



# Long-term management plan for Baltic Salmon

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# Why do we need an EU regulation?

- Salmon is breeding in rivers of different MS
- Salmon is fished by fishermen of MS and (of) Russia in different ways
- The first Baltic salmon management plan was adopted and implemented under the Baltic Sea Fisheries Commission. It expired in 2010
- Commission received strong requests from the BS RAC, the MS and NGOs to prepare a plan

# How the proposal was drafted?

- Commission requested scientists to provide recommendations
- Commission consulted the Baltic Sea Regional Advisory Council (BS RAC)
- The draft was adopted by the College of Commissioners
- At present it is discussed by the Council of MS and by the European Parliament
- The EU Economic and Social Committee was consulted

# Objectives of the Plan

- The Baltic Salmon stocks are exploited in a sustainable way and according to the principle of sustainable yield
- The genetic integrity and diversity of the Baltic salmon stock is safeguarded

## Targets set by the Plan

- Potential smolt production in wild salmon rivers should reach 75% of the potential smolt production capacity
- For stronger rivers this target should be reached in 5 years, for weaker rivers in 10 years
- MS shall ensure that these values are maintained also after the target is reached

# Harvest control rules

- MS shall set total allowable catches in rivers taking into account the targets for smolt production in particular rivers  
They have to consult scientific bodies (and these bodies) which have to reassess regularly the situation in rivers
- Fishing mortality rate in the sea is set at 0.1

# How to protect genetic integrity and diversity of salmon stocks

- More than 5 mill. of salmon parr is released by SW, FI, LV, PL and EE every year
- Practices are different in different MS
- They pose a risk to the genetic integrity and diversity of different salmon stocks
- Outburst of M74 syndrome mainly influenced reared populations

# Commission proposal

## Rules for stocking of wild salmon rivers:

- number of released smolts in each river shall not exceed the estimated potential smolt production capacity of the river.
- Stocking shall be conducted in a way that safeguards the genetic diversity
- The Commission may establish detailed rules for stocking in wild salmon rivers



# Commission proposal

## Restocking of potential salmon rivers:

- the river has free migratory waterways and other ecological features that can sustain salmon
- the aim is to establish or enhance a viable self-sustaining wild salmon population
- a monitoring program in place
- adequate conservation and management measures in place

# Commission proposal

Releases of salmon other than those made in accordance with Articles 12 and 13 may continue until 7 years after the entry into force of this Regulation

# Technical Measures

No new technical measures are proposed

MS are responsible for putting in place technical measures in freshwaters

Commission will assess periodically if these measures are providing for reaching objectives and targets of the plan

# Control measures

- Vessels providing services to recreational fishermen have will be considered as fishing for salmon
- Special authorisation
- Prior notification
- Catch declaration
- Landing inspection benchmark 10%

## Next steps

- The European Parliament will vote on its amendments to the Commission proposal
- The Fisheries Council will agree on the amendments to the Commission proposal
- An informal meeting will take place in order to find possible compromise between the Council, the EP and the Commission

**Thank you for your attention!**