

<u>Case Study name:</u>	EU Fishing Policy	<u>Section of specification:</u>	SL - Patterns in resource consumption	
<u>Location:</u>	<u>City/Region:</u>	<u>Country:</u>	<u>Continent:</u> Europe	
<u>What:</u> - The EU's Common Fisheries Policy is an example of resource management regarding fish - Quotas were introduced to stop fish stocks from falling to unsustainable levels further	<u>When:</u> Since 2002		<u>Causes/Theory:</u> - The Quotas are simply a limit on the amount of fish that different countries are allowed to catch - Overfishing has caused depletion of fish - The quotas have resulted in unemployment, reduced government revenue and black market increases. However, they ensure a sustainable aquaculture.	
<u>Facts and Figures</u> 75% of European stock were overfished				
<u>Political Effects:</u> Fishing in overlapping territories may cause political tension	<u>Economic Effects:</u> Unemployment and decreased revenue	<u>Environmental Effects:</u> Ecosystem can recover	<u>Social Effects:</u> Unemployment and social opposition	
<u>Solutions:</u>		<u>Possible Exam Question:</u>		