

## Information Note

**1. Proposal**

Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) 2016/1139, (EU) 2018/973 and (EU) 2019/472 as regards the targets for fixing fishing opportunities

**2. Date of Commission document**

06/12/2023

**3. Number of Commission document**

COM (2023)771

**4. Number of Council document:**

16466/23

**5. Dealt with in Brussels by**

Coreper  
Council (Agriculture and Fisheries)

**6. Department with primary responsibility**

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

**7. Other Departments involved**

N/A

**8. Background to, short summary and aim of the proposal**

The European Parliament and the Council adopted Regulations (EU) 2016/1139, (EU) 2018/973 and (EU) 2019/472 establishing multiannual plans (MAPs) for certain stocks fished in the Baltic Sea, the North Sea and the Western Waters, and for fisheries exploiting those stocks. Regulation (EU) 2019/472 – the Western Waters MAP – is the one of most relevance to Ireland as most of our fisheries are carried out in the Western Waters area (i.e. the waters around Ireland).

Under the Common Fisheries Policy, MAPs aim to contribute to achieving fishing at sustainable levels. They also contain measures to implement the landing obligation and technical measures, as well as safeguards for remedial action where needed.

The MAPs for the Baltic Sea, North Sea and Western Waters all contain an identical provision, known as the 5% rule, which provides that *‘fishing opportunities shall in any event be fixed in such a way as to ensure that there is less than a 5 % probability of the spawning stock biomass falling below Blim*. Blim (biomass limit reference point) is the limit of the spawning stock biomass (the total weight of the stock old enough to reproduce) below which recruitment or reproduction of the stock is impaired or the stock dynamics are unknown.

However, under certain circumstances relating to the status of a given fish stock and the short-term forecast for its biomass development, the application of the 5% rule may result in a situation that would be inconsistent with the other rules of the MAPs governing the fixing of fishing opportunities and have potentially severe socioeconomic implications.

For instance, the application of the 5% rule may mean that fishing opportunities cannot be set and the target fishery must be suspended. This would have serious socioeconomic consequences,

particularly in the case of mixed fisheries, where there is a greater likelihood of landing multiple species (by-catch) during a fishing trip. Suspending targeting fishing for one stock in a mixed fishery would negatively impact on the ability to target other stocks in that mixed fishery.

However, the safeguard provisions in the MAPs require the adoption of remedial measures to help vulnerable stocks recover. In addition, the MAPs refer to the possibility, and not the obligation, to suspend the targeted fishery, provided that such a measure is considered appropriate in accordance with the criteria set out in the MAPs.

Therefore, as the MAPs are currently drafted, a situation could arise whereby the 5% rule requires the suspension of a targeted fishery but the safeguard provisions in the MAPs require the adoption of remedial measures (which would mean the fishery is active).

The Commission is proposing to address this inconsistency by deleting the provision for the 5% rule.

## **9. Legal basis of the proposal**

Article 43(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).

## **10. Voting Method**

QMV

## **11. Role of the EP**

Co-decision

## **12. Category of proposal**

Some significance

## **13. Implications for Ireland & Ireland's Initial View**

Ireland is supportive of the proposed amendments as it will address possible inconsistencies in the application of the MAPs.

## **14. Impact on the Public**

No

## **15. Have any consultations with Stakeholders taken place or are there any plans to do so?**

Yes. The proposal has been circulated to Stakeholders for comment.

## **16. Are there any subsidiarity issues for Ireland?**

No

## **17. Anticipated negotiating period**

Not known.

## **18. Proposed implementation date**

This Regulation shall enter into force three days following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

## **19. Consequences for national legislation**

N/A

## **20. Method of Transposition into Irish law**

As this is a Regulations, it will apply automatically and uniformly to all EU countries as soon as it enters into force, without the need to be transposed into national law.

**21. Anticipated Transposition date**

Not yet known.

