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AER (Annual Economic Report) of the STECF with some insights

MEDAC WG5- WG1& WG5 SSF

17 OCTOBER 2024



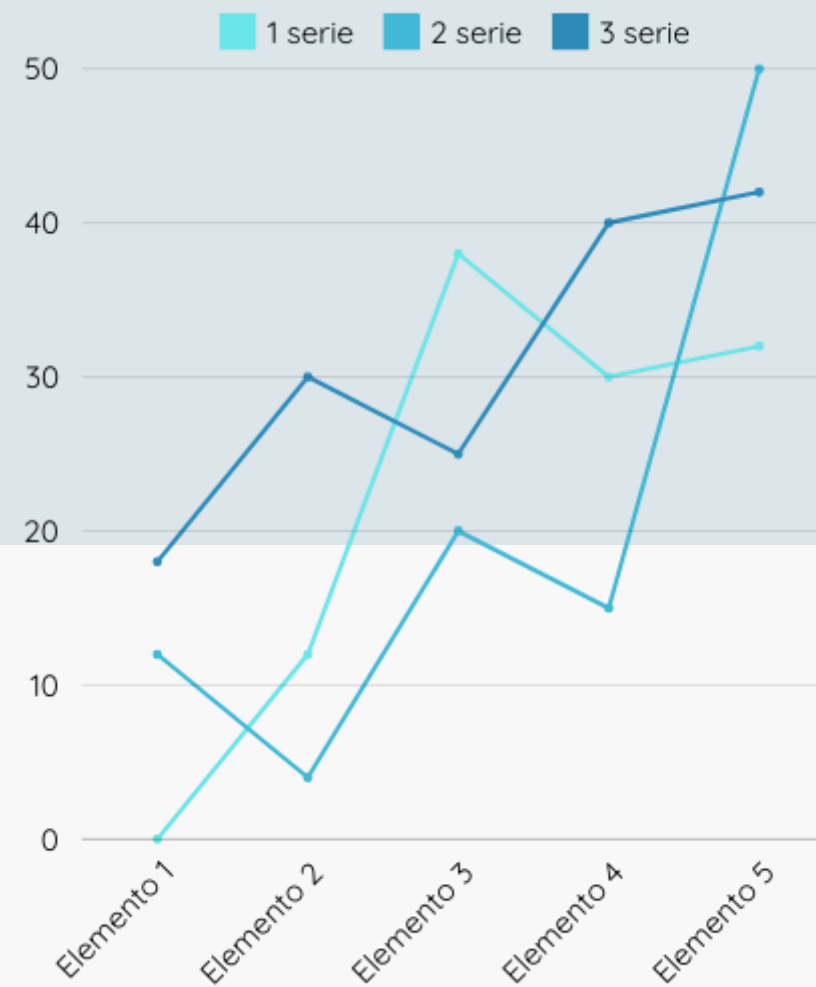
Consiglio Nazionale
delle Ricerche

IRPPS Istituto di Ricerche
sulla Popolazione
e le Politiche Sociali

Contents



Main findings of the most recent available AER on the Mediterranean fleet



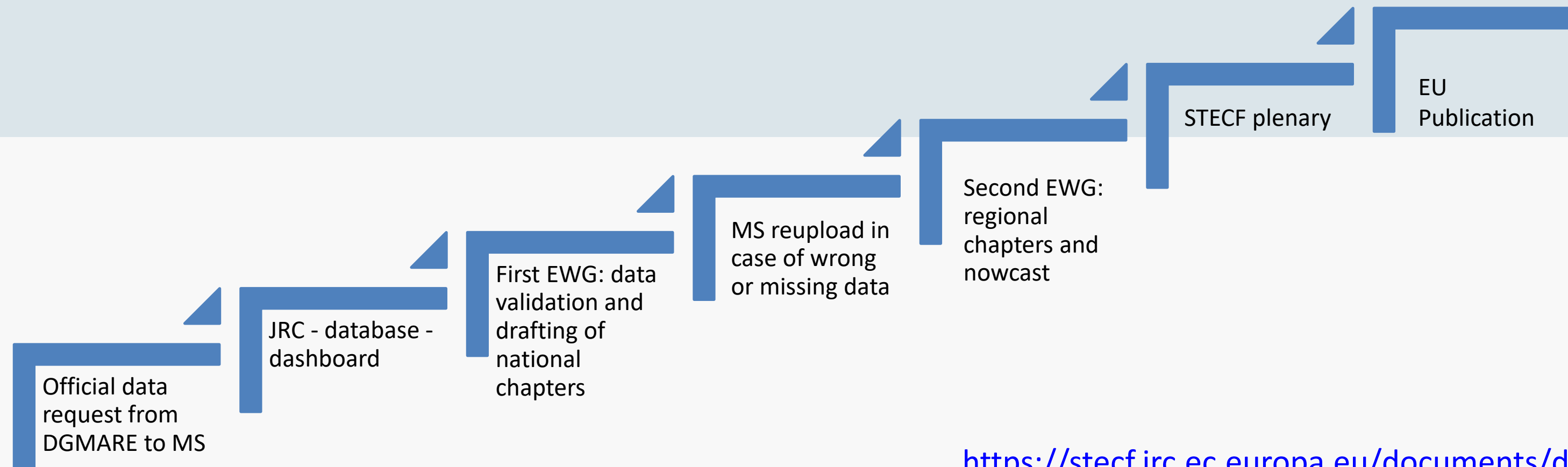
Trends for some indicators in the Mediterranean



Trend of small-scale fishing (SSF) vessels in the Mediterranean



Preparation of the AER



https://stecf.jrc.ec.europa.eu/documents/d/stecf/2022_fleet_metadata

Reference Metadata for Economic and Transversal Variables



Methods

Fleet segment:

Combination of Member State + Fishing Technology + Length class + Supra-region
Example: ITA DTS12-18 Demersal trawl of LOA between 12-18m operating in the Mediterranean flying the flag of Italy.

In some cases, geo indicators to allocate vessel to some RFMOS or regions. For example: OMR, ICCAT,...

In some cases, the segments have to be clustered due to confidentiality reasons.

Aggregations

At EU level. All segments together

At **region** (Baltic, Med, NS, NWW, SWW, BS) level (only active).
When a segment combines vessels fishing in more than one region, allocation is based on fishing days.

At **national** level: All the fleet segments of the MS.

At type of fishery level:

SSCF: Vessels <12m LOA using non active fishing gears.
Segmented by length class in AER 2024

