



Recognition of Marine Recreational Fisheries as a full stakeholder in the CFP

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Content

- Changing tides in EU fisheries
- Marine recreational fisheries increased regulations
- MRF socio-economic value
- MRF inclusion in the CFP





Changing tides in EU fisheries

- Climate change
- Nature Restoration Law
- Biodiversity strategy
- Ecosystem based management
- Ocean Pact
- Marine Strategy Framework
- Brexit
- Offshore wind





Changing tides in EU fisheries

- Impact of fishing is scrutinized (ao bottom trawling)
- Increased nature protection goals put pressure on fisheries
- Offshore wind and Brexit add to those pressures
- Low impact fisheries should be less affected
 - Angling is low impact





Marine recreational fisheries Increased regulations

- Fishing opportunities bag limits, closed seasons
 - Baltic cod, seabass
- per 2026, Control Regulation art 55
 - registration of recreational sea fishers
 - catch registration
- Advisory councils: fully include the recreational sector in the CFP







Marine recreational fisheries Socioeconomic value

- Recreational fishery: large and growing
- Some 10 million Europeans go fishing at sea annually
- Generating an economic impact of 10,5 billion
- Supporting 100,000 jobs
- The impact of angling is low!







Marine recreational fisheries CFP inclusion

- The time to include recreational fisheries is now
- A CFP reform is needed for that to happen
- This would strengthen coastal communities reliant on fisheries
- Evaluation of the CFP is ongoing in '25
 - We call for a reform!







Thank you for your attention





Photos courtesy DAFV, SVN