

The new Common Fisheries Policy: sustainability in depth



What?



MSY

Maximum Sustainable Yield is the best possible objective for renewable and profitable fisheries, harvesting the maximum amount of fish on a long term basis.



Regionalisation

Natural resources and the socioeconomic fabric vary greatly from one place to another. A balanced representation of local stakeholders knows best how to apply EU rules in their respective areas.

$$C = \frac{F}{F+M} [1 - e^{-(F+M)T}] N_0$$

Fisheries science

Scientific advice is the basis for good policy making, setting fishing opportunities according to the state and productivity of fish stocks.



Multiannual plans

Contain the goals and tools for fish stock management and the roadmap to achieving the objectives in a sustainable and inclusive way.

How?



Rules

Because fishing is an activity that exploits common natural resources, it needs to be regulated to safeguard fair access, sustainability and profitability for all.

- Total Allowable Catches
- Fishing licenses
- Boat capacity management
- Reducing environmental impact

- Minimum fish and mesh sizes
- Design and use of gears
- Closed areas or seasons



Discards

The landing obligation (to be gradually introduced from 2015 to 2019), prohibits this wasteful practice and will provide more accurate data on real catches, and will be a driver for more selectivity and better planning.



Targeted funding

For low impact, small scale local fleets: important for employment, marine stewardship and holding together the coastal communities.



Aquaculture

With wild fish no longer able to supply the world population, sustainable aquaculture is called to meet the growing demand for seafood.



Control

Good management relies on awareness, compliance and enforcement. Sufficient and reliable data must be collected, managed and supplied by Member States.