellada
ES11	Galicia	GR24	Stereia Ellada
ES12	Principado de Asturias	GR25	Peloponnisos
ES13	Cantabria	GR3	Attiki
ES21	Pais Vasco	GR41	Voreio Aigaio
ES51	Cataluña	GR42	Notio Aigaio
ES52	Comunidad Valenciana	GR43	Kriti
ES53	Islas Baleares	IE01	Border, Midlands and Western
ES61	Andalucia	IE02	Southern and Eastern
ES62	Région de Murcia	IT13	Liguria
ES63	Ceuta y Melilla (ES)	IT32	Veneto
ES7	Canarias (ES)	IT33	Friuli-Venezia Giulia
FI14	Väli-Suomi	IT4	Emilia-Romagna
FI15	Pohjois-Suomi	IT51	Toscana
FI16	Uusimaa (suuralue)	IT53	Marche
FI17	Etelä-Suomi	IT6	Lazio
FI2	Åland	IT71	Abruzzo
FR22	Picardie	IT72	Molise
FR23	Haute-Normandie	IT8	Campania
FR25	Basse-Normandie	IT91	Puglia
FR3	Nord - Pas-de-Calais	IT92	Basilicata
FR51	Pays de la Loire	IT93	Calabria
FR52	Bretagne	ITA	Sicilia
FR53	Poitou-Charentes	ITB	Sardegna
FR61	Aquitaine	LT	Lietuva
		LV	Latvija
		MT	Malta

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NL11	Groningen	SE0A	Västsverige
NL12	Friesland	SI	Slovenija
NL32	Noord-Holland	UKC1	Tees Valley and Durham
NL33	Zuid-Holland	UKC2	Northumberland, Tyne and Wear
NL34	Zeeland	UKD1	Cumbria
NL41	Noord-Brabant	UKD2	Cheshire
NO01	Oslo Og Akershus	UKD4	Lancashire
NO03	Sør-Østlandet	UKD5	Merseyside
NO04	Agder Og Rogaland	UKE1	East Riding and North Lincolnshire
NO05	Vestlandet	UKE2	North Yorkshire
NO06	Trøndelag	UKF3	Lincolnshire
NO07	Nord-Norge	UKH1	East Anglia
PL0B	Pomorskie	UKH3	Essex
PL0E	Warminsko-Mazurskie	UKI1	Inner London
PL0G	Zachodniopomorskie	UKI2	Outer London
PT11	Norte	UKJ2	Surrey, East and West Sussex
PT12	Centro (PT)	UKJ3	Hampshire and Isle of Wight
PT13	Lisboa e Vale do Tejo	UKJ4	Kent
PT14	Alentejo	UKK1	Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and North Somerset
PT15	Algarve	UKK2	Dorset and Somerset
PT2	Açores (PT)	UKK3	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly
PT3	Madeira (PT)	UKK4	Devon
RO02	Sud-Est	UKL1	West Wales and The Valleys
SE01	Stockholm	UKL2	East Wales
SE02	Östra Mellansverige	UKM1	North Eastern Scotland
SE04	Sydsverige	UKM2	Eastern Scotland
SE06	Norra Mellansverige	UKM3	South Western Scotland
SE07	Mellersta Norrland	UKM4	Highlands and Islands
SE08	Övre Norrland	UKN	Northern Ireland
SE09	Småland med öarna		

## Annex 2

### The 387 NUTS 3 territories with coastline

NUTS_3	REGION		
BE211	Antwerpen (Arrondissement)	DK002	Københavns amt
BE236	Sint-Niklaas	DK003	Frederiksborg amt
BE251	Brugge	DK004	Roskilde amt
BE255	Oostende	DK005	Vestsjællands amt
BE258	Veurne	DK006	Storstrøms amt
BG031	Varna	DK007	Bornholms amt
BG032	Dobrich	DK008	Fyns amt
BG061	Burgas	DK009	Sønderjyllands amt
CY	Kypros	DK00A	Ribe amt
DE502	Bremerhaven, Kreisfreie Stadt	DK00B	Vejle amt
DE801	Greifswald, Kreisfreie Stadt	DK00C	Ringkøbing amt
DE803	Rostock, Kreisfreie Stadt	DK00D	Århus amt
DE805	Stralsund, Kreisfreie Stadt	DK00E	Viborg amt
DE806	Wismar, Kreisfreie Stadt	DK00F	Nordjyllands amt
DE807	Bad Doberan	EE001	Põhja-Eesti
DE80D	Nordvorpommern	EE004	Lääne-Eesti
DE80E	Nordwestmecklenburg	EE006	Kesk-Eesti
DE80F	Ostvorpommern	EE008	Lõuna-Eesti
DE80H	Rügen	ES111	La Coruña
DE80I	Uecker-Randow	ES112	Lugo
DE932	Cuxhaven	ES114	Pontevedra
DE939	Stade	ES12	Principado de Asturias
DE942	Emden, Kreisfreie Stadt	ES13	Cantabria
DE945	Wilhelmshaven, Kreisfreie Stadt	ES212	Guipúzcoa
DE947	Aurich	ES213	Vizcaya
DE94A	Friesland	ES511	Barcelona
DE94C	Leer	ES512	Gerona
DE94G	Wesermarsch	ES514	Tarragona
DE94H	Wittmund	ES521	Alicante
DEF01	Flensburg, Kreisfreie Stadt	ES522	Castellón de la Plana
DEF02	Kiel, Kreisfreie Stadt	ES523	Valencia
DEF03	Lübeck, Kreisfreie Stadt	ES53	Islas Baleares
DEF05	Dithmarschen	ES611	Almería
DEF07	Nordfriesland	ES612	Cádiz
DEF08	Ostholstein	ES614	Granada
DEF0A	Plön	ES615	Huelva
DEF0B	Rendsburg-Eckernförde	ES617	Málaga
DEF0C	Schleswig-Flensburg	ES62	Région de Murcia
DK001	København og Frederiksberg Kommuner	ES631	Ceuta (ES)
		ES632	Melilla (ES)
		ES701	Las Palmas

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ES702	Santa Cruz De Tenerife	GR221	Zakynthos
FI143	Pohjanmaa	GR222	Kerkyra
FI144	Keski-Pohjanmaa	GR223	Kefallinia
FI151	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa	GR224	Lefkada
FI152	Lappi	GR231	Aitoloakarnania
FI161	Uusimaa (maakunta)	GR232	Achaia
FI162	Itä-Uusimaa	GR233	Ileia
FI171	Varsinais-Suomi	GR241	Voiotia
FI172	Satakunta	GR242	Evvoia
FI176	Kymenlaakso	GR244	Fthiotida
FI2	Åland	GR245	Fokida
FR223	Somme	GR251	Argolida
FR231	Eure	GR252	Arkadia
FR232	Seine-Maritime	GR253	Korinthia
FR251	Calvados	GR254	Lakonia
FR252	Manche	GR255	Messinia
FR301	Nord	GR3	Attiki
FR302	Pas-de-Calais	GR411	Lesvos
FR511	Loire-Atlantique	GR412	Samos
FR515	Vendée	GR413	Chios
FR521	Côte-du-Nord	GR421	Dodekanisos
FR522	Finistère	GR422	Kyklades
FR523	Ille-et-Vilaine	GR431	Irakleio
FR524	Morbihan	GR432	Lasithi
FR532	Charente-Maritime	GR433	Rethymni
FR612	Gironde	GR434	Chania
FR613	Landes	IE011	Border
FR615	Pyrénées-Atlantiques	IE013	West
FR811	Aude	IE021	Dublin
FR812	Gard	IE022	Mid-East
FR813	Hérault	IE023	Midwest
FR815	Pyrénées-Orientales	IE024	South-East (IE)
FR823	Alpes-Maritimes	IE025	South-West (IE)
FR824	Bouches-du-Rhône	IT131	Imperia
FR825	Var	IT132	Savona
FR831	Corse-du-Sud	IT133	Genova
FR832	Haute-Corse	IT134	La Spezia
FR91	Guadeloupe (FR)	IT325	Venezia
FR92	Martinique (FR)	IT327	Rovigo
FR93	Guyane (FR)	IT332	Udine
FR94	Réunion (FR)	IT333	Gorizia
GR111	Evros	IT334	Trieste
GR112	Xanthi	IT406	Ferrara
GR113	Rodopi	IT407	Ravenna
GR115	Kavala	IT408	Forli-Cesena
GR121	Imathia	IT409	Rimini
GR122	Thessaloniki	IT511	Massa-Carrara
GR125	Pieria	IT512	Lucca
GR126	Serres	IT516	Livorno
GR127	Chalkidiki	IT517	Pisa
GR142	Larisa	IT51A	Grosseto
GR143	Magnisia	IT531	Pesaro e Urbino
GR211	Arta	IT532	Ancona
GR212	Thesprotia	IT533	Macerata
GR214	Preveza	IT534	Ascoli Piceno

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IT601	Viterbo	NL335	Groot-Rijnmond
IT603	Roma	NL341	Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen
IT604	Latina	NL342	Overig Zeeland
IT712	Teramo	NL411	West-Noord-Brabant
IT713	Pescara	NO011	Oslo
IT714	Chieti	NO012	Akershus
IT722	Campobasso	NO031	Østfold
IT801	Caserta	NO032	Buskerud
IT803	Napoli	NO033	Vestfold
IT805	Salerno	NO034	Telemark
IT911	Foggia	NO041	Aust-Agder
IT912	Bari	NO042	Vest-Agder
IT913	Taranto	NO043	Rogaland
IT914	Brindisi	NO051	Hordaland
IT915	Lecce	NO052	Sogn Og Fjordane
IT921	Potenza	NO053	More Og Romsdal
IT922	Matera	NO061	Sør-Trøndelag
IT931	Cosenza	NO062	Nord-Trøndelag
IT932	Crotone	NO071	Nordland
IT933	Catanzaro	NO072	Troms
IT934	Vibo Valentia	NO073	Finnmark
IT935	Reggio di Calabria	PL0B1	Slupski
ITA01	Trapani	PL0B2	Gdanski
ITA02	Palermo	PL0B3	Gdansk-Gdynia-Sopot
ITA03	Messina	PL0E1	Elblaski
ITA04	Agrigento	PL0G1	Szczecinski
ITA05	Caltanissetta	PL0G2	Koszalinski
ITA07	Catania	PT111	Minho-Lima
ITA08	Ragusa	PT112	Cávado
ITA09	Siracusa	PT114	Grande Porto
ITB01	Sassari	PT121	Baixo Vouga
ITB02	Nuoro	PT122	Baixo Mondego
ITB03	Oristano	PT123	Pinhal Litoral
ITB04	Cagliari	PT131	Oeste
LT003	Klaipėdos (Apskritis)	PT132	Grande Lisbon
LV001	Riga	PT133	Península de Setúbal
LV002	Vidzeme	PT135	Lezíria do Tejo
LV003	Kurzeme	PT141	Alentejo Litoral
LV004	Zemgale	PT15	Algarve
MT001	Malta	PT2	Açores (PT)
MT002	Gozo and Comino	PT3	Madeira (PT)
NL111	Oost-Groningen	RO023	Constanta
NL112	Delfzijl en omgeving	RO025	Tulcea
NL113	Overig Groningen	SE011	Stockholm län
NL121	Noord-Friesland	SE021	Uppsala län
NL122	Zuidwest-Friesland	SE022	Södermanlands län
NL321	Kop van Noord-Holland	SE023	Östergötlands län
NL322	Alkmaar en omgeving	SE041	Blekinge län
NL323	Ijmond	SE044	Skåne län
NL324	Agglomeratie Haarlem	SE063	Gävleborgs län
NL326	Groot-Amsterdam	SE071	Västernorrlands län
NL327	Het Gooi en Vechtstreek	SE081	Västerbottens län
NL331	Agglomeratie Leiden en Bollenstreek	SE082	Norrbottens län
NL332	Agglomeratie 's -Gravenhage	SE093	Kalmar län
NL333	Delft en Westland	SE094	Gotlands län

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

SE0A1	Hallands län	UKK21	Bournemouth and Poole
SE0A2	Västra Götalands län	UKK22	Dorset CC
SI00C	Obalno-kraska	UKK23	Somerset
SI00D	Jugovzhodna Slovenija	UKK3	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly
SI00E	Osrednjeslovenska	UKK41	Plymouth
UKC11	Hartlepool and Stockton	UKK42	Torbay
UKC12	South Teeside	UKK43	Devon CC
UKC14	Durham CC	UKL11	Isle of Anglesey
UKC21	Northumberland	UKL12	Gwynedd
UKC22	Tyneside	UKL13	Conwy and Denbighshire
UKC23	Sunderland	UKL14	South West Wales
UKD11	West Cumbria	UKL17	Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot
UKD12	East Cumbria	UKL18	Swansea
UKD21	Halton and Warrington	UKL21	Monmouthshire and Newport
UKD22	Cheshire CC	UKL22	Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan
UKD42	Blackpool	UKL23	Flintshire and Wrexham
UKD43	Lancashire CC	UKM11	Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and North East Moray
UKD52	Liverpool	UKM21	Angus and Dundee City
UKD53	Sefton	UKM22	Clackmannanshire and Fife
UKD54	Wirral	UKM23	East Lothian and Midlothian
UKE11	City of Kingston upon Hull	UKM24	The Scottish Borders
UKE12	East Riding of Yorkshire	UKM25	Edinburgh, City of
UKE13	North and North East Lincolnshire	UKM26	Falkirk
UKE22	North Yorkshire CC	UKM27	Perth and Kinross, Stirling
UKF3	Lincolnshire	UKM28	West Lothian
UKH13	Norfolk		East and West Dunbartonshire, Helensburgh and
UKH14	Suffolk	UKM31	Lomond
UKH31	Southend-on-Sea	UKM32	Dumfries and Galloway
UKH32	Thurrock	UKM33	East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire Mainland
UKH33	Essex CC	UKM34	Glasgow City
UKI11	Inner London - West	UKM35	Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire
UKI12	Inner London - East	UKM37	South Ayrshire
UKI21	Outer London - East and North East	UKM41	Caithness and Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty
UKJ21	Brighton and Hove	UKM42	Inverness and Nairn, Moray, Badenoch and Strathspey
UKJ22	East Sussex CC	UKM43	Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh, Argyll and The Islands
UKJ24	West Sussex	UKM44	Comhairle Nan Eilan (Western Isles)
UKJ31	Portsmouth	UKM45	Orkney Islands
UKJ32	Southampton	UKM46	Shetland Islands
UKJ33	Hampshire CC	UKN01	Belfast
UKJ34	Isle of Wight	UKN02	Outer Belfast
UKJ41	Medway Towns	UKN03	East of Northern Ireland
UKJ42	Kent CC	UKN04	North of Northern Ireland
UKK11	City of Bristol	UKN05	West and South of Northern Ireland
UKK12	North and North East Somerset, South Gloucestershire		
UKK13	Gloucestershire		

# Annex 3

## Aquaculture

### Chapter 6

Seawater aquaculture in EU27 + EFTA (tonnes live weight) - Countries without registered production in the period are not included

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Denmark</b>	6500	5958	6798	7852	6793	7348	7802	5852	7089	7053
<b>Germany</b>	20329	30077	50906	24750	4952	19046	38213	22405	31288	38039
<b>Greece</b>	5286	9348	16240	28274	30307	29866	36044	44866	56247	80449
<b>Spain</b>	182865	204357	149868	106041	157491	201741	206413	209841	285078	290738
<b>France</b>	209942	197534	198094	220498	221936	221243	222161	222142	209795	212297
<b>FR92</b>	2	10	15	10	12	7	10	12	20	30
<b>FR94</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Ireland</b>	25968	26904	26192	29252	27761	26363	33765	35753	41150	42677
<b>Italy</b>	43102	46452	44099	42748	38261	47260	46002	48401	55103	57753
<b>Netherl.</b>	99747	50348	52835	68775	106982	81172	95596	94478	115887	104014
<b>Portugal</b>	2508	3712	4193	3935	3301	3336	3288	5277	5670	4251
<b>Sweden</b>	5291	4621	3895	2997	4480	4463	5072	3591	2481	2888
<b>UK</b>	36126	46471	41571	54641	69331	77217	93086	113765	121360	138716
<b>UK (C.I.)</b>	67	67	50	81	103	114	191	130	196	249
<b>EU15</b>	<b>637664</b>	<b>625782</b>	<b>594691</b>	<b>589763</b>	<b>671595</b>	<b>719055</b>	<b>787442</b>	<b>806371</b>	<b>931148</b>	<b>978875</b>
<b>Cyprus</b>	52	60	61	167	210	354	682	864	1078	1356
<b>Malta</b>	0	200	500	650	904	904	1552	1800	1950	2002
<b>Estonia</b>	87	270	160	166	156	150	0	0	0	0
<b>Slovenia</b>	:	:	156	65	103	62	125	127	154	102
<b>EU25</b>	:	:	:	<b>590811</b>	<b>672968</b>	<b>720525</b>	<b>789801</b>	<b>809162</b>	<b>934330</b>	<b>982335</b>
<b>Iceland</b>	2716	2566	2125	2351	2648	2625	2832	2122	2215	2418
<b>Norway</b>	150583	160705	131102	164499	218486	277615	321516	367617	410757	475932
<b>Bulgaria</b>	0	0	0	0	0	265	42	67	92	100

Source: Eurostat database, 1 March 2005

ESPN Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Seawater aquaculture in EU27 + EFTA (1000 euro) - Countries without registered production in the period are not included

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Denmark</b>	18171	15092	16234	20116	17418	17415	19662	17029	18970	19853
<b>Germany</b>	5958	12903	11893	9491	3049	5934	10358	11447	9528	13007
<b>Greece</b>	21443	53864	110844	104744	90445	109387	170888	202500	231252	294450
<b>Spain</b>	194195	199616	137639	111547	131924	149721	150519	160830	212814	258371
<b>France</b>	291596	276567	301745	340771	383701	387958	318320	350005	341600	357012
<b>FR92</b>	15	72	115	83	100	59	85	100	166	191
<b>FR94</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Ireland</b>	37089	49452	51539	60889	59433	54961	62219	64955	72557	70110
<b>Italy</b>	43623	46219	49350	47692	45516	53194	61957	73615	99535	95385
<b>Sweden</b>	12731	11698	7506	6681	8467	8888	9453	6784	6053	7069
<b>Portugal</b>	14556	23687	25503	21692	19610	17696	19429	36261	40413	31727
<b>Netherl.</b>	45414	40975	43880	43963	50341	38871	44550	51312	55156	61590
<b>UK</b>	120074	143312	132423	195992	263002	149170	162207	311872	317191	380886
<b>UK (C.I.)</b>	143	143	114	173	220	197	296	234	332	555
<b>EU15</b>	<b>804850</b>	<b>873386</b>	<b>888554</b>	<b>963578</b>	<b>1072905</b>	<b>993195</b>	<b>1029562</b>	<b>1286609</b>	<b>1405068</b>	<b>1589460</b>
<b>Cyprus</b>	625	787	630	1722	1961	2620	5064	6450	7387	8544
<b>Malta</b>	0	1291	3467	4996	6832	6213	7969	9114	9419	7983
<b>Slovenia</b>	:	:	149	199	555	269	502	674	863	515
<b>Estonia</b>	120	381	225	349	364	325	0	0	0	0
<b>EU25</b>	:	:	:	<b>970843</b>	<b>1082618</b>	<b>1002623</b>	<b>1043099</b>	<b>1302846</b>	<b>1422738</b>	<b>1606502</b>
<b>Iceland</b>	11304	12632	10149	9493	9937	8996	7806	6946	7607	8611
<b>Norway</b>	608490	540561	481628	542460	713417	786165	785246	929317	1020788	1256946
<b>Bulgaria</b>	0	0	0	0	0	122	23	41	57	66

Source: Eurostat database, 1 March 2005

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Freshwater aquaculture in EU27 + EFTA (tonnes live weight) - Countries without registered production in the period are not included

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Belgium</b>	675	846	846	846	846	846	946	846	846	1597
<b>Denmark</b>	35446	36140	36466	31887	36099	37382	34122	33845	35279	35617
<b>Germany</b>	43540	44600	45735	44600	43800	45000	45000	43000	41700	41500
<b>Greece</b>	2287	2118	2746	2484	2875	2006	2651	3133	2976	2711
<b>Spain</b>	20901	20614	18891	20089	20449	22224	25220	29295	30399	30407
<b>France</b>	46255	47110	51710	56375	58585	59470	63295	65037	58025	52530
<b>FR91</b>	42	44	35	40	26	30	30	20	14	20
<b>FR92</b>	75	77	63	67	80	58	45	54	35	30
<b>FR93</b>	83	83	0	0	0	0	0	7	18	31
<b>FR94</b>	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	119	109	123
<b>Ireland</b>	705	845	965	906	854	1003	1160	1101	1225	1179
<b>Italy</b>	41300	46075	46950	49395	52875	55180	53000	56500	52600	48850
<b>Netherl.</b>	1250	1300	1270	2350	2397	2754	4250	3707	4182	4771
<b>Austria</b>	3126	3135	3140	3140	3103	2918	2949	3018	2909	3067
<b>Portugal</b>	2267	2260	1308	1435	2141	955	1329	996	1258	1250
<b>Finland</b>	5369	4073	3236	3828	3363	3422	2952	3419	2755	2679
<b>Sweden</b>	3855	3382	3248	2930	2952	3110	3195	3118	3023	3147
<b>UK</b>	13918	14416	15252	14132	16369	16617	16811	15950	16061	16084
<b>EU15</b>	<b>220894</b>	<b>226914</b>	<b>231763</b>	<b>234397</b>	<b>246708</b>	<b>252887</b>	<b>256880</b>	<b>262965</b>	<b>253238</b>	<b>245389</b>
<b>Estonia</b>	849	1067	533	164	261	165	272	260	260	200
<b>Czech R.</b>	:	:	:	20242	18655	18679	18200	17560	17231	18775
<b>Cyprus</b>	73	67	94	92	81	98	105	105	100	66
<b>Latvia</b>	2235	2685	641	339	560	525	380	345	425	468
<b>Lithuania</b>	4666	4792	3899	2907	1874	1714	1537	1516	1516	1650
<b>Hungary</b>	17600	14434	14230	9492	9899	9360	8080	9334	10222	11947
<b>Poland</b>	26200	29200	29650	18309	24500	25111	27700	28680	29791	33711
<b>Slovenia</b>	:	:	712	653	684	727	744	790	755	1104
<b>Slovakia</b>	:	:	:	1588	1861	1617	954	1254	648	872
<b>EU25</b>	:	:	:	<b>288183</b>	<b>305083</b>	<b>310883</b>	<b>314852</b>	<b>322809</b>	<b>314186</b>	<b>314182</b>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	7849	7798	8132	7897	6100	4350	4685	5370	4160	7680
<b>Romania</b>	34950	29530	24620	21100	20400	19830	13900	11168	9614	8998
<b>Iceland</b>	20	25	5	5	24	10	1	427	341	369

Source: Eurostat database, 1 March 2005

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Freshwater aquaculture in EU27 + EFTA (1000 euro) - Countries without registered production in the period are not included

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Belgium</b>	2311	3158	3198	3290	3352	3454	3691	3351	3389	5017
<b>Denmark</b>	102398	95590	92215	86709	97829	93244	93491	107331	107650	115552
<b>Germany</b>	113297	118231	156503	115240	113600	131566	104156	89778	71337	78757
<b>Greece</b>	5343	6411	8221	8466	10201	7168	9973	11421	10932	11609
<b>Spain</b>	83665	79234	29132	27895	39085	41421	46473	57807	61572	64733
<b>France</b>	119626	117996	123946	139015	146403	118262	153433	201997	157787	100372
<b>FR91</b>	790	781	593	683	481	505	554	363	287	370
<b>FR92</b>	1147	1070	828	956	983	885	735	882	529	386
<b>FR93</b>	456	469	0	0	0	0	0	127	321	503
<b>FR94</b>	37	48	42	46	59	54	58	611	554	753
<b>Ireland</b>	2497	2501	2788	2690	2495	2694	3028	2948	3673	3367
<b>Italy</b>	116019	135129	136340	157459	117074	109322	114775	140021	142576	105426
<b>Netherl.</b>	5756	6557	5791	11570	13855	12968	21697	21149	23106	28957
<b>Austria</b>	10451	10519	9862	9706	9673	8208	8176	10074	10468	10504
<b>Portugal</b>	7849	8225	4085	6723	10781	2515	3532	3051	3742	3935
<b>Finland</b>	21082	16308	11595	12253	11938	10476	7659	8773	7641	7610
<b>Sweden</b>	12374	14221	10290	9809	10987	10296	10266	10502	10338	11823
<b>UK</b>	36935	40596	42916	48831	51449	53690	49343	64507	64468	68111
<b>EU15</b>	<b>639602</b>	<b>654676</b>	<b>636882</b>	<b>639658</b>	<b>638721</b>	<b>605285</b>	<b>629693</b>	<b>732709</b>	<b>678678</b>	<b>615773</b>
<b>Cyprus</b>	702	668	825	727	651	795	851	758	652	440
<b>Estonia</b>	940	1253	618	312	401	348	622	610	676	533
<b>Latvia</b>	2808	4213	908	628	955	894	511	530	509	581
<b>Czech R.</b>	:	:	:	44908	42188	38359	38492	41603	41351	44115
<b>Lithuania</b>	7436	6861	4505	2880	1977	1638	1664	1838	1961	2129
<b>Hungary</b>	18218	12955	12569	12937	15886	12920	11213	16112	18123	21551
<b>Poland</b>	39343	44805	43739	26510	35555	51112	54193	53417	55011	62149
<b>Slovenia</b>	:	:	1614	1604	1671	2170	2413	2447	2419	3550
<b>Slovakia</b>	:	:	:	3389	3307	2913	1607	2514	1257	1756
<b>EU25</b>	:	:	:	<b>733552</b>	<b>741312</b>	<b>716435</b>	<b>741260</b>	<b>852538</b>	<b>800636</b>	<b>752576</b>
<b>Iceland</b>	76	127	24	21	91	38	4	1988	1586	1708
<b>Bulgaria</b>	16075	16725	16658	17937	13745	9339	10331	13060	9813	15909
<b>Romania</b>	68830	62221	53246	45354	43185	36683	27667	14613	14078	15523

Source: Eurostat database, 1 March 2005

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Brackish water aquaculture in EU27 + EFTA (tonnes live weight) - Countries without production in the period are not included

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Denmark</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Germany</b>	566	15	13	150	100	50	24	28	32	28
<b>Greece</b>	1950	1149	1320	1820	0	772	1157	839	703	1114
<b>France</b>	456	450	450	450	433	73	70	64	30	30
<b>FR92</b>	10	10	25	37	25	12	3	0	0	0
<b>FR94</b>	30	30	20	10	5	0	0	15	15	15
<b>Italy</b>	69342	82666	79328	74177	85285	112285	90371	90818	100922	103765
<b>Netherl.</b>	0	0	0	0	0	12	25	25	25	:
<b>Portugal</b>	193	305	901	600	1119	690	747	912	608	767
<b>Finland</b>	13181	15198	14673	13698	13319	13923	14707	13007	13269	12770
<b>UK</b>	0	0	1	1	1	4	4	0	0	0
<b>EU15</b>	<b>85688</b>	<b>99783</b>	<b>96686</b>	<b>90896</b>	<b>100257</b>	<b>127809</b>	<b>107105</b>	<b>105693</b>	<b>115589</b>	<b>118474</b>
<b>Poland</b>	200	300	550	300	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Malta</b>	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>EU25</b>	:	:	:	<b>91196</b>	<b>100257</b>	<b>127809</b>	<b>107105</b>	<b>105693</b>	<b>115589</b>	<b>118474</b>
<b>Iceland</b>	93	282	394	561	550	850	854	1114	1312	1110

Source: Eurostat database, 1 March 2005

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Brackish water aquaculture in EU27 + EFTA (1000 euro) - Countries without production in the period are not included

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Denmark</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Germany</b>	1791	49	53	504	338	174	62	60	68	68
<b>Greece</b>	22793	16366	17439	15402	0	3708	4895	3523	3110	3956
<b>France</b>	3088	6388	8298	8298	8390	791	886	786	417	422
<b>FR92</b>	65	46	119	195	121	59	19	0	0	0
<b>FR94</b>	204	218	139	81	42	0	0	93	94	99
<b>Italy</b>	104614	118887	108488	89712	132503	158038	134304	137308	158720	141756
<b>Netherl.</b>	0	0	0	0	0	83	193	216	219	:
<b>Portugal</b>	797	1152	4455	1171	2158	1362	1715	3045	1310	1729
<b>Finland</b>	51893	60857	52685	43851	47358	42684	38198	33459	36910	36285
<b>UK</b>	0	0	3	3	3	13	11	0	0	0
<b>EU15</b>	<b>184977</b>	<b>203699</b>	<b>191422</b>	<b>158942</b>	<b>190750</b>	<b>206852</b>	<b>180265</b>	<b>178397</b>	<b>200754</b>	<b>184216</b>
<b>Poland</b>	393	629	1483	769	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Malta</b>	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Iceland</b>	354	1523	2038	2343	2271	2815	3502	3769	4696	4469

Source: Eurostat database, 1 March 2005

## Annex 4

# FIFG implementation NUTS2

Each year since the programmes have been set in motion, the management authorities have been sending the Commission implementation reports, i.e. information on the actual execution of each project, in a strictly standardised form.

For each country, the data are grouped by area of assistance and, within each area, by measure, as well as by administrative unit (level II of the Nomenclature of statistical territorial units or NUTS 2).<sup>113</sup>

Some projects are not actually sited in a particular region (e.g. generic promotion campaigns and technical assistance relating to the programme as a whole). In such cases, the corresponding expenditure is shown against the capital of the country (since that is where the beneficiary has its address) or the country or region, without any further details.

The implementation reports shown here are in French and give information on NUTS 2 on: area of assistance ('Domaine'), the region's share of the EU aid given to the member state ('Répartition Aide UE'), total costs in million € ('Côté total M€'), the national financial aid in million € ('Aide État membre M€'), EU financial aid in million € ('Aide UE M€') and finally the number of projects ('Nombre de projets').

The source of the information is DG Fish's website on community structural assistance in the fisheries and aquaculture sector (1994-99):

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/structures/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/structures/index_en.htm)

The reports are shown in the following order:

- Austria
- Belgium
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Italy
- Luxemburg
- Netherlands
- Portugal
- Spain
- Sweden
- United Kingdom

There are no regional reports on Denmark and Ireland.

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<sup>113</sup> There has been changes with regards to the NUTS regions in certain countries since these reports were drafted. An overview of the changes can be found on the following website:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/nuts/changes\\_1999\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/nuts/changes_1999_en.html) (3 March 2005)

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Österreich						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>AT12</b>	<b>NIEDEROESTERREICH</b>					
	3		2,16	0,51	0,24	57
	6		1,50	0,35	0,20	21
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24,4%</b>	<b>3,66</b>	<b>0,85</b>	<b>0,44</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>AT13</b>	<b>WIEN</b>					
	6		1,50	0,32	0,13	1
	7		0,16	0,03	0,01	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,2%</b>	<b>1,66</b>	<b>0,35</b>	<b>0,15</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>AT21</b>	<b>KAERNTEN</b>					
	3		2,20	0,51	0,30	17
	6		0,91	0,18	0,12	6
	7		0,01	0,00	0,00	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23,5%</b>	<b>3,11</b>	<b>0,69</b>	<b>0,42</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>AT22</b>	<b>STEIERMARK</b>					
	3		3,31	0,77	0,36	98
	6		0,77	0,18	0,08	33
	7		0,06	0,01	0,01	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24,9%</b>	<b>4,13</b>	<b>0,96</b>	<b>0,45</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>AT31</b>	<b>OBEROESTERREICH</b>					
	3		1,06	0,24	0,11	30
	6		0,83	0,19	0,10	11
	7		0,02	0,00	0,00	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,9%</b>	<b>1,90</b>	<b>0,44</b>	<b>0,21</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>AT32</b>	<b>SALZBURG</b>					
	3		0,12	0,03	0,01	5
	6		0,04	0,01	0,01	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,1%</b>	<b>0,16</b>	<b>0,04</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>AT33</b>	<b>TIROL</b>					
	3		0,32	0,07	0,03	10
	6		0,10	0,02	0,01	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,7%</b>	<b>0,42</b>	<b>0,10</b>	<b>0,05</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>AT34</b>	<b>VORARLBERG</b>					
	3		0,26	0,07	0,03	31
	6		0,27	0,07	0,03	22
	7		0,00	0,00	0,00	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,4%</b>	<b>0,54</b>	<b>0,13</b>	<b>0,06</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100,0%</b>	<b>15,58</b>	<b>3,56</b>	<b>1,80</b>	<b>361</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Belgique-België						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
BE1	REG.BRUXELLES-CAP./BRUSSEL HFDST. GEW.					
	7		2,44	0,71	1,13	5
	Total	6,6%	2,44	0,71	1,13	5
BE2	VLAAMS GEWEST					
	7		0,32	0,16	0,16	1
	Total	0,9%	0,32	0,16	0,16	1
BE21	ANTWERPEN					
	2		0,07	0,01	0,01	1
	3		0,34	0,04	0,09	3
	6		4,34	0,27	0,71	7
	Total	4,7%	4,75	0,32	0,81	11
BE22	LIMBURG (B)					
	6		2,58	0,16	0,43	3
	Total	2,5%	2,58	0,16	0,43	3
BE23	OOST-VLAANDEREN					
	6		2,80	0,18	0,50	7
	8		0,15	0,05	0,10	1
	Total	3,5%	2,96	0,23	0,60	8
BE25	WEST-VLAANDEREN					
	1		4,06	2,03	2,03	11
	2		46,82	7,68	7,85	89
	4		0,06	0,04	0,02	2
	5		3,57	0,26	0,73	16
	6		14,48	0,93	2,65	25
	Total	77,2%	69,00	10,93	13,29	143
BE3	REGION WALLONNE					
	7		0,01	0,01	0,00	1
	Total	0,0%	0,01	0,01	0,00	1
BE32	HAINAUT					
	6		1,62	0,29	0,34	2
	Total	2,0%	1,62	0,29	0,34	2
BE33	LIEGE					
	3		0,73	0,13	0,26	2
	6		0,03	0,00	0,01	1
	Total	1,6%	0,76	0,13	0,27	3
BE34	LUXEMBOURG (B)					
	3		0,09	0,01	0,02	2
	Total	0,1%	0,09	0,01	0,02	2

ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Belgique-Belgie						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
BE35	NAMUR					
	6		0,53	0,07	0,16	1
	Total	0,9%	0,53	0,07	0,16	1
Total	100,0%		85,04	13,02	17,20	180

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Suomi-Finland						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>FI11</b>	<b>UUSIMAA</b>					
	2		0,46	0,07	0,10	40
	3		0,67	0,11	0,18	15
	4		0,05	0,03	0,03	1
	5		0,11	0,05	0,05	1
	6		5,53	0,73	1,44	74
	7		1,90	0,90	0,93	52
	8		0,52	0,28	0,24	18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,3%</b>	<b>9,25</b>	<b>2,17</b>	<b>2,98</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>FI12</b>	<b>ETELAE-SUOMI</b>					
	1		1,71	0,85	0,85	15
	2		2,10	0,24	0,52	147
	3		1,96	0,23	0,51	69
	4		0,42	0,17	0,19	21
	5		2,11	0,97	1,03	18
	6		14,55	1,75	3,68	256
	7		1,07	0,47	0,46	45
	8		0,05	0,02	0,03	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32,6%</b>	<b>23,97</b>	<b>4,70</b>	<b>7,27</b>	<b>577</b>
<b>FI13</b>	<b>ITAE-SUOMI</b>					
	2		0,45	0,10	0,10	41
	3		1,95	0,39	0,45	49
	5		1,15	0,59	0,55	21
	6		4,86	0,84	1,16	125
	7		0,26	0,11	0,12	24
	8		0,10	0,04	0,04	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,8%</b>	<b>8,76</b>	<b>2,07</b>	<b>2,41</b>	<b>267</b>
<b>FI14</b>	<b>VAELI-SUOMI</b>					
	1		1,63	0,82	0,82	13
	2		5,03	0,50	1,12	71
	3		1,70	0,26	0,42	49
	4		0,23	0,11	0,11	3
	5		1,43	0,67	0,72	22
	6		4,51	0,63	1,07	117
	7		1,61	0,80	0,77	57
	8		0,15	0,05	0,06	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22,8%</b>	<b>16,28</b>	<b>3,84</b>	<b>5,09</b>	<b>340</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Suomi-Finland						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
FI15	POHJOIS-SUOMI					
	1		0,45	0,23	0,23	4
	2		0,79	0,08	0,23	56
	3		0,64	0,16	0,14	21
	4		0,07	0,04	0,02	2
	5		1,05	0,50	0,54	23
	6		1,98	0,35	0,58	102
	7		0,15	0,04	0,06	12
	8		0,05	0,02	0,02	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,1%</b>	<b>5,17</b>	<b>1,42</b>	<b>1,80</b>	<b>224</b>
FI2	AHVENANMAA/AALAND					
	1		0,47	0,24	0,24	7
	2		1,80	0,22	0,48	115
	3		3,41	0,42	0,91	37
	4		0,05	0,02	0,02	6
	5		0,60	0,31	0,26	16
	6		2,85	0,37	0,77	45
	7		0,06	0,03	0,03	11
	8		0,10	0,05	0,04	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,3%</b>	<b>9,33</b>	<b>1,65</b>	<b>2,74</b>	<b>246</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100,0%</b>	<b>72,77</b>	<b>15,85</b>	<b>22,29</b>	<b>1.855</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

France						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
FR	FRANCE					
		8	0,02		0,02	1
	Total	0,0%	0,02		0,02	1
FR1	ILE DE FRANCE					
		3	0,13	0,02	0,11	2
		6	1,43	0,72	0,72	1
	Total	0,7%	1,57	0,74	0,83	3
FR10	ILE-DE-FRANCE					
		2	0,03	0,01	0,02	1
		4	0,43	0,14	0,29	2
		5	1,17	0,57	0,60	3
		6	2,72	0,32	0,42	2
		7	17,77	13,48	8,29	36
		8	9,47	4,04	4,02	7
		9	1,47	0,74	0,74	10
	Total	11,9%	33,06	19,29	14,38	61
FR22	PICARDIE					
		1	0,01	0,01	0,01	1
	Total	0,0%	0,01	0,01	0,01	1
FR23	HAUTE-NORMANDIE					
		1	0,19	0,08	0,11	11
		2	7,99	0,79	2,10	52
		5	0,04	0,01	0,00	1
		6	10,86	0,74	1,89	12
	Total	3,4%	19,07	1,63	4,10	76
FR24	CENTRE					
		3	1,05	0,16	0,24	5
		6	13,59	0,02	0,03	2
		8	0,07	0,04	0,03	1
	Total	0,2%	14,71	0,23	0,30	8
FR25	BASSE-NORMANDIE					
		1	3,04	1,48	1,57	76
		2	3,37	0,50	0,67	16
		3	6,18	0,44	1,12	56
		6	18,98	1,65	3,34	23
	Total	5,5%	31,58	4,07	6,70	171

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

France						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>FR30</b>	<b>NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS</b>					
	1		1,95	0,96	0,99	27
	2		12,30	1,67	2,23	60
	3		2,10	0,24	0,33	3
	5		11,34	2,22	1,63	5
	6		39,24	5,46	6,23	38
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,4%</b>	<b>66,92</b>	<b>10,56</b>	<b>11,41</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>FR41</b>	<b>LORRAINE</b>					
	3		1,16	0,21	0,29	3
	6		0,85	0,25	0,17	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,4%</b>	<b>2,01</b>	<b>0,46</b>	<b>0,46</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>FR42</b>	<b>ALSACE</b>					
	6		0,47	0,03	0,09	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>0,47</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,09</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>FR43</b>	<b>FRANCHE-COMTE</b>					
	6		0,04	0,01	0,01	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,04</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>FR5</b>	<b>OUEST</b>					
	1		1,04	0,52	0,52	29
	2		0,85	0,15	0,15	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,6%</b>	<b>1,89</b>	<b>0,67</b>	<b>0,67</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>FR51</b>	<b>PAYS DE LA LOIRE</b>					
	1		6,48	2,78	3,70	155
	2		23,30	4,72	5,23	249
	3		9,32	2,25	1,81	260
	5		2,38	0,72	0,54	21
	6		17,93	2,57	3,25	41
	8		0,29	0,04	0,12	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,1%</b>	<b>59,70</b>	<b>13,08</b>	<b>14,65</b>	<b>728</b>
<b>FR52</b>	<b>BRETAGNE</b>					
	1		14,03	7,04	7,00	265
	2		55,46	9,20	13,21	459
	3		19,15	3,02	3,35	204
	5		0,82	0,19	0,10	5
	6		67,99	10,14	12,49	118
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29,8%</b>	<b>157,45</b>	<b>29,59</b>	<b>36,15</b>	<b>1.051</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

France						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>FR53</b>	<b>POITOU-CHARENTES</b>					
	1		1,49	0,62	0,87	37
	2		1,06	0,17	0,13	3
	3		12,78	1,80	2,43	333
	5		2,66	0,70	0,33	5
	6		5,00	1,35	0,75	28
	7		0,07	0,03	0,03	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,8%</b>	<b>23,06</b>	<b>4,67</b>	<b>4,56</b>	<b>409</b>
<b>FR61</b>	<b>AQUITAINE</b>					
	1		4,08	1,88	2,57	69
	2		3,26	0,57	0,69	37
	3		2,32	0,48	0,48	69
	5		0,11	0,04	0,01	2
	6		3,80	0,65	0,65	17
	8		0,73	0,07	0,29	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,9%</b>	<b>14,31</b>	<b>3,70</b>	<b>4,68</b>	<b>195</b>
<b>FR62</b>	<b>MIDI-PYRENEES</b>					
	2		0,34	0,07	0,07	4
	3		1,81	0,23	0,45	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,4%</b>	<b>2,15</b>	<b>0,30</b>	<b>0,52</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>FR71</b>	<b>RHONE-ALPES</b>					
	3		0,85	0,11	0,22	8
	6		3,86	0,21	0,77	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,8%</b>	<b>4,71</b>	<b>0,32</b>	<b>0,99</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>FR81</b>	<b>LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON</b>					
	1		4,03	2,09	1,94	57
	2		19,98	2,91	3,61	164
	3		5,91	1,20	1,17	67
	5		0,17	0,06	0,02	2
	6		3,54	0,83	0,51	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,0%</b>	<b>33,64</b>	<b>7,10</b>	<b>7,25</b>	<b>301</b>
<b>FR82</b>	<b>PROVENCE-ALPES-COTE D'AZUR</b>					
	1		3,19	1,56	1,63	99
	2		2,13	0,43	0,38	14
	3		0,87	0,16	0,14	4
	6		4,12	0,66	0,87	12
	7		0,03	0,02	0,01	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,5%</b>	<b>10,34</b>	<b>2,82</b>	<b>3,02</b>	<b>130</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

France						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>FR83</b>	<b>CORSE</b>					
	1		0,18	0,09	0,09	8
	2		0,69	0,17	0,12	4
	3		2,93	0,66	1,05	8
	5		0,97	0,32	0,62	5
	6		0,23	0,02	0,12	4
	8		0,04	0,01	0,03	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,7%</b>	<b>5,05</b>	<b>1,26</b>	<b>2,03</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>FR9</b>	<b>DEPARTEMENTS D'OUTRE-MER</b>					
	2		0,14	0,04	0,10	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>0,14</b>	<b>0,04</b>	<b>0,10</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>FR91</b>	<b>GUADELOUPE</b>					
	1		0,06	0,02	0,05	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,06</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,05</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>FR92</b>	<b>MARTINIQUE</b>					
	1		0,05	0,01	0,04	1
	3		1,61	0,10	0,95	4
	5		5,45	0,59	1,19	4
	6		0,04	0,01	0,05	2
	8		0,13	0,04	0,09	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,9%</b>	<b>7,28</b>	<b>0,75</b>	<b>2,30</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>FR93</b>	<b>GUYANE</b>					
	2		0,72	0,07	0,52	18
	3		0,34	0,11	0,11	4
	5		0,44	0,05	0,20	2
	6		4,10	1,18	3,00	15
	8		0,46	0,23	0,19	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,3%</b>	<b>6,07</b>	<b>1,64</b>	<b>4,02</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>FR94</b>	<b>REUNION</b>					
	2		1,31	0,28	0,43	43
	3		1,92	0,91	1,08	26
	5		0,28	0,07	0,14	1
	6		0,31	0,07	0,15	3
	8			0,02	0,06	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,5%</b>	<b>3,82</b>	<b>1,36</b>	<b>1,86</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100,0%</b>	<b>499,13</b>	<b>104,33</b>	<b>121,15</b>	<b>3.490</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Deutschland						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
DE	DEUTSCHLAND					
	7		0,36	0,10	0,13	2
	8		0,06	0,03	0,03	8
	Total	0,1%	0,42	0,14	0,16	10
DE1	BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG					
	8		0,00	0,00	0,00	1
	Total	0,0%	0,00	0,00	0,00	1
DE11	STUTTART					
	3		0,44	0,02	0,13	2
	6		0,15	0,01	0,04	2
	Total	0,1%	0,59	0,03	0,17	4
DE12	KARLSRUHE					
	6		0,67	0,03	0,18	4
	Total	0,2%	0,67	0,03	0,18	4
DE13	FREIBURG					
	3		1,97	0,10	0,56	4
	6		0,02	0,00	0,03	1
	Total	0,5%	1,98	0,10	0,59	5
DE14	TUEBINGEN					
	3		1,40	0,05	0,38	5
	6		1,53	0,07	0,42	1
	Total	0,7%	2,93	0,12	0,80	6
DE2	BAYERN					
	8		0,02	0,01	0,01	1
	Total	0,0%	0,02	0,01	0,01	1
DE21	OBERBAYERN					
	3		1,43	0,13	0,43	26
	6		0,95	0,05	0,28	27
	Total	0,6%	2,38	0,18	0,71	53
DE22	NIEDERBAYERN					
	3		0,18	0,02	0,05	5
	6		6,61	0,33	1,98	5
	Total	1,7%	6,79	0,35	2,04	10
DE23	OBERPFALZ					
	3		2,32	0,22	0,70	19
	6		1,15	0,06	0,34	12
	Total	0,9%	3,47	0,28	1,04	31

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Deutschland						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>DE24</b>	<b>OBERFRANKEN</b>					
	3		2,23	0,21	0,67	37
	6		0,36	0,02	0,11	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,7%</b>	<b>2,59</b>	<b>0,23</b>	<b>0,78</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>DE25</b>	<b>MITTELFRAKEN</b>					
	3		1,62	0,16	0,49	21
	6		0,57	0,03	0,17	10
	7		0,01	0,00	0,00	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,6%</b>	<b>2,20</b>	<b>0,19</b>	<b>0,66</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>DE26</b>	<b>UNTERFRANKEN</b>					
	3		0,73	0,07	0,22	16
	6		1,08	0,06	0,33	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,5%</b>	<b>1,82</b>	<b>0,13</b>	<b>0,54</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>DE27</b>	<b>SCHWABEN</b>					
	3		0,55	0,05	0,17	17
	6		0,42	0,02	0,12	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,2%</b>	<b>0,97</b>	<b>0,08</b>	<b>0,29</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>DE3</b>	<b>BERLIN</b>					
	3		0,05	0,01	0,02	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,05</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>DE4</b>	<b>BRANDENBURG</b>					
	3		0,02	0,00	0,01	1
	6		0,86	0,13	0,26	18
	8		0,09	0,02	0,07	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,3%</b>	<b>0,97</b>	<b>0,15</b>	<b>0,33</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>DE5</b>	<b>BREMEN</b>					
	1		0,37	0,19	0,19	2
	2		13,02	1,12	3,26	8
	5		0,94	0,19	0,34	3
	6		39,74	6,19	7,35	50
	7		1,79	0,88	0,89	4
	8		0,05	0,02	0,02	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,2%</b>	<b>55,91</b>	<b>8,59</b>	<b>12,04</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>DE6</b>	<b>HAMBURG</b>					
	1		0,71	0,38	0,34	5
	6		12,33	0,62	3,70	4
	8		0,02	0,01	0,01	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,4%</b>	<b>13,07</b>	<b>1,00</b>	<b>4,05</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>DE7</b>	<b>HESSEN</b>					
	7		0,03	0,02	0,02	1
	8		0,00	0,00	0,00	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,04</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>3</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Deutschland						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>DE71</b>	<b>DARMSTADT</b>					
	3		0,33	0,02	0,08	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>0,33</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,08</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>DE72</b>	<b>GIESSEN</b>					
	3		0,40	0,06	0,10	3
	6		0,04	0,00	0,01	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>0,44</b>	<b>0,06</b>	<b>0,11</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>DE73</b>	<b>KASSEL</b>					
	3		0,38	0,02	0,10	11
	6		0,98	0,08	0,25	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,3%</b>	<b>1,36</b>	<b>0,10</b>	<b>0,35</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>DE8</b>	<b>MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN</b>					
	1		1,97	0,52	1,45	26
	2		31,02	3,29	14,78	211
	3		0,80	0,08	0,40	6
	4		0,12	0,03	0,09	3
	5		31,58	5,22	22,53	36
	6		57,68	9,08	14,48	73
	7		0,99	0,25	0,58	8
	8		1,57	0,38	0,58	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46,4%</b>	<b>125,72</b>	<b>18,84</b>	<b>54,88</b>	<b>372</b>
<b>DE91</b>	<b>BRAUNSCHWEIG</b>					
	3		0,95	0,05	0,10	1
	6		0,14	0,01	0,03	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>1,08</b>	<b>0,06</b>	<b>0,14</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>DE92</b>	<b>HANNOVER</b>					
	6		4,55	0,46	0,72	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,6%</b>	<b>4,55</b>	<b>0,46</b>	<b>0,72</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>DE93</b>	<b>LJENEBURG</b>					
	1		2,38	1,19	1,19	4
	2		8,25	1,07	1,93	47
	5		0,27	0,01	0,08	1
	6		44,59	6,01	6,73	31
	8		0,03	0,01	0,01	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,4%</b>	<b>55,52</b>	<b>8,31</b>	<b>9,94</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>DE94</b>	<b>WESER-EMS</b>					
	1		0,06	0,03	0,03	3
	2		10,56	1,75	2,17	83
	6		13,51	1,26	2,80	29
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,2%</b>	<b>24,13</b>	<b>3,05</b>	<b>5,01</b>	<b>115</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Deutschland						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>DEA</b>	<b>NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN</b>					
	8		0,02	0,01	0,01	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>DEA1</b>	<b>DUESSELDORF</b>					
	3		0,09	0,00	0,03	3
	6		0,38	0,02	0,11	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>0,47</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,14</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>DEA2</b>	<b>KOELN</b>					
	3		0,47	0,02	0,15	14
	6		6,76	0,45	2,02	28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,8%</b>	<b>7,23</b>	<b>0,48</b>	<b>2,16</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>DEA3</b>	<b>MUENSTER</b>					
	3		0,12	0,01	0,04	1
	6		0,05	0,00	0,02	1
	7		0,01	0,00	0,00	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,18</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,06</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>DEA4</b>	<b>DETMOLD</b>					
	3		0,72	0,04	0,22	4
	6		0,27	0,01	0,08	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,3%</b>	<b>0,99</b>	<b>0,05</b>	<b>0,30</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>DEA5</b>	<b>ARNSBERG</b>					
	3		0,92	0,05	0,28	12
	6		1,19	0,06	0,36	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,5%</b>	<b>2,11</b>	<b>0,11</b>	<b>0,63</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>DEB</b>	<b>RHEINLAND-PFALZ</b>					
	8		0,00	0,00	0,00	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>DEB1</b>	<b>KOBLENZ</b>					
	3		0,62	0,03	0,19	3
	6		0,09	0,00	0,03	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,2%</b>	<b>0,71</b>	<b>0,04</b>	<b>0,21</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>DEB2</b>	<b>TRIER</b>					
	6		0,32	0,02	0,10	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>0,32</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>DED</b>	<b>SACHSEN</b>					
	3		0,01	0,00	0,00	1
	6		3,31	0,36	1,12	27
	7		0,65	0,07	0,21	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,1%</b>	<b>3,96</b>	<b>0,43</b>	<b>1,33</b>	<b>34</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Deutschland						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>DEE3</b>	<b>MAGDEBURG</b>					
	3		0,70	0,11	0,26	3
	6		0,98	0,05	0,39	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,6%</b>	<b>1,68</b>	<b>0,16</b>	<b>0,66</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>DEF</b>	<b>SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN</b>					
	1		0,61	0,31	0,31	7
	2		21,84	3,24	5,22	220
	3		1,36	0,11	0,59	3
	5		2,10	0,66	0,79	4
	6		27,19	1,70	6,07	38
	8		1,03	0,32	0,19	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,1%</b>	<b>54,13</b>	<b>6,33</b>	<b>13,15</b>	<b>283</b>
<b>DEG</b>	<b>THUERINGEN</b>					
	3		3,43	0,45	1,75	23
	6		7,12	1,10	2,10	22
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,2%</b>	<b>10,55</b>	<b>1,55</b>	<b>3,84</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100,0%</b>	<b>392,35</b>	<b>51,70</b>	<b>118,24</b>	<b>1.469</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Ellas						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>GR</b>	<b>ELLADA</b>					
	7		1,85	0,30	0,92	2
	8		1,72	0,57	1,98	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,8%</b>	<b>3,57</b>	<b>0,87</b>	<b>2,91</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>GR11</b>	<b>ANATOLIKI MAKEDONIA, THRAKI</b>					
	1		6,52	1,64	4,88	98
	2		1,92	0,27	0,56	78
	3		0,31	0,04	0,12	2
	4		0,39	0,13	0,64	1
	6		2,79	0,33	1,18	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,0%</b>	<b>11,93</b>	<b>2,40</b>	<b>7,39</b>	<b>188</b>
<b>GR12</b>	<b>KENTRIKI MAKEDONIA</b>					
	1		8,52	2,16	6,36	160
	2		6,47	0,72	2,11	128
	3		8,38	0,99	2,96	32
	6		9,68	1,26	3,95	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,7%</b>	<b>33,04</b>	<b>5,13</b>	<b>15,38</b>	<b>335</b>
<b>GR13</b>	<b>DYTIKI MAKEDONIA</b>					
	5		0,17	0,03	0,09	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>0,17</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,09</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>GR14</b>	<b>THESSALIA</b>					
	1		3,36	0,85	2,51	74
	2		1,34	0,19	0,40	39
	3		0,16	0,02	0,05	1
	6		3,23	0,42	1,32	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,1%</b>	<b>8,08</b>	<b>1,48</b>	<b>4,28</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>GR21</b>	<b>IPEIROS</b>					
	1		0,42	0,10	0,31	61
	2		0,24	0,06	0,05	22
	3		12,85	1,46	4,38	24
	6		3,59	0,47	1,49	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,9%</b>	<b>17,10</b>	<b>2,09</b>	<b>6,23</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>GR22</b>	<b>IONIA NISIA</b>					
	1		2,67	0,71	1,95	98
	2		1,38	0,22	0,38	65
	3		3,45	0,40	1,20	7
	5		0,08	0,01	0,04	1
	6		3,12	0,41	1,26	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,6%</b>	<b>10,69</b>	<b>1,76</b>	<b>4,83</b>	<b>174</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Ellas						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>GR23</b>	<b>DYTIKI ELLADA</b>					
	1		2,21	0,57	1,64	84
	2		0,48	0,08	0,13	18
	3		4,88	0,55	1,66	15
	6		2,72	0,28	1,14	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,4%</b>	<b>10,30</b>	<b>1,49</b>	<b>4,56</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>GR24</b>	<b>STEREA ELLADA</b>					
	1		2,75	0,69	2,06	71
	2		3,01	0,46	0,87	56
	3		28,66	3,20	9,77	57
	6		14,43	1,88	5,89	25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,7%</b>	<b>48,85</b>	<b>6,22</b>	<b>18,58</b>	<b>209</b>
<b>GR25</b>	<b>PELOPONNISOS</b>					
	1		2,69	0,65	2,01	85
	2		2,03	0,26	0,62	71
	3		6,80	0,77	2,31	16
	5		0,08	0,01	0,04	1
	6		1,17	0,15	0,47	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,2%</b>	<b>12,78</b>	<b>1,85</b>	<b>5,46</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>GR3</b>	<b>ATTIKI</b>					
	1		13,11	3,15	9,96	169
	2		3,81	0,47	1,18	69
	3		4,11	0,46	1,40	12
	5		0,09	0,02	0,05	1
	6		5,48	0,72	2,22	9
	7		0,13	0,02	0,07	1
	8		0,64	0,21	0,73	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,9%</b>	<b>27,38</b>	<b>5,06</b>	<b>15,60</b>	<b>263</b>
<b>GR4</b>	<b>NISIA AIGAIQOU, KRITI</b>					
	3		0,23	0,03	0,09	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>0,23</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,09</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>GR41</b>	<b>VOREIO AIGAIO</b>					
	1		3,86	0,98	2,87	137
	2		1,17	0,20	0,31	87
	3		3,73	0,42	1,27	8
	6		2,22	0,29	0,89	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,1%</b>	<b>10,98</b>	<b>1,89</b>	<b>5,34</b>	<b>236</b>
<b>GR42</b>	<b>NOTIO AIGAIO</b>					
	1		7,93	2,04	5,85	173
	2		2,45	0,34	0,73	122
	3		6,36	0,76	2,26	17
	6		1,18	0,16	0,51	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,9%</b>	<b>17,92</b>	<b>3,30</b>	<b>9,35</b>	<b>316</b>

