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LEGISLATIVE ACTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

Subject: COUNCIL REGULATION fixing for 2021 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks applicable in the Baltic Sea and amending Regulation (EU) 2020/123 as regards certain fishing opportunities in other waters

COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) 2020/...

of ...

**fixing for 2021 the fishing opportunities
for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks applicable in the Baltic Sea
and amending Regulation (EU) 2020/123
as regards certain fishing opportunities in other waters**

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) Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ requires that conservation measures be adopted taking into account available scientific, technical and economic advice, including, where relevant, reports drawn up by the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries and other advisory bodies, as well as advice received from Advisory Councils established for the relevant geographical areas or fields of competence and joint recommendations made by Member States.
- (2) It is incumbent upon the Council to adopt measures on the fixing and allocation of fishing opportunities, including certain conditions functionally linked thereto, as appropriate. Fishing opportunities should be allocated to Member States in such a way as to ensure the relative stability of fishing activities of each Member State for each stock or fishery and having due regard to the objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) set out in Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013.
- (3) Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 provides that the objective of the CFP is to achieve the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) exploitation rate by 2015 where possible and, on a progressive, incremental basis, at the latest by 2020 for all stocks.

¹ 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).

- (4) The total allowable catches (TACs) should therefore be established, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, on the basis of the available scientific advice, taking into account biological and socio-economic aspects whilst ensuring fair treatment between fishing sectors, as well as having regard to the opinions expressed during the consultation with stakeholders.
- (5) Regulation (EU) 2016/1139 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ establishes a multiannual plan for the stocks of cod, herring and sprat in the Baltic Sea and for the fisheries exploiting those stocks ('the plan'). The plan aims to ensure that exploitation of living marine biological resources restores and maintains populations of harvested species above levels which can produce the MSY. To that end, the target fishing mortality for the stocks concerned, expressed in ranges, is to be achieved as soon as possible and, on a progressive, incremental basis, by 2020. It is appropriate that the catch limits applicable in 2021 for the cod, herring and sprat stocks in the Baltic Sea are established in line with the objectives of the plan.

¹ 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).

- (6) The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) has indicated that the biomass of western Baltic herring in ICES subdivisions 20-24 is only 48 % of the limit reference point for spawning stock biomass(B_{lim}), below which it is possible that reproductive capacity might be reduced. Therefore, the scientific advice issued by ICES on 29 May 2020 in its annual stock advice was for zero catches for western Baltic herring. Under Article 5(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1139, all appropriate remedial measures should therefore to be adopted to ensure a rapid return of the stock concerned to levels above the level capable of producing MSY. Moreover, that provision requires further remedial measures to be adopted. To that end, it is necessary to take into account the timeline for the achievement of the objectives of the CFP in general, and of the plan in particular, in view of the expected effect of the remedial measures adopted, whilst at the same time adhering to the objectives of achieving economic, social and employment benefits as set out in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013. Therefore and in accordance with Article 4(4) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1139, it is appropriate that fishing opportunities for western Baltic herring be set below the fishing mortality ranges, so as to take into account the decrease in the biomass for that stock in ICES subdivisions 20-24.

- (7) As regards the eastern Baltic cod stock, since 2019, ICES has been able to base its precautionary advice on a more data-rich assessment than was previously possible. ICES estimates that the biomass of eastern Baltic cod was below B_{lim} in 2019 and has decreased further since then. ICES therefore reiterated its advice for zero catches of eastern Baltic cod for 2021. However, ICES has not been in a position to determine the values of the fishing mortality ranges. Like last year, if the fishing opportunities for eastern Baltic cod were to be set at the level indicated in the scientific advice, the obligation to land all catches in mixed fisheries with by-catches of eastern Baltic cod would lead to the phenomenon of ‘choke species’. In order to strike the right balance between continuing fisheries in view of the potentially severe socio-economic implications of prohibiting any catches of eastern Baltic cod, and the need to achieve a good biological status for the stock, taking into account the difficulty of fishing all stocks in a mixed fishery at MSY at the same time, it is appropriate to establish a specific TAC for by-catches of eastern Baltic cod. The fishing opportunities are to be set in accordance with Article 5(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1139.

