

NAPA Proposal for a future sharing arrangement

September 2025



NAPA Proposal - Context



- Mid-way through Year 5 of the herring/mackerel FIP, end of Year 4 of blue whiting FIP
- Mackerel in crisis, ASH clinging on, BW high but declining – all fished beyond advice.
- Perception – limited capacity for decision makers to reach an agreement – finger pointing, culture of blame, low credibility of engagement (BW proposal June 2025)
- Mediation is needed – also recognised by parts of the catching sector
- Unclear whether decision makers grasp the seriousness for supply chain businesses
- Time is running out – need for someone to offer a realistic solution

NAPA Proposal - Our approach

- Desk based analysis: assess how to structure an agreement under a range of scenarios
- Focused on the three species as a collective
- Recognises the past but also the present reality
- Informed by four principles
 - ✓ Recognition that concession and compromise is required by all – including NAPA.
 - ✓ Must be seen to be fair to all and clear where parties have gifted (compromised) and where they have gained. No extreme gains or losses.
 - ✓ Should be replicable across all three species.
 - ✓ Can be supported by the 'whole' supply chain.



NAPA Proposal - Overview

- **Approach 1 – Weighted share:** Based on weighted relative shares of the total catch for each Coastal State for two periods – the historic period when there was comprehensive agreement (Period 1), and period since the end of agreement (Period 2). Historic weighting of 30% and 50% selected as options.
- **Approach 2 – Reference Period:** Compared relative catch shares as a % of the total catch for each Coastal State (last 10 and 20 years). For each species, timeframes reflect periods with and without agreement to different extents.
- **Approach 3 – Declared TAC:** Analysed annual declared TAC by Coastal State, as a % of the total TAC, over the last 5 and 10 years. Recognises Coastal State aspirations / expectations and that declared TACs are an asset used to access other fisheries.
- **Approach 4 – Aggregated Option:** Aggregated outputs from Approaches 1 – 3 to take account of historic catches, current catches, and declared TACs – recognises the validity of Approaches 1 – 3.



NAPA Proposal - Data

- All analyses based on publicly available data
 - Catch-by-country and ICES advice - ICES advice reports (and NEAFC catch data for latest year)
 - Declared Quota by party - Coastal States summary reports
- Simple calculations and analysis – easily replicable
- MAC catch data considered unreliable pre-2000, so that year set as a cut-off for all species
- BW catch data only available disaggregated by country from 2007
- Quota data only available from 2015
- Identified three separate approaches to determining an allocation, with a fourth (combined results) presented as the NAPA proposal.



Catch and Advice data

Available in ICES advice documents

- Catch data presented by country and year
- UK and EU country data fully separated
- Up to 25 years (2000-24) for MAC and ASH
- 17 years for BW (data are aggregated pre-'07)
- ICES advice available for full time series
- Where ICES advice was provided as a range (e.g., for MAC from 2005-2015), the highest value was included in the NAPA analysis.

ICES Advice on fishing opportunities, catch, and effort
mac.27.nea

Table 8 (cont.)

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Belgium	1	3	1	2	3
Denmark	23212	24219	25223	26726	23491
Estonia					
Faroe Islands	9769	12067	13430	11289	14062
France	16338	14953	20038	15602	18340
Germany	19040	16608	18221	15502	22703
Greenland					
Guernsey		10			
Iceland	363	4222	36706	112286	116160
Ireland	45687	40664	49259	44760	61056
Jersey	9	8	6	7	8
Latvia					
Lithuania		95	7		
Netherlands	22733	24157	24244	19972	23568
Norway	119678	121993	131691	121524	121229
Poland	570	1368	978		
Portugal	1509	2620	2605	2381	1753
Romania					
Spain		54136	62946	64637	114074
Sweden	3204	3209	3858	3664	7303
United Kingdom	152704	95815	133688	112394	157010
USSR/Russian Federation	40495	33580	35408	32728	41414
Misreported					
Unallocated	68414	4954	12453	1069	-139
Discards	25788	26594	15444	37075	15934
Total	549514	481276	586206	621618	737969

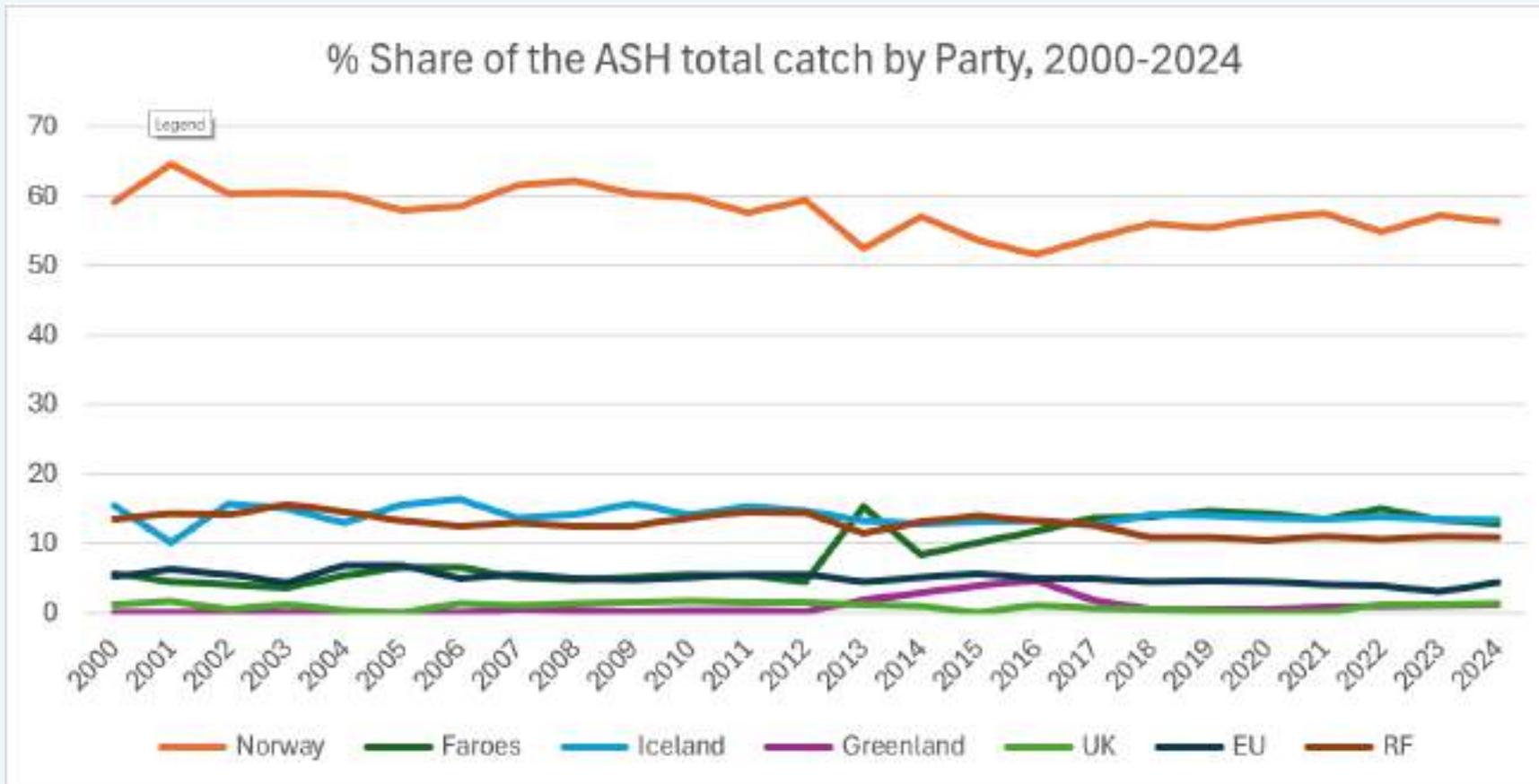
Catch and Advice data – inputted to Excel

