



**GENERAL FISHERIES COMMISSION FOR
THE MEDITERRANEAN**

**COMMISSION GÉNÉRALE DES PÊCHES
POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE**



COMMISSION GÉNÉRALE DES PÊCHES POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE

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AMÉNAGEMENT DES PÊCHERIES MÉDITERRANÉENES*

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INTRODUCTION

1. Ce document reproduit les principales conclusions et avis en matière de gestion émanant du Comité scientifique consultatif (CSC) et figurant dans le rapport de sa treizième session (document CGPM:XXXIV/2010/Inf.9). Le document se réfère également aux propositions de recommandations émanant de la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique (CICTA) dont le texte intégral est reproduit dans le document CGPM:XXXV/2011/10.

SUGGESTIONS ET AVIS DU COMITÉ SCIENTIFIQUE CONSULTATIF

2. Sur la base des principales conclusions et suggestions de ses organes subsidiaires, le Comité scientifique consultatif (CSC) a approuvé les recommandations suivantes:

Aspects relatifs à l'environnement et aux écosystèmes marins

3. Le CSC a noté les progrès réalisés en matière de protection du corail rouge ainsi que dans le programme de travail à moyen terme sur les élastomobranches, et a approuvé les propositions du Sous-Comité sur le milieu et les écosystèmes marins relatives à l'adoption de mesures techniques spécifiques visant à réduire les captures accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer, de tortues et de phoques moines. Elle a en particulier formulé les avis en matière de gestion suivants:

- Gestion du **corail rouge**
 - Interdire le prélèvement des populations établies à des profondeurs inférieures à 50 mètres. Les mesures plus rigoureuses déjà en application doivent être maintenues et une approche adaptative doit être envisagée.
 - Établir un régime de quotas journaliers et/ou saisonniers fondé sur le nombre de licences, qui comprendrait un système d'établissement de rapports conforme à la Tâche 1, pour lequel une unité opérationnelle spécifique devrait être définie, et un système approprié de suivi des débarquements.
 - Interdire l'utilisation de véhicules commandés à distance pour les prélèvements de corail rouge. Le CSC suggère une approche de précaution, dans le cadre de laquelle seraient réalisées des études pilotes régionales visant à évaluer les éventuelles répercussions biologiques, environnementales et économiques de l'utilisation de ce type d'engins.
 - Élaborer un plan régional de gestion adaptatif, en tenant compte des conclusions des deux réunions d'experts organisées à cette fin: la première en 2010, et la seconde, prévue pour 2011 dans le programme de travail actuel.
 - En ce qui concerne la proposition du Sous-Comité sur le milieu et les écosystèmes marins de fixer une taille minimum de 10 mm de diamètre à la base, avec une tolérance de 20 pour cent, pour les branches de corail rouge, le CSC a noté que cette proposition était prématurée, et que de plus amples recherches et discussions seraient nécessaires avant de fixer une taille minimum.

- Réduction des captures accidentelles¹
 - Conformément aux prescriptions de la Tâche 1 de la CGPM, les données relatives aux captures accidentelles d'élaémobranches, de phoques moines, de tortues et d'oiseaux de mer doivent être notifiées par engin et par période pour chaque unité opérationnelle.
 - Les mesures techniques suivantes ont été proposées pour limiter les captures accidentelles:
 - i. Pour les élaémobranches: utilisation d'hameçons circulaires et d'avançons en nylon sur les palangriers pour protéger les espèces pélagiques, et grilles et panneaux séparateurs pour les espèces démersales. De manière générale, la protection des alevinières est recommandée pour les élaémobranches pélagiques et démersaux.
 - ii. Pour le phoque moine: l'installation de filets statiques ne pourra se faire qu'en dehors d'un rayon de 5 milles nautiques au minimum autour de l'emplacement des grottes abritant le phoque moine en automne et en hiver. Ce rayon devra être étendu à 10 milles nautiques autour des grottes de reproduction de cette espèce.
 - iii. Pour les tortues marines: Prévoir l'utilisation de dispositifs de décrochage et de libération des animaux qui sont capturés accidentellement par les palangres.
 - iv. Pour les oiseaux de mer:
 - Dans la pêche à la palangre: la calée des engins ne pourra se faire que durant la nuit; prévoir l'utilisation de dispositifs répulsifs pour les oiseaux, de lignes lestées et la préparation de l'appât (décongelé et teint en bleu).

¹ Dans le glossaire du CSC (disponible uniquement en anglais) les prises accessoires sont définies comme suit: *By-catch: The total catch of unwanted animals including vulnerable and endangered species. By-catch of commercial species should be reported as associated species*

- Dans la pêche au chalut: utilisation de dispositifs répulsifs fixés sur les funes de chalut.

Pour les deux types de pratiques de pêche, il est conseillé de diminuer le rejet des viscères et autres déchets qui peuvent attirer les oiseaux en les congelant ou en les fluidifiant pour pouvoir les rejeter plus tard, lorsque les oiseaux de mer ne sont pas présents.

- Pour les phoques moines, les sites devraient être répertoriés au préalable. À cette fin, le Secrétariat a été invité à s'adresser aux parties en vue de recueillir les informations nécessaires (une circulaire a été envoyée aux parties dans ce sens au mois de mars 2011, et les informations seront transmises par le Secrétariat dès qu'elles seront disponibles).

4. S'agissant de l'amélioration de la sélectivité des engins de pêche, le CSC est convenu d'approuver les propositions de l'atelier transversal de poursuivre les études pilotes visant à tester différentes tailles de maillage et différents dispositifs de protection, incluant toujours l'analyse des indicateurs socioéconomiques pertinents.

5. S'agissant de la création d'une nouvelle zone de pêche restreinte dans les Îles Baléares, le Comité a noté qu'il n'était pas en mesure d'approuver cette proposition avant que soit réalisée une étude plus complète de la zone, qui fournirait une cartographie des différents habitats ainsi qu'une description des flottilles et de la répartition de l'effort de pêche, et examinerait les éventuelles répercussions socioéconomiques des mesures de protection envisagées.

