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2012/0282 (NLE)

Proposal for a

COUNCIL REGULATION

**fixing for 2013 and 2014 the fishing opportunities for EU vessels for certain deep-sea fish
stocks**

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. CONTEXT OF THE PROPOSAL

Grounds for and objectives of the proposal

Deep-sea stocks are fish stocks caught in waters beyond the main fishing grounds of continental shelves. They are distributed on the continental slopes or associated with seamounts. Most of these species are slow-growing and long-lived, which makes them particularly vulnerable to fishing activity. Another important element in a species' vulnerability to fishing is whether it can be targeted in local aggregations, particularly at the time of spawning. This is the case for orange roughy, blue ling and alfonsoinos.

As for all wild fish stocks, leaving deep-sea fisheries unrestricted leads to a race by fishing undertakings to take possession of a free resource, without having sufficient regard to the sustainable level of exploitation. This has been clearly the case for some deep-sea species before regulation by the European Union commenced in 2003. For example, the valuable orange roughy in north-western waters is considered depleted, as well as the valuable red seabream in the Bay of Biscay. Therefore, limiting the fishing activity is a necessary public intervention in order to prevent the erosion of income for fishermen, to develop exploitation towards higher long-term yields, and to reduce the impact on the ecosystem and food web as a consequence of sudden reductions in the size of certain fish populations. In the case of deep-sea species, the public intervention is of particular importance due to the fact that the recovery from depletion of slow-growing stocks might take a very long time or might even fail.

The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) provides a thorough review of the biological status of deep sea stocks every two years. The latest advice was given in June 2012. This proposal for fixing fishing opportunities is based on the further review undertaken by the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) in July 2012, following the work of ICES. This provides the groundwork for fixing fishing opportunities for deep sea stocks in accordance with the principle embodied in Article 2(2)(b) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002, whereby decision-making under the Common fisheries Policy must be based on sound scientific advice which delivers timely results.

The Commission has therefore established the practice of tabling proposals for fishing opportunities regulations at the pace that scientific advice becomes available. In addition, the Commission has assessed the effectiveness of the general access regime to deep-sea stocks (Council Regulation (EC) No 2347/2002 of 16 December 2002 establishing specific access requirements and associated conditions applicable to fishing for deep-sea stocks¹), and carried out an impact assessment of options to reinforce this regime, including a wide consultation process. On that basis, the Commission has tabled on 19 July 2012 a proposal revising the access regime, which includes a reinforced licensing system and a gradual phase-out of those fishing gears that specifically target deep sea species in a less sustainable manner, namely bottom trawls and bottom-set gillnets. The Commission has also proposed specific requirements for the collection of data from deep-sea fishing activities.

General context

¹ OJ L 351, 28.12.2002, p. 6.

Fishing for deep-sea species is regulated by the European Union since 2003 in terms of total allowable catches (TACs) per species and area, and in terms of maximum fishing effort deployable in the North-East Atlantic. For 2011 and 2012 the total allowable catches of certain deep sea species were established in Council Regulation (EU) No 1225/2010 of 13 December 2010 fixing for 2011 and 2012 the fishing opportunities for EU vessels for fish stocks of certain deep-sea fish species². In all cases, with only two exceptions, available information on the deep-sea stocks covered by this proposal does not allow scientists to fully assess the stock status, neither in terms of population size nor fishing mortality. There are several reasons for this: these species are often very long-lived and slow-growing, making it extremely difficult to structure the stock into age classes and to assess the effect of fishing on the stock through changes in the length or age structure of catches. The frequency of recruitment of young fish to the stocks is not known. The stocks are widely distributed in depths that are difficult to examine for practical reasons. Data from scientific surveys are often not available due to the reduced commercial importance of these stocks, or do not cover the whole distribution area. Fishing activities are only partly focusing on these species and some have a relatively short history.

