Common Fisheries Policy

1) When was the Common Fisheries Policy first launched? (1)

2) What is the stated aim of the CFP? (1)

3) List two ways in which the CFP tries to ensure fishing grounds are a common resource for all EU states:
   A. 
   B. (2)

4) What are Total Allowable Catches (TACs) and when do negotiations on TAC quotas take place? (3)

5) What is ‘quota hopping’? (1)

6) Give one example of how the CFP affects developing countries. (1)

7) Use the CFP factsheet to help you fill in the missing words.

   The CFP tries to manage access to EU waters through the use of _______ and _______ to control who catches what. However, because quotas are managed by member states’ governments, the CFP depends on commitment at a _______ level. In 2009, _______ played an equal role in CFP negotiations with national Fisheries Ministers for the first time. The EU is reviewing the entire CFP and the European Commission proposed a legislative reform package in _______. (5)

8) Give two advantages and two disadvantages of the CFP:
   Advantages:
   A. 
   B. 
   Disadvantages:
   A. 
   B. (4)

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