6. Le CSC a réaffirmé le besoin urgent que les pays membres fournissent des informations, issues si possible des systèmes de surveillance des navires par satellite (SSN), sur le nombre de navires pratiquant des activités de pêche (y compris les navires de moins de 15 mètres LOA) et sur leur nombre de jours de pêche respectifs en 2008 dans l'espace délimité comme zone de pêche à accès réglementé dans le Golfe du Lion.

7. Le CSC a également accepté d'analyser la proposition d'écoétiquetage visant à promouvoir la commercialisation des prises capturées à l'aide d'engins plus sélectifs, à laquelle de nouvelles études pilotes devraient être consacrées.

8. Il a également approuvé la poursuite des travaux de recherche sur l'interaction entre la pêche et la prolifération des algues et méduses, et a confirmé la nécessité d'approfondir les connaissances relatives aux canyons et aux monts sous-marins.

Collecte de l'information et des statistiques

9. Le Comité scientifique consultatif a entériné les avis concernant la collecte des données et informations statistiques, tels que formulés par ses sous-comités, et a approuvé les propositions suivantes:

- En ce qui concerne la nécessité de simplifier le processus de présentation des ensembles de données relatives aux navires, la première étape vers une solution mutuellement convenue serait que le Sous-Comité sur les statistiques et les informations (SCSI), avec l'appui du secrétariat de la CGPM, travaille à l'élaboration d'une matrice, compte tenu des informations relatives aux listes de navires préconisées par les Recommandations de la CGPM;

- Le CSC est convenu d'adopter une approche par étapes pour la création d'un cadre de présentation des données biologiques, qui viendra compléter la Tâche 1.5 et appuyer son éventuelle transformation en une nouvelle Tâche 2. Cette approche exige que le Sous-Comité sur l'évaluation des stocks (SCES) définisse précisément ses besoins en matière de données à des fins d'évaluation; dans un deuxième temps, le SCSi pourrait définir un format de compilation de données s'inscrivant dans le cadre de la Tâche 1;
- En ce qui concerne l'accès aux données et les questions de confidentialité liées aux ensembles de données de la Tâche 1, le Comité est convenu que le bulletin statistique et les statistiques de base devraient être mis à la disposition du public sans aucune restriction, tandis que les droits d'accès aux ensembles de données de la Tâche 1 devraient être envoyés au Comité de contrôle de la conformité pour réexamen;
- Fixer un seuil maximum de 15 kg pour le journal de bord de la CGPM, tout en donnant la possibilité aux pays membres de définir un seuil inférieur, situé entre 0 et 15 kg.
- La présentation de données basée sur le formulaire STATLANT 37A doit être maintenue tant que la Tâche 1 n'est pas pleinement opérationnelle et ne peut s'y substituer.

10. La proposition de mettre sur pied un Plan d'action régional pour la gestion de la capacité de pêche, avancée par l'atelier sur la **capacité des flottilles**, a été approuvée par le CSC. Le projet figure à l'Annexe 1 du présent document. Les options suivantes s'offrent à la CGPM:

- Envisager d'introduire des éléments de l'avant-projet de Plan d'action régional pour la gestion de la capacité de pêche de la CGPM dans la Recommandation CGPM/34/2010/2, tout en poursuivant l'élaboration du Plan d'action régional.
- Engager un consultant afin qu'il rédige un projet de Plan d'action régional pour la gestion de la capacité de pêche sur la base de l'avant-projet déjà élaboré et d'autres suggestions émanant des organes subsidiaires de la CGPM.
- Organiser un atelier chargé de rédiger un projet de Plan d'action régional pour la gestion de la capacité de pêche sur la base de l'avant-projet déjà élaboré et d'autres suggestions émanant des organes subsidiaires de la CGPM.

ou

- Toute combinaison de ces options.

11. Le CSC est convenu que le modèle de grille statistique de référence élaboré par le SCSi à sa neuvième session devrait s'ajouter à la grille statistique déjà adoptée par la CGPM, qui figure dans une version révisée de la Recommandation CGPM34/2010/1 relative au journal de bord et présentée à l'Annexe 2 du présent document.

Autres questions

12. En ce qui concerne la pêche de loisir, le CSC a accepté les propositions suivantes du Sous-comité des sciences économiques et sociales (SCSS):

- Établir un protocole harmonisé de suivi de la pêche de loisir;
- Élaborer un modèle de collecte des données pour les indicateurs de la pêche de loisir;

- Réaliser une étude régionale sur la mise en œuvre éventuelle de régimes de licences pour ce secteur.
13. En outre, le CSC a approuvé l'élaboration d'un code de pratiques pour une pêche de loisir responsable.
14. Enfin, le Comité a encouragé le lancement d'études visant à évaluer les répercussions socioéconomiques de l'adoption d'un maillage carré de 40 mm ou d'un maillage en losange de 50 mm pour les culs de chalut, ainsi que les effets de l'écoétiquetage.

Suivi de l'état des ressources halieutiques et mesures de gestion des pêcheries

15. Le CSC a passé en revue les résultats des évaluations effectuées par les groupes de travail spécialisés et le Sous-Comité sur l'évaluation des stocks (SCES). Sur les 24 stocks d'espèces démersales évalués, 23 ont été considérés comme surexploités et un comme pleinement exploité. Sur les 11 stocks de sardines et anchois évalués, deux ont été considérés comme surexploités et les neuf autres comme pleinement ou modérément exploités. Un résumé de ces évaluations, ainsi que les avis de gestion et les commentaires du CSC sont présentés dans les tableaux 1 et 2 à la suite. La Commission est invitée à examiner la possibilité que des avis puissent être traduits en mesure de gestion sous la forme d'une recommandation ou d'une résolution.
16. Le CSC a longuement débattu de l'adoption de points de référence biologiques et a approuvé la proposition du SCES d'adopter deux stratégies différentes pour la formulation des avis en matière de gestion.
- Pour la plupart des espèces démersales, pour lesquelles il existe des analyses de rendement et de biomasse par recrue, l'adoption de valeurs de référence biologiques reposant sur la mortalité par pêche et la forme de la courbe de Y/R est chose courante. F_{max} a été retenu comme seuil de référence critique, et $F_{0,1}$ comme point de référence ciblé.
 - Lorsqu'une approche analytique est impossible, que ce soit pour des raisons techniques ou en raison des spécificités de la dynamique des stocks comme dans le cas des petits pélagiques, qui ont une courte durée de vie et sont très influencés par l'environnement, le Comité a préconisé une approche dite des « feux de circulation » combinant l'état des stocks, les indices de biomasse fournis par les relevés et les indicateurs de pression (ratio de prélèvement et/ou estimation indirecte du stress environnemental).

