



Final TACs and Quotas Agreed for 2023

Since BREXIT, it has become the norm that fishing opportunities for the seafood industry are not available for Quarter One, as happened in 2023. The tables below have been compiled to demonstrate the continued effect of BREXIT on Ireland's TAC and Quotas for 2023.

IRISH FISH QUOTAS 2023

PELAGIC STOCKS 2023

SPECIES	ICES AREA	TAC 2022	% TAC Change	TAC 2023	Quota 2022	Pre Brexit Quota Change	Hague Change	Full Brexit Change 2021-2022	% Quota Change 2021-2022	Quota 2023
Mackerel	6, 7, 8, 5b 2a 12,14	794,920	-2%	782,066	54,992	66,206	0	-13,821	-5%	52,385
Horse mackerel	2,4,6,7,8,5b,12,14	61,416	-79%	13,157	15,737	3,370	0	0	-80%	3,213
Horse mackerel	4b, 4c,7d	8,969	0%	8,969	202	263	0	-69	-4%	194
Blue whiting ¹	1-8,12,14	752,763	80%	1,354,973	28,438	49,349	0	4,427	89%	53,776
Herring	1,2	598,588	-15%	511,171	3,099	2,952	0	0	-15%	2,646
Herring	5b, 6b,6aN	3,480	-65%	1,212	470	183	0	-22	-66%	161
Herring	6aS, 7b, 7c	1,360	39%	1,892	1,236	1,720	0	0	39%	1,720
Herring	7a	8,455	-14%	7,309	719	1,902	0	-1,463	-39%	439
Herring	7g, 7h, 7j,7k	869	0%	869	750	750	0	0	0%	750
Northern albacore ²	Atlantic Ocean	37,801	0%	37,801	3,317	3,130	0	0	-4%	3,174
Greater silver smelt	3a,4	809	0%	809	5	5	0	0	0%	5
Greater silver smelt	5,6,7	11,626	-30%	8,124	821	573	0	0	-30%	573
Boarfish	6,7,8	22,791	0%	22,791	15,749	15,748	0	0	0%	15,749
		2,303,847	19%	2,751,143	125,534	146,151	0	-10,949	7.4%	134,785

Footnotes: 1. New sharing arrangement. 2. Multiannual carryover applies

AREA VI WHITEFISH STOCKS 2023

SPECIES	ICES AREA	TAC 2022	% TAC Change	TAC 2023	Quota 2022	Pre Brexit Quota Change	Hague Change	Full Brexit Change 2021-2022	% Quota Change 2021-2022	Quota 2023
Cod	6a,5b	1,279	-5%	1,210	219	273	89	-85	-14%	188
Cod	6b,5b	74	0%	74	14	17	6	-3	0%	14
Megrim	5b,6,12,14	5,581	-1%	5,499	627	712	0	-107	-4%	605
Anglerfish	6,5b,12,14	5,102	-20%	4,082	439	408	0	-65	-22%	343
Haddock	5b,6a	5,006	30%	6,507	682	1,065	-179	-179	30%	887
Haddock	6b	5,825	-30%	4,078	385	320	0	-56	-31%	264
Whiting	6,5b,12,14	1,800	46%	2,636	561	767	189	35	43%	802
Plaice	6,5b,12,14	658	-10%	592	248	234	-11	-11	-10%	224
Pollack	6,5b,12,14	156	-20%	125	22	18	0	0	-18%	18
Saithe	6,5b,12,14	4,664	19%	5,538	353	379	0	-22	1%	357
Common sole	6,5b,12,14	57	0%	57	46	46	0	0	0%	46
Norway lobster	6,5b	11,862	12%	13,311	160	180	0	0	12%	179
		42,064	4%	43,709	3,756	4,419	95	-492	4.6%	3,927

DEEPWATER STOCKS 2023

SPECIES	ICES AREA	TAC 2022	% TAC Change	TAC 2023	Quota 2022	Pre Brexit Quota Change	Hague Change	Full Brexit Change 2021-2022	% Quota Change 2021-2022	Quota 2023
Black scabbardfish	5, 6, 7,12	618	193%	1,813	18	52	0	0	189%	52
Roundnose grenadier	5b, 6,7	639	263%	2,317	42	150	0	0	257%	150
Roundnose grenadier	8, 9, 10, 12,14	572	170%	1,545	1	2	0	0	100%	2
Alfonsinos	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12,14	63	184%	179	2	6	0	0	150%	5
Red seabream	6, 7, 8	0		105	0	3	0	0		3
		1,892	8	5,959	63	213	0	0	236.5%	212