Despite these intrinsic difficulties, the scientific advice delivered by ICES in June 2012 and STECF in July 2012 has made progress, notably in respect of the stocks that offer the largest fishing opportunities. For the main stock of roundnose grenadiers, it has been possible to identify levels of fishing that, if complied with, will bring the resource to maximum sustainable yield (MSY). For another important species, black scabbardfish, the advice, albeit based on trends and not on a full estimate of the status of the stock, provides precise indications as to how to achieve MSY in 2015. This brings about clear management objectives that can form the basis for a long-term sustainable use of these stocks.

The fixing and sharing of possibilities for fishing falls exclusively within the competence of the Union. The obligations concerning sustainable exploitation of living aquatic resources are set out in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002. Such fishing opportunities should be in accordance with international agreements, inter alia the 1995 United Nations agreement concerning the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (hereinafter "the 1995 UN Fish stocks agreement"). In particular, the regulator needs to be more cautious when information is uncertain, unreliable or inadequate. Pursuant to Article 6(2) of the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement the absence of adequate scientific information is not to be used as a reason for postponing or failing to take conservation and management measures.

The TAC adjustments foreseen in this proposal follow the guidance set out in the scientific advice and reflect the management principles laid down in the 1995 UN Fish stocks agreement and the 2008 International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-sea Fisheries in the High Seas of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, which have been confirmed by successive Resolutions of the UN General Assembly (Resolutions 61/105 in 2007, 64/72 in 2009, and most recently, 66/231 in 2011).

While a number of deep-sea stocks are exploited also by other fishing nations, in particular Norway, Iceland, the Faroes Islands and Russia, and while it is necessary to seek agreement on harmonised management measures together with those fishing nations or, as far as stocks inhabit international waters, within the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC), unilateral measures applicable to vessels of the European Union are needed until those agreements are reached, in order to avoid the negative consequences of unregulated fisheries as

² OJ L 336, 21.12.2010, p. 1

described above.

Existing provisions in the area of the proposal

The existing provisions in the area of the proposal are established in Council Regulation (EU) No 1225/2010 and applicable until 31 December 2012. They are linked to the already mentioned Council Regulation (EC) No 2347/2002, which lists in Annex I the commercially most important deep-sea species for which the Commission seeks to have catch limitations.

Consistency with other policies and objectives of the Union

The measures proposed are designed in accordance with the objectives and the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy and are consistent with the Union's policy on sustainable development.

2. RESULTS OF CONSULTATIONS WITH THE INTERESTED PARTIES AND IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Consultation of interested parties

Consultation methods, main sectors targeted and general profile of respondents

The proposal has been developed based on the principles and guidance set out in the Commission's Communication from the Commission concerning a Consultation on Fishing Opportunities for 2013 (COM(2012)278 final)), in which the Commission explained its views and intentions concerning its proposals for fishing opportunities in 2013 for all stocks. As stated in its title, the Commission carries out a wide consultation of stakeholders, civil society, Member States and the public at large based on this Communication.

Collection and use of expertise

Fisheries biology and fisheries economics are the scientific/expertise domains concerned. The Commission consulted ICES, an international independent scientific body, and organised the plenary meeting of the STECF. Advice from ICES is based on an advice framework developed within ICES and used in accordance with from the Memorandum of Understanding between ICES and the Commission, which is one of ICES' clients. The STECF gives its advice following terms of reference that it receives from the Commission. All STECF reports are available, after formal adoption by the Commission, on its website. All ICES reports are available on its website

For many of the stocks covered by this proposal, there are insufficient data to demonstrate the sustainability of the fisheries. The scientific advice in these cases follows the precautionary principle and the advice that recommends reducing the catches from recent levels until signs of population increase become evident. Precise indications as to the level of catch reductions are provided. This advice is considered directional, providing guidance on the levels at which TACs should be set. As a general approach, and in light of the precautionary principle, the Commission sees a need to propose TAC reductions that go in this direction, in the proportion suggested by the advice.

Among the 24 TAC entries in this regulation, several of them concern a very limited tonnage. For these small TACs, precautionary reductions are advised. However, existing quotas are small

and intended to cover inevitable by-catches, and for this reason, the TACs as they currently stand are maintained in order to avoid creating an obligation to discard. This concerns notably blue ling, roundnose grenadiers and black scabbardfish by-catches outside the main fishery areas.