Table 1 Management advice for demersal species²

GSA	Species	Stock status	Working Group management advice	Working Group comments	SCSA comments	SAC comments
GSA 01 & 03 (Northern and Southern Alboran Sea)	<i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i>	Over-exploited; current F (0.40) higher than $F_{0.1}$ (0.18) and F_{max} (0.37)	Decrease the fishing effort. Adopt the same management measure in GSA 03 and GSA 01. Improve the sampling standardisation. Maintain the joint assessment.	Improve the biological sampling and estimate the importance of juveniles in the catches by trawlers in shallow areas. The WG endorsed the assessment and recommendations.	No further comments. Endorsed	The SAC appreciated the effort of Morocco and Spain scientist to jointly assess the stock status. The relevant contribution of the regional project Copemed II was highlighted. Endorsed
GSA 03 (Southern Alboran Sea)	<i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i>	Over-exploited; $F_{curr}/F_{0.1} = 392\%$ $F_{curr}/F_{MSY} = 353\%$	It was recommended to decrease the fishing mortality by 60-80% . The abundance indices observed during surveys indicate a decrease of this resource.	The WG recommend extending the assessment of the <i>Parapenaeus</i> stock including the data from other adjacent areas (Spanish and Algerian areas) . The WG endorses the assessment and the related recommendations.	No further comments. Endorsed	No further comments. Endorsed
	<i>Boops boops</i>	Over-exploited; current F (0.90) higher than $F_{0.1}$ (0.61) and F_{max} (0.75)	Reduce the fishing mortality and control the trawling ban in coastal waters.	No sign of depletion is evident. The fishing mortality can be reduced limiting the moving of trawlers from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. The WG endorses the assessment and the related recommendations	No further comments. Endorsed	No further comments. Endorsed
	<i>Mullus barbatus</i>	Over-exploited; current F (0.68) higher than $F_{0.1}$ (0.55) and F_{max} (0.56)	Reduce the fishing mortality and control the trawling ban in coastal water.	No sign of depletion is evident. The fishing mortality can be reduced limiting the moving of trawlers from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. The WG endorses the assessment and the related recommendations	No further comments. Endorsed	No further comments. Endorsed
GSA 05 (Balearic islands)	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	Over-exploited; current F (0.85) higher than $F_{0.1}$ (0.20) and F_{max} (0.31)	Reduce fishing mortalities by 30 to 50% through reducing the effort activity and improving the selection pattern of the fishery.	Explore the parameterisation of XSA (the contribution of each tuning fleet in the model) and run sensitivity analysis on its effects. The WG endorses the assessment and related recommendations.	No further comments. Endorsed	No further comments. Endorsed

² Disponible uniquement en anglais

GSA	Species	Stock status	Working Group management advice	Working Group comments	SCSA comments	SAC comments
	<i>Mullus surmuletus</i>	Over-exploited; current F (0.60) higher than $F_{0.1}$ (0.38) and lower than F_{max} (0.74)	Reduce fishing mortalities by 30% to 50% through reducing the effort activity and improving the selection pattern of the fishery.	The WG endorses the assessment and the related recommendations.	No further comments. Endorsed	No further comments. Endorsed
GSA 05 (Balearic islands)	<i>Mullus barbatus</i>	Over-exploited; current F (0.82) higher than $F_{0.1}$ (0.33) and F_{max} (0.53)	Reduce fishing mortalities by 40% to 60% through reducing the effort activity and improving the selection pattern of the fishery.	<p>Explore the parameterisation of XSA (the contribution of each tuning fleet in the model).</p> <p>The WG group noticed that both SSB and recruitment show a decreasing trend.</p> <p>The WG suggest performing sensitivity tests to check the influence of different biological parameters values in the results.</p> <p>The WG endorses the assessment and the related recommendations.</p>	No further comments. Endorsed	No further comments. Endorsed
	<i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>	Over-exploited; current F (0.45) higher than $F_{0.1}$ (0.30) and lower than F_{max} (0.63)	Decrease fishing mortality by 20-30% by: Reducing effort, both in capacity and/or activity, improving the selection pattern of the fishery and implementing area closures.	Perform a sensitivity analysis. The WG endorses the assessment and the related recommendations	No further comments. Endorsed	No further comments. Endorsed
	<i>Aristeus antennatus</i>	Over-exploited; current F (0.62) higher than $F_{0.1}$ (0.33) and lower than F_{max} (0.76)	Decrease fishing mortalities by 30% to 50% through reducing the effort activity and improving the selection pattern of the fishery. Implementing area closures for fishing in the nursery areas during the recruitment period.	<p>Evaluate the effect of the biological parameters running XSA with sex combined data.</p> <p>Explore the parameterisation of XSA (the contribution of each tuning fleet in the model).</p> <p>The WG endorses the assessment and the related recommendations.</p>	No further comments. Endorsed	No further comments. Endorsed
	<i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i>	Over-exploited	The problems found with the residuals and the retrospective analysis makes not possible to provide a full management advice.	The WG agrees that the stock is overfished but some uncertainties do not allow to suggest an available value to reduce the actual fishing mortality. The WG endorses the assessment as a source of general information of the stock.	The assessment must be considered as a rough estimation of the stock status. To be verified.	The SAC consider this assessment as provisional.

