

A quick overview of the last STECF information on WestMed MAP

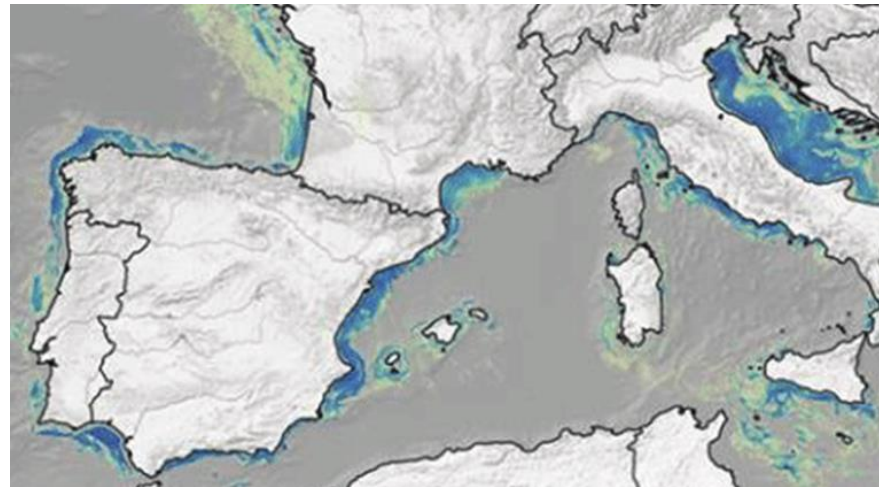


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EU Reg. 2019/1022

Annual reduction of trawling effort allocations since **2020**



Trends of the stocks covered by the MAP

AT THE END OF 2020

11 STOCKS overfished
(e.g. hake, blue&red shrimp)

5 STOCKS close to MSY
+ **3** under-exploited

5 STOCKS WITH DATA ISSUES

3 STOCKS ahead of
transition to MSY

[Link to STECF PLEN-21-03](#)

AT THE END OF 2021*

11 STOCKS overfished
(e.g. hake, blue&red shrimp)

7 STOCKS close to MSY

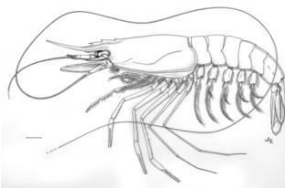
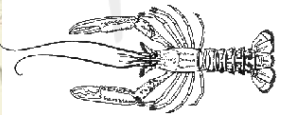
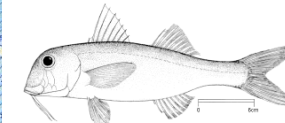
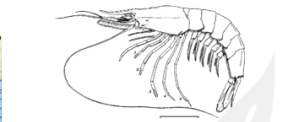
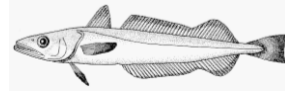
5 STOCKS WITH DATA ISSUES

3 STOCKS ahead of transition
to MSY

* Still preliminary results

Not fully comparable (some changes occurred in the GSAs setting) - waiting for the final report

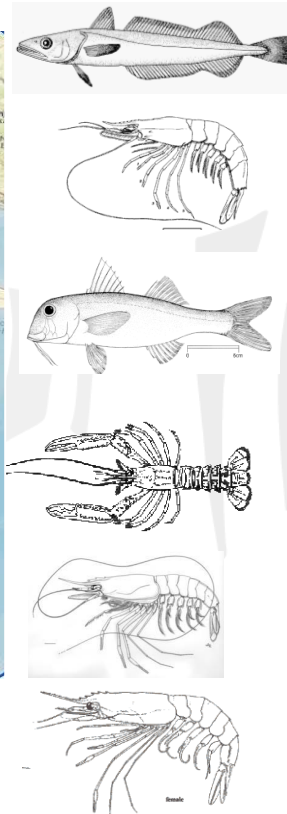
Preliminary results, EMU 1 - GSAs 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 STECF EWG 22-09



GSA	Species (EWG 22-09)	Previous EWG (required catch variation)
1-5-6-7	Hake	-39%
1	Deep-water rose shrimp*	-61%
5-6-7	Deep-water rose shrimp*	
1	Red mullet	-16%
6	Red mullet	-45%
7	Red Mullet	-10%
5	Striped red mullet	+1%
5	Norway lobster	-35%
6	Norway lobster	+61%
1-2	Red and blue shrimp	-72% (GSA1 only)
5	Red and blue shrimp	+5%
6-7	Red and blue shrimp	-51%