- Data for each species inputted (MAC as example)
- Catch per country calculated as a % of the ICES advice and as a % of total catch

NEA MACKEREL				Coastal States = Greenland, Norway, Faroes, Iceland, UK an-Not Coastal States = Russian Fed.																								
CATCHES				Norway			Faroes			Iceland			Greenland			UK			EU			Russian Fed.			Miscellaneous			Total of advice
Year	ICES Advice (t)	Total Catch (t)	% over advice	t	% of Advice	% of Total	t	% of Advice	% of Total	t	% of Advice	% of Total	t	% of Advice	% of Total	t	% of Advice	% of Total	All EU (not UK)	% of Advice	% of Total	Catch (t)	% of Advice	% of Total	Discards	% of Advice	% of Total	
2000	642,000	731,369	13.92	174,098	27	24	21,023	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	184,902	29	25	225,691	35	31	50,772	8	7	3,832	12	10	113.92
2001	665,000	730,774	9.89	180,372	27	25	24,184	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,631	29	26	228,007	34	31	41,567	6	6	1,188	10	9	109.89
2002	694,000	771,007	11.10	184,291	27	24	19,768	3	3	53	0	0	-	-	-	194,045	28	25	246,713	36	32	45,811	7	6	23,774	12	10	111.10
2003	542,000	668,833	23.40	163,406	30	24	14,014	3	2	122	0	0	-	-	-	183,008	34	27	199,604	37	30	40,026	7	6	9,481	13	10	123.40
2004	545,000	660,491	21.19	157,363	29	24	13,030	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	214,771	39	33	164,540	30	25	49,489	9	7	19,962	11	9	121.19
2005	420,000	549,514	30.84	119,678	28	22	9,769	2	2	363	0	0	-	-	-	152,713	36	28	132,294	31	24	40,495	10	7	25,788	22	17	130.84
2006	487,000	481,276	-1.18	121,993	25	25	12,067	2	3	4,222	1	1	-	-	-	95,833	20	20	182,032	37	38	33,580	7	7	26,594	6	7	98.82
2007	509,000	586,206	15.17	131,691	26	22	13,430	3	2	36,706	7	6	-	-	-	133,694	26	23	207,380	41	35	35,408	7	6	15,444	5	5	115.17
2008	456,000	621,618	36.32	121,524	27	20	11,289	2	2	112,286	25	18	-	-	-	112,401	25	18	193,246	42	31	32,728	7	5	37,075	8	6	136.32
2009	578,000	737,969	27.68	121,229	21	16	14,062	2	2	116,160	20	16	-	-	-	157,018	27	21	272,291	47	37	41,414	7	6	15,934	3	2	127.70
2010	572,000	877,272	53.37	233,952	41	27	70,987	12	8	121,008	21	14	-	-	-	160,423	28	18	213,276	37	24	59,310	10	7	13,045	3	2	153.37
2011	672,000	948,963	41.21	208,065	31	22	122,050	18	13	159,263	24	17	62	0	0	180,989	27	19	188,078	28	20	73,601	11	8	10,894	3	2	141.21
2012	639,000	899,551	40.77	176,023	28	20	107,630	17	12	149,282	23	17	7,402	1	1	169,758	27	19	194,458	30	22	74,587	12	8	15,174	3	2	140.77
2013	542,000	938,299	73.12	164,607	30	18	143,001	26	15	151,235	28	16	54,148	10	6	163,824	30	17	172,599	32	18	80,817	15	9	4,732	1	1	173.12
2014	1,011,000	1,401,788	38.65	277,731	27	20	150,236	15	11	172,960	17	12	78,581	8	6	287,867	28	21	302,072	30	22	116,433	12	8	6,451	2	1	138.65
2015	906,000	1,215,827	34.20	242,231	27	20	108,412	12	9	169,333	19	14	30,351	3	2	247,993	27	20	276,768	31	23	128,433	14	11	10,430	1	1	134.20
2016	773,842	1,100,135	42.17	209,352	27	19	93,267	12	8	170,374	22	15	36,142	5	3	217,641	28	20	242,264	31	22	121,644	16	11	5,971	1	1	142.17
2017	857,185	1,159,641	35.28	222,356	26	19	99,667	12	9	167,366	20	14	46,388	5	4	225,409	26	19	257,563	30	22	138,061	16	12	2,832	0	0	135.28
2018	550,948	1,023,144	85.71	187,207	34	18	81,079	15	8	168,330	31	16	62,973	11	6	190,043	34	19	211,975	38	21	118,255	21	12	2,890	1	0	185.71
2019	770,358	839,727	9.00	159,107	21	19	62,665	8	7	128,077	17	15	30,241	4	4	152,157	20	18	173,128	22	21	126,544	16	15	7,807	1	1	109.00
2020	922,064	1,039,513	12.74	211,672	23	20	69,064	7	7	151,534	16	15	26,577	3	3	203,721	22	20	238,846	26	23	128,817	14	12	9,280	1	1	112.74
2021	852,284	1,081,540	26.90	270,653	32	25	105,096	12	10	132,109	16	12	33,360	4	3	209,876	25	19	191,143	22	18	136,176	16	13	3,129	0	0	126.90
2022	794,920	1,046,720	31.68	294,086	37	28	133,757	17	13	129,976	16	12	18,039	2	2	197,003	25	19	168,174	21	16	102,129	13	10	3,556	0	0	131.68
2023	782,066	1,056,241	35.06	213,274	27	20	175,832	22	17	141,370	18	13	28,324	4	3	216,349	28	20	166,457	21	16	111,512	14	11	3,123	0	0	135.06
2024	739,386	893,554	20.85	250,186	34	28	72,292	10	8	87,823	12	10	20,058	3	2	223,943	30	25	154,727	21	17	84,525	11	9				120.85

