Because fishing is an activity that exploits common natural resources, it needs to be regulated to safeguard fair access, sustainability and profitability for all.

**MSY**
Maximum Sustainable Yield is the best possible objective for renewable and profitable fisheries, harvesting the maximum amount of fish on a long term basis.

**Regionalisation**
Natural resources and the socioeconomic fabric vary greatly from one place to another. A balanced representation of local stakeholders knows best how to apply EU rules in their respective areas.

**Fisheries science**
Scientific advice is the basis for good policy making, setting fishing opportunities according to the state and productivity of fish stocks.

**Multiannual plans**
Contain the goals and tools for fish stock management and the roadmap to achieving the objectives in a sustainable and inclusive way.

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**What?**

**Rules**
Because fishing is an activity that exploits common natural resources, it needs to be regulated to ensure fair access, sustainability and profitability for all.

- Total Allowable Catches
- Fishing licenses
- Boat capacity management
- Reducing environmental impact
- Minimum fish and mesh sizes
- Design and use of gears
- Closed areas or seasons

**How?**

**Discards**
The landing obligation (to be gradually introduced from 2015 to 2019), prohibits this wasteful practice and will provide more accurate data on real catches, and will be a driver for more selectivity and better planning.

**Targeted funding**
For low impact, small scale local fleets: important for employment, marine stewardship and holding together the coastal communities.

**Aquaculture**
With wild fish no longer able to supply the world population, sustainable aquaculture is called to meet the growing demand for seafood.

**Control**
Good management relies on awareness, compliance and enforcement. Sufficient and reliable data must be collected, managed and supplied by Member States.

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