IRISH FISH QUOTAS 2023

AREA VII WHITEFISH STOCKS 2023

SPECIES	ICES AREA	TAC 2022	% TAC Change	TAC 2023	Quota 2022	Pre Brexit Quota Change	Hague Change	Full Brexit Change 2021-2022	% Quota Change 2021-2022	Quota 2023
Cod	7a	206	-20%	165	104	109	-23	-26	-20%	83
Cod	7b, 7c, 7e-k, 8, 9,10	644	0%	644	338	369	-25	-33	-1%	336
Megrim	7	18,916	13%	21,348	2,827	3,534	0	-237	17%	3,297
Anglerfish	7	41,173	11%	45,724	2,977	3,465	0	-182	10%	3,283
Haddock	7b-k, 8, 9,10	15,000	-21%	11,901	2,920	2,523	122	-248	-22%	2,275
Haddock	7a	3,038	-13%	2,648	1,171	1,146	0	-143	-14%	1,003
Whiting	7a	721	0%	721	274	415	-102	-146	-2%	269
Whiting	7b-k	10,696	-10%	9,650	3,972	3,886	18	-9	-2%	3,877
Plaice	7a	2,747	-26%	2,039	1,031	1,233	-326	-326	-26%	767
Plaice	7b,7c	19	0%	19	15	17	0	0	13%	17
Plaice	7f,7g	1,735	-77%	402	237	198	-31	-51	-38%	147
Plaice	7h, 7j,7k	114	16%	132	47	59	0	-4	17%	55
Pollack	7	8,012	-20%	6,410	572	490	0	-37	-21%	453
Saithe	7, 8, 9 10Nor S 62° N	2,541	0%	2,541	1,404	1,403	0	0	0%	1,404
Small-eyed Ray	7f,7g	123	-30%	86	12	11	0	-3	-33%	8
Common sole	7a	787	-23%	605	105	86	1	8	-10%	94
Common sole	7b,7c	34	-44%	19	28	17	0	0	-39%	17
Common sole	7f,7g	1,337	0%	1,338	39	39	0	0	0%	39
Common sole	7h, 7j,7k	213	0%	213	95	96	0	0	1%	96
Norway lobster	7	17,038	8%	18,353	5,682	6,768	0	-741	6%	6,027
Norway lobster	FU 16	5,196	35%	7,018	1,016	1,374	0	0	35%	1,374
		130,290	1%	131,976	24,866	27,237	-368	-2,179	-5.3%	23,547

AREA VI, VII & OTHER WHITEFISH STOCKS 2023

SPECIES	ICES AREA	TAC 2022	% TAC Change	TAC 2023	Quota 2022	Pre Brexit Quota Change	Hague Change	Full Brexit Change 2021-2022	% Quota Change 2021-2022	Quota 2023
Cod	Nor 1,2	0		9,150	290	137	0	0	-11%	258
Hake	6,7,5b,12,14	44,268	5%	46,335	2,383	2,556	0	-71	4%	2,485
Redfish	5,12,14 (shallow)	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
Ling	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12,14	4,589	170%	12,371	323	911	0	-46	168%	865
Blue Ling	2,4	27	0%	27	2	2	0	0	0%	2
Blue Ling	5b, 6,7	10,859	1%	10,952	30	32	0	-2	0%	30
Tusk	5, 6,7	4,294	0%	4,294	238	242	0	-5	0%	237
Greenland halibut	2a,4,5b,6	2,571	0%	2,571	29	29	0	0	0%	29
Skates and rays	6a, 6b, 7a-c,7e-k	9,482	3%	9,797	1,177	1,278	0	-71	3%	1,207
Undulate Ray	7d,7e	234	1264%	3,192	25	373	0	-41	1228%	332
Picked dogfish	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12,14	270	3933%	10,889	47	2,118	0	-247	3881%	1,871
		76,594	43.1%	109,578	4,544	7,678	0	-483	55.3%	7,058