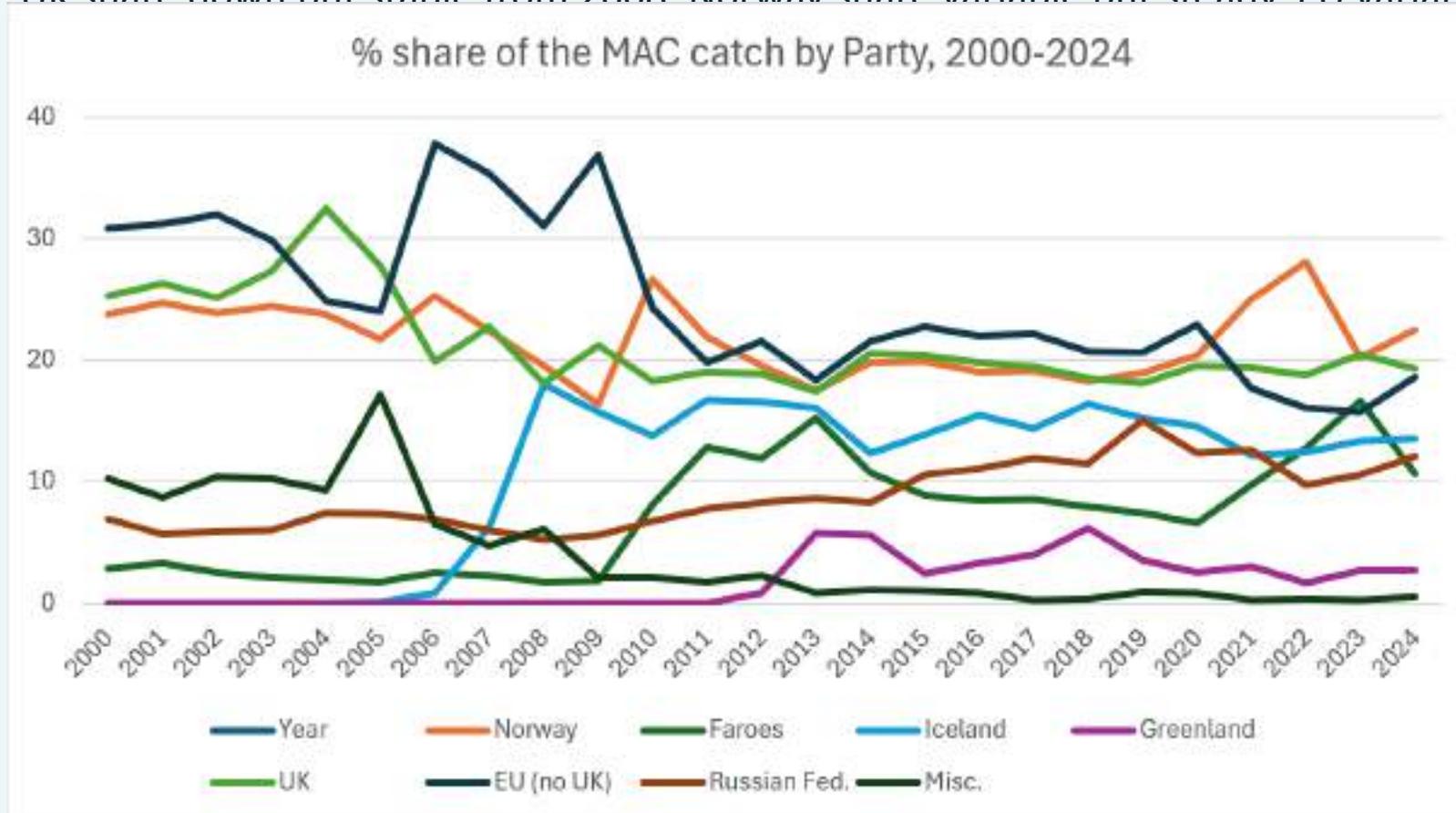
Catch history: ASH 2000 -2024

- Catch share of most parties relatively stable
- From 2013, compared to earlier period, Norway catch share down and Russian Fed catch share down slightly.
- Faroes catch share up from 2013, compared to earlier period. Iceland stable.



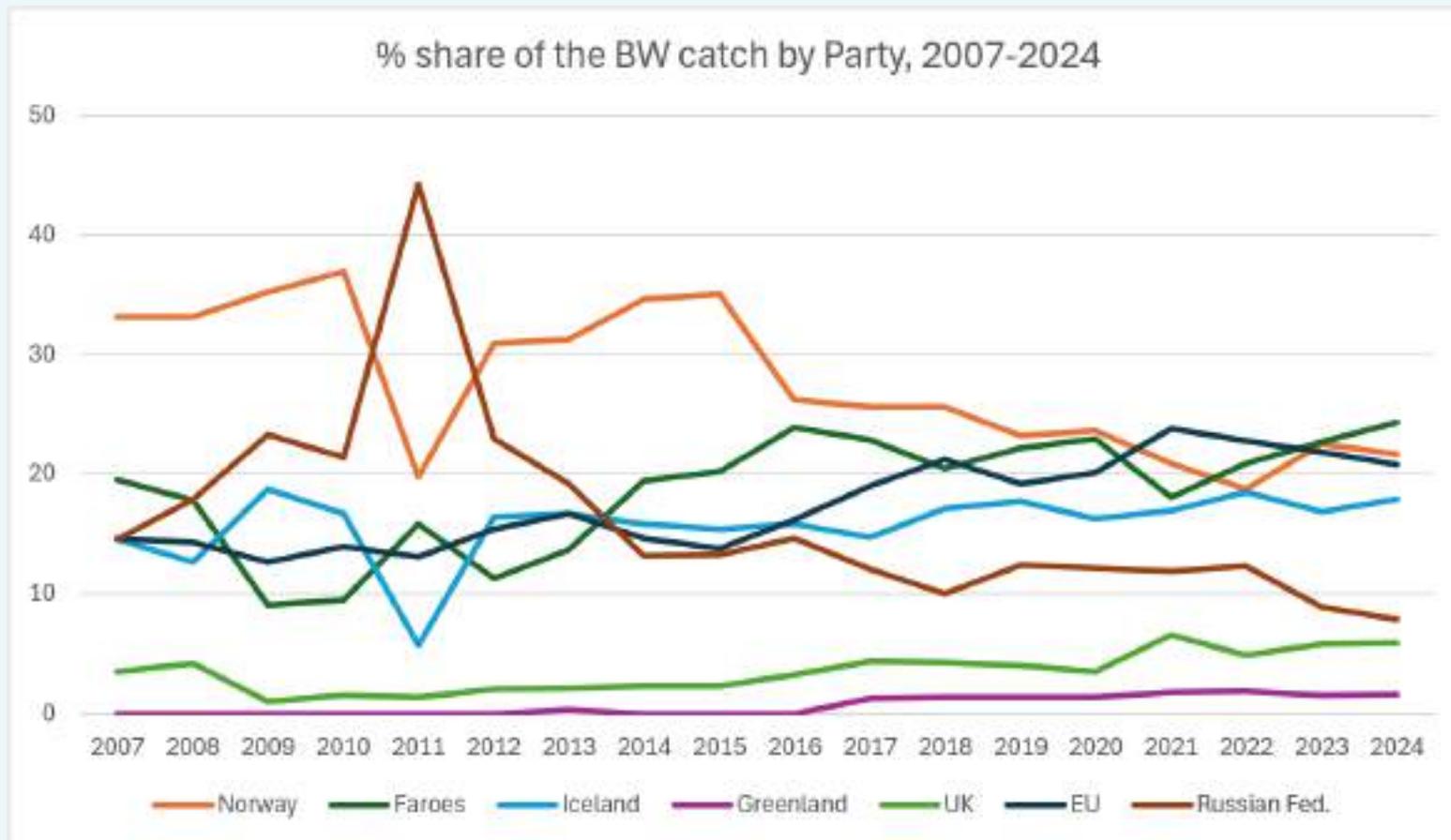
Catch history: MAC 2000 -2024

- Highest variability over time – particularly from 2003 to 2014.
- Iceland share up from 2007, Faroes up from 2010, Greenland up from 2012. Russian Fed. Share has increased steadily.
- UK share down but stable from 2008. Norway share variable but steady. EU variable but down overall.



Catch history: BW 2007-2024

- BW catch history is less stable than ASH, more stable than MAC. 2011 is outlier but a very low catch year.
- Russian Fed share down from 2014 compared to earlier period. Norway share down from 2016.
- Faroes second highest in 2007, then dropped but share has been higher post 2014 (highest in 2024). EU, UK, Greenland, Faroes and Iceland shares have increased in recent period.



Approach 1: Weighted Share (Slide 1)

Based on weighted relative shares of the total catch for each Coastal State for two periods:

- Period 1: Historic period when there was comprehensive agreement
- Period 2: Since the end of agreement (Period 2).
 - ASH: Period 1 = 2007-2012, Period 2 = 2013-2024
 - MAC: Period 1 = 2000 -2007, Period 2 = 2008-2024
 - BW: Period 1 = 2010 -2013, Period 2 = 2014-2024



Approach 1: Weighted Share (Slide 2)



Historic weighting of 30% and 50% selected as options.

