

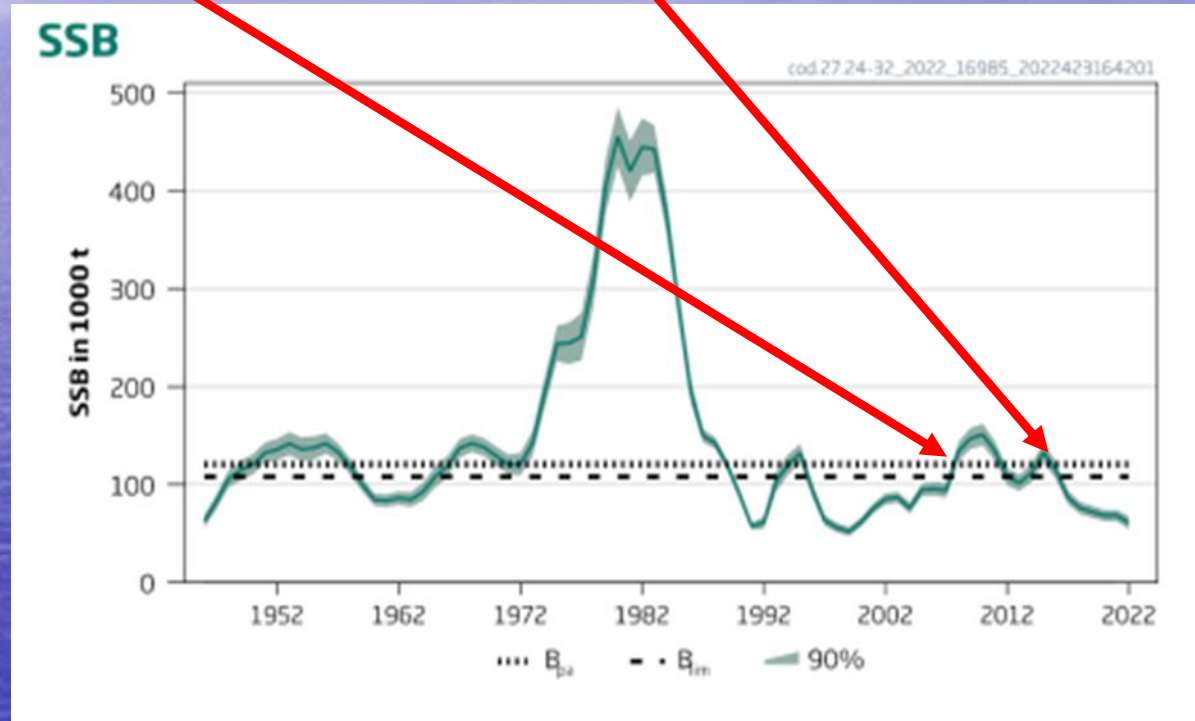
# The functioning, achievements and difficulties in the MAP in regards of targeted fish stocks in the Eastern and Western Baltic waters