Northwest Herring Policy Under Review

As everyone will be aware, 2023 will see the reopening of the Northwest Herring fishery for the first time since its closure in 2015. Whilst this is to be celebrated it has, as expected, resulted in a call by some individuals and groups to revise the 2012 Herring Management Policy. On February 1, the Minister published a consultation process to review the policy and the allocation reserved for the non-ringfenced group, which previously stood at five per cent. The basis for the review is a claimed "change of circumstances" which states that the five per cent allocation to the non-ringfenced vessels is too low given the low overall quota for the fishery at the current time. Three options have been proposed which would result in either no change or a fixed minimum amount of 350 or 250 tonnes to be set aside for the non-ringfenced vessels in the event that the quota was below 7,000t and 5,000t, respectively. Despite this, some in the non-ringfenced category have rejected the options and are demanding anywhere from 25-100 per cent of the quota be allocated to the non-ringfenced vessels. There is no basis for these demands and the KFO has made a submission to the Minister outlining the facts in simple terms. However, in recognition of the role that the non-ringfenced vessels had in the collection of scientific samples during the monitoring fishery, the KFO is willing to consider alternative approaches that are based on the analysis of real data.

It is easy for some to forget that the KFO initiated and led the development of ground-breaking genetic approaches that have enabled the improvements in the scientific basis for the assessment of the 6.a, 7.b-c herring stocks. Without this vital work there would be no reopening of the fishery. The KFO also led the establishment of the Northwest Herring Stakeholder Group in 2016, which comprised representatives of the KFO, IS&EFO, IS&WFPO, IFPO, the North RIFF and NIFF. The KFO organised and facilitated the group to meet each year (2016-2022), with input from the Marine Institute and independent scientists,

to discuss the scientific requirements of the monitoring fishery and agree at industry level how the monitoring fishery could be managed. This reality seems to have been overlooked in the public consultation document and by many of those making demands for unwarranted access to the northwest herring quota.

As the representatives of the non-ringfenced vessels will know, they agreed annually at the stakeholder meetings that **'participation in the drafting of proposals for allocation, and subsequent uptake of any agreed allocation, of the herring scientific quota in ICES Areas 6a5 and 7bc does not constitute track record.'** Therefore, the relative catches of the ringfenced and non-ringfenced sectors during the scientific monitoring fishery should not be used as the basis for changing the 2012 policy. Any proposed changes can only be based on what happened prior to the scientific monitoring fishery and as we know 57 vessels earned a track record during the required period. The purported 'change of circumstances,' i.e. the lower available quota when the overall quota is low, is not an issue that is restricted to the non-ringfenced group. This issue affects all segments of the fleet equally when it relates to the Northwest Herring quota and is particularly evident with the eight <50' ringfenced vessels who have a heavy reliance on this stock. The prioritisation of the non-ringfenced group is not justified and may in fact result in the non-ringfenced vessels receiving a higher allocation than equally sized vessels in the ringfenced group. Therefore, if a set-aside is to be made for the non-ringfenced vessels then it must be set at a level that will ensure the allocation to each vessel is less than that allocated to the vessels in the <50' ringfenced category. The KFO has submitted suggestions on how this may be achieved and it is hoped that if there is to be a policy change that the Minister will follow a data based approach and not succumb to the pressure being applied.

Environmental Issues Increasing Daily

The rise of environmental issues seen in 2022 has further intensified in the first quarter of 2023. Each day brings new initiatives which increase the spatial squeeze on fisheries, particularly on bottom trawling. Whilst the KFO recognises the need for conservation and restoration of sensitive marine habitats and ecosystems, it also recognises the essential ecosystem service provided by the marine realm, which is the provision of low carbon footprint protein and essential nutrients. This simple fact seems to have been forgotten by many of the parties pushing for the elimination of the fishing industry and what is needed is a co-ordinated approach that considers all factors and makes space for all stakeholders and their associated activities. This can only be achieved through open dialogue, transparency and co-operation.

