

Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1838 of 30 October 2019 fixing for 2020 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks applicable in the Baltic Sea and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/124 as regards certain fishing opportunities in other waters

COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) 2019/1838

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fixing for 2020 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks applicable in the Baltic Sea and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/124 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 Council<sup>(1)</sup> 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.
- (4) The total allowable catches (TACs) should therefore be established, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, on the basis of available scientific advice, taking into account biological and socioeconomic 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 Council<sup>(2)</sup> 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

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**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1838. (See end of Document for details)

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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 2020 for the cod, herring and sprat stocks in the Baltic Sea are established in line with the objectives of the plan.

- (6) The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) indicated that the biomass of western Baltic herring in ICES subdivisions 20-24 continued to be below the limit spawning biomass reference point below which there may be reduced reproductive capacity ( $B_{lim}$ ). In its annual stock advice of 29 May 2019, ICES therefore issued scientific advice for no catches. In accordance with 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. Accordingly, and in line with Article 4(4) and 5(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1139, it is appropriate that fishing opportunities for western Baltic herring are set below the fishing mortality ranges, so as to take into account the decrease in the biomass.
- (7) As regards the eastern Baltic cod stock, ICES was able to provide an analytical assessment for the first time in several years. ICES estimated that the biomass was below  $B_{lim}$  and would stay below  $B_{lim}$  in the medium term even with no fishing at all. ICES therefore issued scientific advice recommending no catches in 2020. However, ICES was not in a position to determine the values of the fishing mortality ranges. Based on the stock assessment and in order to react as quickly as possible, the Commission adopted Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1248<sup>(3)</sup> establishing emergency measures to alleviate a serious threat to the conservation of the eastern Baltic cod (*Gadus morhua*) stock. In accordance with Article 5(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1139, the fishing opportunities for 2020 need to be set in a way to ensure the rapid return of the stock to a level above the level capable of producing MSY.
- (8) 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, on the one hand, allowing fisheries to continue in view of otherwise potentially severe socioeconomic implications, and, on the other, 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. However, 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 Council<sup>(4)</sup> should be allowed to target cod. The level

of the TAC should be such that mortality is not increased and that it provides incentives for improvements in selectivity and avoidance.

- (9) In November 2019 ICES is expected to issue advice on the level of unavoidable by-catches of eastern Baltic cod in fisheries not targeting eastern Baltic cod. If the level advised by ICES is different from the level set in this Regulation, the TAC for eastern Baltic cod should be amended to ensure that it is set in line with the ICES advice and covers only unavoidable by-catches from that stock in other fisheries.
- (10) Moreover, Article 5(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1139 states that further remedial measures are to be taken 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. Given the status of the eastern Baltic cod stock, it is appropriate to extend the scope and timeframe of the existing summer spawning closure for eastern Baltic cod. Furthermore, scientific advice indicates that the relative importance of recreational fisheries of eastern Baltic cod depends on the TAC level. Given the very substantial reduction of the TAC, the quantities caught in recreational fisheries are considered substantial. It is therefore appropriate to prohibit recreational fishing of cod in ICES subdivisions 25 and 26 where eastern Baltic cod is most abundant.
- (11) As regards the western Baltic cod stock, scientific advice indicates that recreational fisheries contribute significantly to the overall fishing mortality of that stock. Taking into account the current status of that stock and the reduction of the TAC, it is appropriate to reduce the daily bag limit per fisherman. This is without prejudice to the principle of relative stability applicable to commercial fishing activities. 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, it is appropriate to limit the use of the TAC in ICES subdivision 24 to by-catches of cod except 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. Furthermore, there should be an exemption for small-scale coastal fishermen fishing with passive gears in areas up to six nautical miles measured from the baselines where the water depth is less than 20 meters since western cod is predominant in those shallow coastal areas. Accordingly, and in order to ensure a level playing field with ICES subdivisions 25 and 26, recreational fishing of cod in ICES subdivision 24 should be prohibited beyond six nautical miles measured from the baselines. Finally, given the fragile status of the stock and the fact that 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, it is appropriate to re-introduce a winter spawning closure for commercial fishing activities.
- (12) In order to guarantee the full use of coastal fishing opportunities, it is appropriate to introduce a limited inter-area flexibility for salmon from ICES subdivisions 22-31 to ICES subdivision 32 for the Member State that has requested that flexibility.

