Production and Marketing programme for Brown shrimp (*Crangon crangon*) 2015.

To: The Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs
From: Coöperatieve Visserij Organisatie (CVO)
Subject: Production and marketing programme for Brown shrimp (*Crangon crangon*)
Period: 01-01-2015 – 31-12-2015
Version of December 24, 2014

Please note: that this Production and marketing programme does not pretend to be complete. The CVO will constantly strain itself to up-date and refine this programme.

**Part 1: General information of the Producers Organisation**

- **Name:** Coöperatieve Visserij Organisatie (CVO)
  (Dutch Statutes enclosed in annex 1)
- **Type:** Association of fishery Producers Organisations
  Legal form: Cooperative association
- **Identification code:** Acknowledgement has been requested
- **Address:** Onder de Toren 30
  8302 BV Emmeloord
  KvK-nr.: 08203226
- **Working area:** The Netherlands
- **Amount of members:** 7 members, all Producers Organisations (PO’s) that have been acknowledged as such by the government before the 29th of December 2013. It concerns the following PO members with their shrimp fishermen taking part in this Production and marketing programme:
  - C.P.O. URK U.A.: 102 members
  - C.P.O WIERINGEN U.A.: 69 members
  - C.P.O. EN BEHEERGROEP DELTA ZUID U.A.: 52 members
  - C.P.O. WEST U.A.: 8 members
  - C.P.O. NEDERLANDSE VISSERSBOND U.A.: 225 members
  - C.P.O. EN BEHEERGROEP TEXEL U.A.: 33 members
  - C.P.O. ROUSANT U.A.: 63 members
  Annex 2 contains a list of shrimp fishermen per PO
Goals of the CVO¹:
The purpose of the CVO is to accommodate the physical needs of its members by:

1. Representing interests of its members through establishing and managing a sustainable and responsible fishery for members of the Producers Organisations;
2. Acquiring certificates for the members of the Producers Organisations;
3. Establishing marketing and promotion campaigns as to aid in the sale of fish and fish products;
4. Establishing a better market position for locally caught fish, shellfish and crustaceans (North Sea, Waddensea and waterways);
5. Obtaining and coordinating subsidies (like the one obtained for the Marine Stewardship Council) for projects initiated in accordance with the goals mentioned in points 1 to 4.

The goals of the CVO are forthwith conform the Common Organisation of the Markets (COM) of the Common Fishery Policy².

Sales volume of Brown shrimp in Holland:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Weight (kg)</th>
<th>Average Price (€)</th>
<th>Total (€)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>13.931.831</td>
<td>2,03</td>
<td>28.217.824,59³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>13.383.362</td>
<td>4,19</td>
<td>56.065.062,02³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>15.213.129</td>
<td>4,20</td>
<td>63.826.075,25³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part 2: Production programme and marketing strategy

Introduction
The demand for an ecologically sustainable shrimp fishery is growing constantly and it is requested not only by society (e.g. NGO's) but also by trading companies (including supermarkets), science (trying to determine the role of shrimp in the ecosystem) and even by the fishery itself (ICES Advisory Committee, 2013).

To try and meet this need the CVO will impose upon its members an effort reduction in times when parameters indicate that there are less Brown shrimp available. It is because of this that the CVO will implement the ‘Ecological Security System’ mentioned in part 3.1.5 of this Production and marketing programme. Next to ecological security, the CVO will use this Production and marketing programme to secure the economical sustainability of its members.

Life history of *Crangon crangon*
Brown shrimp (*Crangon crangon*) is one of the most commonly found macrozoobenthos species of the shallow areas of the North Atlantic, the Black sea, the Baltic sea, the Mediterranean, the North Sea and the Wadden sea (ICES Advisory Committee, 2013). It is so widespread because of its high tolerance for varying salinities and temperatures, its high reproductive rate, and the fact that this species feeds upon almost everything.

Describing the life cycle of Brown shrimp is extremely difficult and determining the age of an individual is almost impossible due to the fact that individuals of this species mould repeatedly and generally only live for 1.5 to 2 years. Therefore shrimp stock assessments mostly rely on size and growth based analyses (ICES Advisory Committee, 2013). Brown shrimps reproduce year round with two

---

¹ Source: Clause 2 of the Statutes of the Coöperatieve Visserij Organisatie
² Source: Common Organisation of the Markets in fishery and aquaculture products: EU nr. 1379/2013
³ Source: Consolidated auction data
reproduction peaks: a summer peak, taking place from roughly May to August, and a winter peak with high reproduction from December to April.

