Common Organisation of the Markets



General Objectives

Contribute to sustainable management of fisheries resources by:

- Avoiding catching fish with little or no demand
- Stabilising prices
- Ensuring balance between supply and demand
- Responding to specific supply needs of the processing industry
 - Covers fishery and aquaculture products

Common Marketing Standards

Classification by freshness and size, packaging, presentation and labelling

Consumer information

- > Requirements for products put on retail sale:
 - > Commercial denomination
 - > Methods of production
 - > Catch area

Producers organisations

- Fundamental feature to organise and stabilise the market
- Regulate supplies, match them with market requirement
- > Encourage better planning of fishing activities
- Encourage methods of sustainable fishing
- Contribute to price stabilisation

Trade with third countries

- Tariff facilities for products of interest for processing industry
- Reference price to avoid market disturbances caused by imports at very low prices
- Safeguard measures in cases of serious market disturbances

Inter-branch organisations

- Composed by different branches of the fishery sector
- Develop promotion, marketing, quality, environmental production

Intervention

Intervention

- > Market stabilisation instruments
- >Safety net, not income support
- > Designed to match supply and demand
- >Less aid for withdrawals from the market
- ➤ More aid for carry-over operations
- ▶ Based on guide prices fixed by the Council each year

Intervention arrangements

- > Community withdrawals for fish taken off the market
- Carry-over for products processed, stored and returned to the market
- > Independent withdrawals and carry-over for products of regional or local interest
- > Private storage for fish frozen on board vessels
- Compensatory allowance for Tuna destined to the processing industry

Upcoming challenges

- Evaluation of the Common Market
 Organisation
- II. WTO negotiations on Market Access