ASH		Norway	Faroes	Iceland	Greenland	UK	EU (not UK)	Russian Fed.	
Period 1 Weighting (%)	0	55.2	13.0	13.4	1.6	0.7	4.4	11.6	
	30	56.7	10.6	13.7	1.2	0.9	4.7	12.2	
	50	57.7	9.0	14.0	1.0	1.0	4.8	12.5	
	80	59.2	6.6	14.3	0.5	1.3	5.0	13.0	
	100	60.1	5.0	14.6	0.3	1.4	5.2	13.4	
MAC		Norway	Faroes	Iceland	Greenland	UK	EU (not UK)	Russian Fed.	Miscellaneous
Period 1 Weighting (%)	0	21.1	9.3	14.6	2.6	19.6	21.9	9.7	1.3
	30	21.9	7.2	10.5	1.8	21.5	24.5	8.8	3.8
	50	22.4	5.9	7.7	1.3	22.8	26.3	8.1	5.5
	80	23.2	3.8	3.6	0.5	24.6	29.0	7.2	8.0
	100	23.8	2.4	0.9	-	25.9	30.8	6.6	9.7
BW		Norway	Faroes	Iceland	Greenland	UK	EU (not UK)	Russian Fed.	Miscellaneous
Period 1 Weighting (%)	0	24.3	21.9	16.7	1.2	4.5	19.9	11.6	0.2
	30	25.9	19.1	15.9	0.9	3.7	18.4	16.2	0.2
	50	27.0	17.2	15.3	0.6	3.1	17.3	19.3	0.2
	80	28.6	14.4	14.4	0.3	2.3	15.8	23.9	0.2
	100	29.7	12.6	13.9	0.1	1.8	14.8	27.0	0.2

Approach 1: Weighted Share - Findings

Based on weighting of catch shares for the historic period.

- Any weighting from 0-100% possible but selected 30% and 50% as these recognise the historic situation without it being dominant.
- Compared to Status Quo period (2020-2024 – last five years), 30% weighting delivers maximum swing between winners and losers of 10.8% (MAC), 9.1% (BW) and 4.5% (ASH).
- 50% weighting delivers a larger swing between winners and losers, maximum 14.6% (MAC), 13.1% (BW) and 6.5% (ASH). Russian Fed. gains most overall on ASH and BW.
- Unlikely to address perceptions of fairness and equity because of the variability, and challenge over selecting the 'right' weighting, and perception of Russia as a key beneficiary is challenging.



Approach 2: Reference Period

- Compared relative catch shares as a % of the total catch for each Party (last 10 and 20 years).
- For each species, timeframes reflect periods with and without agreement to different extents.
- 10 years – period with no agreement for any species
- 20 years (17 for BW) – period with and without agreement for all species.

ASH	Norway	Faroes	Iceland	Greenland	UK	EU	Russian Fed.	
Average last 10 years	55.3	13.3	13.4	1.5	0.6	4.4	11.5	
Average last 20 years	57.0	10.0	14.0	1.1	0.9	4.8	12.3	
MAC	Norway	Faroes	Iceland	Greenland	UK	EU	Russian Fed.	Misc.
Average last 10 years	21.2	9.8	14.2	3.2	19.4	19.9	11.8	0.6
Average last 20 years	21.1	8.3	12.9	2.2	19.9	23.5	9.4	2.5
BW	Norway	Faroes	Iceland	Greenland	UK	EU	Russian Fed.	Misc.
Average last 10 years	24.3	21.9	16.7	1.2	4.5	19.9	11.6	0.2
Average last 20 years	27.7	18.6	15.8	0.7	3.5	17.5	16.2	0.2

Approach 2 Findings

Focused on future shares based on average catch shares over defined period (10 years and 20 years).

- Compared to Status Quo period (2020-2024 – last five years), under the 20-year option the Russian Fed benefits most across all species (max 8% BW) while the Faroes loses significantly for all species (-4.7% ASH, -1.2% MAC, -4.6% BW).
- 10-year option presents the least variability overall, with a max. swing of 4.8% (BW)
 - Relative to the Status Quo, most differences are $\leq 1\%$ for each species
 - Norway has gain of 2.8% BW but loss of 2.6% MAC and 1.2% ASH
 - EU has gain of 1.9% MAC and 0.5% ASH, but loss of 2.0% BW
 - But analysis based on landings only.



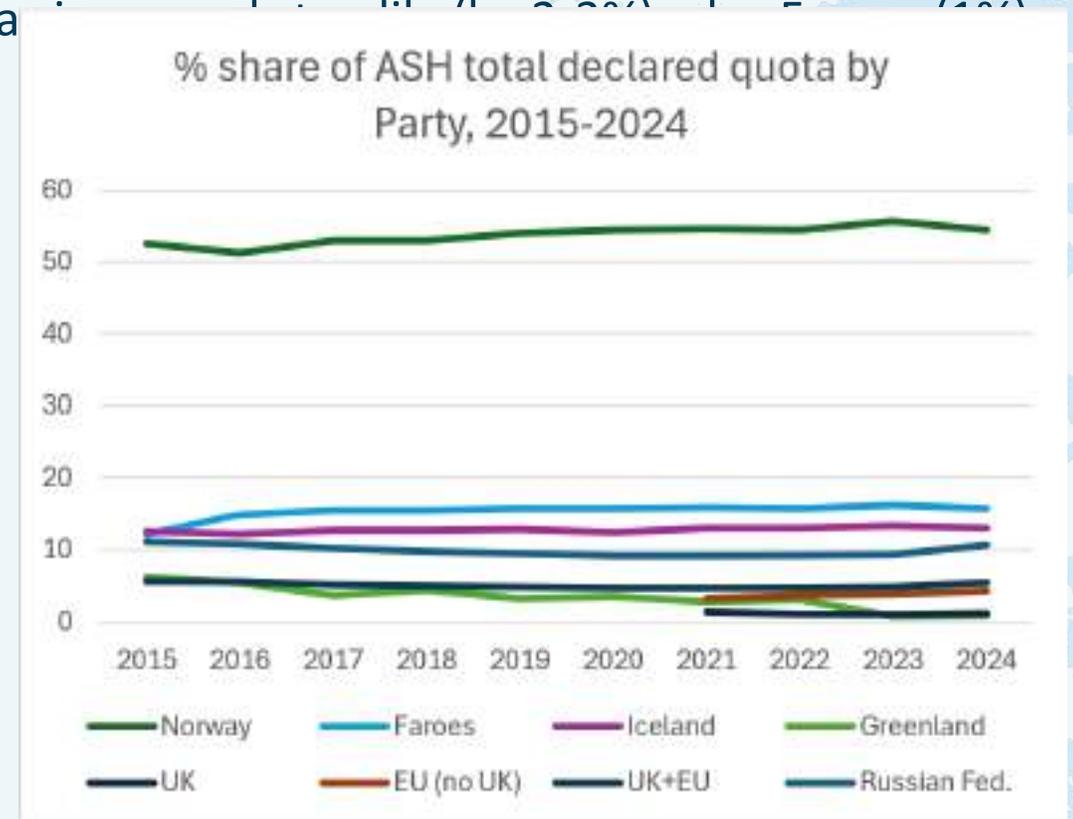
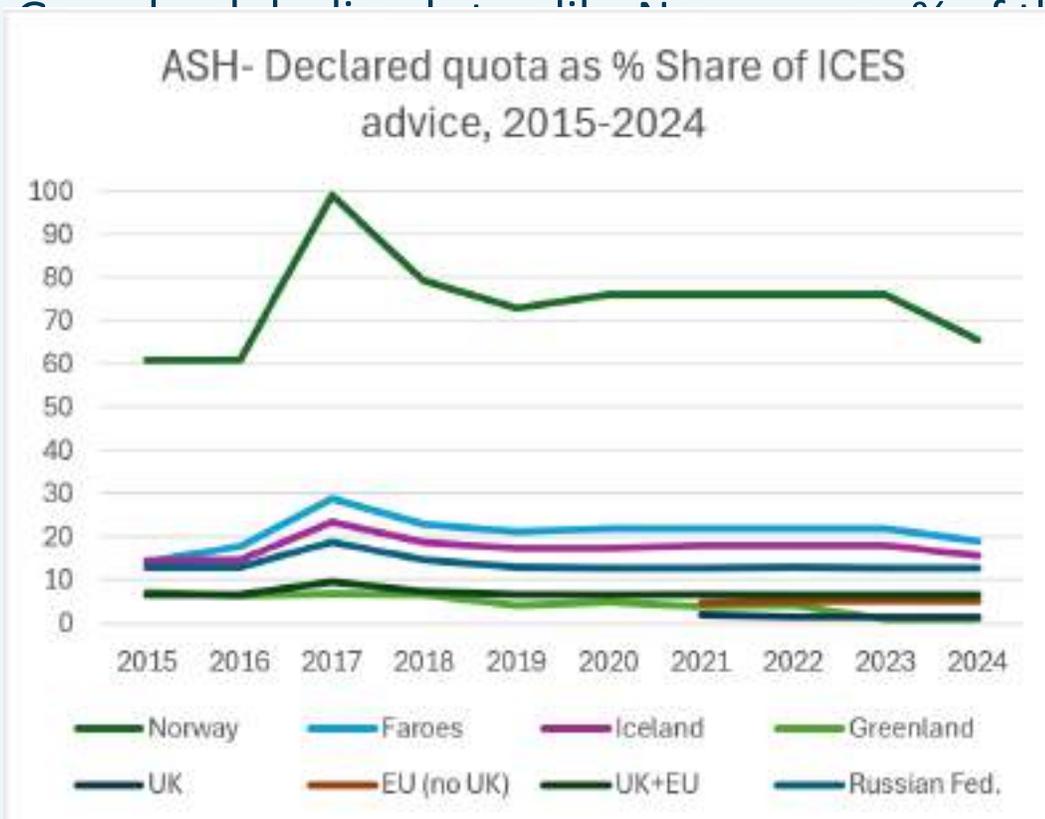
Approach 3: Declared Quota data

