

vessels are excluded from the 12 mile coastal band, a large 'box' in the North Atlantic around Ireland and parts of the Bay of Biscay.

The CFP settlement of January, 1983 included access rules which cannot be modified without reopening the entire package. Indeed the spectre of Spanish accession may have been one of the factors which led to a compromise between France and the United Kingdom over access. Spain is expected to insist on equal access as the basis for its accession. The Community is unlikely to grant this access, except within well defined limits. For example, it is most unlikely that the North Sea would be opened to Spain.

External Relations

Spain has concluded non-reciprocal agreements with many coastal states to gain access to fishing possibilities in their waters. In exchange for fishing possibilities, Spain grants various economic benefits, notably commercial concessions, the payment of fees, the transfer of fisheries technology, the training of fishermen and fisheries managers and the supply of local markets.

As a member state, Spain will no longer be free to conclude such agreements, unless the Community departs from past practise.

The joint venture has become the most important instrument in Spain's international fishery relations. These joint ventures are company to company arrangements involving the registration of Spanish vessels in a third country and the granting of fishing rights by the coastal state concerned to these vessels. Capital is provided by the Spanish company and may be used for fisheries plants and equipment in the coastal state.

Market Organization

The Spanish fish marketing organization set up in 1981 (FROM), has different objectives from the Community's common market organization. Its principal objectives are to maintain the stability of consumer prices and to promote the consumption of fish by advertising and other means. In the accession negotiations the two parties will have to determine how FROM can be adapted to the common market organization.