- (8) In May 2020, ICES provided updated advice on levels of cod by-catches in other fisheries. It is appropriate to set the fishing opportunities in accordance with that advice, with an exemption for fishing operations conducted for the exclusive purpose of scientific investigations and in full compliance with the conditions set out in Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. Moreover, pursuant to Article 5(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1139, additional remedial measures are to be adopted to ensure the rapid return of the stock to levels above the level capable of producing MSY. Scientific advice indicates that spawning closures in particular can have additional benefits for a stock that cannot be achieved by TAC alone, for example increased recruitment through undisturbed spawning. Therefore it is appropriate to maintain the existing summer spawning closure. Furthermore, scientific advice indicates that the relative importance of recreational fisheries of eastern Baltic cod depends on the TAC level. Given the very reduced TAC, the quantities caught in recreational fisheries are considered substantial and it is therefore appropriate to maintain the prohibition of recreational fishing for cod in ICES subdivisions 25 and 26 where eastern Baltic cod is most abundant.

¹ Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the conservation of fisheries resources and the protection of marine ecosystems through technical measures, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1967/2006, (EC) No 1224/2009 and Regulations (EU) No 1380/2013, (EU) 2016/1139, (EU) 2018/973, (EU) 2019/472 and (EU) 2019/1022 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 894/97, (EC) No 850/98, (EC) No 2549/2000, (EC) No 254/2002, (EC) No 812/2004 and (EC) No 2187/2005 (OJ L 198, 25.7.2019, p. 105).

- (9) As regards the western Baltic cod stock, ICES has revised the estimated biomass downwards and estimates that the biomass of the western Baltic cod stock has not recovered to above the spawning stock biomass reference point below which specific and appropriate management action is to be taken (B_{trigger}). It is therefore appropriate to maintain the accompanying measures introduced for 2020 and to set the fishing opportunities in accordance with Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1139 while taking into account the levels of cod by-caught in other fisheries in ICES subdivision 24 advised by ICES, in order to be coherent with the approach followed in the eastern Baltic cod management area. Moreover, scientific advice indicates that the western and eastern cod stocks mix in ICES subdivision 24. In order to protect the eastern cod stock and ensure a level playing field with the eastern Baltic cod management area, the use of the TAC in ICES subdivision 24 should continue to be limited to by-catches of cod with an exemption for fishing operations conducted for the exclusive purpose of scientific investigations and in full compliance with the conditions set out in Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1241, and for small-scale coastal fishermen fishing with passive gears in areas up to six nautical miles from shore where the water depth is less than 20 metres since western cod is predominant in those shallow coastal areas. Moreover, the closure period in ICES subdivision 24 should be aligned with the closure period in ICES subdivisions 25 and 26 in order to ensure equivalent protection consistent with ICES advice.

- (10) Accordingly, and in order to ensure a level playing field with ICES subdivisions 25 and 26, recreational fishing for cod in ICES subdivision 24 should continue to be prohibited beyond six nautical miles from shore. Moreover, as the scientific advice indicates that recreational fisheries contribute significantly to the overall fishing mortality of that stock and taking into account the status of that stock and the reduction of the TAC, the daily bag limit per fisherman should be maintained. This is without prejudice to the principle of relative stability applicable to commercial fishing activities. Finally, given the fragile status of the stock and the fact that the scientific advice indicates that spawning closures in particular can have additional benefits for a stock that cannot be achieved by TAC alone, for example an increased recruitment through undisturbed spawning, the winter spawning closure should be maintained, with an exemption for certain small-scale coastal fishermen and for fishing operations conducted for the exclusive purpose of scientific investigations and in full compliance with the conditions set out in Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1241.
- (11) ICES estimates that the biomass of central Baltic herring has fallen below the spawning stock biomass reference point below which specific and appropriate management action is to be taken (B_{trigger}). It is therefore appropriate to set the fishing opportunities in accordance with Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1139.
- (12) According to ICES advice, cod is by-caught in plaice fisheries. Furthermore, sprat is caught in a mixed fishery with herring and is a prey species for cod. It is appropriate to take those inter-species considerations into account in setting the fishing opportunities for plaice and sprat.

- (13) In order to ensure full use of coastal fishing opportunities, a limited inter-area flexibility for salmon from ICES subdivisions 22-31 to ICES subdivision 32 was introduced in 2019. Given the changes in fishing opportunities for those two stocks, it is appropriate to increase that flexibility.
- (14) The introduction of a prohibition of fishing for sea trout beyond four nautical miles and of a limitation of by-catches of sea trout to 3 % of the combined catch of sea trout and salmon has contributed to a large extent to substantially reducing previously significant misreporting of catches in salmon fishery, in particular as sea trout catches. It is therefore appropriate to maintain that provision in order to reduce misreporting as much as possible.
- (15) The use of the fishing opportunities set out in this Regulation is subject to Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009¹, and in particular to Articles 33 and 34 thereof concerning the recording of catches and fishing effort, and to the transmission of data on the exhaustion of fishing opportunities to the Commission. This Regulation should therefore specify the codes relating to landings of stocks subject to this Regulation that are to be used by Member States when sending data to the Commission.