- Data for each species inputted added to Excel
- Quota by country calculated as a % of the ICES advice and as a % of total quota

ASH DECLARED QUOTAS				UK values 2022-24 include fish back to EU originally given to the UK under																						
Year	ICES Advice (t) Blue is no comprehensive agreement	Total Declared Quota (t)	%TDQ over advice	Norway			Faroes			Iceland			Greenland			UK			EU			Russian Fed.			Total of advice	
				Quota (t)	% of Advice	% of Total	Quota (t)	% of Advice	% of Total	Quota (t)	% of Advice	% of Total	Quota (t)	% of Advice	% of Total	Quota (t)	% of Advice	% of Total	Quota All EU (t)	% of Advice	% of Total	Quota (t)	% of Advice	% of Total		
2015	283,013	328,623	16.1	172,638	61.0	53	40,000	14.1	12	41,063	14.5	12	20,000	7.1	6	N/A - part of EU			18,424	6.5	6	36,498	12.9	11	116.1	
2016	316,876	376,613	18.9	193,294	61.0	51	56,087	17.7	15	45,979	14.5	12	20,000	6.3	5	N/A - part of EU			20,629	6.5	5	40,624	12.8	11	118.9	
2017	437,364	816,337	86.6	432,870	99.0	53	125,597	28.7	15	102,984	23.5	13	30,000	6.9	4	N/A - part of EU			42,059	9.6	5	82,827	18.9	10	186.6	
2018	384,197	574,364	49.5	304,500	79.3	53	88,350	23.0	15	72,428	18.9	13	25,000	6.5	4	N/A - part of EU			28,319	7.4	5	55,767	14.5	10	149.5	
2019	588,562	795,250	35.1	429,650	73.0	54	124,657	21.2	16	102,174	17.4	13	25,000	4.2	3	N/A - part of EU			38,315	6.5	5	75,454	12.8	9	135.1	
2020	525,594	733,184	39.5	399,451	76.0	54	115,893	22.0	16	91,243	17.4	12	25,000	4.8	3	N/A - part of EU			34,216	6.5	5	67,381	12.8	9	139.5	
2021	651,033	907,139	39.3	495,035	76.0	55	143,553	22.1	16	117,707	18.1	13	25,000	3.8	3	12,715	2.0	1	29,667	4.6	3	83,462	12.8	9	139.3	
2022	598,588	835,848	39.6	454,927	76.0	54	131,989	22.1	16	108,225	18.1	13	25,000	4.2	3	8,559	1.4	1	30,409	5.1	4	76,739	12.8	9	139.6	
2023	511,171	697,545	36.5	388,490	76.0	56	112,713	22.0	16	92,421	18.1	13	5,112	1.0	1	7,310	1.4	1	26,057	5.1	4	65,532	12.8	9	136.5	
2024	390,010	470,198	20.6	255,847	65.6	54	74,219	19.0	16	60,843	15.6	13	3,900	1.0	1	5,577	1.4	1	19,813	5.1	4	49,999	12.8	11	120.6	

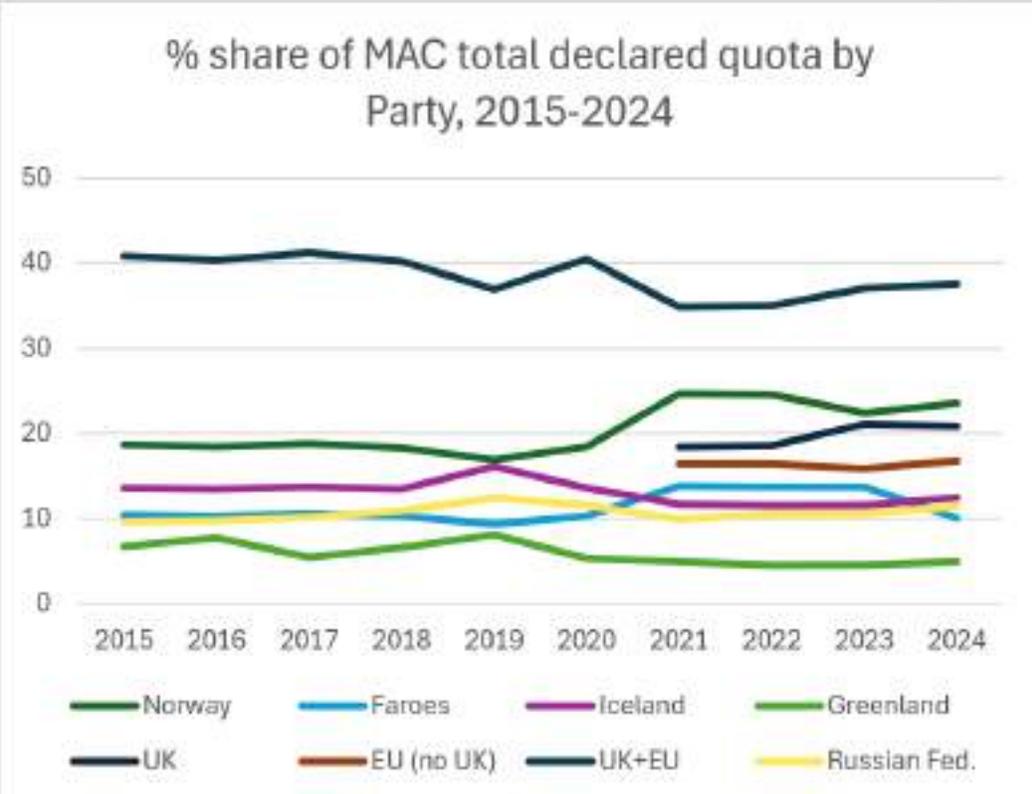
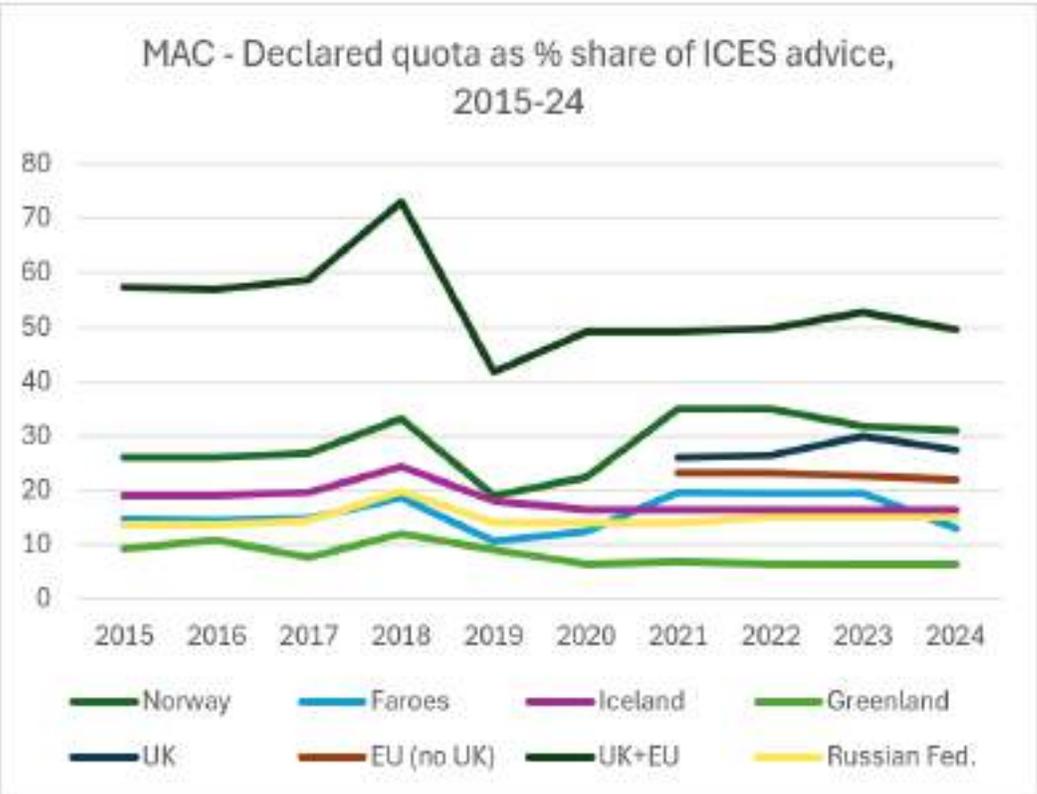
Approach 3: Declared Quota history - ASH