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- (13) According to ICES advice, 32 % of catches in the salmon fishery is misreported, in particular as sea trout catches. As most of the sea trout in the Baltic Sea is exploited in coastal areas, it is appropriate to prohibit fishing for sea trout beyond four nautical miles and to limit by-catches of sea trout to 3 % of the combined catch of sea trout and salmon in order to contribute to the prevention of misreporting of salmon catches as sea trout catches.
- (14) Given that the spawning stock biomass of sprat is above the MSY  $B_{\text{trigger}}$  (spawning stock biomass), it is appropriate to fix the TAC in accordance with the upper range of FMSY in order to limit variations in fishing opportunities between consecutive years in accordance with point (c) of Article 4(5) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1139.
- (15) The use of the fishing opportunities set out in this Regulation is subject to Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009<sup>(5)</sup>, 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.
- (16) Council Regulation (EC) No 847/96<sup>(6)</sup> 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  $B_{\text{lim}}$  and that only by-catch and scientific fisheries are permitted in 2020, Member States have undertaken not to apply Article 15(9) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 for this stock in 2020 so that catches in 2020 will not exceed the TAC set.
- (18) Based on new scientific advice, a preliminary TAC for Norway pout in ICES division 3a and Union waters of ICES division 2a and ICES subarea 4 should be established for the period from 1 November 2019 to 31 October 2020.
- (19) On 1 October 2019, ICES issued revised advice for common sole (*Solea solea*) in ICES divisions 7f and 7g (Bristol Channel, Celtic Sea). On the basis of that advice, the TAC for that stock could be increased. The increase should be limited to 20 %, in order to take account of the fishing capacity for that stock until the end of 2019.
- (20) In the fishing opportunities table for toothfish in SPRFMO Convention Area under Council Regulation (EU) 2019/124<sup>(7)</sup>, the reporting code should be corrected.

- (21) In order to avoid the interruption of fishing activities and to ensure the livelihoods of Union fishermen, this Regulation should apply from 1 January 2020. 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 2019 until 31 October 2020. The TAC for common sole in ICES divisions 7f and 7g and the TAC for toothfish in the SPRFMO Convention area under Regulation (EU) 2019/124 apply from 1 January 2019. The increase in the TAC for common sole and the change in reporting code for toothfish should therefore apply with effect from that date. Such retroactive application is without prejudice to the principles of legal certainty and protection of legitimate expectations as the fishing opportunities exceed those initially fixed under Regulation (EU) 2019/124. 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 2020 and amends certain fishing opportunities in other waters fixed by Regulation (EU) 2019/124.

#### *Article 2*

##### **Scope**

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

#### *Article 3*

##### **Definitions**

For the purposes of this Regulation, the definitions referred to 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 218/2009<sup>(8)</sup>;

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- (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.

## 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*

### **Measures on recreational fisheries for cod in subdivisions ICES 22-26**

1 In recreational fisheries, no more than five specimens of cod may be retained per fisherman per day in ICES subdivisions 22 and 23 and in ICES subdivision 24 within six nautical miles measured from the baselines.

2 By way of derogation from paragraph 1, no more than two specimens of cod may be retained per fishermen per day in ICES subdivisions 22 and 23 and in ICES subdivision 24 within six nautical miles measured from the baselines in the period from 1 February to 31 March 2020.

3 Recreational fishing for cod shall be prohibited in ICES subdivision 24 beyond six nautical miles measured from the baselines and in ICES subdivisions 25 and 26.

4 Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 are without prejudice to more stringent national measures.

## *Article 8*

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

1 Fishing for sea trout beyond four nautical miles measured from the baselines in ICES subdivisions 22-32 is prohibited for fishing vessels from 1 January to 31 December 2020. 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 Paragraph 1 is without prejudice to more stringent national measures.