GSA	Species	Stock status	Working Group management advice	WG comments	SC comments	SAC comments
GSA 06 (Northern Spain)	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	Over-exploited; current F (1.70) higher than $F_{0.1}$ (0.60)	<p>To reduce the growth overfishing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decrease the effort of trawl. - Improve the fishing pattern of the trawl fleets. <p>To avoid recruitment overfishing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce effort in trawl 70% - Special surveillance in the use of 40 mm square mesh size in the cod end in trawl gears. - Encourage studies to allocate area closures to fishing (FRA). 	The stock show dangerous signals of recruitment overexploitation due to the decreasing trend in recruitment and very low levels of the spawning stock . The WG endorses the assessment and the related recommendations	No further comments. Endorsed	The SAC noted that the absolute value of F, both in terms of current and target F are higher than those of the other areas of the Mediterranean. Due to the robustness of Y/R analyses, the percentage of reduction of current F to reach the target values should not be biased. Endorsed
	<i>Mullus barbatus</i>	Over-exploited; current F (0.76) higher than $F_{0.1}$ (0.39)	<p>Decrease the fishing mortality by 70%.</p> <p>More effective control in shelf areas above 50 m depth to reduce the catch of small individuals under the minimum legal size.</p> <p>The use of the 40 mm square mesh in the cod-end should improve trawl exploitation pattern and Y/R by 24%, but a close supervision of the observance of this measure is needed.</p>	<p>Co-occurrence of SSB increasing and recruitment decreasing.</p> <p>The WG endorses the assessment and the related recommendations.</p>	No further comments. Endorsed	No further comments. Endorsed
	<i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i>	Over-exploited; current F (1.37) higher than $F_{0.1}$ (0.30) and lower than F_{max} (2.73)	Reduce growth overfishing: Reduce the effort of trawl by 70% and Improve the fishing pattern of the trawl.	Since there are some evidences of synchronous oscillation of abundance of the species in the western Mediterranean, environmental factors (e.g. water temperature) are thought to notably affect the stock dynamics . The WG endorses the assessment and the related recommendations.	No further comments. Endorsed	No further comments. Endorsed

GSA	Species	Stock status	Working Group management advice	WG comments	SC comments	SAC comments
GSA 07 (Gulf of Lions)	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	Over-exploited; current F (0.87) higher than $F_{0.1}$ (0.20) and F_{max} (0.29)	<p>Reduce fishing mortality by 60% to 70%</p> <p>To reduce growth overfishing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the fishing pattern of the trawl - close nursery areas at least temporarily - Reduce the effort of trawl, from reducing time at sea, number of fishing boats, engine power, Bollard pull and/or trawl size <p>To avoid recruitment overfishing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce the effort of longline and gillnets in order to increase (or at least maintain) the SSB. - Establish temporal closures for longline and gillnet during the period of maximum spawning 	<p>The trend of the SSB does not show any risk of stock depletion or collapse.</p> <p>The parameterization of the XSA model may have an impact on the results obtained. To identify the extension of such decisions, further work must be done to explore different parameterizations of the model and run sensitivity analysis on its effects.</p> <p>The WG endorses the assessment and the related recommendations.</p>	No further comments. Endorsed	No further comments. Endorsed
	<i>Mullus barbatus</i>	Slightly over exploited	Current F has to be reduced by 30-40% .	The WG endorsed the assessment and recommendations	Since the current F (0.7) is higher than $F_{0.1}$ (0.4) and F_{max} (0.5), the Sub-Committee recommends not to use the attribute “slightly” in identifying the stock status. Endorsed	No further comments. Endorsed
GSA 09 (Ligurian and North Tirrenian)	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	Over-exploited; current F (1.40) higher than $F_{0.1}$ (0.22) and F_{max} (0.35)	The stock appears to be highly overexploited with a need of F reduction of about 40-80% .The current SSB is estimated as 5% and 10% of the virgin SSB, nevertheless, the stock productivity does not appear to be impaired and able to still produce relatively large year classes.	<p>The group noticed a decreasing trend of the SSB for both assessments performed with SURBA on 2 different surveys (MEDITS and GRUND).</p> <p>The WG endorses the assessment and the related recommendations.</p>	No further comments. Endorsed	No further comments. Endorsed

GSA	Species	Stock status	Working Group management advice	WG comments	SC comments	SAC comments
GSA 09 (Ligurian and North Tyrrhenian)	<i>Mullus barbatus</i>	Over-exploited; current F (0.73) higher than F_{MSY} (0.64)	A reduction of fishing mortality by about 10% is considered necessary in order to reach the F_{msy} level.	The WG endorsed the assessment and recommendations	No further comments. Endorsed	No further comments. Endorsed
	<i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i>	Fully -exploited	Do not increase fishing mortality.	This stock could be strongly driven by environmental and ecological factors (e.g. water temperature, predatory release effect) that can make difficult to evaluate the effect of fishing on the stock. The WG endorses the assessment and the related recommendations but notes that only the reference points computed by VIT should be considered for management.	No further comments. Endorsed	No further comments. Endorsed
GSA 12,13,14, 15&16 (Strait of Sicily)	<i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i>	Over-exploited; current F (1.13) higher than $F_{0.1}$ (0.90) and lower than F_{max} (1.23)	A reduction of Fishing mortality by about 20% is considered necessary. In addition the exploitation pattern of the fishery should be improved. A protection of the stable nurseries on the Adventure and Malta Banks in the Strait of Sicily is advised	A change in M and k has pronounced effect on Y/R when the variation was applied in opposite directions. On the other hand B/R and SSB/R are not strongly affected when the change is in the same direction. Alternative methods such as global production methods and trawl survey based approach should be used in the future to make the assessment more robust. The WG endorses the assessment and the related recommendations	No further comments. Endorsed	The SAC appreciated the effort done by the scientists of Italy, Malta and Tunisia to assess jointly the stock status. The relevant contribution of the regional project Copemed II and Medsudmed in pursuing the activity was highlighted. Endorsed