- Data only available from 2015
- Quota declarations relative to ICES advice have been relatively stable in last 10 years, although 2017 stands out
- Quota declarations as a % of the total show relative shares have been more consistent
- Quota declarations as a % of the total have been relatively stable in last 10 years, although 2017 stands out



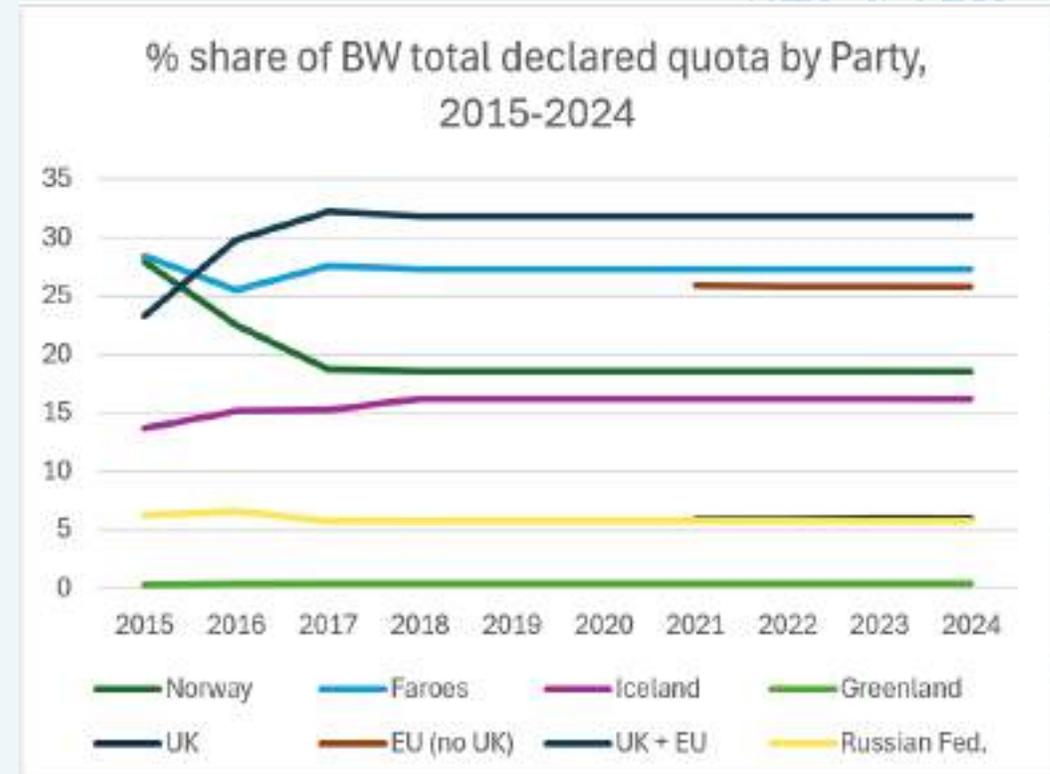
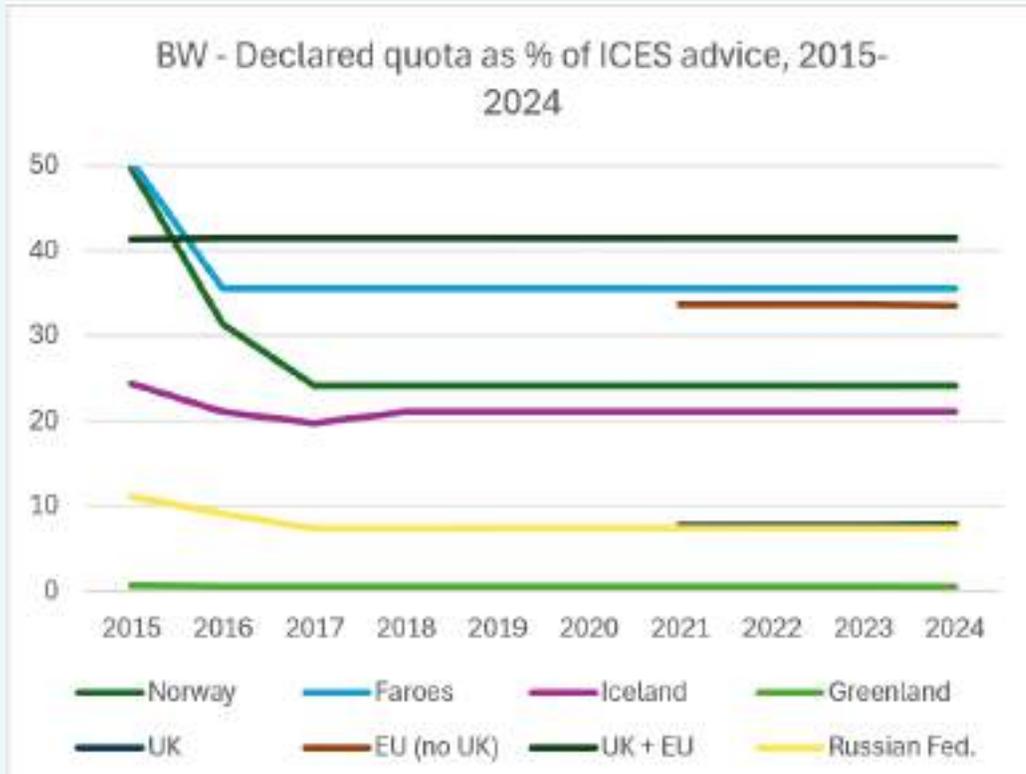
Approach 3: Declared Quota history - MAC

- Data only available from 2015
- Quota declarations more variable over time
- 2018-2019 stands-out, but post-2021 there has been more stability.
- Norway increased recently by 4-5%, UK by 2%, Faroes up by 3% but reduced in 2024.