ESPO Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Ellas						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
GR43	KRITI					
	1		4,02	0,97	3,01	86
	2		1,42	0,26	0,36	70
	6		3,32	0,43	1,35	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,5%</b>	<b>8,76</b>	<b>1,66</b>	<b>4,73</b>	<b>162</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0%</b>		<b>221,78</b>	<b>35,25</b>	<b>104,82</b>	<b>2.422</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Italia						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>IT</b>	<b>ITALIA</b>					
	8		92,66	46,33	46,33	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19,4%</b>	<b>92,66</b>	<b>46,33</b>	<b>46,33</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>IT11</b>	<b>PIEMONTE</b>					
	3		0,43	0,11	0,11	1
	6		0,85	0,21	0,21	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>1,28</b>	<b>0,32</b>	<b>0,32</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>IT13</b>	<b>LIGURIA</b>					
	1		3,32	1,64	1,67	78
	2		0,38	0,04	0,11	3
	3		0,46	0,10	0,30	2
	6		2,96	0,48	0,72	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,2%</b>	<b>7,12</b>	<b>2,26</b>	<b>2,81</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>IT2</b>	<b>LOMBARDIA</b>					
	3		3,66	0,43	1,30	5
	6		9,85	1,92	2,88	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,8%</b>	<b>13,51</b>	<b>2,36</b>	<b>4,17</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>IT31</b>	<b>TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE</b>					
	3		3,45	0,34	1,03	13
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,4%</b>	<b>3,45</b>	<b>0,34</b>	<b>1,03</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>IT32</b>	<b>VENETO</b>					
	1		1,75	0,79	0,96	12
	2		3,34	0,52	1,00	28
	3		10,05	1,84	3,36	22
	5		0,58	0,24	0,24	2
	6		23,70	4,58	5,90	33
	8		0,15	0,07	0,07	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,8%</b>	<b>39,56</b>	<b>8,04</b>	<b>11,53</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>IT33</b>	<b>FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA</b>					
	1		1,57	0,75	0,82	32
	2		0,15	0,02	0,05	2
	3		0,23	0,03	0,09	2
	4		0,45	0,23	0,23	1
	6		2,15	0,37	0,53	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,7%</b>	<b>4,55</b>	<b>1,38</b>	<b>1,72</b>	<b>39</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Italia						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>IT4</b>	<b>EMILIA-ROMAGNA</b>					
	1		6,02	2,98	3,04	117
	2		2,91	0,29	0,87	24
	3		4,32	0,64	1,15	7
	5		1,69	0,63	0,70	5
	6		12,03	2,70	3,39	18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,8%</b>	<b>26,97</b>	<b>7,25</b>	<b>9,15</b>	<b>171</b>
<b>IT51</b>	<b>TOSCANA</b>					
	1		4,43	2,17	2,26	51
	2		0,88	0,11	0,24	10
	3		3,63	0,36	1,09	4
	5		0,38	0,14	0,14	1
	6		5,42	1,34	1,56	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,2%</b>	<b>14,74</b>	<b>4,12</b>	<b>5,29</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>IT52</b>	<b>UMBRIA</b>					
	3		0,12	0,01	0,04	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,12</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,04</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>IT53</b>	<b>MARCHE</b>					
	1		17,07	8,35	8,70	118
	2		7,81	0,88	2,30	67
	3		0,35	0,09	0,09	1
	5		3,84	0,90	1,68	4
	6		11,76	2,98	3,55	17
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,8%</b>	<b>40,83</b>	<b>13,20</b>	<b>16,32</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>IT6</b>	<b>LAZIO</b>					
	1		6,03	2,92	2,95	99
	2		1,33	0,20	0,38	14
	3		2,26	0,27	0,81	7
	5		0,72	0,14	0,21	1
	6		3,92	1,11	1,38	7
	7		10,55	5,28	5,28	2
	8		21,75	10,85	10,90	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,2%</b>	<b>46,56</b>	<b>20,77</b>	<b>21,91</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>IT71</b>	<b>ABRUZZO</b>					
	1		10,48	5,24	5,24	53
	2		5,28	0,61	2,44	46
	5		2,50	0,66	1,07	4
	6		10,39	2,69	5,29	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,9%</b>	<b>28,65</b>	<b>9,19</b>	<b>14,04</b>	<b>113</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Italia						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>IT72</b>	<b>MOLISE</b>					
	1		2,60	1,30	1,30	7
	2		0,50	0,05	0,25	3
	3		2,45	0,42	1,09	3
	6		0,29	0,07	0,15	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,2%</b>	<b>5,84</b>	<b>1,84</b>	<b>2,79</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>IT8</b>	<b>CAMPANIA</b>					
	1		4,84	2,39	2,45	55
	2		9,33	1,13	4,13	43
	3		2,06	0,20	1,01	3
	6		5,29	1,13	2,25	5
	8		4,12	2,04	2,08	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,0%</b>	<b>25,64</b>	<b>6,88</b>	<b>11,91</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>IT91</b>	<b>PUGLIA</b>					
	1		22,97	10,56	12,41	172
	2		10,58	1,34	4,90	109
	3		11,37	1,26	5,44	17
	5		0,95	0,47	0,47	2
	6		6,22	1,21	2,42	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,8%</b>	<b>52,08</b>	<b>14,84</b>	<b>25,65</b>	<b>308</b>
<b>IT92</b>	<b>BASILICATA</b>					
	3		1,85	0,18	0,92	2
	6		1,92	0,58	1,15	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,9%</b>	<b>3,78</b>	<b>0,76</b>	<b>2,07</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>IT93</b>	<b>CALABRIA</b>					
	1		4,78	2,34	2,43	58
	2		1,34	0,18	0,59	19
	3		1,37	0,14	0,70	2
	5		1,08	0,38	0,38	1
	6		6,33	1,70	3,22	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,1%</b>	<b>14,90</b>	<b>4,73</b>	<b>7,32</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>ITA</b>	<b>SICILIA</b>					
	1		52,10	23,15	28,95	240
	2		20,99	2,43	9,87	107
	3		4,07	0,38	1,89	7
	5		4,79	1,15	2,31	5
	6		12,44	2,93	5,86	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20,5%</b>	<b>94,39</b>	<b>30,04</b>	<b>48,88</b>	<b>371</b>

ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Italia						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
ITB	SARDEGNA					
	1		2,30	1,14	1,16	10
	2		0,02	0,00	0,01	1
	3		2,01	0,19	0,95	5
	5		2,30	0,78	0,78	1
	6		4,87	1,12	2,23	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,2%</b>	<b>11,50</b>	<b>3,22</b>	<b>5,13</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0%</b>		<b>528,13</b>	<b>177,90</b>	<b>238,41</b>	<b>1.873</b>

ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Luxembourg						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
LU	LUXEMBOURG (GRAND-DUCHE)					
	3		0,26	0,03	0,08	1
	6		0,03	0,00	0,01	1
	7		0,00	0,00	0,00	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>0,29</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,09</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0%</b>		<b>0,29</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,09</b>	<b>3</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Nederland						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>NL11</b>	<b>GRONINGEN</b>					
	1		0,85	0,63	0,22	2
	8		0,10	0,01	0,02	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,4%</b>	<b>0,95</b>	<b>0,63</b>	<b>0,24</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>NL12</b>	<b>FRIESLAND</b>					
	1		0,16	0,09	0,07	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,4%</b>	<b>0,16</b>	<b>0,09</b>	<b>0,07</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>NL2</b>	<b>OOST-NEDERLAND</b>					
	1		6,98	7,55	7,55	21
	3		2,34	0,35	0,83	3
	6		5,82	6,51	2,89	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>66,2%</b>	<b>15,13</b>	<b>14,41</b>	<b>11,28</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>NL32</b>	<b>NOORD-HOLLAND</b>					
	1		5,13	3,29	1,84	15
	6		0,41	0,02	0,10	3
	8		1,95	0,35	0,52	1
	9		0,20	0,10	0,10	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,1%</b>	<b>7,69</b>	<b>3,76</b>	<b>2,57</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>NL33</b>	<b>ZUID-HOLLAND</b>					
	1		1,58	1,11	0,47	4
	6		1,48	0,07	0,34	3
	7		1,07		0,26	1
	8		0,14	0,07	0,07	3
	9		0,07	0,03	0,03	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,9%</b>	<b>4,34</b>	<b>1,28</b>	<b>1,17</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>NL34</b>	<b>ZEELAND</b>					
	1		3,39	2,12	1,27	8
	3		0,66	0,07	0,17	1
	6		1,31	0,05	0,27	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,0%</b>	<b>5,36</b>	<b>2,24</b>	<b>1,71</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100,0%</b>	<b>33,63</b>	<b>22,41</b>	<b>17,03</b>	<b>90</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Portugal						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>PT11</b>	<b>NORTE</b>					
	1		7,60	1,90	5,70	115
	2		25,67	2,91	14,19	273
	3		1,21	0,13	0,60	8
	5		1,80	0,45	0,90	5
	6		7,05	1,07	3,57	7
	7		0,09	0,02	0,04	1
	8		3,03	0,76	2,27	139
	9		2,88	0,72	2,16	414
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,0%</b>	<b>49,34</b>	<b>7,97</b>	<b>29,46</b>	<b>962</b>
<b>PT12</b>	<b>CENTRO (P)</b>					
	1		19,83	4,85	14,99	75
	2		22,83	2,53	11,92	98
	3		2,46	0,38	1,18	10
	5		11,44	1,70	8,16	26
	6		18,50	3,57	9,40	27
	8		0,35	0,09	0,26	10
	9		0,19	0,05	0,14	28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28,1%</b>	<b>75,60</b>	<b>13,16</b>	<b>46,05</b>	<b>274</b>
<b>PT13</b>	<b>LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO</b>					
	1		15,24	3,81	11,43	173
	2		14,24	1,82	9,12	149
	3		1,61	0,37	0,94	4
	5		6,11	1,83	3,81	46
	6		12,27	2,16	6,86	20
	7		2,97	0,74	1,68	6
	8		3,17	0,49	2,76	484
	9		1,31	0,33	0,98	188
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22,9%</b>	<b>56,92</b>	<b>11,53</b>	<b>37,58</b>	<b>1.070</b>
<b>PT14</b>	<b>ALENTEJO</b>					
	1		0,48	0,12	0,36	13
	2		1,37	0,15	0,72	28
	3		0,55	0,19	0,96	2
	5		0,09	0,02	0,04	1
	6		1,31	0,31	1,04	4
	8		0,12	0,03	0,09	2
	9		0,02	0,01	0,02	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,0%</b>	<b>3,92</b>	<b>0,82</b>	<b>3,22</b>	<b>53</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Portugal						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
PT15	ALGARVE					
	1		7,61	1,90	5,71	106
	2		24,48	2,79	14,09	173
	3		3,67	0,67	3,42	9
	4		1,31		1,77	1
	5		4,92	0,64	3,56	12
	6		6,50	1,25	4,29	11
	8		3,32	0,83	2,49	245
	9		1,38	0,35	1,04	198
	Total	22,2%	53,20	8,44	36,36	755
PT3	MADEIRA					
	1		2,89	0,72	2,17	23
	2		10,13	1,01	5,06	45
	3		1,22	0,30	0,61	1
	5		0,35	0,09	0,18	3
	6		6,54	1,63	3,27	7
	8		0,02	0,00	0,02	1
	Total	6,9%	21,15	3,77	11,31	80
Total		100,0%	260,13	45,68	163,98	3.194

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

España						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>ES</b>	<b>ESPAÑA</b>					
	3		0,27	0,08	0,19	6
	4		3,83	1,05	2,78	36
	5		0,04	0,01	0,03	1
	6		0,24	0,06	0,18	1
	7		27,47	8,00	18,50	518
	8		62,15	15,80	46,34	43
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,5%</b>	<b>94,00</b>	<b>25,00</b>	<b>68,02</b>	<b>605</b>
<b>ES11</b>	<b>GALICIA</b>					
	1		204,86	58,32	146,54	385
	2		267,44	28,70	125,71	1.051
	3		63,61	6,94	31,56	860
	4		2,02	0,61	1,41	57
	5		24,30	3,67	13,65	213
	6		222,49	24,74	107,43	503
	7		6,36	1,92	4,44	168
	8		2,89	0,46	2,43	35
	9		0,42	0,10	0,31	73
	<b>Total</b>	<b>41,3%</b>	<b>794,38</b>	<b>125,45</b>	<b>433,49</b>	<b>3.345</b>
<b>ES12</b>	<b>PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS</b>					
	1		5,18	1,91	3,26	61
	2		46,28	6,44	21,07	285
	3		0,21	0,03	0,10	9
	4		0,07	0,04	0,04	2
	5		3,00	0,79	2,02	45
	6		20,60	2,96	10,15	125
	7		0,01	0,00	0,00	3
	9		0,03	0,01	0,02	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,5%</b>	<b>75,37</b>	<b>12,17</b>	<b>36,66</b>	<b>535</b>
<b>ES13</b>	<b>CANTABRIA</b>					
	1		8,10	2,47	5,64	35
	2		54,60	13,04	19,50	142
	3		2,32	0,24	1,15	4
	5		0,24	0,02	0,12	1
	6		52,39	17,57	13,86	90
	9		0,10	0,03	0,08	18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,8%</b>	<b>117,76</b>	<b>33,37</b>	<b>40,35</b>	<b>290</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

España						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>ES21</b>	<b>PAIS VASCO</b>					
	1		63,08	31,54	31,54	123
	2		102,04	9,24	28,48	698
	3		0,86	0,17	0,23	4
	5		19,39	8,27	7,51	31
	6		34,21	1,87	7,18	67
	7		0,00	0,00	0,00	2
	8		0,23	0,05	0,07	2
	9		0,41	0,21	0,21	90
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,2%</b>	<b>220,22</b>	<b>51,35</b>	<b>75,22</b>	<b>1.017</b>
<b>ES22</b>	<b>COMUNIDAD FORAL DE NAVARRA</b>					
	3		0,82	0,04	0,16	3
	6		3,17	0,28	0,49	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>3,99</b>	<b>0,32</b>	<b>0,65</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>ES23</b>	<b>LA RIOJA</b>					
	3		1,04	0,05	0,28	3
	6		0,73	0,04	0,17	3
	7		0,00	0,00	0,00	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>1,77</b>	<b>0,09</b>	<b>0,44</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>ES24</b>	<b>ARAGON</b>					
	3		1,54	0,08	0,46	8
	6		2,76	0,12	0,53	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>4,31</b>	<b>0,19</b>	<b>0,99</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>ES3</b>	<b>COMUNIDAD DE MADRID</b>					
	6		22,02	1,10	4,46	22
	7		0,01	0,00	0,00	3
	8		0,22	0,07	0,15	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,4%</b>	<b>22,24</b>	<b>1,17</b>	<b>4,61</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>ES41</b>	<b>CASTILLA Y LEON</b>					
	3		5,88	0,10	3,09	14
	6		14,72	0,71	5,20	14
	7		0,04	0,02	0,02	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,8%</b>	<b>20,64</b>	<b>0,83</b>	<b>8,31</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>ES42</b>	<b>CASTILLA-LA MANCHA</b>					
	3		1,62	0,08	0,77	21
	6		7,21	0,34	3,41	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,4%</b>	<b>8,83</b>	<b>0,42</b>	<b>4,18</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>ES43</b>	<b>EXTREMADURA</b>					
	3		0,58	0,07	0,27	8
	6		2,13	0,14	1,03	6
	8		0,33	0,10	0,23	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>3,04</b>	<b>0,31</b>	<b>1,53</b>	<b>16</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

España						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>ES51</b>	<b>CATALUÑA</b>					
	1		10,32	5,16	5,16	40
	2		32,55	1,93	8,89	321
	3		6,78	1,56	2,44	34
	4		1,66	0,79	0,81	16
	5		0,62	0,31	0,21	4
	6		28,47	2,60	6,22	99
	7		0,09	0,05	0,05	7
	8		1,37	0,60	0,64	13
	9		0,38	0,20	0,18	51
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,3%</b>	<b>82,24</b>	<b>13,20</b>	<b>24,60</b>	<b>585</b>
<b>ES52</b>	<b>COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA</b>					
	1		17,30	5,82	11,49	49
	2		64,27	8,20	29,29	565
	3		4,37	0,55	2,04	16
	4		5,23	1,43	3,80	24
	5		5,50	1,46	2,71	27
	6		13,35	1,55	4,72	46
	7		0,00	0,00	0,00	2
	9		0,22	0,06	0,17	41
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,2%</b>	<b>110,24</b>	<b>19,05</b>	<b>54,23</b>	<b>770</b>
<b>ES53</b>	<b>ISLAS BALEARES</b>					
	1		2,95	1,48	1,48	58
	2		8,16	0,66	2,54	170
	3		0,30	0,02	0,09	4
	4		0,19	0,09	0,09	1
	6		1,72	0,19	0,30	4
	9		0,03	0,02	0,02	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,4%</b>	<b>13,36</b>	<b>2,46</b>	<b>4,51</b>	<b>241</b>
<b>ES61</b>	<b>ANDALUCIA</b>					
	1		113,72	31,14	82,58	208
	2		157,90	14,96	72,74	929
	3		7,44	0,38	3,70	25
	4		2,40	0,60	1,80	20
	5		17,79	4,08	11,68	77
	6		37,65	5,53	19,91	166
	7		0,04	0,00	0,02	3
	8		0,29	0,11	0,18	4
	9		0,43	0,11	0,32	71
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,4%</b>	<b>337,66</b>	<b>56,91</b>	<b>192,93</b>	<b>1.503</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

España						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>ES62</b>	<b>REGION DE MURCIA</b>					
	1		1,50	0,45	1,05	7
	2		11,33	0,75	5,58	134
	3		7,82	1,05	3,14	5
	4		1,68	0,43	1,16	20
	5		1,67	0,21	0,75	3
	6		10,93	1,07	4,95	18
	9		0,05	0,01	0,04	18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,6%</b>	<b>34,98</b>	<b>3,97</b>	<b>16,67</b>	<b>205</b>
<b>ES63</b>	<b>CEUTA Y MELILLA</b>					
	1		10,16	4,83	5,33	30
	2		26,91	3,31	12,20	32
	5		0,08	0,02	0,06	1
	6		0,54	0,14	0,41	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,7%</b>	<b>37,69</b>	<b>8,30</b>	<b>18,00</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>ES7</b>	<b>CANARIAS</b>					
	1		32,07	9,83	22,24	58
	2		38,02	3,36	19,50	112
	3		3,60	0,23	1,80	8
	4		0,65	0,16	0,49	3
	5		11,38	2,86	7,10	13
	6		28,60	4,59	14,09	46
	8		0,02	0,01	0,01	1
	9		0,06	0,02	0,05	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,2%</b>	<b>114,40</b>	<b>21,05</b>	<b>65,27</b>	<b>253</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0%</b>		<b>2.097,11</b>	<b>375,62</b>	<b>1.050,68</b>	<b>9.548</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Sverige						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>SE</b>	<b>SVERIGE</b>					
	1		2,79	1,40	1,40	39
	2		55,09	2,80	9,40	307
	3		3,18	0,31	0,95	75
	4		3,15	1,56	1,57	10
	5		6,63	1,61	1,97	52
	6		25,44	2,49	7,30	89
	7		2,62	1,17	1,26	50
	8		3,65	1,55	1,80	85
	<b>Total</b>	<b>74,1%</b>	<b>102,54</b>	<b>12,89</b>	<b>25,64</b>	<b>707</b>
<b>SE01</b>	<b>STOCKHOLM</b>					
	1		0,01	0,00	0,00	1
	2		0,35	0,02	0,07	4
	3		0,29	0,02	0,09	5
	6		2,27	0,20	0,60	6
	7		0,32	0,03	0,10	8
	8		0,08	0,04	0,04	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,6%</b>	<b>3,32</b>	<b>0,32</b>	<b>0,91</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>SE02</b>	<b>OESTRA MELLANSVERIGE</b>					
	1		0,08	0,04	0,04	4
	2		0,11	0,01	0,03	14
	3		0,52	0,04	0,15	14
	5		0,12	0,01	0,04	16
	6		0,22	0,02	0,06	9
	7		0,01	0,01	0,01	1
	8		0,06	0,01	0,02	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,0%</b>	<b>1,12</b>	<b>0,13</b>	<b>0,34</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>SE03</b>	<b>SMAALAND MED OEARNA</b>					
	2		0,01	0,00	0,00	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>SE04</b>	<b>SYDSVERIGE</b>					
	1		1,32	0,66	0,66	29
	2		3,00	0,26	0,82	76
	3		1,64	0,13	0,49	19
	4		0,30	0,15	0,15	2
	5		1,29	0,71	0,39	25
	6		5,47	0,45	1,38	57
	7		0,02	0,00	0,00	1
	8		0,09	0,01	0,03	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,3%</b>	<b>13,13</b>	<b>2,39</b>	<b>3,92</b>	<b>212</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Sverige						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>SE05</b>	<b>VAESTSVERIGE</b>					
	2		0,00	0,00	0,00	1
	3		0,08	0,01	0,02	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>0,08</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>SE06</b>	<b>NORRA MELLANSVERIGE</b>					
	1		0,01	0,01	0,01	2
	2		0,15	0,01	0,03	6
	3		1,38	0,14	0,53	27
	6		1,25	0,11	0,35	27
	8		0,01	0,00	0,00	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,7%</b>	<b>2,80</b>	<b>0,26</b>	<b>0,92</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>SE07</b>	<b>MELLERSTA NORRLAND</b>					
	2		0,03	0,00	0,01	5
	3		1,75	0,17	0,79	32
	4		0,03	0,02	0,02	1
	6		0,78	0,08	0,24	15
	7		0,01	0,01	0,01	1
	8		0,17	0,06	0,11	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,4%</b>	<b>2,78</b>	<b>0,33</b>	<b>1,18</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>SE08</b>	<b>OEVRE NORRLAND</b>					
	1		0,02	0,01	0,01	2
	2		0,29	0,03	0,11	21
	3		2,45	0,25	1,01	15
	5		0,04	0,01	0,01	2
	6		0,45	0,05	0,18	18
	8		0,65	0,27	0,34	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,8%</b>	<b>3,91</b>	<b>0,62</b>	<b>1,65</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0%</b>		<b>129,68</b>	<b>16,95</b>	<b>34,59</b>	<b>1.203</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

United Kingdom						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>UK11</b>	<b>CLEVELAND, DURHAM</b>					
	1		0,39	0,22	0,17	9
	6		0,48	0,02	0,10	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,3%</b>	<b>0,87</b>	<b>0,24</b>	<b>0,27</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>UK12</b>	<b>CUMBRIA</b>					
	1		1,52	0,78	0,74	12
	2		0,34	0,02	0,09	7
	5		0,62	0,04	0,17	2
	6		3,11	0,64	0,62	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,7%</b>	<b>5,60</b>	<b>1,49</b>	<b>1,61</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>UK13</b>	<b>NORTHUMBERLAND, TYNE AND WEAR</b>					
	1		3,53	1,93	1,60	46
	2		0,10	0,01	0,03	6
	5		0,08	0,00	0,02	1
	6		0,21	0,01	0,04	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,8%</b>	<b>3,93</b>	<b>1,95</b>	<b>1,69</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>UK21</b>	<b>HUMBERSIDE</b>					
	1		3,42	1,75	1,67	25
	2		0,69	0,03	0,15	39
	5		0,56	0,03	0,14	3
	6		13,83	0,55	2,77	18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,9%</b>	<b>18,49</b>	<b>2,36</b>	<b>4,73</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>UK22</b>	<b>NORTH YORKSHIRE</b>					
	1		2,24	1,25	0,99	27
	2		0,59	0,03	0,15	27
	6		1,23	0,04	0,18	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,4%</b>	<b>4,05</b>	<b>1,33</b>	<b>1,31</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>UK31</b>	<b>DERBYSHIRE, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE</b>					
	6		0,19	0,01	0,04	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,19</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,04</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>UK33</b>	<b>LINCOLNSHIRE</b>					
	1		0,26	0,18	0,08	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>0,26</b>	<b>0,18</b>	<b>0,08</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>UK4</b>	<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>					
	1		4,94	2,52	2,43	31
	6		1,16	0,06	0,23	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,8%</b>	<b>6,11</b>	<b>2,58</b>	<b>2,66</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>UK52</b>	<b>BERKSHIRE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, OXFORDSHIRE</b>					
	2		0,01	0,00	0,00	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>1</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

United Kingdom						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
UK53	SURREY, EAST-WEST SUSSEX					
	1		1,53	0,84	0,68	17
	2		0,03	0,00	0,01	2
	Total	0,7%	1,56	0,85	0,69	19
UK54	ESSEX					
	1		1,60	0,92	0,68	18
	6		0,13	0,01	0,03	1
	Total	0,7%	1,73	0,93	0,70	19
UK55	GREATER LONDON					
	6		2,86	0,14	0,57	6
	7		0,23	0,02	0,08	1
	Total	0,7%	3,10	0,16	0,65	7
UK56	HAMPSHIRE, ISLE OF WIGHT					
	1		0,14	0,08	0,06	3
	2		0,03	0,00	0,01	2
	6		1,03	0,05	0,21	1
	Total	0,3%	1,20	0,14	0,27	6
UK57	KENT					
	1		1,09	0,57	0,52	13
	5		0,04	0,00	0,01	1
	Total	0,6%	1,13	0,57	0,53	14
UK61	AVON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, WILTSHIRE					
	6		1,15	0,05	0,21	3
	Total	0,2%	1,15	0,05	0,21	3
UK62	CORNWALL, DEVON					
	1		8,73	4,77	3,96	87
	2		2,55	0,13	0,64	80
	5		0,73	0,10	0,16	3
	6		2,69	0,16	0,54	5
	Total	5,5%	14,70	5,16	5,30	175
UK63	DORSET, SOMERSET					
	1		0,45	0,27	0,18	6
	5		0,04	0,00	0,01	1
	6		2,80	0,14	0,56	2
	Total	0,8%	3,29	0,41	0,75	9
UK71	HEREFORD & WORCESTER, WARWICKSHIRE					
	6		0,27	0,01	0,05	1
	Total	0,1%	0,27	0,01	0,05	1

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

United Kingdom						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>UK83</b>	<b>LANCASHIRE</b>					
	1		3,21	1,75	1,46	23
	2		0,12	0,01	0,03	8
	6		0,95	0,05	0,19	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,7%</b>	<b>4,27</b>	<b>1,80</b>	<b>1,67</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>UK84</b>	<b>MERSEYSIDE</b>					
	6		0,11	0,01	0,03	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,11</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>UK91</b>	<b>CLWYD, DYFED, GWYNEDD, POWYS</b>					
	1		4,09	2,30	1,78	19
	2		0,02	0,00	0,00	1
	3		3,07	0,24	1,42	2
	6		1,30	0,07	0,69	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,1%</b>	<b>8,48</b>	<b>2,61</b>	<b>3,89</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>UK92</b>	<b>GWENT, MID-SOUTH-WEST GLAMORGAN</b>					
	1		0,27	0,13	0,13	3
	6		0,16	0,02	0,11	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,3%</b>	<b>0,43</b>	<b>0,15</b>	<b>0,25</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>UKA1</b>	<b>BORDERS-CENTRAL-FIFE-LOTHIAN-TAYSIDE</b>					
	1		2,94	1,53	1,41	24
	2		0,70	0,17	0,10	12
	3		0,12	0,01	0,04	2
	5		1,48		0,38	1
	6		7,85	0,52	1,38	8
	7		11,05	0,10	5,27	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,9%</b>	<b>24,14</b>	<b>2,33</b>	<b>8,57</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>UKA2</b>	<b>DUMFRIES &amp; GALLOWAY, STRATHCLYDE</b>					
	1		2,51	1,06	1,45	27
	2		0,37	0,06	0,10	14
	3		2,49	0,24	1,11	16
	5		0,14	0,01	0,03	1
	6		6,84	0,35	1,42	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,3%</b>	<b>12,35</b>	<b>1,72</b>	<b>4,11</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>UKA3</b>	<b>HIGHLANDS, ISLANDS</b>					
	1		6,75	1,69	5,06	56
	2		9,78	1,84	3,29	85
	3		16,84	2,48	6,91	64
	5		5,72	0,79	1,95	8
	6		17,18	2,99	5,73	39
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23,9%</b>	<b>56,28</b>	<b>9,79</b>	<b>22,95</b>	<b>252</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

United Kingdom						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>UKA4</b>	<b>GRAMPIAN</b>					
	1		8,89	4,63	4,26	42
	2		8,99	1,52	1,84	162
	3		0,12	0,01	0,04	2
	5		4,91	0,25	1,03	13
	6		46,61	2,31	9,14	59
	7		0,76	0,13	0,22	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,2%</b>	<b>70,28</b>	<b>8,86</b>	<b>16,53</b>	<b>280</b>
<b>UKB</b>	<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>					
	1		9,24	2,99	6,25	49
	2		5,12	1,39	3,73	145
	3		1,28	0,72	0,56	15
	5		2,58	0,94	1,65	10
	6		4,58	0,77	3,81	23
	7		0,51	0,20	0,31	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,0%</b>	<b>23,31</b>	<b>7,00</b>	<b>16,31</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0%</b>		<b>267,27</b>	<b>52,67</b>	<b>95,86</b>	<b>1.493</b>

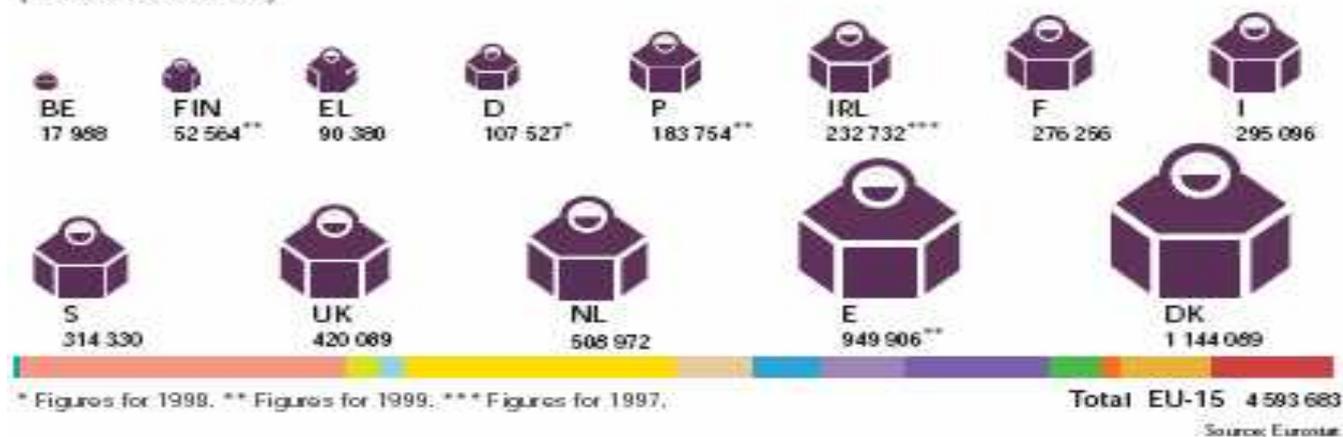
## Annex 5

# Landings and Catches

Data on landings in EU15 in 2000

### Volume of landings in Member States (2000)

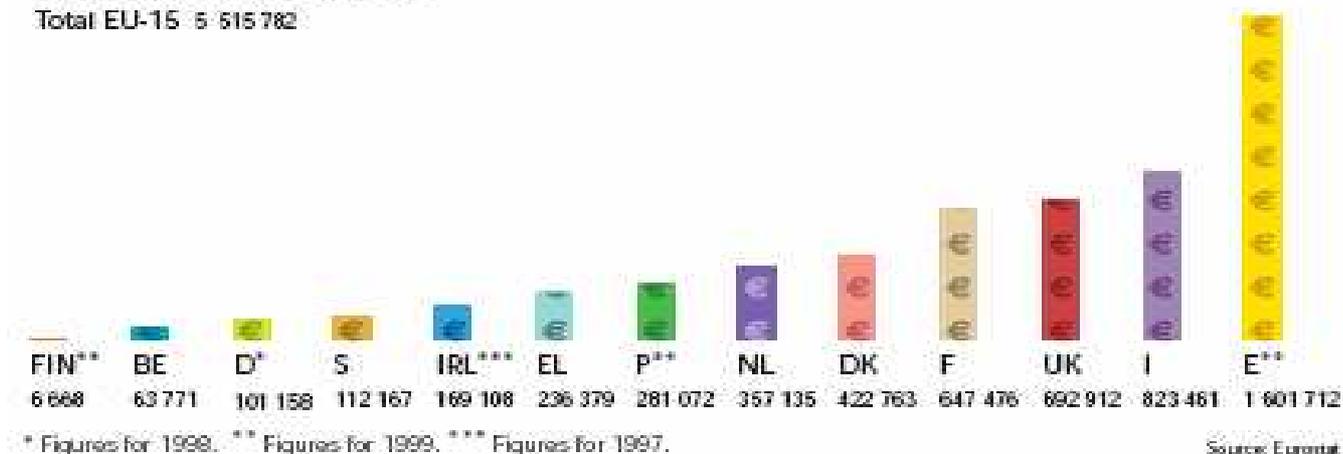
(volume in tonnes)



### Value of landings in Member States (2000)

(value in thousands of EUR)

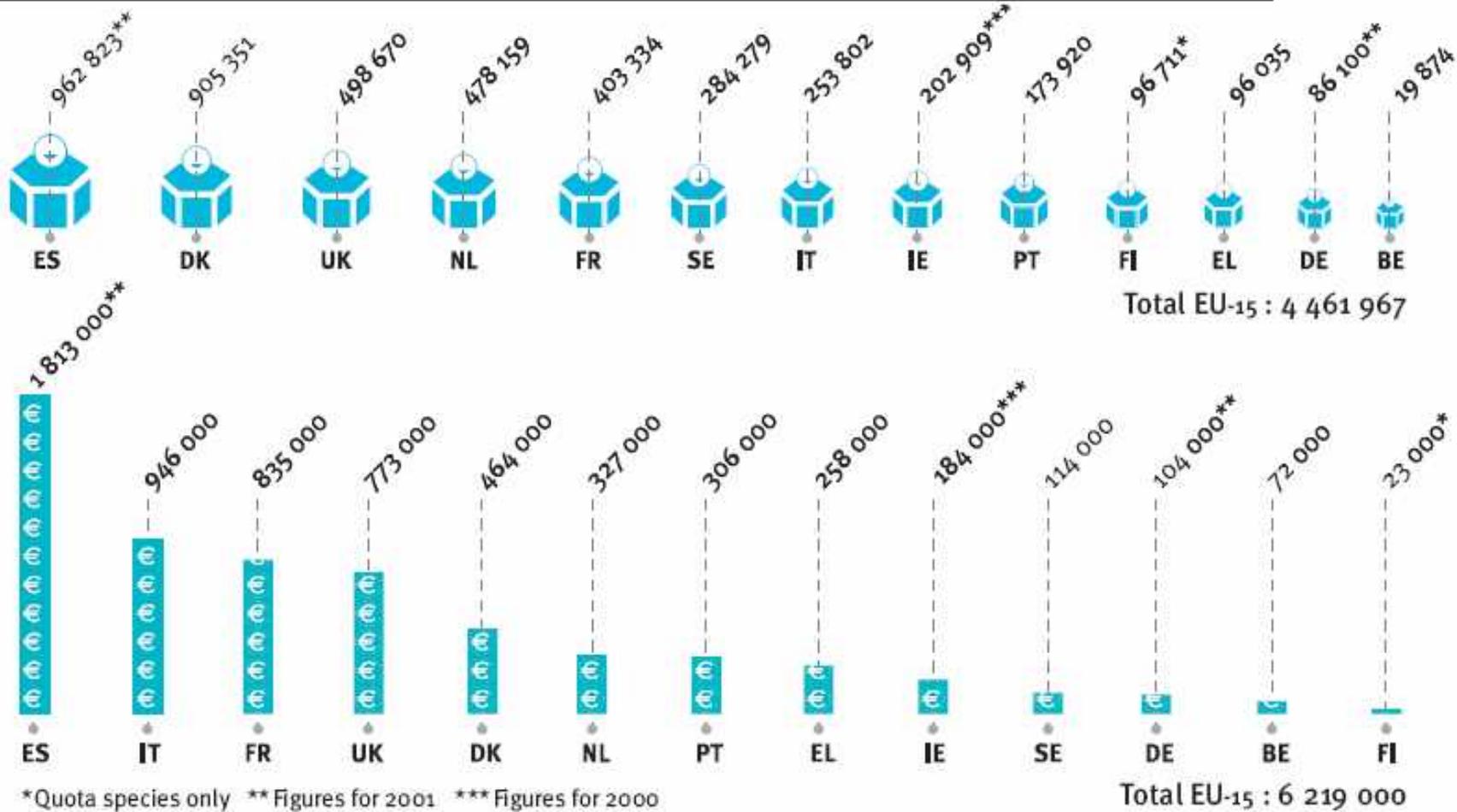
Total EU-15 5 615 782



Source: European Communities (2001): "Facts and figures on the CFP. Basic data on the Common Fisheries Policy", Luxembourg: Office for the Official Publications of the European Communities, [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc\\_et\\_publ/liste\\_publi/facts/pcp\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc_et_publ/liste_publi/facts/pcp_en.pdf)

Data on Landings in EU15 in 2002

**Volume and value of landings in Member States (2002)** (volume in tonnes, value in thousands of EUR)



Source: European Communities (2004): “Facts and figures on the CFP. Basic data on the Common Fisheries Policy”, Luxembourg: Office for the Official Publications of the European Communities, [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc\\_et\\_publ/liste\\_publi/facts/pcp04\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc_et_publ/liste_publi/facts/pcp04_en.pdf)

ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Catches, volume (tonnes)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Belgium</b>	41470	39893	37125	36109	34260	35631	30837	30508	30841	29881	29807	30217	29027	26324
<b>Denmark</b>	1475716	1751148	1953813	1492290	1843716	1998908	1681186	1826854	1557330	1404912	1534074	1510507	1442042	1031204
<b>Germany</b>	326316	235906	216894	253027	228215	238829	236526	259353	266631	238924	205249	210746	224453	260675
<b>Greece</b>	132381	138645	152613	159101	181125	151800	149447	157099	108591	118783	99292	94394	95642	74338
<b>Spain</b>	1126318	1074135	1079191	1088521	1096080	1178941	1173722	1204069	1262731	1170284	1069871	1108869	882981	840495
<b>France</b>	689662	649605	654947	641398	649947	675134	640573	638199	599271	664486	703267	670749	699013	694370
<b>FR91</b>	8600	8530	8540	8600	8800	9500	9570	10480	9084	9114	10100	10000	10100	:
<b>FR92</b>	3498	6294	4538	5853	5800	5300	3500	5500	5500	6000	6310	6200	6200	:
<b>FR93</b>	6465	7036	7617	6931	7819	8089	7377	6602	6709	6271	5237	5194	5568	:
<b>FR94</b>	911	887	1103	1679	2531	2500	3607	4288	4579	4043	4082	3635	3700	:
<b>Ireland</b>	215485	233167	248120	278047	290635	389646	332659	293019	324760	283558	276237	356413	282323	265604
<b>Italy</b>	371873	405874	396466	397541	398739	396797	365905	343700	306103	282795	302155	310403	269852	283218
<b>Sweden</b>	250985	237015	307534	341892	386821	404591	370997	357429	410885	351354	338540	311828	294963	286875
<b>Netherl.</b>	404816	405200	431701	461606	419927	438110	410807	451801	536631	514620	495774	518163	464036	524125
<b>Austria</b>	533	500	479	420	388	404	450	465	451	432	439	362	350	372
<b>Portugal</b>	324776	323350	296505	292892	266941	263871	263176	223831	227852	212916	191118	192704	202329	209049
<b>Finland</b>	123024	109356	130548	135091	151312	154529	164213	165237	155637	144520	156480	150085	144807	121956
<b>UK</b>	766904	790549	813085	860202	877947	909904	867633	891966	923254	840705	747570	739913	689925	635938
<b>UK (C.I.)</b>	2714	2523	2823	2870	2609	3269	4518	4240	4122	3618	3614	3931	3448	:
<b>UK (Man)</b>	4030	4563	4461	4644	2854	3734	3537	4289	2214	2609	3552	3112	3129	2985
<b>EU15</b>	<b>6250260</b>	<b>6394343</b>	<b>6719019</b>	<b>6438137</b>	<b>6826052</b>	<b>7237095</b>	<b>6688131</b>	<b>6843528</b>	<b>6710969</b>	<b>6258171</b>	<b>6149874</b>	<b>6205354</b>	<b>5721743</b>	<b>5254542</b>
<b>Cyprus</b>	2584	2921	9336	10016	9427	9320	12526	24819	19295	39638	67482	81071	1978	1733
<b>Latvia</b>	162827	210872	156907	142383	138105	149194	142644	105682	102331	125389	136403	128176	113677	114541
<b>Lithuania</b>	137598	171921	188467	117171	49162	57368	88514	44002	66578	72962	78989	150831	150146	155246
<b>Hungary</b>	16234	8445	8678	7886	8307	7314	7606	7406	7265	7514	7101	6638	6750	:
<b>Estonia</b>	131178	170908	128965	147184	123680	132030	108563	123618	118793	111797	113159	104974	102360	79083
<b>Malta</b>	787	773	579	838	2356	4635	9197	1036	1180	1244	1074	893	1004	1073
<b>Poland</b>	448292	428627	481775	395407	438032	429372	342793	348089	242011	235725	217686	225062	222439	163117
<b>Slovenia</b>	:	:	3905	2284	2346	2167	2367	2367	2228	2027	1856	1827	1686	1306
<b>Slovakia</b>	:	:	:	1185	1627	1950	1414	1364	1361	1396	1368	1531	1746	2528
<b>Czech R.</b>	:	:	:	3185	3955	3929	3524	3321	3952	4190	4654	4646	4983	4999

ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

<b>EU25</b>	:	:	:	<b>7265676</b>	<b>7603049</b>	<b>8034374</b>	<b>7407279</b>	<b>7505233</b>	<b>7275963</b>	<b>6860053</b>	<b>6779647</b>	<b>6911004</b>	<b>6328513</b>	<b>5778167</b>
<b>Iceland</b>	1521877	1056695	1582751	1726788	1570636	1624100	2074339	2225401	1700134	1754398	1999980	2001085	2144617	2002180
<b>Norway</b>	1603073	2011895	2430723	2415009	2366110	2524355	2649549	2863162	2861214	2627559	2699365	2686965	2740413	2543699
<b>Bulgaria</b>	49254	50056	24016	13658	6585	8012	8854	11237	18946	10556	6998	6420	15007	12051
<b>Romania</b>	92784	95473	70761	13819	22251	49275	18259	8446	9061	7843	7372	7637	6989	:

Source: Eurostat database, 2 March 2005

## Annex 6

### FIFG 1994 to 1999

#### Annex 6: FIFG 1994 to 1999

Overview of areas of assistance and connected measures of FIFG programme 1994 to 1999

AREA OF ASSISTANCE	MEASURE
1. ADJUSTMENT OF FISHING EFFORT	1. Scrapping of vessels 2. Export of vessels/assignment to other use 3. Joint enterprises 4. Temporary joint ventures
2. RENEWAL AND MODERNISATION OF FISHING FLEET	1. Construction of new vessels 2. Fitting new engines, improving safety and working conditions on board vessels, improving hygiene conditions for products, introducing new, more highly selective fishing techniques, installing equipment for monitoring fishing activities on board vessels, other investments on existing vessels
3. AQUACULTURE	1. Increasing aquaculture capacity (new production units and/or extension of existing production units) 2. Modernisation of existing aquaculture units without increasing production capacity
4. PROTECTED MARINE AREAS	1. Development of enclosed seawater areas
5. FISHING PORT FACILITIES	1. Construction of new facilities/extension of existing facilities 2. Modernisation of existing facilities without increasing physical capacity
6. PROCESSING/MARKETING OF PRODUCTS	1. Increasing processing capacity (new production units and/or extension of existing production units) 2. Modernisation of existing processing units without increasing production capacity 3. Modernisation of existing marketing establishments 4. Construction of new marketing establishments
7. PROMOTION	1. Promotion campaigns 2. Participation in trade fairs 3. Market studies and consumer surveys 4. Sales advice and aid and other services to wholesalers and retailers

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

	5. Operations associated with quality certification and product labelling
8. OTHER MEASURES	1. Studies, pilot projects, technical assistance and other specific measures
	2. Operations by members of the trade
	3. Temporary cessation of fishing activities
	4. Specific compensation measures for fishermen (ad hoc Council decisions)
	5. Other
9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC MEASURES	1. Early retirement
	2. Flat-rate individual cessation premium
10. ERDF	1. Projects
11. ESF	1. Training
	2. Other projects

Source: DG Fish website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/structures/domaines\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/structures/domaines_en.htm) (1 March 2005)

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

 Data on the financial implementation of the FIFG programme 1994 to 1999 by area and measure<sup>114</sup>

Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Mesure	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
1	27,1%	1	625,11	256,78	376,64	5.550
		2	26,27	10,18	16,09	110
		3	214,47	63,17	151,18	196
		4	44,82	12,69	32,13	85
		Total	910,67	342,82	576,04	5.941
2	26,3%	1	904,53	112,30	367,57	2.486
		2	607,51	62,34	191,71	9.075
		3	0,22	0,06	0,17	5
		Total	1.512,26	174,70	559,45	11.566
3	8,0%	1	287,06	33,73	102,30	1.345
		2	177,79	22,72	66,77	2.295
		Total	464,85	56,45	169,07	3.640
4	0,9%	1	26,54	8,74	18,41	237
		Total	26,54	8,74	18,41	237
5	6,0%	1	180,19	39,45	79,84	672
		2	76,39	15,48	47,38	376
		Total	256,58	54,93	127,23	1.048
6	22,1%	1	906,68	109,12	267,95	1.475
		2	331,60	43,21	110,87	1.384
		3	151,09	30,82	46,94	806
		4	112,47	14,47	44,93	210
		Total	1.501,84	197,62	470,69	3.875
7	2,8%	1	92,53	37,46	49,26	571
		2	7,04	2,18	4,10	364
		3	2,76	0,73	1,35	39
		4	5,80	2,28	3,34	76
		5	2,37	0,68	1,70	57
		Total	110,49	43,33	59,75	1.107
8	6,5%	1	34,88	14,36	19,62	328
		2	18,40	8,85	8,85	6
		3	53,85	15,80	38,06	757
		4	114,16	51,70	61,93	776
		5	15,15	4,64	8,94	49
		Total	236,44	95,35	137,40	1.916
9	0,4%	1	2,73	1,10	1,64	63
		2	8,61	2,53	6,08	1.219
		Total	11,35	3,63	7,72	1.282
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0%</b>		<b>5.031,03</b>	<b>977,56</b>	<b>2.125,74</b>	<b>30.612</b>

Source: DG Fish website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/structures/pdf/exec\\_dom\\_em.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/structures/pdf/exec_dom_em.pdf) (1 March 2005)

<sup>114</sup> Area of assistance ('Domaine'), the area's share of the total EU aid given ('Répartition Aide UE'), specific measure under area of assistance ('Mesure'), total costs in million € ('Coût total M€'), the national financial aid in million € ('Aide État membre M€'), EU financial aid in million € ('Aide UE M€'), number of projects ('Nombre de projects').

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

 Data on the financial implementation of the FIFG programme 1994 to 1999 by member state<sup>115</sup>

	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
Belgique-Belgie	0,8%	85,04	13,02	17,20	180
Danmark	4,5%	305,57	48,44	95,25	2.528
Deutschland	5,6%	392,35	51,70	118,24	1.469
Ellas	4,9%	221,78	35,25	104,82	2.422
España	49,5%	2.098,73	376,22	1.051,69	9.555
France	5,7%	499,13	104,34	121,16	3.491
Ireland	2,0%	120,93	13,53	43,33	895
Italia	11,2%	528,13	177,90	238,41	1.873
Luxembourg	0,0%	0,29	0,03	0,09	3
Nederland	0,8%	33,63	22,41	17,03	90
Österreich	0,1%	15,58	3,56	1,80	361
Portugal	7,7%	260,13	45,68	163,98	3.194
Suomi-Finland	1,0%	72,77	15,85	22,29	1.855
Sverige	1,6%	129,68	16,95	34,59	1.203
United Kingdom	4,5%	267,27	52,67	95,86	1.493
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>5.031,03</b>	<b>977,56</b>	<b>2.125,74</b>	<b>30.612</b>

 Source: DG Fish website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/structures/pdf/exec\\_em.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/structures/pdf/exec_em.pdf) (1 March 2005)

<sup>115</sup> Area of assistance ('Domaine'), the member state's share of the total EU aid given ('Répartition Aide UE'), total costs in million € ('Coût total M€'), the national financial aid in million € ('Aide État membre M€'), EU financial aid in million € ('Aide UE M€'), number of projects ('Nombre de projects').