## *Article 9*

### **Flexibility**

1 Except where specified otherwise in the Annex to this Regulation, Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 847/96 shall apply 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 shall 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 10*

### **Data transmission**

When, 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.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1838. (See end of Document for details)

## CHAPTER III

### FINAL PROVISIONS

#### Article 11

#### Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2019/124

1 Annex IA to Regulation (EU) 2019/124 is amended as follows:

(1) the fishing opportunities table for common sole in ICES divisions 7f and 7g is replaced by the following:

Species:	<b>Common sole</b> <i>Solea solea</i>	Zone:	<b>7f and 7g(SOL/7FG.)</b>
Belgium	630	Analytical TAC	
France	63		
Ireland	32		
United Kingdom	284		
Union	1 009		
TAC	1 009		

(2) 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:

'Species:	<b>Norway pout and associated by-catches</b> <i>Trisopterus esmarkii</i>				Zone:	<b>3a; Union waters of 2a and 4(NOP/2A3A4.)</b>
Year	2019		2020		Analytical TAC Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 847/96 shall not apply Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 847/96 shall not apply	
Denmark	54 949	ac	64 940	af		
Germany	11	abc	12	abf		
The Netherlands	40	abc	48	abf		

**a** 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.

**b** Quota may be fished in Union waters of ICES zones 2a, 3a and 4 only.

**c** Union quota may only be fished from 1 November 2018 to 31 October 2019.

**d** A sorting grid shall be used.

**e** A sorting grid shall be used. Includes a maximum of 15 % of unavoidable by-catches (NOP/\*2A3A4), to be counted against this quota.

**f** Union quota may be fished from 1 November 2019 to 31 October 2020.'



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Union	55 000	ac	65 000	af
Norway	14 500	d	0	d
Faroe Islands	5 000	e	0	e
TAC	Not relevant		Not relevant	

**a** 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.

**b** Quota may be fished in Union waters of ICES zones 2a, 3a and 4 only.

**c** Union quota may only be fished from 1 November 2018 to 31 October 2019.

**d** A sorting grid shall be used.

**e** A sorting grid shall be used. Includes a maximum of 15 % of unavoidable by-catches (NOP/\*2A3A4), to be counted against this quota.

**f** Union quota may be fished from 1 November 2019 to 31 October 2020.<sup>7</sup>

2 In Annex IJ, in the fishing opportunities table for toothfish in SPRFMO Convention Area, the reporting code “TOP/SPRFMO” is replaced by “TOT/SPR-AE”.

## Article 12

### 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 2020, with the exception of point (2) of Article 11(1), which shall apply from 1 November 2019 until 31 October 2020, and of point (1) of Article 11(1) and Article 11(2), which shall apply from 1 January 2019.

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

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1838. (See end of Document for details)

## 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	442		
Germany	1 738		
Finland	0		
Poland	410		
Sweden	560		
Union	3 150		
TAC	3 150	Analytical TAC	

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1838. (See end of Document for details)

		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.
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Species:	<b>Herring</b> <i>Clupea harengus</i>	Zone:	<b>Union waters of Subdivisions 25-27, 28.2, 29 and 32(HER/3D-R30)</b>
Denmark	3 374		
Germany	895		
Estonia	17 232		
Finland	33 637		
Latvia	4 253		
Lithuania	4 478		
Poland	38 215		
Sweden	51 300		
Union	153 384		
TAC	Not relevant	Analytical TAC Article 6 of this Regulation shall apply.	

Species:	<b>Herring</b> <i>Clupea harengus</i>	Zone:	<b>Subdivision 28.1(HER/03D.RG)</b>
Estonia	15 906		
Latvia	18 539		
Union	34 445		
TAC	34 445	Analytical TAC Article 6 of this Regulation shall apply.	

Species:	<b>Cod</b> <i>Gadus morhua</i>	Zone:	<b>Union waters of Subdivisions 25-32(COD/3DX32.)</b>
Denmark	459	ab	
Germany	183	ab	
Estonia	45	ab	

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Finland	35	ab	
Latvia	171	ab	
Lithuania	113	ab	
Poland	529	ab	
Sweden	465	ab	
Union	2 000	ab	
TAC	Not relevant	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.	

- a** 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.
- b** <sup>[F]</sup>In subdivisions 25 and 26 it shall be prohibited to fish this quota from 1 May to 31 August.  
By way of derogation from the first paragraph, fishing operations conducted for the exclusive purpose of scientific investigations 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.  
By way of derogation from the first paragraph, that closure period shall not apply to 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, handlines and jigging equipment or other 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. 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.]