*Stocks with F below Fmsy

Preliminary results, EMU 2 - GSAs 8, 9, 10, 11 STECF EWG 22-09



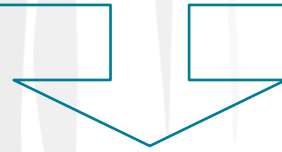
GSA	Species (EWG 22-09)	Previous EWG (required catch variation)
8-9-10-11	Hake	-54%
8-9-10-11	Deep-water rose shrimp	-26% (without GSA 8)
9	Red mullet	+64%
10	Red mullet	+14%
9	Norway lobster	+113%
11	Norway lobster	-70%
8-9-10-11	Red and blue shrimp	-88% (without GSA 8)
9-10-11	Giant red shrimp	-51%

	EMU 1		EMU 2
	France	Spain	Italy
Effort reduction 2020	-10%	-10%	-10%
Effort reduction 2021	-7,5%	-7.5%	-10%
Spatial closures 2020	Temporal	Permanent and Temporal	Permanent
Spatial closures 2021	NONE	Permanent and Temporal	NONE

- ✓ Compensation mechanisms to **incentivize selectivity** (at sea trials in Spain and some progress in France and Italy) and efficient closure areas (STECF evaluation of closure areas in Gulf of Lions and progresses expected in Spain and Italy)
- ✓ **Threshold in longlines effort**
- ✓ **Annual catch limits for deep-water shrimps** according to STECF transition path to MSY (*EWG 21-13 conclusions: Scenarios accounting for a TAC implementation since 2022 should be considered as very preliminary results from all models*)

Trawler/Longliner/Netter effort reduction from 5% to 16,5% (16,5% only without any further reduction in 2024, otherwise the max reduction is 10%)

Combined catch limits for ARA and ARS or -5% / -7,5% / -10% OR Catch limits transition path to MSY calculated by EWG 22-09



*EWG 21-13 conclusions related to the **economic impact**:*

- When effort reduction was gradual, losses in revenues and gross profits were minimal. AND*
- All models showed that a gradual TAC towards reaching Fmsy would have a weaker economic impact.*

Selectivity measures or NONE or 2023: 50% of all 3 MS fleet with more selective gear (45mm square mesh for coastal fleet and 50mm square mesh for deep-water fleet) and 2024: 100% of all 3 MS fleet with more selective gear.

Reduction in trawler number OR 5% OR France: -5 trawlers (per year) in 2023, 2024 and 2025 and Italy: -125 trawlers to be distributed between 2023 and 2027 and Spain: no vessel reduction.



During the STECF EWG 22-11 an update on results on selectivity trials (from GFCM WGFIT) was presented and take into account:

- ✓ *Study carried out Effect of the implementation of T90 extension and 52 mm square mesh codend in the bottom trawl in the North-Western Med:*
 - *Discard reduction*
 - *Economic losses from 27% to 32%*
 - *Yield recovery 20-30% after 4-4,5 years implementation*
 - *Unsustainable initial losses after implementation 52 mm square codend: subsidies needed (EMFAF)*

Main issues to be addressed and related to scenarios

- The Covid-19 impact affected the measurability of the effect of the MAP measures applied so far.
- The increasing of fuel prices and the great inflation rate have an unpredictable impact on the operative performance and then the consequences on fishers' behavior cannot be estimated (e.g. in summer 2022 some fishers stopped the activity for weeks).
- The high level of uncertainty is also due to the difficulty to predict the evolution of the fuel crisis and the support to the sector coming from the MSs.



STECF EWG 22-11

Draft comments: *“The main concern regarding the West Med management plan may be that a severe reduction in fishing effort will force fishing vessels out of business (due to Covid-19 in 2020 and fuel crisis in 2022)”*

Draft conclusion: *“From an economic standpoint it would make sense to conduct a detailed impact assessment for the further implementation of the WestMED management plan”*

The contents of this presentation include notes of the observer attending at the EWG. The aim is mainly to inform stakeholders on scientific evidences and observations raised during the experts meeting. Nevertheless the contents are not yet approved by STECF plenary. The results and observations reported in the presentation can be modified in the final report of STECF. Notes are not official and MEDAC is not responsible for the use which might be made of this presentation.



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FAO species catalogue. Vol. 10. Gadiform fishes of the world (Order
Gadiformes). An annotated and illustrated catalogue of cods, hakes,
grenadiers and other gadiform fishes known to date.

Parapenaeus longirostris and Nephrops norvegicus and *Aristaeomorpha*
foliacea from Fischer et al., 1987



Bauchot, M.-L., 1987 Poissons osseux.