# Annex 7

## FIFG 2000 to 2006

Data on distribution of EU and national aid by member state and area of assistance

**EU and national aid to the fisheries sector**  
**Distribution by Member State for the 2000-2006 programming period** (in thousands of EUR)

	Total	Total public aid		Scrapping		Construction of new vessels		Modernisation of existing vessels	
		EU	National	EU	National	EU	National	EU	National
BE	68 756	36 946	31 810	-	-	3 730	4 970	6 000	6 000
DK	310 000	204 500	105 500	19 900	19 900	27 200	9 100	40 300	13 400
DE	289 368	216 478	72 890	6 700	6 330	16 239	2 970	15 817	2 890
EL	286 060	211 100	74 960	46 412	15 470	17 093	2 440	15 195	2 170
ES	2 362 560	1 712 100	650 460	69 564	28 750	366 548	112 520	101 270	35 060
FR	552 221	274 481	277 740	11 144	10 380	35 264	56 910	22 191	33 660
IE	89 290	71 260	18 030	4 760	1 720	19 700	4 260	-	-
IT	757 533	385 923	371 610	106 143	106 100	19 190	8 840	28 785	13 260
NL	86 000	38 100	47 900	5 068	11 070	-	-	6 850	6 850
AT	10 676	4 556	6 120	-	-	-	-	-	-
PT	283 254	217 694	65 560	19 114	6 370	57 112	10 190	8 234	1 590
FI	89 083	38 953	50 130	2 500	2 500	1 000	1 730	2 000	3 470
SE	114 147	74 067	40 080	5 514	5 440	8 000	2 670	8 000	2 670
UK	322 708	214 858	107 850	61 898	52 390	1 100	350	15 750	3 850
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>5 621 657</b>	<b>3 701 017</b>	<b>1 920 640</b>	<b>358 717</b>	<b>266 420</b>	<b>572 176</b>	<b>216 950</b>	<b>270 391</b>	<b>124 870</b>

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

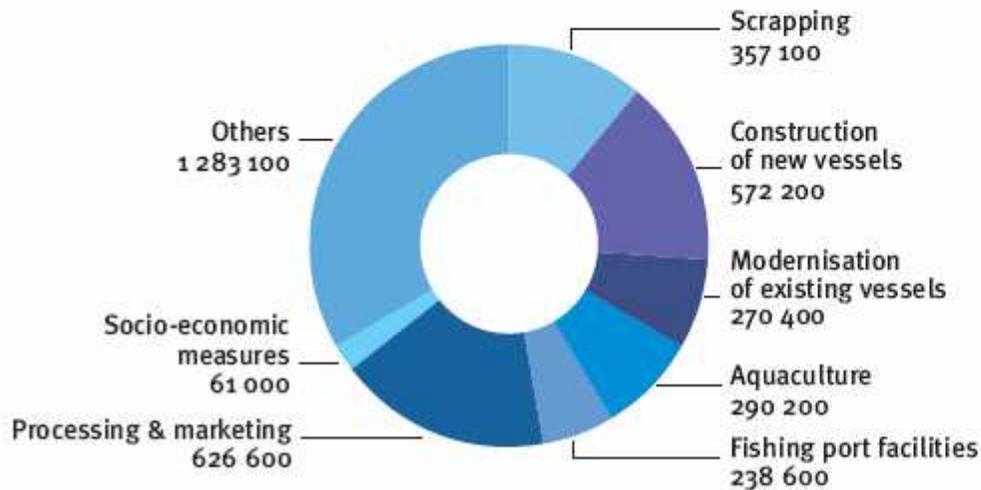
	Aquaculture		Fishing port facilities		Processing & marketing		Socio-economic measures		Others	
	EU	National	EU	National	EU	National	EU	National	EU	National
BE	2 780	3 400	1 850	1 150	10 081	3 830	250	250	12 256	12 210
DK	10 600	3 500	36 200	27 300	35 250	11 750	-	-	35 050	20 550
DE	30 616	8 760	33 858	14 480	82 648	21 730	200	200	30 400	15 530
EL	36 738	16 930	6 155	2 110	39 113	18 410	18 423	6 140	31 970	11 290
ES	123 020	59 920	77 828	28 510	287 256	159 970	22 757	8 100	663 858	217 630
FR	18 799	13 000	8 755	8 150	60 285	50 680	10 300	9 840	107 743	95 120
IE	25 680	5 010	-	-	-	-	1 310	440	19 810	6 600
IT	8 880	14 880	5 925	9 740	10 114	15 060	481	480	206 405	203 250
NL	540	900	-	-	3 000	3 000	1 000	1 000	21 642	25 080
AT	2 230	3 200	-	-	1 580	2 250	-	-	746	670
PT	8 480	2 800	32 279	14 580	28 439	9 400	4 743	1 540	59 293	19 090
FI	3 000	5 200	4 000	4 000	8 750	14 330	550	550	17 153	18 350
SE	4 000	1 330	5 000	4 330	15 000	5 000	1 000	1 000	27 553	17 640
UK	14 827	2 570	26 728	8 390	45 047	12 780	-	-	49 508	27 520
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>290 190</b>	<b>141 400</b>	<b>238 579</b>	<b>122 740</b>	<b>626 563</b>	<b>328 190</b>	<b>61 014</b>	<b>29 540</b>	<b>1 283 387</b>	<b>690 530</b>

Source: European Communities (2004): “Facts and figures on the CFP. Basic data on the Common Fisheries Policy”, Luxembourg: Office for the Official Publications of the European Communities, [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc\\_et\\_publ/liste\\_publi/facts/pcp04\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc_et_publ/liste_publi/facts/pcp04_en.pdf)

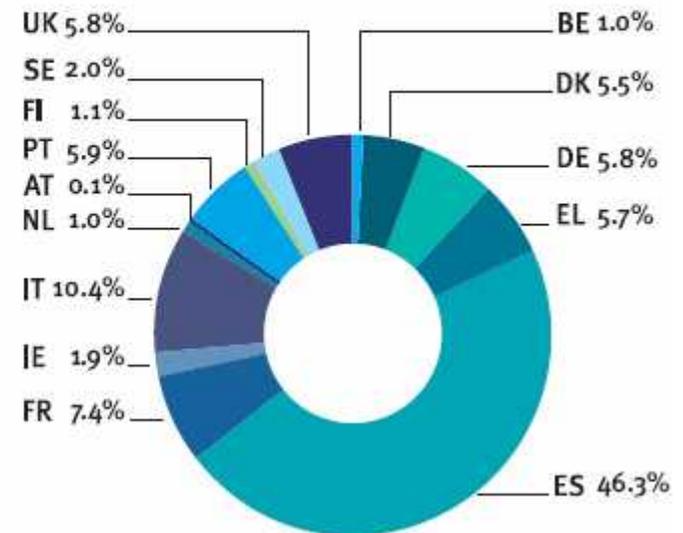
ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Data on the projected allocation of EU FIFG support 2000 to 2006 divided on respectively area of assistance and member state

**Distribution of FIFG allocations by area of assistance for the 2000-2006 programming period**  
(in thousands of EUR)



**Share of total EU structural aid by Member State (2000-2006 programming period)**



Source: European Communities (2004): "Facts and figures on the CFP. Basic data on the Common Fisheries Policy", Luxembourg: Office for the Official Publications of the European Communities, [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc\\_et\\_publ/liste\\_publi/facts/pcp04\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc_et_publ/liste_publi/facts/pcp04_en.pdf)

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Data on the available EU FIFG support 2004 to 2006 for the 10 new member states (million €)

<b>Member State</b>	<b>Total FIFG allocation</b>
Cyprus	3.41
Czech Republic	7.25
Estonia	12.46
Hungary	4.38
Latvia	24.33
Lithuania	12.11
Malta	2.83
Poland	201.83
Slovakia	1.82
Slovenia	1.78

Source: DG Fish website, European Fisheries and Enlargement:  
[http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/enlargement/note\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/enlargement/note_en.pdf) (1 March 2005)

## Annex 8

# The Fishing Fleet

ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Fishing fleet, numbers

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Belgium</b>	216	217	198	185	170	155	146	147	139	128	127	130	130	125
<b>Denmark</b>	3810	3725	3523	3303	5304	5184	4835	4585	4376	4224	4144	4021	3823	3581
<b>Germany</b>	1238	1845	1684	2478	2458	2392	2370	2337	2305	2313	2315	2282	2247	2212
<b>Greece</b>	:	21763	21167	20365	20444	20712	20662	20697	20701	20065	19962	20044	19468	19048
<b>Spain</b>	20868	20588	20275	20190	19011	18338	18104	17932	17527	17308	16669	15415	14904	14379
<b>France</b>	8745	7702	7274	7021	6828	6598	6481	8819	8526	8305	8182	7987	8158	8082
<b>Ireland</b>	1411	1422	1427	1435	1417	1993	1859	1798	1698	1640	1567	1534	1542	1490
<b>Italy</b>	17916	16887	16757	16670	16484	19051	18927	18858	18634	18205	17338	16432	15792	15666
<b>Netherl.</b>	1109	1466	1533	1610	993	1053	1095	1076	1094	1125	1104	994	952	949
<b>Portugal</b>	16176	14818	14168	13131	12600	11745	11517	11352	11089	10847	10701	10459	10300	10264
<b>Finland</b>	:	:	:	:	:	4106	4019	3989	3881	3764	3662	3611	3571	3494
<b>Sweden</b>	:	:	:	:	:	2512	2433	2263	2133	1974	1953	1849	1819	1714
<b>UK</b>	11158	10904	10924	11055	10532	9794	8693	8210	8030	7853	7657	7570	7423	7118
<b>EU15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	<b>103633</b>	<b>101141</b>	<b>102063</b>	<b>100133</b>	<b>97751</b>	<b>95381</b>	<b>92328</b>	<b>90129</b>	<b>88122</b>
<b>Slovenia</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	75	110	:	:
<b>Malta</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1752	:	:
<b>Iceland</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1932	1970	1997	2016	1939	1876
<b>Norway</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13645	13251	13196	13014	11951	10651	9933

Source: Eurostat database, 2 March 2005

ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Fishing fleet, gross tonnage (tonnes)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Belgium</b>	26022	27445	25798	24769	24439	22822	22349	23012	22767	22838	23054	24091	24276	23794
<b>Denmark</b>	122046	117695	109907	96270	99347	98654	97975	98448	98807	99223	102578	100590	99714	96222
<b>Germany</b>	106401	76702	72951	83543	79139	76925	73364	68577	67701	69803	71452	71273	69227	66002
<b>Greece</b>	:	120094	118671	122387	119979	110745	111263	111699	110463	108498	108060	109505	103020	99598
<b>Spain</b>	678930	656391	627601	586040	703847	598735	564154	572314	551492	533849	522073	525775	519181	486501
<b>France</b>	209590	198631	191288	187750	182843	179194	198449	210356	210900	214382	222825	230632	229937	228048
<b>Ireland</b>	51824	52561	54595	55266	56136	60797	59515	60285	61175	63968	67344	71625	82591	86450
<b>Italy</b>	270418	269449	270332	266095	262526	246604	247958	254633	251584	244274	231294	220472	216203	219407
<b>Netherl.</b>	175906	172517	171591	173260	180222	181498	180508	176039	179938	192505	213035	204313	201068	200507
<b>Portugal</b>	186220	183156	167541	147328	131114	123610	121197	120768	117702	116548	115319	116513	115170	114238
<b>Finland</b>	:	:	:	:	:	24646	23529	24347	22750	21499	20796	19955	19872	19531
<b>Sweden</b>	:	:	:	:	:	52058	50002	48816	48082	47868	48926	46059	44807	43918
<b>UK</b>	207386	211290	210287	249733	245605	222103	234854	251390	252251	259395	260506	264962	240418	227480
<b>EU15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	<b>1998391</b>	<b>1985117</b>	<b>2020684</b>	<b>1995612</b>	<b>1994650</b>	<b>2007262</b>	<b>2005765</b>	<b>1965484</b>	<b>1911696</b>
<b>Slovenia</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2512	965	:	:
<b>Malta</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5033	:	:
<b>Iceland</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	187098	180821	180203	191487	191629	183773
<b>Norway</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	358705	372169	384881	392281	407010	394482	395327

Source: Eurostat database, 2 March 2005

ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Fishing fleet, power (kilowatt)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Belgium</b>	79238	81317	75862	71586	69260	65965	63540	64675	63941	63453	63355	66347	67774	66869
<b>Denmark</b>	513125	495757	459330	409666	418196	407760	393219	377641	370874	368616	372609	363670	346140	324957
<b>Germany</b>	204114	177480	165556	175855	172278	169182	167958	161614	159829	163720	167716	167594	163862	160248
<b>Greece</b>	:	705674	694409	668056	666459	669272	667090	667909	659031	630974	621658	625123	597039	572228
<b>Spain</b>	2025791	1978351	1921892	1837093	1714569	1631818	1537995	1469247	1407657	1380785	1332387	1300675	1259848	1176727
<b>France</b>	1155803	1088361	1054460	1034079	1010644	990784	988407	1145661	1125521	1108602	1107789	1102672	1115592	1108446
<b>Ireland</b>	179412	181836	191109	191092	193447	210662	204196	205986	200564	206650	210362	213808	228331	227041
<b>Italy</b>	1503303	1515556	1526007	1530198	1520751	1494088	1495885	1513127	1510236	1471193	1397197	1324322	1284940	1291249
<b>Netherl.</b>	553138	540059	533336	537935	512398	521193	513990	494550	494016	506142	524428	494091	471985	470202
<b>Portugal</b>	495913	493175	473374	449808	416364	394749	391920	391966	387643	392948	396505	401694	397204	393614
<b>Finland</b>	:	:	:	:	:	224742	217809	220553	211220	203752	197519	191374	190000	187696
<b>Sweden</b>	:	:	:	:	:	268072	256453	247848	239732	231192	240198	229338	224590	220845
<b>UK</b>	1178572	1191878	1200025	1202421	1163059	1138663	1059286	1012188	993004	973797	969372	991473	927090	906720
<b>EU15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	<b>8186950</b>	<b>7957748</b>	<b>7972965</b>	<b>7823268</b>	<b>7701824</b>	<b>7601095</b>	<b>7472181</b>	<b>7274395</b>	<b>7106842</b>
<b>Slovenia</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5984	7523	:	:
<b>Malta</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	74292	:	:
<b>Iceland</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	502563	513774	528711	555030	548769	538442
<b>Norway</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2225643	2290027	2379360	2443145	2522728	2503580	?

Source: Eurostat database, 2 March 2005

ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Distribution of vessels in 2003 according to length, numbers

	Total	0 - 5.9 m	6 - 11.9 m	Total under 12 m	12 - 17.9 m	18 - 23.9 m	24 - 29.9 m	30 - 35.9 m	36 - 41.9 m	42 m +	Total 12 m +	Unknown
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>125</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	9	43	13	28	32	0	<b>125</b>	0
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>3581</b>	1204	1515	<b>2719</b>	498	180	41	65	52	26	<b>862</b>	0
<b>Germany</b>	<b>2212</b>	928	867	<b>1795</b>	252	83	40	17	12	13	<b>417</b>	0
<b>Greece</b>	<b>19048</b>	7259	10585	<b>17844</b>	663	309	185	30	7	10	<b>1204</b>	0
<b>Spain</b>	<b>14379</b>	5681	4655	<b>10336</b>	1615	1015	542	289	125	140	<b>3726</b>	317
<b>France</b>	<b>8082</b>	1169	5183	<b>6352</b>	908	528	169	50	18	57	<b>1730</b>	0
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>1490</b>	264	796	<b>1060</b>	126	156	77	47	10	14	<b>430</b>	0
<b>Italy</b>	<b>15666</b>	3468	7237	<b>10705</b>	3163	1161	494	94	13	24	<b>4949</b>	12
<b>Netherl.</b>	<b>949</b>	132	148	<b>280</b>	106	193	85	66	137	82	<b>669</b>	0
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>10264</b>	5510	3810	<b>9320</b>	479	193	159	73	8	31	<b>943</b>	1
<b>Finland</b>	<b>3494</b>	1637	1662	<b>3299</b>	102	16	9	8	0	0	<b>135</b>	60
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>1714</b>	219	1157	<b>1376</b>	193	61	24	29	20	11	<b>338</b>	0
<b>UK</b>	<b>7118</b>	1751	4102	<b>5853</b>	584	314	177	64	70	55	<b>1264</b>	1
<b>EU15</b>	<b>88122</b>	<b>29222</b>	<b>41717</b>	<b>70939</b>	<b>8698</b>	<b>4252</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>16792</b>	<b>391</b>
<b>Iceland</b>	<b>1876</b>	6	1378	<b>1384</b>	129	68	61	53	43	120	<b>474</b>	18
<b>Norway</b>	<b>9933</b>	1731	6435	<b>8166</b>	1027	321	131	48	52	188	<b>1767</b>	0

Source: Eurostat database, 2 March 2005

ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Distribution of vessels in 2003 according to length, gross tonnage (tonnes)

	Total	0 - 5.9 m	6 - 11.9 m	Total under 12 m	12 - 17.9 m	18 - 23.9 m	24 - 29.9 m	30 - 35.9 m	36 - 41.9 m	42 m +	Total 12 m +	Unknown
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>23794</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	271	3458	1479	6655	11931	0	<b>23794</b>	0
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>96214</b>	724	7036	<b>7760</b>	12736	14036	7303	15496	18769	20114	<b>88454</b>	0
<b>Germany</b>	<b>66002</b>	932	3170	<b>4102</b>	7290	5601	5906	3780	3826	35497	<b>61900</b>	0
<b>Greece</b>	<b>99587</b>	4905	30839	<b>35744</b>	12233	16918	20516	6048	2862	5266	<b>63843</b>	0
<b>Spain</b>	<b>486501</b>	3763	15795	<b>19558</b>	34532	64434	79769	75472	45088	161833	<b>461128</b>	5815
<b>France</b>	<b>228039</b>	1187	21200	<b>22387</b>	31754	56166	24426	12937	5384	74985	<b>205652</b>	0
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>86448</b>	304	4124	<b>4428</b>	4542	17540	12631	11890	4333	31084	<b>82020</b>	0
<b>Italy</b>	<b>219409</b>	3548	17986	<b>21534</b>	48614	60644	54699	17719	3750	11908	<b>197334</b>	541
<b>Netherl.</b>	<b>200507</b>	162	608	<b>770</b>	2188	10815	9037	10286	43005	124406	<b>199737</b>	0
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>114238</b>	3326	9293	<b>12619</b>	9631	12458	25047	17025	2858	34598	<b>101617</b>	2
<b>Finland</b>	<b>19529</b>	1469	6921	<b>8390</b>	2508	958	1265	1891	0	0	<b>6622</b>	4517
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>43918</b>	101	5558	<b>5659</b>	5801	5924	3541	7303	8230	7460	<b>38259</b>	0
<b>UK</b>	<b>227485</b>	1828	23291	<b>25119</b>	22130	35397	34297	16215	25076	69251	<b>202366</b>	0
<b>EU15</b>	<b>1911671</b>	<b>22249</b>	<b>145821</b>	<b>168070</b>	<b>194230</b>	<b>304349</b>	<b>279916</b>	<b>202717</b>	<b>175112</b>	<b>576402</b>	<b>1732726</b>	<b>10875</b>
<b>Iceland</b>	<b>183773</b>	10	8048	<b>8058</b>	3131	4482	10457	12961	16300	128315	<b>175646</b>	69
<b>Norway</b>	<b>395327</b>	0	38033	<b>38033</b>	21505	27356	28098	16609	25724	238002	<b>357294</b>	0

Source: Eurostat database, 2 March 2005

ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Distribution of vessels in 2003 according to length, power (kilowatt)

	Total	0 - 5.9 m	6 - 11.9 m	Total under 12 m	12 - 17.9 m	18 - 23.9 m	24 - 29.9 m	30 - 35.9 m	36 - 41.9 m	42 m +	Total 12 m +	Unknown
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>66869</b>	0	0	0	2105	9290	3610	22109	29755	0	<b>66869</b>	0
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>324957</b>	15021	62307	<b>77328</b>	74120	45364	19366	36300	37387	35092	<b>247629</b>	0
<b>Germany</b>	<b>160248</b>	7281	27498	<b>34779</b>	41972	17965	12718	10098	9235	33481	<b>125469</b>	0
<b>Greece</b>	<b>572225</b>	61499	283795	<b>345294</b>	71876	73349	56301	11675	5501	8229	<b>226931</b>	0
<b>Spain</b>	<b>1176724</b>	38488	139363	<b>177851</b>	162673	216574	172922	135315	78128	214451	<b>980063</b>	18810
<b>France</b>	<b>1108446</b>	32406	440152	<b>472558</b>	197648	195579	69356	30920	17208	125177	<b>635888</b>	0
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>227044</b>	2615	31821	<b>34436</b>	18904	47954	37488	33339	12341	42582	<b>192608</b>	0
<b>Italy</b>	<b>1291234</b>	24750	277226	<b>301976</b>	411694	293178	192588	50313	11143	28824	<b>987740</b>	1518
<b>Netherl.</b>	<b>470201</b>	2006	6733	<b>8739</b>	12577	37547	21488	32576	148422	208852	<b>461462</b>	0
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>393614</b>	37377	93037	<b>130414</b>	55596	49633	64459	45618	5584	42304	<b>263194</b>	6
<b>Finland</b>	<b>187694</b>	29643	102008	<b>131651</b>	19539	5418	4843	4848	0	0	<b>34648</b>	21395
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>220849</b>	4776	73689	<b>78465</b>	39087	22198	12581	21151	24262	23105	<b>142384</b>	0
<b>UK</b>	<b>906709</b>	31176	302555	<b>333731</b>	107109	102473	91828	40523	74604	156418	<b>572955</b>	23
<b>EU15</b>	<b>7106814</b>	<b>287038</b>	<b>1840184</b>	<b>2127222</b>	<b>1214900</b>	<b>1116522</b>	<b>759548</b>	<b>474785</b>	<b>453570</b>	<b>918515</b>	<b>4937840</b>	<b>41752</b>
<b>Iceland</b>	<b>538442</b>	194	151849	<b>152043</b>	23534	21193	29680	29792	31509	250360	<b>386068</b>	331

Source: Eurostat database, 2 March 2005

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

## Annex 9

# Dissimilarity, specialisation and concentration indexes

### Chapter 8 (WP4)

Indexes used in the specialisation and concentration analysis are of three types:

- 1) dissimilarity index (IDS);
- 2) specialisation index (ISP);
- 3) concentration index (ICO).

IDS satisfies the need to assess the similarity of a given phenomenon observed in a set **I** of  $n$  elements. The dissimilarity index used in the present analysis is based on composition ratios which define the localization coefficients. The latter give the possibility to make a comparison between the percentage of vessels, for each enrolment office (or another administrative area), having the license for a certain type of fishing gear and the whole set of elements (in this case, the enrolment offices considered as a whole). Thus, the IDS is defined as follows:

$$IDS = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{a=1}^h \left| \frac{B_{au}}{\sum_{a=1}^h B_{au}} - \frac{\sum_{u=1}^s B_{ua}}{\sum_{a=1}^h \sum_{u=1}^s B_{au}} \right|$$

where:

$B_{au}$  = number of vessels having gear  $a$  in the enrollment office  $u$

$\sum_{a=1}^h B_{au}$  = total number of vessels in the enrollment office  $u$

$\sum_{u=1}^s B_{ua}$  = total number of vessels having gear  $a$  for all the enrollment offices

$\sum_{a=1}^h \sum_{u=1}^s B_{ua}$  = total number of vessels for all the enrollment offices

On the other hand, the ISP is based on a matrix whose data are order so to have the enrolment offices in rows and gears in columns.

$$M_1 = \begin{vmatrix} B_{11} & B_{1a} & B_{1h} \\ B_{u1} & B_{ua} & B_{uh} \\ B_{s1} & B_{sa} & B_{sh} \end{vmatrix},$$

where the generic element  $B_{ua}$  represents the number of vessels in the enrolment office  $u$  having the fishing gear  $a$ . Moreover, given that:

$$q_x = \frac{B_{ua}}{\sum_{a=1}^h B_{ua}}, \text{ and } q_y = \frac{\sum_{u=1}^s B_{ua}}{\sum_{u=1}^s \sum_{a=1}^h B_{ua}}$$

we obtain another matrix,  $M_2$  defined as follow:

$$M_2 = \begin{vmatrix} ISP_{11} & ISP_{1a} & ISP_{1h} \\ ISP_{u1} & ISP_{ua} & ISP_{uh} \\ ISP_{s1} & ISP_{sa} & ISP_{sh} \end{vmatrix},$$

where the generic element  $ISP_{ua}$  represents the specialisation index of the enrolment office  $u$  for the fishing gear  $a$ . This is because:

$q_x$  = the share of vessels having the license for fishing gear  $a$  on total vessels enrolled in the office  $u$ .

$q_y$  = the share of vessels having the license for fishing gear  $a$  on total vessels.

Thus, the specialisation index is defined as follow:

$$ISP = \frac{q_x - q_y}{(1 - q_y)q_x + (1 - q_x)q_y}.$$

The concentration index is obtained by the same procedure used for the specialisation index but the matrix  $M_2$  must be read not by rows but by columns. Thus, the generic element  $ICO_{ua}$  represents the concentration index of the fishing gear  $a$  for the enrolment office  $u$ . Moreover, the meaning of  $q_x$  and  $q_y$  is different as follow:

$q_x$  = the share of vessels having the license for fishing gear  $a$  in the enrolment office  $u$  on total vessels having this fishing gear;

$q_y$  = the share of vessels enrolled in the office  $u$  on total vessels.

As a consequence, the concentration index is defined as follow:

$$ICO = \frac{q_x - q_y}{(1 - q_y)q_x + (1 - q_x)q_y}.$$

# Annex 10

## Statistical tables

ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Table 1.a - FIFG 1994-99 funds allocation for demolition (measure 1.1) by NUTS 3 Ob. 1, Italy, updated at 31.12.2002. Measure unit: Euro

NUTS 2	NUTS 3 Code 1999	Name of NUTS 3	Payments	State Aid	FIFG Aid	Commitments
Abruzzo	IT712	Teramo	1.320.384,04	660.192,02	660.192,02	1.357.093,79
	IT714	Chieti	215.393,51	107.696,76	107.696,76	215.393,51
Calabria	IT931	Cosenza	701.196,11	350.598,06	350.598,06	701.196,11
	IT932	Crotone	1.797.623,78	898.811,89	898.811,89	1.808.585,58
	IT933	Catanzaro	52.585,64	26.292,82	26.292,82	52.585,64
	IT934	Vibo Valentia	365.496,55	182.748,27	182.748,27	369.803,80
	IT935	Reggio di Calabria	4.155.974,61	2.032.514,82	2.123.459,78	4.257.435,69
Campania	IT803	Napoli	3.419.174,50	1.706.257,13	1.712.917,36	3.441.981,23
	IT805	Salerno	1.800.268,04	875.448,03	924.820,01	1.815.098,10
Molise	IT722	Campobasso	2.599.588,38	1.299.794,19	1.299.794,19	2.599.588,38
Puglia	IT911	Foggia	4.951.592,49	2.461.190,85	2.490.401,65	5.010.378,20
	IT912	Bari	11.160.853,08	5.513.835,36	5.647.017,72	11.237.794,83
	IT914	Brindisi	836.058,50	418.029,25	418.029,25	836.058,50
	IT915	Lecce	2.426.203,47	1.213.101,74	1.213.101,74	2.428.269,30
Sardegna	ITB01	Sassari	1.060.748,24	530.374,12	530.374,12	1.724.199,10
	ITB02	Nuoro	279.901,56	126.437,04	153.464,52	279.901,56
	ITB03	Oristano	366.885,82	183.442,91	183.442,91	366.885,82
	ITB04	Cagliari	361.093,75	180.546,88	180.546,88	361.093,75
Sicilia	ITA01	Trapani	23.382.495,72	11.202.254,59	12.180.241,13	23.819.250,41
	ITA02	Palermo	4.374.389,95	2.187.194,98	2.187.194,98	4.386.320,09
	ITA03	Messina	6.209.172,79	3.088.609,80	3.120.562,99	6.858.341,04
	ITA04	Agrigento	5.049.832,93	2.503.796,48	2.546.036,45	5.146.567,89
	ITA05	Caltanissetta	30.163,67	15.081,83	15.081,83	30.163,67
	ITA07	Catania	3.786.374,83	1.894.181,60	1.892.193,24	4.296.025,35
	ITA08	Ragusa	706.442,28	353.221,14	353.221,14	706.742,86
	ITA09	Siracusa	3.933.805,72	1.914.164,86	2.019.640,86	4.276.162,42
	<b>Total</b>			<b>85.343.699,99</b>	<b>41.925.817,42</b>	<b>43.417.882,57</b>

Source: Irepa processing on data from Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry Policies, General Direction Fishery and Aquaculture

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

**Table 1.b - FIGG 1994-99 funds allocation for demolition (measure 1.1) by NUTS 3 Ob. 5a, Italy, updated at 31.12.2002. Measure unit: Euro**

NUTS 2	NUTS 3 Code 1999	Name of NUTS 3	Payments	State Aid	FIGG Aid	Commitments
Abruzzo	IT712	Teramo	5.899.689,61	2.950.748,86	2.948.940,75	5.945.379,52
	IT713	Pescara	2.547.847,15	1.273.923,57	1.273.923,57	2.547.847,15
	IT714	Chieti	1.615.890,35	807.945,17	807.945,17	1.615.890,35
Emilia-Romagna	IT406	Ferrara	4.857.953,69	2.420.451,69	2.437.502,00	4.885.646,11
	IT407	Ravenna	160.964,12	80.482,06	80.482,06	167.497,30
	IT408	Forli-Cesena	187.814,72	93.907,36	93.907,36	190.443,48
	IT409	Rimini	1.068.936,67	513.386,56	555.550,10	1.068.967,65
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	IT332	Udine	1.031.733,93	480.380,18	551.353,75	1.033.249,50
	IT333	Gorizia	323.340,75	161.670,38	161.670,38	295.550,21
	IT334	Trieste	351.632,26	163.560,09	188.072,17	353.468,27
Lazio	IT603	Roma	1.342.398,01	664.207,21	678.190,80	2.692.039,33
	IT604	Latina	3.336.667,45	1.658.707,92	1.677.959,53	3.413.207,09
Liguria	IT131	Imperia	698.629,32	349.314,66	349.314,66	698.629,32
	IT132	Savona	1.817.822,42	893.943,26	923.879,17	1.829.218,03
	IT133	Genova	1.423.610,86	711.805,43	711.805,43	1.452.767,43
	IT134	La Spezia	13.678,36	6.839,18	6.839,18	13.678,36
Marche	IT531	Pesaro e Urbino	1.458.110,18	712.208,78	745.901,40	1.463.613,03
	IT532	Ancona	6.536.921,50	3.150.916,19	3.386.005,31	6.556.422,92
	IT533	Macerata	3.099.364,81	1.553.700,67	1.545.664,14	3.123.887,68
	IT534	Ascoli Piceno	7.106.797,30	3.540.774,84	3.566.022,46	7.148.517,51
Toscana	IT511	Massa-Carrara	47.155,10	23.577,55	23.577,55	47.155,10
	IT512	Lucca	785.675,03	392.837,52	392.837,52	785.675,55
	IT516	Livorno	2.697.782,30	1.341.134,87	1.356.647,43	2.736.511,44
	IT517	Pisa	17.402,02	8.701,01	8.701,01	17.402,02
	IT51A	Grosseto	1.333.538,19	627.422,31	706.115,88	1.333.538,19
Veneto	IT325	Venezia	1.466.151,41	647.211,13	818.940,28	1.466.151,41
	IT327	Rovigo	281.969,97	140.984,99	140.984,99	281.969,97
<b>Total</b>			<b>51.509.477,49</b>	<b>25.370.743,46</b>	<b>26.138.734,03</b>	<b>53.164.323,93</b>

Source: Irepa processing on data from Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry Policies, General Direction Fishery and Aquaculture

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

**Table 2 - Number of vessels, power and tonnage by NUTS 3, Italy, 1997.**

NUTS 2	NUTS 3 Code 1999	Name of NUTS 3	Numbers of vessels operating in:		Power (KW)	TONNAGE (GRT)
			Eu waters	Third country fisheries		
Abruzzo	IT712	Teramo	343	0	31141,96	6669,31
	IT714	Chieti	199	0	14772,1	2603,95
Calabria	IT931	Cosenza	190	0	16989,16	1905,08
	IT932	Crotone	103	0	9551,16	1353,97
	IT933	Catanzaro	41	0	2315,88	311,67
	IT934	Vibo Valentia	118	0	7594,46	953,52
	IT935	Reggio Calabria	401	0	21526,4	2476,2
Campania	IT803	Napoli	739	2	51025,582	8056,61
	IT805	Salerno	594	1	40176,088	6305,9
Molise	IT722	Campobasso	69	0	13101,18	2775,83
Puglia	IT911	Foggia	630	0	68534,22	10019,68
	IT912	Bari	652	2	102892,68	19996,18
	IT914	Brindisi	143	0	8266,14	824,83
	IT915	Lecce	486	0	27660,98	3126,02
Sardegna	ITB01	Sassari	442	1	30726,8	4172,16
	ITB02	Nuoro	126	0	10064,28	1447,81
	ITB03	Oristano	146	0	9644,54	943,78
	ITB04	Cagliari	332	0	28408,54	4374,91
Sicilia	ITA01	Trapani	828	16	126000,662	38530,25
	ITA02	Palermo	753	1	46316,6038	8968,65
	ITA03	Messina	726	0	34882,4	4517,61
	ITA04	Agrigento	512	0	51949,4	10766,23
	ITA05	Caltanissetta	32	0	1869,74	439,5
	ITA07	Catania	417	0	55710,854	7677,04
	ITA08	Ragusa	188	0	8841,82	1348,93
	ITA09	Siracusa	434	0	38412,26	5546,76
	<b>Total</b>			<b>9644</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>858375,8898</b>

Source: Regional Socio-Economic Studies on Employment and the level of Dependency on Fishing, 1999. Italy, Lots 1.2, 1.3, 1.4.

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

**Table 3 - Population density by NUTS 3, Italy, 1995-1999. Measure unit: number of people/square km.**

NUTS 2	Nuts 3 Code 1999	Name of NUTS 3	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Average 1995-99
Abruzzo	IT712	Teramo	146,7	147,4	148,1	148,6	149,1	147,98
	IT714	Chieti	149,8	150,2	150,5	150,6	150,7	150,36
Molise	IT722	Campobasso	82,3	82,1	81,9	81,7	81,4	81,88
Campania	IT803	Napoli	2642,1	2651,1	2659,1	2659	2651,4	2652,54
	IT805	Salerno	220,2	221	221,5	221,8	221,8	221,26
Puglia	IT911	Foggia	97,3	97,3	97,2	97	96,7	97,1
	IT912	Bari	303,1	304,2	305,1	305,6	306,3	304,86
	IT914	Brindisi	224,9	224,7	225,2	225,2	224,3	224,86
	IT915	Lecce	296,1	296,4	296,5	296,3	295,9	296,24
Calabria	IT931	Cosenza	113,3	113,3	113,1	112,9	112,4	113
	IT932	Crotone	104,7	104,2	103,7	103,2	102,2	103,6
	IT933	Catanzaro	160,7	160,8	160,8	160,6	160,1	160,6
	IT934	Vibo Valentia	157,5	157,2	157,1	156,5	155,5	156,76
	IT935	Reggio di Calabria	181,9	181,9	181,8	181,4	180,5	181,5
Sicilia	ITA01	Trapani	176,1	176,7	176,9	176,8	176,5	176,6
	ITA02	Palermo	248,5	248,6	249	249,1	248,4	248,72
	ITA03	Messina	210,5	210,3	210,1	209,7	208,9	209,9
	ITA04	Agrigento	156,6	156,2	155,9	155,5	154,8	155,8
	ITA05	Caltanissetta	132,8	133,2	133,5	133,4	132,9	133,16
	ITA07	Catania	304,7	307	308,3	309	309,3	307,66
	ITA08	Ragusa	183,9	184,9	186	186,5	186,8	185,62
	ITA09	Siracusa	192,9	192,6	192,4	192,1	191,7	192,34
	Sardegna	ITB01	Sassari	61,1	61,1	61,2	61,1	61
ITB02		Nuoro	38,8	38,7	38,6	38,5	38,3	38,58
ITB03		Oristano	22,9	23	23	23	22,9	22,96
ITB04		Cagliari	292,6	293	293,1	292,2	291,4	292,46

Source: ESPON database

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

**Table 4.a - FIG 1994-99 funds allocation by NUTS 3 Ob. 1, Italy, updated at 31.12.2002. Measure unit: Euro**

NUTS 2	NUTS 3 Code 1999	Name of NUTS 3	Payments	State Aid	FIG Aid	Commitments
Abruzzo	IT712	Teramo	6.306.286,05	1.870.012,94	3.021.146,28	9.298.894,36
	IT713	Pescara	1.905.734,96	204.485,91	889.958,37	2.269.918,97
	IT714	Chieti	3.176.365,75	1.009.975,05	2.016.499,66	4.688.191,85
Basilicata	IT921	Potenza	938.128,08	93.812,92	469.064,06	959.325,19
	IT922	Matera	4.856.601,11	895.789,25	2.200.433,03	4.902.336,76
Calabria	IT931	Cosenza	4.632.553,07	1.493.394,21	1.972.883,03	5.473.654,35
	IT932	Crotone	2.911.516,04	1.028.181,77	1.409.262,57	3.120.191,92
	IT933	Catanzaro	3.243.663,43	721.800,16	1.621.831,72	3.344.951,27
	IT934	Vibo Valentia	1.982.113,91	344.409,74	991.056,95	2.712.775,95
Campania	IT935	Reggio di Calabria	7.835.813,68	2.811.411,26	3.549.957,35	7.973.686,00
	IT801	Caserta	-	-	-	1.740.380,59
	IT802	Benevento	4.458.172,86	880.055,47	1.760.110,93	4.564.558,89
	IT803	Napoli	10.474.993,77	3.015.882,13	5.072.174,83	11.785.851,38
	IT804	Avellino	2.210.826,49	552.686,35	1.105.372,70	2.210.826,49
	IT805	Salerno	13.009.542,52	3.613.680,14	6.290.889,98	14.285.071,25
Lazio	IT603	Roma	28.094.722,78	13.990.592,73	14.040.432,74	28.192.600,50
	IT604	Latina	54.894,20	13.723,55	16.468,26	55.973,60
Marche	IT531	Pesaro e Urbino	50.819,36	5.081,94	25.409,68	50.819,36
	IT532	Ancona	229.461,80	22.625,98	113.129,88	232.663,83
	IT533	Macerata	252.497,33	61.386,22	126.623,09	343.133,96
	IT534	Ascoli Piceno	2.650.440,75	662.610,07	1.325.220,37	3.300.413,17
Molise	IT721	Isernia	1.235.339,72	123.476,27	617.669,86	1.803.099,77
	IT722	Campobasso	6.490.972,10	1.899.235,24	3.074.143,24	6.519.019,04
Puglia	IT911	Foggia	17.320.992,40	4.210.383,09	8.397.220,69	24.548.890,94
	IT912	Bari	35.095.298,30	10.150.075,11	17.985.363,01	39.517.116,89
	IT913	Taranto	4.784.110,10	863.893,55	2.324.157,69	4.816.687,36
	IT914	Brindisi	3.611.561,62	1.112.145,79	1.747.521,43	4.726.874,28
	IT915	Lecce	5.626.354,76	2.049.216,74	2.777.622,22	9.440.854,85
Sardegna	ITB01	Sassari	7.306.989,32	1.887.183,69	3.457.267,51	8.421.984,57
	ITB02	Nuoro	4.432.197,62	1.547.323,60	2.144.915,75	4.460.608,39
	ITB03	Oristano	1.375.961,71	279.199,44	662.297,25	2.601.759,67
	ITB04	Cagliari	2.186.430,26	737.718,27	1.039.602,82	2.799.044,30
Sicilia	ITA01	Trapani	70.361.489,02	23.003.652,14	37.235.061,88	74.594.318,36
	ITA02	Palermo	9.520.942,60	3.133.909,43	4.849.258,43	11.069.295,25
	ITA03	Messina	12.356.408,04	4.158.897,92	6.035.071,03	17.406.768,53
	ITA04	Agrigento	13.041.362,91	4.239.512,31	6.949.402,76	14.627.658,13
	ITA05	Caltanissetta	2.599.173,91	849.497,29	1.810.401,31	4.553.522,72
	ITA07	Catania	5.877.433,48	2.147.768,92	2.853.483,60	7.072.941,27
	ITA08	Ragusa	3.002.375,54	786.115,59	1.373.547,55	3.226.035,25
	ITA09	Siracusa	6.675.953,51	2.224.859,44	3.371.496,07	7.498.101,52
Toscana	IT516	Livorno	49.692,71	4.969,27	24.846,35	70.548,01
Veneto	IT321	Verona	147.840,18	73.920,09	73.920,09	147.840,18
	IT325	Venezia	1.952.624,09	730.414,33	1.045.134,45	2.687.736,23
	IT327	Rovigo	2.465.856,65	739.756,90	986.342,62	3.063.410,09
<b>Total</b>			<b>316.792.508,51</b>	<b>100.244.722,22</b>	<b>158.853.673,15</b>	<b>367.180.335,23</b>

Source: Irepa processing on data from Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry Policies, General Direction Fishery and Aquaculture. Note: Data do not consider funds destined to Piano Spadare.

**Table 4.b - FIGG 1994-99 funds allocation by NUTS 3 Ob. 5a, Italy, updated at 31.12.2002. Measure unit: Euro**

NUTS 2	NUTS 3 Code 1999	Name of NUTS 3	Payments	State Aid	FIGG Aid	Commitments
Abruzzo	IT712	Teramo	17.607.194,47	5.276.013,84	6.689.965,68	22.829.962,38
	IT713	Pescara	8.501.906,55	2.888.780,25	3.666.914,29	12.107.733,69
	IT714	Chieti	2.617.415,21	1.008.250,15	1.108.402,63	4.698.519,36
Campania	IT805	Salerno	2.211.007,25	1.060.675,58	1.083.089,60	2.230.220,48
Emilia-Romagna	IT402	Parma	877.976,73	219.494,18	219.494,18	877.976,73
	IT404	Modena	651.203,21	65.120,32	195.360,96	768.188,32
	IT405	Bologna	7.542.816,61	1.119.837,68	1.903.418,71	8.695.643,69
	IT406	Ferrara	13.903.603,26	4.616.288,84	5.399.124,88	14.804.180,82
	IT407	Ravenna	1.775.387,94	645.402,04	645.402,04	4.045.834,30
	IT408	Forlì-Cesena	700.248,19	154.544,02	247.637,40	1.197.870,26
	IT409	Rimini	8.637.016,49	1.947.553,56	2.713.167,52	12.262.315,62
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	IT326	Padova	529.374,84	52.937,35	158.812,05	594.051,50
	IT331	Pordenone	393.153,56	60.264,78	117.946,07	454.017,85
	IT332	Udine	5.440.901,04	1.202.400,40	1.653.905,20	5.673.815,12
	IT333	Gorizia	1.533.187,10	650.420,50	719.648,79	1.549.963,61
	IT334	Trieste	378.488,02	166.245,67	196.128,90	380.427,32
Lazio	IT601	Viterbo	2.313.133,00	463.878,39	627.950,40	2.912.830,56
	IT603	Roma	27.641.255,46	10.978.883,40	11.785.422,03	30.306.001,65
	IT604	Latina	7.622.641,41	2.297.941,76	2.543.943,46	12.031.666,69
	IT605	Frosinone	1.207.617,24	301.904,31	301.904,31	1.207.617,25
Liguria	IT131	Imperia	748.289,75	354.280,39	364.212,38	751.256,28
	IT132	Savona	2.012.216,54	913.382,67	982.197,40	2.059.867,68
	IT133	Genova	5.850.746,07	1.412.747,34	1.804.557,68	7.762.163,85
	IT134	La Spezia	1.731.422,34	340.162,75	522.162,37	1.896.102,30
Lombardia	IT201	Varese	2.993.585,61	556.474,33	834.719,25	2.993.585,61
	IT202	Como	2.412.132,61	482.426,52	723.639,78	2.412.132,61
	IT205	Milano	4.223.237,69	680.552,21	1.020.828,33	8.460.194,08
	IT206	Bergamo	1.258.863,48	251.772,70	377.659,05	1.487.251,78
	IT207	Brescia	2.809.222,82	244.852,41	684.185,55	3.182.236,98
	IT208	Pavia	1.931.032,95	192.896,65	578.689,96	1.931.032,95
	IT20A	Cremona	404.071,70	67.345,28	202.035,85	1.546.537,41
	IT20B	Mantova	1.534.772,32	219.334,94	563.062,99	2.840.767,11
	Marche	IT531	Pesaro e Urbino	5.456.552,42	1.274.838,75	1.919.605,12
IT532		Ancona	17.623.870,37	5.827.765,07	6.897.564,98	21.223.804,10
IT533		Macerata	4.893.232,58	1.790.744,81	2.060.790,56	5.273.639,21
IT534		Ascoli Piceno	23.265.829,81	6.893.262,38	8.342.853,63	29.013.769,26
Piemonte	IT111	Torino	-	-	-	1.512.178,40
	IT116	Cuneo	431.780,82	107.945,20	107.945,20	675.913,34
Puglia	IT912	Bari	1.171.728,12	562.420,79	574.142,29	1.201.022,07
Sardegna	ITB01	Sassari	207.543,37	20.754,34	62.263,01	207.543,37
Sicilia	ITA02	Palermo	660.224,48	292.563,89	277.544,55	660.224,86
	ITA04	Agrigento	49.941,48	12.485,37	7.491,22	110.047,67
	ITA07	Catania	181.224,73	17.937,57	53.812,70	181.224,73
Toscana	IT511	Massa-Carrara	287.531,18	143.765,59	143.765,59	295.294,28
	IT512	Lucca	1.786.925,00	804.569,94	849.016,22	1.807.377,21
	IT513	Pistoia	3.911.257,21	1.243.499,10	1.243.499,10	4.973.996,40
	IT516	Livorno	8.394.540,01	2.229.819,33	2.906.298,01	8.684.231,02
	IT517	Pisa	17.402,02	8.701,01	8.701,01	17.402,02
	IT51A	Grosseto	6.536.351,84	1.363.941,61	2.282.097,89	7.851.679,05
	IT312	Trento	6.178.627,05	617.862,21	1.853.587,78	6.384.136,47
Umbria	IT521	Perugia	822.574,34	131.006,76	256.521,82	829.610,25
Veneto	IT321	Verona	483.795,39	141.126,62	174.706,65	483.795,39
	IT322	Vicenza	459.035,06	91.807,01	137.710,52	695.515,09
	IT324	Treviso	5.829.560,90	807.670,63	1.710.881,48	7.234.651,65
	IT325	Venezia	24.953.093,70	5.130.456,28	7.314.600,47	26.488.362,77
	IT326	Padova	4.261.253,94	758.062,98	1.137.094,47	8.734.323,76
	IT327	Rovigo	11.846.517,82	2.396.949,19	3.145.386,97	12.206.715,28
	<b>Total</b>			<b>269.705.515,10</b>	<b>73.563.021,64</b>	<b>94.103.470,92</b>

Source: Irepa processing on data from Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry Policies, General Direction Fishery and Aquaculture. Note: Data do not consider funds destined to Piano Spadare.

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**Table 5 - Gross Domestic Product by NUTS 3, Italy, 1995-2000. Measure unit: Euro/inhabitant**

NUTS 2	NUTS 3 Code 1999	Name of NUTS 3	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Average 1995-00
Piemonte	IT111	Torino	17.904,60	20.551,10	22.110,30	22.628,60	237.643,00	24.776,90	57.602,42
	IT112	Vercelli	16.380,30	18.867,40	19.713,70	20.145,10	207.553,00	21.639,70	50.716,53
	IT113	Biella	17.060,40	19.305,60	20.430,90	20.768,50	216.207,00	22.541,90	52.719,05
	IT114	Verbano-Cusio-Ossola	13.806,60	15.937,00	16.801,50	17.490,60	182.343,00	19.011,20	44.231,65
	IT115	Novara	17.295,60	19.692,00	20.785,80	21.697,30	224.463,00	23.402,70	54.556,07
	IT116	Cuneo	17.851,60	20.268,40	20.661,60	21.672,00	225.617,00	23.523,00	54.932,27
	IT117	Asti	14.394,00	16.566,60	17.343,10	18.081,50	189.454,00	19.752,70	45.931,98
	IT118	Alessandria	15.920,30	18.477,60	19.109,90	19.883,90	209.444,00	21.836,80	50.778,75
Valle d'Aosta	IT12	Valle d'Aosta	19.791,90	22.685,00	23.126,30	23.662,60	242.683,00	24.139,20	59.348,00
Liguria	IT131	Imperia	16.258,40	18.921,80	19.513,20	20.118,60	208.390,00	21.865,70	50.844,62
	IT132	Savona	15.929,50	18.377,70	19.467,70	20.337,60	206.552,00	21.672,80	50.389,55
	IT133	Genova	14.562,20	17.075,10	18.477,90	19.186,70	198.833,00	20.862,80	48.166,28
	IT134	La Spezia	15.372,20	17.789,80	18.566,60	19.573,30	200.817,00	21.071,00	48.864,98
Lombardia	IT201	Varese	16.553,10	19.216,40	20.471,00	21.149,60	216.807,00	22.597,20	52.799,05
	IT202	Como	16.708,70	19.401,00	20.368,00	20.879,50	211.369,00	22.030,40	51.792,77
	IT203	Lecco	17.196,60	19.773,00	21.073,20	21.596,40	218.935,00	22.818,90	53.565,52
	IT204	Sondrio	15.289,20	17.695,50	18.577,60	19.386,40	203.545,00	21.214,90	49.284,77
	IT205	Milano	22.808,40	26.346,90	28.030,60	29.356,40	305.684,00	31.860,50	74.014,47
	IT206	Bergamo	17.698,60	20.426,60	21.491,30	22.028,30	225.103,00	23.461,80	55.034,93
	IT207	Brescia	18.275,30	21.175,50	21.807,90	22.481,00	230.784,00	24.053,90	56.429,60
	IT208	Pavia	14.959,90	17.593,30	18.397,60	18.908,30	194.683,00	20.291,20	47.472,22
	IT209	Lodi	15.614,90	18.100,10	19.494,90	19.974,60	206.042,00	21.475,20	50.116,95
	IT20A	Cremona	16.645,10	19.434,70	20.353,30	20.805,70	214.194,00	22.324,80	52.292,93
IT20B	Mantova	18.951,70	21.904,30	23.105,40	23.692,70	241.502,00	25.171,10	59.054,53	
Trentino-Alto Adige	IT311	Bolzano-Bozen	20.700,90	24.402,20	25.333,40	26.781,10	271.987,00	28.806,40	66.335,17
	IT312	Trento	18.206,50	21.425,50	22.041,70	23.021,10	238.170,00	25.224,80	58.014,93
	IT321	Verona	17.535,70	20.299,60	21.199,10	21.653,60	224.994,00	23.755,80	54.906,30
Veneto	IT322	Vicenza	18.740,30	21.574,90	22.839,50	23.330,90	242.177,00	25.569,90	59.038,75
	IT323	Belluno	17.244,60	19.849,70	21.044,70	21.736,50	223.651,00	23.613,90	54.523,40
	IT324	Treviso	17.584,40	20.249,80	21.366,30	21.933,40	225.734,00	23.833,80	55.116,95
	IT325	Venezia	16.900,60	19.463,20	20.670,10	21.389,40	220.730,00	23.305,50	53.743,13
	IT326	Padova	16.562,30	19.388,50	20.967,40	21.297,90	219.917,00	23.219,60	53.558,78
	IT327	Rovigo	14.323,80	16.859,70	17.827,70	18.151,70	188.210,00	19.871,90	45.874,13
	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	IT331	Pordenone	17.861,20	20.349,20	21.710,70	22.333,80	232.815,00	24.368,90
IT332		Udine	16.828,10	19.218,00	20.075,40	20.187,70	209.617,00	21.940,60	51.311,13
IT333		Gorizia	15.995,60	18.373,60	19.260,90	19.730,40	206.544,00	21.619,00	50.253,92
IT334		Trieste	16.218,00	18.972,30	19.661,50	20.335,70	214.190,00	22.419,30	51.966,13
Emilia-Romagna	IT401	Piacenza	16.527,40	19.311,10	20.561,80	21.146,90	217.648,00	23.021,50	53.036,12
	IT402	Parma	19.686,90	22.860,00	23.624,50	24.914,40	257.646,00	27.252,30	62.664,02
	IT403	Reggio nell'Emilia	19.560,80	22.157,90	23.629,50	24.097,10	247.309,00	26.158,90	60.485,53
	IT404	Modena	20.657,00	23.858,40	24.771,20	25.511,60	261.484,00	27.658,30	63.990,08
	IT405	Bologna	20.327,60	23.695,80	25.181,30	25.670,80	265.054,00	28.035,80	64.660,88
	IT406	Ferrara	15.435,80	18.030,30	18.841,30	19.301,00	200.096,00	21.165,00	48.811,57
	IT407	Ravenna	16.597,70	19.419,00	20.089,30	20.930,90	216.008,00	22.848,00	52.648,82
	IT408	Forlì-Cesena	17.225,60	20.162,60	20.999,30	21.790,20	226.400,00	23.947,30	55.087,50
	IT409	Rimini	18.152,50	21.287,60	21.696,00	22.553,00	230.917,00	24.425,10	56.505,20
Toscana	IT511	Massa-Carrara	12.254,40	13.981,10	15.130,30	15.437,40	162.304,00	17.221,30	39.388,08
	IT512	Lucca	15.086,60	17.504,20	18.186,10	19.004,30	196.290,00	20.827,30	47.816,42
	IT513	Pistoia	14.642,20	16.888,20	18.013,70	18.937,80	194.642,00	20.652,40	47.296,05
	IT514	Firenze	18.095,10	20.968,80	22.239,30	23.219,90	242.993,00	25.782,60	58.883,12
	IT515	Prato	18.958,30	21.492,30	22.602,40	23.004,20	232.996,00	24.722,00	57.295,87
	IT516	Livorno	15.158,70	17.551,60	18.301,90	18.933,60	202.338,00	21.469,00	48.958,80
	IT517	Pisa	16.164,40	18.970,30	19.993,40	20.831,50	215.369,00	22.851,60	52.363,37
	IT518	Arezzo	15.306,60	17.585,20	18.411,40	19.037,30	196.872,00	20.889,10	48.016,93
	IT519	Siena	15.319,10	17.815,80	19.140,00	20.029,00	211.599,00	22.451,70	51.059,10
IT51A	Grosseto	12.482,20	14.452,20	15.612,90	16.185,40	170.337,00	18.073,50	41.190,53	
Umbria	IT521	Perugia	14.650,90	16.687,00	17.882,80	18.397,60	192.684,00	20.364,90	46.777,87
	IT522	Terni	13.684,10	15.488,40	16.320,40	16.720,70	175.720,00	18.571,90	42.750,92
Marche	IT531	Pesaro e Urbino	14.380,30	16.805,70	17.882,10	18.247,10	192.759,00	20.223,80	46.716,33
	IT532	Ancona	15.930,00	18.503,40	19.422,10	19.564,20	205.461,00	21.556,40	50.072,85
	IT533	Macerata	14.071,20	16.575,50	17.620,20	17.593,80	185.633,00	19.476,10	45.161,63
	IT534	Ascoli Piceno	13.645,50	15.868,20	17.105,50	17.415,40	181.974,00	19.092,30	44.183,48
Lazio	IT601	Viterbo	12.969,40	14.691,80	15.678,50	16.154,40	164.551,00	17.176,80	40.203,65
	IT602	Rieti	12.538,10	14.307,60	15.376,20	16.448,40	167.747,00	17.510,40	40.654,62
	IT603	Roma	17.887,20	20.543,90	21.531,90	22.871,00	233.836,00	24.409,20	56.846,53
	IT604	Latina	13.687,90	15.699,10	16.400,80	17.356,80	173.778,00	18.140,00	42.510,43
	IT605	Frosinone	12.795,10	14.829,30	16.081,30	16.748,00	169.846,00	17.729,60	41.338,22
Abruzzo	IT711	L'Aquila	12.363,10	14.173,90	14.517,60	14.775,70	150.722,00	15.923,80	37.079,35
	IT712	Teramo	12.484,60	14.437,20	15.268,10	15.610,00	160.232,00	16.928,50	39.160,07
	IT713	Pescara	12.549,70	14.715,30	15.069,00	15.614,00	160.161,00	16.921,10	39.171,68
	IT714	Chieti	12.579,90	14.144,80	15.125,60	15.096,60	155.114,00	16.387,80	38.074,78
Molise	IT721	Isernia	12.656,10	15.142,80	16.377,60	16.057,80	165.455,00	17.663,40	40.558,78
	IT722	Campobasso	10.311,50	12.027,60	13.408,60	13.508,80	137.598,00	14.689,50	33.590,67

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Campania	IT801	Caserta	9.405,30	10.790,90	11.448,10	11.809,80	121.289,00	12.723,90	29.577,83
	IT802	Benevento	9.243,60	10.643,10	11.422,40	11.757,10	121.129,00	12.707,10	29.483,72
	IT803	Napoli	8.874,00	10.137,90	11.114,90	11.642,40	119.922,00	12.580,50	29.045,28
	IT804	Avellino	9.790,60	11.040,70	11.824,70	12.263,20	127.192,00	13.343,20	30.909,07
	IT805	Salerno	10.000,00	11.405,30	12.215,20	12.750,70	132.767,00	13.928,00	32.177,70
Puglia	IT911	Foggia	8.825,10	10.366,40	10.667,50	11.481,70	118.876,00	12.613,40	28.805,02
	IT912	Bari	10.062,40	11.720,50	12.333,70	12.691,30	134.293,00	14.249,20	32.558,35
	IT913	Taranto	9.586,80	10.888,90	11.369,80	11.738,00	124.181,00	13.176,30	30.156,80
	IT914	Brindisi	9.981,20	11.569,80	12.089,60	12.496,80	127.725,00	13.552,30	31.235,78
	IT915	Lecce	8.434,20	9.872,90	10.215,10	10.651,80	112.343,00	11.920,20	27.239,53
Basilicata	IT921	Potenza	9.988,80	11.824,60	12.691,70	12.974,00	135.634,00	13.983,60	32.849,45
	IT922	Matera	9.949,40	11.910,30	12.541,70	13.562,40	147.866,00	15.244,60	35.179,07
Calabria	IT931	Cosenza	8.624,70	9.860,60	10.639,20	11.053,40	118.082,00	12.221,30	28.413,53
	IT932	Crotone	7.209,40	8.453,40	9.189,50	9.708,50	101.739,00	10.529,70	24.471,58
	IT933	Catanzaro	9.617,00	11.155,80	11.691,00	11.781,80	124.262,00	12.860,80	30.228,07
	IT934	Vibo Valentia	7.488,50	8.656,10	9.625,80	9.855,40	106.444,00	11.016,80	25.514,43
	IT935	Reggio di Calabria	8.923,80	10.176,00	11.082,60	11.482,20	119.692,00	12.387,90	28.957,42
Sicilia	ITA01	Trapani	9.166,80	10.658,30	11.174,40	11.655,80	120.319,00	12.603,50	29.262,97
	ITA02	Palermo	9.367,70	10.782,30	11.504,70	11.936,00	121.012,00	12.676,10	29.546,47
	ITA03	Messina	9.754,20	11.781,80	12.372,60	12.877,70	134.334,00	14.071,50	32.531,97
	ITA04	Agrigento	8.004,70	9.277,30	10.083,90	10.172,20	106.436,00	11.149,30	25.853,90
	ITA05	Caltanissetta	8.771,20	10.034,60	10.774,40	11.415,60	114.640,00	12.008,60	27.940,73
	ITA06	Enna	7.663,50	8.893,50	9.829,60	10.034,30	103.324,00	10.823,20	25.094,68
	ITA07	Catania	9.061,40	10.367,30	11.034,20	11.323,70	120.395,00	12.611,40	29.132,17
	ITA08	Ragusa	10.180,60	11.754,10	12.654,50	13.022,70	134.050,00	14.041,80	32.617,28
	ITA09	Siracusa	11.448,10	13.250,70	14.195,10	14.659,50	146.087,00	15.302,70	35.823,85
Sardegna	ITB01	Sassari	11.073,20	12.895,80	13.863,90	14.549,30	149.253,00	15.345,10	36.163,38
	ITB02	Nuoro	10.316,80	11.914,40	12.788,10	13.444,00	137.482,00	14.134,80	33.346,68
	ITB03	Oristano	10.121,10	11.807,40	12.751,50	12.853,90	140.185,00	14.412,80	33.688,62
	ITB04	Cagliari	10.855,00	12.399,80	13.400,20	13.703,40	144.056,00	14.810,80	34.870,87