**22. Consequences for the EU budget in Euros annually**

None

**23. Contact name, telephone number and e-mail address of official in Department with primary responsibility**

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**Date 20/12/2023**



Council of the  
European Union

Brussels, 6 December 2023  
(OR. en)

16466/23

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**Interinstitutional File:**  
**2023/0449(COD)**

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**PECHE 575**  
**CODEC 2422**

**PROPOSAL**

From:	Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Ms Martine DEPREZ, Director
date of receipt:	6 December 2023
To:	Ms Thérèse BLANCHET, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union
No. Cion doc.:	COM(2023) 771 final
Subject:	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulations (EU) 2016/1139, (EU) 2018/973 and (EU) 2019/472 as regards the targets for fixing fishing opportunities

Delegations will find attached document COM(2023) 771 final.

Encl.: COM(2023) 771 final



EUROPEAN  
COMMISSION

Brussels, 6.12.2023  
COM(2023) 771 final

2023/0449 (COD)

Proposal for a

**REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

**amending Regulations (EU) 2016/1139, (EU) 2018/973 and (EU) 2019/472 as regards the  
targets for fixing fishing opportunities**

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## **EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM**

### **1. CONTEXT OF THE PROPOSAL**

#### **• Reasons for and objectives of the proposal**

The European Parliament and the Council adopted Regulations (EU) 2016/1139<sup>1</sup>, (EU) 2018/973<sup>2</sup> and (EU) 2019/472<sup>3</sup> establishing multiannual plans for certain stocks fished in the Baltic Sea, the North Sea and the Western Waters, and for fisheries exploiting those stocks ('the MAPs'). The MAPs are one of the main instruments to achieve the objectives of the common fisheries policy ('CFP').

In accordance with the principles, objectives and content set out in Articles 9 and 10 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 ('the CFP Regulation')<sup>4</sup>, the MAPs set out targets and measures for the long-term management of certain stocks and fisheries at sea basin level, including safeguards and remedial actions where needed. In addition, the MAPs provide for flexibility by allowing the fixing of fishing opportunities within the 'range of  $F_{MSY}$ ', as defined in Article 2(2) of the Baltic and Western Waters MAPs, and in Article 2(1) of the North Sea MAP.

The MAPs contain an identical provision in Article 4(6) of the Baltic and North Sea MAPs and Article 4(7) of the Western Waters MAP, which provides that 'fishing opportunities shall in any event be fixed in such a way as to ensure that there is less than a 5 % probability of the spawning stock biomass falling below  $B_{lim}$ ' ('the 5% rule')<sup>5</sup>.

However, under certain circumstances relating to the status of a given fish stock and the short-term forecast for its biomass development, the application of the 5% rule may result in a situation that would be inconsistent with the other rules of the MAPs governing the fixing of fishing opportunities and have potentially severe socioeconomic implications.

On the one hand, the 5% rule may mean that fishing opportunities cannot be set and the targeted fishery must be suspended. On the other hand, the safeguard provisions in the MAPs require the adoption of remedial measures to bring the stock above  $B_{trigger}$ , based on a case-by-case assessment on the appropriateness for choosing such measure, in accordance with the criteria set out in the MAPs. Moreover, the MAPs refer to the possibility, and not the obligation, to suspend the targeted fishery, provided that such a measure is considered appropriate in

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<sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) 2016/1139 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2016 establishing a multiannual plan for the stocks of cod, herring and sprat in the Baltic Sea and the fisheries exploiting those stocks, amending Council Regulation (EC) No 2187/2005 and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1098/2007 (OJ L 191, 15.7.2016, p. 1).

<sup>2</sup> Regulation (EU) 2018/973 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2018 establishing a multiannual plan for demersal stocks in the North Sea and the fisheries exploiting those stocks, specifying details of the implementation of the landing obligation in the North Sea and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 676/2007 and (EC) No 1342/2008 (OJ L 179, 16.7.2018, p. 1).

