

Common fisheries policy regulation

Official reference	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	
Relevant dates	Document	11/12/2013
	Publication	28/12/2013
	Entry into force	1/01/2014
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Policy level	European	
Type of instrument	Regulation	
Geographical reach	EU Member States - communitarian waters	
European contact point	Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE)	
Competent authorities in Belgium	Flemish authorities; policy domain Agriculture and Fisheries	

// abstract:

The management of the fishing activities on the European level (DG MARE) is done by means of the common fisheries policy (CFP) because of the transboundary nature of these activities. The CFP aims for sustainable exploitation of marine biological resources on an economic, ecological and social level. The measures have to ensure that, by 2015, the fish stocks will be situated at a level conforming to the principle of 'maximum sustainable yield' (MSY) (in accordance with art. 61 section 3 of the *UNCLOS convention* (p.50) and as stipulated during the World Summit on Sustainable Development at Johannesburg in 2002). Striving for sustainable exploitation of marine biological resources means that the CFP is a prominent part of the 'A resource-efficient Europe – Flagship initiative' of the Europe 2020 Strategy.

The specific goals of the CFP include:

- Gradually eliminating discards (landing obligation) and ensuring an optimal use of unwanted catch;
- Making the fisheries sector (in a broad sense) economically viable and competitive;
- Adjusting the catch capacity and possibilities;
- Improving the development of a sustainable aquaculture;
- Contributing to the life quality of those depending on fishing activities;
- Contributing to an efficient and transparent internal market for fishery and aquaculture products;
- Taking into account the interests of consumers and producers;
- Stimulating coastal fishing (socio-economic aspect);
- Ensuring coherence with the EU environmental legislation (*Marine strategy framework directive* p.87; 2008/56/EC), as well as applying an ecosystem-based approach.