The idea of co-creation and co-management by all stakeholders was actually one of the key recommendations of the 2020 report of the Irish Marine Protected Area (MPA) Advisory Group. This report laid the foundation for the MPA Bill, which underwent pre-legislative scrutiny by the joint Oireachtas Committee on Housing, Local Government and Heritage in January and February. As part of this process, stakeholders were invited to a sitting of the Committee to give their views of the proposed Bill. These stakeholders included Wind Energy Ireland and a number of Irish environmental NGOs (Fair Seas, Birdwatch Ireland, Irish Wildlife Trust, Irish Whale and Dolphin Group) under the umbrella of the IEN Environmental Pillar. Notable by their absence were the fishing and aquaculture industries as they had not been invited to present their views of the proposed Bill. The failure by the Committee to be fully inclusive in their consultation is most regrettable and the KFO along with the other POs and IFA Aquaculture submitted a statement to this effect to the Committee. It also detailed a range of issues with the proposed Bill, including a lack of proper stakeholder engagement as defined by the MPA Advisory Group report. There

was also a lack of proper incorporation of the outcomes of the Convention On Biological Diversity 15 (COP15) in Montreal in December 2022 at which the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) was agreed.

The GBF has 23 action-oriented global targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030. Target 3 includes the provision that 'Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures' (OECMs) can be included in the target of 30 per cent protected areas by the year 2030. This is of vital importance to the fishing industry as it will help to limit the spatial squeeze and may, for example, enable offshore windfarms, which exclude fishing within their area and as such provide a conservation measure, to be included in the targets. The proposed MPA Bill should be updated to account for the outcomes of COP15 and should reference Target 3 and be aligned with it.

The lack of engagement or consultation with the fishing industry was also evident in the proposed designation of two large offshore Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH). The proposed 'Porcupine Shelf' and 'Southern Canyons' sites are each c.14,500 km² or approximately three times the area of Donegal each, and are being proposed on the basis of the presence of 'reefs', which are listed under the EU Habitats Directive. On face value, the designation as an SAC would not immediately lead to the exclusion of fishing activities, however the KFO suspected that this would ultimately be the desired outcome as this has been the case with similar offshore SACs. These concerns have recently been confirmed with the release of the 'EU Action Plan: Protecting and restoring marine ecosystems for sustainable and resilient fisheries,' which includes the stated aim of prohibiting mobile bottom fishing in MPAs and SACs by the end of March 2024. While the Action Plan has no legal basis and is being strongly contested by member states it is indicative of the wider drive to phase out bottom trawling. The KFO spent considerable time reviewing the underlying data for the proposed

SACs and preparing a scientific objection to the proposals in their current form. As detailed in the objection the evidence supporting the delineation of the SACs is very weak and the outline of the SACs should be changed to reflect this. If the SACs are being proposed based on scientific evidence then they should align with that evidence and any extrapolation of this must be justified, which is not the case here.

Such extrapolation of evidence has also been seen in the identification of areas where Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VMEs) are known or are likely to occur according to ICES. Everyone will be familiar with the large number of closed areas that the EU implemented in September 2022 on the basis of the outputs of a non-benchmarked assessment by ICES. These closures continue to cause difficulties for the industry especially as the polygons outlining the closed areas extend shallower than the 400m depth at which the regulation they are part of covers. ICES is currently updating their VME advice with an expected release date of April 18. Since the original advice was issued and the closures implemented, the assessment has been benchmarked and gone through two advice drafting groups, the first of which failed as the assessment was flawed. The whole drawn out process has highlighted the deficiencies in the original advice and the lack of transparency around the data underpinning the assessment. This issue is likely to drag on into the future and as with the MPA and SAC case, it would be entirely avoidable if the industry had been effectively engaged from day one.

Finally, it is important to note that these issues are not confined to Irish or European waters. Recently the issue of protected areas has extended beyond national jurisdictions with the 'Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction' Treaty being agreed in March 2023, which will enable large-scale marine protected areas on the high seas. What is clear is that environmental issues are quickly becoming one of the main issues facing the fishing industry and it is imperative that the KFO stays at the forefront of these issues as they develop.

Commission Proposes No Change to the Common Fisheries Policy

Despite the demands from the fishing industry for a review of the Common Fisheries Policy, it is now apparent that the EU Commission will continue to defend its position regarding a report-only exercise on the basis that the existing CFP is adequate and only requires stronger implementation. This stance by the combined DG Mare and DG Environment stems from an overarching policy published on February 21 based on four communication documents: (1) Marine Action Plan; (2) Initiative on the Energy Transition of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector; (3) Report on the Common Fisheries Policy, and (4) Report on the Common Market Organisation.