GSA	Species	Stock status	Working Group management advice	WG comments	SC comments	SAC comments
GSA 17 (Northern Adriatic)	<i>Solea solea</i>	Over-exploited; current F (0.61) higher than $F_{0.1}$ (0.29) and F_{max} (0.42)	A reduction of F of 50-80% , especially by rapido trawling, would be recommended. A two-months closure for rapido trawling inside 11 km off-shore along the Italian coast , after the biological fishing ban (August), would be advisable to reduce the portion of juvenile in the catches. The safeguard of spawning area is also advised	Include in the future assessments biological samples data from the eastern fishery as well as to extend the rapido trawl survey inside the 12 nm from the Croatian coast, as was performed in 2005 and 2006. Such requirements could be attained in the framework of ADRIAMED regional project.	No further comments. Endorsed	No further comments. Endorsed
GSA 18 (Southern Adriatic)	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	Over-exploited F_{curr} (0.57-0.58) $F_{0.1}$ (0.2) F_{max} (0.3)	Fishing mortality reduction of 30-40% is necessary. A more sustainable exploitation in the long-term can be partly achieved following the newly enforced regulation on the mesh size of 40 mm squared mesh on the cod end .	The WG discuss the use of the slow or fast growth parameters to assess the hake stock and of the sensitivity analyses. Results from VIT (only one year data) are consider as indicative.	No further comment. Endorsed.	The SAC appreciated the effort done by the scientists of Albania ,Italy and Montenegro to asses jointly the stock status. The relevant contribute of the regional project Adriamed in pursuing the activity was highlighted. Endorsed
GSA 26 (South Levant)	<i>Solea solea</i>	Over-exploited; F_{curr} (0.66) higher than $F_{0.1}$ (0.41) and lower than F_{max} (0.81)	Reduce fishing mortality by about 40-60% . Improve the trawl selectivity. Identify and protect the nursery grounds. Improve the fishery data collection system.	As the assessment was done at first using three years 2006-2008 and it was found that the length composition of year 2008 is greatly different from the two others, the assessment was redone using the mean number of years 2006-2007 . The WG endorses the assessment	No further comments. Endorsed	Since the stock is exploited not only by trawlers, the SAC recommended to include catches of artisanal fisheries in next assessment. Endorsed
	<i>Boops boops</i>	Over-exploited; current F (1.09) higher than $F_{0.1}$ (0.59) and F_{max} (0.94)	Reduce the fishing mortality by 40-60%	The WG endorses the assessment and the related recommendations	No further comments. Endorsed	Since the stock is exploited not only by trawlers, the SAC recommended to include catches of artisanal fisheries in next assessment. Endorsed
	<i>Pagellus erytrinus</i>	Over-exploited; current F (0.65) higher than $F_{0.1}$ (0.34) and F_{max} (0.57)	Reduce the fishing mortality by 40-60% . Identify and protect nurseries	The WG endorsed the assessment and recommendations.	No further comments. Endorsed	Since the stock is exploited not only by trawlers, the SAC recommended to include catches of artisanal fisheries. Endorsed

Table 2 Management advice for small pelagics

GSA	Species	Stock status	Working Group management advice	WG comments	SC comments	SAC comments
GSA 01 (Alboran Sea)	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	Moderately exploited. Sustainable fisheries	Not increase the fishing effort. The management of anchovy fisheries needs to account the multi-species effects, mainly the interaction with sardine.	The WG considers the analytical assessment as provisional. The WG endorsed the assessment and recommendations.	No further comments. Endorsed	Endorsed
	<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>	Fully exploited. Sustainable fisheries	Not increase the fishing effort. The management of sardine fisheries needs to account the multi-species effects, mainly the interaction with anchovy.	The WG considers the analytical assessment as provisional. The WG endorsed the assessment and recommendations.	No further comments. Endorsed	Endorsed
GSA 03 (Southern Alboran Sea)	<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>	Fully exploited: current $F=0.6$, ratio $F_{0.1}/F_c=0.62$ and $F_{max}/F_c=1.86$ Uncertain biomass	Maintain the current fishing effort; Reduce the mortality of fishing on the spawning fish Introduce seasonal closure during January which coincides with the peak of the spawning; Prohibit fishing during May near Short-nap close Kebbana to preserve the young fish.	The WG endorses the assessment and the related recommendations.	No further comments. Endorsed	Endorsed
GSA 06 (Northern Spain)	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	The stock abundance is considered low, while the exploitation rate is uncertain.	Avoid further reduction in SSB	The WG considers the analytical assessment as provisional. The WG endorsed the assessment and recommendations	No further comments. Endorsed	Endorsed
	<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>	Overexploited The stock has declined over many years, partly due to reduced recruitment and partly to poor survival of the recruits. Most likely, the stock has been increasingly overexploited in recent years	A substantial reduction in exploitation is advised.	The WG considers the analytical assessment as provisional. The WG endorsed the assessment and recommendations.	No further comments. Endorsed	Endorsed

GSA	Species	Stock status	Working Group management advice	WG comments	SC comments	SAC comments
GSA 07 (Gulf of Lions)	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	Fully exploited moderate harvest ratio. Low biomass	Reduce fishing effort on anchovy in the Gulf of Lion Respect the European regulation on minimum length size of catch (> 9 cm, UE 1976/2006) Consider interactions with sardine fisheries.	The WG endorses the assessment and the related recommendations.	No further comments. Endorsed	Due to the likely effect of environmental factors on small pelagics, in case of low biomass at sea the SAC recommend to avoid assessing the stock status (fully, over-exploited), it is advisable, on the other hand, to define harvest ratio and/or biomass level. Endorsed.
	<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>	Moderately exploited Production capacity severely reduced	Strongly reduce fishing effort on sardine in the Gulf of Lion; Formalize and establish a protocol of “sentinel” activity for fishermen, and produce monthly spatial and temporal observations to describe the evolution of the system, Respect the European regulation on minimum length size of catch (11cm, UE 1976/2006. Consider interactions with anchovy fisheries.	The WG endorsed the assessment and recommendations	No further comments. Endorsed	Due to the likely effect on small pelagics of environmental factor, the same recommendation than for anchovy above. It also recommended to maintain the recent level of fishing effort induced by the very low abundance of adults in the stock until indication of a better status of the stock. Endorsed.
GSA 16 (Strait of Sicily)	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	High exploitation rate (ratio between total landings and biomass estimates): high fishing mortality. Very low Stock abundance. (acoustic biomass estimate)	Not increase the fishing effort; Assess the impact of fry fishery may have. Not extend fry sardine fishery after March to avoid additional mortality on juvenile anchovy.	Negative effects on these populations could result from pressure of other fishing gears on pre-juvenile stages (locally known as "bianchetto" or "neonata"). The WG endorses the assessment and the related recommendations	Since the stock is characterised by both high exploitation rate and low biomass the SC recommends to change “not increase the fishing effort” into “decrease the fishing effort” . Endorsed with this modification.	No further comments. Endorsed