**Commercial shrimp fishery**
The winter reproduction peak has been recognized to be of the most importance for the commercial shrimp fishery in the North Sea (ICES Advisory Committee, 2013). Shrimps that were laid as an egg during winter reach commercial landing sizes of 50 mm in autumn. That is also why the supply of Brown shrimp is higher during the second half of the year (Welleman & Daan, 2001).

After roughly a year (i.e. size of 55 mm) the cohort migrates to deeper waters where they produce the new winter yearclass (ICES Advisory Committee, 2013). Thus, the commercial catch of Brown shrimp is mainly produced during the winter months. It is not clear what happens to the individuals that were produced during summer, however it seems that this reproduction is of lesser importance in creating a sizeable stock for commercial catches of Brown shrimp.

![Figure 1: Auction and landing data of Brown shrimp. Shrimp landings are represented in the coloms, average price per kg is illustrated with a line. The blue color corresponds with data from 2011, orange with data from 2012, and green with 2013.](image)

**Production and marketing strategy**
Each year the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs publishes threshold prices, conform clause 31 section 2 of the COM$. These prices are calculated yearly and can reach a maximum of 80% of the average price taken over the last three years. The CVO will use this threshold price as a base to implement measures for ensuring an economically profitable fishery for its members. To prevent the market being overflown by shrimps, which reduces the economical stability of the shrimp fishermen, the CVO will buy batches of shrimps of which the price sinks below the so called threshold price. After buying these batches the CVO has two options: stocking the batches in a freezer depot where they will be stored

---

$^4$ Gemeenschappelijke Marktordening voor visserij- en aquacultuurproducten: EU nr. 1379/2013
until the CVO decides to bring them back onto the market, or the batches can be made unsuitable for human consumption (e.g. when the quality of the shrimp is inferior).

The CVO will buy a maximum of 10 tonnes (i.e. 10.000 kg) of Brown shrimp per week once market prices of shrimp are below the threshold price. When a total amount of 25 tonnes (i.e. 25.000 kg) of Brown shrimp has been bought and stored in the freezer the CVO will reduce fishing effort of its shrimp fishermen. As this is an indication for a market overflow the CVO uses this effort reduction to balance supply and demand of Brown shrimp, resulting in a better market position of the shrimp fishermen of the CVO (goals 3 and 4 of the CVO, which are coform clause 7 and 8 of the COM (EU) Nr. 1379/2013). Effort reduction will be enforced by temporarily extending the weekend prohibition. These measures will be inforced upon individual boats and are not transmissible.

With a shrimp storage of 25 tonnes (i.e. 25.000 kg) an effort reduction of 12 hours will be enforced. As mentioned above this effort reduction will be enforced as a temporary extension of the weekend prohibition.

With a shrimp storage of 50 tonnes (i.e. 50.000 kg) the effort reduction will be 24 hours;
With a shrimp storage of 75 tonnes (i.e. 75.000 kg) the effort reduction will be 36 hours;
With a shrimp storage of 100 tonnes (i.e. 100.000 kg) the effort reduction will be 48 hours;
With a shrimp storage of 125 tonnes (i.e. 125.000 kg) the effort reduction will be 60 hours;

The maximum amount of shrimp that will be stored by the CVO is 150 tonnes (i.e. 150.000 kg). In the unlikely event when this amount of stored shrimp is reached the effort reduction will be 72 hours. When this amount of shrimp has been stored in a freezer depot one option remains: since the shrimp market is overflowing with shrimp the CVO has to make sure shrimps are made unsuitable for human consumption.

For quality reasons, shrimps that have been stored in a freezer will be kept no more than four weeks. Within these four weeks shrimps will be put on the market again. If the market for shrimp is still overly swepted with these species and the once stored shrimp cannot be sold the CVO will enforce extra effort reductions.