The past decade has been one of unforeseen turmoil – BREXIT, conflict on European mainland, fuel crisis, climate change and the rapid growth of the green agenda – all of which have contributed to a seismic shift in policy regarding EU waters and how the commercial exploitation of fisheries are now considered.

The Commission's **Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) Communication** estimates that the current CFP legal framework is fit for purpose, and that no reform, but rather further implementation is needed. The KFO totally disagrees with this and, as outlined in the August 2022 report of the CFP Review Group, recommends that there is an urgent need for a full review of the CFP. The Report itemises a long list of necessary adjustments to the

current CFP as a result of significant changes in the current EU fisheries. These must now be actively pursued.

The initiative on **Energy Transition** is part of the EU response to high energy prices and dependency on fossil fuel, as well as reaching the objective of climate neutrality by 2050. The Commission identifies two main directions: (1) work on energy efficiency, and (2) find alternative fuels and propulsions. All such initiatives are welcome but fail to acknowledge the existing low carbon footprint of the fishing industry and the fact that fishing vessels are not yet in a position to avail of much of this technology.

The Commission, by way of **review of the Common Market Organisation (CMO)**, proposes an EU Sustainable Food Systems Initiative, as well as a revision of the Marketing Standards Framework for fisheries and aquaculture products. The Commission identified some shortcomings concerning differences in implementation between Member States and suggests that the Marketing Standards are not sufficiently promoting sustainable products. KFO suggests that the Advice already provided by the Markets Advisory Committee (MAC) is quite adequate to address these issues. Despite the CMO being regarded as fit for purpose, the Commission will embark on a series of legislative proposals and trigger the legislative process with the involvement of the European

Parliament and the Council.

The **EU Action Plan** draws together various activities identified under the Energy Transition, the CFP and the CMO and would provide a platform from which substantial positive ecosystem changes could be implemented using existing legal framework. The Plan is based on seven Actions:

1. Improve fishing selectivity and reduce harmful impacts on sensitive species and their habitats;
2. Reduce the impact of fishing on sensitive habitats especially the seabed;
3. Ensure a fair and just transition and maximise the use of available support instruments;
4. Strengthen the knowledge base, research and innovation;
5. Improve governance, stakeholder involvement and outreach;
6. Improve implementation of control and enforcement, and
7. Adopt ambitious international rules for the protection of sensitive species habitats and the marine environment.

There is nothing on the list which the fishing industry would not support if carried out in a fair and even-handed manner.

Editorial



by Sean O'Donoghue

CHIEF EXECUTIVE, KFO



Once again, the Irish fishing industry is a quarter way through the year before the final figures on TACs and Quotas are available and illustrate the continued negative effect of BREXIT on the Irish seafood industry. This year the EU/Norway negotiations further delayed the final TACs and Quotas as they were not concluded until late March. These negotiations are important to Ireland and we had two priorities which were: (1) No access to the Irish Box east of 12W unless paid for in kind with blue whiting, and (2) Traditional access kept to a minimum i.e. four per cent. The Final Agreement contained both priorities. However, a new dimension entered the negotiations at the end with a 15 per cent reduction in our access to Atlanto Scandia

herring in Norwegian waters. The basis for this has to be questioned.

We welcome the transfer of 5,015 tonnes of blue whiting from other Member States to Ireland which is related to the transfer that Ireland made to Norway and to the access to the Irish EEZ outside of the Irish Box. There are ongoing Coastal States negotiations in terms of percentage shares for each of the Coastal States. The next round of negotiations is scheduled for May 10-11, 2023.

As expected with the reopening of the Northwest herring fishery, there have been calls for a change in the 2012 policy. As detailed in the article (page two) these calls

are unfounded, and it is hoped that a sensible solution can be found that does not unfairly impact those vessels with an established track record in this fishery. It is worth remembering that without the scientific work initiated by the KFO there would be no reopening of the fishery.

