

# 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.



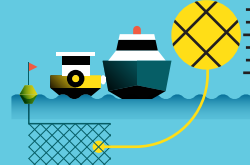
### Targeted funding

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.