<sup>3</sup> Regulation (EU) 2019/472 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 March 2019 establishing a multiannual plan for stocks fished in the Western Waters and adjacent waters, and for fisheries exploiting those stocks, amending Regulations (EU) 2016/1139 and (EU) 2018/973, and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 811/2004, (EC) No 2166/2005, (EC) No 388/2006, (EC) No 509/2007 and (EC) No 1300/2008 (OJ L 83, 25.3.2019, p. 1).

<sup>4</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 22).

<sup>5</sup> Article 2(7) of the North Sea MAP and Article 2(8) of the Baltic and Western Waters MAPs define ' $B_{lim}$ ' as 'the spawning stock biomass reference point provided for in the best available scientific advice, below which there may be reduced reproductive capacity'.

accordance with the criteria set out in the MAPs.

For those reasons, it is therefore appropriate to delete the 5% rule in the MAPs.

- **Consistency with existing policy provisions in the policy area**

The proposal is consistent with the CFP Regulation and will ensure the internal consistency of the rules of the MAPs governing the fixing of yearly fishing opportunities by the Council.

- **Consistency with other Union policies**

The proposal is consistent with other Union policies, in particular with the policies in the field of the environment.

## **2. LEGAL BASIS, SUBSIDIARITY AND PROPORTIONALITY**

- **Legal basis**

The proposal amends the MAPs and is therefore based on the same legal basis, namely Article 43(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).

- **Subsidiarity (for non-exclusive competence)**

The proposal falls under the Union's exclusive competence as referred to in Article 3(1)(d) TFEU. Therefore, the subsidiarity principle does not apply.

- **Proportionality**

The objective of this proposal is to ensure the internal consistency of the rules of the MAPs governing the fixing of yearly fishing opportunities by the Council. The proposed modification is necessary to do so and the most suitable measure to achieve this objective.

- **Choice of the instrument**

Given that the proposal amends existing regulations, the most appropriate legal instrument is a regulation.

## **3. RESULTS OF EX-POST EVALUATIONS, STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENTS**

- **Ex-post evaluations/fitness checks of existing legislation**

Not applicable.

- **Stakeholder consultations**

In 2023, the Commission discussed the 5% rule with stakeholders, notably the Baltic Sea Advisory Council and the regional CFP group of EU Member States of the Baltic Sea ('BaltFish'). The majority of stakeholders expressed their deep concerns about the consistency of the 5% rule with the other rules of the MAPs governing the fixing of fishing opportunities and its potentially severe socio-economic implications.

- **Collection and use of expertise**

Each year, the Union seeks scientific advice on the state of important fish stocks from the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea ('ICES')<sup>6</sup>. ICES scientific advice is based on an internal advice framework developed by its expert groups and decision-making bodies, which incorporates a precautionary approach based on a risk of no more than 5% in the long term that a stock falls below  $B_{lim}$ <sup>7</sup>. Moreover, ICES scientific advice is issued in line with the framework partnership agreement with the Commission.

- **Impact assessment**

The objective of this proposal is to ensure the internal consistency of the rules of the MAPs governing the fixing of yearly fishing opportunities by the Council. The proposed amendment of the MAPs is necessary to do so and the most suitable measure to achieve this objective. This is a targeted and limited amendment of a specific provisions of the MAPs, which aims to address an internal inconsistency in those regulations. Given that there are no policy options, no impact assessment or public consultation is necessary.

- **Regulatory fitness and simplification**

The proposal contains no new rules or new administrative procedures proposed for (Union or national) public authorities that could increase administrative burden. It also has no link with regulatory burdens, micro-enterprises, SMEs or digital matters.

- **Fundamental rights**

The proposal does not have any foreseeable consequences for the protection of fundamental rights.

#### **4. BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS**

The proposal has no implications for the Union budget.

#### **5. OTHER ELEMENTS**

- **Implementation plans and monitoring, evaluation and reporting arrangements**

Not applicable.