¹ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Union control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, amending Regulations (EC) No 847/96, (EC) No 2371/2002, (EC) No 811/2004, (EC) No 768/2005, (EC) No 2115/2005, (EC) No 2166/2005, (EC) No 388/2006, (EC) No 509/2007, (EC) No 676/2007, (EC) No 1098/2007, (EC) No 1300/2008, (EC) No 1342/2008 and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1627/94 and (EC) No 1966/2006 (OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1).

- (16) Council Regulation (EC) No 847/96¹ introduced additional conditions for year-to-year management of TACs including, under Articles 3 and 4, flexibility provisions for precautionary and analytical TACs. Under Article 2 of that Regulation, when fixing the TACs, the Council is to decide to which stocks Articles 3 or 4 shall not apply, in particular on the basis of the biological status of the stocks. More recently, the year-to-year flexibility mechanism was introduced by Article 15(9) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 for all stocks that are subject to the landing obligation. Therefore, in order to avoid excessive flexibility that would undermine the principle of rational and responsible exploitation of living marine biological resources, hinder the achievement of the objectives of the CFP and cause the biological status of the stocks to deteriorate, it should be established that Articles 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 847/96 apply to analytical TACs only where the year-to-year flexibility provided for in Article 15(9) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 is not used.
- (17) Moreover given that the biomass of the stock of eastern Baltic cod is below B_{lim} and that only by-catch and scientific fisheries are permitted in 2021, Member States have undertaken not to apply Article 15(9) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 for this stock for transfers from 2020 to 2021 so that catches in 2021 will not exceed the TAC set for eastern Baltic cod.

¹ Council Regulation (EC) No 847/96 of 6 May 1996 introducing additional conditions for year-to-year management of TACs and quotas (OJ L 115, 9.5.1996, p. 3).

- (18) The fishing year for Norway pout in ICES division 3a and Union waters of ICES division 2a and ICES subarea 4 is from 1 November to 31 October. Based on new scientific advice, a preliminary TAC for Norway pout should be established for those areas. The United Kingdom does not hold a quota for Norway pout. However, part of the quota is taken in UK waters. The United Kingdom has been consulted in accordance with Article 130(1) of the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community¹. A preliminary TAC for fishing opportunities for the period 1 November 2020 to 31 December 2020 should therefore be set. That TAC will allow for the start of the fishing season. The United Kingdom will be consulted on fishing opportunities for the period 1 January 2021 to 31 October 2021. Despite the fact that the United Kingdom has no quota share in this stock, the resource is shared with the United Kingdom. Therefore consultations concerning the joint management of the stock should take place after the expiration of the transition period on 31 December 2020. The Regulation on fishing opportunities for Norway pout in the ICES division 3a and Union waters of ICES division 2a and ICES subarea 4 should later be amended to include the outcome of those consultations, for the period 1 January 2021 to 31 October 2021, to cover the full fishing year from 1 November 2020 to 31 October 2021.

¹ OJ L 29, 31.1.2020, p. 7.

- (19) In order to avoid the interruption of fishing activities and to ensure the livelihoods of Union fishermen, this Regulation should apply from 1 January 2021. However, this Regulation should apply to Norway pout in ICES division 3a and Union waters of ICES division 2a and ICES subarea 4 from 1 November 2020 until 31 October 2021. For reasons of urgency, this Regulation should enter into force immediately after its publication,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation fixes the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks in the Baltic Sea for 2021 and amends certain fishing opportunities in other waters fixed by Regulation (EU) 2020/123¹.

Article 2

Scope

1. This Regulation applies to Union fishing vessels operating in the Baltic Sea.
2. This Regulation also applies to recreational fisheries where they are expressly referred to in the relevant provisions.

¹ Council Regulation (EU) 2020/123 of 27 January 2020 fixing for 2020 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters (OJ L 25, 30.1.2020, p. 1).

Article 3
Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the definitions laid down in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 apply.

