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**PECHE 26** 

## **NOTE**

from: German Permanent Representation to the European Union
to: General Secretariat of the Council

No. Cion prop.: 13139/05 PECHE 203 - COM(2005) 472 final

Subject: Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing measures for the recovery of the stock of European eel

Delegations will find attached written comments from Germany on the abovementioned subject.

Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing measures for the recovery of the stock of European eel - COM(2005) 472 final; Council doc. 13139/05

Ladies and gentlemen,

My position on the above document is as follows:

- 1. We fully support the aim of the Commission proposal, which is to protect the stock of European eel.
- 2. However, Germany feels that it is unacceptable for protective measures to focus solely on the fishery, rather than on the damming of rivers or on fish-eating animals (cormorant feed).
- 3. Inland fishing takes only a small percentage of adult eels. Scientific findings put the recapture rate of the stock at **below 10%**. Catch data for the Netherlands' Ijssel-Meer cannot be extrapolated for catches in European rivers.
- 4. It is thanks to the inland fishery's stocking measures that
  - despite the damaging influences of hydroelectric power stations and fish-eating animals (cormorants) there are eel populations at all in many of our waters, as in recent years glass eel migration has been practically at a standstill;
  - our eels grow to spawning age and are thus able to contribute to the growth of the spawning stock.
  - If, however, the fishermen's livelihood is taken away from them through draconian catch prohibitions there will no longer be a stock. Unlike in sea fishing, such prohibitions would not lead to the recovery of the stock but, on the contrary, would shrink it further.

- 5. In Germany's view, the proposal to prohibit eel fishing for 15 days per month is therefore **not** acceptable. It would mean a dramatic drop in firms' income and thus lead to the disappearance of jobs in the inland fishery without doing anything positive for the eel spawning stock.
- 6. Moreover, as a result of the exemption being considered, glass eel fishing as opposed to inland fishing would remain largely untouched. This represents unequal treatment which is totally unacceptable.
- 7. For Germany's widespread stationary fisheries (e.g. creels) a 15-day catch prohibition would be tantamount to a work ban and thus to a loss of livelihood. It would
  - in view of the design of the creels, lead to several days' erecting and dismantling work twice a month. In practice this means that the prohibition is increased to around 20 days per month.
  - The dismantling of the fishermen's creels during the ban on eel fishing would effectively lead to a ban on other types of fishing.
- 8. Instead of the 15-day prohibition, Germany therefore advocates the following measures:
  - restriction of exports of glass eels; absolute priority must be given to the use of glass eels for stocking purposes;
  - the most important measure to support the stock is the stepping-up of stocking
    measures for open watercourse systems under scientific supervision. Preconditions:
    funds to promote the buying-in of glass eels for the purposes of stocking to support the
    spawning stock, and also including the inland fishery;
  - general ban on the catching or acquisition of eels weighing less than 150g or more than 1 200g each (the heavier eels are usually gravid females, which must be allowed to escape);.
  - mesh sizes for nets and creels to be determined accordingly;
  - general ban on catches in fish channels or passes;
  - stationary installations must be so proportioned that more than 50% of the flowing water is still clearly passable;
  - possible additions: prohibition for several days per month for fishing gear used in active fishing (seine net, trawl net, electrofishing).