- **Detailed explanation of the specific provisions of the proposal**

See Section 1 'context of the proposal' above.

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<sup>6</sup> <http://www.ices.dk/advice/Pages/Latest-Advice.aspx>

<sup>7</sup> ICES Advice 2015, Book 6, p.4 "EU request to ICES to provide FMSY ranges for selected North Sea and Baltic Sea stock", [https://ices-library.figshare.com/Articles/report/EU\\_request\\_to\\_ICES\\_to\\_provide\\_FMSY\\_ranges\\_for\\_selected\\_North\\_Sea\\_and\\_Baltic\\_Sea\\_stocks/18629411/1](https://ices-library.figshare.com/Articles/report/EU_request_to_ICES_to_provide_FMSY_ranges_for_selected_North_Sea_and_Baltic_Sea_stocks/18629411/1)



Proposal for a

## **REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

**amending Regulations (EU) 2016/1139, (EU) 2018/973 and (EU) 2019/472 as regards the targets for fixing fishing opportunities**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 43(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee<sup>8</sup>,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

Whereas:

- (1) One of the objectives of the common fisheries policy (CFP), as set out in Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>9</sup>, is to ensure that exploitation of marine biological resources restores and maintains populations of harvested species above levels which can produce the maximum sustainable yield (MSY). According to Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, the MSY exploitation rate had to be achieved by 2015 where possible and, on a progressive, incremental basis at the latest by 2020 for all stocks.
- (2) To achieve the objectives of the CFP, Regulations (EU) 2016/1139<sup>10</sup>, (EU) 2018/973<sup>11</sup> and (EU) 2019/472<sup>12</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council established multiannual plans for the long-term management of certain stocks in the Baltic Sea, the

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<sup>8</sup> OJ C , , p. .

<sup>9</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 22, <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1380/2023-01-01>).

<sup>10</sup> Regulation (EU) 2016/1139 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2016 establishing a multiannual plan for the stocks of cod, herring and sprat in the Baltic Sea and the fisheries exploiting those stocks, amending Council Regulation (EC) No 2187/2005 and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1098/2007 (OJ L 191, 15.7.2016, p. 1, <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/1139/2020-12-01>).

<sup>11</sup> Regulation (EU) 2018/973 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2018 establishing a multiannual plan for demersal stocks in the North Sea and the fisheries exploiting those stocks, specifying details of the implementation of the landing obligation in the North Sea and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 676/2007 and (EC) No 1342/2008 (OJ L 179, 16.7.2018, p. 1, <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/973/2019-08-14>).

<sup>12</sup> Regulation (EU) 2019/472 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 March 2019 establishing a multiannual plan for stocks fished in the Western Waters and adjacent waters, and for fisheries exploiting those stocks, amending Regulations (EU) 2016/1139 and (EU) 2018/973, and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 811/2004, (EC) No 2166/2005, (EC) No 388/2006, (EC) No 509/2007 and (EC) No 1300/2008 (OJ L 83, 25.3.2019, p. 1, <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/472/2019-08-14>).

North Sea, and the Western Waters, for fisheries exploiting those stocks and, where those stocks extend beyond the Western Waters, in their adjacent waters ('the MAPs').