GSA	Species	Stock status	Working Group management advice	WG comments	SC comments	SAC comments
	<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>	Moderate exploitation rate (ratio between total landings and biomass estimates) low/intermediate stock abundance. (acoustic biomass estimate)	Do not increase the fishing effort; assess the impact of fry fishery. As the impact of fry fishery on this population is not known, a proper quantification of the catches in the fry fishery is mandatory.	Over the last four years the population appears to be stable though at a relatively low level. However, taking into account the moderate exploitation rates experienced, results would suggest the stock being able to tolerate the current level of exploitation.	No further comments. Endorsed	No further comments. Endorsed
GSA 17 (Northern Adriatic)	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	The stock at the present level of biomass can be considered as moderately exploited	Do not increase the fishing effort. Consider the interactions with sardine fisheries.	Important improvements were made regarding the echo-survey data used as tuning index for VPA: in particular, for the first time, biological data from the western Adriatic were used to split into age classes only the abundance estimated by the western echo-survey, while biological data from the eastern Adriatic were applied to the eastern echo-survey abundance.	No further comments. Endorsed	No further comments. Endorsed
	<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>	The stock at the present level of biomass can be considered as moderately exploited	Do not increase the fishing effort. Consider the interactions with anchovy fisheries.	Important improvements were made regarding the echo-survey data used as tuning index for VPA: in particular, for the first time, biological data from the western Adriatic were used to split into age classes only the abundance estimated by the western echo-survey, while biological data from the eastern Adriatic were applied to the eastern echo-survey abundance	No further comments. Endorsed	No further comments. Endorsed

17. Le CSC a approuvé les propositions spécifiques suivantes:

- Sur la conservation et l'exploitation **des éla-smobran-ches**:
 - Élaborer des programmes de suivi des captures et des efforts de pêche au niveau national afin de garantir un suivi étroit des captures, ainsi que des captures accidentelles, qui doivent être notifiées par l'intermédiaire du plan de présentation des données de la CGPM (Tâche 1).

- Garantir une protection maximale aux espèces reprises dans la liste de l'Annexe II, ou une exploitation appropriée des espèces énumérées à l'Annexe III, du Protocole ASP/DB de la Convention de Barcelone (novembre 2009). Envisager l'adoption des mesures de l'UE pour le requin-taue commun dans l'ensemble de la Méditerranée.
- Localiser et cartographier les alevinières afin de les protéger des opérations de chalutage.

18. Le Comité a entériné les avis formulés par l'atelier sur **l'anguille européenne** avec pour principal objectif de recueillir et d'analyser les informations disséminées dans les différents pays, et est convenu d'appuyer pleinement l'élaboration d'un Plan de gestion national et/ou régional, comme le demande l'UE.

Proposition de Recommandation émanant des travaux du CSC

19. Le CSC s'est référé à la décision de la Commission de réduire de manière générale l'effort de pêche, afin de protéger les stocks démersaux de la Méditerranée (Résolution CGPM:XXXI/33/2009/1) et a été d'avis unanime que des preuves solides suffisantes existent pour renforcer la mesure prise en transformant cette Résolution en Recommandation contraignante en vertu de l'article V de l'Accord portant création de la CGPM.

Proposition de recommandations de la CICTA relatives à des pêcheries méditerranéennes

20. La Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique (CICTA) a adopté, à sa dix-septième réunion ordinaire tenue à Paris (France) en novembre 2010, les recommandations suivantes concernant la pêche en Méditerranée:

- Recommandation [10-04] de la CICTA modifiant la Recommandation de la CICTA visant l'établissement d'un programme de rétablissement pluriannuel du thon rouge dans l'Atlantique Est et la Méditerranée.
- Recommandation [10-06] de la CICTA relative aux requins-taupes bleus de l'Atlantique capturés en association avec les pêcheries gérées par la CICTA.
- Recommandation [10-08] de la CICTA relative aux requins-marteaux (famille des Sphyrnidae) capturés en association avec les pêcheries gérées par la CICTA.
- Recommandation [10-09] de la CICTA relative aux prises accidentelles de tortues de mer dans les pêcheries de la CICTA.

21. Le texte de ces propositions est reproduit dans le document CGPM:XXXV/2011/10.

MESURES SUGGÉRÉES POUR LA COMMISSION

22. La Commission est invitée à examiner les conclusions et avis émanant de son Comité scientifique consultatif et à approuver ceux qu'elles jugent appropriés.

23. La Commission est également invitée à examiner, pour adoption éventuelle, les recommandations concernant la Méditerranée adoptées par la CICTA en 2010.

ANNEXE 1

**DRAFT OUTLINE FOR A REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION (RPOA)
FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF FISHING CAPACITY IN THE GFCM AREA
(Disponible uniquement en anglais)**

1. Introduction

It is widely recognised that overcapacity is a problem, along with environmental concerns, in many national and international fisheries that may foster destructive fishing operations, aggravates overfishing and by-catch of unwanted or protected species, creates chronic management problems, and weakens the long-term economic performance of the fishing sector.

There are existing commitments including those of the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002), the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity (IPOA-Capacity), and the actions and obligations already adopted by the GFCM.