Approach 3: Declared Quota history - BW

- Data only available from 2015
- Quota declarations remarkably stable since 2017 – very surprising..
- Compared to ICES advice, most parties declined from 2015 to 16/17.
- EU (with UK) flat throughout - relative to total, EU increased from 2015 to 16/17. Iceland also down relative to advice slightly, so therefore up relative to total slightly, also (by 2%)



Approach 3: Declared Quota - Analysis (Slide 1)

- Analysed annual declared TAC by Coastal State, as a % of the total TAC, over the last 5 and 10 years.
- Recognises Coastal State aspirations / expectations and that declared TACs are an asset used to access other fisheries.
 - Note that the values total >100%
 - ASH – Mean last 5 years = 135.1% , Mean last 10 years = 137.8%
 - MAC – Mean last 5 years = 136.2%, Mean last 10 years = 136.4%
 - BW – Mean last 5 years = 130.2%, Mean last 10 years = 135.7%



Approach 3: Declared Quota - Analysis (Slide 2)



ASH	Norway	Faroes	Iceland	Greenland	UK	EU (no UK)	UK + EU	Russian Fed.
Average last 5 years	73.9	21.4	17.4	3.0	1.6	5.0	6.5	12.8
Average last 10	74.3	21.2	17.6	4.6	1.6	5.0	6.9	13.6
MAC	Norway	Faroes	Iceland	Greenland	UK	EU (no UK)	UK + EU	Russian Fed.
Average last 5 years	31.1	16.9	16.5	6.6	27.5	22.8	50.2	14.7
Average last 10	28.7	15.8	18.3	8.2	27.5	22.8	53.9	14.9
BW	Norway	Faroes	Iceland	Greenland	UK	EU (no UK)	UK + EU	Russian Fed.
Average last 5 years	24.2	35.5	21.1	0.5	7.8	33.6	41.4	7.4
Average last 10	27.4	37.0	21.3	0.6	7.8	33.6	41.4	8.0

Approach 3: Declared Quota - Findings

Analysed individual TACs declared over 5 years and 10 years compared to the total declared TAC.

- Consistency in BW quotas relative to ICES advice surprising. In effect a sharing arrangement already in place (Total = 130%). ASH is slightly less consistent, and less again for MAC in recent years (but smoothed if looking at % of total quota)
- Compared to the Status Quo catches, higher quota declarations were concentrated in only a few Coastal States – Faroes (BW, ASH, MAC), Greenland (MAC, ASH) and EU (BW) – so unlikely to be seen as ‘fair to all’.
- Relying on quota declarations alone risks embedding historic inflated TAC setting.



Addressing Zonal Allocation (Slide 1)

- ICES analysed stock distribution over time.
 - Analyses of catch data by zone, and data from various fishery-independent surveys (juveniles, adults, both)
 - Fishery catches reported by ICES rectangle – some data come from rectangles covering ≥ 2 zones
 - Fishing behaviour influenced by factors including price, what else is available, and access arrangements or otherwise, not just availability.
 - Surveys provide an overview of distribution at the time of the survey, but don't encompass the whole distribution (*"The principal caveat is that there will be an unknown proportion of the stock which is elsewhere."*)
 - Stocks are dynamic – change occurs at inter-annual to decadal time scales – *"Drivers for change not fully understood."*
 - Reports not conclusive: E.g., Mackerel report states: *"overall, the report gives a relevant, general picture of the temporal and spatial (zonal) distribution of the stocks in the recent period, even though it cannot be quantified in proportions of biomass per life-stage and zone"*.
- NAPA's conclusion.
 - No reliable, objective way to determine quota based on zonal allocation – which data, which years?
 - Any allocation key based on zonal allocation may be out of date very quickly.

Addressing Zonal Allocation (Slide 2)

- However, we did review catch-by-zone data for all three species (available in the NEAFC catch statistics reports)

ASH																																							
	Norway								Faroes								Iceland								Greenland														
	Total	%of total catch	In another EEZ	%in another EEZ	In Norway EEZ	%in Norway EEZ	%in any EEZ	In NEAFC	%in NEAFC	Total	%of total catch	In another EEZ	%in another EEZ	In Faroes EEZ	%in Faroes EEZ	%in any EEZ	In NEAFC	%in NEAFC	Total	%of total catch	In another EEZ	%in another EEZ	In iceland EEZ	%in iceland EEZ	%in any EEZ	In NEAFC	%in NEAFC	Total	%of total catch	In another EEZ	%in another EEZ	In Greenland EEZ	%in Greenland EEZ	%in any EEZ	In NEAFC	%in NEAFC			
2015	176,176	57.5	-	-	176,176	100.0	####	0	-	25,864	8.4	187	0.7	22,790	88.1	88.8	2,897	11.2	42,627	13.9	3,089	7.2	39,119	91.8	99.0	419	1.0	2,050	0.7	2,058	-	0	-	0.0	0	-			
2016	187,422	53.8	-	-	185,081	93.7	93.7	12,341	6.3	44,720	12.2	-	-	42,897	95.9	85.9	1,829	4.1	48,988	13.4	947	1.1	0	-	1.1	48,451	98.8	2,350	0.6	2,350	100.0	0	-	100.0	0	-			
2017	389,383	54.1	-	-	231,589	59.5	59.5	####	40.5	88,163	13.6	-	-	57,775	58.9	58.9	40,388	41.1	88,564	12.3	28,544	32.2	55,106	62.3	84.5	4,884	5.5	####	1.8	2,500	19.5	10282	80.2	99.7	42	0.3			
2018	332,027	56.0	-	-	297,178	89.5	89.5	34,849	10.5	81,962	13.8	5,430	6.6	32,377	38.5	48.1	44,155	53.9	81,858	13.8	22,629	27.6	37,321	45.6	73.2	21,908	26.8	2,891	0.5	2,460	85.1	339	11.7	96.8	92	3.2			
2019	430,508	55.6	3	0.0	317,104	73.7	73.7	####	26.3	113,030	14.7	37,885	33.1	26,864	23.4	58.5	40,590	43.5	105,895	13.7	12,383	11.7	78,239	73.9	85.8	15,273	14.4	3,298	0.4	1,729	52.4	0	-	52.4	1560	47.6			
2020	409,437	56.8	-	-	380,304	92.9	92.9	29,043	7.1	103,029	14.3	77,383	75.1	21,717	21.1	98.2	3,948	3.8	98,200	13.3	174	0.2	91,985	95.8	95.8	4,061	4.2	3,517	0.5	1,142	32.5	0	-	32.5	2375	67.5			
2021	489,568	57.9	-	-	488,725	99.8	99.8	843	0.2	114,297	13.5	55,801	48.8	44,819	39.2	88.0	13,077	12.0	112,014	13.3	15	0.0	105,803	84.5	84.5	6,196	5.5	2,874	0.3	2,600	82.6	0	-	82.6	214	7.4			
2022	448,264	54.9	-	-	443,467	99.4	99.4	2,797	0.6	122,081	15.0	60,966	49.9	18,105	13.2	63.1	45,010	38.9	110,482	13.6	-	-	101,833	82.2	82.2	8,649	7.8	6,731	0.8	875	13.0	0	-	13.0	5658	87.0			
2023	389,491	57.3	14	0.0	389,473	100.0	####	4	0.0	90,330	13.3	53,981	59.8	20,458	22.6	82.4	15,891	17.8	90,399	13.3	43	0.0	87,826	97.2	97.2	2,530	2.8	7,351	1.1	4,157	56.6	0	-	56.6	3194	43.4			
2024	259,031	56.2	-	-	258,475	99.8	99.8	556	0.2	58,423	12.7	38,004	65.0	53	0.1	65.1	20,366	34.9	61,707	13.4	-	-	61,186	99.2	99.2	521	0.8	5,875	1.2	18	0.3	838	14.7	15.0	4823	85.0			
Mean share		55.0			Mean proportion	90.8			9.2	Mean share	13.2			Mean proportion	40.2			25.9	Mean share	13.4			Mean proportion	75.2		16.0	Mean share	0.8			Mean proportion	10.7			34.1				
					IN EEZ	50.9			IN INT	5.1				INEEZ	5.3			IN INT	3.4							16.0								IN EEZ	0.1			IN INT	0.3

Results

- For each species, the % caught within different zones is often quite variable. But, overall, the % caught within a country's own EEZ or in the High Seas is quite high, particularly for ASH and MAC.