In addition, the following definitions apply:

- (1) ‘subdivision’ means an ICES subdivision of the Baltic Sea as defined in Annex III to Council Regulation (EC) No 218/2009¹;
- (2) ‘total allowable catch’ (TAC) means the quantity of each stock that can be caught over the period of a year;
- (3) ‘quota’ means a proportion of the TAC allocated to the Union, a Member State or a third country;
- (4) ‘recreational fisheries’ means non-commercial fishing activities exploiting marine biological resources such as for recreation, tourism or sport.

¹ 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).

CHAPTER II

FISHING OPPORTUNITIES

Article 4

TACs and allocations

The TACs, the quotas and the conditions functionally linked thereto, where appropriate, are set out in the Annex.

Article 5

Special provisions on allocations of fishing opportunities

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 16(8) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013;
- (b) deductions and reallocations made pursuant to Article 37 of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009;
- (c) additional landings allowed under Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 847/96 or under Article 15(9) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013;

- (d) quantities withheld in accordance with Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 847/96 or transferred under Article 15(9) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013;
- (e) deductions made pursuant to Articles 105 and 107 of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009.

Article 6

Conditions for landing of catches and by-catches

The stocks of non-target species within the safe biological limits referred to in Article 15(8) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 which qualify for the derogation from the obligation to count catches against the relevant quota are identified in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 7

Closures to protect cod spawning

1. It shall be prohibited to fish with any type of fishing gear in subdivisions 25 and 26 from 1 May to 31 August.
2. An exemption from the prohibition laid down in paragraph 1 shall apply in the following cases:
 - (a) fishing operations conducted for the exclusive purpose of scientific investigations, which may be undertaken provided that those investigations are carried out in full compliance with the conditions set out in Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1241;

- (b) Union fishing vessels of less than 12 metres in length overall that fish with gillnets, entangling nets or trammel nets, with bottom set lines, longlines, drifting lines, handlines and jigging equipment or similar passive gear in areas where the water depth is less than 20 meters according to the coordinates on the official sea chart issued by the competent national authorities;
 - (c) Union fishing vessels fishing in subdivision 25 where water depth is less than 50 meters for pelagic stocks for direct human consumption, using gears with a mesh size of 45 mm or less, and whose landings are sorted.
3. It shall be prohibited to fish with any type of fishing gear in subdivisions 22 and 23 from 1 February to 31 March and in subdivision 24 from 15 May to 15 August.
4. An exemption from the prohibition laid down in paragraph 3 shall apply in the following cases:
- (a) fishing operations conducted for the exclusive purpose of scientific investigations are carried out in full compliance with the conditions set out in Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1241;

- (b) Union fishing vessels of less than 12 metres in length overall that fish with gillnets, entangling nets or trammel nets, with bottom set lines, longlines, drifting lines, handlines and jigging equipment or similar passive gear in subdivisions 22 and 23 in areas where the water depth is less than 20 meters according to the coordinates on the official sea chart issued by the competent national authorities, and in subdivision 24 in areas up to six nautical miles measured from the baselines where the water depth is less than 20 meters according to the coordinates on the official sea chart issued by the competent national authorities;
 - (c) Union fishing vessels fishing in subdivision 24 up to six nautical miles measured from the baselines where the water depth is less than 40 meters for pelagic stocks for direct human consumption, using gears with a mesh size of 45 mm or less, and whose landings are sorted.
5. Masters of fishing vessels as referred to in paragraph 2, points (b) or (c) and paragraph 4, points (b) or (c) shall ensure that their fishing activity can be monitored at any time by the control authorities of the Member State.

Article 8

Measures on recreational fisheries for cod in subdivisions 22-26

1. In recreational fisheries, no more than five specimens of cod may be retained per fisherman per day in subdivisions 22 and 23 and in subdivision 24 within six nautical miles measured from the baselines, except in the period from 1 February to 31 March 2021, when no more than two specimens of cod may be retained per fisherman per day.
2. Recreational fishing for cod shall be prohibited in subdivision 24 beyond six nautical miles measured from the baselines and in subdivisions 25 and 26.
3. This Article is without prejudice to more stringent national measures.

Article 9

Measures on sea trout and salmon fishing in subdivisions 22-32

1. It shall be prohibited for fishing vessels to fish for sea trout beyond four nautical miles measured from the baselines in subdivisions 22-32 from 1 January to 31 December 2021. When fishing for salmon in those waters, by-catches of sea trout shall not exceed 3 % of the total catch of salmon and sea trout at any moment on board or landed after each fishing trip.
2. This Article is without prejudice to more stringent national measures.