As for the stocks where the situation continues to be of particular concern, the current zero TACs are continued, as advised. These include the stocks of orange roughy, assessed as depleted. As regards the stocks of deep-sea sharks, new scientific advice is expected by early October, and thus they appear as “pro memoria” (pm) in this proposal.

Blue ling and red seabream are deemed to be in poor state. For them, as well as for alfonosinos and forkbeards, precautionary reductions of the catch are advised.

In contrast, the advice is rather positive concerning the stocks in this proposal that support targeted fisheries, namely the main roundnose grenadier and black scabbardfish fisheries. After consecutive reductions of fishing opportunities, the 2012 scientific advice confirms the tendency already observed two years ago that the exploitation levels of these two stocks over a number of years do not seem to have had a detrimental effect on their status. This year, ICES and STECF have been able to complete a more precise evaluation of the state of these resources, suggesting their good status. This allows a raise in the fishing opportunities for black scabbardfish and a stable level of catches in the case of the larger stock of grenadier in the western waters. The on-going revision and improvement of the deep sea fisheries access regime comes into play as the means to develop the necessary measures to encourage fishing strategies that mitigate negative effects on vulnerable marine ecosystems and reduce discards.

Where important parts of the advised catch are made by non-Member States, this has been taken into account and the advice has been applied to EU fisheries according to their development.

Impact assessment

Fishing opportunities have to be fixed as required by Article 43(3) TFEU.

The proposal does not only concern short-term decisions but is also part of a longer term approach whereby the level of fishing is gradually reduced to long-term sustainable levels. The approach taken in the proposal will in the short-term result in reduced TACs but, as the overexploited stocks recover, the fishing opportunities should be stable or increase, depending on the precautionary advice. The medium to long-term consequences of the approach are predicted to be a reduced impact on the environment as a consequence of the decline in fishing effort, reductions in the number of vessels and/or in the average fishing effort per vessel, and unchanged or increased landings of those species that will have shown to sustain continuous fishing activity. The reduction achieved in fishing effort and fleet size dedicated to deep-sea fisheries since 2003 shows that this policy is being implemented in practice. Some first positive signals from the stock indices confirm that the expectations of the medium to long term consequences are still valid.

3. LEGAL ELEMENTS OF THE PROPOSAL

The proposal establishes by way of a Regulation, for EU fishing fleets, the catch limitations for the commercially most important deep-sea species in EU and international waters of the North-East Atlantic, in order to achieve the objective of the Common Fisheries Policy of

ensuring fisheries at levels that are biologically, economically and socially sustainable. It is based on Article 43(3) TFEU. The proposal falls under the Union exclusive competence as referred to in Article 3(1)(d) TFEU. The subsidiarity principle therefore does not apply.

The proposal complies with the proportionality principle for the following reason: the Common Fisheries Policy is a common policy. According to Article 43(3) TFEU it is incumbent upon the Council to adopt the measures on the fixing and allocation of fishing opportunities.

Having regard to Article 20(3) of Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 Member States are free to allocate such opportunities among regions or operators as they see fit. Therefore, Member States have ample room for manoeuvre on decisions related to the social/economic model of their choice to exploit their allocated fishing opportunities.

The proposal has no new financial implications for Member States. This Regulation is adopted by Council every two years, and the public and private means to implement it are already in place.

4. BUDGETARY IMPLICATION

The proposal has no implications for the EU budget.

5. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Simplification

The proposal does in general neither simplify the management of fishing quotas, nor does it complicate it.

Review/revision/sunset clause

The proposal concerns a regulation covering the years 2013 and 2014. The management tools and levels of fishing opportunities will be reviewed during 2014 at the latest in order to prepare a successor regulation. A revision clause in this regulation is not necessary.

Detailed explanation of the proposal

The TFEU establishes under Article 43(3) that the Council shall adopt measures "on the fixing and allocation of fishing opportunities" on a proposal from the Commission. This proposal is limited to the fixing and allocation of fishing opportunities and conditions functionally linked to the use of those fishing opportunities.