Source: ESPON database

**Table 6 - Average Population by NUTS 3, Italy, 1995-2000. Measure unit: average yearly number of people.**

NUTS 2	NUTS 3 Code 1999	Name of NUTS 3	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	Average 1995-00	Var. % 95/00
Piemonte	IT111	Torino	2214,9	2215,4	2218,3	2221,1	2221,5	2224,5	2219,3	-0,43
	IT112	Vercelli	180,7	180,7	181	181,5	182,1	182,6	181,4	-1,04
	IT113	Biella	189,2	189,5	189,7	190,2	190,6	190,8	190,0	-0,84
	IT114	Verbano-Cusio-Ossola	160,7	160,9	161,1	161,3	161,3	161,4	161,1	-0,43
	IT115	Novara	345	343	341,9	341	340	339,1	341,7	1,74
	IT116	Cuneo	558,9	556,4	554,9	553,7	552,2	551	554,5	1,43
	IT117	Asti	210,6	210,3	210,1	210,1	210	209,9	210,2	0,33
	IT118	Alessandria	429,8	431,5	432,6	433,9	433,9	434,2	432,7	-1,01
Valle d'Aosta	IT12	Valle d'Aosta	120,6	120,2	119,8	119,4	119	118,6	119,6	1,69
Liguria	IT131	Imperia	216,4	216,5	216,7	216,9	217	217,3	216,8	-0,41
	IT132	Savona	279,7	280,1	280,7	281,6	282,6	283,6	281,4	-1,38
	IT133	Genova	903,4	910,4	916,9	923,8	930,1	934,4	919,8	-3,32
	IT134	La Spezia	221,6	222,3	222,9	223,9	224,9	225,7	223,6	-1,82
Lombardia	IT201	Varese	820,6	814,9	812,7	811,2	808,9	806,2	812,4	1,79
	IT202	Como	542,6	538,3	536,3	534,5	532,3	530,6	535,8	2,26
	IT203	Lecco	311,7	308,5	306,7	305,3	303,6	301,7	306,3	3,31
	IT204	Sondrio	177,6	177,4	177,4	177,3	177,2	177	177,3	0,34
	IT205	Milano	3773,9	3755,3	3745,1	3732,7	3724,4	3723,2	3742,4	1,36
	IT206	Bergamo	974,4	960,7	953	946,6	940	933,7	951,4	4,36
	IT207	Brescia	1112,6	1093,4	1084,3	1076,4	1068,9	1062,6	1083,0	4,71
	IT208	Pavia	499,2	497	495,9	495,5	495,1	493,7	496,1	1,11
	IT209	Lodi	197,3	195	193,7	192,4	190,9	189,5	193,1	4,12
	IT20A	Cremona	335,7	333,7	332,6	331,8	331,2	330,7	332,6	1,51
IT20B	Mantova	378,2	373	371,3	370,3	369,3	368,7	371,5	2,03	
Trentino-Alto Adige	IT311	Bolzano-Bozen	465,3	461,1	458,5	455,9	452,9	450,3	457,3	3,33
	IT312	Trento	477,9	471,8	468,4	465,7	463	460,6	467,9	3,76
Veneto	IT321	Verona	829,5	818,5	813,1	808,5	803,8	799,9	812,2	3,70
	IT322	Vicenza	794,8	783,9	777,8	772,5	766,9	762,5	776,4	4,24
	IT323	Belluno	211,1	211,2	211,5	211,8	212	212	211,6	-0,42
	IT324	Treviso	793,6	780,1	772,7	766,5	760,8	756	771,6	4,97
	IT325	Venezia	815,2	814,8	815,4	816,3	817,2	818,2	818,2	-0,37
	IT326	Padova	853,4	847,3	843,5	840,5	837	833,3	842,5	2,41
	IT327	Rovigo	243,3	243,8	244,3	244,8	245,2	245,7	244,5	-0,98
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	IT331	Pordenone	282,8	279,4	277,8	276,8	276,2	276,1	278,2	2,43
	IT332	Udine	520,5	518,7	518,7	519,1	519,7	520,3	519,5	0,04
	IT333	Gorizia	138,8	138,1	137,9	137,8	137,9	138,1	138,1	0,51
IT334	Trieste	246,5	248,4	249,9	251,8	253,7	255,6	251,0	-3,56	
Emilia-Romagna	IT401	Piacenza	267	265,9	265,8	266,1	266,3	267	266,4	0,00
	IT402	Parma	400	396	394,4	393,8	392,8	391,9	394,8	2,07
	IT403	Reggio nell'Emilia	456	446,4	441	436,6	432,2	428,7	440,2	6,37
	IT404	Modena	632,6	623,1	618,6	615,2	611,7	608,8	618,3	3,91
	IT405	Bologna	921,9	915,1	911,9	909,6	907,2	906	912,0	1,75
	IT406	Ferrara	347,6	349,5	351	352,8	354,6	356,2	352,0	-2,41
	IT407	Ravenna	352,2	350,4	350,1	350	350	350,1	350,5	0,60
	IT408	Forlì-Cesena	356,7	353,5	352	351,4	350,6	350,2	352,4	1,86
IT409	Rimini	274,7	270,6	268,5	267,1	265,7	264,6	268,5	3,82	
Toscana	IT511	Massa-Carrara	199,4	199,7	200	200,6	201,1	200,9	200,3	-0,75
	IT512	Lucca	375,7	375,1	375,3	375,6	375,6	375,9	375,5	-0,05
	IT513	Pistoia	270,7	268,6	267,6	267,1	266,4	265,7	267,7	1,88
	IT514	Firenze	956,5	952,7	951,8	951,7	952	954,7	953,2	0,19
	IT515	Prato	230,4	227,1	225,3	223,6	222,2	220,6	224,9	4,44
	IT516	Livorno	334	334,5	335,1	336	336,6	337,1	335,6	-0,92
	IT517	Pisa	387,7	385,9	385,2	384,9	384,7	384,7	385,5	0,78
	IT518	Arezzo	323,7	320,9	319,5	318,4	317,3	316,6	319,4	2,24
IT519	Siena	254,1	252,4	252	251,8	251,5	251,2	252,2	1,15	
IT51A	Grosseto	215,6	215,6	216	216,3	216,6	217,2	216,2	-0,74	
Umbria	IT521	Perugia	617,4	611,2	609,1	607,3	604,3	600,3	608,3	2,85
	IT522	Terni	223,1	222,9	223,1	223,5	223,6	223,9	223,4	-0,36
Marche	IT531	Pesaro e Urbino	347,4	343,6	341,7	340,5	339,4	338,5	341,9	2,63
	IT532	Ancona	446,5	443,4	442,2	441,5	440,7	440	442,4	1,48
	IT533	Macerata	304,4	302	300,8	299,7	298,8	298,1	300,6	2,11
	IT534	Ascoli Piceno	370,9	369,3	368,4	367,6	366,5	365,5	368,0	1,48
Lazio	IT601	Viterbo	293,8	292,1	291,6	290,9	289,9	288,5	291,1	1,84
	IT602	Rieti	151,2	150,6	150,6	150,6	150,5	150,1	150,6	0,73
	IT603	Roma	3849,5	3813,5	3806,3	3792,3	3778,4	3773,8	3802,3	2,01
	IT604	Latina	513,5	509,1	506,9	504,6	500,4	495,9	505,1	3,55
	IT605	Frosinone	494,3	494,3	493,3	491,5	490,4	489,5	492,2	0,98
Abruzzo	IT711	L'Aquila	303,5	303,8	304	304,3	304,1	303,4	303,9	0,03
	IT712	Teramo	292,1	290,3	289,4	288,3	286,9	285,7	288,8	2,24
	IT713	Pescara	295,1	294	293,5	292,8	292,4	292,3	293,4	0,96
	IT714	Chieti	390,5	390,1	389,8	389,4	388,7	387,8	389,4	0,70
Molise	IT721	Isernia	91,4	91,7	91,9	92,1	92,2	92,3	91,9	-0,98
	IT722	Campobasso	235,8	236,8	237,5	238,2	238,9	239,5	237,8	-1,54

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Campania	IT801	Caserta	856,9	855,1	853,4	849,7	843,9	838,4	849,6	2,21
	IT802	Benevento	292,8	293,8	294,5	295,2	295,7	295,9	294,7	-1,05
	IT803	Napoli	3099,9	3105,2	3114	3114,1	3104,8	3094,2	3105,4	0,18
	IT804	Avellino	440,2	440,7	441,2	441,8	441,9	441,6	441,2	-0,32
	IT805	Salerno	1092,5	1092	1091,6	1090,3	1087,7	1084	1089,7	0,78
Puglia	IT911	Foggia	692,4	694,8	696,6	698,3	699,1	699,3	696,8	-0,99
	IT912	Bari	1580,5	1573,6	1570,2	1567,5	1563,1	1557,3	1568,7	1,49
	IT913	Taranto	587	588,4	589,6	591,1	592,1	592,4	590,1	-0,91
	IT914	Brindisi	411,1	412,4	414,1	414	413,2	413,5	413,1	-0,58
	IT915	Lecce	815,7	816,6	817,7	818	817,8	816,9	817,1	-0,15
Basilicata	IT921	Potenza	398,9	400,6	402,1	401,6	400,6	401,6	400,9	-0,67
	IT922	Matera	205,9	206,5	207	207,5	207,9	208,4	207,2	-1,20
Calabria	IT931	Cosenza	742,8	747,6	750,9	752,4	753,3	753,5	750,1	-1,42
	IT932	Crotone	173,2	175,4	177,1	177,9	178,8	179,8	177,0	-3,67
	IT933	Catanzaro	381,7	382,8	384,1	384,5	384,5	384,3	383,7	-0,68
	IT934	Vibo Valentia	175,5	177,2	178,3	179	179,2	179,5	178,1	-2,23
	IT935	Reggio di Calabria	570,1	574,6	577,4	578,7	579,1	578,9	576,5	-1,52
Sicilia	ITA01	Trapani	432,9	434,2	434,9	435,3	434,7	433,1	434,2	-0,05
	ITA02	Palermo	1233,8	1240,1	1243,3	1243,3	1241,1	1240,7	1240,4	-0,56
	ITA03	Messina	674,1	678,4	680,9	682,2	682,9	683,7	680,4	-1,40
	ITA04	Agrigento	466,6	470,7	473,1	474,3	475,1	476,3	472,7	-2,04
	ITA05	Caltanissetta	282,5	282,8	284	284,2	283,4	282,6	283,3	-0,04
	ITA06	Enna	180,2	182,3	183,2	184,2	185,5	186,4	183,6	-3,33
	ITA07	Catania	1101,9	1098,8	1097,6	1095,1	1090,4	1082,3	1094,4	1,81
	ITA08	Ragusa	302,9	301,5	301	300,2	298,5	296,8	300,2	2,06
	ITA09	Siracusa	401,8	404,2	405,2	405,7	406,3	406,7	405,0	-1,20
Sardegna	ITB01	Sassari	459,1	459	459,8	460,4	459,8	459,4	459,6	-0,07
	ITB02	Nuoro	268	270	271,2	272,2	272,7	273,1	271,2	-1,87
	ITB03	Oristano	156,6	157,6	158,2	158,6	158,4	157,9	157,9	-0,82
	ITB04	Cagliari	764,3	766,6	768,6	770,9	770,9	769,7	768,5	-0,70

Source: ESPON database

**Table 7 - Fishery dependence indicators in terms of value added (RVA), employes (REM) and CFP (RCFPQ and RCFPR) by NUTS 3, Italy, 1997**

NUTS 2	NUTS 3 Code 1999	Name of NUTS 3	RVA	REM	RCFPQ (production under effort limitation)	RCFPR (tuna production under quota)
Piemonte	IT111	Torino	0,00	0,05	0,00	0,00
	IT112	Vercelli	0,01	0,11	0,00	0,00
	IT113	Biella	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00
	IT114	Verbania	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
	IT115	Novara	0,00	0,08	0,00	0,00
	IT116	Cuneo	0,01	0,07	0,00	0,00
	IT117	Asti	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00
	IT118	Alessandria	0,01	0,03	0,00	0,00
Valle d'Aosta	IT12	Aosta	0,00	0,13	0,00	0,00
Liguria	IT131	Imperia	0,57	0,93	60,20	0,71
	IT132	Savona	0,49	0,87	31,73	1,63
	IT133	Genova	0,17	0,72	50,46	0,00
	IT134	La Spezia	0,33	1,14	61,13	0,00
Lombardia	IT201	Varese	0,00	0,07	0,00	0,00
	IT202	Como	0,00	0,32	0,00	0,00
	IT203	Lecco	0,00	0,09	0,00	0,00
	IT204	Sondrio	0,00	0,31	0,00	0,00
	IT205	Milano	0,00	0,07	0,00	0,00
	IT206	Bergamo	0,00	0,19	0,00	0,00
	IT207	Brescia	0,00	0,18	0,00	0,00
	IT208	Pavia	0,01	0,05	0,00	0,00
	IT209	Lodi	0,00	0,05	0,00	0,00
	IT20A	Cremona	0,01	0,06	0,00	0,00
	IT20B	Mantova	0,01	0,18	0,00	0,00
Trentino Alto Adige	IT311	Bolzano	0,01	0,04	0,00	0,00
	IT312	Trento	0,00	0,21	0,00	0,00
Veneto	IT321	Verona	0,02	0,20	0,00	0,00
	IT322	Vicenza	0,01	0,10	0,00	0,00
	IT323	Belluno	0,00	0,18	0,00	0,00
	IT324	Treviso	0,01	0,19	0,00	0,00
	IT325	Venezia	0,86	1,87	86,13	0,00
	IT326	Padova	0,00	0,14	0,00	0,00
	IT327	Rovigo	0,38	1,60	58,35	0,00
Friuli Venezia Giulia	IT331	Pordenone	0,00	0,32	0,00	0,00
	IT332	Udine	0,33	0,57	56,35	0,00
	IT333	Gorizia	1,04	1,47	66,06	0,00
	IT334	Trieste	0,32	1,50	45,63	0,00
Emilia Romagna	IT401	Piacenza	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00
	IT402	Parma	0,00	0,11	0,00	0,00
	IT403	Reggio Emilia	0,00	0,05	0,00	0,00
	IT404	Modena	0,00	0,04	0,00	0,00
	IT405	Bologna	0,00	0,08	0,00	0,00
	IT406	Ferrara	1,01	1,59	89,43	0,00
	IT407	Ravenna	0,16	1,87	87,25	0,00
	IT408	Forli	0,21	0,35	95,25	0,00
	IT409	Rimini	1,37	1,62	91,36	1,58
Toscana	IT511	Massa-Carrara	0,10	0,33	44,65	0,00
	IT512	Lucca	0,45	0,63	77,73	0,00
	IT513	Pistoia	0,00	0,06	0,00	0,00
	IT514	Firenze	0,00	0,09	0,00	0,00
	IT515	Prato	0,00	0,43	0,00	0,00
	IT516	Livorno	0,97	1,48	43,54	0,00
	IT517	Pisa	0,02	0,12	63,89	0,00
	IT518	Arezzo	0,00	0,10	0,00	0,00
	IT519	Siena	0,01	0,07	0,00	0,00
	IT51A	Grosseto	1,00	1,11	73,92	0,00
Umbria	IT521	Perugia	0,01	0,11	0,00	0,00
	IT522	Terni	0,00	0,16	0,00	0,00
Marche	IT531	Pesaro e Urbino	0,46	1,02	87,80	0,39
	IT532	Ancona	0,46	1,07	92,93	0,02
	IT533	Macerata	0,31	0,70	96,31	0,00
	IT534	Ascoli Piceno	0,59	1,34	95,01	0,09
Lazio	IT601	Viterbo	0,01	0,15	0,00	0,00
	IT602	Rieti	0,01	0,11	0,00	0,00
	IT603	Roma	0,07	0,19	66,90	0,00
	IT604	Latina	0,68	1,24	62,88	0,00
	IT605	Frosinone	0,00	0,06	0,00	0,00
Abruzzo	IT711	L'Aquila	0,02	0,10	0,00	0,00
	IT712	Teramo	2,21	1,62	45,43	0,00
	IT713	Pescara	0,73	0,91	92,41	4,96
	IT714	Chieti	0,81	0,55	89,02	0,00
Molise	IT721	Isernia	0,00	0,04	0,00	0,00

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	IT722	Campobasso	1,06	0,60	98,43	0,00
Campania	IT801	Caserta	0,01	0,14	26,60	0,00
	IT802	Benevento	0,01	0,13	0,00	0,00
	IT803	Napoli	0,12	0,56	50,48	3,06
	IT804	Avellino	0,01	0,06	0,00	0,00
	IT805	Salerno	0,26	0,71	54,51	7,62
Puglia	IT911	Foggia	1,13	1,93	86,96	0,00
	IT912	Bari	1,01	1,02	85,24	0,00
	IT913	Taranto	0,69	1,29	78,29	0,00
	IT914	Brindisi	1,95	0,73	29,69	0,00
	IT915	Lecce	0,44	1,02	56,00	0,36
Basilicata	IT921	Potenza	0,01	0,07	59,57	0,00
	IT922	Matera	0,00	0,14	0,00	0,00
Calabria	IT931	Cosenza	0,17	0,65	88,98	0,00
	IT932	Crotone	0,41	1,48	84,27	9,25
	IT933	Catanzaro	0,04	0,26	72,02	0,00
	IT934	Vibo Valentia	0,31	1,13	73,60	0,00
	IT935	Reggio di Calabria	0,23	1,00	66,14	0,00
Sicilia	ITA01	Trapani	2,83	5,25	89,68	0,89
	ITA02	Palermo	0,55	1,35	68,95	0,00
	ITA03	Messina	1,05	1,51	65,48	0,51
	ITA04	Agrigento	1,78	3,36	86,66	0,42
	ITA05	Caltanissetta	0,07	0,26	50,92	0,00
	ITA06	Enna	0,01	0,04	0,00	0,00
	ITA07	Catania	0,67	1,03	80,46	1,09
	ITA08	Ragusa	0,26	0,88	79,28	0,00
	ITA09	Siracusa	1,81	2,00	80,54	1,16
Sardegna	ITB01	Sassari	0,60	2,24	50,63	0,00
	ITB02	Nuoro	0,26	0,78	67,47	0,00
	ITB03	Oristano	0,44	1,67	62,45	0,00
	ITB04	Cagliari	0,32	1,08	69,96	0,00

Source: Regional Socio-Economic Studies on Employment and the level of Dependency on Fishing, 1999. Italy, Lots 1.2, 1.3, 1.4.

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**Table 8 - Gross Domestic Product by NUTS 3, Italy, 1995-2000. Measure unit: Million Euro**

NUTS 2	NUTS 3 Code 1999	Name of NUTS 3	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Var. % 95/00	
Piemonte	IT111	Torino	39.828,00	45.654,30	49.109,40	50.196,60	52.648,00	55.001,80	38,10	
	IT112	Vercelli	2.991,40	3.435,60	3.578,90	3.646,40	3.750,50	3.918,20	30,98	
	IT113	Biella	3.254,90	3.679,50	3.885,90	3.940,40	4.097,50	4.280,70	31,52	
	IT114	Verbano-Cusio-Ossola	2.228,80	2.570,50	2.709,50	2.817,90	2.933,60	3.064,70	37,50	
	IT115	Novara	5.864,40	6.694,50	7.087,40	7.419,00	7.699,20	8.043,40	37,16	
	IT116	Cuneo	9.835,50	11.192,00	11.439,80	12.025,70	12.554,10	13.115,40	33,35	
	IT117	Asti	3.021,80	3.478,40	3.643,70	3.799,80	3.984,10	4.162,20	37,74	
	IT118	Alessandria	6.912,50	8.017,70	8.292,00	8.602,60	9.037,20	9.441,20	36,58	
Valle d'Aosta	IT12	Valle d'Aosta	2.347,10	2.698,90	2.761,70	2.834,80	2.916,30	2.906,60	23,84	
	IT131	Imperia	3.533,30	4.106,60	4.232,90	4.359,20	4.511,10	4.742,80	34,23	
Liguria	IT132	Savona	4.518,00	5.193,40	5.481,90	5.709,70	5.785,10	6.082,30	34,62	
	IT133	Genova	13.607,40	15.882,10	17.070,60	17.592,00	18.101,70	19.031,60	39,86	
	IT134	La Spezia	3.470,00	4.000,30	4.157,50	4.362,50	4.463,20	4.692,50	35,23	
	IT201	Varese	13.345,90	15.544,20	16.606,10	17.187,90	17.668,20	18.452,10	38,26	
Lombardia	IT202	Como	8.865,30	10.327,90	10.886,60	11.197,30	11.377,60	11.882,40	34,03	
	IT203	Lecco	5.188,30	6.002,30	6.432,60	6.624,40	6.754,00	7.053,70	35,95	
	IT204	Sondrio	2.706,90	3.135,30	3.293,60	3.438,80	3.611,20	3.771,40	39,33	
	IT205	Milano	84.920,50	98.125,90	104.630,70	109.942,90	114.792,30	119.885,40	41,17	
	IT206	Bergamo	16.525,50	19.200,40	20.343,00	20.993,40	21.624,60	22.584,00	36,66	
	IT207	Brescia	19.419,00	22.633,80	23.473,70	24.375,70	25.234,10	26.353,70	35,71	
	IT208	Pavia	7.386,10	8.709,90	9.115,10	9.376,80	9.675,50	10.104,80	36,81	
	IT209	Lodi	2.958,40	3.456,20	3.750,20	3.868,20	4.017,70	4.196,00	41,83	
	IT20A	Cremona	5.504,20	6.437,00	6.752,40	6.919,10	7.147,60	7.464,70	35,62	
	IT20B	Mantova	6.988,40	8.090,30	8.556,00	8.797,80	9.008,40	9.408,00	34,62	
	Trentino Alto Adige	IT311	Bolzano-Bozen	9.321,80	11.052,90	11.548,20	12.279,90	12.541,70	13.309,70	42,78
		IT312	Trento	8.386,10	9.920,00	10.263,80	10.783,00	11.236,80	11.925,00	42,20
Veneto	IT321	Verona	14.027,70	16.317,70	17.139,50	17.606,10	18.416,10	19.483,50	38,89	
	IT322	Vicenza	14.288,70	16.545,40	17.642,70	18.146,70	18.985,10	20.085,60	40,57	
	IT323	Belluno	3.655,60	4.208,60	4.457,20	4.596,20	4.723,50	4.997,30	36,70	
	IT324	Treviso	13.294,10	15.406,00	16.378,20	16.949,00	17.609,20	18.629,90	40,14	
	IT325	Venezia	13.828,60	15.905,80	16.873,60	17.441,10	17.984,90	19.027,30	37,59	
	IT326	Padova	13.802,10	16.228,30	17.623,80	17.965,70	18.633,40	19.713,40	42,83	
	IT327	Rovigo	3.519,40	4.133,20	4.364,10	4.435,10	4.588,50	4.854,40	37,93	
Friuli Venezia Giulia	IT331	Pordenone	4.930,90	5.620,70	6.009,30	6.203,80	6.503,70	6.821,20	38,34	
	IT332	Udine	8.755,90	9.988,10	10.421,10	10.472,20	10.873,30	11.404,00	30,24	
	IT333	Gorizia	2.208,40	2.534,10	2.654,20	2.719,90	2.852,50	2.991,70	35,47	
	IT334	Trieste	4.145,90	4.813,50	4.949,90	5.082,20	5.319,60	5.579,30	34,57	
Emilia Romagna	IT401	Piacenza	4.413,30	5.143,00	5.471,20	5.621,30	5.787,60	6.134,10	38,99	
	IT402	Parma	7.715,70	8.979,00	9.302,30	9.827,30	10.202,80	10.813,70	40,15	
	IT403	Reggio nell'Emilia	8.384,90	9.577,50	10.316,90	10.627,50	11.039,00	11.699,90	39,54	
	IT404	Modena	12.576,60	14.594,70	15.239,00	15.780,40	16.293,20	17.268,60	37,31	
	IT405	Bologna	18.417,80	21.497,70	22.905,10	23.408,00	24.255,40	25.707,50	39,58	
	IT406	Ferrara	5.497,80	6.392,90	6.647,60	6.775,30	6.992,40	7.411,10	34,80	
	IT407	Ravenna	5.811,20	6.795,70	7.030,50	7.328,30	7.569,60	8.022,80	38,06	
	IT408	Forlì-Cesena	6.032,30	7.070,00	7.378,50	7.671,10	8.002,10	8.481,20	40,60	
IT409	Rimini	4.802,60	5.656,80	5.794,80	6.056,30	6.248,90	6.623,00	37,90		
Toscana	IT511	Massa-Carrara	2.461,40	2.811,10	3.034,80	3.088,20	3.240,90	3.445,70	39,99	
	IT512	Lucca	5.670,80	6.575,20	6.830,40	7.133,10	7.363,70	7.828,90	38,06	
	IT513	Pistoia	3.891,20	4.499,10	4.811,30	5.068,00	5.227,30	5.557,60	42,82	
	IT514	Firenze	17.275,90	19.963,00	21.165,70	22.101,00	23.148,60	24.611,20	42,46	
	IT515	Prato	4.182,60	4.775,60	5.054,50	5.182,70	5.291,70	5.626,00	34,51	
	IT516	Livorno	5.109,90	5.907,90	6.149,50	6.345,50	6.767,80	7.195,40	40,81	
	IT517	Pisa	6.219,30	7.297,20	7.694,80	8.024,30	8.310,40	8.835,50	42,07	
	IT518	Arezzo	4.845,90	5.579,40	5.861,30	6.082,30	6.317,90	6.717,10	38,61	
	IT519	Siena	3.848,20	4.480,70	4.820,20	5.046,90	5.341,50	5.678,90	47,57	
	IT51A	Grosseto	2.710,90	3.129,90	3.377,30	3.496,20	3.672,90	3.904,90	44,04	
Umbria	IT521	Perugia	8.795,60	10.083,70	10.861,00	11.205,80	11.776,90	12.472,10	41,80	
	IT522	Terni	3.063,30	3.463,70	3.647,10	3.730,50	3.916,40	4.147,60	35,40	
Marche	IT531	Pesaro e Urbino	4.868,30	5.704,60	6.087,90	6.235,70	6.622,60	6.962,20	43,01	
	IT532	Ancona	7.009,20	8.154,10	8.574,20	8.652,00	9.109,20	9.576,40	36,63	
	IT533	Macerata	4.194,10	4.952,20	5.281,20	5.292,50	5.606,70	5.894,30	40,54	
	IT534	Ascoli Piceno	4.987,60	5.815,70	6.288,00	6.415,40	6.719,50	7.064,20	41,64	
Lazio	IT601	Viterbo	3.742,00	4.259,50	4.561,40	4.711,30	4.806,80	5.027,70	34,36	
	IT602	Rieti	1.881,50	2.153,60	2.316,20	2.477,00	2.526,60	2.642,70	40,46	
	IT603	Roma	67.502,40	77.622,70	81.656,00	87.055,00	89.172,40	93.271,00	38,17	
	IT604	Latina	6.787,30	7.856,50	8.275,00	8.799,00	8.846,60	9.253,20	36,33	
IT605	Frosinone	6.262,80	7.271,70	7.903,80	8.262,50	8.394,70	8.780,60	40,20		
Abruzzo	IT711	L'Aquila	3.751,00	4.310,80	4.417,80	4.491,70	4.578,90	4.847,40	29,23	
	IT712	Teramo	3.566,90	4.141,70	4.401,20	4.517,10	4.651,70	4.924,40	38,06	
	IT713	Pescara	3.667,70	4.302,70	4.412,80	4.582,30	4.708,90	4.985,00	35,92	
IT714	Chieti	4.878,40	5.498,40	5.890,60	5.885,30	6.050,20	6.404,90	31,29		
Molise	IT721	Isernia	1.167,80	1.396,00	1.508,10	1.476,00	1.517,20	1.622,90	38,97	
	IT722	Campobasso	2.469,90	2.873,20	3.194,10	3.208,60	3.258,10	3.485,30	41,11	

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Campania	IT801	Caserta	7.885,30	9.106,70	9.727,10	10.078,60	10.372,00	10.902,70	38,27
	IT802	Benevento	2.735,40	3.146,70	3.372,20	3.462,60	3.558,40	3.740,50	36,74
	IT803	Napoli	27.458,30	31.475,70	34.613,00	36.254,70	37.237,60	39.143,00	42,55
	IT804	Avellino	4.323,40	4.878,60	5.224,00	5.410,50	5.605,20	5.892,00	36,28
	IT805	Salerno	10.840,30	12.405,80	13.318,70	13.918,50	14.498,10	15.239,90	40,59
Puglia	IT911	Foggia	6.171,50	7.247,30	7.449,30	7.998,60	8.259,10	8.781,00	42,28
	IT912	Bari	15.669,80	18.320,40	19.333,10	19.927,60	21.132,70	22.468,10	43,38
	IT913	Taranto	5.679,40	6.447,70	6.720,10	6.921,10	7.306,60	7.768,30	36,78
	IT914	Brindisi	4.126,80	4.780,40	5.004,60	5.174,60	5.267,40	5.600,20	35,70
	IT915	Lecce	6.890,20	8.073,90	8.356,40	8.710,20	9.174,20	9.753,90	41,56
Basilicata	IT921	Potenza	4.011,50	4.737,00	5.096,70	5.216,60	5.433,00	5.612,60	39,91
	IT922	Matera	2.073,10	2.476,60	2.602,60	2.807,60	3.052,70	3.153,60	52,12
Calabria	IT931	Cosenza	6.499,00	7.428,30	8.004,80	8.299,70	8.828,00	9.155,20	40,87
	IT932	Crotone	1.296,00	1.511,80	1.635,20	1.719,40	1.784,50	1.850,70	42,80
	IT933	Catanzaro	3.695,90	4.289,80	4.495,60	4.525,70	4.756,20	4.932,40	33,46
	IT934	Vibo Valentia	1.343,90	1.550,80	1.722,80	1.757,50	1.886,60	1.956,50	45,58
	IT935	Reggio di Calabria	5.166,10	5.893,20	6.413,90	6.630,10	6.877,20	7.132,10	38,06
Sicilia	ITA01	Trapani	3.970,10	4.633,00	4.863,90	5.068,60	5.224,50	5.483,70	38,12
	ITA02	Palermo	11.622,50	13.381,80	14.303,50	14.840,60	15.006,20	15.750,70	35,52
	ITA03	Messina	6.669,10	8.045,80	8.440,00	8.768,10	9.113,20	9.565,30	43,43
	ITA04	Agrigento	3.812,40	4.407,50	4.782,40	4.812,60	5.010,40	5.259,00	37,94
	ITA05	Caltanissetta	2.478,90	2.844,20	3.062,00	3.241,70	3.242,50	3.403,40	37,29
	ITA06	Enna	1.428,90	1.649,50	1.810,80	1.838,50	1.883,30	1.976,70	38,34
	ITA07	Catania	9.807,30	11.304,10	12.083,80	12.429,00	13.228,80	13.885,10	41,58
	ITA08	Ragusa	3.021,90	3.508,70	3.798,90	3.919,60	4.042,00	4.242,50	40,39
	ITA09	Siracusa	4.656,40	5.383,20	5.759,30	5.939,50	5.904,10	6.197,00	33,09
Sardegna	ITB01	Sassari	5.087,40	5.929,50	6.383,60	6.690,40	6.850,50	7.057,40	38,72
	ITB02	Nuoro	2.817,20	3.249,60	3.480,70	3.646,30	3.712,00	3.824,10	35,74
	ITB03	Cristano	1.598,50	1.870,60	2.023,00	2.034,10	2.208,90	2.275,60	42,36
	ITB04	Cagliari	8.354,70	9.558,50	10.330,30	10.532,90	11.043,60	11.377,00	36,17

Source: ESPON database

**Table 9 - Potential accessibility by road by NUTS 3, Italy, 2001**

NUTS 2	NUTS_3	Name of NUTS 3	Potential accessibility road, ESPON space = 100	Potential accessibility road, EU27 = 100	Potential accessibility road, EU25 = 100	Potential accessibility road, EU15 = 100	Potential accessibility road, 12 Accession countries = 100	
Piemonte	IT111	Torino	126	126	121	115	190	
	IT112	Vercelli	139	139	134	127	209	
	IT113	Biella	130	129	125	118	195	
	IT114	Verbano-Cusio-Ossola	127	127	122	116	191	
	IT115	Novara	137	137	132	125	206	
	IT116	Cuneo	98	97	94	89	146	
	IT117	Asti	134	133	128	121	200	
	IT118	Alessandria	137	137	132	125	206	
Valle d'Aosta	IT12	Valle d'Aosta	129	128	124	117	193	
Liguria	IT131	Imperia	94	94	91	86	141	
	IT132	Savona	110	109	106	100	165	
	IT133	Genova	122	121	117	111	183	
	IT134	La Spezia	111	110	106	101	166	
	Lombardia	IT201	Varese	137	136	131	124	205
		IT202	Como	140	140	135	128	210
		IT203	Lecco	132	131	127	120	198
IT204		Sondrio	103	103	99	94	155	
IT205		Milano	147	147	142	134	221	
IT206		Bergamo	141	140	135	128	211	
IT207		Brescia	142	141	136	129	213	
IT208		Pavia	134	133	129	122	201	
IT209		Lodi	140	139	134	127	210	
IT20A		Cremona	138	138	133	126	207	
IT20B	Mantova	137	137	132	125	206		
Trentino Alto Adige	IT311	Bolzano-Bozen	130	129	125	118	195	
	IT312	Trento	131	130	126	119	196	
Veneto	IT321	Verona	140	140	135	127	210	
	IT322	Vicenza	130	130	125	119	196	
	IT323	Belluno	104	104	100	95	157	
	IT324	Treviso	110	110	106	100	165	
	IT325	Venezia	113	113	109	103	170	
	IT326	Padova	122	122	118	111	184	
	IT327	Rovigo	114	113	109	104	171	
Friuli Venezia Giulia	IT331	Pordenone	107	106	102	97	160	
	IT332	Udine	107	106	103	97	160	
	IT333	Gorizia	102	102	98	93	153	
	IT334	Trieste	89	89	86	81	134	
Emilia Romagna	IT401	Piacenza	144	143	138	131	216	
	IT402	Parma	138	138	133	126	207	
	IT403	Reggio nell'Emilia	129	128	124	117	193	
	IT404	Modena	138	138	133	126	207	
	IT405	Bologna	134	133	129	122	201	
	IT406	Ferrara	123	123	118	112	185	
	IT407	Ravenna	112	111	108	102	168	
	IT408	Forli-Cesena	107	106	103	97	160	
	IT409	Rimini	102	102	99	93	154	
Toscana	IT511	Massa-Carrara	104	103	100	94	155	
	IT512	Lucca	113	112	108	102	169	
	IT513	Pistoia	113	113	109	103	170	
	IT514	Firenze	116	115	111	105	174	
	IT515	Prato	117	116	112	106	175	
	IT516	Livorno	99	99	96	90	149	
	IT517	Pisa	103	103	99	94	155	
	IT518	Arezzo	104	103	100	94	155	
	IT519	Siena	100	99	96	91	149	
	IT51A	Grosseto	77	77	74	70	115	
Umbria	IT521	Perugia	91	91	88	83	137	
	IT522	Terni	86	86	83	78	129	
Marche	IT531	Pesaro e Urbino	90	90	87	82	135	
	IT532	Ancona	85	85	82	77	128	
	IT533	Macerata	81	80	77	73	121	
	IT534	Ascoli Piceno	78	78	75	71	117	

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Lazio	IT601	Viterbo	83	83	80	75	124
	IT602	Rieti	82	82	79	75	123
	IT603	Roma	87	87	84	79	131
	IT604	Latina	67	66	64	60	100
	IT605	Frosinone	77	77	74	70	116
Abruzzo	IT711	L'Aquila	77	77	74	70	115
	IT712	Teramo	78	78	75	71	118
	IT713	Pescara	77	77	74	70	116
	IT714	Chieti	79	79	76	72	119
Molise	IT721	Isernia	69	69	66	63	103
	IT722	Campobasso	66	66	64	60	100
Campania	IT801	Caserta	76	76	73	69	114
	IT802	Benevento	68	68	65	62	102
	IT803	Napoli	74	74	71	67	111
	IT804	Avellino	70	70	67	64	105
	IT805	Salerno	68	68	66	62	102
Puglia	IT911	Foggia	68	68	65	62	102
	IT912	Bari	62	62	60	56	93
	IT913	Taranto	53	53	51	48	79
	IT914	Brindisi	47	47	46	43	71
	IT915	Lecce	42	42	41	39	64
Basilicata	IT921	Potenza	59	59	57	54	88
	IT922	Matera	53	53	51	48	79
Calabria	IT931	Cosenza	44	44	42	40	66
	IT932	Crotone	32	32	31	30	49
	IT933	Catanzaro	37	37	36	34	56
	IT934	Vibo Valentia	35	35	33	32	52
	IT935	Reggio di Calabria	36	36	34	32	54
Sicilia	ITA01	Trapani	19	18	18	17	28
	ITA02	Palermo	24	24	23	22	36
	ITA03	Messina	34	34	33	31	51
	ITA04	Agrigento	19	19	19	18	29
	ITA05	Caltanissetta	25	24	24	22	37
	ITA06	Enna	25	25	24	23	38
	ITA07	Catania	30	30	29	27	45
	ITA08	Ragusa	20	20	20	19	31
	ITA09	Siracusa	25	25	24	23	37
Sardegna	ITB01	Sassari	14	14	14	13	22
	ITB02	Nuoro	14	14	13	13	21
	ITB03	Oristano	12	11	11	10	17
	ITB04	Cagliari	10	10	10	9	16

Source: ESPON database

**Table 10 - Accessibility indicators of population to market by car by NUTS 3, Italy.**

NUTS 2	NUTS 3	Name of NUTS 3	Daily population accessible by car, 1999	Daily market accessible by car in terms of GDP, 1999 (MIO EUR/inhabitants*1000000)
Piemonte	IT111	Torino	21273	922840
	IT112	Vercelli	24708	1265921
	IT113	Biella	21448	1079041
	IT114	Verbano-Cusio-Ossola	22496	1332893
	IT115	Novara	27080	1397528
	IT116	Cuneo	15503	645399
	IT117	Asti	22254	974727
	IT118	Alessandria	25795	1256239
	Valle d'Aosta	IT12	Valle d'Aosta	20948
Liguria	IT131	Imperia	18839	685526
	IT132	Savona	21860	873068
	IT133	Genova	22973	964669
	IT134	La Spezia	25749	1078279
	Lombardia	IT201	Varese	26869
IT202		Como	28708	1726789
IT203		Lecco	26049	1310741
IT204		Sondrio	16457	713727
IT205		Milano	34430	1628523
IT206		Bergamo	24963	1397241
IT207		Brescia	27382	1363436
IT208		Pavia	27535	1360282
IT209		Lodi	26841	1369723
IT20A		Cremona	28167	1356017
IT20B		Mantova	28388	1300534
Trentino Alto Adige	IT311	Bolzano-Bozen	20895	1474080
	IT312	Trento	22927	1246520
Veneto	IT321	Verona	28038	1302753
	IT322	Vicenza	25516	1217057
	IT323	Belluno	16888	695207
	IT324	Treviso	20586	970152
	IT325	Venezia	21426	1013846
	IT326	Padova	24806	1216265
	IT327	Rovigo	23219	1101310
Friuli Venezia Giulia	IT331	Pordenone	18925	842145
	IT332	Udine	15142	865167
	IT333	Gorizia	12621	664118
	IT334	Trieste	11380	582829
Emilia Romagna	IT401	Piacenza	27940	1401571
	IT402	Parma	27500	1200618
	IT403	Reggio nell'Emilia	27150	1179569
	IT404	Modena	28537	1269128
	IT405	Bologna	27223	1302682
	IT406	Ferrara	26087	1213387
	IT407	Ravenna	22402	1002193
	IT408	Forlì-Cesena	23300	1053831
	IT409	Rimini	16850	876415
Toscana	IT511	Massa-Carrara	25277	1053054
	IT512	Lucca	22650	1019612
	IT513	Pistoia	22433	1016369
	IT514	Firenze	26303	1022498
	IT515	Prato	26530	1022498
	IT516	Livorno	15500	861123
	IT517	Pisa	20884	953901
	IT518	Arezzo	18353	806813
Umbria	IT519	Siena	18185	792686
	IT51A	Grosseto	11705	470721
	IT521	Perugia	15062	664504
Marche	IT522	Terni	15539	501204
	IT531	Pesaro e Urbino	15191	772698
Marche	IT532	Ancona	9409	538548
	IT533	Macerata	12287	480930
	IT534	Ascoli Piceno	11235	406495

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Lazio	IT601	Viterbo	16752	544646
	IT602	Rieti	15571	483984
	IT603	Roma	16170	468839
	IT604	Latina	14025	336662
	IT605	Frosinone	15742	404803
Abruzzo	IT711	L'Aquila	16214	434002
	IT712	Teramo	10829	396599
	IT713	Pescara	17098	462203
	IT714	Chieti	17840	453283
Molise	IT721	Isernia	16661	378306
	IT722	Campobasso	15909	336245
Campania	IT801	Caserta	16211	328718
	IT802	Benevento	16133	288636
	IT803	Napoli	16211	328718
	IT804	Avellino	16576	323323
	IT805	Salerno	15839	271714
Puglia	IT911	Foggia	12435	302914
	IT912	Bari	11493	225684
	IT913	Taranto	6520	134718
	IT914	Brindisi	4292	80756
	IT915	Lecce	3597	68143
Basilicata	IT921	Potenza	10822	196854
	IT922	Matera	10717	174712
Calabria	IT931	Cosenza	8749	152354
	IT932	Crotone	2058	59017
	IT933	Catanzaro	2561	73088
	IT934	Vibo Valentia	3660	85699
	IT935	Reggio di Calabria	4125	108531
Sicilia	ITA01	Trapani	3709	71872
	ITA02	Palermo	4689	99985
	ITA03	Messina	6542	151171
	ITA04	Agrigento	5093	115288
	ITA05	Caltanissetta	5668	127676
	ITA06	Enna	5668	127676
	ITA07	Catania	5845	138693
	ITA08	Ragusa	4659	102685
	ITA09	Siracusa	3419	90009
Sardegna	ITB01	Sassari	1654	58704
	ITB02	Nuoro	1654	58704
	ITB03	Oristano	1654	58704
	ITB04	Cagliari	1654	58704

Source: ESPON database

**Table 11 - Main fishery dependent regions as defined by Ratio 1, Ratio 2 and Ratio 3.**

NUTS 3 Code 1999	Name of NUTS 3	Ratio 1	Ratio 2	Ratio 3
		Value added	Employment	CFP quota management measures
BE255	Oostende	X	X	
DE502	Bremerhaven, Kreisfreie Stadt			X
DE932	Cuxhaven	X	X	
DK003	Frederiksborg Amt			X
DK007	Bornholm		X	X
DK00C	Ringkøbing Amt			X
DK00F	Nordjyllands Amt			X
ES114	Pontevedra	X	X	
ES615	Huelva		X	
FI176	Kymenlaakso			X
FI2	Åland – Ahvenanmaa	X	X	
FR252	Manche	X	X	
FR522	Finistère	X	X	
FR813	Herault		X	
FR832	Haute Corse	X		
FR91	Guadeloupe	X		
FR93	Guyane		X	
GR411	Lesvos		X	
GR412	Samos	X		
IE013	West	X	X	
IT408	Forli			X
IT409	Rimini			X
IT51A	Grosseto	X		
IT532	Ancona			
IT533	Macerata			
IT534	Ascoli Piceno			X
IT712	Teramo	X		
IT713	Pescara			X
IT722	Campobasso			X
IT911	Foggia		X	
IT932	Crotone		X	
ITA01	Trapani	X	X	X
PT15	Algarve	X	X	
PT2	Azores	X	X	
SE041	Blekinge			
SE044	Skane			X
SE093	Kalmar			X
SE094	Gotland		X	X
UKE12	East Riding	X	X	
UKF3	Lincolnshire	X	X	

Source: Regional Socio-economic Studies on Employment and the Level of Dependency on Fishing. Final Report, 2000.

**Table 12 - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Inhabitants in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS), 1995-2000**

<b>NUTS 3 Code 1999</b>	<b>Name of NUTS 3</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
BE255	Oostende	14948,6	15345,7	15235,8	16340,4	16616,4	17438,4
DE502	Bremerhaven, Kreisfreie Stadt	20756,2	21678,8	22620,5	23270,6	23953,9	24661,5
DE932	Cuxhaven	11740,3	11980,4	12622,9	12847,8	12822,2	13319,7
DK003	Frederiksborg amt	16380,5	17659,7	18409	19235,4	20328,1	20886,4
DK007	Bornholms amt	15717,1	16436,2	17111	18025,7	19346,6	19621,7
DK00C	Ringkøbing amt	20386,9	22045,7	23137,2	24681,7	26569,1	27759,1
DK00F	Nordjyllands amt	18417,1	19964,2	20527,8	21734,8	22783	23822,3
ES114	Pontevedra	10674,9	11272,7	12053,8	12566,2	13890	14662,8
ES615	Huelva	10727	11226,7	11784,9	11653	12989,2	13711,9
FI176	Kymenlaakso	17508,8	18510,6	18904,8	20586,3	21424,3	23371,3
FI2	Åland	21043,8	23141,7	23974,6	26487	29340	31507,7
FR252	Manche	15893,6	16233	16622,1	17030,9	18186,6	19320,9
FR522	Finistère	15721,3	16170,2	16882,6	17544,7	18501,6	20087,8
FR813	Hérault	14867,1	15090,4	15524	16116,4	17106,8	18234,4
FR832	Haute Corse	13242,4	13289,8	14075	14988,7	16236,2	16538,6
FR91	Guadeloupe (FR)	9815	10203,5	10839,7	11415,7	11952,3	12877,3
FR93	Guyane (FR)	10432,4	9682,1	10138,4	10809,1	11089,8	11948,1
GR411	Lesvos	11638,1	12590,2	13206,3	14060,8	15338,3	15952
GR412	Samos	9853,1	10622,1	11928,3	12665,4	13497,7	14036,9
IE013	West	12311	13193,4	14497,3	15685,6	17157,1	18943,9
IT408	Forli-Cesena	21472	23001,2	23212,8	24629,4	25883,3	28012,9
IT409	Rimini	22627,4	24284,5	23982,9	25491,6	26399,7	28571,8
IT51A	Grosseto	15559,2	16486,9	17258,6	18294,3	19473,8	21141,9
IT532	Ancona	19857	21108,5	21469,3	22113,4	23489,3	25216,1
IT533	Macerata	17540	18909,1	19477,5	19886,3	21222,5	22782,6
IT534	Ascoli Piceno	17009,4	18102,2	18908,5	19684,6	20804,2	22333,6
IT712	Teramo	15562,2	16469,8	16877,5	17643,9	18318,5	19802,5
IT713	Pescara	15643,4	16787,1	16657,4	17648,5	18310,5	19793,8
IT722	Campobasso	12853,4	13720,9	14822	15268,9	15730,9	17183,4
IT911	Foggia	11000,6	11825,9	11791,9	12977,7	13590,5	14754,8
IT932	Crotone	8986,7	9643,5	10158,1	10973,5	11631,3	12317,4
ITA01	Trapani	11426,6	12158,8	12352,3	13174,6	13755,5	14743,2
PT15	Algarve	11981	12335,1	13401,1	14246	14632,9	15118,7
PT2	Azores	8768,6	9095,2	9936,1	10571,7	11180,3	12006
SE041	Blekinge län	16306,7	17598,6	20830,4	19407,7	20099,2	21223,6
SE044	Skåne län	16490,7	17182,5	18033,2	18581,1	19721,8	20825,1
SE093	Kalmar län	16922	17539,8	18140,2	18829,4	19294,1	20375,3
SE094	Gotlands län	16037	16925,3	16113,8	17107,7	17237	18202,9
UKE12	East Riding of Yorkshire	14013,7	16256,1	16746,4	16774,2	17045,8	17936,2
UKF3	Lincolnshire	14479,4	16148,6	17287,8	17945,1	18112,6	19058,7

Source: ESPON database

**Table 13 - Evolution of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Inhabitants in Euro, 1995-2000**

NUTS 3 Code 1999	Name of NUTS 3	Var. 1996/95 %	Var. 1997/96%	Var. 1998/97 %	Var. 1999/98 %	Var. 2000/99 %
BE255	Oostende	-0,64	-4,14	6,73	5,92	3,40
DE502	Bremerhaven, Kreisfreie Stadt	1,46	-1,68	2,90	0,99	0,28
DE932	Cuxhaven	-0,87	-0,72	1,81	-2,09	1,18
DK003	Frederiksborg amt	4,56	2,94	4,61	5,16	2,90
DK007	Bornholms amt	1,42	2,80	5,47	6,80	1,58
DK00C	Ringkøbing amt	4,88	3,64	6,80	7,12	4,64
DK00F	Nordjyllands amt	5,13	1,54	6,01	4,31	4,72
ES114	Pontevedra	6,79	4,01	6,42	8,86	6,85
ES615	Huelva	5,83	2,11	0,94	9,77	6,85
FI176	Kymenlaakso	2,36	1,69	8,77	3,66	8,32
FI2	Åland	6,47	3,16	10,36	10,33	6,64
FR252	Manche	2,77	0,66	2,31	5,02	3,24
FR522	Finistère	3,49	2,64	3,77	3,71	5,51
FR813	Hérault	2,13	1,13	3,66	4,39	3,59
FR832	Haute Corse	0,98	4,12	6,33	6,53	-1,01
FR91	Guadeloupe (FR)	4,60	4,44	5,16	2,97	4,70
FR93	Guyane (FR)	-6,61	2,94	6,46	0,90	4,70
GR411	Lesvos	11,21	10,17	1,97	10,14	3,94
GR412	Samos	10,82	17,95	1,69	7,60	3,93
IE013	West	14,89	14,61	9,68	12,60	14,93
IT408	Forlì-Cesena	17,05	4,15	3,77	3,90	5,77
IT409	Rimini	17,27	1,92	3,95	2,39	5,77
IT51A	Grosseto	15,78	8,03	3,67	5,24	6,10
IT532	Ancona	16,15	4,97	0,73	5,02	4,92
IT533	Macerata	17,80	6,30	-0,15	5,51	4,92
IT534	Ascoli Piceno	16,29	7,80	1,81	4,49	4,92
IT712	Teramo	15,64	5,76	2,24	2,65	5,65
IT713	Pescara	17,26	2,40	3,62	2,58	5,65
IT722	Campobasso	16,64	11,48	0,75	1,86	6,76
IT911	Foggia	17,46	2,90	7,63	3,54	6,11
IT932	Crotone	17,26	8,71	5,65	4,79	3,50
ITA01	Trapani	16,27	4,84	4,31	3,23	4,75
PT15	Algarve	4,35	4,67	10,09	4,96	3,75
PT2	Açores (PT)	5,12	5,26	10,18	8,07	7,83
SE041	Blekinge län	15,79	15,36	-9,04	5,28	8,81
SE044	Skåne län	11,79	2,29	0,59	7,90	8,81
SE093	Kalmar län	11,21	0,80	1,33	4,17	8,82
SE094	Gotlands län	13,23	-7,21	3,65	2,43	8,82
UKE12	East Riding of Yorkshire	14,53	19,74	2,67	6,87	13,21
UKF3	Lincolnshire	10,12	24,43	6,40	6,15	13,21

Source: ESPON database

**Table 14 - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per active person in Euro, 1995-2000**

NUTS 3 Code 1999	Name of NUTS 3	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BE255	Oostende	40.010,83	39.992,74	38.609,49	40.345,81	42.010,51	41.994,93
DE502	Bremerhaven, Kreisfreie Stadt	54.612,90	55.367,52	54.837,70	55.329,27	55.694,89	56.122,12
DE932	Cuxhaven	31.938,59	31.361,87	32.956,73	31.347,10	30.875,28	30.766,70
DK003	Frederiksborg amt	36.318,39	38.046,98	39.288,10	41.549,48	43.472,30	45.097,17
DK007	Bornholms amt	37.004,13	37.254,10	37.987,76	39.877,55	41.955,65	42.927,13
DK00C	Ringkøbing amt	46.138,80	48.209,46	49.777,78	53.525,59	56.834,63	59.933,55
DK00F	Nordjyllands amt	43.240,99	45.352,81	45.932,88	48.955,25	50.531,03	53.324,37
ES114	Pontevedra	21.190,35	23.021,16	23.910,32	24.925,73	26.522,01	27.832,41
ES615	Huelva	23.828,23	25.104,60	24.429,95	25.977,22	26.657,53	26.808,68
FI176	Kyminlaakso	42.110,25	43.542,51	45.347,53	46.991,19	49.056,86	53.914,22
FI2	Åland	47.984,00	52.442,62	54.752,07	60.352,46	70.465,52	66.679,39
FR252	Manche	47.201,81	47.403,65	47.164,48	46.372,51	49.664,89	54.744,46
FR522	Finistère	40.433,69	41.880,83	43.243,64	44.513,55	44.481,25	48.905,71
FR813	Hérault	43.358,64	44.355,58	46.747,22	46.490,23	50.700,53	53.039,96
FR832	Haute-Corse	39.308,59	39.472,97	42.406,75	42.930,45	47.456,31	47.391,81
FR91	Guadeloupe (FR)	25.795,75	27.115,67	27.641,66	28.300,77	29.163,95	29.423,22
FR93	Guyane (FR)	32.148,70	30.195,38	29.028,91	29.178,40	31.969,02	33.123,73
GR411	Lesvos	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
GR412	Samos	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
IE013	West	26.859,75	31.277,98	33.899,66	36.849,33	38.931,93	42.560,54
IT408	Forlì-Cesena	38.422,29	44.242,80	46.000,62	48.367,59	48.585,91	52.941,32
IT409	Rimini	41.294,93	50.870,50	47.890,91	52.435,50	51.601,16	53.540,82
IT51A	Grosseto	33.675,78	37.260,71	40.205,95	41.083,43	41.832,57	43.581,47
IT532	Ancona	38.155,69	46.356,45	48.115,60	49.271,07	50.606,67	50.803,18
IT533	Macerata	34.748,14	37.262,60	41.617,02	42.340,00	43.665,89	46.669,04
IT534	Ascoli Piceno	32.074,60	37.280,13	40.256,08	41.098,01	42.049,44	44.966,26
IT712	Teramo	30.564,70	36.014,78	39.296,43	38.806,70	39.354,48	42.160,96
IT713	Pescara	31.782,50	35.707,05	37.878,11	39.776,91	40.911,38	44.588,55
IT722	Campobasso	27.171,62	31.818,38	34.015,97	34.876,09	35.568,78	37.638,23
IT911	Foggia	26.902,79	31.037,69	32.276,00	34.867,48	34.412,92	35.378,73
IT932	Crotone	22.383,42	27.190,65	32.000,00	32.938,70	36.567,62	36.431,10
ITA01	Trapani	29.716,32	32.557,98	33.314,38	34.433,42	37.532,33	38.401,26
PT15	Algarve	17.845,50	18.454,60	19.575,56	20.426,69	21.350,03	23.565,32
PT2	Açores (PT)	15.036,29	15.624,74	16.215,26	17.303,86	18.360,44	19.332,67
SE041	Blekinge län	38.215,24	44.005,34	53.222,69	46.687,42	47.753,30	53.810,37
SE044	Skåne län	38.757,23	43.336,64	44.536,02	45.576,74	48.743,26	52.821,45
SE093	Kalmar län	40.468,32	44.499,57	44.978,60	45.611,40	48.062,50	52.469,14
SE094	Gotlands län	35.775,92	39.516,34	38.249,15	40.500,00	43.007,27	45.221,05
UK12	East Riding of Yorkshire	n.a.	n.a.	35.222,00	36.381,69	38.050,66	42.971,93
UKF3	Lincolnshire	n.a.	27.431,93	35.307,87	37.098,28	38.479,25	43.214,71

Source: ESPON database. Note: Data on active people for Lesvos and Samos are not available.

