



ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND FUEL PRICE INCREASE

**Conference on Energy Efficiency in Fisheries
Brussels, 11-12 May 2006**

CONCLUSIONS



Main problems:

1. Tragedy of the commons

- Short term survival of the firm is not compatible with long term maintenance of stocks.

2. Market failure

- Scarcity of EU stocks is not reflected in higher prices due to world trade and substitution.

3. Low productivity

- Income to fishermen becomes unattractive and revenue to owners does not allow modernization.

4. Zero profit fishing

Fuel crisis only highlights structural weakness.

EU FISHERIES – INDICATORS



Employment (EU-25)

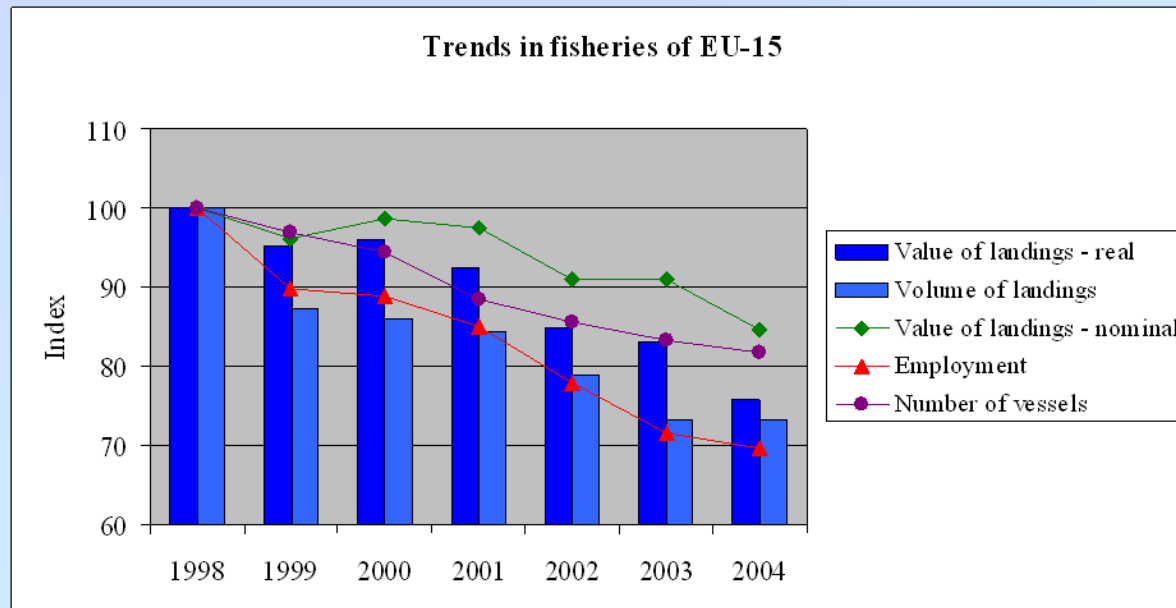
180-190,000 men

Value of landings

7 bln Euro

Fleet

90,000 vessels / 7.9 mln kW



PRODUCTIVITY

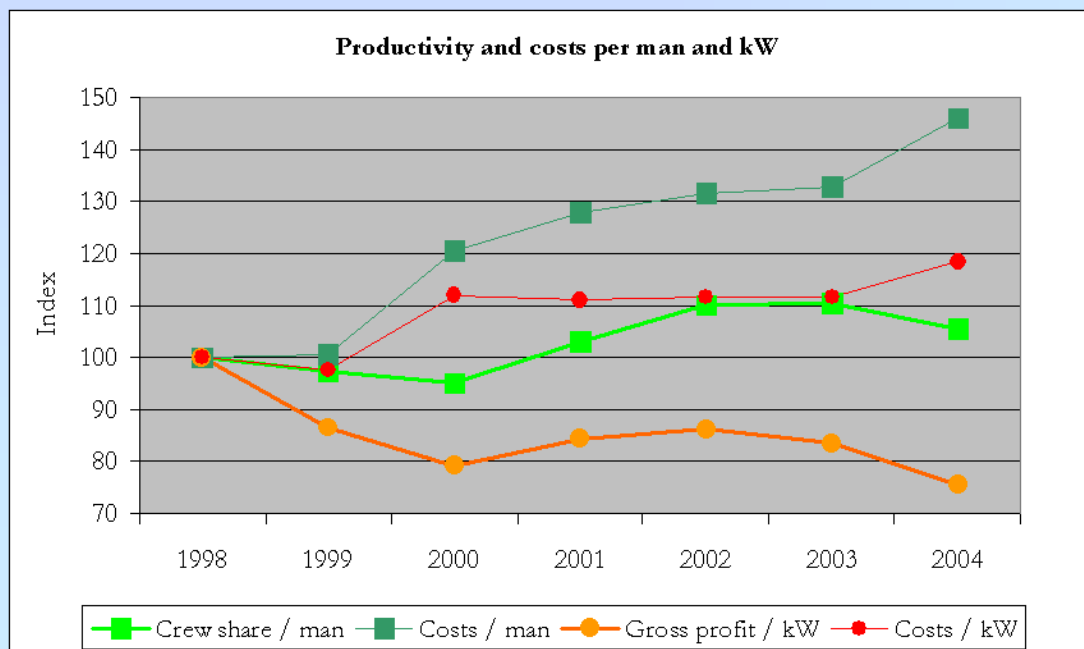
Annual average 2002-2004



Share / man 12,500 Euro

Gross profit / kW 200 Euro

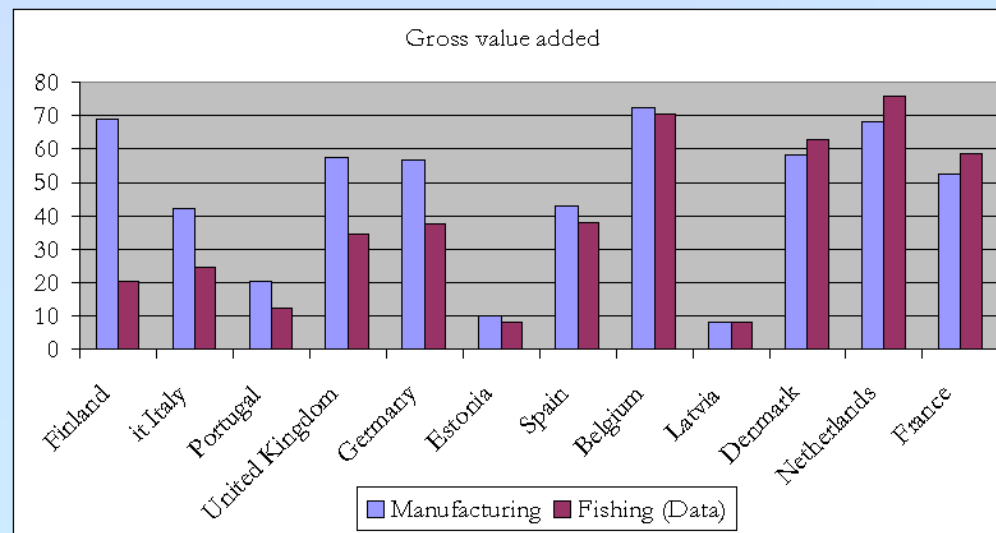
Gross value added / man 21,800 Euro



PRODUCTIVITY - BENCHMARK



	Data	Other	EU
Employment	81,000	106,000	187,000
Share / man (Euro)	18,300	8,100	12,500
Gross profit / kW (Euro)	260	140	200





ROLE OF FUEL COSTS

Fuel costs	1.1 bln Euro (3,800 mln litres)
Crew share	2.5 bln Euro
Gross profit	1.5 bln Euro

Fuel price rise by 50% reduces share and profit by 12.5%.

Nominal productivity increase by 1.5-2% p.y. in 1998-2004 would have been needed to cover the extra fuel costs.

ECONOMIST'S ADVICE



Investments increase productivity

- Inputs - fish stocks
- Production processes
 - Software - Sectorial dialogue to address the 'Tragedy'
 - Hardware - New technologies
- Sales
 - Eco-tax on fish to fund necessary research
 - Would 'futures market' bring more stability?

Improve operational conditions

- Access fees to stimulate efficiency
- EU-wide tradability in fishing rights
- Increase flexibility by attracting new players