Modernisation is important, especially in the GFCM convention area where many boats in the fleets are old. In the existing and upcoming programmes for modernisation, it is critical to specify the purpose and objectives of such programs and, in particular, their potential contribution or ability to increase capacity.

It is necessary for the GFCM to be able to develop an Regional Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity (RPOA-Capacity), including actions to monitor and manage fishing capacity and, where appropriate, measures to tackle overcapacity and its effects based on scientific advice.

2. History

The General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) in its Recommendation GFCM/34/2010/2:

RECALLED that the objectives of the Agreement establishing the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean are to promote the development, conservation, rational management and best utilization of living marine resources;

RECALLED the Declaration of the Third Ministerial Conference on the Sustainable Development of the Fisheries in the Mediterranean held in Venice, Italy, on 25 and 26 November 2003;

RECALLED Recommendation GFCM/27/2002/1 which urges the control of fishing effort and the improvement of the exploitation pattern of demersal fisheries, as well as limiting catches of juveniles of small pelagic species;

CONSIDERED that in the advice for 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 the GFCM Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) considered that several demersal and small pelagic stocks are overexploited, some with high risk of recruitment overfishing, and that sustainable management requires measures aimed at controlling or reducing the fishing effort from 10 percent up to 40 percent and more;

NOTED that the stock assessment conducted by the SAC only concerns specific geographical subareas corresponding to the data supplied by certain Members and that the assessed stocks may be shared with adjacent GFCM geographical sub-areas;

RECALLED that in cases where no scientific information on the status of fisheries and of the exploited resources is available a more cautious approach is needed in the development plans of fishing fleets and that suitable information coming from adjacent areas could be used for proper and precautionary management of fisheries until sound scientific evidence becomes available;

NOTED that the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) advises to apply the precautionary principle;

RECALLED that any possible global limitation of the fleet capacity at regional level shall not prevent or hinder transferability of fishing fleet capacity from one Member to another and from one GSA to another provided that the targeted fisheries are exploited sustainably and that the overall capacity does not increase;

RECALLED the International Plan of Action (IPOA) for the management of fishing capacity elaborated within the framework of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries which calls upon States to cooperate, where appropriate, through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements and other forms of co-operation, with a view to ensuring the effective management of fishing capacity, as specified in article 27 of the IPOA.

RECALLED Recommendation GFCM/34/2009/3 on the implementation of the GFCM Task 1 Statistical Matrix including in particular mandatory submission of the components Tasks 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4 by February 2010 for the first time while Task 1.3 and Task 1.5 by January 2011 and noting that the SAC calls for a mandatory submission by the Members as from 2009 of several components of TASK 1 statistical matrix including in particular Tasks 1.1, 1.2, and 1.4;

NOTED that GFCM, at its thirty-second session, requested the SAC to carry out an evaluation of consequences of a possible freezing of the fleet capacity and the proposals and results of the workshop on the assessment, management and monitoring of fishing fleet capacity held in February 2010;

RECALLED Recommendation GFCM/34/2009/6 on the establishment of a GFCM record of vessels over 15 metres authorized to operate in the GFCM area;

RECALLED Recommendation GFCM/34/2009/5 on the establishment of the GFCM Regional Fleet Register by June 2010 to contain information on all vessels, boats, ships or other crafts that are equipped and used for commercial fishing activity and as from 2011 Contracting Parties shall submit a full data base at least at the beginning of each calendar year followed by updates as appropriate;

3. Definitions

Capacity may be defined both as an input-based estimate (vessels numbers, size (GT, LOA), engine power (kW)) or an output-based estimate, i.e. the maximum potential harvest or output that could be realized if only the fixed factors limited production. As a minimum common standard GT and/or kW must be used.

'Fishing capacity' means a fishing vessel's tonnage in GT and/or GRT and its engine power in kW. The fishing capacity level per GFCM Member shall be the sum of its vessels expressed in tonnage (GT and/or GRT) and engine power (kW).

Overcapacity can be defined in two ways: (1) in input terms, "overcapacity" means there is more than the minimum fleet and effort required to produce a given TAC or given output (harvested catch) level; and (2) in output terms, overcapacity means that the maximum harvest level that a fisher could produce with given levels of inputs, such as fuel, amount of fishing gear, ice, bait, engine horsepower and vessel size would exceed the desired level of harvesting or TAC.

Excess capacity is the difference between what a production facility could produce if fully utilized and what is produced by the owners, given the prices of inputs and outputs. It is a common, short run, self-correcting phenomenon in all types of industries at different points in time.

4. Nature and Scope of the RPOA-Capacity

As the long term aim is to achieve sustainability, there is an ongoing need for complete information regarding:

- the status of fish stocks throughout the entire GFCM area, and
- fishing capacity throughout the entire GFCM area, and especially the spatial distribution of this capacity by groups of species and geographical sub-areas.

5. Objectives and Principles

5.1 Principles

It is recognised that open access to fisheries is not an option compatible with the sustainable fisheries development and the RPOA-Capacity.

The levels of the overall fishing capacity in the GFCM area shall be determined based on a Regional Plan of Action considering the national and regional fishing capacity management plans and scientific advice.

Members shall work to ensure that efforts to address the management of fishing capacity are complementary, coherent and consistent to current activities and actions and international commitments, including the ecosystem approach to fisheries.

Responsible management for sustainable exploitation – Noting that there is a need to balance social concerns and issues with those of conservation, it is important to take into account and address the social and economic impacts of measures address overcapacity, including those that stop fishing activities.

Because there is a link between fleet capacity and sustainable stocks, there is a need to find the optimal capacity in each fishery which reflects the balance between economic and biologically sustainable exploitation.

The management of fishing capacity should not preclude consideration of issues such as safety including issues of vessel design, size and ability to catch fish as well as best practices in fish handling, hygiene and quality whilst ensuring that overall fishing capacity is not increased.

Precautionary Approach - Noting that the fishing capacity of the fleet will vary according to the resources being targeted, the implementation of precautionary approach to fisheries is of importance for sustainable exploitation of fisheries in GFCM area and should be applied strictly by the GFCM Members.

It is important that short term profitability does not lead to investments that undermine long-term economic efficiency.