# Annex 10

## Iceland FUA

Iceland is a NUTS 3 region

Number of municipalities	101
Total of inhabitants	293 291
In average	2 904
Total area Sq. Km	103 000
Inhabit. Pr. Sq km.	2,8
Number of Functional Urban Areas	2
Municipalities within FUA's	69
Inhabitants within FUA's	240 298
Inhabitants within FUA's as %	81,9
Municipalities outside FUA's	69
Inhabitants outside FUA's	52 993
Inhabitants outside FUA's as %	18,1

## ESPON Action 2.1.5 Territorial Impacts of European Fisheries Policy

Municipality	Inhabit 2004	Sq km	Inhabit. Sq km	Fisheries Fj. eða % Staðgr.skrá? Hagst.	Fishprocessing Fj. eða %	FUA Class
Reykjavík	113 730	268	424,4			MEGA-4
Kópavogur	25 784	80	322,3			MEGA-4
Hafnarfjörður	21 942	143	153,4			MEGA-4
Reykjanesbær	10 954	145	75,5			MEGA-4
Garðabær	9 036	71	127,3			MEGA-4
Mosfellsbær	6 782	189	35,9			MEGA-4
Árborg	6 522	158	41,3			MEGA-4
Akranes	5 655	9	628,3			MEGA-4
Seltjarnarnes	4 547	2	2 273,5			MEGA-4
Grindavík	2 479	425	5,8			MEGA-4
Álftanes	2 024	5	404,8			MEGA-4
Hveragerði	2 021	8	252,6			MEGA-4
Ölfus	1 725	738	2,3			MEGA-4
Sandgerði	1 398	62	22,5			MEGA-4
Garður	1 322	21	63,0			MEGA-4
Vatnsleysustrandarhreppur	939	165	5,7			MEGA-4
Hraungerðishreppur	196	96	2,0			MEGA-4
Skilmannahreppur	167	55	3,0			MEGA-4
Hvalfjarðarstrandarhreppur	147	270	0,5			MEGA-4
Kjósarhreppur	145	284	0,5			MEGA-4
Gaulverjabæjarhreppur	138	80	1,7			MEGA-4
Leirár- og Melahreppur	130	132	1,0			MEGA-4
Innri-Akraneshreppur	117	25	4,7			MEGA-4
Reykjavík area total	217 900	3 431	63,5			
Number of municipalities	23					

Municipality	Inhabit 2004	Sq km	Inhabit. Sq km	% in fishery	% in fish processing	FUA Class
Akureyri	16 450	133	123,7			FUA-3
Dalvíkurbyggð	1 946	598	3,3			FUA-3
Eyjafjarðarsveit	993	1 775	0,6			FUA-3
Ólafsfjarðarbær	980	209	4,7			FUA-3
Þingeyjarsveit	698	5 424	0,1			FUA-3
Grýtubakkahreppur	393	431	0,9			FUA-3
Hörgárbyggð	390	805	0,5			FUA-3
Svalbarðsstrandarhreppur	365	55	6,6			FUA-3
Arnarneshreppur	183	89	2,1			FUA-3
Akureyri area total	22 398	9 519	2,4			
Number of municipalities	9					

## PART III Annexes

# Chapter 3

## Annex 1. The 135 NUTS 2 territories with coastline

NUTS_2	REGION
BE21	Antwerpen
BE23	Oost-Vlaanderen
BE25	West-Vlaanderen
BG03	Severoiztochen
BG06	Yugoiztochen
CY	Kypros
DE5	Bremen
DE8	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
DE93	Lüneburg
DE94	Weser-Ems
DEF	Schleswig-Holstein
DK	Danmark
EE	Eesti
ES11	Galicia
ES12	Principado de Asturias
ES13	Cantabria
ES21	Pais Vasco
ES51	Cataluña
ES52	Comunidad Valenciana
ES53	Islas Baleares
ES61	Andalucia
ES62	Région de Murcia
ES63	Ceuta y Melilla (ES)
ES7	Canarias (ES)
FI14	Väli-Suomi
FI15	Pohjois-Suomi
FI16	Uusimaa (suuralue)
FI17	Etelä-Suomi
FI2	Åland
FR22	Picardie
FR23	Haute-Normandie
FR25	Basse-Normandie
FR3	Nord - Pas-de-Calais
FR51	Pays de la Loire
FR52	Bretagne
FR53	Poitou-Charentes
FR61	Aquitaine
FR81	Languedoc-Roussillon
FR82	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur
FR83	Corse
FR91	Guadeloupe (FR)
FR92	Martinique (FR)
FR93	Guyane (FR)
FR94	Réunion (FR)
GR11	Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki
GR12	Kentriki Makedonia
GR14	Thessalia

GR21	Ipeiros
GR22	Ionia Nisia
GR23	Dytiki Ellada
GR24	Stereia Ellada
GR25	Peloponnisos
GR3	Attiki
GR41	Voreio Aigaio
GR42	Notio Aigaio
GR43	Kriti
IE01	Border, Midlands and Western
IE02	Southern and Eastern
IT13	Liguria
IT32	Veneto
IT33	Friuli-Venezia Giulia
IT4	Emilia-Romagna
IT51	Toscana
IT53	Marche
IT6	Lazio
IT71	Abruzzo
IT72	Molise
IT8	Campania
IT91	Puglia
IT92	Basilicata
IT93	Calabria
ITA	Sicilia
ITB	Sardegna
LT	Lietuva
LV	Latvija
MT	Malta
NL11	Groningen
NL12	Friesland
NL32	Noord-Holland
NL33	Zuid-Holland
NL34	Zeeland
NL41	Noord-Brabant
NO01	Oslo Og Akershus
NO03	Sør-Østlandet
NO04	Agder Og Rogaland
NO05	Vestlandet
NO06	Trøndelag
NO07	Nord-Norge
PL0B	Pomorskie
PL0E	Warminsko-Mazurskie
PL0G	Zachodniopomorskie
PT11	Norte
PT12	Centro (PT)
PT13	Lisboa e Vale do Tejo
PT14	Alentejo
PT15	Algarve
PT2	Açores (PT)
PT3	Madeira (PT)
RO02	Sud-Est
SE01	Stockholm
SE02	Östra Mellansverige

SE04	Sydsverige
SE06	Norra Mellansverige
SE07	Mellersta Norrland
SE08	Övre Norrland
SE09	Småland med öarna
SE0A	Västsverige
SI	Slovenija
UKC1	Tees Valley and Durham
UKC2	Northumberland, Tyne and Wear
UKD1	Cumbria
UKD2	Cheshire
UKD4	Lancashire
UKD5	Merseyside
UKE1	East Riding and North Lincolnshire
UKE2	North Yorkshire
UKF3	Lincolnshire
UKH1	East Anglia
UKH3	Essex
UKI1	Inner London
UKI2	Outer London
UKJ2	Surrey, East and West Sussex
UKJ3	Hampshire and Isle of Wight
UKJ4	Kent
UKK1	Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and North Somerset
UKK2	Dorset and Somerset
UKK3	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly
UKK4	Devon
UKL1	West Wales and The Valleys
UKL2	East Wales
UKM1	North Eastern Scotland
UKM2	Eastern Scotland
UKM3	South Western Scotland
UKM4	Highlands and Islands
UKN	Northern Ireland

## Annex 2. The 387 NUTS 3 territories with coastline

NUTS_3	REGION
BE211	Antwerpen (Arrondissement)
BE236	Sint-Niklaas
BE251	Brugge
BE255	Oostende
BE258	Veurne
BG031	Varna
BG032	Dobrich
BG061	Burgas
CY	Kypros
DE502	Bremerhaven, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE801	Greifswald, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE803	Rostock, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE805	Stralsund, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE806	Wismar, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE807	Bad Doberan
DE80D	Nordvorpommern
DE80E	Nordwestmecklenburg
DE80F	Ostvorpommern
DE80H	Rügen
DE80I	Uecker-Randow
DE932	Cuxhaven
DE939	Stade
DE942	Emden, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE945	Wilhelmshaven, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE947	Aurich
DE94A	Friesland
DE94C	Leer
DE94G	Wesermarsch
DE94H	Wittmund
DEF01	Flensburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEF02	Kiel, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEF03	Lübeck, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEF05	Dithmarschen
DEF07	Nordfriesland
DEF08	Ostholstein
DEF0A	Plön
DEF0B	Rendsburg-Eckernförde
DEF0C	Schleswig-Flensburg
DK001	København og Frederiksberg Kommuner
DK002	Københavns amt
DK003	Frederiksborg amt
DK004	Roskilde amt
DK005	Vestsjællands amt
DK006	Storstrøms amt
DK007	Bornholms amt
DK008	Fyns amt
DK009	Sønderjyllands amt
DK00A	Ribe amt

DK00B	Vejle amt
DK00C	Ringkøbing amt
DK00D	Århus amt
DK00E	Viborg amt
DK00F	Nordjyllands amt
EE001	Põhja-Eesti
EE004	Lääne-Eesti
EE006	Kesk-Eesti
EE008	Lõuna-Eesti
ES111	La Coruña
ES112	Lugo
ES114	Pontevedra
ES12	Principado de Asturias
ES13	Cantabria
ES212	Guipúzcoa
ES213	Vizcaya
ES511	Barcelona
ES512	Gerona
ES514	Tarragona
ES521	Alicante
ES522	Castellón de la Plana
ES523	Valencia
ES53	Islas Baleares
ES611	Almería
ES612	Cadiz
ES614	Granada
ES615	Huelva
ES617	Málaga
ES62	Région de Murcia
ES631	Ceuta (ES)
ES632	Melilla (ES)
ES701	Las Palmas
ES702	Santa Cruz De Tenerife
FI143	Pohjanmaa
FI144	Keski-Pohjanmaa
FI151	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa
FI152	Lappi
FI161	Uusimaa (maakunta)
FI162	Itä-Uusimaa
FI171	Varsinais-Suomi
FI172	Satakunta
FI176	Kymenlaakso
FI2	Åland
FR223	Somme
FR231	Eure
FR232	Seine-Maritime
FR251	Calvados
FR252	Manche
FR301	Nord
FR302	Pas-de-Calais
FR511	Loire-Atlantique
FR515	Vendée
FR521	Côte-du-Nord
FR522	Finistère

FR523	Ille-et-Vilaine
FR524	Morbihan
FR532	Charente-Maritime
FR612	Gironde
FR613	Landes
FR615	Pyrénées-Atlantiques
FR811	Aude
FR812	Gard
FR813	Hérault
FR815	Pyrénées-Orientales
FR823	Alpes-Maritimes
FR824	Bouches-du-Rhône
FR825	Var
FR831	Corse-du-Sud
FR832	Haute-Corse
FR91	Guadeloupe (FR)
FR92	Martinique (FR)
FR93	Guyane (FR)
FR94	Réunion (FR)
GR111	Evros
GR112	Xanthi
GR113	Rodopi
GR115	Kavala
GR121	Imathia
GR122	Thessaloniki
GR125	Pieria
GR126	Serres
GR127	Chalkidiki
GR142	Larisa
GR143	Magnisia
GR211	Arta
GR212	Thesprotia
GR214	Preveza
GR221	Zakynthos
GR222	Kerkyra
GR223	Kefallinia
GR224	Lefkada
GR231	Aitoloakarnania
GR232	Achaia
GR233	Ileia
GR241	Voiotia
GR242	Evvoia
GR244	Fthiotida
GR245	Fokida
GR251	Argolida
GR252	Arkadia
GR253	Korinthia
GR254	Lakonia
GR255	Messinia
GR3	Attiki
GR411	Lesvos
GR412	Samos
GR413	Chios
GR421	Dodekanisos

GR422	Kyklades
GR431	Irakleio
GR432	Lasithi
GR433	Rethymni
GR434	Chania
IE011	Border
IE013	West
IE021	Dublin
IE022	Mid-East
IE023	Midwest
IE024	South-East (IE)
IE025	South-West (IE)
IT131	Imperia
IT132	Savona
IT133	Genova
IT134	La Spezia
IT325	Venezia
IT327	Rovigo
IT332	Udine
IT333	Gorizia
IT334	Trieste
IT406	Ferrara
IT407	Ravenna
IT408	Forlì-Cesena
IT409	Rimini
IT511	Massa-Carrara
IT512	Lucca
IT516	Livorno
IT517	Pisa
IT51A	Grosseto
IT531	Pesaro e Urbino
IT532	Ancona
IT533	Macerata
IT534	Ascoli Piceno
IT601	Viterbo
IT603	Roma
IT604	Latina
IT712	Teramo
IT713	Pescara
IT714	Chieti
IT722	Campobasso
IT801	Caserta
IT803	Napoli
IT805	Salerno
IT911	Foggia
IT912	Bari
IT913	Taranto
IT914	Brindisi
IT915	Lecce
IT921	Potenza
IT922	Matera
IT931	Cosenza
IT932	Crotone
IT933	Catanzaro

IT934	Vibo Valentia
IT935	Reggio di Calabria
ITA01	Trapani
ITA02	Palermo
ITA03	Messina
ITA04	Agrigento
ITA05	Caltanissetta
ITA07	Catania
ITA08	Ragusa
ITA09	Siracusa
ITB01	Sassari
ITB02	Nuoro
ITB03	Oristano
ITB04	Cagliari
LT003	Klaipėdos (Apskritis)
LV001	Riga
LV002	Vidzeme
LV003	Kurzeme
LV004	Zemgale
MT001	Malta
MT002	Gozo and Comino
NL111	Oost-Groningen
NL112	Delfzijl en omgeving
NL113	Overig Groningen
NL121	Noord-Friesland
NL122	Zuidwest-Friesland
NL321	Kop van Noord-Holland
NL322	Alkmaar en omgeving
NL323	IJmond
NL324	Agglomeratie Haarlem
NL326	Groot-Amsterdam
NL327	Het Gooi en Vechtstreek
NL331	Agglomeratie Leiden en Bollenstreek
NL332	Agglomeratie 's -Gravenhage
NL333	Delft en Westland
NL335	Groot-Rijnmond
NL341	Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen
NL342	Overig Zeeland
NL411	West-Noord-Brabant
NO011	Oslo
NO012	Akershus
NO031	Østfold
NO032	Buskerud
NO033	Vestfold
NO034	Telemark
NO041	Aust-Agder
NO042	Vest-Agder
NO043	Rogaland
NO051	Hordaland
NO052	Sogn Og Fjordane
NO053	More Og Romsdal
NO061	Sør-Trøndelag
NO062	Nord-Trøndelag
NO071	Nordland

NO072	Troms
NO073	Finnmark
PL0B1	Slupski
PL0B2	Gdanski
PL0B3	Gdansk-Gdynia-Sopot
PL0E1	Elblaski
PL0G1	Szczecinski
PL0G2	Koszalinski
PT111	Minho-Lima
PT112	Cávado
PT114	Grande Porto
PT121	Baixo Vouga
PT122	Baixo Mondego
PT123	Pinhal Litoral
PT131	Oeste
PT132	Grande Lisbon
PT133	Península de Setúbal
PT135	Lezíria do Tejo
PT141	Alentejo Litoral
PT15	Algarve
PT2	Açores (PT)
PT3	Madeira (PT)
RO023	Constanta
RO025	Tulcea
SE011	Stockholm län
SE021	Uppsala län
SE022	Södermanlands län
SE023	Östergötlands län
SE041	Blekinge län
SE044	Skåne län
SE063	Gävleborgs län
SE071	Västernorrlands län
SE081	Västerbottens län
SE082	Norrbottnens län
SE093	Kalmar län
SE094	Gotlands län
SE0A1	Hallands län
SE0A2	Västra Götalands län
SI00C	Obalno-kraska
SI00D	Jugovzhodna Slovenija
SI00E	Osrednjeslovenska
UKC11	Hartlepool and Stockton
UKC12	South Teeside
UKC14	Durham CC
UKC21	Northumberland
UKC22	Tyneside
UKC23	Sunderland
UKD11	West Cumbria
UKD12	East Cumbria
UKD21	Halton and Warrington
UKD22	Cheshire CC
UKD42	Blackpool
UKD43	Lancashire CC
UKD52	Liverpool

UKD53	Sefton
UKD54	Wirral
UKE11	City of Kingston upon Hull
UKE12	East Riding of Yorkshire
UKE13	North and North East Lincolnshire
UKE22	North Yorkshire CC
UKF3	Lincolnshire
UKH13	Norfolk
UKH14	Suffolk
UKH31	Southend-on-Sea
UKH32	Thurrock
UKH33	Essex CC
UKI11	Inner London - West
UKI12	Inner London - East
UKI21	Outer London - East and North East
UKJ21	Brighton and Hove
UKJ22	East Sussex CC
UKJ24	West Sussex
UKJ31	Portsmouth
UKJ32	Southampton
UKJ33	Hampshire CC
UKJ34	Isle of Wight
UKJ41	Medway Towns
UKJ42	Kent CC
UKK11	City of Bristol
UKK12	North and North East Somerset, South Gloucestershire
UKK13	Gloucestershire
UKK21	Bournemouth and Poole
UKK22	Dorset CC
UKK23	Somerset
UKK3	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly
UKK41	Plymouth
UKK42	Torbay
UKK43	Devon CC
UKL11	Isle of Anglesey
UKL12	Gwynedd
UKL13	Conwy and Denbighshire
UKL14	South West Wales
UKL17	Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot
UKL18	Swansea
UKL21	Monmouthshire and Newport
UKL22	Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan
UKL23	Flintshire and Wrexham
UKM11	Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and North East Moray
UKM21	Angus and Dundee City
UKM22	Clackmannanshire and Fife
UKM23	East Lothian and Midlothian
UKM24	The Scottish Borders
UKM25	Edinburgh, City of
UKM26	Falkirk
UKM27	Perth and Kinross, Stirling
UKM28	West Lothian
UKM31	East and West Dunbartonshire, Helensburgh and Lomond

UKM32	Dumfries and Galloway
UKM33	East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire Mainland
UKM34	Glasgow City
UKM35	Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire
UKM37	South Ayrshire
UKM41	Caithness and Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty
UKM42	Inverness and Nairn, Moray, Badenoch and Strathspey
UKM43	Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh, Argyll and The Islands
UKM44	Comhairle Nan Eilan (Western Isles)
UKM45	Orkney Islands
UKM46	Shetland Islands
UKN01	Belfast
UKN02	Outer Belfast
UKN03	East of Northern Ireland
UKN04	North of Northern Ireland
UKN05	West and South of Northern Ireland

# Chapter 6

## Annex 3: Aquaculture

Seawater aquaculture in EU27 + EFTA (tonnes live weight) - Countries without registered production in the period are not included

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Denmark</b>	6500	5958	6798	7852	6793	7348	7802	5852	7089	7089
<b>Germany</b>	20329	30077	50906	24750	4952	19046	38213	22405	31288	31288
<b>Greece</b>	5286	9348	16240	28274	30307	29866	36044	44866	56247	56247
<b>Spain</b>	182865	204357	149868	106041	157491	201741	206413	209841	285078	285078
<b>France</b>	209942	197534	198094	220498	221936	221243	222161	222142	209795	209795
<b>FR92</b>	2	10	15	10	12	7	10	12	20	20
<b>FR94</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Ireland</b>	25968	26904	26192	29252	27761	26363	33765	35753	41150	41150
<b>Italy</b>	43102	46452	44099	42748	38261	47260	46002	48401	55103	55103
<b>Netherl.</b>	99747	50348	52835	68775	106982	81172	95596	94478	115887	115887
<b>Portugal</b>	2508	3712	4193	3935	3301	3336	3288	5277	5670	5670
<b>Sweden</b>	5291	4621	3895	2997	4480	4463	5072	3591	2481	2481
<b>UK</b>	36126	46471	41571	54641	69331	77217	93086	113765	121360	121360
<b>UK (C.I.)</b>	67	67	50	81	103	114	191	130	196	196
<b>EU15</b>	<b>637664</b>	<b>625782</b>	<b>594691</b>	<b>589763</b>	<b>671595</b>	<b>719055</b>	<b>787442</b>	<b>806371</b>	<b>931148</b>	<b>931148</b>
<b>Cyprus</b>	52	60	61	167	210	354	682	864	1078	1078
<b>Malta</b>	0	200	500	650	904	904	1552	1800	1950	1950
<b>Estonia</b>	87	270	160	166	156	150	0	0	0	0
<b>Slovenia</b>	:	:	156	65	103	62	125	127	154	154
<b>EU25</b>	:	:	:	<b>590811</b>	<b>672968</b>	<b>720525</b>	<b>789801</b>	<b>809162</b>	<b>934330</b>	<b>934330</b>
<b>Iceland</b>	2716	2566	2125	2351	2648	2625	2832	2122	2215	2215
<b>Norway</b>	150583	160705	131102	164499	218486	277615	321516	367617	410757	410757
<b>Bulgaria</b>	0	0	0	0	0	265	42	67	92	92

Source: Eurostat database, 1 March 2005

Seawater aquaculture in EU27 + EFTA (1000 euro) - Countries without registered production in the period are not included

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Denmark</b>	18171	15092	16234	20116	17418	17415	19662	17029	18970	19970
<b>Germany</b>	5958	12903	11893	9491	3049	5934	10358	11447	9528	10000
<b>Greece</b>	21443	53864	110844	104744	90445	109387	170888	202500	231252	290000
<b>Spain</b>	194195	199616	137639	111547	131924	149721	150519	160830	212814	250000
<b>France</b>	291596	276567	301745	340771	383701	387958	318320	350005	341600	350000
<b>FR92</b>	15	72	115	83	100	59	85	100	166	
<b>FR94</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Ireland</b>	37089	49452	51539	60889	59433	54961	62219	64955	72557	70000
<b>Italy</b>	43623	46219	49350	47692	45516	53194	61957	73615	99535	90000
<b>Sweden</b>	12731	11698	7506	6681	8467	8888	9453	6784	6053	7000
<b>Portugal</b>	14556	23687	25503	21692	19610	17696	19429	36261	40413	30000
<b>Netherl.</b>	45414	40975	43880	43963	50341	38871	44550	51312	55156	60000
<b>UK</b>	120074	143312	132423	195992	263002	149170	162207	311872	317191	380000
<b>UK (C.I.)</b>	143	143	114	173	220	197	296	234	332	
<b>EU15</b>	<b>804850</b>	<b>873386</b>	<b>888554</b>	<b>963578</b>	<b>1072905</b>	<b>993195</b>	<b>1029562</b>	<b>1286609</b>	<b>1405068</b>	<b>1580000</b>
<b>Cyprus</b>	625	787	630	1722	1961	2620	5064	6450	7387	8000
<b>Malta</b>	0	1291	3467	4996	6832	6213	7969	9114	9419	10000
<b>Slovenia</b>	:	:	149	199	555	269	502	674	863	
<b>Estonia</b>	120	381	225	349	364	325	0	0	0	
<b>EU25</b>	:	:	:	<b>970843</b>	<b>1082618</b>	<b>1002623</b>	<b>1043099</b>	<b>1302846</b>	<b>1422738</b>	<b>1600000</b>
<b>Iceland</b>	11304	12632	10149	9493	9937	8996	7806	6946	7607	8000
<b>Norway</b>	608490	540561	481628	542460	713417	786165	785246	929317	1020788	1250000
<b>Bulgaria</b>	0	0	0	0	0	122	23	41	57	

Source: Eurostat database, 1 March 2005

Freshwater aquaculture in EU27 + EFTA (tonnes live weight) - Countries without registered production in the period are not included

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Belgium</b>	675	846	846	846	846	846	946	846	846	846
<b>Denmark</b>	35446	36140	36466	31887	36099	37382	34122	33845	35279	35279
<b>Germany</b>	43540	44600	45735	44600	43800	45000	45000	43000	41700	41700
<b>Greece</b>	2287	2118	2746	2484	2875	2006	2651	3133	2976	2976
<b>Spain</b>	20901	20614	18891	20089	20449	22224	25220	29295	30399	30399
<b>France</b>	46255	47110	51710	56375	58585	59470	63295	65037	58025	58025
<b>FR91</b>	42	44	35	40	26	30	30	20	14	14
<b>FR92</b>	75	77	63	67	80	58	45	54	35	35
<b>FR93</b>	83	83	0	0	0	0	0	7	18	18
<b>FR94</b>	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	119	109	109
<b>Ireland</b>	705	845	965	906	854	1003	1160	1101	1225	1225
<b>Italy</b>	41300	46075	46950	49395	52875	55180	53000	56500	52600	52600
<b>Netherl.</b>	1250	1300	1270	2350	2397	2754	4250	3707	4182	4182
<b>Austria</b>	3126	3135	3140	3140	3103	2918	2949	3018	2909	2909
<b>Portugal</b>	2267	2260	1308	1435	2141	955	1329	996	1258	1258
<b>Finland</b>	5369	4073	3236	3828	3363	3422	2952	3419	2755	2755
<b>Sweden</b>	3855	3382	3248	2930	2952	3110	3195	3118	3023	3023
<b>UK</b>	13918	14416	15252	14132	16369	16617	16811	15950	16061	16061
<b>EU15</b>	<b>220894</b>	<b>226914</b>	<b>231763</b>	<b>234397</b>	<b>246708</b>	<b>252887</b>	<b>256880</b>	<b>262965</b>	<b>253238</b>	<b>253238</b>
<b>Estonia</b>	849	1067	533	164	261	165	272	260	260	260
<b>Czech R.</b>	:	:	:	20242	18655	18679	18200	17560	17231	17231
<b>Cyprus</b>	73	67	94	92	81	98	105	105	100	100
<b>Latvia</b>	2235	2685	641	339	560	525	380	345	425	425
<b>Lithuania</b>	4666	4792	3899	2907	1874	1714	1537	1516	1516	1516
<b>Hungary</b>	17600	14434	14230	9492	9899	9360	8080	9334	10222	10222
<b>Poland</b>	26200	29200	29650	18309	24500	25111	27700	28680	29791	29791
<b>Slovenia</b>	:	:	712	653	684	727	744	790	755	755
<b>Slovakia</b>	:	:	:	1588	1861	1617	954	1254	648	648
<b>EU25</b>	:	:	:	<b>288183</b>	<b>305083</b>	<b>310883</b>	<b>314852</b>	<b>322809</b>	<b>314186</b>	<b>314186</b>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	7849	7798	8132	7897	6100	4350	4685	5370	4160	4160
<b>Romania</b>	34950	29530	24620	21100	20400	19830	13900	11168	9614	9614
<b>Iceland</b>	20	25	5	5	24	10	1	427	341	341

Source: Eurostat database, 1 March 2005

Freshwater aquaculture in EU27 + EFTA (1000 euro) - Countries without registered production in the period are not included

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Belgium</b>	2311	3158	3198	3290	3352	3454	3691	3351	3389	3491
<b>Denmark</b>	102398	95590	92215	86709	97829	93244	93491	107331	107650	111000
<b>Germany</b>	113297	118231	156503	115240	113600	131566	104156	89778	71337	71337
<b>Greece</b>	5343	6411	8221	8466	10201	7168	9973	11421	10932	11421
<b>Spain</b>	83665	79234	29132	27895	39085	41421	46473	57807	61572	61572
<b>France</b>	119626	117996	123946	139015	146403	118262	153433	201997	157787	101997
<b>FR91</b>	790	781	593	683	481	505	554	363	287	
<b>FR92</b>	1147	1070	828	956	983	885	735	882	529	
<b>FR93</b>	456	469	0	0	0	0	0	127	321	
<b>FR94</b>	37	48	42	46	59	54	58	611	554	
<b>Ireland</b>	2497	2501	2788	2690	2495	2694	3028	2948	3673	3673
<b>Italy</b>	116019	135129	136340	157459	117074	109322	114775	140021	142576	101997
<b>Netherl.</b>	5756	6557	5791	11570	13855	12968	21697	21149	23106	23106
<b>Austria</b>	10451	10519	9862	9706	9673	8208	8176	10074	10468	10468
<b>Portugal</b>	7849	8225	4085	6723	10781	2515	3532	3051	3742	3742
<b>Finland</b>	21082	16308	11595	12253	11938	10476	7659	8773	7641	7641
<b>Sweden</b>	12374	14221	10290	9809	10987	10296	10266	10502	10338	10338
<b>UK</b>	36935	40596	42916	48831	51449	53690	49343	64507	64468	64468
<b>EU15</b>	<b>639602</b>	<b>654676</b>	<b>636882</b>	<b>639658</b>	<b>638721</b>	<b>605285</b>	<b>629693</b>	<b>732709</b>	<b>678678</b>	<b>619678</b>
<b>Cyprus</b>	702	668	825	727	651	795	851	758	652	
<b>Estonia</b>	940	1253	618	312	401	348	622	610	676	
<b>Latvia</b>	2808	4213	908	628	955	894	511	530	509	
<b>Czech R.</b>	:	:	:	44908	42188	38359	38492	41603	41351	41351
<b>Lithuania</b>	7436	6861	4505	2880	1977	1638	1664	1838	1961	1961
<b>Hungary</b>	18218	12955	12569	12937	15886	12920	11213	16112	18123	18123
<b>Poland</b>	39343	44805	43739	26510	35555	51112	54193	53417	55011	55011
<b>Slovenia</b>	:	:	1614	1604	1671	2170	2413	2447	2419	2419
<b>Slovakia</b>	:	:	:	3389	3307	2913	1607	2514	1257	1257
<b>EU25</b>	:	:	:	<b>733552</b>	<b>741312</b>	<b>716435</b>	<b>741260</b>	<b>852538</b>	<b>800636</b>	<b>750636</b>
<b>Iceland</b>	76	127	24	21	91	38	4	1988	1586	1586
<b>Bulgaria</b>	16075	16725	16658	17937	13745	9339	10331	13060	9813	9813
<b>Romania</b>	68830	62221	53246	45354	43185	36683	27667	14613	14078	14078

Source: Eurostat database, 1 March 2005

Brackish water aquaculture in EU27 + EFTA (tonnes live weight) - Countries without production in the period are not included

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Denmark</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Germany</b>	566	15	13	150	100	50	24	28	32	
<b>Greece</b>	1950	1149	1320	1820	0	772	1157	839	703	
<b>France</b>	456	450	450	450	433	73	70	64	30	
<b>FR92</b>	10	10	25	37	25	12	3	0	0	
<b>FR94</b>	30	30	20	10	5	0	0	15	15	
<b>Italy</b>	69342	82666	79328	74177	85285	112285	90371	90818	100922	100
<b>Netherl.</b>	0	0	0	0	0	12	25	25	25	
<b>Portugal</b>	193	305	901	600	1119	690	747	912	608	
<b>Finland</b>	13181	15198	14673	13698	13319	13923	14707	13007	13269	13
<b>UK</b>	0	0	1	1	1	4	4	0	0	
<b>EU15</b>	<b>85688</b>	<b>99783</b>	<b>96686</b>	<b>90896</b>	<b>100257</b>	<b>127809</b>	<b>107105</b>	<b>105693</b>	<b>115589</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>Poland</b>	200	300	550	300	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Malta</b>	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>EU25</b>	:	:	:	<b>91196</b>	<b>100257</b>	<b>127809</b>	<b>107105</b>	<b>105693</b>	<b>115589</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>Iceland</b>	93	282	394	561	550	850	854	1114	1312	

Source: Eurostat database, 1 March 2005

Brackish water aquaculture in EU27 + EFTA (1000 euro) - Countries without production in the period are not included

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Denmark</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Germany</b>	1791	49	53	504	338	174	62	60	68	
<b>Greece</b>	22793	16366	17439	15402	0	3708	4895	3523	3110	
<b>France</b>	3088	6388	8298	8298	8390	791	886	786	417	
<b>FR92</b>	65	46	119	195	121	59	19	0	0	
<b>FR94</b>	204	218	139	81	42	0	0	93	94	
<b>Italy</b>	104614	118887	108488	89712	132503	158038	134304	137308	158720	14
<b>Netherl.</b>	0	0	0	0	0	83	193	216	219	
<b>Portugal</b>	797	1152	4455	1171	2158	1362	1715	3045	1310	
<b>Finland</b>	51893	60857	52685	43851	47358	42684	38198	33459	36910	3
<b>UK</b>	0	0	3	3	3	13	11	0	0	
<b>EU15</b>	<b>184977</b>	<b>203699</b>	<b>191422</b>	<b>158942</b>	<b>190750</b>	<b>206852</b>	<b>180265</b>	<b>178397</b>	<b>200754</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Poland</b>	393	629	1483	769	:	:	:	:	:	
<b>Malta</b>	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Iceland</b>	354	1523	2038	2343	2271	2815	3502	3769	4696	

Source: Eurostat database, 1 March 2005

## Annex 4: FIFG implementation NUTS2

Each year since the programmes have been set in motion, the management authorities have been sending the Commission implementation reports, i.e. information on the actual execution of each project, in a strictly standardised form.

For each country, the data are grouped by area of assistance and, within each area, by measure, as well as by administrative unit (level II of the Nomenclature of statistical territorial units or NUTS 2).<sup>1</sup>

Some projects are not actually sited in a particular region (e.g. generic promotion campaigns and technical assistance relating to the programme as a whole). In such cases, the corresponding expenditure is shown against the capital of the country (since that is where the beneficiary has its address) or the country or region, without any further details.

The implementation reports shown here are in French and give information on NUTS 2 on: area of assistance ('Domaine'), the region's share of the EU aid given to the member state ('Répartition Aide UE'), total costs in million € ('Côté total M€), the national financial aid in million € ('Aide État membre M€), EU financial aid in million € ('Aide UE M€) and finally the number of projects ('Nombre de projects').

The source of the information is DG Fish's website on community structural assistance in the fisheries and aquaculture sector (1994-99):

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/structures/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/structures/index_en.htm)

The reports are shown in the following order:

- Austria
- Belgium
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Italy
- Luxemburg
- Netherlands
- Portugal
- Spain
- Sweden
- United Kingdom

There are no regional reports on Denmark and Ireland.

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<sup>1</sup> There has been changes with regards to the NUTS regions in certain countries since these reports were drafted. An overview of the changes can be found on the following website:  
[http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/nuts/changes\\_1999\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/nuts/changes_1999_en.html) (3 March 2005)

## Österreich

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>AT12</b>	<b>NIEDEROESTERREICH</b>					
	3		2,16	0,51	0,24	57
	6		1,50	0,35	0,20	21
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24,4%</b>	<b>3,66</b>	<b>0,85</b>	<b>0,44</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>AT13</b>	<b>WIEN</b>					
	6		1,50	0,32	0,13	1
	7		0,16	0,03	0,01	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,2%</b>	<b>1,66</b>	<b>0,35</b>	<b>0,15</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>AT21</b>	<b>KAERNTEN</b>					
	3		2,20	0,51	0,30	17
	6		0,91	0,18	0,12	6
	7		0,01	0,00	0,00	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23,5%</b>	<b>3,11</b>	<b>0,69</b>	<b>0,42</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>AT22</b>	<b>STEIERMARK</b>					
	3		3,31	0,77	0,36	98
	6		0,77	0,18	0,08	33
	7		0,06	0,01	0,01	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24,9%</b>	<b>4,13</b>	<b>0,96</b>	<b>0,45</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>AT31</b>	<b>OBEROESTERREICH</b>					
	3		1,06	0,24	0,11	30
	6		0,83	0,19	0,10	11
	7		0,02	0,00	0,00	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,9%</b>	<b>1,90</b>	<b>0,44</b>	<b>0,21</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>AT32</b>	<b>SALZBURG</b>					
	3		0,12	0,03	0,01	5
	6		0,04	0,01	0,01	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,1%</b>	<b>0,16</b>	<b>0,04</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>AT33</b>	<b>TIROL</b>					
	3		0,32	0,07	0,03	10
	6		0,10	0,02	0,01	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,7%</b>	<b>0,42</b>	<b>0,10</b>	<b>0,05</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>AT34</b>	<b>VORARLBERG</b>					
	3		0,26	0,07	0,03	31
	6		0,27	0,07	0,03	22
	7		0,00	0,00	0,00	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,4%</b>	<b>0,54</b>	<b>0,13</b>	<b>0,06</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100,0%</b>	<b>15,58</b>	<b>3,56</b>	<b>1,80</b>	<b>361</b>

## Belgique-Belgie

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>BE1</b>	<b>REG.BRUXELLES-CAP./BRUSSEL HFDST. GEW.</b>					
	7		2,44	0,71	1,13	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,6%</b>	<b>2,44</b>	<b>0,71</b>	<b>1,13</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>BE2</b>	<b>VLAAMS GEWEST</b>					
	7		0,32	0,16	0,16	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,9%</b>	<b>0,32</b>	<b>0,16</b>	<b>0,16</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>BE21</b>	<b>ANTWERPEN</b>					
	2		0,07	0,01	0,01	1
	3		0,34	0,04	0,09	3
	6		4,34	0,27	0,71	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,7%</b>	<b>4,75</b>	<b>0,32</b>	<b>0,81</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>BE22</b>	<b>LIMBURG (B)</b>					
	6		2,58	0,16	0,43	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,5%</b>	<b>2,58</b>	<b>0,16</b>	<b>0,43</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>BE23</b>	<b>OOST-VLAANDEREN</b>					
	6		2,80	0,18	0,50	7
	8		0,15	0,05	0,10	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,5%</b>	<b>2,96</b>	<b>0,23</b>	<b>0,60</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>BE25</b>	<b>WEST-VLAANDEREN</b>					
	1		4,06	2,03	2,03	11
	2		46,82	7,68	7,85	89
	4		0,06	0,04	0,02	2
	5		3,57	0,26	0,73	16
	6		14,48	0,93	2,65	25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>77,2%</b>	<b>69,00</b>	<b>10,93</b>	<b>13,29</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>BE3</b>	<b>REGION WALLONNE</b>					
	7		0,01	0,01	0,00	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>BE32</b>	<b>HAINAUT</b>					
	6		1,62	0,29	0,34	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,0%</b>	<b>1,62</b>	<b>0,29</b>	<b>0,34</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>BE33</b>	<b>LIEGE</b>					
	3		0,73	0,13	0,26	2
	6		0,03	0,00	0,01	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,6%</b>	<b>0,76</b>	<b>0,13</b>	<b>0,27</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>BE34</b>	<b>LUXEMBOURG (B)</b>					
	3		0,09	0,01	0,02	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>0,09</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>2</b>

**Belgique-Belgie**

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
BE35	NAMUR					
	6		0,53	0,07	0,16	1
	Total	0,9%	0,53	0,07	0,16	1
Total	100,0%		85,04	13,02	17,20	180

## Suomi-Finland

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>FI11</b>	<b>UUSIMAA</b>					
	2		0,46	0,07	0,10	40
	3		0,67	0,11	0,18	15
	4		0,05	0,03	0,03	1
	5		0,11	0,05	0,05	1
	6		5,53	0,73	1,44	74
	7		1,90	0,90	0,93	52
	8		0,52	0,28	0,24	18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,3%</b>	<b>9,25</b>	<b>2,17</b>	<b>2,98</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>FI12</b>	<b>ETELAE-SUOMI</b>					
	1		1,71	0,85	0,85	15
	2		2,10	0,24	0,52	147
	3		1,96	0,23	0,51	69
	4		0,42	0,17	0,19	21
	5		2,11	0,97	1,03	18
	6		14,55	1,75	3,68	256
	7		1,07	0,47	0,46	45
	8		0,05	0,02	0,03	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32,6%</b>	<b>23,97</b>	<b>4,70</b>	<b>7,27</b>	<b>577</b>
<b>FI13</b>	<b>ITAE-SUOMI</b>					
	2		0,45	0,10	0,10	41
	3		1,95	0,39	0,45	49
	5		1,15	0,59	0,55	21
	6		4,86	0,84	1,16	125
	7		0,26	0,11	0,12	24
	8		0,10	0,04	0,04	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,8%</b>	<b>8,76</b>	<b>2,07</b>	<b>2,41</b>	<b>267</b>
<b>FI14</b>	<b>VAELI-SUOMI</b>					
	1		1,63	0,82	0,82	13
	2		5,03	0,50	1,12	71
	3		1,70	0,26	0,42	49
	4		0,23	0,11	0,11	3
	5		1,43	0,67	0,72	22
	6		4,51	0,63	1,07	117
	7		1,61	0,80	0,77	57
	8		0,15	0,05	0,06	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22,8%</b>	<b>16,28</b>	<b>3,84</b>	<b>5,09</b>	<b>340</b>

## Suomi-Finland

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
FI15	POHJOIS-SUOMI					
	1		0,45	0,23	0,23	4
	2		0,79	0,08	0,23	56
	3		0,64	0,16	0,14	21
	4		0,07	0,04	0,02	2
	5		1,05	0,50	0,54	23
	6		1,98	0,35	0,58	102
	7		0,15	0,04	0,06	12
	8		0,05	0,02	0,02	4
	Total	8,1%	5,17	1,42	1,80	224
FI2	AHVENANMAA/AALAND					
	1		0,47	0,24	0,24	7
	2		1,80	0,22	0,48	115
	3		3,41	0,42	0,91	37
	4		0,05	0,02	0,02	6
	5		0,60	0,31	0,26	16
	6		2,85	0,37	0,77	45
	7		0,06	0,03	0,03	11
	8		0,10	0,05	0,04	9
	Total	12,3%	9,33	1,65	2,74	246
Total		100,0%	72,77	15,85	22,29	1.855

## France

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>FR</b>	<b>FRANCE</b>					
	8		0,02		0,02	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,02</b>		<b>0,02</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>FR1</b>	<b>ILE DE FRANCE</b>					
	3		0,13	0,02	0,11	2
	6		1,43	0,72	0,72	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,7%</b>	<b>1,57</b>	<b>0,74</b>	<b>0,83</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>FR10</b>	<b>ILE-DE-FRANCE</b>					
	2		0,03	0,01	0,02	1
	4		0,43	0,14	0,29	2
	5		1,17	0,57	0,60	3
	6		2,72	0,32	0,42	2
	7		17,77	13,48	8,29	36
	8		9,47	4,04	4,02	7
	9		1,47	0,74	0,74	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,9%</b>	<b>33,06</b>	<b>19,29</b>	<b>14,38</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>FR22</b>	<b>PICARDIE</b>					
	1		0,01	0,01	0,01	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>FR23</b>	<b>HAUTE-NORMANDIE</b>					
	1		0,19	0,08	0,11	11
	2		7,99	0,79	2,10	52
	5		0,04	0,01	0,00	1
	6		10,86	0,74	1,89	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,4%</b>	<b>19,07</b>	<b>1,63</b>	<b>4,10</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>FR24</b>	<b>CENTRE</b>					
	3		1,05	0,16	0,24	5
	6		13,59	0,02	0,03	2
	8		0,07	0,04	0,03	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,2%</b>	<b>14,71</b>	<b>0,23</b>	<b>0,30</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>FR25</b>	<b>BASSE-NORMANDIE</b>					
	1		3,04	1,48	1,57	76
	2		3,37	0,50	0,67	16
	3		6,18	0,44	1,12	56
	6		18,98	1,65	3,34	23
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,5%</b>	<b>31,58</b>	<b>4,07</b>	<b>6,70</b>	<b>171</b>

## France

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>FR30</b>	<b>NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS</b>					
	1		1,95	0,96	0,99	27
	2		12,30	1,67	2,23	60
	3		2,10	0,24	0,33	3
	5		11,34	2,22	1,63	5
	6		39,24	5,46	6,23	38
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,4%</b>	<b>66,92</b>	<b>10,56</b>	<b>11,41</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>FR41</b>	<b>LORRAINE</b>					
	3		1,16	0,21	0,29	3
	6		0,85	0,25	0,17	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,4%</b>	<b>2,01</b>	<b>0,46</b>	<b>0,46</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>FR42</b>	<b>ALSACE</b>					
	6		0,47	0,03	0,09	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>0,47</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,09</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>FR43</b>	<b>FRANCHE-COMTE</b>					
	6		0,04	0,01	0,01	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,04</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>FR5</b>	<b>OUEST</b>					
	1		1,04	0,52	0,52	29
	2		0,85	0,15	0,15	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,6%</b>	<b>1,89</b>	<b>0,67</b>	<b>0,67</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>FR51</b>	<b>PAYS DE LA LOIRE</b>					
	1		6,48	2,78	3,70	155
	2		23,30	4,72	5,23	249
	3		9,32	2,25	1,81	260
	5		2,38	0,72	0,54	21
	6		17,93	2,57	3,25	41
	8		0,29	0,04	0,12	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,1%</b>	<b>59,70</b>	<b>13,08</b>	<b>14,65</b>	<b>728</b>
<b>FR52</b>	<b>BRETAGNE</b>					
	1		14,03	7,04	7,00	265
	2		55,46	9,20	13,21	459
	3		19,15	3,02	3,35	204
	5		0,82	0,19	0,10	5
	6		67,99	10,14	12,49	118
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29,8%</b>	<b>157,45</b>	<b>29,59</b>	<b>36,15</b>	<b>1.051</b>

## France

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>FR53</b>	<b>POITOU-CHARENTES</b>					
	1		1,49	0,62	0,87	37
	2		1,06	0,17	0,13	3
	3		12,78	1,80	2,43	333
	5		2,66	0,70	0,33	5
	6		5,00	1,35	0,75	28
	7		0,07	0,03	0,03	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,8%</b>	<b>23,06</b>	<b>4,67</b>	<b>4,56</b>	<b>409</b>
<b>FR61</b>	<b>AQUITAINE</b>					
	1		4,08	1,88	2,57	69
	2		3,26	0,57	0,69	37
	3		2,32	0,48	0,48	69
	5		0,11	0,04	0,01	2
	6		3,80	0,65	0,65	17
	8		0,73	0,07	0,29	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,9%</b>	<b>14,31</b>	<b>3,70</b>	<b>4,68</b>	<b>195</b>
<b>FR62</b>	<b>MIDI-PYRENEES</b>					
	2		0,34	0,07	0,07	4
	3		1,81	0,23	0,45	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,4%</b>	<b>2,15</b>	<b>0,30</b>	<b>0,52</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>FR71</b>	<b>RHONE-ALPES</b>					
	3		0,85	0,11	0,22	8
	6		3,86	0,21	0,77	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,8%</b>	<b>4,71</b>	<b>0,32</b>	<b>0,99</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>FR81</b>	<b>LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON</b>					
	1		4,03	2,09	1,94	57
	2		19,98	2,91	3,61	164
	3		5,91	1,20	1,17	67
	5		0,17	0,06	0,02	2
	6		3,54	0,83	0,51	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,0%</b>	<b>33,64</b>	<b>7,10</b>	<b>7,25</b>	<b>301</b>
<b>FR82</b>	<b>PROVENCE-ALPES-COTE D'AZUR</b>					
	1		3,19	1,56	1,63	99
	2		2,13	0,43	0,38	14
	3		0,87	0,16	0,14	4
	6		4,12	0,66	0,87	12
	7		0,03	0,02	0,01	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,5%</b>	<b>10,34</b>	<b>2,82</b>	<b>3,02</b>	<b>130</b>

France						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
FR83	CORSE					
	1		0,18	0,09	0,09	8
	2		0,69	0,17	0,12	4
	3		2,93	0,66	1,05	8
	5		0,97	0,32	0,62	5
	6		0,23	0,02	0,12	4
	8		0,04	0,01	0,03	2
	Total	1,7%	5,05	1,26	2,03	31
FR9	DEPARTEMENTS D'OUTRE-MER					
	2		0,14	0,04	0,10	3
	Total	0,1%	0,14	0,04	0,10	3
FR91	GUADELOUPE					
	1		0,06	0,02	0,05	1
	Total	0,0%	0,06	0,02	0,05	1
FR92	MARTINIQUE					
	1		0,05	0,01	0,04	1
	3		1,61	0,10	0,95	4
	5		5,45	0,59	1,19	4
	6		0,04	0,01	0,05	2
	8		0,13	0,04	0,09	3
	Total	1,9%	7,28	0,75	2,30	14
FR93	GUYANE					
	2		0,72	0,07	0,52	18
	3		0,34	0,11	0,11	4
	5		0,44	0,05	0,20	2
	6		4,10	1,18	3,00	15
	8		0,46	0,23	0,19	3
	Total	3,3%	6,07	1,64	4,02	42
FR94	REUNION					
	2		1,31	0,28	0,43	43
	3		1,92	0,91	1,08	26
	5		0,28	0,07	0,14	1
	6		0,31	0,07	0,15	3
	8			0,02	0,06	3
	Total	1,5%	3,82	1,36	1,86	76
Total		100,0%	499,13	104,33	121,15	3.490

## Deutschland

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>DE</b>	<b>DEUTSCHLAND</b>					
	7		0,36	0,10	0,13	2
	8		0,06	0,03	0,03	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>0,42</b>	<b>0,14</b>	<b>0,16</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>DE1</b>	<b>BADEN-WUERTEMBERG</b>					
	8		0,00	0,00	0,00	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>DE11</b>	<b>STUTTGART</b>					
	3		0,44	0,02	0,13	2
	6		0,15	0,01	0,04	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>0,59</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,17</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>DE12</b>	<b>KARLSRUHE</b>					
	6		0,67	0,03	0,18	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,2%</b>	<b>0,67</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,18</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>DE13</b>	<b>FREIBURG</b>					
	3		1,97	0,10	0,56	4
	6		0,02	0,00	0,03	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,5%</b>	<b>1,98</b>	<b>0,10</b>	<b>0,59</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>DE14</b>	<b>TUEBINGEN</b>					
	3		1,40	0,05	0,38	5
	6		1,53	0,07	0,42	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,7%</b>	<b>2,93</b>	<b>0,12</b>	<b>0,80</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>DE2</b>	<b>BAYERN</b>					
	8		0,02	0,01	0,01	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>DE21</b>	<b>OBERBAYERN</b>					
	3		1,43	0,13	0,43	26
	6		0,95	0,05	0,28	27
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,6%</b>	<b>2,38</b>	<b>0,18</b>	<b>0,71</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>DE22</b>	<b>NIEDERBAYERN</b>					
	3		0,18	0,02	0,05	5
	6		6,61	0,33	1,98	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,7%</b>	<b>6,79</b>	<b>0,35</b>	<b>2,04</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>DE23</b>	<b>OBERPFALZ</b>					
	3		2,32	0,22	0,70	19
	6		1,15	0,06	0,34	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,9%</b>	<b>3,47</b>	<b>0,28</b>	<b>1,04</b>	<b>31</b>

## Deutschland

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>DE24</b>	<b>OBERFRANKEN</b>					
	3		2,23	0,21	0,67	37
	6		0,36	0,02	0,11	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,7%</b>	<b>2,59</b>	<b>0,23</b>	<b>0,78</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>DE25</b>	<b>MITTELFANKEN</b>					
	3		1,62	0,16	0,49	21
	6		0,57	0,03	0,17	10
	7		0,01	0,00	0,00	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,6%</b>	<b>2,20</b>	<b>0,19</b>	<b>0,66</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>DE26</b>	<b>UNTERFRANKEN</b>					
	3		0,73	0,07	0,22	16
	6		1,08	0,06	0,33	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,5%</b>	<b>1,82</b>	<b>0,13</b>	<b>0,54</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>DE27</b>	<b>SCHWABEN</b>					
	3		0,55	0,05	0,17	17
	6		0,42	0,02	0,12	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,2%</b>	<b>0,97</b>	<b>0,08</b>	<b>0,29</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>DE3</b>	<b>BERLIN</b>					
	3		0,05	0,01	0,02	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,05</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>DE4</b>	<b>BRANDENBURG</b>					
	3		0,02	0,00	0,01	1
	6		0,86	0,13	0,26	18
	8		0,09	0,02	0,07	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,3%</b>	<b>0,97</b>	<b>0,15</b>	<b>0,33</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>DE5</b>	<b>BREMEN</b>					
	1		0,37	0,19	0,19	2
	2		13,02	1,12	3,26	8
	5		0,94	0,19	0,34	3
	6		39,74	6,19	7,35	50
	7		1,79	0,88	0,89	4
	8		0,05	0,02	0,02	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,2%</b>	<b>55,91</b>	<b>8,59</b>	<b>12,04</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>DE6</b>	<b>HAMBURG</b>					
	1		0,71	0,38	0,34	5
	6		12,33	0,62	3,70	4
	8		0,02	0,01	0,01	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,4%</b>	<b>13,07</b>	<b>1,00</b>	<b>4,05</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>DE7</b>	<b>HESSEN</b>					
	7		0,03	0,02	0,02	1
	8		0,00	0,00	0,00	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,04</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>3</b>

## Deutschland

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>DE71</b>	<b>DARMSTADT</b>					
	3		0,33	0,02	0,08	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>0,33</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,08</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>DE72</b>	<b>GIESSEN</b>					
	3		0,40	0,06	0,10	3
	6		0,04	0,00	0,01	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>0,44</b>	<b>0,06</b>	<b>0,11</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>DE73</b>	<b>KASSEL</b>					
	3		0,38	0,02	0,10	11
	6		0,98	0,08	0,25	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,3%</b>	<b>1,36</b>	<b>0,10</b>	<b>0,35</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>DE8</b>	<b>MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN</b>					
	1		1,97	0,52	1,45	26
	2		31,02	3,29	14,78	211
	3		0,80	0,08	0,40	6
	4		0,12	0,03	0,09	3
	5		31,58	5,22	22,53	36
	6		57,68	9,08	14,48	73
	7		0,99	0,25	0,58	8
	8		1,57	0,38	0,58	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46,4%</b>	<b>125,72</b>	<b>18,84</b>	<b>54,88</b>	<b>372</b>
<b>DE91</b>	<b>BRAUNSCHWEIG</b>					
	3		0,95	0,05	0,10	1
	6		0,14	0,01	0,03	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>1,08</b>	<b>0,06</b>	<b>0,14</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>DE92</b>	<b>HANNOVER</b>					
	6		4,55	0,46	0,72	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,6%</b>	<b>4,55</b>	<b>0,46</b>	<b>0,72</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>DE93</b>	<b>LUENEBURG</b>					
	1		2,38	1,19	1,19	4
	2		8,25	1,07	1,93	47
	5		0,27	0,01	0,08	1
	6		44,59	6,01	6,73	31
	8		0,03	0,01	0,01	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,4%</b>	<b>55,52</b>	<b>8,31</b>	<b>9,94</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>DE94</b>	<b>WESER-EMS</b>					
	1		0,06	0,03	0,03	3
	2		10,56	1,75	2,17	83
	6		13,51	1,26	2,80	29
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,2%</b>	<b>24,13</b>	<b>3,05</b>	<b>5,01</b>	<b>115</b>

Deutschland						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
DEA	NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN					
	8		0,02	0,01	0,01	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>4</b>
DEA1	DUESSELDORF					
	3		0,09	0,00	0,03	3
	6		0,38	0,02	0,11	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>0,47</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,14</b>	<b>6</b>
DEA2	KOELN					
	3		0,47	0,02	0,15	14
	6		6,76	0,45	2,02	28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,8%</b>	<b>7,23</b>	<b>0,48</b>	<b>2,16</b>	<b>42</b>
DEA3	MUENSTER					
	3		0,12	0,01	0,04	1
	6		0,05	0,00	0,02	1
	7		0,01	0,00	0,00	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,18</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,06</b>	<b>3</b>
DEA4	DETMOLD					
	3		0,72	0,04	0,22	4
	6		0,27	0,01	0,08	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,3%</b>	<b>0,99</b>	<b>0,05</b>	<b>0,30</b>	<b>13</b>
DEA5	ARNSBERG					
	3		0,92	0,05	0,28	12
	6		1,19	0,06	0,36	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,5%</b>	<b>2,11</b>	<b>0,11</b>	<b>0,63</b>	<b>23</b>
DEB	RHEINLAND-PFALZ					
	8		0,00	0,00	0,00	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>4</b>
DEB1	KOBLENZ					
	3		0,62	0,03	0,19	3
	6		0,09	0,00	0,03	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,2%</b>	<b>0,71</b>	<b>0,04</b>	<b>0,21</b>	<b>9</b>
DEB2	TRIER					
	6		0,32	0,02	0,10	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>0,32</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,10</b>	<b>10</b>
DED	SACHSEN					
	3		0,01	0,00	0,00	1
	6		3,31	0,36	1,12	27
	7		0,65	0,07	0,21	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,1%</b>	<b>3,96</b>	<b>0,43</b>	<b>1,33</b>	<b>34</b>