As regards catch limitations, the proposal is in accordance with the principles for the so called frontloading process which are set out in the Communication from the Commission on improving consultation on Community fisheries management (COM(2006)246final) and in the Communication from the Commission concerning a Consultation on Fishing Opportunities for 2013 (COM(2012)278 final)), which set out the views and intentions of the Commission concerning its proposals for fishing opportunities, pending the scientific advice on the state of the stocks for 2013. Section 6 of this Communication sets out the Commission's views on how to fix fishing opportunities, and such rules have been followed in the development of this

proposal in respect of the 24 TAC entries it contains, as follows:

- Where scientific advice is provided based on comprehensive data and quantitative analysis and forecasts according to the ICES "MSY framework" TACs should be set according to scientific advice. When such advice is available it should be directly used to fix levels of quotas or fishing effort, though a gradual implementation of this framework by 2015 could be accepted where this is compatible with the advice. Two TAC entries for roundnose grenadier are concerned by this guidance in this proposal.
- Where indicative scientific advice is provided based on qualitative analysis of available information (even if this is incomplete or incorporates expert judgement) this should be used as a basis for TAC decisions: TAC cuts for 8 TAC entries are proposed in accordance with this guidance in this proposal. In the case of 2 entries for black scabbardfish, following this guidance implies an increase in the TAC.
- Where there is no scientific advice at all there is a need to follow the precautionary approach: this affects 11 TAC entries in this proposal, including six with precautionary zero TACs.

The proposal is furthermore in line with the Communication from the Commission on implementing sustainability in EU fisheries through maximum sustainable yield (COM(2006)360final).

Proposal for a

COUNCIL REGULATION

fixing for 2013 and 2014 the fishing opportunities for EU vessels for certain deep-sea fish stocks

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 43(3) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) According to Article 43(3) of the Treaty the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, is to adopt measures on the fixing and allocation of fishing opportunities.
- (2) Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 of 20 December 2002 on the conservation and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources under the Common Fisheries Policy³ requires that measures governing access to waters and resources and the sustainable pursuit of fishing activities be established taking into account available scientific, technical and economic advice and in particular reports drawn up by the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF).
- (3) It is incumbent upon the Council to adopt measures on the fixing and allocation of fishing opportunities by fishery or group of fisheries, including certain conditions functionally linked thereto, where appropriate. Fishing opportunities should be distributed among Member States in such a way as to assure each Member State relative stability of fishing activities for each stock or fishery and having due regard to the objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy established by Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002.
- (4) The total allowable catches (TACs) should be established on the basis of the available scientific advice, by taking into account the biological and socioeconomic aspects whilst ensuring fair treatment between fishing sectors, as well as in the light of the opinions expressed during the consultation of stakeholders, in particular those of the the Regional Advisory Councils concerned.
- (5) Fishing opportunities should be in accordance with international agreements and principles, such as the 1995 United Nations agreement concerning the conservation

³ OJ L 358, 31.12.2002, p. 59.

and management of straddling stocks and highly migratory fish stocks⁴, and the detailed management principles laid down in the 2008 Inter-national Guidelines for the Management of Deep-sea Fisheries in the High Seas of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, according to which, in particular, a regulator should be more cautious when information is uncertain, unreliable or inadequate. The absence of adequate scientific information should not be used as a reason for postponing or failing to take conservation and management measures.