The "Super Year for the Oceans" that we wrote about in the December newsletter has continued unabated into 2023. Each day brings new initiatives which increase the spatial squeeze on fisheries, particularly on bottom trawling. As detailed in this newsletter there have been numerous issues in the past three months involving MPAs, SACs, VMEs, OECMs, OREs while the joint DG MARE/ ENVIRONMENT seems to have gone even further with the EU Action Plan which could restrict many fishing activities without further consultation or consideration as they can be accommodated by existing legislation. They can over-ride opportunities for countries such as Ireland to develop its own Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and promote biodiversity in collaboration with all marine stakeholders, particularly the fishing industry.

However, there has been one encouraging development in recent days regarding the ban on Bottom Trawling where Commissioner Sinkevičius has assured the French industry that its artisanal fleets will not be prevented from following their traditional bottom trawling fishery in MPAs. Commissioner Sinkevičius was also reported as describing the Action Plan as "only for guidance for member states." All of these issues are interlinked and will ultimately add further pressure to the industry. It is essential to keep pace with each new development and make sure the fishing industry has a real input before it is squeezed out.

Revision of the Control Regulation is still ongoing after two years but we are hopeful it will be agreed by the Council, the Commission and the Parliament during the Swedish presidency, i.e. before June 30. There are a number of contentious issues remaining such as the 10 per cent tolerance, REM (Remote Electronic Monitoring) and recreational fishing. The KFO has been very positively engaged in the ORE debate in the past two years having seen the problems unhindered proposals could create for the fishing industry. Aside from our own "New Approach" proposals we have been actively engaged with the Seafood/ORE Working Group since its inception a year ago. The hard work put into that Working Group is now bearing fruit as there is agreement between the ORE developers and the seafood industry on a Code of Engagement. The agreed principles underpinning this Code should give certainty to all stakeholders regarding acceptable procedures going forward.

Important Dates April - June 2023

DATE	MEETINGS	VENUE
April 4	ORE/Seafood WG	Killybegs
April 12	KFO Board & Pelagic Sectoral meetings	Killybegs
April 14	EFARO (European Fisheries and Aquaculture Research Organisation) Webinar: Offshore Wind Farms and how we monitor their impact in Europe	Virtual
April 18	EAPO Members Meeting	Brussels
April 19	Pelagic Advisory Council (WG I & II)	Virtual
April 20	Pelagic Advisory Council ExCom	Virtual
April 20	Pelagic Advisory Council Energy Transition Workshop	Virtual
April 21	Quota Management Advisory Committee	Dublin/Virtual
April 25	Commission Stakeholders VME meeting	Virtual
April 25	Fisheries Council	Luxembourg
May 4	SFPA Consultative Committee	Galway
May 3-4	Atlanto Scandia Herring Coastal States	London
May 9-10	Blue Whiting Coastal States	London
May 10	Pelagic Advisory Council CFP Package FG	Virtual
May 16	NWWAC/NSAC/MAC Workshop on Brown Crab	Paris
June 12-16	ICES Workshop on the Evaluation of NEA Mackerel stock components (WKEVALMAC)	London/Virtual
May 16-18	ICES Workshop Stakeholder Engagement	Copenhagen and Virtual
May 24	Long Distance Advisory Council (LDAC) General Assembly/ExCom	Stockholm
May 25	Long Distance Advisory Council (LDAC): Climate Change - Impacts to High Seas and International Fisheries	Stockholm
May 26	KFO AGM	Killybegs
May 30	Fisheries Council	Brussels
June 7	Markets Advisory Council (MAC) WG1, WG2	Brussels
June 8	Markets Advisory Council (MAC) WG 3, ExCom	Brussels
June 12-16	ICES Workshop on the Evaluation of NEA Mackerel stock components (WKEVALMAC)	London/Virtual
June 16	Commission Energy Transition in Fisheries and Aquaculture Event	Brussels
June 19-22	ICES Workshop on Stock Identification and allocation of catches of herring to stocks (WKISDAC 2)	Copenhagen/Virtual
June 20	Pelagic AC - Management Meeting	Virtual
June 26-27	Fisheries Council	Luxembourg
June 30	Industry Science Partnership meeting (IFRSP)	Marine Institute, Galway
June 30	ICES Advice Issued Demersal and Certain Pelagic Stocks	Copenhagen/Virtual

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