## Deutschland

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>DEE3</b>	<b>MAGDEBURG</b>					
	3		0,70	0,11	0,26	3
	6		0,98	0,05	0,39	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,6%</b>	<b>1,68</b>	<b>0,16</b>	<b>0,66</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>DEF</b>	<b>SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN</b>					
	1		0,61	0,31	0,31	7
	2		21,84	3,24	5,22	220
	3		1,36	0,11	0,59	3
	5		2,10	0,66	0,79	4
	6		27,19	1,70	6,07	38
	8		1,03	0,32	0,19	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,1%</b>	<b>54,13</b>	<b>6,33</b>	<b>13,15</b>	<b>283</b>
<b>DEG</b>	<b>THUERINGEN</b>					
	3		3,43	0,45	1,75	23
	6		7,12	1,10	2,10	22
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,2%</b>	<b>10,55</b>	<b>1,55</b>	<b>3,84</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100,0%</b>	<b>392,35</b>	<b>51,70</b>	<b>118,24</b>	<b>1.469</b>

Ellas						
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
GR	ELLADA					
	7		1,85	0,30	0,92	2
	8		1,72	0,57	1,98	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,8%</b>	<b>3,57</b>	<b>0,87</b>	<b>2,91</b>	<b>3</b>
GR11	ANATOLIKI MAKEDONIA, THRAKI					
	1		6,52	1,64	4,88	98
	2		1,92	0,27	0,56	78
	3		0,31	0,04	0,12	2
	4		0,39	0,13	0,64	1
	6		2,79	0,33	1,18	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,0%</b>	<b>11,93</b>	<b>2,40</b>	<b>7,39</b>	<b>188</b>
GR12	KENTRIKI MAKEDONIA					
	1		8,52	2,16	6,36	160
	2		6,47	0,72	2,11	128
	3		8,38	0,99	2,96	32
	6		9,68	1,26	3,95	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,7%</b>	<b>33,04</b>	<b>5,13</b>	<b>15,38</b>	<b>335</b>
GR13	DYTIKI MAKEDONIA					
	5		0,17	0,03	0,09	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>0,17</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,09</b>	<b>1</b>
GR14	THESSALIA					
	1		3,36	0,85	2,51	74
	2		1,34	0,19	0,40	39
	3		0,16	0,02	0,05	1
	6		3,23	0,42	1,32	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,1%</b>	<b>8,08</b>	<b>1,48</b>	<b>4,28</b>	<b>119</b>
GR21	IPEIROS					
	1		0,42	0,10	0,31	61
	2		0,24	0,06	0,05	22
	3		12,85	1,46	4,38	24
	6		3,59	0,47	1,49	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,9%</b>	<b>17,10</b>	<b>2,09</b>	<b>6,23</b>	<b>116</b>
GR22	IONIA NISIA					
	1		2,67	0,71	1,95	98
	2		1,38	0,22	0,38	65
	3		3,45	0,40	1,20	7
	5		0,08	0,01	0,04	1
	6		3,12	0,41	1,26	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,6%</b>	<b>10,69</b>	<b>1,76</b>	<b>4,83</b>	<b>174</b>

## Ellas

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>GR23</b>	<b>DYTIKI ELLADA</b>					
	1		2,21	0,57	1,64	84
	2		0,48	0,08	0,13	18
	3		4,88	0,55	1,66	15
	6		2,72	0,28	1,14	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,4%</b>	<b>10,30</b>	<b>1,49</b>	<b>4,56</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>GR24</b>	<b>STEREA ELLADA</b>					
	1		2,75	0,69	2,06	71
	2		3,01	0,46	0,87	56
	3		28,66	3,20	9,77	57
	6		14,43	1,88	5,89	25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,7%</b>	<b>48,85</b>	<b>6,22</b>	<b>18,58</b>	<b>209</b>
<b>GR25</b>	<b>PELOPONNISOS</b>					
	1		2,69	0,65	2,01	85
	2		2,03	0,26	0,62	71
	3		6,80	0,77	2,31	16
	5		0,08	0,01	0,04	1
	6		1,17	0,15	0,47	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,2%</b>	<b>12,78</b>	<b>1,85</b>	<b>5,46</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>GR3</b>	<b>ATTIKI</b>					
	1		13,11	3,15	9,96	169
	2		3,81	0,47	1,18	69
	3		4,11	0,46	1,40	12
	5		0,09	0,02	0,05	1
	6		5,48	0,72	2,22	9
	7		0,13	0,02	0,07	1
	8		0,64	0,21	0,73	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,9%</b>	<b>27,38</b>	<b>5,06</b>	<b>15,60</b>	<b>263</b>
<b>GR4</b>	<b>NISIA AIGAIΟΥ, KRITI</b>					
	3		0,23	0,03	0,09	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>0,23</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,09</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>GR41</b>	<b>VOREIO AIGAIO</b>					
	1		3,86	0,98	2,87	137
	2		1,17	0,20	0,31	87
	3		3,73	0,42	1,27	8
	6		2,22	0,29	0,89	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,1%</b>	<b>10,98</b>	<b>1,89</b>	<b>5,34</b>	<b>236</b>
<b>GR42</b>	<b>NOTIO AIGAIO</b>					
	1		7,93	2,04	5,85	173
	2		2,45	0,34	0,73	122
	3		6,36	0,76	2,26	17
	6		1,18	0,16	0,51	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,9%</b>	<b>17,92</b>	<b>3,30</b>	<b>9,35</b>	<b>316</b>

**Ellas**

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
GR43	KRITI					
		1	4,02	0,97	3,01	86
		2	1,42	0,26	0,36	70
		6	3,32	0,43	1,35	6
		Total	8,76	1,66	4,73	162
Total	100,0%		221,78	35,25	104,82	2.422

## Italia

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>IT</b>	<b>ITALIA</b>					
	8		92,66	46,33	46,33	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19,4%</b>	<b>92,66</b>	<b>46,33</b>	<b>46,33</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>IT11</b>	<b>PIEMONTE</b>					
	3		0,43	0,11	0,11	1
	6		0,85	0,21	0,21	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>1,28</b>	<b>0,32</b>	<b>0,32</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>IT13</b>	<b>LIGURIA</b>					
	1		3,32	1,64	1,67	78
	2		0,38	0,04	0,11	3
	3		0,46	0,10	0,30	2
	6		2,96	0,48	0,72	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,2%</b>	<b>7,12</b>	<b>2,26</b>	<b>2,81</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>IT2</b>	<b>LOMBARDIA</b>					
	3		3,66	0,43	1,30	5
	6		9,85	1,92	2,88	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,8%</b>	<b>13,51</b>	<b>2,36</b>	<b>4,17</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>IT31</b>	<b>TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE</b>					
	3		3,45	0,34	1,03	13
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,4%</b>	<b>3,45</b>	<b>0,34</b>	<b>1,03</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>IT32</b>	<b>VENETO</b>					
	1		1,75	0,79	0,96	12
	2		3,34	0,52	1,00	28
	3		10,05	1,84	3,36	22
	5		0,58	0,24	0,24	2
	6		23,70	4,58	5,90	33
	8		0,15	0,07	0,07	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,8%</b>	<b>39,56</b>	<b>8,04</b>	<b>11,53</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>IT33</b>	<b>FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA</b>					
	1		1,57	0,75	0,82	32
	2		0,15	0,02	0,05	2
	3		0,23	0,03	0,09	2
	4		0,45	0,23	0,23	1
	6		2,15	0,37	0,53	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,7%</b>	<b>4,55</b>	<b>1,38</b>	<b>1,72</b>	<b>39</b>

## Italia

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>IT4</b>	<b>EMILIA-ROMAGNA</b>					
	1		6,02	2,98	3,04	117
	2		2,91	0,29	0,87	24
	3		4,32	0,64	1,15	7
	5		1,69	0,63	0,70	5
	6		12,03	2,70	3,39	18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,8%</b>	<b>26,97</b>	<b>7,25</b>	<b>9,15</b>	<b>171</b>
<b>IT51</b>	<b>TOSCANA</b>					
	1		4,43	2,17	2,26	51
	2		0,88	0,11	0,24	10
	3		3,63	0,36	1,09	4
	5		0,38	0,14	0,14	1
	6		5,42	1,34	1,56	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,2%</b>	<b>14,74</b>	<b>4,12</b>	<b>5,29</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>IT52</b>	<b>UMBRIA</b>					
	3		0,12	0,01	0,04	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,12</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,04</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>IT53</b>	<b>MARCHE</b>					
	1		17,07	8,35	8,70	118
	2		7,81	0,88	2,30	67
	3		0,35	0,09	0,09	1
	5		3,84	0,90	1,68	4
	6		11,76	2,98	3,55	17
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,8%</b>	<b>40,83</b>	<b>13,20</b>	<b>16,32</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>IT6</b>	<b>LAZIO</b>					
	1		6,03	2,92	2,95	99
	2		1,33	0,20	0,38	14
	3		2,26	0,27	0,81	7
	5		0,72	0,14	0,21	1
	6		3,92	1,11	1,38	7
	7		10,55	5,28	5,28	2
	8		21,75	10,85	10,90	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,2%</b>	<b>46,56</b>	<b>20,77</b>	<b>21,91</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>IT71</b>	<b>ABRUZZO</b>					
	1		10,48	5,24	5,24	53
	2		5,28	0,61	2,44	46
	5		2,50	0,66	1,07	4
	6		10,39	2,69	5,29	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,9%</b>	<b>28,65</b>	<b>9,19</b>	<b>14,04</b>	<b>113</b>

## Italia

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>IT72</b>	<b>MOLISE</b>					
	1		2,60	1,30	1,30	7
	2		0,50	0,05	0,25	3
	3		2,45	0,42	1,09	3
	6		0,29	0,07	0,15	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,2%</b>	<b>5,84</b>	<b>1,84</b>	<b>2,79</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>IT8</b>	<b>CAMPANIA</b>					
	1		4,84	2,39	2,45	55
	2		9,33	1,13	4,13	43
	3		2,06	0,20	1,01	3
	6		5,29	1,13	2,25	5
	8		4,12	2,04	2,08	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,0%</b>	<b>25,64</b>	<b>6,88</b>	<b>11,91</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>IT91</b>	<b>PUGLIA</b>					
	1		22,97	10,56	12,41	172
	2		10,58	1,34	4,90	109
	3		11,37	1,26	5,44	17
	5		0,95	0,47	0,47	2
	6		6,22	1,21	2,42	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,8%</b>	<b>52,08</b>	<b>14,84</b>	<b>25,65</b>	<b>308</b>
<b>IT92</b>	<b>BASILICATA</b>					
	3		1,85	0,18	0,92	2
	6		1,92	0,58	1,15	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,9%</b>	<b>3,78</b>	<b>0,76</b>	<b>2,07</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>IT93</b>	<b>CALABRIA</b>					
	1		4,78	2,34	2,43	58
	2		1,34	0,18	0,59	19
	3		1,37	0,14	0,70	2
	5		1,08	0,38	0,38	1
	6		6,33	1,70	3,22	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,1%</b>	<b>14,90</b>	<b>4,73</b>	<b>7,32</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>ITA</b>	<b>SICILIA</b>					
	1		52,10	23,15	28,95	240
	2		20,99	2,43	9,87	107
	3		4,07	0,38	1,89	7
	5		4,79	1,15	2,31	5
	6		12,44	2,93	5,86	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20,5%</b>	<b>94,39</b>	<b>30,04</b>	<b>48,88</b>	<b>371</b>

**Italia**

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
ITB	SARDEGNA					
	1		2,30	1,14	1,16	10
	2		0,02	0,00	0,01	1
	3		2,01	0,19	0,95	5
	5		2,30	0,78	0,78	1
	6		4,87	1,12	2,23	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,2%</b>	<b>11,50</b>	<b>3,22</b>	<b>5,13</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0%</b>		<b>528,13</b>	<b>177,90</b>	<b>238,41</b>	<b>1.873</b>

## Luxembourg

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
LU	LUXEMBOURG (GRAND-DUCHE)					
	3		0,26	0,03	0,08	1
	6		0,03	0,00	0,01	1
	7		0,00	0,00	0,00	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>0,29</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,09</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0%</b>		<b>0,29</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,09</b>	<b>3</b>

## Nederland

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>NL11</b>	<b>GRONINGEN</b>					
	1		0,85	0,63	0,22	2
	8		0,10	0,01	0,02	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,4%</b>	<b>0,95</b>	<b>0,63</b>	<b>0,24</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>NL12</b>	<b>FRIESLAND</b>					
	1		0,16	0,09	0,07	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,4%</b>	<b>0,16</b>	<b>0,09</b>	<b>0,07</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>NL2</b>	<b>OOST-NEDERLAND</b>					
	1		6,98	7,55	7,55	21
	3		2,34	0,35	0,83	3
	6		5,82	6,51	2,89	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>66,2%</b>	<b>15,13</b>	<b>14,41</b>	<b>11,28</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>NL32</b>	<b>NOORD-HOLLAND</b>					
	1		5,13	3,29	1,84	15
	6		0,41	0,02	0,10	3
	8		1,95	0,35	0,52	1
	9		0,20	0,10	0,10	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,1%</b>	<b>7,69</b>	<b>3,76</b>	<b>2,57</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>NL33</b>	<b>ZUID-HOLLAND</b>					
	1		1,58	1,11	0,47	4
	6		1,48	0,07	0,34	3
	7		1,07		0,26	1
	8		0,14	0,07	0,07	3
	9		0,07	0,03	0,03	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,9%</b>	<b>4,34</b>	<b>1,28</b>	<b>1,17</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>NL34</b>	<b>ZEELAND</b>					
	1		3,39	2,12	1,27	8
	3		0,66	0,07	0,17	1
	6		1,31	0,05	0,27	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,0%</b>	<b>5,36</b>	<b>2,24</b>	<b>1,71</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100,0%</b>	<b>33,63</b>	<b>22,41</b>	<b>17,03</b>	<b>90</b>

## Portugal

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>PT11</b>	<b>NORTE</b>					
	1		7,60	1,90	5,70	115
	2		25,67	2,91	14,19	273
	3		1,21	0,13	0,60	8
	5		1,80	0,45	0,90	5
	6		7,05	1,07	3,57	7
	7		0,09	0,02	0,04	1
	8		3,03	0,76	2,27	139
	9		2,88	0,72	2,16	414
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,0%</b>	<b>49,34</b>	<b>7,97</b>	<b>29,46</b>	<b>962</b>
<b>PT12</b>	<b>CENTRO (P)</b>					
	1		19,83	4,85	14,99	75
	2		22,83	2,53	11,92	98
	3		2,46	0,38	1,18	10
	5		11,44	1,70	8,16	26
	6		18,50	3,57	9,40	27
	8		0,35	0,09	0,26	10
	9		0,19	0,05	0,14	28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28,1%</b>	<b>75,60</b>	<b>13,16</b>	<b>46,05</b>	<b>274</b>
<b>PT13</b>	<b>LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO</b>					
	1		15,24	3,81	11,43	173
	2		14,24	1,82	9,12	149
	3		1,61	0,37	0,94	4
	5		6,11	1,83	3,81	46
	6		12,27	2,16	6,86	20
	7		2,97	0,74	1,68	6
	8		3,17	0,49	2,76	484
	9		1,31	0,33	0,98	188
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22,9%</b>	<b>56,92</b>	<b>11,53</b>	<b>37,58</b>	<b>1.070</b>
<b>PT14</b>	<b>ALENTEJO</b>					
	1		0,48	0,12	0,36	13
	2		1,37	0,15	0,72	28
	3		0,55	0,19	0,96	2
	5		0,09	0,02	0,04	1
	6		1,31	0,31	1,04	4
	8		0,12	0,03	0,09	2
	9		0,02	0,01	0,02	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,0%</b>	<b>3,92</b>	<b>0,82</b>	<b>3,22</b>	<b>53</b>

## Portugal

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>PT15</b>	<b>ALGARVE</b>					
	1		7,61	1,90	5,71	106
	2		24,48	2,79	14,09	173
	3		3,67	0,67	3,42	9
	4		1,31		1,77	1
	5		4,92	0,64	3,56	12
	6		6,50	1,25	4,29	11
	8		3,32	0,83	2,49	245
	9		1,38	0,35	1,04	198
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22,2%</b>	<b>53,20</b>	<b>8,44</b>	<b>36,36</b>	<b>755</b>
<b>PT3</b>	<b>MADEIRA</b>					
	1		2,89	0,72	2,17	23
	2		10,13	1,01	5,06	45
	3		1,22	0,30	0,61	1
	5		0,35	0,09	0,18	3
	6		6,54	1,63	3,27	7
	8		0,02	0,00	0,02	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,9%</b>	<b>21,15</b>	<b>3,77</b>	<b>11,31</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100,0%</b>	<b>260,13</b>	<b>45,68</b>	<b>163,98</b>	<b>3.194</b>

## España

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>ES</b>	<b>ESPAÑA</b>					
	3		0,27	0,08	0,19	6
	4		3,83	1,05	2,78	36
	5		0,04	0,01	0,03	1
	6		0,24	0,06	0,18	1
	7		27,47	8,00	18,50	518
	8		62,15	15,80	46,34	43
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,5%</b>	<b>94,00</b>	<b>25,00</b>	<b>68,02</b>	<b>605</b>
<b>ES11</b>	<b>GALICIA</b>					
	1		204,86	58,32	146,54	385
	2		267,44	28,70	125,71	1.051
	3		63,61	6,94	31,56	860
	4		2,02	0,61	1,41	57
	5		24,30	3,67	13,65	213
	6		222,49	24,74	107,43	503
	7		6,36	1,92	4,44	168
	8		2,89	0,46	2,43	35
	9		0,42	0,10	0,31	73
	<b>Total</b>	<b>41,3%</b>	<b>794,38</b>	<b>125,45</b>	<b>433,49</b>	<b>3.345</b>
<b>ES12</b>	<b>PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS</b>					
	1		5,18	1,91	3,26	61
	2		46,28	6,44	21,07	285
	3		0,21	0,03	0,10	9
	4		0,07	0,04	0,04	2
	5		3,00	0,79	2,02	45
	6		20,60	2,96	10,15	125
	7		0,01	0,00	0,00	3
	9		0,03	0,01	0,02	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,5%</b>	<b>75,37</b>	<b>12,17</b>	<b>36,66</b>	<b>535</b>
<b>ES13</b>	<b>CANTABRIA</b>					
	1		8,10	2,47	5,64	35
	2		54,60	13,04	19,50	142
	3		2,32	0,24	1,15	4
	5		0,24	0,02	0,12	1
	6		52,39	17,57	13,86	90
	9		0,10	0,03	0,08	18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,8%</b>	<b>117,76</b>	<b>33,37</b>	<b>40,35</b>	<b>290</b>

## España

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>ES21</b>	<b>PAIS VASCO</b>					
	1		63,08	31,54	31,54	123
	2		102,04	9,24	28,48	698
	3		0,86	0,17	0,23	4
	5		19,39	8,27	7,51	31
	6		34,21	1,87	7,18	67
	7		0,00	0,00	0,00	2
	8		0,23	0,05	0,07	2
	9		0,41	0,21	0,21	90
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,2%</b>	<b>220,22</b>	<b>51,35</b>	<b>75,22</b>	<b>1.017</b>
<b>ES22</b>	<b>COMUNIDAD FORAL DE NAVARRA</b>					
	3		0,82	0,04	0,16	3
	6		3,17	0,28	0,49	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>3,99</b>	<b>0,32</b>	<b>0,65</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>ES23</b>	<b>LA RIOJA</b>					
	3		1,04	0,05	0,28	3
	6		0,73	0,04	0,17	3
	7		0,00	0,00	0,00	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>1,77</b>	<b>0,09</b>	<b>0,44</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>ES24</b>	<b>ARAGON</b>					
	3		1,54	0,08	0,46	8
	6		2,76	0,12	0,53	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>4,31</b>	<b>0,19</b>	<b>0,99</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>ES3</b>	<b>COMUNIDAD DE MADRID</b>					
	6		22,02	1,10	4,46	22
	7		0,01	0,00	0,00	3
	8		0,22	0,07	0,15	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,4%</b>	<b>22,24</b>	<b>1,17</b>	<b>4,61</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>ES41</b>	<b>CASTILLA Y LEON</b>					
	3		5,88	0,10	3,09	14
	6		14,72	0,71	5,20	14
	7		0,04	0,02	0,02	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,8%</b>	<b>20,64</b>	<b>0,83</b>	<b>8,31</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>ES42</b>	<b>CASTILLA-LA MANCHA</b>					
	3		1,62	0,08	0,77	21
	6		7,21	0,34	3,41	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,4%</b>	<b>8,83</b>	<b>0,42</b>	<b>4,18</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>ES43</b>	<b>EXTREMADURA</b>					
	3		0,58	0,07	0,27	8
	6		2,13	0,14	1,03	6
	8		0,33	0,10	0,23	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>3,04</b>	<b>0,31</b>	<b>1,53</b>	<b>16</b>

## España

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>ES51</b>	<b>CATALUÑA</b>					
	1		10,32	5,16	5,16	40
	2		32,55	1,93	8,89	321
	3		6,78	1,56	2,44	34
	4		1,66	0,79	0,81	16
	5		0,62	0,31	0,21	4
	6		28,47	2,60	6,22	99
	7		0,09	0,05	0,05	7
	8		1,37	0,60	0,64	13
	9		0,38	0,20	0,18	51
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,3%</b>	<b>82,24</b>	<b>13,20</b>	<b>24,60</b>	<b>585</b>
<b>ES52</b>	<b>COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA</b>					
	1		17,30	5,82	11,49	49
	2		64,27	8,20	29,29	565
	3		4,37	0,55	2,04	16
	4		5,23	1,43	3,80	24
	5		5,50	1,46	2,71	27
	6		13,35	1,55	4,72	46
	7		0,00	0,00	0,00	2
	9		0,22	0,06	0,17	41
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,2%</b>	<b>110,24</b>	<b>19,05</b>	<b>54,23</b>	<b>770</b>
<b>ES53</b>	<b>ISLAS BALEARES</b>					
	1		2,95	1,48	1,48	58
	2		8,16	0,66	2,54	170
	3		0,30	0,02	0,09	4
	4		0,19	0,09	0,09	1
	6		1,72	0,19	0,30	4
	9		0,03	0,02	0,02	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,4%</b>	<b>13,36</b>	<b>2,46</b>	<b>4,51</b>	<b>241</b>
<b>ES61</b>	<b>ANDALUCIA</b>					
	1		113,72	31,14	82,58	208
	2		157,90	14,96	72,74	929
	3		7,44	0,38	3,70	25
	4		2,40	0,60	1,80	20
	5		17,79	4,08	11,68	77
	6		37,65	5,53	19,91	166
	7		0,04	0,00	0,02	3
	8		0,29	0,11	0,18	4
	9		0,43	0,11	0,32	71
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,4%</b>	<b>337,66</b>	<b>56,91</b>	<b>192,93</b>	<b>1.503</b>

## España

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>ES62</b>	<b>REGION DE MURCIA</b>					
	1		1,50	0,45	1,05	7
	2		11,33	0,75	5,58	134
	3		7,82	1,05	3,14	5
	4		1,68	0,43	1,16	20
	5		1,67	0,21	0,75	3
	6		10,93	1,07	4,95	18
	9		0,05	0,01	0,04	18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,6%</b>	<b>34,98</b>	<b>3,97</b>	<b>16,67</b>	<b>205</b>
<b>ES63</b>	<b>CEUTA Y MELILLA</b>					
	1		10,16	4,83	5,33	30
	2		26,91	3,31	12,20	32
	5		0,08	0,02	0,06	1
	6		0,54	0,14	0,41	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,7%</b>	<b>37,69</b>	<b>8,30</b>	<b>18,00</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>ES7</b>	<b>CANARIAS</b>					
	1		32,07	9,83	22,24	58
	2		38,02	3,36	19,50	112
	3		3,60	0,23	1,80	8
	4		0,65	0,16	0,49	3
	5		11,38	2,86	7,10	13
	6		28,60	4,59	14,09	46
	8		0,02	0,01	0,01	1
	9		0,06	0,02	0,05	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,2%</b>	<b>114,40</b>	<b>21,05</b>	<b>65,27</b>	<b>253</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100,0%</b>	<b>2.097,11</b>	<b>375,62</b>	<b>1.050,68</b>	<b>9.548</b>

## Sverige

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>SE</b>	<b>SVERIGE</b>					
	1		2,79	1,40	1,40	39
	2		55,09	2,80	9,40	307
	3		3,18	0,31	0,95	75
	4		3,15	1,56	1,57	10
	5		6,63	1,61	1,97	52
	6		25,44	2,49	7,30	89
	7		2,62	1,17	1,26	50
	8		3,65	1,55	1,80	85
	<b>Total</b>	<b>74,1%</b>	<b>102,54</b>	<b>12,89</b>	<b>25,64</b>	<b>707</b>
<b>SE01</b>	<b>STOCKHOLM</b>					
	1		0,01	0,00	0,00	1
	2		0,35	0,02	0,07	4
	3		0,29	0,02	0,09	5
	6		2,27	0,20	0,60	6
	7		0,32	0,03	0,10	8
	8		0,08	0,04	0,04	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,6%</b>	<b>3,32</b>	<b>0,32</b>	<b>0,91</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>SE02</b>	<b>OESTRA MELLANSVERIGE</b>					
	1		0,08	0,04	0,04	4
	2		0,11	0,01	0,03	14
	3		0,52	0,04	0,15	14
	5		0,12	0,01	0,04	16
	6		0,22	0,02	0,06	9
	7		0,01	0,01	0,01	1
	8		0,06	0,01	0,02	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,0%</b>	<b>1,12</b>	<b>0,13</b>	<b>0,34</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>SE03</b>	<b>SMAALAND MED OEARNA</b>					
	2		0,01	0,00	0,00	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>SE04</b>	<b>SYDSVERIGE</b>					
	1		1,32	0,66	0,66	29
	2		3,00	0,26	0,82	76
	3		1,64	0,13	0,49	19
	4		0,30	0,15	0,15	2
	5		1,29	0,71	0,39	25
	6		5,47	0,45	1,38	57
	7		0,02	0,00	0,00	1
	8		0,09	0,01	0,03	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,3%</b>	<b>13,13</b>	<b>2,39</b>	<b>3,92</b>	<b>212</b>

## Sverige

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>SE05</b>	<b>VAESTSVERIGE</b>					
	2		0,00	0,00	0,00	1
	3		0,08	0,01	0,02	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>0,08</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>SE06</b>	<b>NORRA MELLANSVERIGE</b>					
	1		0,01	0,01	0,01	2
	2		0,15	0,01	0,03	6
	3		1,38	0,14	0,53	27
	6		1,25	0,11	0,35	27
	8		0,01	0,00	0,00	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,7%</b>	<b>2,80</b>	<b>0,26</b>	<b>0,92</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>SE07</b>	<b>MELLERSTA NORRLAND</b>					
	2		0,03	0,00	0,01	5
	3		1,75	0,17	0,79	32
	4		0,03	0,02	0,02	1
	6		0,78	0,08	0,24	15
	7		0,01	0,01	0,01	1
	8		0,17	0,06	0,11	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,4%</b>	<b>2,78</b>	<b>0,33</b>	<b>1,18</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>SE08</b>	<b>OEVRE NORRLAND</b>					
	1		0,02	0,01	0,01	2
	2		0,29	0,03	0,11	21
	3		2,45	0,25	1,01	15
	5		0,04	0,01	0,01	2
	6		0,45	0,05	0,18	18
	8		0,65	0,27	0,34	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,8%</b>	<b>3,91</b>	<b>0,62</b>	<b>1,65</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0%</b>		<b>129,68</b>	<b>16,95</b>	<b>34,59</b>	<b>1.203</b>

## United Kingdom

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>UK11</b>	<b>CLEVELAND, DURHAM</b>					
	1		0,39	0,22	0,17	9
	6		0,48	0,02	0,10	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,3%</b>	<b>0,87</b>	<b>0,24</b>	<b>0,27</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>UK12</b>	<b>CUMBRIA</b>					
	1		1,52	0,78	0,74	12
	2		0,34	0,02	0,09	7
	5		0,62	0,04	0,17	2
	6		3,11	0,64	0,62	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,7%</b>	<b>5,60</b>	<b>1,49</b>	<b>1,61</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>UK13</b>	<b>NORTHUMBERLAND, TYNE AND WEAR</b>					
	1		3,53	1,93	1,60	46
	2		0,10	0,01	0,03	6
	5		0,08	0,00	0,02	1
	6		0,21	0,01	0,04	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,8%</b>	<b>3,93</b>	<b>1,95</b>	<b>1,69</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>UK21</b>	<b>HUMBERSIDE</b>					
	1		3,42	1,75	1,67	25
	2		0,69	0,03	0,15	39
	5		0,56	0,03	0,14	3
	6		13,83	0,55	2,77	18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,9%</b>	<b>18,49</b>	<b>2,36</b>	<b>4,73</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>UK22</b>	<b>NORTH YORKSHIRE</b>					
	1		2,24	1,25	0,99	27
	2		0,59	0,03	0,15	27
	6		1,23	0,04	0,18	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,4%</b>	<b>4,05</b>	<b>1,33</b>	<b>1,31</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>UK31</b>	<b>DERBYSHIRE, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE</b>					
	6		0,19	0,01	0,04	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,19</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,04</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>UK33</b>	<b>LINCOLNSHIRE</b>					
	1		0,26	0,18	0,08	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>0,26</b>	<b>0,18</b>	<b>0,08</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>UK4</b>	<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>					
	1		4,94	2,52	2,43	31
	6		1,16	0,06	0,23	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,8%</b>	<b>6,11</b>	<b>2,58</b>	<b>2,66</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>UK52</b>	<b>BERKSHIRE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, OXFORDSHIRE</b>					
	2		0,01	0,00	0,00	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>1</b>

## United Kingdom

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>UK53</b>	<b>SURREY, EAST-WEST SUSSEX</b>					
	1		1,53	0,84	0,68	17
	2		0,03	0,00	0,01	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,7%</b>	<b>1,56</b>	<b>0,85</b>	<b>0,69</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>UK54</b>	<b>ESSEX</b>					
	1		1,60	0,92	0,68	18
	6		0,13	0,01	0,03	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,7%</b>	<b>1,73</b>	<b>0,93</b>	<b>0,70</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>UK55</b>	<b>GREATER LONDON</b>					
	6		2,86	0,14	0,57	6
	7		0,23	0,02	0,08	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,7%</b>	<b>3,10</b>	<b>0,16</b>	<b>0,65</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>UK56</b>	<b>HAMPSHIRE, ISLE OF WIGHT</b>					
	1		0,14	0,08	0,06	3
	2		0,03	0,00	0,01	2
	6		1,03	0,05	0,21	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,3%</b>	<b>1,20</b>	<b>0,14</b>	<b>0,27</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>UK57</b>	<b>KENT</b>					
	1		1,09	0,57	0,52	13
	5		0,04	0,00	0,01	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,6%</b>	<b>1,13</b>	<b>0,57</b>	<b>0,53</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>UK61</b>	<b>AVON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, WILTSHIRE</b>					
	6		1,15	0,05	0,21	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,2%</b>	<b>1,15</b>	<b>0,05</b>	<b>0,21</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>UK62</b>	<b>CORNWALL, DEVON</b>					
	1		8,73	4,77	3,96	87
	2		2,55	0,13	0,64	80
	5		0,73	0,10	0,16	3
	6		2,69	0,16	0,54	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,5%</b>	<b>14,70</b>	<b>5,16</b>	<b>5,30</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>UK63</b>	<b>DORSET, SOMERSET</b>					
	1		0,45	0,27	0,18	6
	5		0,04	0,00	0,01	1
	6		2,80	0,14	0,56	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,8%</b>	<b>3,29</b>	<b>0,41</b>	<b>0,75</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>UK71</b>	<b>HEREFORD &amp; WORCESTER, WARWICKSHIRE.</b>					
	6		0,27	0,01	0,05	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>0,27</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,05</b>	<b>1</b>

## United Kingdom

Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
UK83	LANCASHIRE					
	1		3,21	1,75	1,46	23
	2		0,12	0,01	0,03	8
	6		0,95	0,05	0,19	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,7%</b>	<b>4,27</b>	<b>1,80</b>	<b>1,67</b>	<b>35</b>
UK84	MERSEYSIDE					
	6		0,11	0,01	0,03	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>0,11</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>1</b>
UK91	CLWYD, DYFED, GWYNEDD, POWYS					
	1		4,09	2,30	1,78	19
	2		0,02	0,00	0,00	1
	3		3,07	0,24	1,42	2
	6		1,30	0,07	0,69	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,1%</b>	<b>8,48</b>	<b>2,61</b>	<b>3,89</b>	<b>26</b>
UK92	GWENT, MID-SOUTH-WEST GLAMORGAN					
	1		0,27	0,13	0,13	3
	6		0,16	0,02	0,11	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,3%</b>	<b>0,43</b>	<b>0,15</b>	<b>0,25</b>	<b>4</b>
UKA1	BORDERS-CENTRAL-FIFE-LOTHIAN-TAYSIDE					
	1		2,94	1,53	1,41	24
	2		0,70	0,17	0,10	12
	3		0,12	0,01	0,04	2
	5		1,48		0,38	1
	6		7,85	0,52	1,38	8
	7		11,05	0,10	5,27	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,9%</b>	<b>24,14</b>	<b>2,33</b>	<b>8,57</b>	<b>51</b>
UKA2	DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY, STRATHCLYDE					
	1		2,51	1,06	1,45	27
	2		0,37	0,06	0,10	14
	3		2,49	0,24	1,11	16
	5		0,14	0,01	0,03	1
	6		6,84	0,35	1,42	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,3%</b>	<b>12,35</b>	<b>1,72</b>	<b>4,11</b>	<b>72</b>
UKA3	HIGHLANDS, ISLANDS					
	1		6,75	1,69	5,06	56
	2		9,78	1,84	3,29	85
	3		16,84	2,48	6,91	64
	5		5,72	0,79	1,95	8
	6		17,18	2,99	5,73	39
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23,9%</b>	<b>56,28</b>	<b>9,79</b>	<b>22,95</b>	<b>252</b>

## United Kingdom

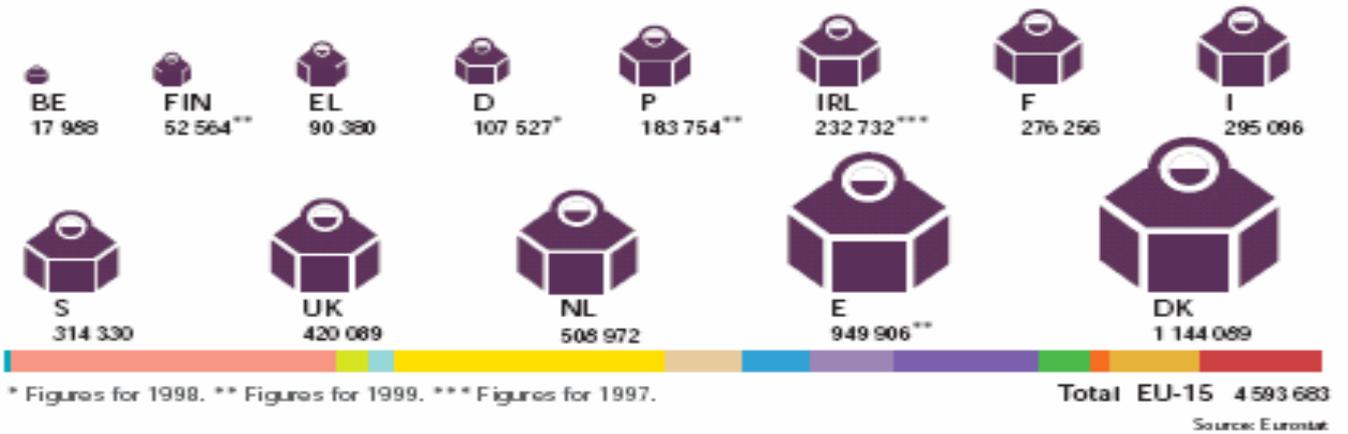
Région. Code NUTS II	Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
<b>UKA4</b>	<b>GRAMPIAN</b>					
	1		8,89	4,63	4,26	42
	2		8,99	1,52	1,84	162
	3		0,12	0,01	0,04	2
	5		4,91	0,25	1,03	13
	6		46,61	2,31	9,14	59
	7		0,76	0,13	0,22	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,2%</b>	<b>70,28</b>	<b>8,86</b>	<b>16,53</b>	<b>280</b>
<b>UKB</b>	<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>					
	1		9,24	2,99	6,25	49
	2		5,12	1,39	3,73	145
	3		1,28	0,72	0,56	15
	5		2,58	0,94	1,65	10
	6		4,58	0,77	3,81	23
	7		0,51	0,20	0,31	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,0%</b>	<b>23,31</b>	<b>7,00</b>	<b>16,31</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100,0%</b>	<b>267,27</b>	<b>52,67</b>	<b>95,86</b>	<b>1.493</b>

## Annex 5: Landings and Catches

Data on landings in EU15 in 2000

### Volume of landings in Member States (2000)

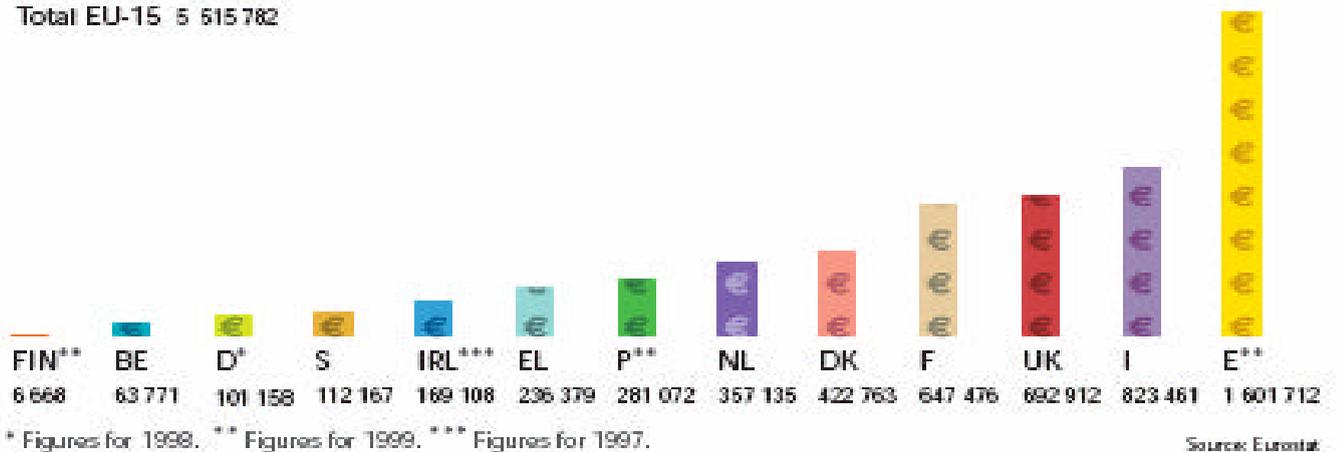
(volume in tonnes)



### Value of landings in Member States (2000)

(value in thousands of EUR)

Total EU-15 5 515 782



Source: European Communities (2001): "Facts and figures on the CFP. Basic data on the Common Fisheries Policy", Luxembourg: Office for the Official Publications of the European Communities, [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc\\_et\\_publ/liste\\_publi/facts/pcp\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc_et_publ/liste_publi/facts/pcp_en.pdf)

Data on Landings in EU15 in 2002

**Volume and value of landings in Member States (2002)** (volume in tonnes, value



\*Quota species only \*\* Figures for 2001 \*\*\* Figures for 2000

Source: European Communities (2004): "Facts and figures on the CFP. Basic data on the Common Fisheries Policy", Luxembourg: Office for the Official Publications of the European Communities, [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc\\_et\\_publ/liste\\_publi/facts/pcp04\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc_et_publ/liste_publi/facts/pcp04_en.pdf)

## Catches, volume (tonnes)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Belgium</b>	41470	39893	37125	36109	34260	35631	30837	30508	30841	29100
<b>Denmark</b>	1475716	1751148	1953813	1492290	1843716	1998908	1681186	1826854	1557330	1404000
<b>Germany</b>	326316	235906	216894	253027	228215	238829	236526	259353	266631	231000
<b>Greece</b>	132381	138645	152613	159101	181125	151800	149447	157099	108591	111000
<b>Spain</b>	1126318	1074135	1079191	1088521	1096080	1178941	1173722	1204069	1262731	1170000
<b>France</b>	689662	649605	654947	641398	649947	675134	640573	638199	599271	660000
<b>FR91</b>	8600	8530	8540	8600	8800	9500	9570	10480	9084	9000
<b>FR92</b>	3498	6294	4538	5853	5800	5300	3500	5500	5500	6000
<b>FR93</b>	6465	7036	7617	6931	7819	8089	7377	6602	6709	6000
<b>FR94</b>	911	887	1103	1679	2531	2500	3607	4288	4579	4000
<b>Ireland</b>	215485	233167	248120	278047	290635	389646	332659	293019	324760	280000
<b>Italy</b>	371873	405874	396466	397541	398739	396797	365905	343700	306103	280000
<b>Sweden</b>	250985	237015	307534	341892	386821	404591	370997	357429	410885	350000
<b>Netherl.</b>	404816	405200	431701	461606	419927	438110	410807	451801	536631	510000
<b>Austria</b>	533	500	479	420	388	404	450	465	451	400
<b>Portugal</b>	324776	323350	296505	292892	266941	263871	263176	223831	227852	210000
<b>Finland</b>	123024	109356	130548	135091	151312	154529	164213	165237	155637	140000
<b>UK</b>	766904	790549	813085	860202	877947	909904	867633	891966	923254	840000
<b>UK (C.I.)</b>	2714	2523	2823	2870	2609	3269	4518	4240	4122	4000
<b>UK (Man)</b>	4030	4563	4461	4644	2854	3734	3537	4289	2214	2000
<b>EU15</b>	<b>6250260</b>	<b>6394343</b>	<b>6719019</b>	<b>6438137</b>	<b>6826052</b>	<b>7237095</b>	<b>6688131</b>	<b>6843528</b>	<b>6710969</b>	<b>6250000</b>
<b>Cyprus</b>	2584	2921	9336	10016	9427	9320	12526	24819	19295	3000
<b>Latvia</b>	162827	210872	156907	142383	138105	149194	142644	105682	102331	120000
<b>Lithuania</b>	137598	171921	188467	117171	49162	57368	88514	44002	66578	70000
<b>Hungary</b>	16234	8445	8678	7886	8307	7314	7606	7406	7265	7000
<b>Estonia</b>	131178	170908	128965	147184	123680	132030	108563	123618	118793	110000
<b>Malta</b>	787	773	579	838	2356	4635	9197	1036	1180	1000
<b>Poland</b>	448292	428627	481775	395407	438032	429372	342793	348089	242011	230000
<b>Slovenia</b>	:	:	3905	2284	2346	2167	2367	2367	2228	2000
<b>Slovakia</b>	:	:	:	1185	1627	1950	1414	1364	1361	1000
<b>Czech R.</b>	:	:	:	3185	3955	3929	3524	3321	3952	4000
<b>EU25</b>	:	:	:	<b>7265676</b>	<b>7603049</b>	<b>8034374</b>	<b>7407279</b>	<b>7505233</b>	<b>7275963</b>	<b>6860000</b>
<b>Iceland</b>	1521877	1056695	1582751	1726788	1570636	1624100	2074339	2225401	1700134	1750000
<b>Norway</b>	1603073	2011895	2430723	2415009	2366110	2524355	2649549	2863162	2861214	2620000
<b>Bulgaria</b>	49254	50056	24016	13658	6585	8012	8854	11237	18946	10000
<b>Romania</b>	92784	95473	70761	13819	22251	49275	18259	8446	9061	10000

Source: Eurostat database, 2 March 2005

## Annex 6: FIFG 1994 to 1999

### Overview of areas of assistance and connected measures of FIFG programme 1994 to 1999

AREA OF ASSISTANCE	MEASURE
1. ADJUSTMENT OF FISHING EFFORT	1. Scrapping of vessels
	2. Export of vessels/assignment to other use
	3. Joint enterprises
	4. Temporary joint ventures
2. RENEWAL AND MODERNISATION OF FISHING FLEET	1. Construction of new vessels
	2. Fitting new engines, improving safety and working conditions on board vessels, improving hygiene conditions for products, introducing new, more highly selective fishing techniques, installing equipment for monitoring fishing activities on board vessels, other investments on existing vessels
3. AQUACULTURE	1. Increasing aquaculture capacity (new production units and/or extension of existing production units)
	2. Modernisation of existing aquaculture units without increasing production capacity
4. PROTECTED MARINE AREAS	1. Development of enclosed seawater areas
5. FISHING PORT FACILITIES	1. Construction of new facilities/extension of existing facilities
	2. Modernisation of existing facilities without increasing physical capacity
6. PROCESSING/MARKETING OF PRODUCTS	1. Increasing processing capacity (new production units and/or extension of existing production units)
	2. Modernisation of existing processing units without increasing production capacity
	3. Modernisation of existing marketing establishments
	4. Construction of new marketing establishments
7. PROMOTION	1. Promotion campaigns
	2. Participation in trade fairs
	3. Market studies and consumer surveys
	4. Sales advice and aid and other services to wholesalers and retailers
	5. Operations associated with quality certification and product labelling
8. OTHER MEASURES	1. Studies, pilot projects, technical assistance and other specific measures
	2. Operations by members of the trade
	3. Temporary cessation of fishing activities
	4. Specific compensation measures for fishermen (ad hoc Council decisions)
	5. Other
9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC MEASURES	1. Early retirement
	2. Flat-rate individual cessation premium
10. ERDF	1. Projects
11. ESF	1. Training
	2. Other projects

Source: DG Fish website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/structures/domaines\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/structures/domaines_en.htm) (1 March 2005)

Data on the financial implementation of the FIGF programme 1994 to 1999 by area and measure<sup>2</sup>

Domaine	Répartition Aide UE	Mesure	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
1	27,1%	1	625,11	256,78	376,64	5.550
		2	26,27	10,18	16,09	110
		3	214,47	63,17	151,18	196
		4	44,82	12,69	32,13	85
		Total	910,67	342,82	576,04	5.941
2	26,3%	1	904,53	112,30	367,57	2.486
		2	607,51	62,34	191,71	9.075
		3	0,22	0,06	0,17	5
		Total	1.512,26	174,70	559,45	11.566
3	8,0%	1	287,06	33,73	102,30	1.345
		2	177,79	22,72	66,77	2.295
		Total	464,85	56,45	169,07	3.640
4	0,9%	1	26,54	8,74	18,41	237
		Total	26,54	8,74	18,41	237
5	6,0%	1	180,19	39,45	79,84	672
		2	76,39	15,48	47,38	376
		Total	256,58	54,93	127,23	1.048
6	22,1%	1	906,68	109,12	267,95	1.475
		2	331,60	43,21	110,87	1.384
		3	151,09	30,82	46,94	806
		4	112,47	14,47	44,93	210
		Total	1.501,84	197,62	470,69	3.875
7	2,8%	1	92,53	37,46	49,26	571
		2	7,04	2,18	4,10	364
		3	2,76	0,73	1,35	39
		4	5,80	2,28	3,34	76
		5	2,37	0,68	1,70	57
		Total	110,49	43,33	59,75	1.107
8	6,5%	1	34,88	14,36	19,62	328
		2	18,40	8,85	8,85	6
		3	53,85	15,80	38,06	757
		4	114,16	51,70	61,93	776
		5	15,15	4,64	8,94	49
		Total	236,44	95,35	137,40	1.916
9	0,4%	1	2,73	1,10	1,64	63
		2	8,61	2,53	6,08	1.219
		Total	11,35	3,63	7,72	1.282
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0%</b>		<b>5.031,03</b>	<b>977,56</b>	<b>2.125,74</b>	<b>30.612</b>

Source: DG Fish website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/structures/pdf/exec\\_dom\\_em.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/structures/pdf/exec_dom_em.pdf) (1 March 2005)

<sup>2</sup> Area of assistance ('Domaine'), the area's share of the total EU aid given ('Répartition Aide UE'), specific measure under area of assistance ('Mesure'), total costs in million € ('Coût total M€), the national financial aid in million € ('Aide État membre M€), EU financial aid in million € ('Aide UE M€), number of projects ('Nombre de projets').

Data on the financial implementation of the FIGP programme 1994 to 1999 by member state<sup>3</sup>

	Répartition Aide UE	Coût total M€	Aide État membre M€	Aide UE M€	Nombre de projets
Belgique-Belgie	0,8%	85,04	13,02	17,20	180
Danmark	4,5%	305,57	48,44	95,25	2.528
Deutschland	5,6%	392,35	51,70	118,24	1.469
Ellas	4,9%	221,78	35,25	104,82	2.422
España	49,5%	2.098,73	376,22	1.051,69	9.555
France	5,7%	499,13	104,34	121,16	3.491
Ireland	2,0%	120,93	13,53	43,33	895
Italia	11,2%	528,13	177,90	238,41	1.873
Luxembourg	0,0%	0,29	0,03	0,09	3
Nederland	0,8%	33,63	22,41	17,03	90
Österreich	0,1%	15,58	3,56	1,80	361
Portugal	7,7%	260,13	45,68	163,98	3.194
Suomi-Finland	1,0%	72,77	15,85	22,29	1.855
Sverige	1,6%	129,68	16,95	34,59	1.203
United Kingdom	4,5%	267,27	52,67	95,86	1.493
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>5.031,03</b>	<b>977,56</b>	<b>2.125,74</b>	<b>30.612</b>

Source: DG Fish website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/structures/pdf/exec\\_em.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/structures/pdf/exec_em.pdf) (1 March 2005)

<sup>3</sup> Area of assistance ('Domaine'), the member state's share of the total EU aid given ('Répartition Aide UE'), total costs in million € ('Coût total M€'), the national financial aid in million € ('Aide État membre M€'), EU financial aid in million € ('Aide UE M€'), number of projects ('Nombre de projets').