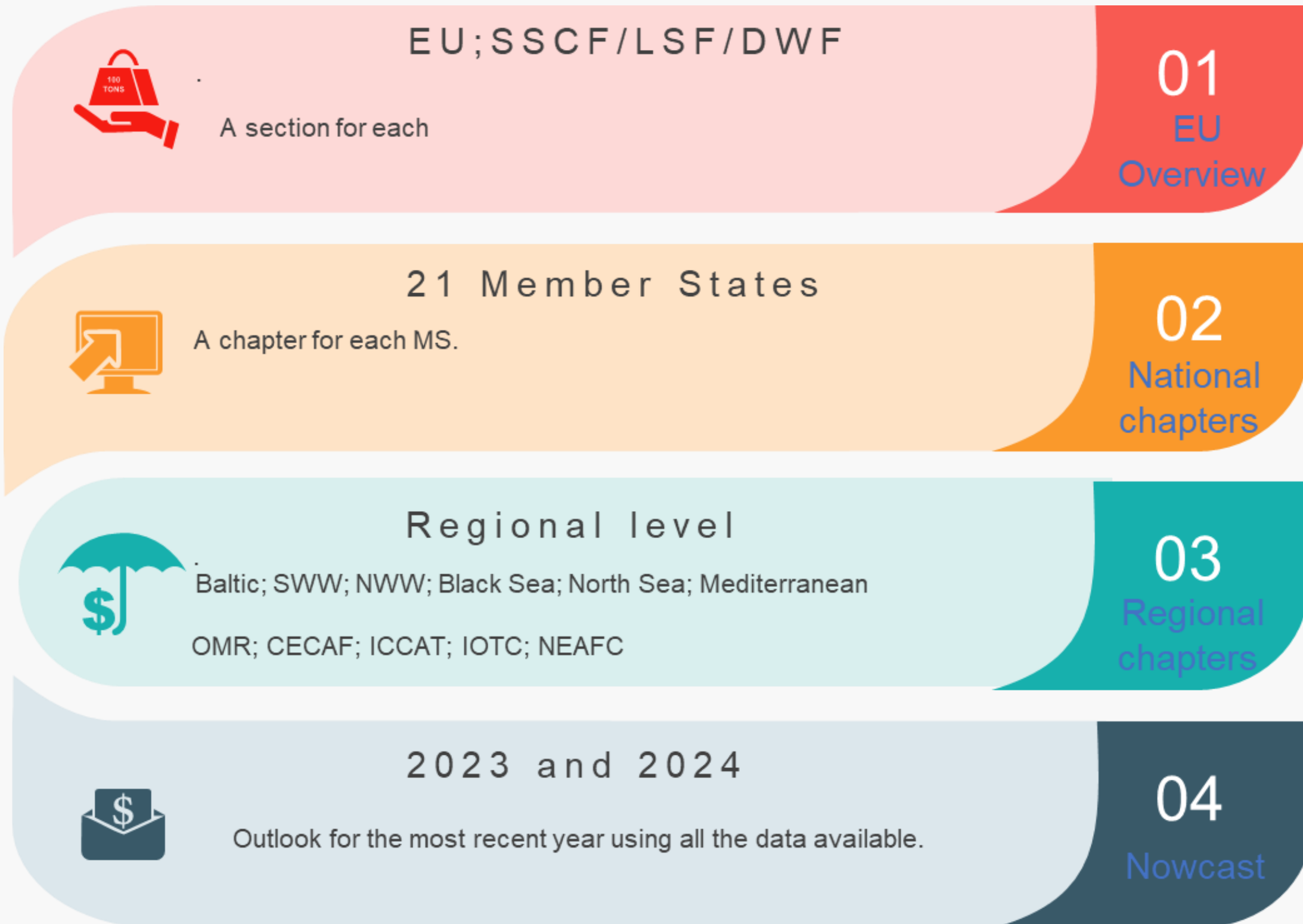
LSF: Vessels >12m and all (<>12m) using towing gears and fishing predominately in EU waters.

DWF. Fishing vessels flying the flag of a MS and fishing predominately in non-EU waters.

OMR. Nine territories of France, Portugal and Spain.



2024 AER



Nowcast

Years t+1 and t+2 (2023 and 2024 or Nowcasting)

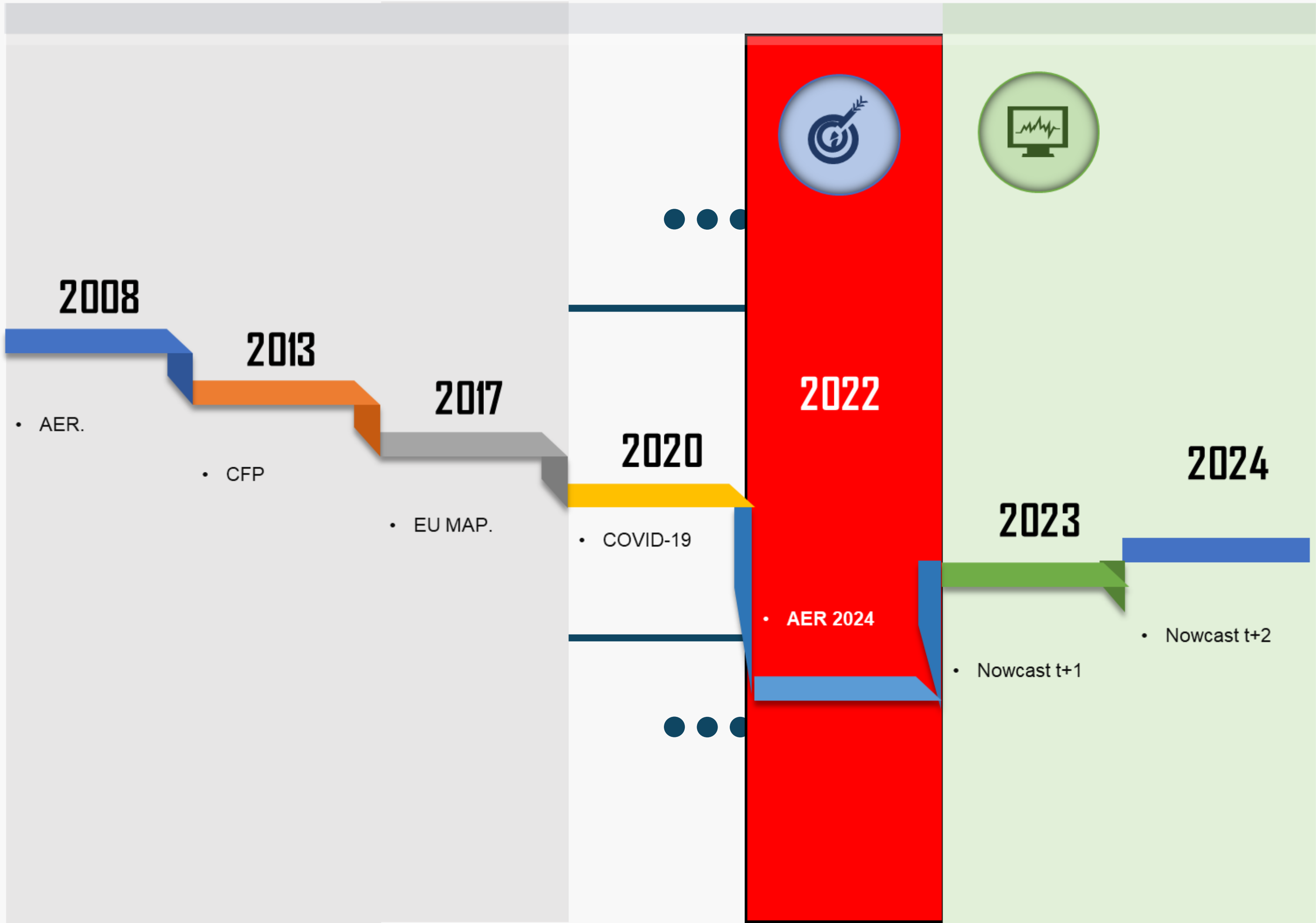
For t+1 in many cases, we have reported data. Data gaps are covered by EUMOFA (prices and energy costs) and TACs (not in the Med).

For t+2, we don't have almost anything reported. Fleet register is used to extrapolate changes in capacity from t+1 and TACs (not in the Med).

EUMOFA is used again for prices and fuel costs (but we are restricted to the 5 first months of the year (at the time the EWG takes place)).

All the analysis are made at national segment level and this is how we report. Aggregations are only made at EU, national and type of fishery (SSCF and LSF) levels.





EU Overview

Landings Indicators

2022



Trend 2022 vs 21

3.49 million tonnes

-2.5%

EUR 6.6 billion

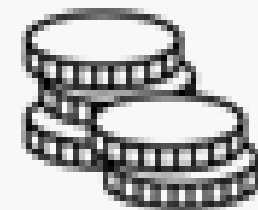
-0.5%

LPUE: 0.64 t per day

+5.4%

Economic Indicators

2022



Trend 2022 vs 21

GVA: EUR 3.4 billion

-8.1%

GP: EUR 1.1 billion

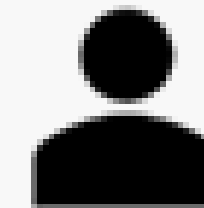
-16.5%

NP: EUR 0.148 billion

**only 2.2% of the revenue retained
2nd lowest value of the TS**

Employment Indicators

2022



119702 fishers

-1.8%

75816 FTE

-7.6%

34336 unpaid

-8.1% (VUL)

Labour costs/FTE:
EUR 30277

In 2022, the Mediterranean fleet accounted for 42% of all EU vessels and 45% of the EU employment (FTE). It also contributed 9% of the EU landings in weight and 23% in value

