

# EVROPSKI PARLAMENT

2004



2009

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*Dokument zasedanja*

KONČNO  
**A6-0284/2005**

6.10.2005

## **POROČILO**

o oblikovanju akcijskega načrta Skupnosti o upravljanju staležev jegulj  
(2005/2032(INI))

Odbor za ribištvo

Poročevalec: Albert Jan Maat

PR\_INI

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## PREDLOG RESOLUCIJE EVROPSKEGA PARLAMENTA

### o oblikovanju akcijskega načrta Skupnosti o upravljanju staležev jegulj (2005/2032(INI))

*Evropski parlament,*

- ob upoštevanju sporočila Komisije Svetu in Evropskemu parlamentu z naslovom "Oblikovanje akcijskega načrta Skupnosti o upravljanju staležev jegulj" (KOM(2003)0573),
  - ob upoštevanju člena 45 svojega Poslovnika,
  - ob upoštevanju poročila Odbora za ribištvo (A6-0284/2005),
1. poziva Komisijo, da državam članicam čim prej naroči, naj pripravijo nacionalne načrte upravljanja, ki vsebujejo naslednje elemente:
    - (a) tehnične ukrepe za čim uspešnejšo migracijo jegulj, kadar so na vodnih poteh ovire, in sicer naselitev v smeri proti toku ter selitev v morje s tokom;
    - (b) omejitve ribolovnih naporov, kjer to upravičujejo zgodovinska in znanstvena dejstva, tako za poklicne kot rekreativne ribiče z začasnimi prepovedmi ribolova in/ali omejitvami ribolovne zmogljivosti ob ustreznem upoštevanju nacionalnih razlik v vrstah ribolova in verodostojne samoregulative;
    - (c) večje obnavljanje staleža mladih jegulj in pitanih gojenih jegulj v evropskih celinskih vodah;
    - (d) zagotavljanje, da gojenje jegulj ne bo tako obsežno, da bi ogrozilo ribolov prosto živečih jegulj, tako da bi ga prikrajšalo za mlade jegulje, potrebne za naravno obnavljanje staleža, ali da bi odraslim jeguljam onemogočilo selitev ob naravnem drstenju;
    - (e) ukrepe za upravljanje populacij kormoranov, s čimer bi se zmanjšala umrljivost jegulj;
  2. poziva Komisijo, da opravi raziskave o vplivu podnebnih sprememb na upadanje staleža jegulj;
  3. poziva Komisijo, da razišče, kaj v oceanih ovira naravno migracijo jegulj v Sargaško morje;
  4. upošteva znanstvena poročila Mednarodnega sveta za raziskovanje morja (ICES) o tej temi;
  5. poziva Komisijo, da izvede raziskave o zdravstvenem stanju jegulj in ovirah, ki jih zunanji dejavniki, kot so poliklorirani bifenili in bolezni rib, predstavljajo za uspešno migracijo in razmnoževanje;

6. poziva Komisijo, da opravi raziskave o biogeografski razširjenosti te vrste jegulj;
7. poziva Komisijo, da izvede raziskave o tem, kakšen vpliv ima onesnaženje na umrljivost v staležih jegulj v sladkih vodnih poteh;
8. poziva Komisijo, da preuči možnosti za podporo procesu spreminjanja in razvoja, med drugim s pomočjo dostopa do Evropskega sklada za ribištvo;
9. poziva Komisijo, da s trajnostnim upravljanjem ribištva prilagodi politiko ulova in izvoza jegulj tako, da bo ostalo dovolj mladih jegulj za naravno migracijo ter bo hkrati dovolj mladih jegulj po zmerni ceni za obnovitev staleža v njihovih naravnih bivališčih v Evropi;
10. poziva Komisijo, da predlaga ukrepe za upravljanje ribolova in trženja ter spremljanje količine mladih jegulj na trgu s sistemom evidentiranja ulova, kar bi omogočilo učinkovitejši boj proti nezakonitemu ribolovu, ki je povzročil precejšen upad staleža mladih in odraslih jegulj;
11. poziva Komisijo, da predlaga ukrepe za upravljanje ribolova in trženja ter spremljanje količine mladih jegulj;
12. poziva Komisijo, da v proračun za ribištvo čim prej vnese ločeno postavko za sofinanciranje prestrukturiranja celinskega ribolova v Evropi in za ublažitev vpliva spremembe politike v sektorju mladih jegulj;
13. poziva Komisijo, da po izvedbi akcijskega načrta Evropski parlament in Svet letno obvešča o napredku in rezultatih, doseženih v posameznih državah članicah;
14. naroča svojemu predsedniku, da to resolucijo posreduje Svetu in Komisiji.

## EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

In recent years, eel stocks in the European Union have declined dramatically. There are grounds for fearing that, unless an Action Plan enters into force quickly in the European Union, the species could become extinct.

Throughout the distribution area of the European eel (the whole of Europe, and North Africa), eels are fished. Fishing of glass eels is concentrated in South-Western Europe: catches (c. 100 t) are used for direct consumption, allowed to mature into yellow eels (to some extent in Europe but especially in the Far East) or used for restocking of waters in the rest of Europe. Yellow eels and silver eels are fished everywhere in European waters; the catches (estimated at 8000 t), together with eels from aquaculture (c. 10 800 t), are used for consumption (smoked, steamed, in jelly, etc.).

**Table 1** *Overview of the principal countries where European eel is fished or farmed. The figures indicate official production in 2000. (Source: ICES/EIFAC Working Group on Eels). The official figures for fisheries substantially underestimate actual catches, which are thought to be around twice the amount shown.*

Fishing in EU		Fishing outside EU		Eel farming	
Country	Production (t)	Country	Production (t)	Country	Production (t)
United Kingdom	796	Egypt	2 064	Netherlands	3 800
Germany	686	Norway	281	Denmark	2 674
Denmark	620	Turkey	176	Italy	2 750
Sweden	560	Tunisia	108	Elsewhere in Europe	1 639
Italy	549	Morocco	100	Asia	10 000
Poland	429	Elsewhere	238		
France	399				
Netherlands	351				
Ireland	250				
Elsewhere in EU	280				

In the past 20 years, stocks of eels above the minimum permitted size for fishing have declined by 50% (and over the past 40 years they have fallen by as much as 75%), while glass eel stocks have declined by 95% during the same period.

Since earliest times, there has been a strong demand for eel in Europe. In some areas it is a major feature of the culinary tradition and an essential element in the natural habitat.

Although inland fishing does not officially fall under the European common fisheries policy, the common problem which exists in numerous Member States necessitates a common approach. Without one, it is very likely that it will prove impossible to conserve or restore eel stocks.

Naturally, the differences between Member States and climate zones are great. In Scandinavia the situation is not like that in France, for instance. However, a substantial decline in eel stocks is observable throughout the European Union.

All waters in Europe where eel occurs may be contributing to the production of silver eels (fertile eels); closer to the sea more than further inland - in some countries more than in others. It is not clear whether silver eels from all countries actually participate in reproduction, or whether the spawning population comes from a small part of Europe, while silver eels from other countries die without reproducing.

It has been suggested that most female silver eels come from Scandinavia, but it also seems likely that the Gulf of Biscay, which is the initial arrival area for more than 95% of glass eels, is really the key area. If one were to protect one area and not another, it is quite possible that the protected area might turn out to be the wrong one. As a precaution, it must be assumed that all silver eels which migrate from Europe contribute to reproduction. Therefore no country can deny its shared responsibility for preserving breeding stocks.

Over the years, the proportion of eel consumed which is caught in the wild has declined substantially. The bulk of consumption is accounted for by aquaculture. Consequently, more and more of the glass eels which are caught are sold for use in aquaculture.

This trend has accelerated due to the enormous demand from South-East Asia for glass eels. As a result, glass eel prices have risen so high that it has become completely unviable, economically, to restock Europe's inland waters with glass eels.

