overall consumption of about four million tonnes (excluding fish meal and oil). The Community's main suppliers are Norway, Iceland, Canada and the United States, with Japan, Spain, Sweden and the Faroe Islands following some distance behind. Norway and Iceland enjoy tariff concessions for fish accorded by the Community in connection with the free trade agreements it has concluded with these countries.

Fish imports into the Community rose from around 750,000 tonnes in 1975 to well over a million tonnes in 1982. A detailed breakdown by product grouping is provided in table 1.4. Imports of fresh, chilled and frozen cod into the United Kingdom, the Community's most important market for cod, increased by fifty per cent in the three years following the extension of jurisdiction in 1977. Exports from the Community rose from 260,000 tonnes in 1975 to more than 600,000 tonnes in 1980. But two thirds of these exports consisted of mackerel, a species to which little or no value had been added by processing in the Community.

V. INTERNAL POLICIES

Alignment with the common customs tariff (CCT) and tariff disarmament within the Community exposed the French and Italian industries to greater competition and made urgent the need to modernize their fleets and shore-based industries. For these countries, the necessary complement to trade liberalization was a structural policy, financed by the Community to assist industries withstand increased competition and a common market organization policy for fish to ensure fishermen a satisfactory income. Those two policies are, because of their importance and complexity, discussed at some length. The legal basis for the CFP rests on those two policies and two others of equal significance, namely the principle of equal access to fishing grounds (given certain adjustments) and trade with third countries. The latter emphasizes a bilateral approach rather than the multilateral approach embodied in the GATT.