EU Mediterranean Overview

Landings Indicators

2022



331 thousand tonnes
EUR 1.5 billion

Trend 2022 vs 21

-1%

-7%

LPUE: 0.104 t per day

+10.5%

Economic Indicators

2022



GVA: EUR 924 million
GP: EUR 347 million

Trend 2022 vs 21

-12%

-21%

Revenues: EUR 1.6 billion

-5.6%

Employment Indicators

2022



56 078 fishers
34 390 FTE

Trend 2022 vs 21

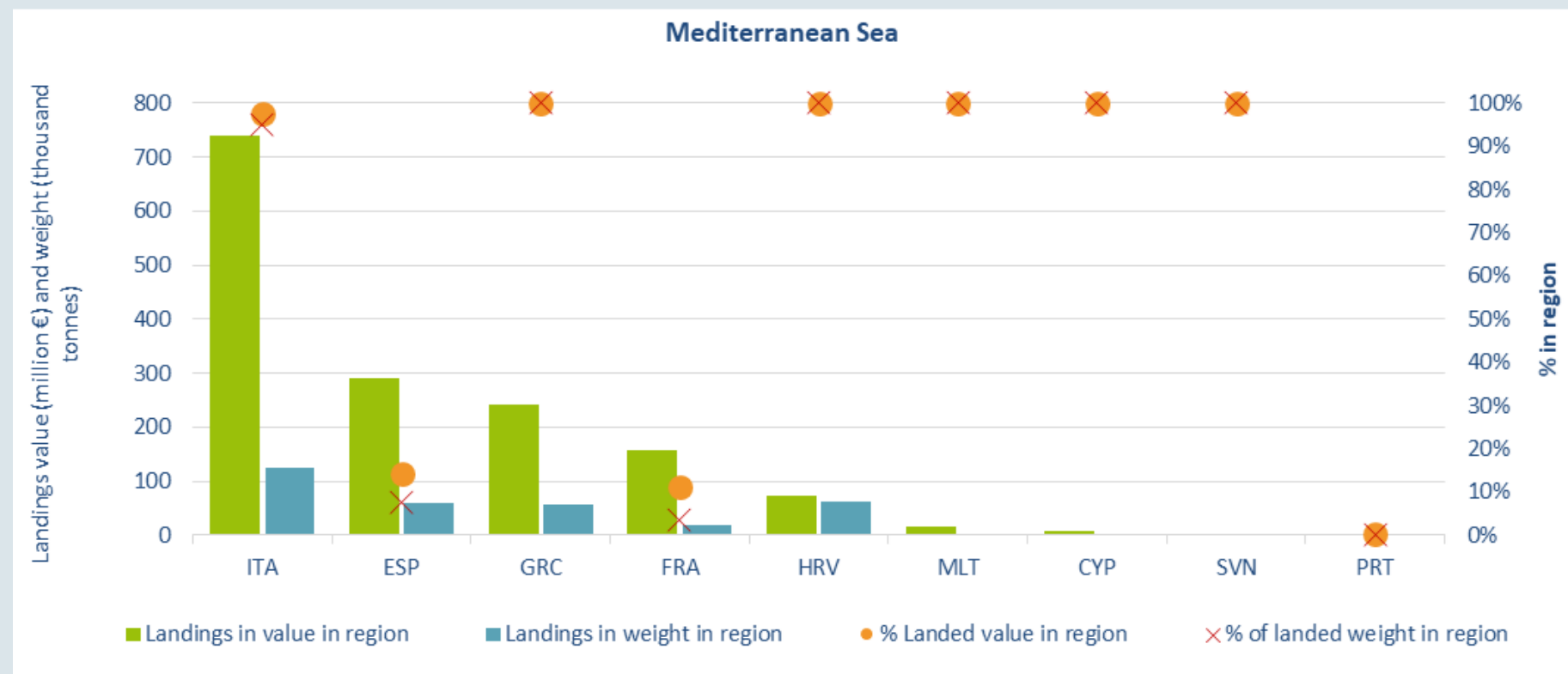
-1.1%

-12.4%

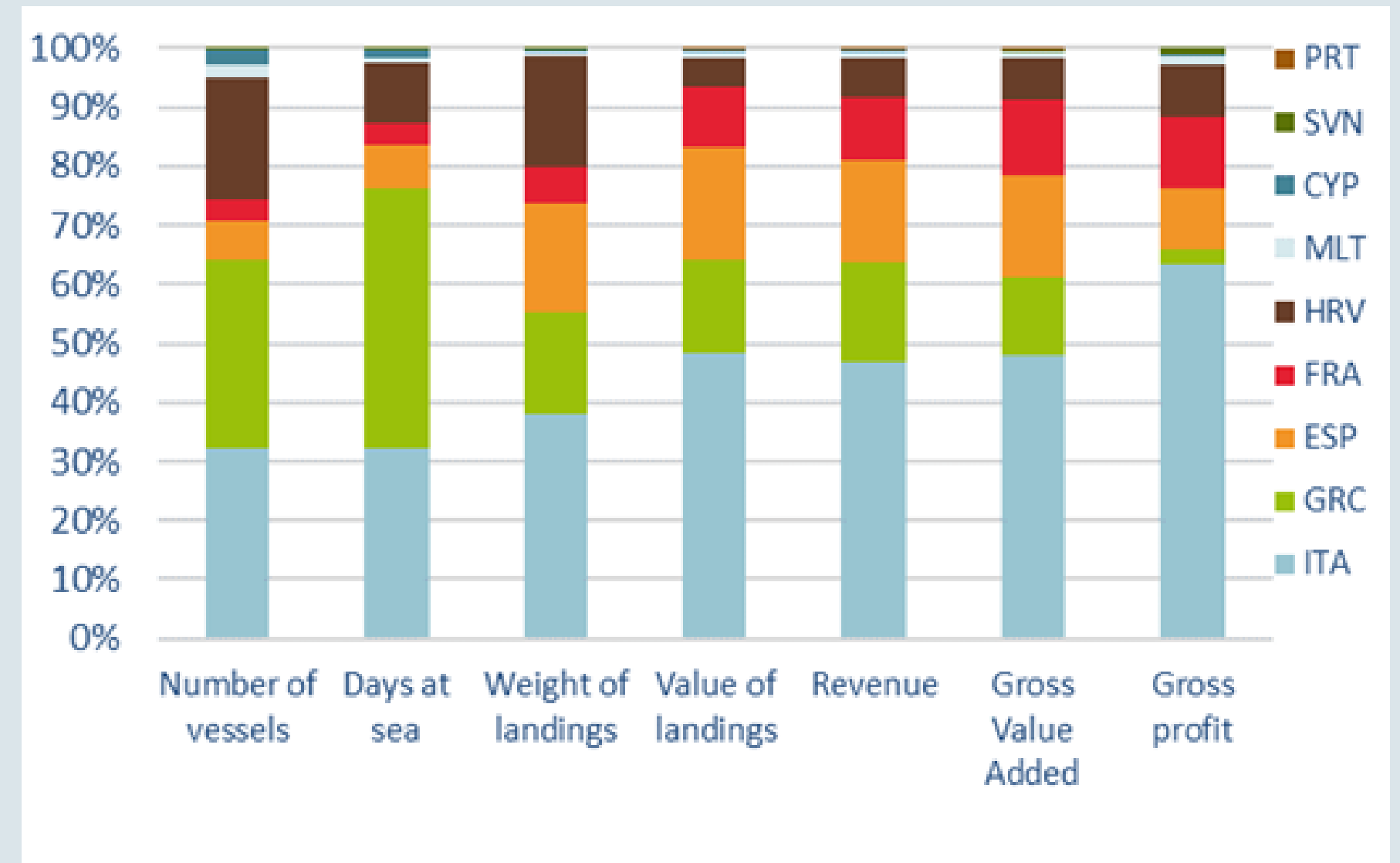
Labour costs/FTE:
EUR 16800

+6.4%

Regional Details

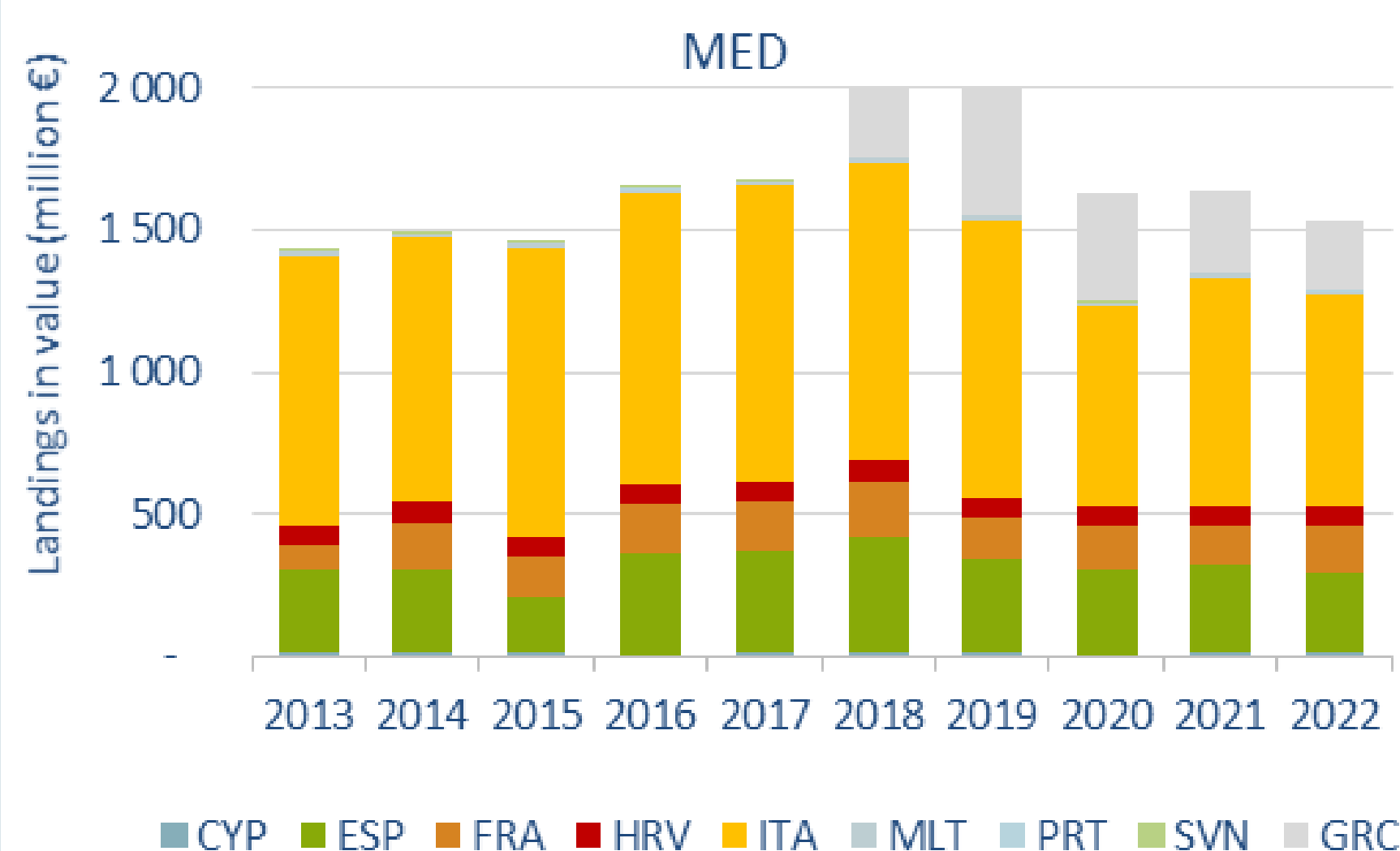
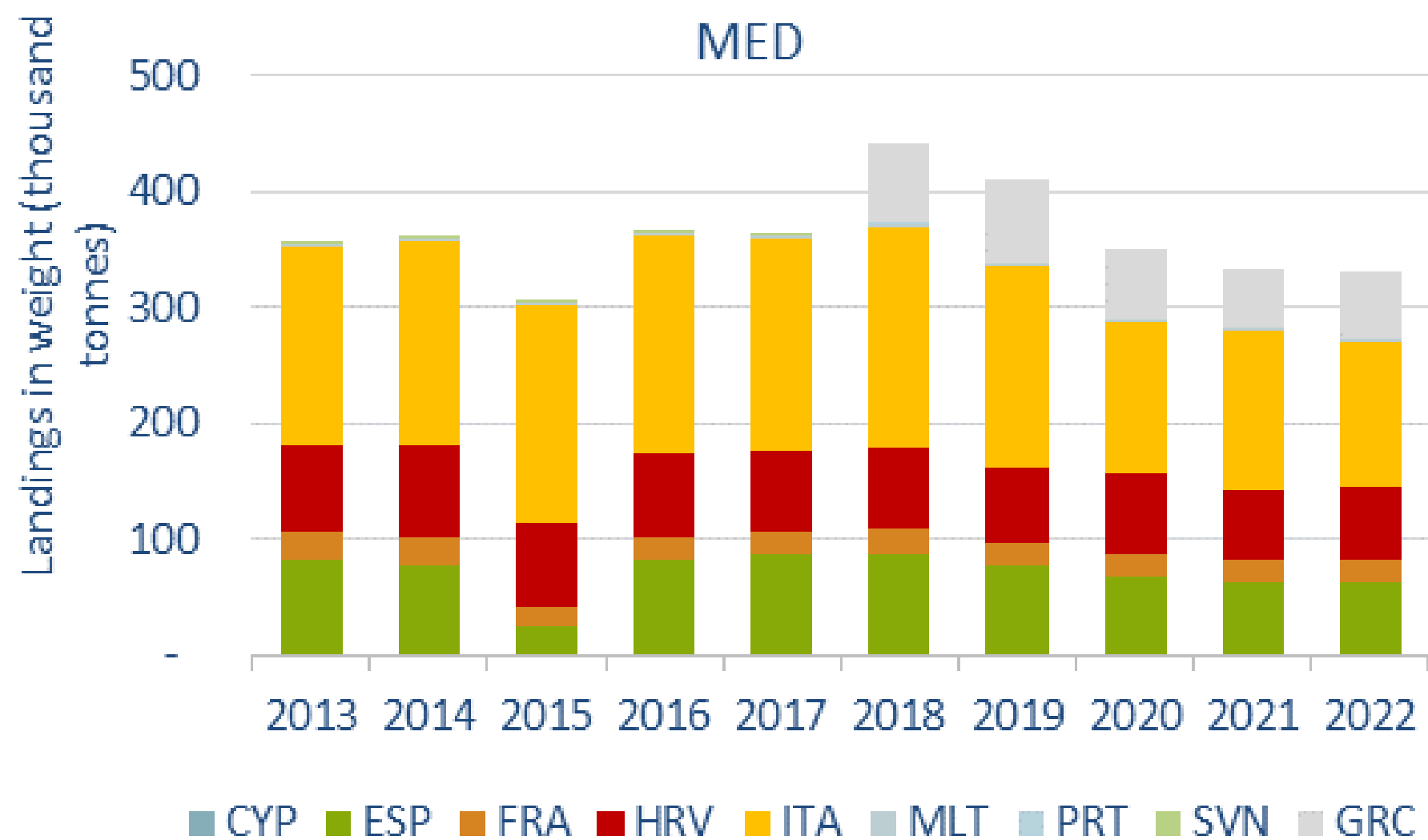


Importance of the Mediterranean Sea for MS fisheries in terms of landings in weight and value, 2022