- ASH – 84.3%
- MAC – 77.1%
- BW – 57.4%

• **Implication** – Allocations based on catch (and quota) very well (ASH and MAC) and quite well (BW) reflect the availability of those fish to each country in recent years.

NAPA Proposal - Approach 4

- Approaches 1 – 3 resulted in considerable variability in terms of perceived winners and losers (compared to the Status Quo – mean catch share for 2020-24).
- Perceived winners and losers change depending on the Approach and the model run within each Approach.
- **But** each approach has merit - based on actual data (catch and declared TAC) so can't be easily discounted.
- Basis for Approach 4 - calculating the average of the model runs under Approaches 1 – 3.



Approach 4: Findings

Approach 4: Average of all modelled runs in Approaches 1-3.

- Compared to any individual option, changes overall are less pronounced for each Coastal State compared to the Status Quo period (2020-2024).
 - MAC showed the most change, reflecting the greater variability in the fishery over time. Max. swing was 5.7% (+3.6% EU, -2.1% Norway).
 - BW swing was smaller, max. 3.8% (+2.4% Norway, -1.4% Iceland).
 - ASH swing was smallest, max. 2.2% (+0.8% Greenland, -1.4% Faroes).
- Almost all nations win and lose across the three species.
- Iceland exception – loss across all species, but relatively small (BW -1.4%, MAC -0.6%, ASH -0.1%) especially when compared to recent activity. **However, Icelandic results more positive when assessed against declared quota.**
- Results reflect the extended history in each fishery.



NAPA Proposal - Why Approach 4?



Steering Committee preferred approach:

- Best reflects the reality of the last 20 years
- Closest fit to the principles - the swing between gains and losses is small
- There are economic impacts – mackerel is key but largely driven by recent high prices – although less problematic when compared to significant TAC cuts.
- Benefits of **business certainty** and **security of tenure re quota shares**.

BUT

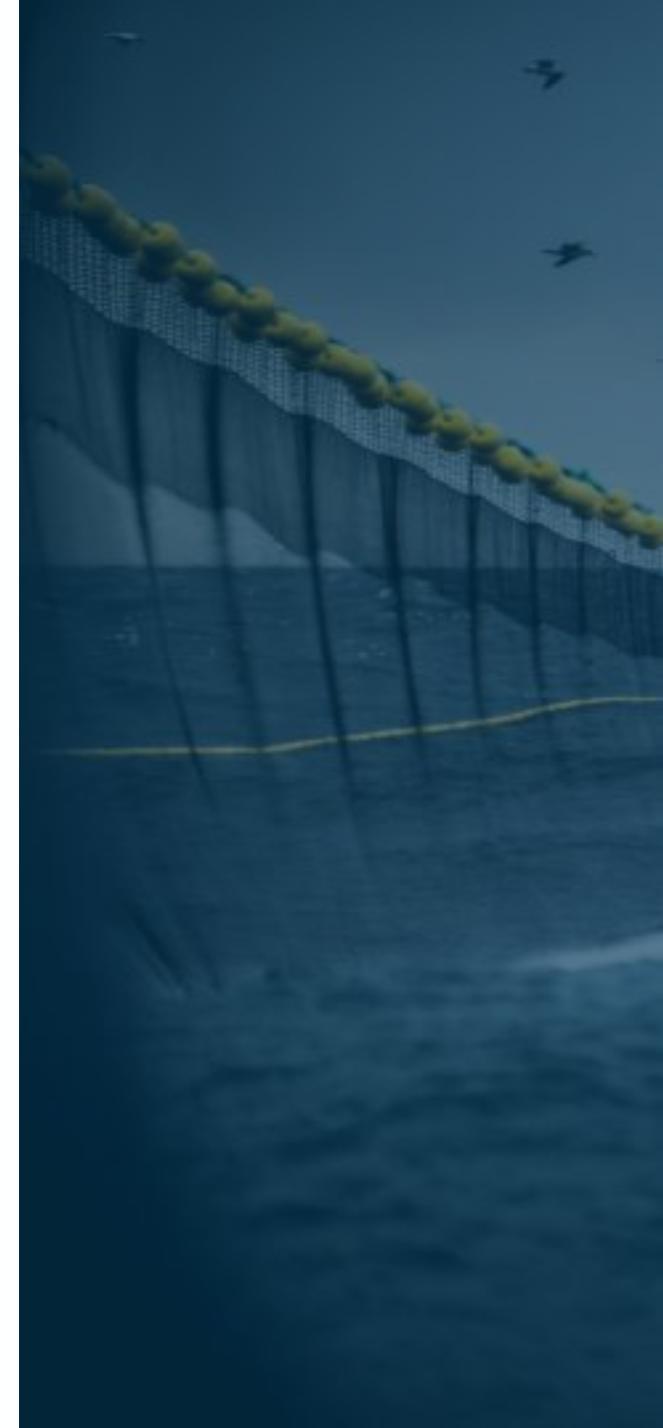
- Approach is not absolute – further refinement welcome if it helps secure an agreement.
- Access may provide additional leverage to help land an agreement.
- Dispute resolution mechanism is vital.

What would Approach 4 mean for

....

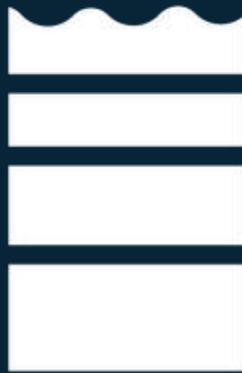
Iceland Share

Species	Current share (% of total catch) i.e., Status Quo	Declared quota share (% of total for all parties)	Approach 4 share (% of total catch)	Change compared to Status Quo Catch	Change compared to Declared quota
MAC	12.5	12.2	11.9	-0.6%	-0.3%
BW	17.3	16.2	15.9	-1.4%	-0.3%
ASH	13.6	12.9	13.5	-0.1%	+0.6%



Approach 4: Collective results

		Status Quo (Catch - mean % share of total for last 5 yrs - 20-24)	Declared quota (Mean % of the total for all parties for last 5 yrs - 20-24)	Approach 4		
				Result - Average of averages across all scenarios	Change compared to Status Quo Catch (mean % 20-24)	Change compared to Declared quota (mean % 20-24)
ASH	Norway	56.5	54.7	55.9	-0.6	1.2
	Faroes	13.7	15.9	12.4	-1.4	-3.5
	Iceland	13.6	12.9	13.5	-0.1	0.6
	Greenland	0.9	2.1	1.7	0.8	-0.4
	UK	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.2	-0.2
	EU	3.9	3.7	4.4	0.4	0.6
	Russian Fed.	10.7	9.5	11.3	0.6	1.8
MAC	Norway	24.4	22.7	22.3	-2.1	-0.5
	Faroes	10.8	12.3	9.2	-1.6	-3.1
	Iceland	12.5	12.2	11.9	-0.6	-0.3
	Greenland	2.5	4.9	3.3	0.8	-1.6
	UK	20.7	19.8	21.1	0.4	1.4
	EU	18.0	16.4	21.7	3.6	5.3
	Russian Fed.	11.0	10.8	10.1	-0.9	-0.8
BW	Norway	21.5	18.6	23.9	2.4	5.3
	Faroes	21.8	27.3	21.9	0.1	-5.4
	Iceland	17.3	16.2	15.9	-1.4	-0.3
	Greenland	1.6	0.4	0.7	-0.9	0.3
	UK	5.3	6.0	4.4	-0.9	-1.5
	EU	21.9	25.8	20.8	-1.1	-5.1
	Russian Fed.	10.6	5.7	12.5	1.8	6.8



NORTH
ATLANTIC
PELAGIC
ADVOCACY
GROUP