- (6) The latest scientific advice from the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) and from the STECF indicates that most deep-sea stocks are harvested unsustainably and that fishing opportunities for those stocks, in order to assure their sustainability, should be reduced until the evolution of the stock sizes show a positive trend. The ICES has further advised that no directed fishery should be allowed for orange roughy in all areas and for certain stocks of blue ling and red seabream.
- (7) The fishing opportunities for deep-sea species, as listed in Annex I to Council Regulation (EC) No 2347/2002 of 16 December 2002 establishing specific access requirements and associated conditions applicable to fishing for deep-sea stocks⁵, cover two years, except for certain stocks of blue ling and greater silver smelt. Currently Council Regulation (EU) No 1225/2010 fixes the fishing opportunities for 2011 and 2012.
- (8) In accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 847/96 of 6 May 1996 introducing additional conditions for year-to-year management of TACs and quotas⁶, and in particular Article 1(1) and Article 2 thereof, when fixing TACs the Council is to decide which stocks are subject to a precautionary TAC and which stocks are subject to an analytical TAC. Precautionary TACs should apply for stocks for which no scientifically-based evaluation of fishing opportunities is available specifically for the year in which the TACs are to be set; analytical TACs shall apply otherwise. In view of ICES and STECF advice, notably the prevalent absence of a full science-based evaluation of the relevant fishing opportunities, the majority of the stocks concerned by this Regulation should be subject to precautionary TACs.
- (9) To ensure the livelihood of Union fishermen, it is important to open these fisheries on 1 January 2013,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1 *Subject matter*

This Regulation fixes for the years 2013 and 2014 the annual fishing opportunities available to EU vessels for fish stocks of certain deep-sea species in EU waters and in certain non-EU waters where catch limits are required.

⁴ Agreement on the implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (OJ L 189, 3.7.1998, p. 16).

⁵ OJ L 351, 28.12.2002, p. 6.

⁶ OJ L 115, 9.5.1996, p. 3.

Article 2 *Definitions*

1. For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:
 - (a) ‘EU vessel’ means a fishing vessel flying the flag of a Member State and registered in the Union;
 - (b) ‘EU waters’ means the waters under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the Member States with the exception of waters adjacent to the territories mentioned in Annex II to the Treaty;
 - (c) ‘total allowable catch’ (TAC) means the quantity that can be taken and landed from each fish stock each year;
 - (d) ‘quota’ means a proportion of the TAC allocated to the Union, a Member State or a third country;
 - (e) ‘international waters’ means waters falling outside the sovereignty or jurisdiction of any State.
2. For the purposes of this Regulation, the following zone definitions shall apply:
 - (a) ICES (International Council for the Exploration of the Sea) zones are the geographical areas specified in Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 218/2009⁷;
 - (b) CECAF (Committee for Eastern Central Atlantic Fisheries) zones are the geographical areas specified in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 216/2009⁸;

Article 3 *TACs and allocations*

The TACs for deep-sea species caught by EU vessels in EU waters or in certain non-EU waters, the allocation of such TACs among Member States and the conditions functionally linked thereto, where appropriate, are set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 4 *Special provisions on allocations*

1. The allocation of fishing opportunities among Member States as set out in this Regulation shall be without prejudice to:
 - (a) exchanges made pursuant to Article 20(5) of Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002;

⁷ Regulation (EC) No 218/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on the submission of nominal catch statistics by Member States fishing in the north-east Atlantic (OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p. 70).

⁸ Regulation (EC) No 216/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on the submission of nominal catch statistics by Member States fishing in certain areas other than those of the North Atlantic (OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p. 1).

- (b) deductions and reallocations made pursuant to Article 37 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009⁹ or pursuant to Article 10(4) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1006/2008¹⁰;
 - (c) additional landings allowed pursuant to Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 847/96;
 - (d) quantities withheld pursuant to Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 847/96;
 - (e) deductions made pursuant to Articles 37, 105, 106 and 107 of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009.
2. Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 847/96 shall apply to stocks subject to precautionary TAC whereas Article 3(2) and (3) and Article 4 of that Regulation shall apply to stocks subject to analytical TAC, except where otherwise specified in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 6
Conditions for landing catches and by-catches

Fish from stocks for which TACs are established shall be retained on board or landed only if the catches have been taken by vessels flying the flag of a Member State having a quota and that quota is not exhausted.

Article 7
Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 1 January 2013.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council
The President

⁹ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.
¹⁰ OJ L 286, 29.10.2008, p. 33.

ANNEX

The references to fishing zones are references to ICES zones, unless otherwise specified.