Share by MS fleets and fishing activity in the Mediterranean Sea, 2022

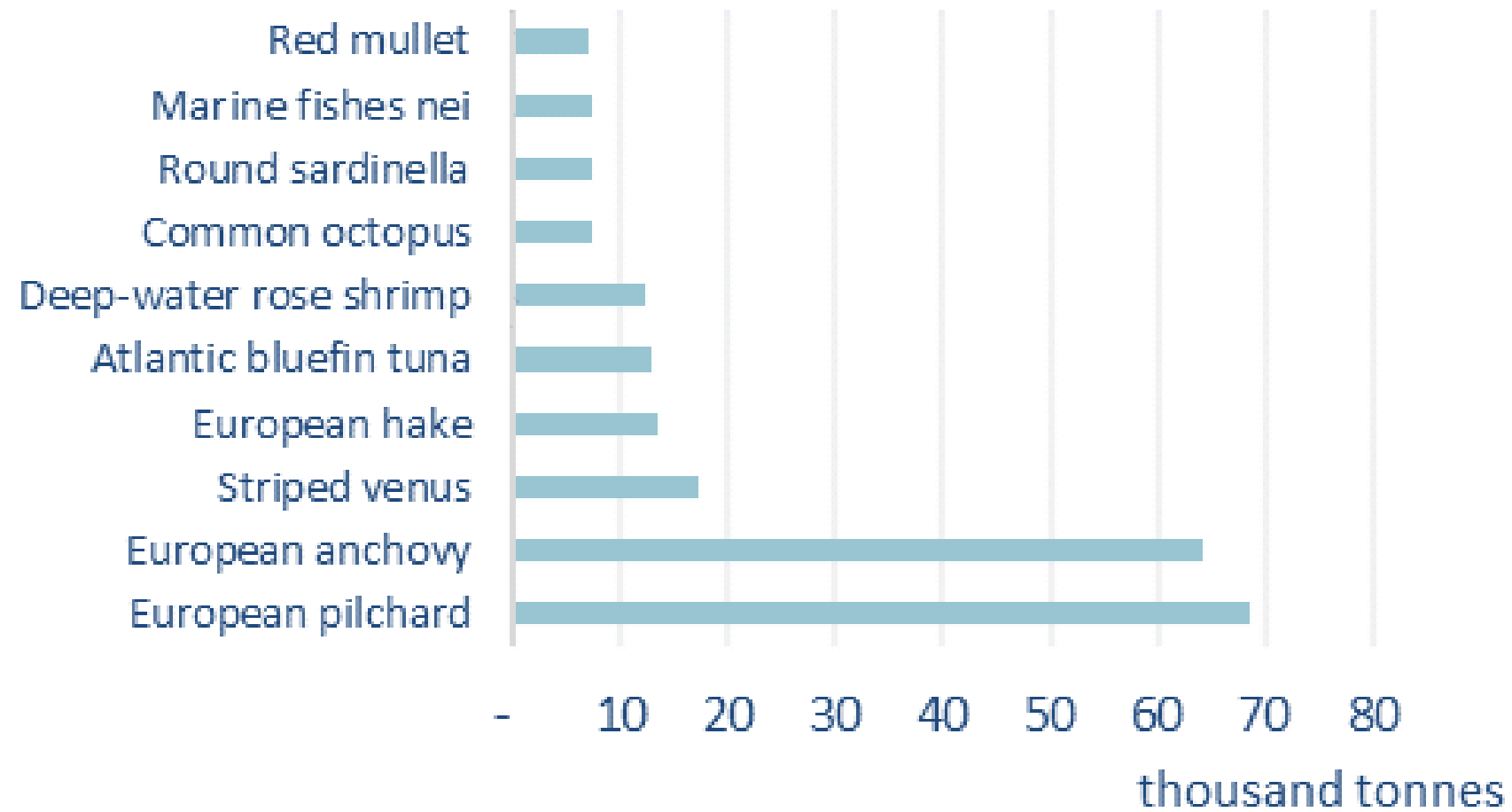
Landings



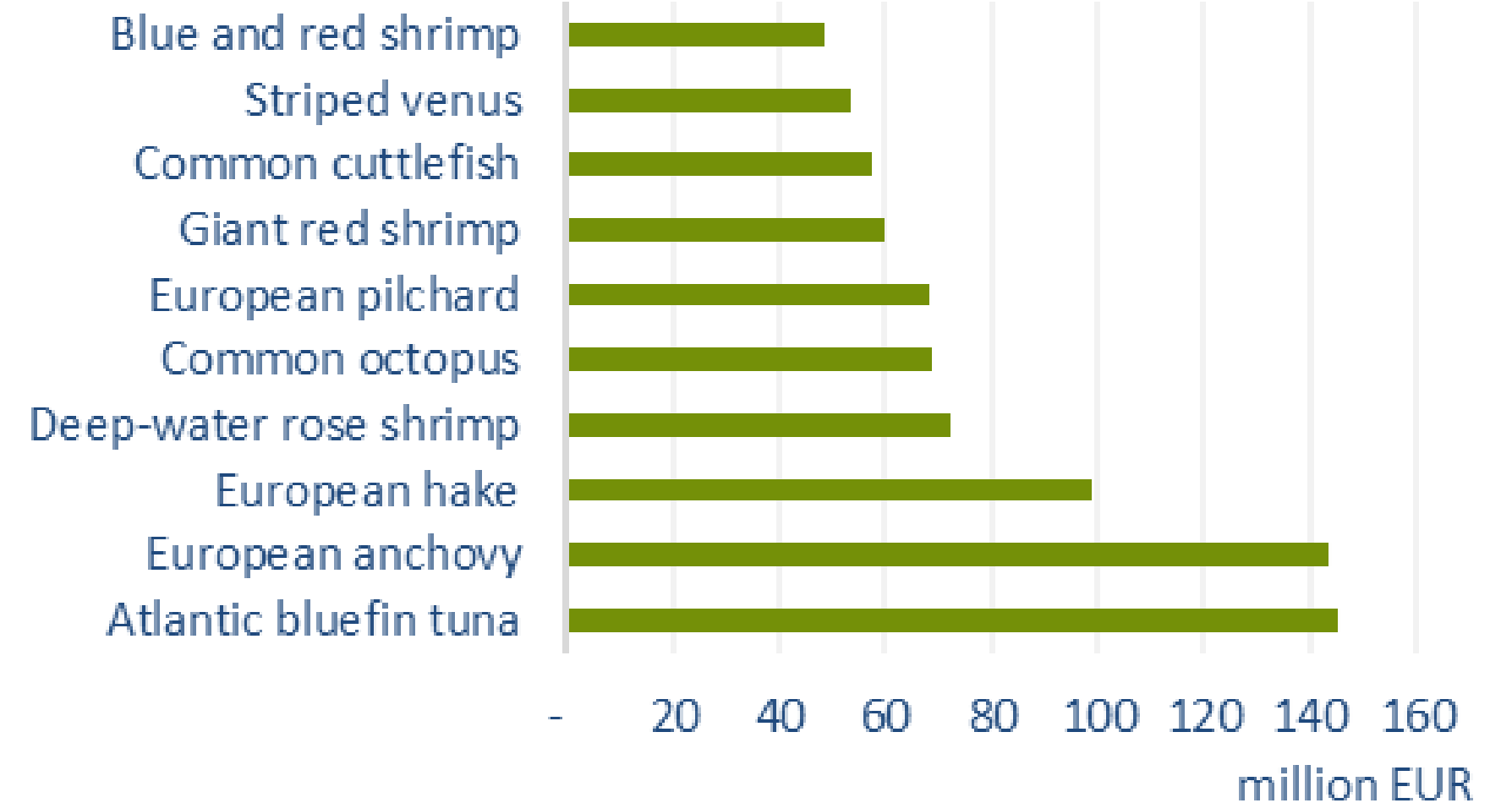
Trends on landings in weight and value by MS fleets operating in the MED
All monetary values have been adjusted for inflation; constant prices (2022). Includes Greece from 2018.