## Annex 7: FIFG 2000 to 2006

Data on distribution of EU and national aid by member state and area of assistance

EU and national aid to the fisheries sector									
Distribution by Member State for the 2000-2006 programming period (in thousands of EUR)									
	Total public aid			Scrapping		Construction of new vessels		Modernisation of existing vessels	
	Total	EU	National	EU	National	EU	National	EU	National
BE	68 756	36 946	31 810	-	-	3 730	4 970	6 000	6 000
DK	310 000	204 500	105 500	19 900	19 900	27 200	9 100	40 300	13 400
DE	289 368	216 478	72 890	6 700	6 330	16 239	2 970	15 817	2 890
EL	286 060	211 100	74 960	46 412	15 470	17 093	2 440	15 195	2 170
ES	2 362 560	1 712 100	650 460	69 564	28 750	366 548	112 520	101 270	35 060
FR	552 221	274 481	277 740	11 144	10 380	35 264	56 910	22 191	33 660
IE	89 290	71 260	18 030	4 760	1 720	19 700	4 260	-	-
IT	757 533	385 923	371 610	106 143	106 100	19 190	8 840	28 785	13 260
NL	86 000	38 100	47 900	5 068	11 070	-	-	6 850	6 850
AT	10 676	4 556	6 120	-	-	-	-	-	-
PT	283 254	217 694	65 560	19 114	6 370	57 112	10 190	8 234	1 590
FI	89 083	38 953	50 130	2 500	2 500	1 000	1 730	2 000	3 470
SE	114 147	74 067	40 080	5 514	5 440	8 000	2 670	8 000	2 670
UK	322 708	214 858	107 850	61 898	52 390	1 100	350	15 750	3 850
EU-15	5 621 657	3 701 017	1 920 640	358 717	266 420	572 176	216 950	270 391	124 870

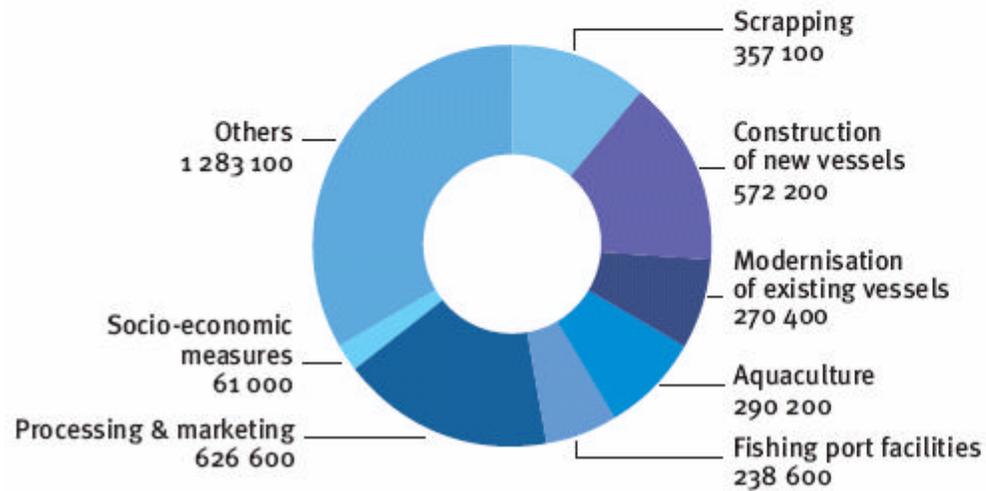
  

	Aquaculture		Fishing port facilities		Processing & marketing		Socio-economic measures		Others	
	EU	National	EU	National	EU	National	EU	National	EU	National
BE	2 780	3 400	1 850	1 150	10 081	3 830	250	250	12 256	12 210
DK	10 600	3 500	36 200	27 300	35 250	11 750	-	-	35 050	20 550
DE	30 616	8 760	33 858	14 480	82 648	21 730	200	200	30 400	15 530
EL	36 738	16 930	6 155	2 110	39 113	18 410	18 423	6 140	31 970	11 290
ES	123 020	59 920	77 828	28 510	287 256	159 970	22 757	8 100	663 858	217 630
FR	18 799	13 000	8 755	8 150	60 285	50 680	10 300	9 840	107 743	95 120
IE	25 680	5 010	-	-	-	-	1 310	440	19 810	6 600
IT	8 880	14 880	5 925	9 740	10 114	15 060	481	480	206 405	203 250
NL	540	900	-	-	3 000	3 000	1 000	1 000	21 642	25 080
AT	2 230	3 200	-	-	1 580	2 250	-	-	746	670
PT	8 480	2 800	32 279	14 580	28 439	9 400	4 743	1 540	59 293	19 090
FI	3 000	5 200	4 000	4 000	8 750	14 330	550	550	17 153	18 350
SE	4 000	1 330	5 000	4 330	15 000	5 000	1 000	1 000	27 553	17 640
UK	14 827	2 570	26 728	8 390	45 047	12 780	-	-	49 508	27 520
EU-15	290 190	141 400	238 579	122 740	626 563	328 190	61 014	29 540	1 283 387	690 530

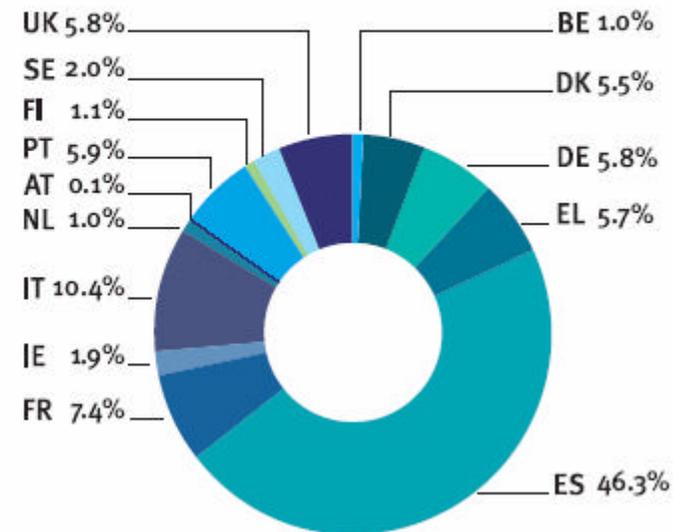
Source: European Communities (2004): "Facts and figures on the CFP. Basic data on the Common Fisheries Policy", Luxembourg: Office for the Official Publications of the European Communities, [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc\\_et\\_publ/liste\\_publi/facts/pcp04\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc_et_publ/liste_publi/facts/pcp04_en.pdf)

Data on the projected allocation of EU FIFG support 2000 to 2006 divided on respectively area of assistance and member state

**Distribution of FIFG allocations by area of assistance for the 2000-2006 programming period**  
(in thousands of EUR)



**Share of total EU structural aid by Member State (2000-2006 programming period)**



Source: European Communities (2004): "Facts and figures on the CFP. Basic data on the Common Fisheries Policy", Luxembourg: Office for the Official Publications of the European Communities, [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc\\_et\\_publ/liste\\_publi/facts/pcp04\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc_et_publ/liste_publi/facts/pcp04_en.pdf)

Data on the available EU FIG support 2004 to 2006 for the 10 new member states (million €)

<b>Member State</b>	<b>Total FIG allocation</b>
Cyprus	3.41
Czech Republic	7.25
Estonia	12.46
Hungary	4.38
Latvia	24.33
Lithuania	12.11
Malta	2.83
Poland	201.83
Slovakia	1.82
Slovenia	1.78

Source: DG Fish website, European Fisheries and Enlargement: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/enlargement/note\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/enlargement/note_en.pdf) (1 March 2005)

## Annex 8: The Fishing Fleet

Fishing fleet, numbers

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Belgium</b>	216	217	198	185	170	155	146	147	139	128	127	130	130	125
<b>Denmark</b>	3810	3725	3523	3303	5304	5184	4835	4585	4376	4224	4144	4021	3823	3581
<b>Germany</b>	1238	1845	1684	2478	2458	2392	2370	2337	2305	2313	2315	2282	2247	2212
<b>Greece</b>	:	21763	21167	20365	20444	20712	20662	20697	20701	20065	19962	20044	19468	19048
<b>Spain</b>	20868	20588	20275	20190	19011	18338	18104	17932	17527	17308	16669	15415	14904	14379
<b>France</b>	8745	7702	7274	7021	6828	6598	6481	8819	8526	8305	8182	7987	8158	8082
<b>Ireland</b>	1411	1422	1427	1435	1417	1993	1859	1798	1698	1640	1567	1534	1542	1490
<b>Italy</b>	17916	16887	16757	16670	16484	19051	18927	18858	18634	18205	17338	16432	15792	15666
<b>Netherl.</b>	1109	1466	1533	1610	993	1053	1095	1076	1094	1125	1104	994	952	949
<b>Portugal</b>	16176	14818	14168	13131	12600	11745	11517	11352	11089	10847	10701	10459	10300	10264
<b>Finland</b>	:	:	:	:	:	4106	4019	3989	3881	3764	3662	3611	3571	3494
<b>Sweden</b>	:	:	:	:	:	2512	2433	2263	2133	1974	1953	1849	1819	1714
<b>UK</b>	11158	10904	10924	11055	10532	9794	8693	8210	8030	7853	7657	7570	7423	7118
<b>EU15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	<b>103633</b>	<b>101141</b>	<b>102063</b>	<b>100133</b>	<b>97751</b>	<b>95381</b>	<b>92328</b>	<b>90129</b>	<b>88122</b>
<b>Slovenia</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	75	110	:	:
<b>Malta</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1752	:	:
<b>Iceland</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1932	1970	1997	2016	1939	1876
<b>Norway</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13645	13251	13196	13014	11951	10651	9933

Source: Eurostat database, 2 March 2005

## Fishing fleet, gross tonnage (tonnes)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Belgium</b>	26022	27445	25798	24769	24439	22822	22349	23012	22767	22838	23054	24091	24276	23794
<b>Denmark</b>	122046	117695	109907	96270	99347	98654	97975	98448	98807	99223	102578	100590	99714	96222
<b>Germany</b>	106401	76702	72951	83543	79139	76925	73364	68577	67701	69803	71452	71273	69227	66002
<b>Greece</b>	:	120094	118671	122387	119979	110745	111263	111699	110463	108498	108060	109505	103020	99598
<b>Spain</b>	678930	656391	627601	586040	703847	598735	564154	572314	551492	533849	522073	525775	519181	486501
<b>France</b>	209590	198631	191288	187750	182843	179194	198449	210356	210900	214382	222825	230632	229937	228048
<b>Ireland</b>	51824	52561	54595	55266	56136	60797	59515	60285	61175	63968	67344	71625	82591	86450
<b>Italy</b>	270418	269449	270332	266095	262526	246604	247958	254633	251584	244274	231294	220472	216203	219407
<b>Netherl.</b>	175906	172517	171591	173260	180222	181498	180508	176039	179938	192505	213035	204313	201068	200507
<b>Portugal</b>	186220	183156	167541	147328	131114	123610	121197	120768	117702	116548	115319	116513	115170	114238
<b>Finland</b>	:	:	:	:	:	24646	23529	24347	22750	21499	20796	19955	19872	19531
<b>Sweden</b>	:	:	:	:	:	52058	50002	48816	48082	47868	48926	46059	44807	43918
<b>UK</b>	207386	211290	210287	249733	245605	222103	234854	251390	252251	259395	260506	264962	240418	227480
<b>EU15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	<b>1998391</b>	<b>1985117</b>	<b>2020684</b>	<b>1995612</b>	<b>1994650</b>	<b>2007262</b>	<b>2005765</b>	<b>1965484</b>	<b>1911696</b>
<b>Slovenia</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2512	965	:	:
<b>Malta</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5033	:	:
<b>Iceland</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	187098	180821	180203	191487	191629	183773
<b>Norway</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	358705	372169	384881	392281	407010	394482	395327

Source: Eurostat database, 2 March 2005

## Fishing fleet, power (kilowatt)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Belgium</b>	79238	81317	75862	71586	69260	65965	63540	64675	63941	63453	63355	66347	67774	66869
<b>Denmark</b>	513125	495757	459330	409666	418196	407760	393219	377641	370874	368616	372609	363670	346140	324957
<b>Germany</b>	204114	177480	165556	175855	172278	169182	167958	161614	159829	163720	167716	167594	163862	160248
<b>Greece</b>	:	705674	694409	668056	666459	669272	667090	667909	659031	630974	621658	625123	597039	572228
<b>Spain</b>	2025791	1978351	1921892	1837093	1714569	1631818	1537995	1469247	1407657	1380785	1332387	1300675	1259848	1176727
<b>France</b>	1155803	1088361	1054460	1034079	1010644	990784	988407	1145661	1125521	1108602	1107789	1102672	1115592	1108446
<b>Ireland</b>	179412	181836	191109	191092	193447	210662	204196	205986	200564	206650	210362	213808	228331	227041
<b>Italy</b>	1503303	1515556	1526007	1530198	1520751	1494088	1495885	1513127	1510236	1471193	1397197	1324322	1284940	1291249
<b>Netherl.</b>	553138	540059	533336	537935	512398	521193	513990	494550	494016	506142	524428	494091	471985	470202
<b>Portugal</b>	495913	493175	473374	449808	416364	394749	391920	391966	387643	392948	396505	401694	397204	393614
<b>Finland</b>	:	:	:	:	:	224742	217809	220553	211220	203752	197519	191374	190000	187696
<b>Sweden</b>	:	:	:	:	:	268072	256453	247848	239732	231192	240198	229338	224590	220845
<b>UK</b>	1178572	1191878	1200025	1202421	1163059	1138663	1059286	1012188	993004	973797	969372	991473	927090	906720
<b>EU15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	<b>8186950</b>	<b>7957748</b>	<b>7972965</b>	<b>7823268</b>	<b>7701824</b>	<b>7601095</b>	<b>7472181</b>	<b>7274395</b>	<b>7106842</b>
<b>Slovenia</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5984	7523	:	:
<b>Malta</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	74292	:	:
<b>Iceland</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	502563	513774	528711	555030	548769	538442
<b>Norway</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2225643	2290027	2379360	2443145	2522728	2503580	?

Source: Eurostat database, 2 March 2005

Distribution of vessels in 2003 according to length, numbers

	Total	0 - 5.9 m	6 - 11.9 m	Total under 12 m	12 - 17.9 m	18 - 23.9 m	24 - 29.9 m	30 - 35.9 m	36 - 41.9 m	42 m +	Total 12 m +	Unknown
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>125</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	9	43	13	28	32	0	<b>125</b>	0
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>3581</b>	1204	1515	<b>2719</b>	498	180	41	65	52	26	<b>862</b>	0
<b>Germany</b>	<b>2212</b>	928	867	<b>1795</b>	252	83	40	17	12	13	<b>417</b>	0
<b>Greece</b>	<b>19048</b>	7259	10585	<b>17844</b>	663	309	185	30	7	10	<b>1204</b>	0
<b>Spain</b>	<b>14379</b>	5681	4655	<b>10336</b>	1615	1015	542	289	125	140	<b>3726</b>	317
<b>France</b>	<b>8082</b>	1169	5183	<b>6352</b>	908	528	169	50	18	57	<b>1730</b>	0
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>1490</b>	264	796	<b>1060</b>	126	156	77	47	10	14	<b>430</b>	0
<b>Italy</b>	<b>15666</b>	3468	7237	<b>10705</b>	3163	1161	494	94	13	24	<b>4949</b>	12
<b>Netherl.</b>	<b>949</b>	132	148	<b>280</b>	106	193	85	66	137	82	<b>669</b>	0
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>10264</b>	5510	3810	<b>9320</b>	479	193	159	73	8	31	<b>943</b>	1
<b>Finland</b>	<b>3494</b>	1637	1662	<b>3299</b>	102	16	9	8	0	0	<b>135</b>	60
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>1714</b>	219	1157	<b>1376</b>	193	61	24	29	20	11	<b>338</b>	0
<b>UK</b>	<b>7118</b>	1751	4102	<b>5853</b>	584	314	177	64	70	55	<b>1264</b>	1
<b>EU15</b>	<b>88122</b>	<b>29222</b>	<b>41717</b>	<b>70939</b>	<b>8698</b>	<b>4252</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>16792</b>	<b>391</b>
<b>Iceland</b>	<b>1876</b>	6	1378	<b>1384</b>	129	68	61	53	43	120	<b>474</b>	18
<b>Norway</b>	<b>9933</b>	1731	6435	<b>8166</b>	1027	321	131	48	52	188	<b>1767</b>	0

Source: Eurostat database, 2 March 2005

Distribution of vessels in 2003 according to length, gross tonnage (tonnes)

	<b>Total</b>	<b>0 - 5.9 m</b>	<b>6 - 11.9 m</b>	<b>Total under 12 m</b>	<b>12 - 17.9 m</b>	<b>18 - 23.9 m</b>	<b>24 - 29.9 m</b>	<b>30 - 35.9 m</b>	<b>36 - 41.9 m</b>	<b>42 m +</b>	<b>Total 12 m +</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>23794</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	271	3458	1479	6655	11931	0	<b>23794</b>	0
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>96214</b>	724	7036	<b>7760</b>	12736	14036	7303	15496	18769	20114	<b>88454</b>	0
<b>Germany</b>	<b>66002</b>	932	3170	<b>4102</b>	7290	5601	5906	3780	3826	35497	<b>61900</b>	0
<b>Greece</b>	<b>99587</b>	4905	30839	<b>35744</b>	12233	16918	20516	6048	2862	5266	<b>63843</b>	0
<b>Spain</b>	<b>486501</b>	3763	15795	<b>19558</b>	34532	64434	79769	75472	45088	161833	<b>461128</b>	5815
<b>France</b>	<b>228039</b>	1187	21200	<b>22387</b>	31754	56166	24426	12937	5384	74985	<b>205652</b>	0
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>86448</b>	304	4124	<b>4428</b>	4542	17540	12631	11890	4333	31084	<b>82020</b>	0
<b>Italy</b>	<b>219409</b>	3548	17986	<b>21534</b>	48614	60644	54699	17719	3750	11908	<b>197334</b>	541
<b>Netherl.</b>	<b>200507</b>	162	608	<b>770</b>	2188	10815	9037	10286	43005	124406	<b>199737</b>	0
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>114238</b>	3326	9293	<b>12619</b>	9631	12458	25047	17025	2858	34598	<b>101617</b>	2
<b>Finland</b>	<b>19529</b>	1469	6921	<b>8390</b>	2508	958	1265	1891	0	0	<b>6622</b>	4517
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>43918</b>	101	5558	<b>5659</b>	5801	5924	3541	7303	8230	7460	<b>38259</b>	0
<b>UK</b>	<b>227485</b>	1828	23291	<b>25119</b>	22130	35397	34297	16215	25076	69251	<b>202366</b>	0
<b>EU15</b>	<b>1911671</b>	<b>22249</b>	<b>145821</b>	<b>168070</b>	<b>194230</b>	<b>304349</b>	<b>279916</b>	<b>202717</b>	<b>175112</b>	<b>576402</b>	<b>1732726</b>	<b>10875</b>
<b>Iceland</b>	<b>183773</b>	10	8048	<b>8058</b>	3131	4482	10457	12961	16300	128315	<b>175646</b>	69
<b>Norway</b>	<b>395327</b>	0	38033	<b>38033</b>	21505	27356	28098	16609	25724	238002	<b>357294</b>	0

Source: Eurostat database, 2 March 2005

Distribution of vessels in 2003 according to length, power (kilowatt)

	Total	0 - 5.9 m	6 - 11.9 m	Total under 12 m	12 - 17.9 m	18 - 23.9 m	24 - 29.9 m	30 - 35.9 m	36 - 41.9 m	42 m +	Total 12 m +	Unknown
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>66869</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	2105	9290	3610	22109	29755	0	<b>66869</b>	0
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>324957</b>	15021	62307	<b>77328</b>	74120	45364	19366	36300	37387	35092	<b>247629</b>	0
<b>Germany</b>	<b>160248</b>	7281	27498	<b>34779</b>	41972	17965	12718	10098	9235	33481	<b>125469</b>	0
<b>Greece</b>	<b>572225</b>	61499	283795	<b>345294</b>	71876	73349	56301	11675	5501	8229	<b>226931</b>	0
<b>Spain</b>	<b>1176724</b>	38488	139363	<b>177851</b>	162673	216574	172922	135315	78128	214451	<b>980063</b>	18810
<b>France</b>	<b>1108446</b>	32406	440152	<b>472558</b>	197648	195579	69356	30920	17208	125177	<b>635888</b>	0
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>227044</b>	2615	31821	<b>34436</b>	18904	47954	37488	33339	12341	42582	<b>192608</b>	0
<b>Italy</b>	<b>1291234</b>	24750	277226	<b>301976</b>	411694	293178	192588	50313	11143	28824	<b>987740</b>	1518
<b>Netherl.</b>	<b>470201</b>	2006	6733	<b>8739</b>	12577	37547	21488	32576	148422	208852	<b>461462</b>	0
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>393614</b>	37377	93037	<b>130414</b>	55596	49633	64459	45618	5584	42304	<b>263194</b>	6
<b>Finland</b>	<b>187694</b>	29643	102008	<b>131651</b>	19539	5418	4843	4848	0	0	<b>34648</b>	21395
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>220849</b>	4776	73689	<b>78465</b>	39087	22198	12581	21151	24262	23105	<b>142384</b>	0
<b>UK</b>	<b>906709</b>	31176	302555	<b>333731</b>	107109	102473	91828	40523	74604	156418	<b>572955</b>	23
<b>EU15</b>	<b>7106814</b>	<b>287038</b>	<b>1840184</b>	<b>2127222</b>	<b>1214900</b>	<b>1116522</b>	<b>759548</b>	<b>474785</b>	<b>453570</b>	<b>918515</b>	<b>4937840</b>	<b>41752</b>
<b>Iceland</b>	<b>538442</b>	194	151849	<b>152043</b>	23534	21193	29680	29792	31509	250360	<b>386068</b>	331

Source: Eurostat database, 2 March 2005

# Chapter 8 (WP4)

## Annex 9 (WP4): Dissimilarity, specialisation and concentration indexes

Indexes used in the specialisation and concentration analysis are of three types:

- 1) dissimilarity index (IDS);
- 2) specialisation index (ISP);
- 3) concentration index (ICO).

IDS satisfies the need to assess the similarity of a given phenomenon observed in a set **I** of  $n$  elements. The dissimilarity index used in the present analysis is based on composition ratios which define the localization coefficients. The latter give the possibility to make a comparison between the percentage of vessels, for each enrolment office (or another administrative area), having the license for a certain type of fishing gear and the whole set of elements (in this case, the enrolment offices considered as a whole). Thus, the IDS is defined as follows:

$$IDS = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{a=1}^h \left| \frac{B_{au}}{\sum_{a=1}^h B_{au}} - \frac{\sum_{u=1}^s B_{ua}}{\sum_{a=1}^h \sum_{u=1}^s B_{au}} \right|$$

where:

$B_{au}$  = number of vessels having gear  $a$  in the enrollment office  $u$

$\sum_{a=1}^h B_{au}$  = total number of vessels in the enrollment office  $u$

$\sum_{u=1}^s B_{ua}$  = total number of vessels having gear  $a$  for all the enrollment offices

$\sum_{a=1}^h \sum_{u=1}^s B_{ua}$  = total number of vessels for all the enrollment offices

On the other hand, the ISP is based on a matrix whose data are order so to have the enrolment offices in rows and gears in columns.

$$M_1 = \begin{vmatrix} B_{11} & B_{1a} & B_{1h} \\ B_{u1} & B_{ua} & B_{uh} \\ B_{s1} & B_{sa} & B_{sh} \end{vmatrix},$$

where the generic element  $B_{ua}$  represents the number of vessels in the enrolment office  $u$  having the fishing gear  $a$ . Moreover, given that:

$$q_x = \frac{B_{ua}}{\sum_{a=1}^h B_{ua}}, \text{ and } q_y = \frac{\sum_{u=1}^s B_{ua}}{\sum_{u=1}^s \sum_{a=1}^h B_{ua}}$$

we obtain another matrix,  $M_2$  defined as follow:

$$M_2 = \begin{vmatrix} ISP_{11} & ISP_{1a} & ISP_{1h} \\ ISP_{u1} & ISP_{ua} & ISP_{uh} \\ ISP_{s1} & ISP_{sa} & ISP_{sh} \end{vmatrix},$$

where the generic element  $ISP_{ua}$  represents the specialisation index of the enrolment office  $u$  for the fishing gear  $a$ . This is because:

$q_x$  = the share of vessels having the license for fishing gear  $a$  on total vessels enrolled in the office  $u$ .

$q_y$  = the share of vessels having the license for fishing gear  $a$  on total vessels.

Thus, the specialisation index is defined as follow:

$$ISP = \frac{q_x - q_y}{(1 - q_y)q_x + (1 - q_x)q_y}.$$

The concentration index is obtained by the same procedure used for the specialisation index but the matrix  $M_2$  must be read not by rows but by columns. Thus, the generic element  $ICO_{ua}$  represents the concentration index of the fishing gear  $a$  for the enrolment office  $u$ . Moreover, the meaning of  $q_x$  and  $q_y$  is different as follow:

$q_x$  = the share of vessels having the license for fishing gear  $a$  in the enrolment office  $u$  on total vessels having this fishing gear;

$q_y$  = the share of vessels enrolled in the office  $u$  on total vessels.

As a consequence, the concentration index is defined as follow:

$$ICO = \frac{q_x - q_y}{(1 - q_y)q_x + (1 - q_x)q_y}$$

## Annex 10 (WP4): Statistical tables

**Table 1.a - FIG 1994-99 funds allocation for demolition (measure 1.1) by NUTS 3 Ob. 1, Italy, updated at 31.12.2002. Measure unit: Euro**

NUTS 2	NUTS 3 Code 1999	Name of NUTS 3	Payments	State Aid	FIFG Aid	Commitments
Abruzzo	IT712	Teramo	1.320.384,04	660.192,02	660.192,02	1.357.093,79
	IT714	Chieti	215.393,51	107.696,76	107.696,76	215.393,51
Calabria	IT931	Cosenza	701.196,11	350.598,06	350.598,06	701.196,11
	IT932	Crotone	1.797.623,78	898.811,89	898.811,89	1.808.585,58
	IT933	Catanzaro	52.585,64	26.292,82	26.292,82	52.585,64
	IT934	Vibo Valentia	365.496,55	182.748,27	182.748,27	369.803,80
	IT935	Reggio di Calabria	4.155.974,61	2.032.514,82	2.123.459,78	4.257.435,69
Campania	IT803	Napoli	3.419.174,50	1.706.257,13	1.712.917,36	3.441.981,23
	IT805	Salerno	1.800.268,04	875.448,03	924.820,01	1.815.098,10
Molise	IT722	Campobasso	2.599.588,38	1.299.794,19	1.299.794,19	2.599.588,38
Puglia	IT911	Foggia	4.951.592,49	2.461.190,85	2.490.401,65	5.010.378,20
	IT912	Bari	11.160.853,08	5.513.835,36	5.647.017,72	11.237.794,83
	IT914	Brindisi	836.058,50	418.029,25	418.029,25	836.058,50
	IT915	Lecce	2.426.203,47	1.213.101,74	1.213.101,74	2.428.269,30
Sardegna	ITB01	Sassari	1.060.748,24	530.374,12	530.374,12	1.724.199,10
	ITB02	Nuoro	279.901,56	126.437,04	153.464,52	279.901,56
	ITB03	Oristano	366.885,82	183.442,91	183.442,91	366.885,82
	ITB04	Cagliari	361.093,75	180.546,88	180.546,88	361.093,75
Sicilia	ITA01	Trapani	23.382.495,72	11.202.254,59	12.180.241,13	23.819.250,41
	ITA02	Palermo	4.374.389,95	2.187.194,98	2.187.194,98	4.386.320,09
	ITA03	Messina	6.209.172,79	3.088.609,80	3.120.562,99	6.858.341,04
	ITA04	Agrigento	5.049.832,93	2.503.796,48	2.546.036,45	5.146.567,89
	ITA05	Caltanissetta	30.163,67	15.081,83	15.081,83	30.163,67
	ITA07	Catania	3.786.374,83	1.894.181,60	1.892.193,24	4.296.025,35
	ITA08	Ragusa	706.442,28	353.221,14	353.221,14	706.742,86
	ITA09	Siracusa	3.933.805,72	1.914.164,86	2.019.640,86	4.276.162,42
<b>Total</b>			<b>85.343.699,99</b>	<b>41.925.817,42</b>	<b>43.417.882,57</b>	<b>88.382.916,63</b>

Source: Irepa processing on data from Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry Policies, General Direction Fishery and Aquaculture

**Table 1.b - FIGG 1994-99 funds allocation for demolition (measure 1.1) by NUTS 3 Ob. 5a, Italy, updated at 31.12.2002. Measure unit: Euro**

NUTS 2	NUTS 3 Code 1999	Name of NUTS 3	Payments	State Aid	FIFG Aid	Commitments
Abruzzo	IT712	Teramo	5.899.689,61	2.950.748,86	2.948.940,75	5.945.379,52
	IT713	Pescara	2.547.847,15	1.273.923,57	1.273.923,57	2.547.847,15
	IT714	Chieti	1.615.890,35	807.945,17	807.945,17	1.615.890,35
Emilia-Romagna	IT406	Ferrara	4.857.953,69	2.420.451,69	2.437.502,00	4.885.646,11
	IT407	Ravenna	160.964,12	80.482,06	80.482,06	167.497,30
	IT408	Forli-Cesena	187.814,72	93.907,36	93.907,36	190.443,48
	IT409	Rimini	1.068.936,67	513.386,56	555.550,10	1.068.967,65
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	IT332	Udine	1.031.733,93	480.380,18	551.353,75	1.033.249,50
	IT333	Gorizia	323.340,75	161.670,38	161.670,38	295.550,21
	IT334	Trieste	351.632,26	163.560,09	188.072,17	353.468,27
Lazio	IT603	Roma	1.342.398,01	664.207,21	678.190,80	2.692.039,33
	IT604	Latina	3.336.667,45	1.658.707,92	1.677.959,53	3.413.207,09
Liguria	IT131	Imperia	698.629,32	349.314,66	349.314,66	698.629,32
	IT132	Savona	1.817.822,42	893.943,26	923.879,17	1.829.218,03
	IT133	Genova	1.423.610,86	711.805,43	711.805,43	1.452.767,43
	IT134	La Spezia	13.678,36	6.839,18	6.839,18	13.678,36
Marche	IT531	Pesaro e Urbino	1.458.110,18	712.208,78	745.901,40	1.463.613,03
	IT532	Ancona	6.536.921,50	3.150.916,19	3.386.005,31	6.556.422,92
	IT533	Macerata	3.099.364,81	1.553.700,67	1.545.664,14	3.123.887,68
	IT534	Ascoli Piceno	7.106.797,30	3.540.774,84	3.566.022,46	7.148.517,51
Toscana	IT511	Massa-Carrara	47.155,10	23.577,55	23.577,55	47.155,10
	IT512	Lucca	785.675,03	392.837,52	392.837,52	785.675,55
	IT516	Livorno	2.697.782,30	1.341.134,87	1.356.647,43	2.736.511,44
	IT517	Pisa	17.402,02	8.701,01	8.701,01	17.402,02
	IT51A	Grosseto	1.333.538,19	627.422,31	706.115,88	1.333.538,19
Veneto	IT325	Venezia	1.466.151,41	647.211,13	818.940,28	1.466.151,41
	IT327	Rovigo	281.969,97	140.984,99	140.984,99	281.969,97
<b>Total</b>			<b>51.509.477,49</b>	<b>25.370.743,46</b>	<b>26.138.734,03</b>	<b>53.164.323,93</b>

Source: Irepa processing on data from Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry Policies, General Direction Fishery and Aquaculture

**Table 2 - Number of vessels, power and tonnage by NUTS 3, Italy, 1997.**

NUTS 2	NUTS 3 Code 1999	Name of NUTS 3	Numbers of vessels operating in:		Power (KW)	TONNAGE (GRT)
			Eu waters	Third country fisheries		
Abruzzo	IT712	Teramo	343	0	31141,96	6669,31
	IT714	Chieti	199	0	14772,1	2603,95
Calabria	IT931	Cosenza	190	0	16989,16	1905,08
	IT932	Crotone	103	0	9551,16	1353,97
	IT933	Catanzaro	41	0	2315,88	311,67
	IT934	Vibo Valentia	118	0	7594,46	953,52
	IT935	Reggio Calabria	401	0	21526,4	2476,2
Campania	IT803	Napoli	739	2	51025,582	8056,61
	IT805	Salerno	594	1	40176,088	6305,9
Molise	IT722	Campobasso	69	0	13101,18	2775,83
Puglia	IT911	Foggia	630	0	68534,22	10019,68
	IT912	Bari	652	2	102892,68	19996,18
	IT914	Brindisi	143	0	8266,14	824,83
	IT915	Lecce	486	0	27660,98	3126,02
	Sardegna	ITB01	Sassari	442	1	30726,8
ITB02		Nuoro	126	0	10064,28	1447,81
ITB03		Oristano	146	0	9644,54	943,78
ITB04		Caqliari	332	0	28408,54	4374,91
Sicilia	ITA01	Trapani	828	16	126000,662	38530,25
	ITA02	Palermo	753	1	46316,6038	8968,65
	ITA03	Messina	726	0	34882,4	4517,61
	ITA04	Agrigento	512	0	51949,4	10766,23
	ITA05	Caltanissetta	32	0	1869,74	439,5
	ITA07	Catania	417	0	55710,854	7677,04
	ITA08	Ragusa	188	0	8841,82	1348,93
	ITA09	Siracusa	434	0	38412,26	5546,76
<b>Total</b>			<b>9644</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>858375,8898</b>	<b>156112,38</b>

Source: Regional Socio-Economic Studies on Employment and the level of Dependency on Fishing, 1999. Italy, Lots 1.2, 1.3, 1.4.

**Table 3 - Population density by NUTS 3, Italy, 1995-1999. Measure unit: number of people/square km.**

NUTS 2	Nuts 3 Code 1999	Name of NUTS 3	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Average 1995-99
Abruzzo	IT712	Teramo	146,7	147,4	148,1	148,6	149,1	147,98
	IT714	Chieti	149,8	150,2	150,5	150,6	150,7	150,36
Molise	IT722	Campobasso	82,3	82,1	81,9	81,7	81,4	81,88
Campania	IT803	Napoli	2642,1	2651,1	2659,1	2659	2651,4	2652,54
	IT805	Salerno	220,2	221	221,5	221,8	221,8	221,26
Puglia	IT911	Foggia	97,3	97,3	97,2	97	96,7	97,1
	IT912	Bari	303,1	304,2	305,1	305,6	306,3	304,86
	IT914	Brindisi	224,9	224,7	225,2	225,2	224,3	224,86
	IT915	Lecce	296,1	296,4	296,5	296,3	295,9	296,24
Calabria	IT931	Cosenza	113,3	113,3	113,1	112,9	112,4	113
	IT932	Crotone	104,7	104,2	103,7	103,2	102,2	103,6
	IT933	Catanzaro	160,7	160,8	160,8	160,6	160,1	160,6
	IT934	Vibo Valentia	157,5	157,2	157,1	156,5	155,5	156,76
	IT935	Reggio di Calabria	181,9	181,9	181,8	181,4	180,5	181,5
Sicilia	ITA01	Trapani	176,1	176,7	176,9	176,8	176,5	176,6
	ITA02	Palermo	248,5	248,6	249	249,1	248,4	248,72
	ITA03	Messina	210,5	210,3	210,1	209,7	208,9	209,9
	ITA04	Agrigento	156,6	156,2	155,9	155,5	154,8	155,8
	ITA05	Caltanissetta	132,8	133,2	133,5	133,4	132,9	133,16
	ITA07	Catania	304,7	307	308,3	309	309,3	307,66
	ITA08	Ragusa	183,9	184,9	186	186,5	186,8	185,62
	ITA09	Siracusa	192,9	192,6	192,4	192,1	191,7	192,34
	Sardegna	ITB01	Sassari	61,1	61,1	61,2	61,1	61
ITB02		Nuoro	38,8	38,7	38,6	38,5	38,3	38,58
ITB03		Oristano	22,9	23	23	23	22,9	22,96
ITB04		Cagliari	292,6	293	293,1	292,2	291,4	292,46

Source: ESPON database

**Table 4.a - FIGG 1994-99 funds allocation by NUTS 3 Ob. 1, Italy, updated at 31.12.2002. Measure unit: Euro**

NUTS 2	NUTS 3 Code 1999	Name of NUTS 3	Payments	State Aid	FIGG Aid	Commitments
Abruzzo	IT712	Teramo	6.306.286,05	1.870.012,94	3.021.146,28	9.298.894,36
	IT713	Pescara	1.905.734,96	204.485,91	889.958,37	2.269.918,97
	IT714	Chieti	3.176.365,75	1.009.975,05	2.016.499,66	4.688.191,85
Basilicata	IT921	Potenza	938.128,08	93.812,92	469.064,06	959.325,19
	IT922	Matera	4.856.601,11	895.789,25	2.200.433,03	4.902.336,76
Calabria	IT931	Cosenza	4.632.553,07	1.493.394,21	1.972.883,03	5.473.654,35
	IT932	Crotone	2.911.516,04	1.028.181,77	1.409.262,57	3.120.191,92
	IT933	Catanzaro	3.243.663,43	721.800,16	1.621.831,72	3.344.951,27
	IT934	Vibo Valentia	1.982.113,91	344.409,74	991.056,95	2.712.775,95
	IT935	Reggio di Calabria	7.835.813,68	2.811.411,26	3.549.957,35	7.973.686,00
Campania	IT801	Caserta	-	-	-	1.740.380,59
	IT802	Benevento	4.458.172,86	880.055,47	1.760.110,93	4.564.558,89
	IT803	Napoli	10.474.993,77	3.015.882,13	5.072.174,83	11.785.851,38
	IT804	Avellino	2.210.826,49	552.686,35	1.105.372,70	2.210.826,49
	IT805	Salerno	13.009.542,52	3.613.680,14	6.290.889,98	14.285.071,25
Lazio	IT603	Roma	28.094.722,78	13.990.592,73	14.040.432,74	28.192.600,50
	IT604	Latina	54.894,20	13.723,55	16.468,26	55.973,60
Marche	IT531	Pesaro e Urbino	50.819,36	5.081,94	25.409,68	50.819,36
	IT532	Ancona	229.461,80	22.625,98	113.129,88	232.663,83
	IT533	Macerata	252.497,33	61.386,22	126.623,09	343.133,96
	IT534	Ascoli Piceno	2.650.440,75	662.610,07	1.325.220,37	3.300.413,17
Molise	IT721	Isernia	1.235.339,72	123.476,27	617.669,86	1.803.099,77
	IT722	Campobasso	6.490.972,10	1.899.235,24	3.074.143,24	6.519.019,04
Puglia	IT911	Foggia	17.320.992,40	4.210.383,09	8.397.220,69	24.548.890,94
	IT912	Bari	35.095.298,30	10.150.075,11	17.985.363,01	39.517.116,89
	IT913	Taranto	4.784.110,10	863.893,55	2.324.157,69	4.816.687,36
	IT914	Brindisi	3.611.561,62	1.112.145,79	1.747.521,43	4.726.874,28
	IT915	Lecce	5.626.354,76	2.049.216,74	2.777.622,22	9.440.854,85
Sardegna	ITB01	Sassari	7.306.989,32	1.887.183,69	3.457.267,51	8.421.984,57
	ITB02	Nuoro	4.432.197,62	1.547.323,60	2.144.915,75	4.460.608,39
	ITB03	Oristano	1.375.961,71	279.199,44	662.297,25	2.601.759,67
	ITB04	Cagliari	2.186.430,26	737.718,27	1.039.602,82	2.799.044,30
Sicilia	ITA01	Trapani	70.361.489,02	23.003.652,14	37.235.061,88	74.594.318,36
	ITA02	Palermo	9.520.942,60	3.133.909,43	4.849.258,43	11.069.295,25
	ITA03	Messina	12.356.408,04	4.158.897,92	6.035.071,03	17.406.768,53
	ITA04	Agrigento	13.041.362,91	4.239.512,31	6.949.402,76	14.627.658,13
	ITA05	Caltanissetta	2.599.173,91	849.497,29	1.810.401,31	4.553.522,72
	ITA07	Catania	5.877.433,48	2.147.768,92	2.853.483,60	7.072.941,27
	ITA08	Ragusa	3.002.375,54	786.115,59	1.373.547,55	3.226.035,25
	ITA09	Siracusa	6.675.953,51	2.224.859,44	3.371.496,07	7.498.101,52
Toscana	IT516	Livorno	49.692,71	4.969,27	24.846,35	70.548,01
Veneto	IT321	Verona	147.840,18	73.920,09	73.920,09	147.840,18
	IT325	Venezia	1.952.624,09	730.414,33	1.045.134,45	2.687.736,23
	IT327	Rovigo	2.465.856,65	739.756,90	986.342,62	3.063.410,09
<b>Total</b>			<b>316.792.508,51</b>	<b>100.244.722,22</b>	<b>158.853.673,15</b>	<b>367.180.335,23</b>

Source: Irepa processing on data from Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry Policies, General Direction Fishery and Aquaculture. Note: Data do not consider funds destined to Piano Spadare.

**Table 4.b - FIGG 1994-99 funds allocation by NUTS 3 Ob. 5a, Italy, updated at 31.12.2002. Measure unit: Euro**

NUTS 2	NUTS 3 Code 1999	Name of NUTS 3	Payments	State Aid	FIGG Aid	Commitments
Abruzzo	IT712	Teramo	17.607.194.47	5.276.013.84	6.689.965.68	22.829.962.38
	IT713	Pescara	8.501.906.55	2.888.780.25	3.666.914.29	12.107.733.69
	IT714	Chieti	2.617.415.21	1.008.250.15	1.108.402.63	4.698.519.36
Campania	IT805	Salerno	2.211.007.25	1.060.675.58	1.083.089.60	2.230.220.48
Emilia-Romagna	IT402	Parma	877.976.73	219.494.18	219.494.18	877.976.73
	IT404	Modena	651.203.21	65.120.32	195.360.96	768.188.32
	IT405	Bologna	7.542.816.61	1.119.837.68	1.903.418.71	8.695.643.69
	IT406	Ferrara	13.903.603.26	4.616.288.84	5.399.124.88	14.804.180.82
	IT407	Ravenna	1.775.387.94	645.402.04	645.402.04	4.045.834.30
	IT408	Forli-Cesena	700.248.19	154.544.02	247.637.40	1.197.870.26
	IT409	Rimini	8.637.016.49	1.947.553.56	2.713.167.52	12.262.315.62
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	IT326	Padova	529.374.84	52.937.35	158.812.05	594.051.50
	IT331	Pordenone	393.153.56	60.264.78	117.946.07	454.017.85
	IT332	Udine	5.440.901.04	1.202.400.40	1.653.905.20	5.673.815.12
	IT333	Gorizia	1.533.187.10	650.420.50	719.648.79	1.549.963.61
	IT334	Trieste	378.488.02	166.245.67	196.128.90	380.427.32
Lazio	IT601	Viterbo	2.313.133.00	463.878.39	627.950.40	2.912.830.56
	IT603	Roma	27.641.255.46	10.978.883.40	11.785.422.03	30.306.001.65
	IT604	Latina	7.622.641.41	2.297.941.76	2.543.943.46	12.031.666.69
	IT605	Frosinone	1.207.617.24	301.904.31	301.904.31	1.207.617.25
	IT131	Imperia	748.289.75	354.280.39	364.212.38	751.256.28
Liguria	IT132	Savona	2.012.216.54	913.382.67	982.197.40	2.059.867.68
	IT133	Genova	5.850.746.07	1.412.747.34	1.804.557.68	7.762.163.85
	IT134	La Spezia	1.731.422.34	340.162.75	522.162.37	1.896.102.30
	IT201	Varese	2.993.585.61	556.474.33	834.719.25	2.993.585.61
Lombardia	IT202	Como	2.412.132.61	482.426.52	723.639.78	2.412.132.61
	IT205	Milano	4.223.237.69	680.552.21	1.020.828.33	8.460.194.08
	IT206	Bergamo	1.258.863.48	251.772.70	377.659.05	1.487.251.78
	IT207	Brescia	2.809.222.82	244.852.41	684.185.55	3.182.236.98
	IT208	Pavia	1.931.032.95	192.896.65	578.689.96	1.931.032.95
	IT20A	Cremona	404.071.70	67.345.28	202.035.85	1.546.537.41
	IT20B	Mantova	1.534.772.32	219.334.94	563.062.99	2.840.767.11
	IT531	Pesaro e Urbino	5.456.552.42	1.274.838.75	1.919.605.12	6.210.760.33
Marche	IT532	Ancona	17.623.870.37	5.827.765.07	6.897.564.98	21.223.804.10
	IT533	Macerata	4.893.232.58	1.790.744.81	2.060.790.56	5.273.639.21
	IT534	Ascoli Piceno	23.265.829.81	6.893.262.38	8.342.853.63	29.013.769.26
Piemonte	IT111	Torino	-	-	-	1.512.178.40
	IT116	Cuneo	431.780.82	107.945.20	107.945.20	675.913.34
Puglia	IT912	Bari	1.171.728.12	562.420.79	574.142.29	1.201.022.07
Sardegna	ITB01	Sassari	207.543.37	20.754.34	62.263.01	207.543.37
Sicilia	ITA02	Palermo	660.224.48	292.563.89	277.544.55	660.224.86
	ITA04	Agrigento	49.941.48	12.485.37	7.491.22	110.047.67
	ITA07	Catania	181.224.73	17.937.57	53.812.70	181.224.73
Toscana	IT511	Massa-Carrara	287.531.18	143.765.59	143.765.59	295.294.28
	IT512	Lucca	1.786.925.00	804.569.94	849.016.22	1.807.377.21
	IT513	Pistoia	3.911.257.21	1.243.499.10	1.243.499.10	4.973.996.40
	IT516	Livorno	8.394.540.01	2.229.819.33	2.906.298.01	8.684.231.02
	IT517	Pisa	17.402.02	8.701.01	8.701.01	17.402.02
	IT51A	Grosseto	6.536.351.84	1.363.941.61	2.282.097.89	7.851.679.05
Trentino-Alto Adige	IT312	Trento	6.178.627.05	617.862.21	1.853.587.78	6.384.136.47
Umbria	IT521	Perugia	822.574.34	131.006.76	256.521.82	829.610.25
Veneto	IT321	Verona	483.795.39	141.126.62	174.706.65	483.795.39
	IT322	Vicenza	459.035.06	91.807.01	137.710.52	695.515.09
	IT324	Treviso	5.829.560.90	807.670.63	1.710.881.48	7.234.651.65
	IT325	Venezia	24.953.093.70	5.130.456.28	7.314.600.47	26.488.362.77
	IT326	Padova	4.261.253.94	758.062.98	1.137.094.47	8.734.323.76
	IT327	Rovigo	11.846.517.82	2.396.949.19	3.145.386.97	12.206.715.28
<b>Total</b>			<b>269.705.515.10</b>	<b>73.563.021.64</b>	<b>94.103.470.92</b>	<b>329.909.183.80</b>

Source: Irepa processing on data from Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry Policies, General Direction Fishery and Aquaculture. Note: Data do not consider funds destined to Piano Spadare.

**Table 5 - Gross Domestic Product by NUTS 3, Italy, 1995-2000. Measure unit: Euro/inhabitant**

NUTS 2	NUTS 3 Code 1999	Name of NUTS 3	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Average 1995-00	
Piemonte	IT111	Torino	17.904.60	20.551.10	22.110.30	22.628.60	237.643.00	24.776.90	57.602.42	
	IT112	Vercelli	16.380.30	18.867.40	19.713.70	20.145.10	207.553.00	21.639.70	50.716.53	
	IT113	Biella	17.060.40	19.305.60	20.430.90	20.768.50	216.207.00	22.541.90	52.719.05	
	IT114	Verbano-Cusio-Ossola	13.806.60	15.937.00	16.801.50	17.490.60	182.343.00	19.011.20	44.231.65	
	IT115	Novara	17.295.60	19.692.00	20.785.80	21.697.30	224.463.00	23.402.70	54.556.07	
	IT116	Cuneo	17.851.60	20.268.40	20.661.60	21.672.00	225.617.00	23.523.00	54.932.27	
	IT117	Asti	14.394.00	16.566.60	17.343.10	18.081.50	189.454.00	19.752.70	45.931.98	
	IT118	Alessandria	15.920.30	18.477.60	19.109.90	19.883.90	209.444.00	21.836.80	50.778.75	
	Valle d'Aosta	IT12	Valle d'Aosta	19.791.90	22.685.00	23.126.30	23.662.60	242.683.00	24.139.20	59.348.00
Liguria	IT131	Imperia	16.258.40	18.921.80	19.513.20	20.118.60	208.390.00	21.865.70	50.844.62	
	IT132	Savona	15.929.50	18.377.70	19.467.70	20.337.60	206.552.00	21.672.80	50.389.55	
Lombardia	IT133	Genova	14.562.20	17.075.10	18.477.90	19.186.70	198.833.00	20.862.80	48.166.28	
	IT134	La Spezia	15.372.20	17.789.80	18.566.60	19.573.30	200.817.00	21.071.00	48.864.98	
	IT201	Varese	16.553.10	19.216.40	20.471.00	21.149.60	216.807.00	22.597.20	52.799.05	
	IT202	Como	16.708.70	19.401.00	20.368.00	20.879.50	211.369.00	22.030.40	51.792.77	
	IT203	Lecco	17.196.60	19.773.00	21.073.20	21.596.40	218.935.00	22.818.90	53.565.52	
	IT204	Sondrio	15.289.20	17.695.50	18.577.60	19.386.40	203.545.00	21.214.90	49.284.77	
	IT205	Milano	22.808.40	26.346.90	28.030.60	29.356.40	305.684.00	31.860.50	74.014.47	
	IT206	Bergamo	17.698.60	20.426.60	21.491.30	22.028.30	225.103.00	23.861.80	55.034.93	
	IT207	Brescia	18.275.30	21.175.50	21.807.90	22.481.00	230.784.00	24.053.90	56.429.60	
Trentino-Alto Adige	IT208	Pavia	14.959.90	17.593.30	18.397.60	18.908.30	194.683.00	20.291.20	47.472.22	
	IT209	Lodi	15.614.90	18.100.10	19.494.90	19.974.60	206.042.00	21.475.20	50.116.95	
	IT20A	Cremona	16.645.10	19.434.70	20.353.30	20.805.70	214.194.00	22.324.80	52.292.93	
	IT20B	Mantova	18.951.70	21.904.30	23.105.40	23.692.70	241.502.00	25.171.10	59.054.53	
	IT311	Bolzano-Bozen	20.700.90	24.402.20	25.333.40	26.781.10	271.987.00	28.806.40	66.335.17	
	IT312	Trento	18.206.50	21.425.50	22.041.70	23.021.10	238.170.00	25.224.80	58.014.93	
	Veneto	IT321	Verona	17.535.70	20.299.60	21.199.10	21.653.60	224.994.00	23.755.80	54.906.30
		IT322	Vicenza	18.740.30	21.574.90	22.839.50	23.330.90	242.177.00	25.569.90	59.038.75
	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	IT323	Belluno	17.244.60	19.849.70	21.044.70	21.736.50	223.651.00	23.613.90	54.523.40
IT324		Treviso	17.584.40	20.249.80	21.366.30	21.933.40	225.734.00	23.833.80	55.116.95	
IT325		Venezia	16.900.60	19.463.20	20.670.10	21.389.40	220.730.00	23.305.50	53.743.13	
IT326		Padova	16.562.30	19.388.50	20.967.40	21.297.90	219.917.00	23.219.60	53.558.78	
IT327		Rovigo	14.323.80	16.859.70	17.827.70	18.151.70	188.210.00	19.871.90	45.874.13	
Friuli-Venezia Giulia		IT331	Pordenone	17.861.20	20.349.20	21.710.70	22.333.80	232.815.00	24.368.90	56.573.13
		IT332	Udine	16.828.10	19.218.00	20.075.40	20.187.70	209.617.00	21.940.60	51.311.13
		IT333	Gorizia	15.995.60	18.373.60	19.260.90	19.730.40	206.544.00	21.619.00	50.253.92
Emilia-Romagna		IT334	Trieste	16.218.00	18.972.30	19.661.50	20.335.70	214.190.00	22.419.30	51.966.13
	IT401	Piacenza	16.527.40	19.311.10	20.561.80	21.146.90	217.648.00	23.021.50	53.036.12	
	IT402	Parma	19.686.90	22.860.00	23.624.50	24.914.40	257.646.00	27.252.30	62.664.02	
	IT403	Reggio nell'Emilia	19.560.80	22.157.90	23.629.50	24.097.10	247.309.00	26.158.90	60.485.53	
	IT404	Modena	20.657.00	23.858.40	24.771.20	25.511.60	261.484.00	27.658.30	63.990.08	
	IT405	Bologna	20.327.60	23.695.80	25.181.30	25.670.80	265.054.00	28.035.80	64.660.88	
	IT406	Ferrara	15.435.80	18.030.30	18.841.30	19.301.00	200.096.00	21.165.00	48.811.57	
	IT407	Ravenna	16.597.70	19.419.00	20.089.30	20.930.90	216.008.00	22.848.00	52.648.82	
	IT408	Forlì-Cesena	17.225.60	20.162.60	20.999.30	21.790.20	226.400.00	23.947.30	55.087.50	
Toscana	IT409	Rimini	18.152.50	21.287.60	21.696.00	22.553.00	230.917.00	24.425.10	56.505.20	
	IT511	Massa-Carrara	12.254.40	13.981.10	15.130.30	15.437.40	162.304.00	17.221.30	39.388.08	
	IT512	Lucca	15.086.60	17.504.20	18.186.10	19.004.30	196.290.00	20.827.30	47.816.42	
	IT513	Pistoia	14.642.20	16.888.20	18.013.70	18.937.80	194.642.00	20.652.40	47.296.05	
	IT514	Firenze	18.095.10	20.968.80	22.239.30	23.219.90	242.993.00	25.782.60	58.883.12	
	IT515	Prato	18.958.30	21.492.30	22.602.40	23.004.20	232.996.00	24.722.00	57.295.87	
	IT516	Livorno	15.158.70	17.551.60	18.301.90	18.933.60	202.338.00	21.469.00	48.958.80	
	IT517	Pisa	16.164.40	18.970.30	19.993.40	20.831.50	215.369.00	22.851.60	52.363.37	
	IT518	Arezzo	15.306.60	17.585.20	18.411.40	19.037.30	196.872.00	20.889.10	48.016.93	
Umbria	IT519	Siena	15.319.10	17.815.80	19.140.00	20.029.00	211.599.00	22.451.70	51.059.10	
	IT51A	Grosseto	12.482.20	14.452.20	15.612.90	16.185.40	170.337.00	18.073.50	41.190.53	
	IT521	Perugia	14.650.90	16.687.00	17.882.80	18.397.60	192.684.00	20.364.90	46.777.87	
	IT522	Terni	13.684.10	15.488.40	16.320.40	16.720.70	175.720.00	18.571.90	42.750.92	
	Marche	IT531	Pesaro e Urbino	14.380.30	16.805.70	17.882.10	18.247.10	192.759.00	20.223.80	46.716.33
		IT532	Ancona	15.930.00	18.503.40	19.422.10	19.564.20	205.461.00	21.556.40	50.072.85
		IT533	Macerata	14.071.20	16.575.50	17.620.20	17.593.80	185.633.00	19.476.10	45.161.63
		IT534	Ascoli Piceno	13.645.50	15.868.20	17.105.50	17.415.40	181.974.00	19.092.30	44.183.48
	Lazio	IT601	Viterbo	12.969.40	14.691.80	15.678.50	16.154.40	164.551.00	17.176.80	40.203.65
IT602		Rieti	12.538.10	14.307.60	15.376.20	16.448.40	167.747.00	17.510.40	40.654.62	
IT603		Roma	17.887.20	20.543.90	21.531.90	22.871.00	233.836.00	24.409.20	56.846.53	
IT604		Latina	13.687.90	15.699.10	16.400.80	17.356.80	173.778.00	18.140.00	42.510.43	
IT605		Frosinone	12.795.10	14.829.30	16.081.30	16.748.00	169.846.00	17.729.60	41.338.22	
Abruzzo	IT711	L'Aquila	12.363.10	14.173.90	14.517.60	14.775.70	150.722.00	15.923.80	37.079.35	
	IT712	Teramo	12.484.60	14.437.20	15.268.10	15.610.00	160.232.00	16.928.50	39.160.07	
	IT713	Pescara	12.549.70	14.715.30	15.069.00	15.614.00	160.161.00	16.921.10	39.171.68	
	IT714	Chieti	12.579.90	14.144.80	15.125.60	15.096.60	155.114.00	16.387.80	38.074.78	
Molise	IT721	Isernia	12.656.10	15.142.80	16.377.60	16.057.80	165.455.00	17.663.40	40.558.78	
	IT722	Campobasso	10.311.50	12.027.60	13.408.60	13.508.80	137.598.00	14.689.50	33.590.67	

Campania	IT801	Caserta	9.405,30	10.790,90	11.448,10	11.809,80	121.289,00	12.723,90	29.577,83
	IT802	Benevento	9.243,60	10.643,10	11.422,40	11.757,10	121.129,00	12.707,10	29.483,72
	IT803	Napoli	8.874,00	10.137,90	11.114,90	11.642,40	119.922,00	12.580,50	29.045,28
	IT804	Avellino	9.790,60	11.040,70	11.824,70	12.263,20	127.192,00	13.343,20	30.909,07
	IT805	Salerno	10.000,00	11.405,30	12.215,20	12.750,70	132.767,00	13.928,00	32.177,70
Puglia	IT911	Foggia	8.825,10	10.366,40	10.667,50	11.481,70	118.876,00	12.613,40	28.805,02
	IT912	Bari	10.062,40	11.720,50	12.333,70	12.691,30	134.293,00	14.249,20	32.558,35
	IT913	Taranto	9.586,80	10.888,90	11.369,80	11.738,00	124.181,00	13.176,30	30.156,80
	IT914	Brindisi	9.981,20	11.569,80	12.089,60	12.496,80	127.725,00	13.552,30	31.235,78
	IT915	Lecce	8.434,20	9.872,90	10.215,10	10.651,80	112.343,00	11.920,20	27.239,53
Basilicata	IT921	Potenza	9.988,80	11.824,60	12.691,70	12.974,00	135.634,00	13.983,60	32.849,45
	IT922	Matera	9.949,40	11.910,30	12.541,70	13.562,40	147.866,00	15.244,60	35.179,07
Calabria	IT931	Cosenza	8.624,70	9.860,60	10.639,20	11.053,40	118.082,00	12.221,30	28.413,53
	IT932	Crotone	7.209,40	8.453,40	9.189,50	9.708,50	101.739,00	10.529,70	24.471,58
	IT933	Catanzaro	9.617,00	11.155,80	11.691,00	11.781,80	124.262,00	12.860,80	30.228,07
	IT934	Vibo Valentia	7.488,50	8.656,10	9.625,80	9.855,40	106.444,00	11.016,80	25.514,43
	IT935	Reggio di Calabria	8.923,80	10.176,00	11.082,60	11.482,20	119.692,00	13.876,90	28.957,42
Sicilia	ITA01	Trapani	9.166,80	10.658,30	11.174,40	11.655,80	120.319,00	12.603,50	29.262,97
	ITA02	Palermo	9.367,70	10.782,30	11.504,70	11.936,00	121.012,00	12.676,10	29.546,47
	ITA03	Messina	9.754,20	11.781,80	12.372,60	12.877,70	134.334,00	14.071,50	32.531,97
	ITA04	Agrigento	8.004,70	9.277,30	10.083,90	10.172,20	106.436,00	11.149,30	25.853,90
	ITA05	Caltanissetta	8.771,20	10.034,60	10.774,40	11.415,60	114.640,00	12.008,60	27.940,73
	ITA06	Enna	7.663,50	8.893,50	9.829,60	10.034,30	103.324,00	10.823,20	25.094,68
	ITA07	Catania	9.061,40	10.367,30	11.034,20	11.323,70	120.395,00	12.611,40	29.132,17
	ITA08	Ragusa	10.180,60	11.754,10	12.654,50	13.022,70	134.050,00	14.041,80	32.617,28
	ITA09	Siracusa	11.448,10	13.250,70	14.195,10	14.659,50	146.087,00	15.302,70	35.823,85
Sardegna	ITB01	Sassari	11.073,20	12.895,80	13.863,90	14.549,30	149.253,00	15.345,10	36.163,38
	ITB02	Nuoro	10.316,80	11.914,40	12.788,10	13.444,00	137.482,00	14.134,80	33.346,68
	ITB03	Oristano	10.121,10	11.807,40	12.751,50	12.853,90	140.185,00	14.412,80	33.688,62
	ITB04	Cagliari	10.855,00	12.399,80	13.400,20	13.703,40	144.056,00	14.810,80	34.870,87