- As experienced by the fishers
- As experienced by many fishers

Michael Andersen, Danish Fishers PO

First plan, for cod only, in 2007

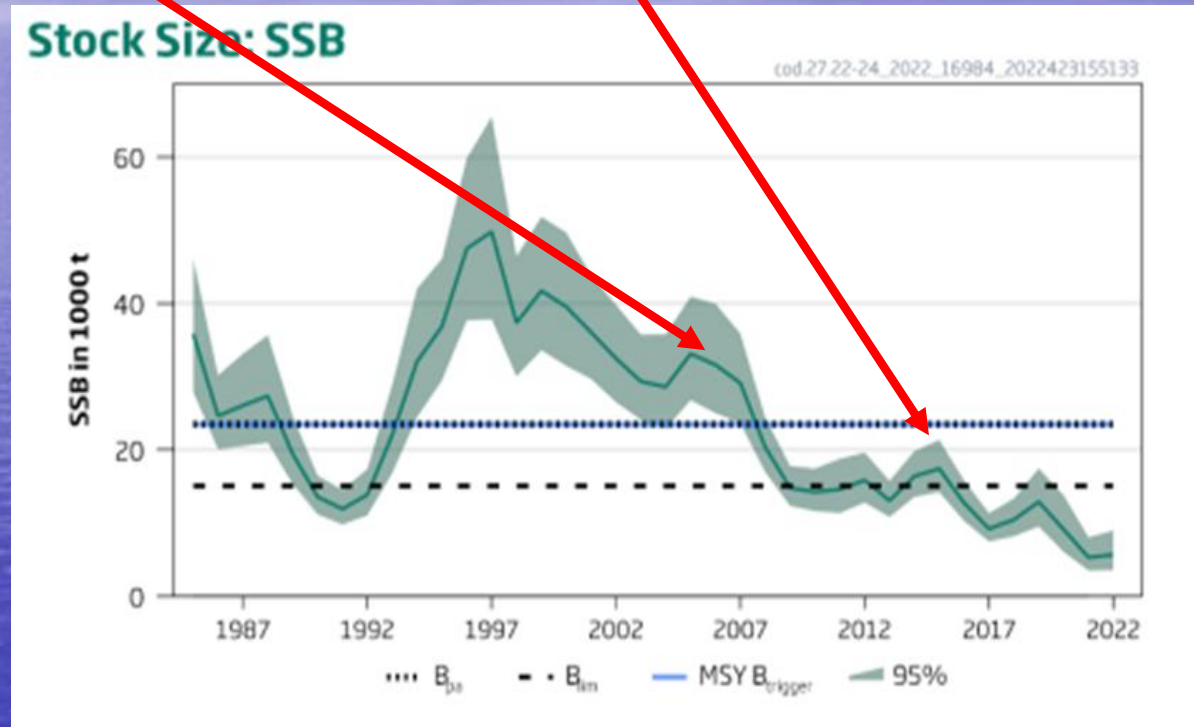
Second plan, for "all species", in 2016



Eastern Baltic cod in ICES assessment in 2022

First plan, for cod only, in 2007

Second plan, for "all species", in 2016



Western Baltic cod in ICES assessment in 2022

# Cause or coincidence?

Did not deliver healthy stocks

Rigid plan – dynamic environment



Target ok, but how to get there must take account of many factors

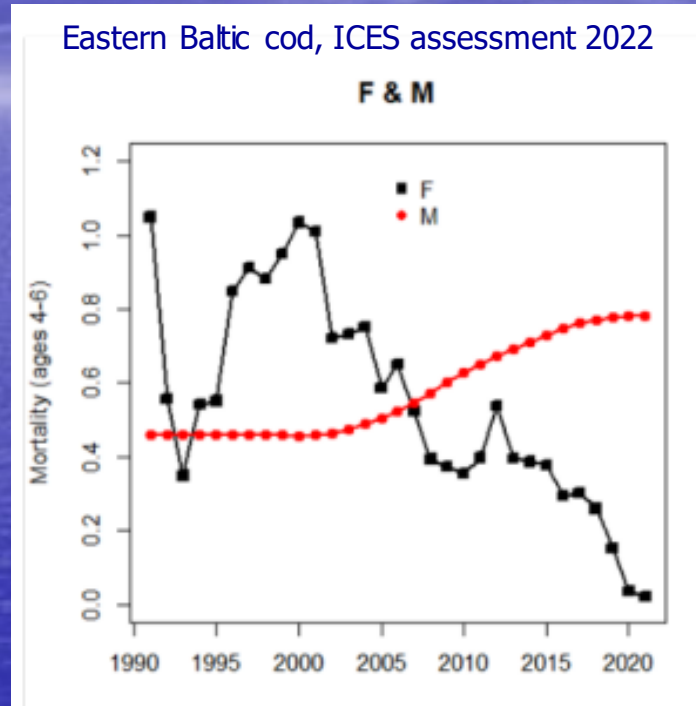


PECH

Functioning of Baltic MAP - Fisher's view

# Conclusion

We need more flexibility in the implementation of the plan



When ICES assess that fishing is the least important factor, why do our plan insist on fishing being the only factor?

# Western Baltic herring

## The opposite problem

**Table 2** Herring in subdivisions 20–24, spring spawners. Annual catch scenarios. All weights are in tonnes.

Basis	Total catch (2023)	F <sub>3-6</sub> (2023)	SSB* (2023)	SSB* (2024)	% SSB change **
ICES advice basis					
MSY approach: zero catch	0	0	80 978	95 882	18
Other scenarios					
EU Baltic Sea multiannual plan (MAP) <sup>^</sup> : $F = F_{MSY} \times \frac{SSB_{2022}}{MSY B_{trigger}}$	19 391	0.147	79 256	79 224	0
MAP <sup>^</sup> : $F = F_{MSY lower} \times \frac{SSB_{2022}}{MSY B_{trigger}}$	14 025	0.102	79 772	83 745	5
$F = F_{MSY}$	36 088	0.310	77 401	65 861	-15
$F = F_{pa}$	44 481	0.410	76 296	59 278	-22
$F = F_{lim}$	47 526	0.450	75 860	56 930	-25

Advice = 0, TAC set to 788 tonnes,  
according to plan 9.696 (50% of total)

# Conclusion

We need more rigid implementation of the plan

?

It is a fishery management plan – not a fish management plan

Today a fish protection plan

- totally ignoring important aspects of climate change and uncertain scientific assessments

A very problematic lack of concern for the socio-economic dimensions of the fishery

Fish is a low carbon footprint sustainable food resource

Fish are a prerequisite for this food production,

but so are the fishers



In its present form the MAP is more a straight jacket than a business plan

Do not ignore science or environmental concerns

- but do not ignore socio-economic concerns either



Keep the target, but allow for more freedom on how to get there, when it is possible to improve the situation with a lower cost to the industry, a higher food production and viable coastal communities.



It may be a bumpy ride, but we will get there if we get a plan that allow fishers to survive, rather than a plan that achieve targets by exclusion of fishers

# From all of us to all of You



Thank you for listening