Top species

Top species in weight, MED

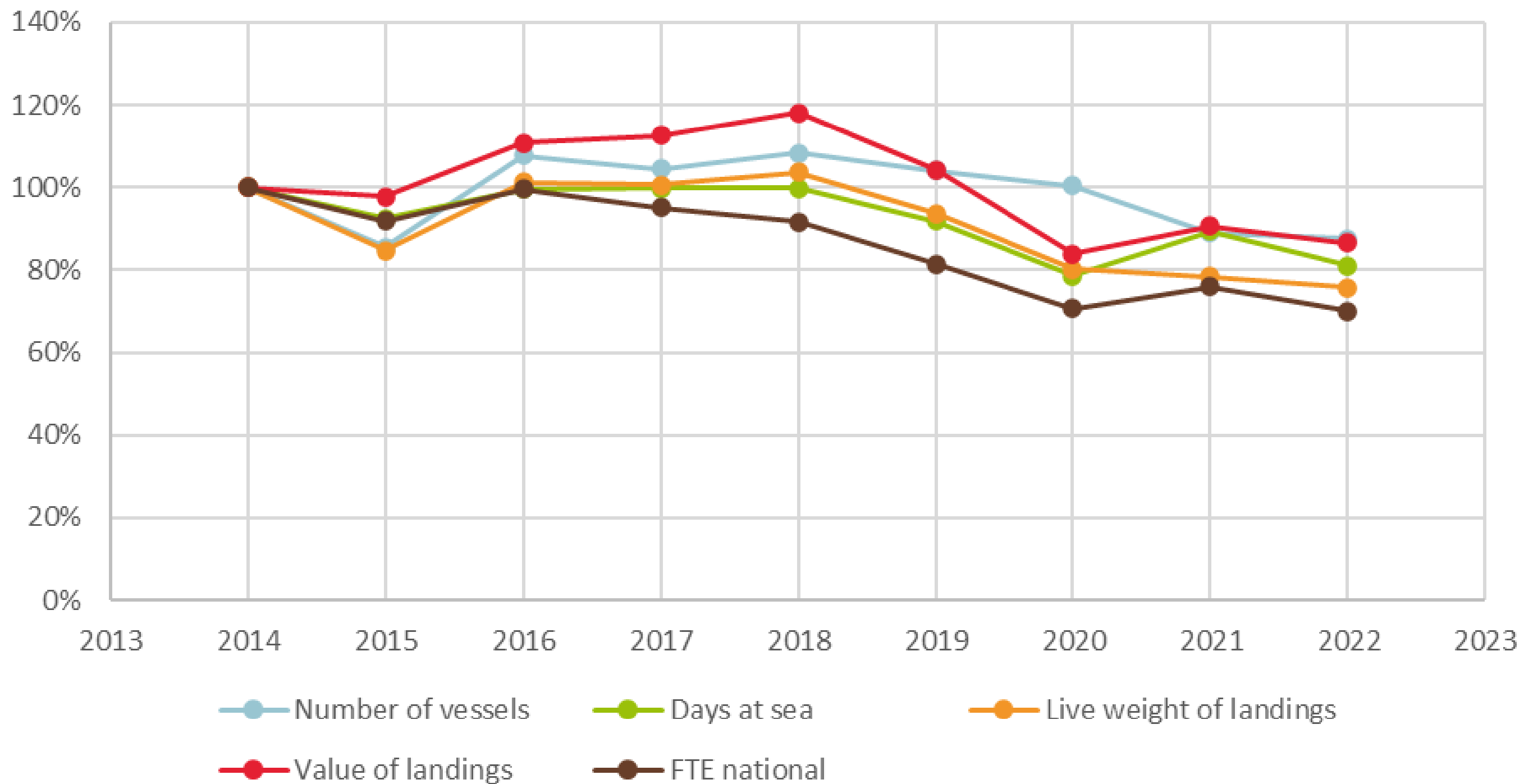


Top species in value, MED

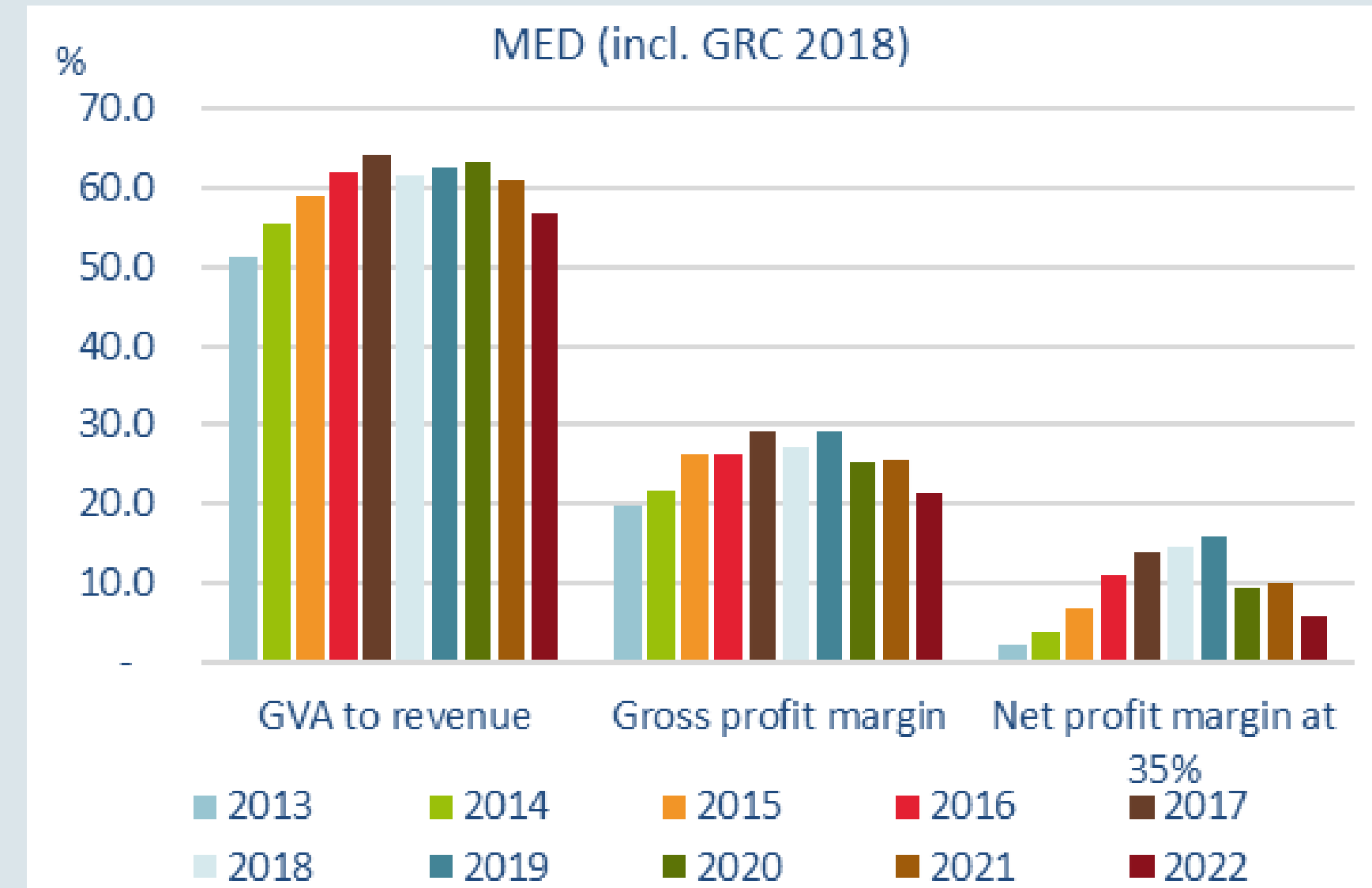
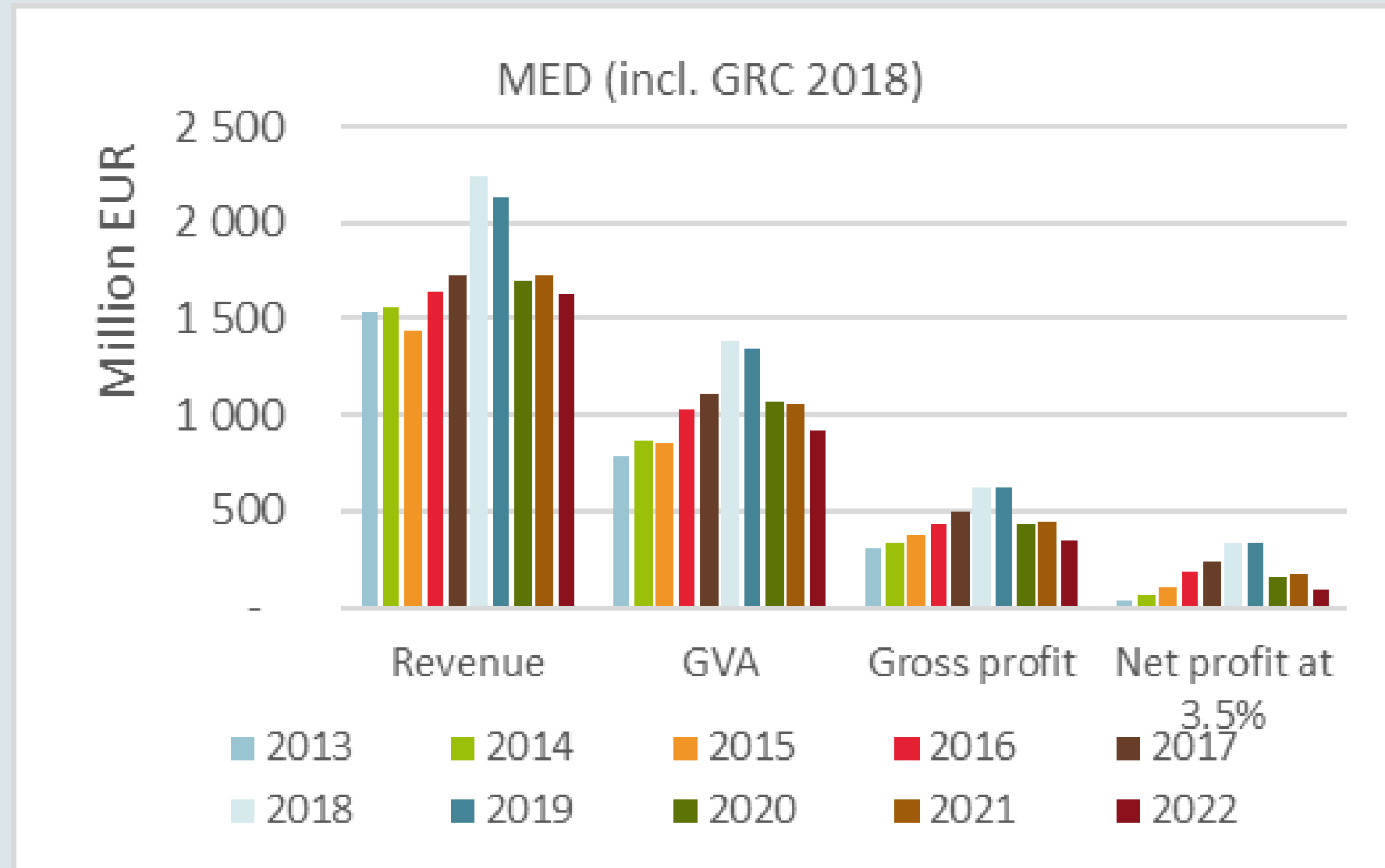