To be able to control the compliance of fishermen to the effort reduction measures the CVO will actively push its members with a GK license to get a Blackbox on board. This pursues the same goal as the project called ‘Pilot Blackbox logistics and infrastructure’ of the Sustainable Shrimp fishery Foundation (SVG) which has its end stage in the first half of 2015. This so called Blackbox can be used to calculate the net balance of the hours that the specific boat has been fishing. These calculations will be compared to, if necessary, set effort reduction measures. With this Blackbox the CVO is able to controle weekly whether there are fishermen that have not complied with the effort reductions. In the case that the Blackbox is not yet available, the CVO will calculate for each individual boat the hours it has been at sea using logbook data.

When there are doubts about the behaviour of a particular fishing vessel VMS data will be read as a means of control. If a fishing vessel has not been compliant with regulations it will get fined.
Part 3: Measures in view of the goals set in clause 7 of the COM

3.1 Promoting sustainable fishing activities

3.1.1 Cooperation in the ‘Council of sectors’:
Close cooperation between sector organisations and trade unions takes place in the context of (international) regulation and the application of rules and regulations on working conditions, prevention and improvement. Additionally, cooperation between sector organisations, educational institutes and safety centers involved in fishery takes place to establish improved education and training.

3.1.2 European cooperation:
Shrimp fishermen that are members of the CVO through the PO’s cooperate intensively with organisations in other Member States concerning management plans, fishery policy, spatial planning, representation of fishery interests, etc. Additionally, members of the CVO are active in the Advisory Councils (i.e. NWWAC, NSAC and SWWAC) and in the organisation of employers, Europêche. Within Europe, this organisation is the cooperation forum for the Common Fishery Policy and Social Policy. Moreover, cooperation concerning policies of the Common Organisation of the Markets occurs within the European Association of Producers Organisations in the fishery (EAPO).

3.1.3 Decreasing by-catch and ecosystem effects:
The Dutch shrimp fishery has initiated several projects that specifically target the decrease of unwanted by-catch. Within these projects tests are performed with net innovations, and the processing of shrimps on board is sought to be improved. During 2015 tests will be performed with bigger meshes and an alternative for the sieve net will be developed and also tested. IMARES will conduct and guide the tests and will summarize the results in a scientific report. Additionally, during 2014 research has been performed on board the HA 31. This research targeted a decrease of the ecosystem effects of the beamtrawl fishery through shrimp fishing with a pulse trawl (Verschueren, Lenoir, Vandamme, & Vanelslander, 2014).

3.1.4 Sustainable fishery by means of certification:
To establish a sustainable commercial fishery, the CVO is actively involved in certification of its fishery products with internationally recognized eco labels like the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) and Friend of the Sea (FOS). By actively promoting certified fishery products the CVO aims at a recognizable and sustainable fishery.

It is the CVO’s goal to get an MSC label for Brown shrimp (Crangon crangon). During 2015 the MSC process that was started in 2007 will be continued and one of the aims of the CVO is to invite the certifying body for a site visit after which an assessment report will be published.

3.1.5 Sustainable management:
For sustainability reasons the CVO will implement the ‘Management plan for the Brown shrimp (Crangon crangon) fishery’ (annex 3). Within this management plan measures have been incorporated that prevent the landing of high numbers of ‘non marketable’ shrimp; such as sieving on the auction floor with a sieve that has a mesh of 6,8 mm instead of the legally allowed 6,5 mm. Additionally, to make sure that small shrimp are discarded alive so that they are able to grow to a proper marketable size instead of winding up in the cooking process, penalties have been implemented that prevent shrimp fishermen landing a shrimp catch that has a sievage percentage of >15% (annex 4). By carrying
out this management plan (annex 3) and the associated penalty regulation (annex 4) the CVO aims to maintain the Brown shrimp stock in the North Sea at a sustainable level.

To maintain a healthy Brown shrimp stock the shrimp fishermen of the CVO will fish according to the precautionary principle. This means that they will fish less when the shrimp stock gets beneath a predetermined precautionary level, indicating a decreased shrimp stock in the North Sea. As ‘Landings per unit of effort’ (LPUE) indicate the amount of shrimp caught during a specific time period (e.g. an hour), this LPUE data can be used as a parameter for the status of the shrimp stock in the North Sea (Neudecker, Damm, Müller, & Berkenhagen, 2011). This means that a high LPUE is an indication for a high stock of Brown shrimp in the North Sea, consequently, a low LPUE is an indication that the stock has decreased.