As eel stocks have declined all over Europe, it currently seems most likely that all eels in Europe form part of a single stock and come from a single breeding area. Thus restoring eel stocks is primarily an international problem. At the same time, the eel is a species which typically occurs in small waters scattered all over Europe, in which small-scale fishing is practised and a huge number of local factors have an impact. It will only be possible to implement a recovery plan if it is carried out in all these small waters, with the cooperation of local interested parties and managers. The international recovery plan will have to be based on the information collected in all those small waters.

This twofold character of eel recovery (a large-scale problem occurring in small-scale waters) makes it necessary to divide roles between different tiers of government and between authorities and interested parties. On the one hand the central authority (EU) will have to set the conditions for sustainable management, and then impose them on lower tiers of government (the national level), which in turn can pass them on in the form of conditions for the fishing plans of regional fisheries managers. On the other hand, local management must be based on information concerning the local situation, and this information will have to be used by the (higher) authorities to monitor and evaluate the management measures implemented. Satisfactory cooperation between the fishing industry, other interested parties and the authorities is crucial here.

### **Action plan**

On 1 October 2003, the Commission adopted its plans for the development of a Community Action Plan for the management of European eel<sup>1</sup>. The fact is that, formally speaking, nothing more has happened since.

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<sup>1</sup> COM(2003) 573.

A successful policy for European inland fisheries is possible only if a common objective is formulated and at the same time the Member States are given the opportunity to adopt appropriate measures by means of national management plans, taking account of the enormous differences between Member States as regards types of fishery and natural habitat. Subsidiarity is the key word here. However, the Commission should assess the effectiveness and feasibility of the national management plans.

It is because no action has been taken to adopt practical policy measures to implement the communication of 2003 that the Committee on Fisheries of the European Parliament has decided to adopt an own-initiative report.

## POSTOPEK

<b>Naslov</b>	Oblikovanje akcijskega načrta Skupnosti o upravljanju staležev jegulj		
<b>Št. postopka</b>	2005/2032(INI)		
<b>Podlaga v Poslovniku</b>	člen 45		
<b>Pristojni odbor</b> Datum razglasitve dovoljenja na zasedanju	PECH 10.3.2005		
<b>Odbori, zaprošeni za mnenje</b> Datum razglasitve na zasedanju			
<b>Odbori, ki niso dali mnenja</b> Datum sklepa			
<b>Okrepljeno sodelovanje</b> Datum razglasitve na zasedanju			
<b>Predlog(-i) resolucije, vključen(-i) v poročilo</b>			
<b>Poročevalec(-ka)</b> Datum imenovanja	Albert Jan Maat 2.2.2005		
<b>Nadomeščeni(-a) poročevalec(-ka)</b>			
<b>Obravnava v odboru</b>	14.3.2005	25.4.2005	28.8.2005
<b>Datum sprejetja</b>	4.10.2005		
<b>Izid končnega glasovanja</b>	za:	22	
	proti:	0	
	vzdržani:	0	
<b>Poslanci, navzoči pri končnem glasovanju</b>	James Hugh Allister, Elspeth Attwooll, Marie-Hélène Aubert, Iles Braghetto, Luis Manuel Capoulas Santos, David Casa, Zdzisław Kazimierz Chmielewski, Carmen Fraga Estévez, Ioannis Gklavakis, Alfred Gomolka, Pedro Guerreiro, Ian Hudghton, Heinz Kindermann, Henrik Dam Kristensen, Albert Jan Maat, Rosa Miguélez Ramos, Philippe Morillon, Seán Ó Neachtain, Willi Piecyk, Catherine Stihler, Margie Sudre		
<b>Namestniki, navzoči pri končnem glasovanju</b>	Duarte Freitas		
<b>Namestniki (člen 178(2)), navzoči pri končnem glasovanju</b>			
<b>Datum predložitve – A 6</b>	6.10.2005	A6-0284/2005	