Top 10 species in landed weight and value for MS fleets operating in the MED, 2022.
All monetary values have been adjusted for inflation; constant prices (2022). Includes Greece.

Summary of the trends of some indicators in the MED area (n. index 2013=100) excl. Greece



Economic performance



Trends on revenue, profits and profit margins for MS fleets operating in the MED
All monetary values have been adjusted for inflation; constant prices (2022), including Greece from 2018

Factors that may have negatively affected the fleet performance

Overexploitation

The most updated stock assessment shows some little improvements in the exploitation rates; nevertheless, many stocks are still fished outside biologically sustainable limits, even if for some of them a decreasing trend in exploitation is detected

Energy prices and efficiency

The significant market disruption caused by soaring energy prices and the general economic environment with the increase in inflation largely impacted the overall economic performance of the Mediterranean fleet.

Decreased energy efficiency due to the increase in the fuel price and to a low level of investment in less energy-intensive fishing gear and equipment

Diversification and intensification of marine and maritime activities

The marine resources and ecosystems of this region have come under increasing pressure in recent years.

Competition between EU fishing vessels and vessels from other countries that do not have to follow EU legislation is perceived to be growing by fishers

Factors that may have contributed to an improved situation

Higher average prices

Average prices increased due to reduced landed volumes of key species and improved market strategies. Producer Organizations enhanced supply control and value, particularly through initiatives like labelling and certification for giant red shrimps, with similar efforts underway for deep-water rose shrimps and large pelagic species.

Improved status of some stocks

The status of certain stocks has improved in the last few years, even if the achievement of long-term sustainable utilisation of the resource is still far from the majority of the exploited stocks

EMFF support

Compensation for increased operative costs and for temporary cessation, provided some support to the fishing companies in the short-term.

EU MED Small-scale coastal fleet



Share on total MED fleet

The SSCF represents 80% of the total fleet by the **number of vessels** and 58.8% of the employment (52.9% of the FTE).

Although the SSCF deployed over 77.8% of the **effort** (fishing days), these vessels landed only 14.7% by weight and 26.5% by value. The average **landing weight** per fishing day was 19.5 kg in 2022

In 2022, 32 968 **fishers** were directly employed in the Mediterranean SSCF, corresponding to 18 207 **FTEs**, presenting a significant decrease (17.6%) compared to 2021. Most of them are family-based enterprises

Some data

Number of vessels

24 009 small-scale vessels: 9 002 in the VL00-06 class and 15 007 in the VL06-12 class

Employment and FTE

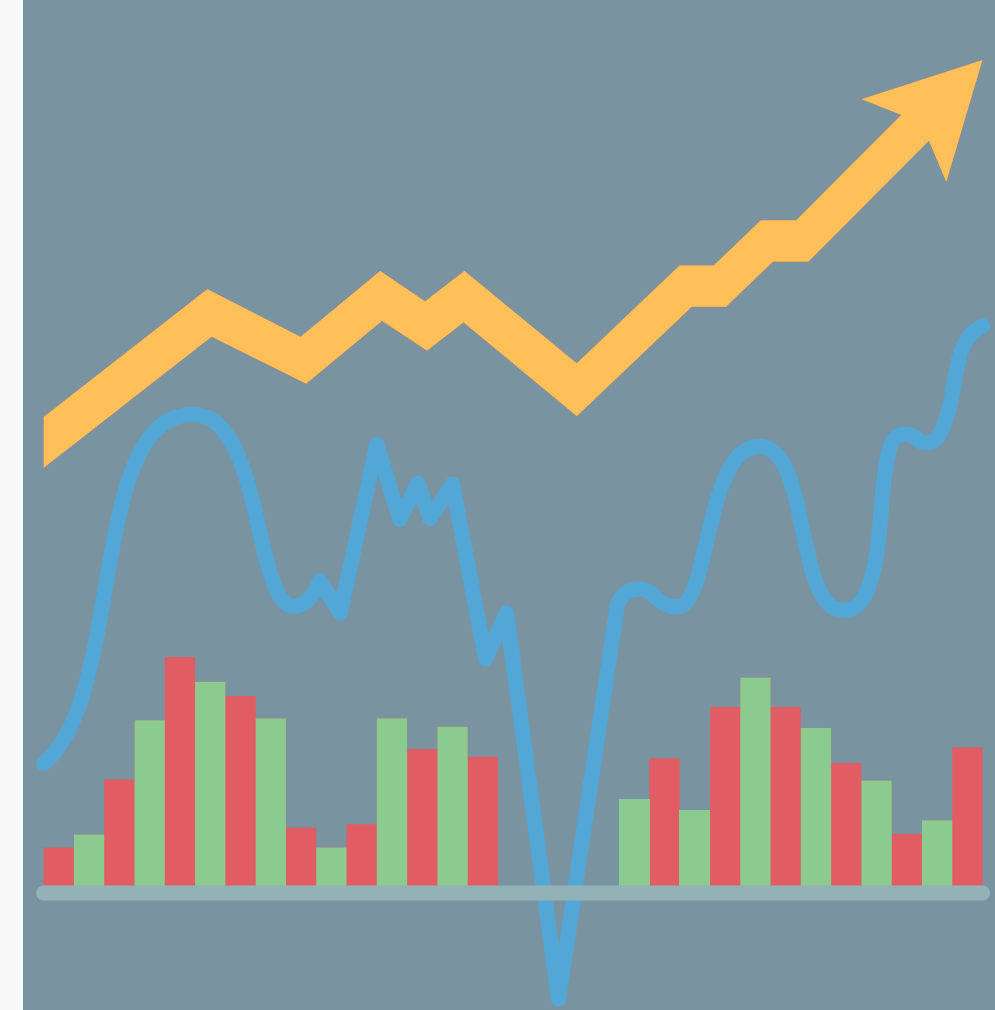
32 968 fishers were directly employed in the Mediterranean SSCF, corresponding to 18 207 FTEs. The Mediterranean regions experienced the most significant reductions in FTEs among all EU regions between 2018 and 2022, with decreases of 20%

Labour productivity (GVA per FTE) was EUR 15 697, which is slightly below the average of EUR 15 799 from 2018 to 2021, suggesting relative stability but with a minor decrease