The CVO will use this LPUE data as a parameter for the status of the Brown shrimp stock in the North Sea. Based on electronic logbooks and auction data the CVO will calculate LPUE data and if necessary will impose upon its members regulating measures.

On October 8 and 9, 2013, ICES’ working group Crangon (WGCRAN) discussed the request for management of the Brown shrimp population in the North Sea of two of its member states: Germany and The Netherlands. During that meeting, taking place in Copenhagen Denmark, was concluded that a ‘pro bono’ advice of the Advisory Committee (ACOM) of ICES concerning Brown shrimp (Crangon crangon) management was desired (ICES Advisory Committee, 2013). The contents of this crangon management where discussed during the meeting of May 2014. Discussions in this meeting resulted in the conclusion that management based on LPUE data and effort reductions was the best management practice when it concerned such a short-lived species (ICES Advisory Committee, 2014).

It is for that reason that the CVO has decided to use (if monthly calculated LPUE data point out the necessity) the following Ecological Security System, based on LPUE data and effort reductions that are in accordance with the advice of ICES WGCRAN (ICES Advisory Committee, 2014):

Monthly LPUE data will be gathered and will be compared with predetermined reference values. These reference values are based on data from 2002 up to and including 2012, and can be found in table 1.

When monthly calculated LPUE data are compared with the reference values there are three options:

1. LPUE data are bigger than reference value 1 (i.e. ref 1): This means that the shrimp stock is at a healthy level and there is no need for management;
2. LPUE data are smaller than reference value 1 but bigger than reference value 2 (i.e. ref 2): In this case the shrimp stock is not directly threatened but it is prudent to keep it in check. To make sure that no scarcity will arise in the coming period an effort reduction will be enforced: Shrimp fishermen will be able to be at sea for only 72 hours per seven days, calculated from departure to arrival in the harbour.
3. LPUE data are smaller than reference value 2: When this happens it is likely that Brown shrimp in the North Sea is scarce. To prevent the shrimp stock from reducing even further, and with that reduce the scarcity of Brown shrimp on the market, the following effort reduction will take effect: Shrimp fishermen are allowed to be out at sea for only 24 hours per seven days, calculated from departure to arrival in the harbour.
Please note That because of the discussion between the Competition Authority (ACM) and the CVO, latter will inform the Ministry of Economic Affairs when LPUE data become lower than one of the reference values. The CVO will take action accordingly but in consultation with the Ministry of Economic Affairs. This means that the CVO will perform its usual LPUE calculations but once these indicate that LPUE data are below one of the reference values, the Ministry of Economic Affairs will be informed and given insight in the information underlying the CVOs proposed effort reduction. Consequently the Ministry of Economic Affairs can perform an additional check whether this proposed effort reduction is indeed permissible.

Table 1: Reference values for the Brown shrimp fishery. Reference values are 70% (ref 1) and 50% (ref 2) of the average LPUE of the years 2002 and 2007.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Monthly average LPUE of 2002</th>
<th>Monthly average LPUE of 2007</th>
<th>Monthly averages of 2002 and 2007 taken together</th>
<th>Ref 1 (70%)</th>
<th>Ref 2 (50%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>15,1</td>
<td>48,5</td>
<td>31,8</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>16,9</td>
<td>29,2</td>
<td>23,0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>18,8</td>
<td>34,3</td>
<td>26,6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>17,1</td>
<td>37,7</td>
<td>27,4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>17,8</td>
<td>34,4</td>
<td>26,1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>22,1</td>
<td>26,2</td>
<td>24,1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>31,9</td>
<td>33,4</td>
<td>32,6</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>51,4</td>
<td>35,3</td>
<td>43,4</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>59,4</td>
<td>43,3</td>
<td>51,3</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>64,3</td>
<td>37,8</td>
<td>51,1</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>49,3</td>
<td>29,4</td>
<td>39,4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>42,3</td>
<td>22,8</td>
<td>32,6</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Avoid and restrain unwanted catches

The Sustainable Shrimp fishery Foundation (SVG) has started a project that specifically aims at reducing unwanted by-catch in the shrimp fishery. The members of the CVO are actively involved in this project. The goal of the project is to lose as much by-catch as possible under water by letting the net discharge the by-catch. An additional aim of this project is to increase the survival of by-catch that did not escape and does come on board. These aims will be achieved by netinnovations, by testing bigger mesh sizes, and by improving the processing line on board.