PART 1

Definition of species and species groups

1. In the list set out in Part 2 of this Annex, fish stocks are referred to following the alphabetical order of the Latin names of the species. However, deep-sea sharks are placed at the beginning of that list. A table of correspondences of common names and Latin names is given below for the purposes of this Regulation:

Common name	Scientific name
Black scabbardfish	<i>Aphanopus carbo</i>
Alfonsinos	<i>Beryx</i> spp.
Roundnose grenadier	<i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i>
Orange roughy	<i>Hoplostethus atlanticus</i>
Blue ling	<i>Molva dypterygia</i>
Red seabream	<i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i>
Greater Forkbeard	<i>Phycis blennoides</i>

2. For the purposes of this Regulation, 'deep-sea sharks' means the following list of species:

Common name	Scientific name
Deep-water catsharks	<i>Apristurus</i> spp.
Frilled shark	<i>Chlamydoselachus anguineus</i>
Gulper shark	<i>Centrophorus granulosus</i>
Leafscale gulper shark	<i>Centrophorus squamosus</i>
Portuguese dogfish	<i>Centroscymnus coelolepis</i>
Longnose velvet dogfish	<i>Centroscymnus crepidater</i>
Black dogfish	<i>Centroscyllium fabricii</i>
Birdbeak dogfish	<i>Deania calcea</i>
Kitefin shark	<i>Dalatias licha</i>
Greater lanternshark	<i>Etmopterus princeps</i>
Velvet belly	<i>Etmopterus spinax</i>
Blackmouth catshark (Blackmouth dogfish)	<i>Galeus melastomus</i>
Mouse catshark	<i>Galeus murinus</i>
Six-gilled shark	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>
Sailfin roughshark (Sharpback shark)	<i>Oxynotus paradoxus</i>
Knifetooth dogfish	<i>Scymnodon ringens</i>
Greenland shark	<i>Somniosus microcephalus</i>

PART 2

Annual fishing opportunities applicable for EU vessels
in areas where TACs exist by species
and by area (in tonnes live weight)

Species:	Deep-sea sharks	Zone:	EU and international waters of V, VI, VII, VIII and IX (DWS/56789-)
Year	2013	2014	Precautionary TAC
Germany	<i>pm</i>	<i>pm</i>	
Estonia	<i>pm</i>	<i>pm</i>	
Ireland	<i>pm</i>	<i>pm</i>	
Spain	<i>pm</i>	<i>pm</i>	
France	<i>pm</i>	<i>pm</i>	
Lithuania	<i>pm</i>	<i>pm</i>	
Poland	<i>pm</i>	<i>pm</i>	
Portugal	<i>pm</i>	<i>pm</i>	
United Kingdom	<i>pm</i>	<i>pm</i>	
Union	<i>pm</i>	<i>pm</i>	
TAC	<i>pm</i>	<i>pm</i>	

Species:	Deep-sea sharks	Zone:	EU and international waters of X (DWS/10-)
Year	2013	2014	Precautionary TAC
Portugal	<i>pm</i>	<i>pm</i>	
Union	<i>pm</i>	<i>pm</i>	
TAC	<i>pm</i>	<i>pm</i>	
Species:	Deep-sea sharks, <i>Deania hystricosa</i> and <i>Deania profundorum</i>	Zone:	International waters of XII (DWS/12INT-)
Year	2013	2014	Precautionary TAC
Ireland	<i>pm</i>	<i>pm</i>	
Spain	<i>pm</i>	<i>pm</i>	
France	<i>pm</i>	<i>pm</i>	
United Kingdom	<i>pm</i>	<i>pm</i>	
Union	<i>pm</i>	<i>pm</i>	
TAC	<i>pm</i>	<i>pm</i>	

Species:	Black scabbardfish <i>Aphanopus carbo</i>	Zone:	EU and international waters of I, II, III and IV (BSF/1234-)
Year	2013	2014	Precautionary TAC
Germany	3	3	
France	3	3	
United Kingdom	3	3	
Union	9	9	
TAC	9	9	

Species:	Black scabbardfish <i>Aphanopus carbo</i>	Zone:	EU and international waters of V, VI, VII and XII (BSF/56712-)
Year	2013	2014	Precautionary TAC
Germany	30	36	
Estonia	15	18	
Ireland	75	90	
Spain	149	178	
France	2 090	2 510	
Latvia	97	117	
Lithuania	1	1	
Poland	1	1	
United Kingdom	149	178	
Others ⁽¹⁾	8	9	
Union	2 615	3 138	
TAC	2 615	3 138	

(1) Exclusively for by-catches. No directed fisheries are permitted under this quota.

