



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: (2)
- A.
- B.
- 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. (5)
- 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 _____.
- 8) Give **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of the CFP: (4)
- Advantages:
- A.
- B.
- Disadvantages:
- A.
- B.

Total /18