3.3 Contribute to traceability of fishery products, and to the accessibility of clear and extensive consumer information

Providing valuable and clear information about the shrimp fishery and communicating that information to the public is highly valued by the CVO (see www.garnalenvisserij.com). That is why the CVO keeps in close contact with the Dutch Fishery Bureau (i.e. Nederlands Visbureau), which is the main promoting body of the Dutch fishery. The traceability of fishery products through the market
chain is also of great importance to the CVO. For this reason the CVO and its PO members keep close ties with the Dutch fish auctions, which perform pilot projects to increase the traceability of fishing products, including shrimps (e.g. PEFA and EFICE projects).

3.4 Contribute to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishery
In January of 2011 the CVO started up a CCTV project enabling control of regulations by means of cameras on deck. Additionally, from January 2015 onwards it is obligatory for shrimp fishermen to have a so called ‘Black box’ implemented in their ship. However, the pilot project concerning the implementation of the black boxes is not yet finished. This black box highly reduces the possibility for fishermen to carry out illegal, unreported and unregulated fishery. Furthermore, to increase assurance in the shrimp market chain initiatives for a shrimp interbranche organisation have been displayed.

3.5 Improvement of the conditions that apply to the marketing of fishery products of members
By procuring internationally acknowledged sustainability labels, such as the MSC certificate and the FOS label, the CVO aspires to improve the image that society has about the fishery. These labels will prove that products of CVO members are the result of sustainable commercial fishing practices. Furthermore, the CVO will use these certificates as a marketing tool to improve the sale of fishery products of its members.
To improve transparent pricing practices and traceability of shrimps the CVO will encourage its members to only sell their shrimps through (inter)national auctions. This means that the sale of shrimps will only take place through mediation or through selling via the auction clock.

3.6 Improvement of the economic profitability
For years the need for reducing production costs has been a priority in the Dutch fishery. Especially after the oil prices rose the costs involved with the use of fishing vessels increased drastically. Innovations that significantly reduce these costs are being tested, these innovations include economically and environmentally sustainable fishing techniques such as the seewing and the shrimp pulse gear. Furthermore, economical and technical data are gathered by respectively LEI and IMARES to facilitate the fishing sector when making policy choices. With this the CVO pursues to increase the economical profitability of its members conform the aims mentioned in clause 7 section 3b of the COM (EU) no 1379/2013. The manner in which the CVO is planning to increase the economical profitability of its members is mentioned in Part 2: Production and marketing strategy.

3.7 Stabilisation of the market
See ‘Part 2’ of this production and marketing programme.

3.8 Contributing to food supply and promotion of high standards for food quality and food safety, while likewise the employment in coastal and rural areas is promoted
The CVO seeks cooperation in the supply chain to improve food safety and quality of shrimp. In cooperation with its partners the CVO will develop an awareness programme for the entire supply chain that results in an increased food safety and food quality.
3.9 Measures to improve the selectivity of fishing gear

As previously mentioned in part 3.1 the CVO is actively engaged in improving the selectivity of shrimp gear by net innovations, improvements in fishing gear and on board processing. Recently a scientific research project on the environmental impacts of the shrimp pulse gear performed by ILVO has been completed. This research showed that the pulse gear had many advantages when compared to conventional shrimp gear, such as decreased impact on the ocean floor and decreased by-catch volumes (Verschueren et al., 2014). Additionally, the CVO has been closely involved in mitigating the technical implementation of the shrimp pulse gear. Leading to the implementation of clear restrictions for shrimp pulse gear in the Technical Measures (Technische Maatregelen) to limit the environmental impact that for instance the addition of more bobbins to the bobbin rope can have. The CVO will remain closely involved in discussions concerning the remaining scientific questions related to the shrimp pulse gear.