Species:	Black scabbardfish <i>Aphanopus carbo</i>	Zone:	EU and international waters of VIII, IX and X (BSF/8910-)
Year	2013	2014	Precautionary TAC
Spain	11	12	
France	27	29	
Portugal	3 477	3 650	
Union	3 515	3 691	
TAC	3 515	3 691	

Species:	Black scabbardfish <i>Aphanopus carbo</i>	Zone:	EU and international waters of CECAF 34.1.2. (BSF/C3412-)
Year	2013	2014	Precautionary TAC
Portugal	3 094	2 475	
Union	3 094	2 475	
TAC	3 094	2 475	

Species:	Alfonsinos <i>Beryx</i> spp.	Zone:	EU and international waters of III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII and XIV (ALF/3X14-)
Year	2013	2014	Precautionary TAC
Ireland	9	9	
Spain	69	63	
France	19	17	
Portugal	199	182	
United Kingdom	9	9	
Union	305	280	
TAC	305	280	
Species:	Roundnose grenadier <i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i>	Zone:	EU and international waters of I, II and IV (RNG/124-)
Year	2013	2014	Precautionary TAC
Denmark	1	1	
Germany	1	1	
France	10	10	
United Kingdom	1	1	
Union	13	13	
TAC	13	13	

Species:	Roundnose grenadier <i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i>	Zone:	EU and international waters of III (RNG/03-) ⁽¹⁾
Year	2013	2014	Precautionary TAC
Denmark	643	515	
Germany	4	3	
Sweden	33	26	
Union	680	544	
TAC	680	544	

(1) No directed fishery for roundnose grenadier shall be conducted in ICES zone IIIa pending consultations between the European Union and Norway.

Species:	Roundnose grenadier <i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i>	Zone:	EU and international waters of Vb, VI, VII (RNG/5B67-)
Year	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾	Analytical TAC
Germany	5	5	Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 847/96 does not
Estonia	43	38	apply.
Ireland	190	165	Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 847/96 does not
Spain	48	41	apply.
France	2 409	2 096	
Lithuania	55	48	
Poland	28	25	
United Kingdom	141	123	
Others ⁽²⁾	5	5	
Union	4 500	4 500	
TAC	4 500	4 500	

(1) A maximum of 8 % of each quota may be fished in EU and international waters of VIII, IX, X, XII and XIV (RNG/*8X14-).

(2) Exclusively for by-catches. No directed fisheries are permitted under this quota.

Species:	Roundnose grenadier	Zone:	EU and international waters of VIII, IX, X, XII and XIV (RNG/8X14-)
	<i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i>		
Year	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾	Precautionary TAC
Germany	22	19	
Ireland	5	4	
Spain	2 405	2 047	
France	111	94	
Latvia	39	33	
Lithuania	5	4	
Poland	753	641	
United Kingdom	10	8	
Union	3 350	2 850	
TAC	3 350	2 850	
(1) A maximum of 8 % of each quota may be fished in EU and international waters of Vb, VI, VII (RNG/*5B67-).			