### Textual Amendments

- F1** Substituted by Council Regulation (EU) 2020/900 of 25 June 2020 amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1838 as regards certain fishing opportunities for 2020 in the Baltic Sea and amending Regulation (EU) 2020/123 as regards certain fishing opportunities in 2020 in Union and non-Union waters.

Species:	<b>Cod</b> <i>Gadus morhua</i>		Zone:	<b>Subdivisions 22-24(COD/3BC +24)</b>
Denmark	1 662	ab		
Germany	812	ab		
Estonia	37	ab		
Finland	33	ab		
Latvia	137	ab		
Lithuania	89	ab		
Poland	444	ab		

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1838. (See end of Document for details)

Sweden	592	ab	
Union	3 806	ab	
TAC	3 806	ab	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.

**a** [F]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 shall be allowed for Union fishing vessels of less than 12 meters length overall fishing with gillnets, entangling nets or trammel nets, with bottom set lines, longlines, handlines and jigging equipment or other passive gear 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. 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.

**b** It shall be prohibited to fish this quota in subdivisions 22 and 23 from 1 February to 31 March and in subdivision 24 from 1 June to 31 July.  
By way of derogation from the first paragraph, fishing operations conducted for the exclusive purpose of scientific investigations 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.  
By way of derogation from the first paragraph, that closure period shall not apply to 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, handlines and jigging equipment or other 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. 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:	<b>Plaice</b> <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	Zone:	<b>Union waters of Subdivisions 22-32(PLE/3BCD-C)</b>
Denmark	4 939		
Germany	549		
Poland	1 034		
Sweden	372		
Union	6 894		
TAC	6 894	Analytical TAC Article 6 of this Regulation shall apply.	

Species:	<b>Atlantic salmon</b> <i>Salmo salar</i>	Zone:	<b>Union waters of</b>
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**a** Expressed by number of individual fish.

**b** Special condition: up to 20 % and no more than 400 specimens of this quota may be fished in Union waters of subdivision 32 (SAL/\*3D32).

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			<b>Subdivisions 22-31(SAL/3BCD-F)</b>
Denmark	17 940	a	
Germany	1 996	a	
Estonia	1 823	ab	
Finland	22 370	a	
Latvia	11 411	a	
Lithuania	1 341	a	
Poland	5 442	a	
Sweden	24 252	a	
Union	86 575	a	
TAC	Not relevant		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.

**a** Expressed by number of individual fish.

**b** Special condition: up to 20 % and no more than 400 specimens of this quota may be fished in Union waters of subdivision 32 (SAL/\*3D32).

Species:	<b>Atlantic salmon</b> <i>Salmo salar</i>	Zone:	<b>Union waters of Subdivision 32(SAL/3D32.)</b>
Estonia	995	a	
Finland	8 708	a	
Union	9 703	a	
TAC	Not relevant		Precautionary TAC

**a** Expressed by number of individual fish.

Species:	<b>Sprat</b> <i>Sprattus sprattus</i>	Zone:	<b>Union waters of Subdivisions 22-32(SPR/3BCD-C)</b>
Denmark	20 730		
Germany	13 133		

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**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1838. (See end of Document for details)

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Estonia	24 072	
Finland	10 851	
Latvia	29 073	
Lithuania	10 517	
Poland	61 697	
Sweden	40 074	
Union	210 147	
TAC	Not relevant	Analytical TAC Article 6 of this Regulation shall apply.

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**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1838. (See end of Document for details)

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- (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](#)).
- (2) 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](#)).
- (3) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1248 of 22 July 2019 establishing measures to alleviate a serious threat to the conservation of the eastern Baltic cod (*Gadus morhua*) stock ([OJ L 195, 23.7.2019, p. 2](#)).
- (4) 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](#)).
- (5) 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](#)).
- (6) 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](#)).
- (7) Council Regulation (EU) 2019/124 of 30 January 2019 fixing for 2019 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 29, 31.1.2019, p. 1](#)).
- (8) 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](#)).



**Changes to legislation:**

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1838.