Article 10
Flexibility

1. Except where specified otherwise in the Annex to this Regulation, Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 847/96 applies to stocks subject to precautionary TACs and Article 3(2) and (3) and Article 4 of that Regulation shall apply to stocks subject to an analytical TAC.
2. Article 3(2) and (3) and Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 847/96 does not apply where a Member State uses the year-to-year flexibility provided for in Article 15(9) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013.

Article 11
Data transmission

Where, pursuant to Articles 33 and 34 of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, Member States send data relating to quantities of stocks caught or landed to the Commission, they shall use the stock codes set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

CHAPTER III

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 12

Amendment to Regulation (EU) 2020/123

In Annex IA, the Fishing opportunities table for Norway pout and associated by-catches in ICES division 3a and Union waters of ICES division 2a and ICES subarea 4 is replaced by the following:

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Species:	Norway pout and associated by-catches <i>Trisopterus esmarkii</i>		Zone:	3a; Union waters of 2a and 4 (NOP/2A3A4.)
Period	1 November 2019 - 3 1 October 2020	1 November 2020 - 3 1 December 2020	Analytical TAC	
Denmark	72 433 ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	29 972 ⁽¹⁾⁽⁶⁾	Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 847/96 shall not apply	
Germany	14 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	6 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁶⁾	Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 847/96 shall not apply	
The Netherlands	53 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	22 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁶⁾		
Union	72 500 ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	30 000 ⁽¹⁾⁽⁶⁾		
Norway	14 500 ⁽⁴⁾	pm		
Faroe Islands	5 000 ⁽⁵⁾	pm		
TAC	Not relevant	Not relevant		

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- (1) Up to 5 % of the quota may consist of by-catches of haddock and whiting (OT2/*2A3A4). By-catches of haddock and whiting counted against the quota pursuant to this provision and by-catches of species counted against the quota pursuant to Article 15(8) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 shall, together, not exceed 9 % of the quota.
 - (2) Quota may be fished in Union waters of ICES zones 2a, 3a and 4 only.
 - (3) Union quota may only be fished from 1 November 2019 to 31 October 2020.
 - (4) A sorting grid shall be used.
 - (5) A sorting grid shall be used. Includes a maximum of 15 % of unavoidable by-catches (NOP/*2A3A4), to be counted against this quota.
 - (6) Union quota may be fished from 1 November 2020 to 31 December 2020.
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Article 13

Entry into force

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

It shall apply from 1 January 2021, except Article 12 which shall apply from 1 November 2020 until 31 October 2021.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

The President

ANNEX

TACs APPLICABLE TO UNION FISHING VESSELS IN AREAS WHERE TACs EXIST BY SPECIES AND BY AREA

The following tables set out the TACs and quotas (in tonnes live weight, except where otherwise specified) by stock, and conditions functionally linked thereto.

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

The fish stocks are referred to using the alphabetical order of the Latin names of the species.

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following comparative table of Latin names and common names is provided:

Scientific name	Alpha-3 code	Common name
<i>Clupea harengus</i>	HER	Herring
<i>Gadus morhua</i>	COD	Cod
<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	PLE	Plaice
<i>Salmo salar</i>	SAL	Atlantic salmon
<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>	SPR	Sprat

Species:	Herring <i>Clupea harengus</i>	Zone:	Subdivisions 30-31 (HER/30/31.)
Finland	53 306		
Sweden	11 712		
Union	65 018		
TAC	65 018	Precautionary TAC	

Species:	Herring <i>Clupea harengus</i>	Zone:	Subdivisions 22-24 (HER/3BC+24)
Denmark	221		
Germany	869		
Finland	0		
Poland	205		
Sweden	280		
Union	1 575		
TAC	1 575	Analytical TAC	
		Article 3(2) and (3) of Regulation (EC) No 847/96 shall not apply.	
		Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 847/96 shall not apply.	

Species:	Herring <i>Clupea harengus</i>	Zone:	Union waters of subdivisions 25-27, 28.2, 29 and 32 (HER/3D-R30)
Denmark	2 146		
Germany	569		
Estonia	10 960		
Finland	21 393		
Latvia	2 705		
Lithuania	2 848		
Poland	24 304		
Sweden	32 626		
Union	97 551		
TAC	Not relevant	Analytical TAC	Article 6 of this Regulation applies.

Species:	Herring <i>Clupea harengus</i>	Zone:	Subdivision 28.1 (HER/03D.RG)
Estonia	18 216		
Latvia	21 230		
Union	39 446		
TAC	39 446	Analytical TAC	Article 6 of this Regulation applies.