Furthermore, the CVO is actively involved in research for improving the selectivity of shrimp gear involving tests that will be performed with the ‘letterbox’ (i.e. an alternative for the sieve net) and with bigger mesh sizes. If scientific research shows that the innovative gears are in fact more sustainable, the CVO will procure a statement of the Government enabling those gears to be used. Additionally, the CVO will impose upon its members the use of these more sustainable fishing gears.

Part 4: Measures for regulating the supply of Brown shrimp

See ‘Part 2’ of this production and marketing programme, i.e. the production programme and marketing strategy.

Part 5: Measures for penalty and control

To ensure compliance with the strategy mentioned in part 2 the CVO will make sure that during the first half of 2015 all shrimp boats with a GK permit have a ‘Blackbox’ on board. This aim however, is dependent on the project ‘Pilot Blackbox logistics and infrastructure’ that is initiated by the Sustainable Shrimp fishery Foundation (SVG). A blackbox aboard the boats enables control of the compliance of fishermen to regulations. When there are reasons to doubt fishermen’s behaviour VMS data can be used as an additional measure for control of compliance. If a fisherman has not complied with the rules of this Production and marketing programme he or she will get fined. This fine will be determined by the ‘Arbitration Committee’ of the Production and marketing programme for shrimp and will not be less than €1,-/kg. This Committee will ensure that the offender will gain no economic advantage of the offence.

Each PO will choose one person that will represent their PO in the Arbitration Committee. When a fine has to be dispensed the members of the Arbitration Committee will decide upon the amount of the fine for the offender, with the exception of the person that represents the PO that the particular fisherman belongs to.

If LPUE data are below the reference points and effort reductions are necessary, the CVO will inform its members of the coming reductions within five working days. The message towards the fishermen will contain details on the amount of effort reduction and the date on which this reduction will be implemented. Generally, the effort reduction will take effect from 00.00 hours onwards on the first Monday after this message has been sent to the fishermen. Effort reductions apply to individual ships...
(if affiliated with a PO that is a member of the CVO) and cannot be transferred to another ship. As long as these effort reductions are enforced it is impossible for ships that have performed another fishery than the shrimp fishery in the previous two weeks, to switch towards the shrimp fishery.

Once LPUE data will come above the reference values the CVO will communicate the withdrawal of the effort reductions within five working days.

During the period when effort reductions are implemented the CVO will monitor the behaviour of shrimp fishermen through their logbook data to check whether they are compliant with the enforced regulations. In case fishermen do not comply with the above the CVO will impose upon them a fine that is in accordance with the attached penalty regulation (annex 4). Included in this penalty regulation are fines that are enforced when shrimp fishermen exceed the limit of 15% sievage.

**Part 6: Expenses to take into account**

To create the possibility of buying shrimp that come below the ‘threshold price’ a levy of €0,01/ kg will be paid to the PO that a fisherman is a member of to build up a finance relief fund. This meets the criteria of funding of the European Maritime Fisheries Fund (EMFF) in creating the possibility for the CVO to store shrimp in cold stores and meet the interest rates.

The CVO will buy batches of shrimp only when prices of shrimp become lower than the ‘threshold price’ that the Ministry of Economic Affairs has predetermined. Additionally, the CVO will buy a maximum of 10 tonnes of shrimp a week.

**Lastly:**

The CVO will evaluate and (if necessary) update this Production and marketing programme on a regular basis, i.e. roughly every 3 months, and will make sure that an updated version will be submitted to the Ministry of Economic Affairs no later than the 31st of October each year. Each updated version will be submitted to the Ministry of Economic Affairs for evaluation.

Furthermore, the CVO will abide by its work plan (annex 5) in which the steps that have been proposed by ICES in the ICES advice of 2014, have been elaborated. This intention is officially included in the minutes of the CVO board meeting of the 11th of December 2014.
Literature


ICES Advisory Committee. (2014). Special request, Advice October 2014: Request from Germany and the Netherlands on the potential need for a management of brown shrimp (Crangon crangon) in the North Sea (pp. 1–10).


Attachments

1. Statutes of the CVO
2. List of shrimp fishermen per PO
3. Managementplan
4. Penalty regulation
5. CVO working plan to fulfil the roadmap advised by ICES in 2014