Species:	Orange roughy	Zone:	EU and international waters of VI
	<i>Hoplostethus atlanticus</i>		(ORY/06-)
Year	2013	2014	Precautionary TAC
Ireland	0	0	
Spain	0	0	
France	0	0	
United Kingdom	0	0	
Union	0	0	
TAC	0	0	

Species:	Orange roughy <i>Hoplostethus atlanticus</i>	Zone:	EU and international waters of VII (ORY/07-)
Year	2013	2014	Precautionary TAC
Ireland	0	0	
Spain	0	0	
France	0	0	
United Kingdom	0	0	
Others	0	0	
Union	0	0	
TAC	0	0	

Species:	Orange roughy <i>Hoplostethus atlanticus</i>	Zone:	EU and international waters of I, II, III, IV, V, VIII, IX, X, XII and XIV (ORY/1CX14)
Year	2013	2014	Precautionary TAC
Ireland	0	0	
Spain	0	0	
France	0	0	
Portugal	0	0	
United Kingdom	0	0	
Union	0	0	
TAC	0	0	

Species:	Blue ling	Zone:	EU and international waters of II and IV
	<i>Molva dypterygia</i>		(BLI/24-)
Year	2013	2014	Precautionary TAC
Denmark	3	3	
Germany	3	3	
Ireland	3	3	
France	21	14	
United Kingdom	12	10	
Others ⁽¹⁾	3	3	
Union	45	36	
TAC	45	36	
(1)	Exclusively for by-catches. No directed fisheries are permitted under this quota.		

Species:	Blue ling <i>Molva dypterygia</i>		Zone:	EU and international waters of III (BLI/03-)
Year	2013	2014	Precautionary TAC	
Denmark	3	2		
Germany	1	1		
Sweden	3	2		
Union	6	5		
TAC	6	5		

Species:	Red seabream	Zone:	EU and international waters of VI, VII and VIII (SBR/678-)
	<i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i>		
Year	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾	Precautionary TAC
Ireland	5	4	
Spain	138	110	
France	7	6	
United Kingdom	17	14	
Others ⁽²⁾	5	4	
Union	172	138	
TAC	172	138	
(1)	A minimum landing size of 35 cm (total length) shall be respected. However, 15 % of fish landed may have a minimum landing size of at least 30 cm (total length).		
(2)	Exclusively for by-catches. No directed fisheries are permitted under this quota.		

Species:	Red seabream		Zone:	EU and international waters of IX (SBR/09-)
	<i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i>			
Year	2013 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Precautionary TAC	
Spain	491	393		
Portugal	133	107		
Union	624	500		
TAC	624	500		
(1)	A minimum landing size of 35 cm (total length) shall be respected. However, 15 % of fish landed may have a minimum landing size of at least 30 cm (total length).			
(2)	A maximum of 8 % of each quota may be fished in EU and international waters of VI, VII and VIII (SBR/*678-).			

Species:	Red seabream <i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i>	Zone:	EU and international waters of X (SBR/10-)
Year	2013	2014	Precautionary TAC
Spain	8	6	
Portugal	893	715	
United Kingdom	8	6	
Union	909	727	
TAC	909	727	

Species:	Greater Forkbeard <i>Phycis blennoides</i>	Zone:	EU and international waters of I, II, III and IV (GFB/1234-)
Year	2013	2014	Precautionary TAC
Germany	7	6	
France	7	6	
United Kingdom	11	8	
Union	25	20	
TAC	25	20	

Species:	Greater Forkbeard <i>Phycis blennoides</i>	Zone:	EU and international waters of V, VI and VII (GFB/567-)
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Year	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾	Precautionary TAC
Germany	8	6	
Ireland	208	166	
Spain	470	376	
France	285	228	
United Kingdom	651	522	
Union	1 622	1 298	
TAC	1 622	1 298	

(1) A maximum of 8 % of each quota may be fished in EU and international waters of VIII and IX (GFB/*89-).

Species:	Greater Forkbeard <i>Phycis blennoides</i>	Zone:	EU and international waters of VIII and IX (GFB/89-)
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Year	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾	Precautionary TAC
Spain	194	155	
France	12	10	
Portugal	8	6	
Union	214	171	
TAC	214	171	

(1) A maximum of 8 % of each quota may be fished in EU and international waters of V, VI, VII (GFB/*567-).

Species:	Greater Forkbeard <i>Phycis blennoides</i>	Zone:	EU and international waters of X and XII (GFB/1012-)
Year	2013	2014	Precautionary TAC
France	7	6	
Portugal	29	23	
United Kingdom	7	6	
Union	43	35	
TAC	43	35	