Landings weight and value

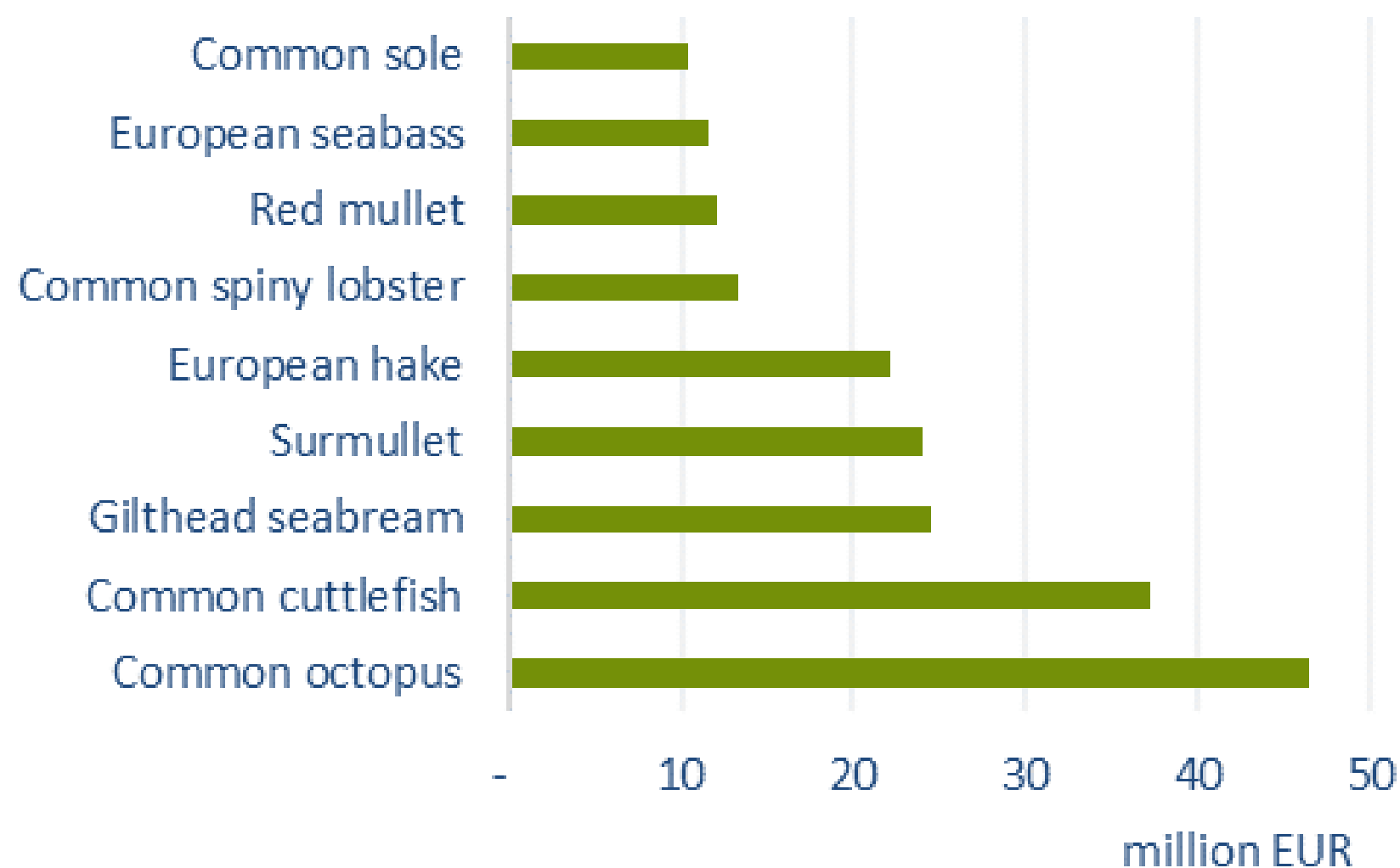
The total weight landed by the SSCF was 48 million kg (-8% compared to 2021).

The total Value of landings highly decreased from EUR 577 million in 2018 to EUR 405 million in 2022, reflecting a 30% decline.

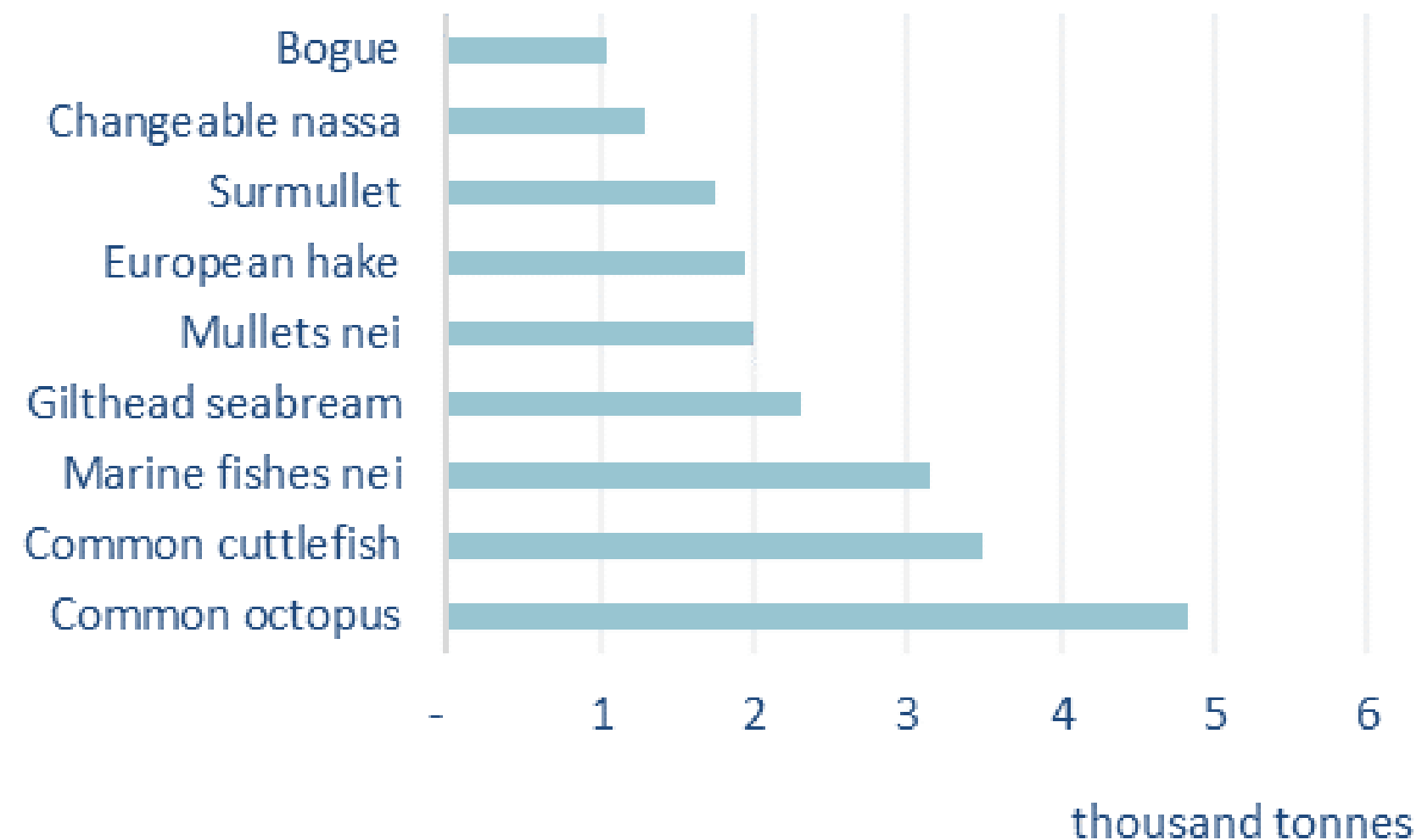


Top 10 species landed by SSCF, 2022

Top species in value, SSCF MED



Top species in weight, SSCF MED



Some data

Other income

Other income (peaking at EUR 50.7 million in 2021) constitutes 12% of its total income, with landings making up the remaining 88%.

Economic profitability

GVA was around EUR 285 million, with a gross profit of EUR 66 million and a net profit EUR -1.7 million. The economic performance of SSCF in the Mediterranean faced losses.

GVA per vessel of EUR 11 904 in 2022, which is around 14% lower than the average from 2018 to 2021

Overall, the economic performance of the SSCF had losses with a negative net profit margin in the region.

Five of eight Mediterranean SSCF segments provided positive economic performance (Italian, French, Spanish, Croatian, and Slovenian SSCF), while the Greek, Cypriot and Maltese SSCF faced losses. The Italian SSCF generated the highest net profit at EUR 23 million unless the deteriorated performance was faced during the last years.





https://stecf.ec.europa.eu/reports/economic-and-social-analyses_en

Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) - The
2024 Annual Economic Report on the EU Fishing Fleet, Prollezo, R.,
Sabatella, E., Virtanen, J., Tardy Martorell, M. and Guillen, J. editor(s),
Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2024



Thank you