- (3) In accordance with Article 10(1)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, the MAPs set quantifiable targets in the form of target fishing mortality rates. These rates provide for flexibility by establishing a range of values ( $F_{MSY}$  ranges with upper and lower limits) consistent with reaching and maintaining MSY for the target stocks.
- (4) Fishing opportunities are set within those  $F_{MSY}$  ranges. Those ranges are based on scientific advice from the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea ('ICES') or a similar independent scientific body recognised at Union or international level, and determined in such a way that all levels of fishing mortality within the range result in MSY in the long term without significantly affecting the reproduction process for the stock in question.
- (5) In accordance with Articles 2(2) of Regulations (EU) 2016/1139 and (EU) 2019/472, and Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/973, the  $F_{MSY}$  range is calculated to deliver no more than a 5 % reduction in long-term yield compared to the MSY and it is capped so that the probability of the stock falling below  $B_{lim}$  is no more than 5%.
- (6) Article 4(6) of Regulations (EU) 2016/1139 and (EU) 2018/973, as well as Article 4(7) of Regulation (EU) 2019/472, further provide that 'fishing opportunities shall in any event be fixed in such a way as to ensure that there is less than a 5 % probability of the spawning stock biomass falling below  $B_{lim}$ ' ('the 5% rule').
- (7) Under certain circumstances relating to the status of a given fish stock and the short-term forecast for its biomass development, the application of the 5% rule may result in a situation that would be inconsistent with the other rules of the MAPs governing the fixing of fishing opportunities and have potentially severe socio-economic implications.
- (8) When scientific advice indicates that for a given year the spawning biomass of the targeted stock or, in the case of Norway lobster stocks, the abundance of specific stocks, are below  $MSY B_{trigger}$ , the safeguard rules set out in Regulations (EU) 2016/1139, (EU) 2018/973 and (EU) 2019/472 provide that all appropriate remedial measures shall be adopted to ensure rapid return of the stock concerned to levels above those capable of producing MSY. In particular, fishing opportunities shall be set at levels consistent with a fishing mortality that is reduced below the upper range of  $F_{MSY}$ , taking into account the decrease in biomass.
- (9) The safeguard rules in the MAPs also provide that further remedial measures are to be adopted where the spawning stock biomass of the targeted stock or, in the case of Norway lobster stocks, the abundance of specific stocks, is below  $B_{lim}$ , in order to ensure rapid return of the stock concerned to levels above those capable of producing MSY. In this context, Article 5(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1139, as well as Article 7(2) of Regulations (EU) 2018/972 and (EU) 2019/472), refer specifically not only to the suspension of the targeted fishery, but also to other possible measures such as the adequate reduction of fishing opportunities, the adoption of emergency measures or of technical measures.
- (10) The MAPs further provide that the choice of measures in both cases is to be made in accordance with the nature, seriousness, duration and repetition of the situation. The MAPs therefore require the suspension of the targeted fishery only if, according to the criteria in the MAPs, it is considered to be the appropriate remedial measure required to ensure the rapid return of the stock to levels above those capable of producing MSY.

- (11) Therefore, on the one hand, the 5% rule may mean that fishing opportunities cannot be set and the targeted fishery must be suspended. On the other hand, the safeguard provisions in the MAPs require the adoption of remedial measures to bring the stock above  $B_{\text{trigger}}$ , based on a case-by-case assessment on the appropriateness for choosing such measure, in accordance with the criteria set out in the MAPs. Moreover, the MAPs refer to the possibility, and not the obligation, to suspend the targeted fishery, provided that such a measure is considered appropriate in accordance with the criteria set out in the MAPs.
- (12) It is therefore necessary to address this inconsistency in the legal framework by deleting the provisions in Regulations (EU) 2016/1139, (EU) 2018/973 and (EU) 2019/472 providing that fishing opportunities shall in any event be fixed in such a way as to ensure that the probability of the stock falling below  $B_{\text{lim}}$  is no more than 5%.
- (13) Regulations (EU) 2016/1139, (EU) 2018/973 and (EU) 2019/472 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

**Amendment to Regulation (EU) 2016/1139**

Article 4(6) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1139 is deleted.

*Article 2*

**Amendment to Regulation (EU) 2018/973**

Article 4(6) of Regulation (EU) 2018/973 is deleted.

*Article 3*

**Amendment to Regulation (EU) 2019/472**

Article 4(7) of Regulation 2019/472 is deleted.

*Article 4*

This Regulation shall enter into force three days following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels,

*For the European Parliament*  
*The President*

*For the Council*  
*The President*

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