Species:	Cod <i>Gadus morhua</i>	Zone:	Union waters of subdivisions 25-32 (COD/3DX32.)
Denmark	137 ⁽¹⁾		
Germany	54 ⁽¹⁾		
Estonia	13 ⁽¹⁾		
Finland	10 ⁽¹⁾		
Latvia	51 ⁽¹⁾		
Lithuania	33 ⁽¹⁾		
Poland	159 ⁽¹⁾		
Sweden	138 ⁽¹⁾		
Union	595 ⁽¹⁾		
TAC	Not relevant	Precautionary TAC	Article 3(2) and (3) of Regulation (EC) No 847/96 does not apply. Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 847/96 does not apply.

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

By way of derogation from the first paragraph, fishing operations conducted for the exclusive purpose of scientific investigations may be directed to cod provided that those investigations are carried out in full compliance with the conditions set out in Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1241.

Species:	Cod <i>Gadus morhua</i>	Zone:	Subdivisions 22-24 (COD/3BC+24)
Denmark	1 746 ⁽¹⁾		
Germany	854 ⁽¹⁾		
Estonia	39 ⁽¹⁾		
Finland	34 ⁽¹⁾		
Latvia	144 ⁽¹⁾		
Lithuania	94 ⁽¹⁾		
Poland	467 ⁽¹⁾		
Sweden	622 ⁽¹⁾		
Union	4 000 ⁽¹⁾		
TAC	4 000 ⁽¹⁾	Analytical TAC	
		Article 3(2) and (3) of Regulation (EC) No 847/96 does not apply.	
		Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 847/96 does not apply.	

⁽¹⁾ In subdivision 24 exclusively for by-catches. No directed fisheries are permitted under this quota in subdivision 24.

By way of derogation from the first paragraph, fishing operations conducted for the exclusive purpose of scientific investigations may be directed to cod provided that those investigations are carried out in full compliance with the conditions set out in Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1241.

By way of derogation from the first paragraph, fishing this quota in subdivision 24 is permitted for Union fishing vessels of less than 12 metres length overall fishing with gillnets, entangling nets or trammel nets, with bottom set lines, longlines, drifting lines, handlines and jigging equipment or similar passive gear in areas up to six nautical miles measured from the baselines where the water depth is less than 20 metres according to the coordinates on the official sea chart issued by the competent national authorities. Masters of those fishing vessels shall ensure that their fishing activity can be monitored at any time by the control authorities of the Member State.

Species:	Plaice <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	Zone:	Union waters of subdivisions 22-32 (PLE/3BCD-C)
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Denmark	5 187
Germany	576
Poland	1 086
Sweden	391
Union	7 240
TAC	7 240

Analytical TAC

Article 6 of this Regulation applies.

Species:	Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i>	Zone:	Union waters of subdivisions 22-31 (SAL/3BCD-F)
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Denmark	19 582 ⁽¹⁾
Germany	2 179 ⁽¹⁾
Estonia	1 990 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Finland	24 417 ⁽¹⁾
Latvia	12 455 ⁽¹⁾
Lithuania	1 464 ⁽¹⁾
Poland	5 940 ⁽¹⁾
Sweden	26 469 ⁽¹⁾
Union	94 496 ⁽¹⁾
TAC	Not relevant

Precautionary TAC

Article 3(2) and (3) of Regulation (EC) No 847/96 does not apply.

Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 847/96 does not apply.

⁽¹⁾ Expressed by number of individual fish.

⁽²⁾ Special condition: up to 25 % and no more than 500 specimens of this quota may be fished in Union waters of subdivision 32 (SAL/*3D32).

Species:	Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i>	Zone:	Union waters of subdivision 32 (SAL/3D32.)
Estonia	911 ⁽¹⁾		
Finland	7 972 ⁽¹⁾		
Union	8 883 ⁽¹⁾		
TAC	Not relevant		Precautionary TAC
⁽¹⁾ Expressed by number of individual fish.			

Species:	Sprat <i>Sprattus sprattus</i>	Zone:	Union waters of subdivisions 22-32 (SPR/3BCD-C)
Denmark	21 993		
Germany	13 933		
Estonia	25 539		
Finland	11 513		
Latvia	30 845		
Lithuania	11 158		
Poland	65 460		
Sweden	42 517		
Union	222 958		
TAC	Not relevant		Analytical TAC Article 6 of this Regulation applies.