Source: ESPON database

**Table 6 - Average Population by NUTS 3, Italy, 1995-2000. Measure unit: average yearly number of people.**

NUTS 2	NUTS 3 Code 1999	Name of NUTS 3	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	Average 1995-00	Var. % 95/00
Piemonte	IT111	Torino	2214,9	2215,4	2218,3	2221,1	2221,5	2224,5	2219,3	-0,43
	IT112	Vercelli	180,7	180,7	181	181,5	182,1	182,6	181,4	-1,04
	IT113	Biella	189,2	189,5	189,7	190,2	190,6	190,8	190,0	-0,84
	IT114	Verbano-Cusio-Ossola	160,7	160,9	161,1	161,3	161,3	161,4	161,1	-0,43
	IT115	Novara	345	343	341,9	341	340	339,1	341,7	1,74
	IT116	Cuneo	558,9	556,4	554,9	553,7	552,2	551	554,5	1,43
	IT117	Asti	210,6	210,3	210,1	210,1	210	209,9	210,2	0,33
	IT118	Alessandria	429,8	431,5	432,6	433,9	433,9	434,2	432,7	-1,01
Valle d'Aosta	IT12	Valle d'Aosta	120,6	120,2	119,8	119,4	119	118,6	119,6	1,69
Liguria	IT131	Imperia	216,4	216,5	216,7	216,9	217	217,3	216,8	-0,41
	IT132	Savona	279,7	280,1	280,7	281,6	282,6	283,6	281,4	-1,38
	IT133	Genova	903,4	910,4	916,9	923,8	930,1	934,4	919,8	-3,32
	IT134	La Spezia	221,6	222,3	222,9	223,9	224,9	225,7	223,6	-1,82
Lombardia	IT201	Varese	820,6	814,9	812,7	811,2	808,9	806,2	812,4	1,79
	IT202	Como	542,6	538,3	536,3	534,5	532,3	530,6	535,8	2,26
	IT203	Lecco	311,7	308,5	306,7	305,3	303,6	301,7	306,3	3,31
	IT204	Sondrio	177,6	177,4	177,4	177,3	177,2	177	177,3	0,34
	IT205	Milano	3773,9	3755,3	3745,1	3732,7	3724,4	3723,2	3742,4	1,36
	IT206	Bergamo	974,4	960,7	953	946,6	940	933,7	951,4	4,36
	IT207	Brescia	1112,6	1093,4	1084,3	1076,4	1068,9	1062,6	1083,0	4,71
	IT208	Pavia	499,2	497	495,9	495,5	495,1	493,7	496,1	1,11
	IT209	Lodi	197,3	195	193,7	192,4	190,9	189,5	193,1	4,12
	IT20A	Cremona	335,7	333,7	332,6	331,8	331,2	330,7	332,6	1,51
	IT20B	Mantova	376,2	373	371,3	370,3	369,3	368,7	371,5	2,03
Trentino-Alto Adige	IT311	Bolzano-Bozen	465,3	461,1	458,5	455,9	452,9	450,3	457,3	3,33
	IT312	Trento	477,9	471,8	468,4	465,7	463	460,6	467,9	3,76
Veneto	IT321	Verona	829,5	818,5	813,1	808,5	803,8	799,9	812,2	3,70
	IT322	Vicenza	794,8	783,9	777,8	772,5	766,9	762,5	776,4	4,24
	IT323	Belluno	211,1	211,2	211,5	211,8	212	212	211,6	-0,42
	IT324	Treviso	793,6	780,1	772,7	766,5	760,8	756	771,6	4,97
	IT325	Venezia	815,2	814,8	815,4	816,3	817,2	818,2	816,2	-0,37
	IT326	Padova	853,4	847,3	843,5	840,5	837	833,3	842,5	2,41
	IT327	Rovigo	243,3	243,8	244,3	244,8	245,2	245,7	244,5	-0,98
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	IT331	Pordenone	282,8	279,4	277,8	276,8	276,2	276,1	278,2	2,43
	IT332	Udine	520,5	518,7	518,7	519,1	519,7	520,3	519,5	0,04
	IT333	Gorizia	138,8	138,1	137,9	137,8	137,9	138,1	138,1	0,51
	IT334	Trieste	246,5	248,4	249,9	251,8	253,7	255,6	251,0	-3,56
Emilia-Romagna	IT401	Piacenza	267	265,9	265,8	266,1	266,3	267	266,4	0,00
	IT402	Parma	400	396	394,4	393,8	392,8	391,9	394,8	2,07
	IT403	Reggio nell'Emilia	456	446,4	441	436,6	432,2	428,7	440,2	6,37
	IT404	Modena	632,6	623,1	618,6	615,2	611,7	608,8	618,3	3,91
	IT405	Bologna	921,9	915,1	911,9	909,6	907,2	906	912,0	1,75
	IT406	Ferrara	347,6	349,5	351	352,8	354,6	356,2	352,0	-2,41
	IT407	Ravenna	352,2	350,4	350,1	350	350	350,1	350,5	0,60
	IT408	Forlì-Cesena	356,7	353,5	352	351,4	350,6	350,2	352,4	1,86
	IT409	Rimini	274,7	270,6	268,5	267,1	265,7	264,6	268,5	3,82
Toscana	IT511	Massa-Carrara	199,4	199,7	200	200,6	201,1	200,9	200,3	-0,75
	IT512	Lucca	375,7	375,1	375,3	375,6	375,6	375,9	375,5	-0,05
	IT513	Pistoia	270,7	268,6	267,6	267,1	266,4	265,7	267,7	1,88
	IT514	Firenze	956,5	952,7	951,8	951,7	952	954,7	953,2	0,19
	IT515	Prato	230,4	227,1	225,3	223,6	222,2	220,6	224,9	4,44
	IT516	Livorno	334	334,5	335,1	336	336,6	337,1	335,6	-0,92
	IT517	Pisa	387,7	385,9	385,2	384,9	384,7	384,7	385,5	0,78
	IT518	Arezzo	323,7	320,9	319,5	318,4	317,3	316,6	319,4	2,24
	IT519	Siena	254,1	252,4	252	251,8	251,5	251,2	252,2	1,15
	IT51A	Grosseto	215,6	215,6	216	216,3	216,6	217,2	216,2	-0,74
Umbria	IT521	Perugia	617,4	611,2	609,1	607,3	604,3	600,3	608,3	2,85
	IT522	Terni	223,1	222,9	223,1	223,5	223,6	223,9	223,4	-0,36
Marche	IT531	Pesaro e Urbino	347,4	343,6	341,7	340,5	339,4	338,5	341,9	2,63
	IT532	Ancona	446,5	443,4	442,2	441,5	440,7	440	442,4	1,48
	IT533	Macerata	304,4	302	300,8	299,7	298,8	298,1	300,6	2,11
	IT534	Ascoli Piceno	370,9	369,3	368,4	367,6	366,5	365,5	368,0	1,48
Lazio	IT601	Viterbo	293,8	292,1	291,6	290,9	289,9	288,5	291,1	1,84
	IT602	Rieti	151,2	150,6	150,6	150,6	150,5	150,1	150,6	0,73
	IT603	Roma	3849,5	3813,5	3806,3	3792,3	3778,4	3773,8	3802,3	2,01
	IT604	Latina	513,5	509,1	506,9	504,6	500,4	495,9	505,1	3,55
	IT605	Frosinone	494,3	494,3	493,3	491,5	490,4	489,5	492,2	0,98
Abruzzo	IT711	L'Aquila	303,5	303,8	304	304,3	304,1	303,4	303,9	0,03
	IT712	Teramo	292,1	290,3	289,4	288,3	286,9	285,7	288,8	2,24
	IT713	Pescara	295,1	294	293,5	292,8	292,4	292,3	293,4	0,96
	IT714	Chieti	390,5	390,1	389,8	389,4	388,7	387,8	389,4	0,70
Molise	IT721	Isernia	91,4	91,7	91,9	92,1	92,2	92,3	91,9	-0,98
	IT722	Campobasso	235,8	236,8	237,5	238,2	238,9	239,5	237,8	-1,54

Campania	IT801	Caserta	856,9	855,1	853,4	849,7	843,9	838,4	849,6	2,21
	IT802	Benevento	292,8	293,8	294,5	295,2	295,7	295,9	294,7	-1,05
	IT803	Napoli	3099,9	3105,2	3114	3114,1	3104,8	3094,2	3105,4	0,18
	IT804	Avellino	440,2	440,7	441,2	441,8	441,9	441,6	441,2	-0,32
	IT805	Salerno	1092,5	1092	1091,6	1090,3	1087,7	1084	1089,7	0,78
Puglia	IT911	Foggia	692,4	694,8	696,6	698,3	699,1	699,3	696,8	-0,99
	IT912	Bari	1580,5	1573,6	1570,2	1567,5	1563,1	1557,3	1568,7	1,49
	IT913	Taranto	587	588,4	589,6	591,1	592,1	592,4	590,1	-0,91
	IT914	Brindisi	411,1	412,4	414,1	414	413,2	413,5	413,1	-0,58
	IT915	Lecce	815,7	816,6	817,7	818	817,8	816,9	817,1	-0,15
Basilicata	IT921	Potenza	398,9	400,6	402,1	401,6	400,6	401,6	400,9	-0,67
	IT922	Matera	205,9	206,5	207	207,5	207,9	208,4	207,2	-1,20
Calabria	IT931	Cosenza	742,8	747,6	750,9	752,4	753,3	753,5	750,1	-1,42
	IT932	Crotone	173,2	175,4	177,1	177,9	178,8	179,8	177,0	-3,67
	IT933	Catanzaro	381,7	382,8	384,1	384,5	384,5	384,3	383,7	-0,68
	IT934	Vibo Valentia	175,5	177,2	178,3	179	179,2	179,5	178,1	-2,23
	IT935	Reggio di Calabria	570,1	574,6	577,4	578,7	579,1	578,9	576,5	-1,52
Sicilia	ITA01	Trapani	432,9	434,2	434,9	435,3	434,7	433,1	434,2	-0,05
	ITA02	Palermo	1233,8	1240,1	1243,3	1243,3	1241,1	1240,7	1240,4	-0,56
	ITA03	Messina	674,1	678,4	680,9	682,2	682,9	683,7	680,4	-1,40
	ITA04	Agrigento	466,6	470,7	473,1	474,3	475,1	476,3	472,7	-2,04
	ITA05	Caltanissetta	282,5	282,8	284	284,2	283,4	282,6	283,3	-0,04
	ITA06	Enna	180,2	182,3	183,2	184,2	185,5	186,4	183,6	-3,33
	ITA07	Catania	1101,9	1098,8	1097,6	1095,1	1090,4	1082,3	1094,4	1,81
	ITA08	Ragusa	302,9	301,5	301	300,2	298,5	296,8	300,2	2,06
	ITA09	Siracusa	401,8	404,2	405,2	405,7	406,3	406,7	405,0	-1,20
Sardegna	ITB01	Sassari	459,1	459	459,8	460,4	459,8	459,4	459,6	-0,07
	ITB02	Nuoro	268	270	271,2	272,2	272,7	273,1	271,2	-1,87
	ITB03	Oristano	156,6	157,6	158,2	158,6	158,4	157,9	157,9	-0,82
	ITB04	Caqliari	764,3	766,6	768,6	770,9	770,9	769,7	768,5	-0,70

Source: ESPON database

**Table 7 - Fishery dependence indicators in terms of value added (RVA), employes (REM) and CFP (RCFPQ and RCFPR) by NUTS 3, Italy, 1997**

NUTS 2	NUTS 3 Code 1999	Name of NUTS 3	RVA	REM	RCFPQ (production under effort limitation)	RCFPR (tuna production under quota)
Piemonte	IT111	Torino	0,00	0,05	0,00	0,00
	IT112	Vercelli	0,01	0,11	0,00	0,00
	IT113	Biella	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00
	IT114	Verbania	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
	IT115	Novara	0,00	0,08	0,00	0,00
	IT116	Cuneo	0,01	0,07	0,00	0,00
	IT117	Asti	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00
	IT118	Alessandria	0,01	0,03	0,00	0,00
Valle d'Aosta	IT12	Aosta	0,00	0,13	0,00	0,00
Liguria	IT131	Imperia	0,57	0,93	60,20	0,71
	IT132	Savona	0,49	0,87	31,73	1,63
	IT133	Genova	0,17	0,72	50,46	0,00
	IT134	La Spezia	0,33	1,14	61,13	0,00
Lombardia	IT201	Varese	0,00	0,07	0,00	0,00
	IT202	Como	0,00	0,32	0,00	0,00
	IT203	Lecco	0,00	0,09	0,00	0,00
	IT204	Sondrio	0,00	0,31	0,00	0,00
	IT205	Milano	0,00	0,07	0,00	0,00
	IT206	Bergamo	0,00	0,19	0,00	0,00
	IT207	Brescia	0,00	0,18	0,00	0,00
	IT208	Pavia	0,01	0,05	0,00	0,00
	IT209	Lodi	0,00	0,05	0,00	0,00
	IT20A	Cremona	0,01	0,06	0,00	0,00
	IT20B	Mantova	0,01	0,18	0,00	0,00
Trentino Alto Adige	IT311	Bolzano	0,01	0,04	0,00	0,00
	IT312	Trento	0,00	0,21	0,00	0,00
Veneto	IT321	Verona	0,02	0,20	0,00	0,00
	IT322	Vicenza	0,01	0,10	0,00	0,00
	IT323	Belluno	0,00	0,18	0,00	0,00
	IT324	Treviso	0,01	0,19	0,00	0,00
	IT325	Venezia	0,86	1,87	86,13	0,00
	IT326	Padova	0,00	0,14	0,00	0,00
	IT327	Rovigo	0,38	1,60	58,35	0,00
Friuli Venezia Giulia	IT331	Pordenone	0,00	0,32	0,00	0,00
	IT332	Udine	0,33	0,57	56,35	0,00
	IT333	Gorizia	1,04	1,47	66,06	0,00
	IT334	Trieste	0,32	1,50	45,63	0,00
Emilia Romagna	IT401	Piacenza	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00
	IT402	Parma	0,00	0,11	0,00	0,00
	IT403	Reggio Emilia	0,00	0,05	0,00	0,00
	IT404	Modena	0,00	0,04	0,00	0,00
	IT405	Bologna	0,00	0,08	0,00	0,00
	IT406	Ferrara	1,01	1,59	89,43	0,00
	IT407	Ravenna	0,16	1,87	87,25	0,00
	IT408	Forli	0,21	0,35	95,25	0,00
	IT409	Rimini	1,37	1,62	91,36	1,58
Toscana	IT511	Massa-Carrara	0,10	0,33	44,65	0,00
	IT512	Lucca	0,45	0,63	77,73	0,00
	IT513	Pistoia	0,00	0,06	0,00	0,00
	IT514	Firenze	0,00	0,09	0,00	0,00
	IT515	Prato	0,00	0,43	0,00	0,00
	IT516	Livorno	0,97	1,48	43,54	0,00
	IT517	Pisa	0,02	0,12	63,89	0,00
	IT518	Arezzo	0,00	0,10	0,00	0,00
	IT519	Siena	0,01	0,07	0,00	0,00
	IT51A	Grosseto	1,00	1,11	73,92	0,00
Umbria	IT521	Perugia	0,01	0,11	0,00	0,00
	IT522	Terni	0,00	0,16	0,00	0,00
Marche	IT531	Pesaro e Urbino	0,46	1,02	87,80	0,39
	IT532	Ancona	0,46	1,07	92,93	0,02
	IT533	Macerata	0,31	0,70	96,31	0,00
	IT534	Ascoli Piceno	0,59	1,34	95,01	0,09
Lazio	IT601	Viterbo	0,01	0,15	0,00	0,00
	IT602	Rieti	0,01	0,11	0,00	0,00
	IT603	Roma	0,07	0,19	66,90	0,00
	IT604	Latina	0,68	1,24	62,88	0,00
	IT605	Frosinone	0,00	0,06	0,00	0,00
Abruzzo	IT711	L'Aquila	0,02	0,10	0,00	0,00
	IT712	Teramo	2,21	1,62	45,43	0,00
	IT713	Pescara	0,73	0,91	92,41	4,96
	IT714	Chieti	0,81	0,55	89,02	0,00
Molise	IT721	Isernia	0,00	0,04	0,00	0,00

	IT722	Campobasso	1,06	0,60	98,43	0,00
Campania	IT801	Caserta	0,01	0,14	26,60	0,00
	IT802	Benevento	0,01	0,13	0,00	0,00
	IT803	Napoli	0,12	0,56	50,48	3,06
	IT804	Avellino	0,01	0,06	0,00	0,00
	IT805	Salerno	0,26	0,71	54,51	7,62
Puglia	IT911	Foggia	1,13	1,93	86,96	0,00
	IT912	Bari	1,01	1,02	85,24	0,00
	IT913	Taranto	0,69	1,29	78,29	0,00
	IT914	Brindisi	1,95	0,73	29,69	0,00
	IT915	Lecce	0,44	1,02	56,00	0,36
Basilicata	IT921	Potenza	0,01	0,07	59,57	0,00
	IT922	Matera	0,00	0,14	0,00	0,00
Calabria	IT931	Cosenza	0,17	0,65	88,98	0,00
	IT932	Crotone	0,41	1,48	84,27	9,25
	IT933	Catanzaro	0,04	0,26	72,02	0,00
	IT934	Vibo Valentia	0,31	1,13	73,60	0,00
	IT935	Reggio di Calabria	0,23	1,00	66,14	0,00
Sicilia	ITA01	Trapani	2,83	5,25	89,68	0,89
	ITA02	Palermo	0,55	1,35	68,95	0,00
	ITA03	Messina	1,05	1,51	65,48	0,51
	ITA04	Agrigento	1,78	3,36	86,66	0,42
	ITA05	Caltanissetta	0,07	0,26	50,92	0,00
	ITA06	Enna	0,01	0,04	0,00	0,00
	ITA07	Catania	0,67	1,03	80,46	1,09
	ITA08	Ragusa	0,26	0,88	79,28	0,00
	ITA09	Siracusa	1,81	2,00	80,54	1,16
Sardegna	ITB01	Sassari	0,60	2,24	50,63	0,00
	ITB02	Nuoro	0,26	0,78	67,47	0,00
	ITB03	Oristano	0,44	1,67	62,45	0,00
	ITB04	Cagliari	0,32	1,08	69,96	0,00

Source: Regional Socio-Economic Studies on Employment and the level of Dependency on Fishing, 1999.  
Italy, Lots 1.2, 1.3, 1.4.

**Table 8 - Gross Domestic Product by NUTS 3, Italy, 1995-2000. Measure unit: Million Euro**

NUTS 2	NUTS 3 Code 1999	Name of NUTS 3	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Var. % 95/00
Piemonte	IT111	Torino	39.828,00	45.654,30	49.109,40	50.196,60	52.648,00	55.001,80	38,10
	IT112	Vercelli	2.991,40	3.435,60	3.578,90	3.646,40	3.750,50	3.918,20	30,98
	IT113	Biella	3.254,90	3.679,50	3.885,90	3.940,40	4.097,50	4.280,70	31,52
	IT114	Verbano-Cusio-Ossola	2.228,80	2.570,50	2.709,50	2.817,90	2.933,60	3.064,70	37,50
	IT115	Novara	5.864,40	6.694,50	7.087,40	7.419,00	7.699,20	8.043,40	37,16
	IT116	Cuneo	9.835,50	11.192,00	11.439,80	12.025,70	12.554,10	13.115,40	33,35
	IT117	Asti	3.021,80	3.478,40	3.643,70	3.799,80	3.984,10	4.162,20	37,74
	IT118	Alessandria	6.912,50	8.017,70	8.292,00	8.602,60	9.037,20	9.441,20	36,58
	Valle d'Aosta	IT112	Valle d'Aosta	2.347,10	2.698,90	2.761,70	2.834,80	2.916,30	2.906,60
Liguria	IT131	Imperia	3.533,30	4.106,60	4.232,90	4.359,20	4.511,10	4.742,80	34,23
	IT132	Savona	4.518,00	5.193,40	5.481,90	5.709,70	5.785,10	6.082,30	34,62
	IT133	Genova	13.607,40	15.882,10	17.070,60	17.592,00	18.101,70	19.031,60	39,86
	IT134	La Spezia	3.470,00	4.000,30	4.157,50	4.362,50	4.463,20	4.692,50	35,23
	Lombardia	IT201	Varese	13.345,90	15.544,20	16.606,10	17.187,90	17.668,20	18.452,10
	IT202	Como	8.865,30	10.327,90	10.886,60	11.197,30	11.377,60	11.882,40	34,03
	IT203	Lecco	5.188,30	6.002,30	6.432,60	6.624,40	6.754,00	7.053,70	35,95
	IT204	Sondrio	2.706,90	3.135,30	3.293,60	3.438,80	3.611,20	3.771,40	39,33
	IT205	Milano	84.920,50	98.125,90	104.630,70	109.942,90	114.792,30	119.885,40	41,17
	IT206	Bergamo	16.525,50	19.200,40	20.343,00	20.993,40	21.624,60	22.584,00	36,66
	IT207	Brescia	19.419,00	22.633,80	23.473,70	24.375,70	25.234,10	26.353,70	35,71
	IT208	Pavia	7.386,10	8.709,90	9.115,10	9.376,80	9.675,50	10.104,80	36,81
	IT209	Lodi	2.958,40	3.456,20	3.750,20	3.868,20	4.017,70	4.196,00	41,83
	IT20A	Cremona	5.504,20	6.437,00	6.752,40	6.919,10	7.147,60	7.464,70	35,62
	IT20B	Mantova	6.988,40	8.090,30	8.556,00	8.797,80	9.008,40	9.408,00	34,62
Trentino Alto Adige	IT311	Bolzano-Bozen	9.321,80	11.052,90	11.548,20	12.279,90	12.541,70	13.309,70	42,78
	IT312	Trento	8.386,10	9.920,00	10.263,80	10.783,00	11.236,80	11.925,00	42,20
Veneto	IT321	Verona	14.027,70	16.317,70	17.139,50	17.606,10	18.416,10	19.483,50	38,89
	IT322	Vicenza	14.288,70	16.545,40	17.642,70	18.146,70	18.985,10	20.085,60	40,57
	IT323	Belluno	3.655,60	4.208,60	4.457,20	4.596,20	4.723,50	4.997,30	36,70
	IT324	Treviso	13.294,10	15.406,00	16.378,20	16.949,00	17.609,20	18.629,90	40,14
	IT325	Venezia	13.828,60	15.905,80	16.873,60	17.441,10	17.984,90	19.027,30	37,59
	IT326	Padova	13.802,10	16.228,30	17.623,80	17.965,70	18.633,40	19.713,40	42,83
	IT327	Rovigo	3.519,40	4.133,20	4.364,10	4.435,10	4.588,50	4.854,40	37,93
	Friuli Venezia Giulia	IT331	Pordenone	4.930,90	5.620,70	6.009,30	6.203,80	6.503,70	6.821,20
	IT332	Udine	8.755,90	9.988,10	10.421,10	10.472,20	10.873,30	11.404,00	30,24
	IT333	Gorizia	2.208,40	2.534,10	2.654,20	2.719,90	2.852,50	2.991,70	35,47
	IT334	Trieste	4.145,90	4.813,50	4.949,90	5.082,20	5.319,60	5.579,30	34,57
Emilia Romagna	IT401	Piacenza	4.413,30	5.143,00	5.471,20	5.621,30	5.787,60	6.134,10	38,99
	IT402	Parma	7.715,70	8.979,00	9.302,30	9.827,30	10.202,80	10.813,70	40,15
	IT403	Reggio nell'Emilia	8.384,90	9.577,50	10.316,90	10.627,50	11.039,00	11.699,90	39,54
	IT404	Modena	12.576,60	14.594,70	15.239,00	15.780,40	16.293,20	17.268,60	37,31
	IT405	Bologna	18.417,80	21.497,70	22.905,10	23.408,00	24.255,40	25.707,50	39,58
	IT406	Ferrara	5.497,80	6.392,90	6.647,60	6.775,30	6.992,40	7.411,10	34,80
	IT407	Ravenna	5.811,20	6.795,70	7.030,50	7.328,30	7.569,60	8.022,80	38,06
	IT408	Forlì-Cesena	6.032,30	7.070,00	7.378,50	7.671,10	8.002,10	8.481,20	40,60
	IT409	Rimini	4.802,60	5.656,80	5.794,80	6.056,30	6.248,90	6.623,00	37,90
Toscana	IT511	Massa-Carrara	2.461,40	2.811,10	3.034,80	3.088,20	3.240,90	3.445,70	39,99
	IT512	Lucca	5.670,80	6.575,20	6.830,40	7.133,10	7.363,70	7.828,90	38,06
	IT513	Pistoia	3.891,20	4.499,10	4.811,30	5.068,00	5.227,30	5.557,60	42,82
	IT514	Firenze	17.275,90	19.963,00	21.165,70	22.101,00	23.148,60	24.611,20	42,46
	IT515	Prato	4.182,60	4.775,60	5.054,50	5.182,70	5.291,70	5.626,00	34,51
	IT516	Livorno	5.109,90	5.907,90	6.149,50	6.345,50	6.767,80	7.195,40	40,81
	IT517	Pisa	6.219,30	7.297,20	7.694,80	8.024,30	8.310,40	8.835,50	42,07
	IT518	Arezzo	4.845,90	5.579,40	5.861,30	6.082,30	6.317,90	6.717,10	38,61
	IT519	Siena	3.848,20	4.480,70	4.820,20	5.046,90	5.341,50	5.678,90	47,57
	IT51A	Grosseto	2.710,90	3.129,90	3.377,30	3.496,20	3.672,90	3.904,90	44,04
Umbria	IT521	Perugia	8.795,60	10.083,70	10.861,00	11.205,80	11.776,90	12.472,10	41,80
	IT522	Terni	3.063,30	3.463,70	3.647,10	3.730,50	3.916,40	4.147,60	35,40
Marche	IT531	Pesaro e Urbino	4.868,30	5.704,60	6.087,90	6.235,70	6.622,60	6.962,20	43,01
	IT532	Ancona	7.009,20	8.154,10	8.574,20	8.652,00	9.109,20	9.576,40	36,63
	IT533	Macerata	4.194,10	4.952,20	5.281,20	5.292,50	5.606,70	5.894,30	40,54
	IT534	Ascoli Piceno	4.987,60	5.815,70	6.288,00	6.415,40	6.719,50	7.064,20	41,64
Lazio	IT601	Viterbo	3.742,00	4.259,50	4.561,40	4.711,30	4.806,80	5.027,70	34,36
	IT602	Rieti	1.881,50	2.153,60	2.316,20	2.477,00	2.526,60	2.642,70	40,46
	IT603	Roma	67.502,40	77.622,70	81.656,00	87.055,00	89.172,40	93.271,00	38,17
	IT604	Latina	6.787,30	7.856,50	8.275,00	8.799,00	8.846,60	9.253,20	36,33
	IT605	Frosinone	6.262,80	7.271,70	7.903,80	8.262,50	8.394,70	8.780,60	40,20
	Abruzzo	IT711	L'Aquila	3.751,00	4.310,80	4.417,80	4.491,70	4.578,90	4.847,40
IT712		Teramo	3.566,90	4.141,70	4.401,20	4.517,10	4.651,70	4.924,40	38,06
IT713		Pescara	3.667,70	4.302,70	4.412,80	4.582,30	4.708,90	4.985,00	35,92
IT714		Chieti	4.878,40	5.498,40	5.890,60	5.885,30	6.050,20	6.404,90	31,29
Molise	IT721	Isernia	1.167,80	1.396,00	1.508,10	1.476,00	1.517,20	1.622,90	38,97
	IT722	Campobasso	2.469,90	2.873,20	3.194,10	3.208,60	3.258,10	3.485,30	41,11

Campania	IT801	Caserta	7.885,30	9.106,70	9.727,10	10.078,60	10.372,00	10.902,70	38,27
	IT802	Benevento	2.735,40	3.146,70	3.372,20	3.462,60	3.558,40	3.740,50	36,74
	IT803	Napoli	27.458,30	31.475,70	34.613,00	36.254,70	37.237,60	39.143,00	42,55
	IT804	Avellino	4.323,40	4.878,60	5.224,00	5.410,50	5.605,20	5.892,00	36,28
	IT805	Salerno	10.840,30	12.405,80	13.318,70	13.918,50	14.498,10	15.239,90	40,59
Puglia	IT911	Foggia	6.171,50	7.247,30	7.449,30	7.998,60	8.259,10	8.781,00	42,28
	IT912	Bari	15.669,80	18.320,40	19.333,10	19.927,60	21.132,70	22.468,10	43,38
	IT913	Taranto	5.679,40	6.447,70	6.720,10	6.921,10	7.306,60	7.768,30	36,78
	IT914	Brindisi	4.126,80	4.780,40	5.004,60	5.174,60	5.267,40	5.600,20	35,70
	IT915	Lecce	6.890,20	8.073,90	8.356,40	8.710,20	9.174,20	9.753,90	41,56
Basilicata	IT921	Potenza	4.011,50	4.737,00	5.096,70	5.216,60	5.433,00	5.612,60	39,91
	IT922	Matera	2.073,10	2.476,60	2.602,60	2.807,60	3.052,70	3.153,60	52,12
Calabria	IT931	Cosenza	6.499,00	7.428,30	8.004,80	8.299,70	8.828,00	9.155,20	40,87
	IT932	Crotone	1.296,00	1.511,80	1.635,20	1.719,40	1.784,50	1.850,70	42,80
	IT933	Catanzaro	3.695,90	4.289,80	4.495,60	4.525,70	4.756,20	4.932,40	33,46
	IT934	Vibo Valentia	1.343,90	1.550,80	1.722,80	1.757,50	1.886,60	1.956,50	45,58
	IT935	Reggio di Calabria	5.166,10	5.893,20	6.413,90	6.630,10	6.877,20	7.132,10	38,06
Sicilia	ITA01	Trapani	3.970,10	4.633,00	4.863,90	5.068,60	5.224,50	5.483,70	38,12
	ITA02	Palermo	11.622,50	13.381,80	14.303,50	14.840,60	15.006,20	15.750,70	35,52
	ITA03	Messina	6.669,10	8.045,80	8.440,00	8.768,10	9.113,20	9.565,30	43,43
	ITA04	Agrigento	3.812,40	4.407,50	4.782,40	4.812,60	5.010,40	5.259,00	37,94
	ITA05	Caltanissetta	2.478,90	2.844,20	3.062,00	3.241,70	3.242,50	3.403,40	37,29
	ITA06	Enna	1.428,90	1.649,50	1.810,80	1.838,50	1.883,30	1.976,70	38,34
	ITA07	Catania	9.807,30	11.304,10	12.083,80	12.429,00	13.228,80	13.885,10	41,58
	ITA08	Ragusa	3.021,90	3.508,70	3.798,90	3.919,60	4.042,00	4.242,50	40,39
	ITA09	Siracusa	4.656,40	5.383,20	5.759,30	5.939,50	5.904,10	6.197,00	33,09
Sardegna	ITB01	Sassari	5.087,40	5.929,50	6.383,60	6.690,40	6.850,50	7.057,40	38,72
	ITB02	Nuoro	2.817,20	3.249,60	3.480,70	3.646,30	3.712,00	3.824,10	35,74
	ITB03	Oristano	1.598,50	1.870,60	2.023,00	2.034,10	2.208,90	2.275,60	42,36
	ITB04	Cagliari	8.354,70	9.558,50	10.330,30	10.532,90	11.043,60	11.377,00	36,17

Source: ESPON database

**Table 9 - Potential accessibility by road by NUTS 3, Italy, 2001**

NUTS 2	NUTS 3	Name of NUTS 3	Potential accessibility road, ESPON space = 100	Potential accessibility road, EU27 = 100	Potential accessibility road, EU25 = 100	Potential accessibility road, EU15 = 100	Potential accessibility road, 12 Accession countries = 100
Piemonte	IT111	Torino	126	126	121	115	190
	IT112	Vercelli	139	139	134	127	209
	IT113	Biella	130	129	125	118	195
	IT114	Verbano-Cusio-Ossola	127	127	122	116	191
	IT115	Novara	137	137	132	125	206
	IT116	Cuneo	98	97	94	89	146
	IT117	Asti	134	133	128	121	200
	IT118	Alessandria	137	137	132	125	206
	Valle d'Aosta	IT12	Valle d'Aosta	129	128	124	117
Liguria	IT131	Imperia	94	94	91	86	141
	IT132	Savona	110	109	106	100	165
	IT133	Genova	122	121	117	111	183
	IT134	La Spezia	111	110	106	101	166
Lombardia	IT201	Varese	137	136	131	124	205
	IT202	Como	140	140	135	128	210
	IT203	Lecco	132	131	127	120	198
	IT204	Sondrio	103	103	99	94	155
	IT205	Milano	147	147	142	134	221
	IT206	Bergamo	141	140	135	128	211
	IT207	Brescia	142	141	136	129	213
	IT208	Pavia	134	133	129	122	201
	IT209	Lodi	140	139	134	127	210
	IT20A	Cremona	138	138	133	126	207
	IT20B	Mantova	137	137	132	125	206
Trentino Alto Adige	IT311	Bolzano-Bozen	130	129	125	118	195
	IT312	Trento	131	130	126	119	196
Veneto	IT321	Verona	140	140	135	127	210
	IT322	Vicenza	130	130	125	119	196
	IT323	Belluno	104	104	100	95	157
	IT324	Treviso	110	110	106	100	165
	IT325	Venezia	113	113	109	103	170
	IT326	Padova	122	122	118	111	184
	IT327	Rovigo	114	113	109	104	171
Friuli Venezia Giulia	IT331	Pordenone	107	106	102	97	160
	IT332	Udine	107	106	103	97	160
	IT333	Gorizia	102	102	98	93	153
	IT334	Trieste	89	89	86	81	134
Emilia Romagna	IT401	Piacenza	144	143	138	131	216
	IT402	Parma	138	138	133	126	207
	IT403	Reggio nell'Emilia	129	128	124	117	193
	IT404	Modena	138	138	133	126	207
	IT405	Bologna	134	133	129	122	201
	IT406	Ferrara	123	123	118	112	185
	IT407	Ravenna	112	111	108	102	168
	IT408	Forli-Cesena	107	106	103	97	160
	IT409	Rimini	102	102	99	93	154
Toscana	IT511	Massa-Carrara	104	103	100	94	155
	IT512	Lucca	113	112	108	102	169
	IT513	Pistoia	113	113	109	103	170
	IT514	Firenze	116	115	111	105	174
	IT515	Prato	117	116	112	106	175
	IT516	Livorno	99	99	96	90	149
	IT517	Pisa	103	103	99	94	155
	IT518	Arezzo	104	103	100	94	155
	IT519	Siena	100	99	96	91	149
	IT51A	Grosseto	77	77	74	70	115
Umbria	IT521	Perugia	91	91	88	83	137
	IT522	Terni	86	86	83	78	129
Marche	IT531	Pesaro e Urbino	90	90	87	82	135
	IT532	Ancona	85	85	82	77	128
	IT533	Macerata	81	80	77	73	121
	IT534	Ascoli Piceno	78	78	75	71	117

Lazio	IT601	Viterbo	83	83	80	75	124
	IT602	Rieti	82	82	79	75	123
	IT603	Roma	87	87	84	79	131
	IT604	Latina	67	66	64	60	100
	IT605	Frosinone	77	77	74	70	116
Abruzzo	IT711	L'Aquila	77	77	74	70	115
	IT712	Teramo	78	78	75	71	118
	IT713	Pescara	77	77	74	70	116
	IT714	Chieti	79	79	76	72	119
Molise	IT721	Isernia	69	69	66	63	103
	IT722	Campobasso	66	66	64	60	100
Campania	IT801	Caserta	76	76	73	69	114
	IT802	Benevento	68	68	65	62	102
	IT803	Napoli	74	74	71	67	111
	IT804	Avellino	70	70	67	64	105
	IT805	Salerno	68	68	66	62	102
Puglia	IT911	Foggia	68	68	65	62	102
	IT912	Bari	62	62	60	56	93
	IT913	Taranto	53	53	51	48	79
	IT914	Brindisi	47	47	46	43	71
	IT915	Lecce	42	42	41	39	64
Basilicata	IT921	Potenza	59	59	57	54	88
	IT922	Matera	53	53	51	48	79
Calabria	IT931	Cosenza	44	44	42	40	66
	IT932	Crotone	32	32	31	30	49
	IT933	Catanzaro	37	37	36	34	56
	IT934	Vibo Valentia	35	35	33	32	52
	IT935	Reggio di Calabria	36	36	34	32	54
Sicilia	ITA01	Trapani	19	18	18	17	28
	ITA02	Palermo	24	24	23	22	36
	ITA03	Messina	34	34	33	31	51
	ITA04	Agrigento	19	19	19	18	29
	ITA05	Caltanissetta	25	24	24	22	37
	ITA06	Enna	25	25	24	23	38
	ITA07	Catania	30	30	29	27	45
	ITA08	Ragusa	20	20	20	19	31
	ITA09	Siracusa	25	25	24	23	37
Sardegna	ITB01	Sassari	14	14	14	13	22
	ITB02	Nuoro	14	14	13	13	21
	ITB03	Oristano	12	11	11	10	17
	ITB04	Caqliari	10	10	10	9	16

Source: ESPON database

**Table 10 - Accessibility indicators of population to market by car by NUTS 3, Italy.**

NUTS 2	NUTS_3	Name of NUTS 3	Daily population accessible by car, 1999	Daily market accessible by car in terms of GDP, 1999 (MIO EUR/inhabitants*1000000)
Piemonte	IT111	Torino	21273	922840
	IT112	Vercelli	24708	1265921
	IT113	Biella	21448	1079041
	IT114	Verbano-Cusio-Ossola	22496	1332893
	IT115	Novara	27080	1397528
	IT116	Cuneo	15503	645399
	IT117	Asti	22254	974727
	IT118	Alessandria	25795	1256239
Valle d'Aosta	IT12	Valle d'Aosta	20948	890162
Liguria	IT131	Imperia	18839	685526
	IT132	Savona	21860	873068
	IT133	Genova	22973	964669
	IT134	La Spezia	25749	1078279
Lombardia	IT201	Varese	26869	1659778
	IT202	Como	28708	1726789
	IT203	Lecco	26049	1310741
	IT204	Sondrio	16457	713727
	IT205	Milano	34430	1628523
	IT206	Bergamo	24963	1397241
	IT207	Brescia	27382	1363436
	IT208	Pavia	27535	1360282
	IT209	Lodi	26841	1369723
	IT20A	Cremona	28167	1356017
	IT20B	Mantova	28388	1300534
Trentino Alto Adige	IT311	Bolzano-Bozen	20895	1474080
	IT312	Trento	22927	1246520
Veneto	IT321	Verona	28038	1302753
	IT322	Vicenza	25516	1217057
	IT323	Belluno	16888	695207
	IT324	Treviso	20586	970152
	IT325	Venezia	21426	1013846
	IT326	Padova	24806	1216265
	IT327	Rovigo	23219	1101310
Friuli Venezia Giulia	IT331	Pordenone	18925	842145
	IT332	Udine	15142	865167
	IT333	Gorizia	12621	664118
	IT334	Trieste	11380	582829
Emilia Romagna	IT401	Piacenza	27940	1401571
	IT402	Parma	27500	1200618
	IT403	Reggio nell'Emilia	27150	1179569
	IT404	Modena	28537	1269128
	IT405	Bologna	27223	1302682
	IT406	Ferrara	26087	1213387
	IT407	Ravenna	22402	1002193
	IT408	Forli-Cesena	23300	1053831
	IT409	Rimini	16850	876415
Toscana	IT511	Massa-Carrara	25277	1053054
	IT512	Lucca	22650	1019612
	IT513	Pistoia	22433	1016369
	IT514	Firenze	26303	1022498
	IT515	Prato	26530	1022498
	IT516	Livorno	15500	861123
	IT517	Pisa	20884	953901
	IT518	Arezzo	18353	806813
	IT519	Siena	18185	792686
	IT51A	Grosseto	11705	470721
Umbria	IT521	Perugia	15062	664504
	IT522	Terni	15539	501204
Marche	IT531	Pesaro e Urbino	15191	772698
	IT532	Ancona	9409	538548
	IT533	Macerata	12287	480930
	IT534	Ascoli Piceno	11235	406495

Lazio	IT601	Viterbo	16752	544646
	IT602	Rieti	15571	483984
	IT603	Roma	16170	468839
	IT604	Latina	14025	336662
	IT605	Frosinone	15742	404803
Abruzzo	IT711	L'Aquila	16214	434002
	IT712	Teramo	10829	396599
	IT713	Pescara	17098	462203
	IT714	Chieti	17840	453283
Molise	IT721	Isernia	16661	378306
	IT722	Campobasso	15909	336245
Campania	IT801	Caserta	16211	328718
	IT802	Benevento	16133	288636
	IT803	Napoli	16211	328718
	IT804	Avellino	16576	323323
	IT805	Salerno	15839	271714
Puglia	IT911	Foggia	12435	302914
	IT912	Bari	11493	225684
	IT913	Taranto	6520	134718
	IT914	Brindisi	4292	80756
	IT915	Lecce	3597	68143
Basilicata	IT921	Potenza	10822	196854
	IT922	Matera	10717	174712
Calabria	IT931	Cosenza	8749	152354
	IT932	Crotone	2058	59017
	IT933	Catanzaro	2561	73088
	IT934	Vibo Valentia	3660	85699
	IT935	Reggio di Calabria	4125	108531
Sicilia	ITA01	Trapani	3709	71872
	ITA02	Palermo	4689	99985
	ITA03	Messina	6542	151171
	ITA04	Agrigento	5093	115288
	ITA05	Caltanissetta	5668	127676
	ITA06	Enna	5668	127676
	ITA07	Catania	5845	138693
	ITA08	Ragusa	4659	102685
	ITA09	Siracusa	3419	90009
Sardegna	ITB01	Sassari	1654	58704
	ITB02	Nuoro	1654	58704
	ITB03	Oristano	1654	58704
	ITB04	Cagliari	1654	58704

Source: ESPON database

**Table 11 - Main fishery dependent regions as defined by Ratio 1, Ratio 2 and Ratio 3.**

NUTS 3 Code 1999	Name of NUTS 3	Ratio 1	Ratio 2	Ratio 3
		Value added	Employment	CFP quota management measures
BE255	Oostende	X	X	
DE502	Bremerhaven, Kreisfreie Stadt			X
DE932	Cuxhaven	X	X	
DK003	Frederiksborg Amt			X
DK007	Bornholm		X	X
DK00C	Ringkøbing Amt			X
DK00F	Nordjyllands Amt			X
ES114	Pontevedra	X	X	
ES615	Huelva		X	
FI176	Kymenlaakso			X
FI2	Åland – Ahvenanmaa	X	X	
FR252	Manche	X	X	
FR522	Finistère	X	X	
FR813	Herault		X	
FR832	Haute Corse	X		
FR91	Guadeloupe	X		
FR93	Guyane		X	
GR411	Lesvos		X	
GR412	Samos	X		
IE013	West	X	X	
IT408	Forli			X
IT409	Rimini			X
IT51A	Grosseto	X		
IT532	Ancona			
IT533	Macerata			
IT534	Ascoli Piceno			X
IT712	Teramo	X		
IT713	Pescara			X
IT722	Campobasso			X
IT911	Foggia		X	
IT932	Crotone		X	
ITA01	Trapani	X	X	X
PT15	Algarve	X	X	
PT2	Azores	X	X	
SE041	Blekinge			
SE044	Skane			X
SE093	Kalmar			X
SE094	Gotland		X	X
UKE12	East Riding	X	X	
UKF3	Lincolnshire	X	X	

Source: Regional Socio-economic Studies on Employment and the Level of Dependency on Fishing. Final Report, 2000.

**Table 12 - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Inhabitants in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS), 1995-2000**

<b>NUTS 3 Code 1999</b>	<b>Name of NUTS 3</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
BE255	Oostende	14948,6	15345,7	15235,8	16340,4	16616,4	17438,4
DE502	Bremerhaven, Kreisfreie Stadt	20756,2	21678,8	22620,5	23270,6	23953,9	24661,5
DE932	Cuxhaven	11740,3	11980,4	12622,9	12847,8	12822,2	13319,7
DK003	Frederiksborg amt	16380,5	17659,7	18409	19235,4	20328,1	20886,4
DK007	Bornholms amt	15717,1	16436,2	17111	18025,7	19346,6	19621,7
DK00C	Ringkøbing amt	20386,9	22045,7	23137,2	24681,7	26569,1	27759,1
DK00F	Nordjyllands amt	18417,1	19964,2	20527,8	21734,8	22783	23822,3
ES114	Pontevedra	10674,9	11272,7	12053,8	12566,2	13890	14662,8
ES615	Huelva	10727	11226,7	11784,9	11653	12989,2	13711,9
FI176	Kymenlaakso	17508,8	18510,6	18904,8	20586,3	21424,3	23371,3
FI2	Åland	21043,8	23141,7	23974,6	26487	29340	31507,7
FR252	Manche	15893,6	16233	16622,1	17030,9	18186,6	19320,9
FR522	Finistère	15721,3	16170,2	16882,6	17544,7	18501,6	20087,8
FR813	Hérault	14867,1	15090,4	15524	16116,4	17106,8	18234,4
FR832	Haute Corse	13242,4	13289,8	14075	14988,7	16236,2	16538,6
FR91	Guadeloupe (FR)	9815	10203,5	10839,7	11415,7	11952,3	12877,3
FR93	Guyane (FR)	10432,4	9682,1	10138,4	10809,1	11089,8	11948,1
GR411	Lesvos	11638,1	12590,2	13206,3	14060,8	15338,3	15952
GR412	Samos	9853,1	10622,1	11928,3	12665,4	13497,7	14036,9
IE013	West	12311	13193,4	14497,3	15685,6	17157,1	18943,9
IT408	Forlì-Cesena	21472	23001,2	23212,8	24629,4	25883,3	28012,9
IT409	Rimini	22627,4	24284,5	23982,9	25491,6	26399,7	28571,8
IT51A	Grosseto	15559,2	16486,9	17258,6	18294,3	19473,8	21141,9
IT532	Ancona	19857	21108,5	21469,3	22113,4	23489,3	25216,1
IT533	Macerata	17540	18909,1	19477,5	19886,3	21222,5	22782,6
IT534	Ascoli Piceno	17009,4	18102,2	18908,5	19684,6	20804,2	22333,6
IT712	Teramo	15562,2	16469,8	16877,5	17643,9	18318,5	19802,5
IT713	Pescara	15643,4	16787,1	16657,4	17648,5	18310,5	19793,8
IT722	Campobasso	12853,4	13720,9	14822	15268,9	15730,9	17183,4
IT911	Foggia	11000,6	11825,9	11791,9	12977,7	13590,5	14754,8
IT932	Crotone	8986,7	9643,5	10158,1	10973,5	11631,3	12317,4
ITA01	Trapani	11426,6	12158,8	12352,3	13174,6	13755,5	14743,2
PT15	Algarve	11981	12335,1	13401,1	14246	14632,9	15118,7
PT2	Azores	8768,6	9095,2	9936,1	10571,7	11180,3	12006
SE041	Blekinge län	16306,7	17598,6	20830,4	19407,7	20099,2	21223,6
SE044	Skåne län	16490,7	17182,5	18033,2	18581,1	19721,8	20825,1
SE093	Kalmar län	16922	17539,8	18140,2	18829,4	19294,1	20375,3
SE094	Gotlands län	16037	16925,3	16113,8	17107,7	17237	18202,9
UKE12	East Riding of Yorkshire	14013,7	16256,1	16746,4	16774,2	17045,8	17936,2
UKF3	Lincolnshire	14479,4	16148,6	17287,8	17945,1	18112,6	19058,7

Source: ESPON database

**Table 13 - Evolution of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Inhabitants in Euro, 1995-2000**

<b>NUTS 3 Code 1999</b>	<b>Name of NUTS 3</b>	<b>Var. 1996/95 %</b>	<b>Var. 1997/96%</b>	<b>Var. 1998/97 %</b>	<b>Var. 1999/98 %</b>	<b>Var. 2000/99 %</b>
BE255	Oostende	-0,64	-4,14	6,73	5,92	3,40
DE502	Bremerhaven, Kreisfreie Stadt	1,46	-1,68	2,90	0,99	0,28
DE932	Cuxhaven	-0,87	-0,72	1,81	-2,09	1,18
DK003	Frederiksborg amt	4,56	2,94	4,61	5,16	2,90
DK007	Bornholms amt	1,42	2,80	5,47	6,80	1,58
DK00C	Ringkøbing amt	4,88	3,64	6,80	7,12	4,64
DK00F	Nordjyllands amt	5,13	1,54	6,01	4,31	4,72
ES114	Pontevedra	6,79	4,01	6,42	8,86	6,85
ES615	Huelva	5,83	2,11	0,94	9,77	6,85
FI176	Kymenlaakso	2,36	1,69	8,77	3,66	8,32
FI2	Åland	6,47	3,16	10,36	10,33	6,64
FR252	Manche	2,77	0,66	2,31	5,02	3,24
FR522	Finistère	3,49	2,64	3,77	3,71	5,51
FR813	Hérault	2,13	1,13	3,66	4,39	3,59
FR832	Haute Corse	0,98	4,12	6,33	6,53	-1,01
FR91	Guadeloupe (FR)	4,60	4,44	5,16	2,97	4,70
FR93	Guyane (FR)	-6,61	2,94	6,46	0,90	4,70
GR411	Lesvos	11,21	10,17	1,97	10,14	3,94
GR412	Samos	10,82	17,95	1,69	7,60	3,93
IE013	West	14,89	14,61	9,68	12,60	14,93
IT408	Forlì-Cesena	17,05	4,15	3,77	3,90	5,77
IT409	Rimini	17,27	1,92	3,95	2,39	5,77
IT51A	Grosseto	15,78	8,03	3,67	5,24	6,10
IT532	Ancona	16,15	4,97	0,73	5,02	4,92
IT533	Macerata	17,80	6,30	-0,15	5,51	4,92
IT534	Ascoli Piceno	16,29	7,80	1,81	4,49	4,92
IT712	Teramo	15,64	5,76	2,24	2,65	5,65
IT713	Pescara	17,26	2,40	3,62	2,58	5,65
IT722	Campobasso	16,64	11,48	0,75	1,86	6,76
IT911	Foggia	17,46	2,90	7,63	3,54	6,11
IT932	Crotone	17,26	8,71	5,65	4,79	3,50
ITA01	Trapani	16,27	4,84	4,31	3,23	4,75
PT15	Algarve	4,35	4,67	10,09	4,96	3,75
PT2	Açores (PT)	5,12	5,26	10,18	8,07	7,83
SE041	Blekinge län	15,79	15,36	-9,04	5,28	8,81
SE044	Skåne län	11,79	2,29	0,59	7,90	8,81
SE093	Kalmar län	11,21	0,80	1,33	4,17	8,82
SE094	Gotlands län	13,23	-7,21	3,65	2,43	8,82
UKE12	East Riding of Yorkshire	14,53	19,74	2,67	6,87	13,21
UKF3	Lincolnshire	10,12	24,43	6,40	6,15	13,21

Source: ESPON database

**Table 14 - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per active person in Euro, 1995-2000**

NUTS 3 Code 1999	Name of NUTS 3	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BE255	Oostende	40.010,83	39.992,74	38.609,49	40.345,81	42.010,51	41.994,93
DE502	Bremerhaven, Kreisfreie Stadt	54.612,90	55.367,52	54.837,70	55.329,27	55.694,89	56.122,12
DE932	Cuxhaven	31.938,59	31.361,87	32.956,73	31.347,10	30.875,28	30.766,70
DK003	Frederiksborg amt	36.318,39	38.046,98	39.288,10	41.549,48	43.472,30	45.097,17
DK007	Bornholms amt	37.004,13	37.254,10	37.987,76	39.877,55	41.955,65	42.927,13
DK00C	Ringkøbing amt	46.138,80	48.209,46	49.777,78	53.525,59	56.834,63	59.933,55
DK00F	Nordjyllands amt	43.240,99	45.352,81	45.932,88	48.955,25	50.531,03	53.324,37
ES114	Pontevedra	21.190,35	23.021,16	23.910,32	24.925,73	26.522,01	27.832,41
ES615	Huelva	23.828,23	25.104,60	24.429,95	25.977,22	26.657,53	26.808,68
FI176	Kymenlaakso	42.110,25	43.542,51	45.347,53	46.991,19	49.056,86	53.914,22
FI2	Åland	47.984,00	52.442,62	54.752,07	60.352,46	70.465,52	66.679,39
FR252	Manche	47.201,81	47.403,65	47.164,48	46.372,51	49.664,89	54.744,46
FR522	Finistère	40.433,69	41.880,83	43.243,64	44.513,55	44.481,25	48.905,71
FR813	Hérault	43.358,64	44.355,58	46.747,22	46.490,23	50.700,53	53.039,96
FR832	Haute-Corse	39.308,59	39.472,97	42.406,75	42.930,45	47.456,31	47.391,81
FR91	Guadeloupe (FR)	25.795,75	27.115,67	27.641,66	28.300,77	29.163,95	29.423,22
FR93	Guyane (FR)	32.148,70	30.195,38	29.028,91	29.178,40	31.969,02	33.123,73
GR411	Lesvos	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
GR412	Samos	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
IE013	West	26.859,75	31.277,98	33.899,66	36.849,33	38.931,93	42.560,54
IT408	Forlì-Cesena	38.422,29	44.242,80	46.000,62	48.367,59	48.585,91	52.941,32
IT409	Rimini	41.294,93	50.870,50	47.890,91	52.435,50	51.601,16	53.540,82
IT51A	Grosseto	33.675,78	37.260,71	40.205,95	41.083,43	41.832,57	43.581,47
IT532	Ancona	38.155,69	46.356,45	48.115,60	49.271,07	50.606,67	50.803,18
IT533	Macerata	34.748,14	37.262,60	41.617,02	42.340,00	43.665,89	46.669,04
IT534	Ascoli Piceno	32.074,60	37.280,13	40.256,08	41.098,01	42.049,44	44.966,26
IT712	Teramo	30.564,70	36.014,78	39.296,43	38.806,70	39.354,48	42.160,96
IT713	Pescara	31.782,50	35.707,05	37.878,11	39.776,91	40.911,38	44.588,55
IT722	Campobasso	27.171,62	31.818,38	34.015,97	34.876,09	35.568,78	37.638,23
IT911	Foggia	26.902,79	31.037,69	32.276,00	34.867,48	34.412,92	35.378,73
IT932	Crotone	22.383,42	27.190,65	32.000,00	32.938,70	36.567,62	36.431,10
ITA01	Trapani	29.716,32	32.557,98	33.314,38	34.433,42	37.532,33	38.401,26
PT15	Algarve	17.845,50	18.454,60	19.575,56	20.426,69	21.350,03	23.565,32
PT2	Açores (PT)	15.036,29	15.624,74	16.215,26	17.303,86	18.360,44	19.332,67
SE041	Blekinge län	38.215,24	44.005,34	53.222,69	46.687,42	47.753,30	53.810,37
SE044	Skåne län	38.757,23	43.336,64	44.536,02	45.576,74	48.743,26	52.821,45
SE093	Kalmar län	40.468,32	44.499,57	44.978,60	45.611,40	48.062,50	52.469,14
SE094	Gotlands län	35.775,92	39.516,34	38.249,15	40.500,00	43.007,27	45.221,05
UKE12	East Riding of Yorkshire	n.a.	n.a.	35.222,00	36.381,69	38.050,66	42.971,93
UKF3	Lincolnshire	n.a.	27.431,93	35.307,87	37.098,28	38.479,25	43.214,71

Source: ESPON database. Note: Data on active people for Lesvos and Samos are not available.