Results-based management approach – the Members of the GFCM should endeavour to apply a results based management approach in relation to the management of fishing capacity.

Flexibility, adaptability, transparency and accountability - The principles of flexibility, adaptability, transparency and accountability are fundamental elements of the RPOA-Capacity.

5.2 The objective of the RPOA-Capacity is to:

- lay the foundation on which regional management plans and other related initiatives should be formulated, developed and implemented;
- provide guidance in the development and implementation of national plans of action for the management of fishing capacity in coherence with the RPOA-Capacity;
- enable the GFCM to promote the development, conservation and rational management and proper utilisation of living marine resources.

6. Mechanisms to Promote Implementation

6.1 Levels of actions

Regional and sub-regional Actions – There is need to recognize the role of regional and sub-regional cooperation projects and initiatives and the importance of taking into account the specifics of sub-zones.

National Actions – Formulation of national plans of action for management of the fishing capacity should take into account management strategies of the different fisheries in neighbouring countries in the GFCM area, in accordance with the guidance provided by the RPOA-Capacity.

Local Actions – Local actions should be based as a minimum on the RPOA-Capacity and may serve as a example for larger management initiatives.

6.2 Tools and Instruments

Action must be accompanied with clear timeframes for achieving results which recognize the different financial, administrative, legislative and reporting changes that may be needed to do this.

6.2.1 *Financial instruments*

Financial instruments for the management of the fleet capacity shall avoid having a negative impact on exploited fishery resources, on marine environment and on long-term profitability of fishing activities.

Financial assistance with public funds shall not in any circumstance lead to an increase in the catch capacity or the power of fishing vessel's engine. Nonetheless, public financial assistance may contribute to improving safety on board, working conditions, hygiene and quality of products, energy saving and improve catch selectivity provided that it does not increase the ability of the vessels to catch fish. No public aid should be granted for the construction of fishing vessels or for the increase of vessel fish holds.

Financial mechanisms and subsidies³ designed to help fleets shrink, such as 'vessel buy-back' or decommissioning schemes, may have been successful in addressing the reduction of nominal capacity but they have often failed to counteract the contemporary increase in the fishing power of the remained capacity (technological creep).

³ Further detail could be found in the document: Westlund, Lena. *Guide for identifying, assessing and reporting on subsidies in the fisheries sector*. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper N° 438. 29 pp. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/007/y5424e/y5424e00.HTM>

Financial investments/assistance with private funds shall be allowed to operate only within an organized fisheries management framework designed and monitored to deliver sustainable exploitation on the basis of scientific advice and rationale management.

Financial instruments should be used with caution knowing that even so-called “good” subsidies can create incentives to increase, rather than reduce fishing capacity.

6.2.2 *Economic instruments*

It is important to take into account the socio-economic impacts when introducing measures to reduce fishing capacity.

Members of the GFCM should consider the use and impacts of the different management tools reported in Table 1.

Efforts towards investment in disinvestment in the fisheries of the GFCM Members should be encouraged where overcapacity and sustainable exploitation may be a concern.

6.2.3 *Technical instruments*

There is need to address scientific and biological issues including, but not limited to:

- the issue of the efficiency of fishing gear and electronic equipment such as used for detecting fish;
- the collection of data at the national level regarding the status of various stocks, fishing activities and ecosystems – and particularly for shared stocks – in a manner that is consistent and harmonized with other countries;
- the use of one or more indicators of fishing capacity to evaluate the balance between fleet capacity and fishing opportunities – both qualitatively and quantitatively.

Capacity measurement - GFCM Members should ensure the successful and complete implementation of the regional fleet register and use the agreed regional fishing capacity measure unit as established in the Recommendations GFCM 33/2009/5 and GFCM 34/2010/2, respectively.

6.2.4 *Administrative and legal instruments*

Members are encouraged to recall and implement GFCM decisions regarding the management of fishing capacity and related issues.

Entry/exit Regime - There is need for a simple and transparent entry/exit regime that applies to all members of the GFCM with the view to avoid any future increases of overall fishing capacity.

Capacity ceiling - Fishing capacity should be frozen within the soonest possible period based on scientific evidence, best practices and lessons learned.

Harmonization - There is a necessity to harmonize fisheries policies, legal and regulatory frameworks as well as specific fisheries regulations, particularly for shared stocks.

6.2.5 *Management instruments*

Regional and national measures such as temporary closures or fisheries management for other effort limitations shall be taken into account when establishing actions and measures.

7. Human resources development for management of fishing capacity

Communication and sensitization programmes related to fishing capacity should be created to increase general awareness amongst stakeholders and the general public about the problems of overcapacity.

Stakeholder participation – Effective participation of stakeholders, including fisheries organizations, should be supported by access to information and education.

Countries are encouraged to seek assistance in the monitoring of fishing capacity and for the development and implementation of national plans of action for the management of fishing capacity.

The diversification by fishers into of non-fishing activities should be encouraged.

8. Monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing capacity of fleets operating in the GFCM Convention area

Monitoring of fishing activity - As part of monitoring fishing activity there should be standardised logbook and catch documentation systems and include the use of VMS and other electronic reporting systems where appropriate.

8.1 Regulation of new constructions and imports of vessels

In exceptional cases where scientific evidence shows that there are sustainable new fishing opportunities, keeping in mind best practices and lessons learned as well as socio-economic concerns for local communities, new constructions and/or imports of vessels may be allowed, but all new constructions should be certified as in compliance with the RPOA-Capacity by the competent authorities.

In situations where there may not be new fishing opportunities but there is a desire for new constructions or import of vessels, then there should be a system of control as follows:

- All new constructions should have official authorization;
- To authorize a new construction or import, it should be necessary the destruction or exit from the register of at least the same tonnage and power that the one intended to be built. Priority consideration should be given to situations which enable the transfer of capacity from fleet segments in which there is overcapacity.
- To ensure that the tonnage and power of a new vessel be equal to or less than the tonnage and power of vessel(s) removed from the register of active vessels (i.e. registered and currently fishing vessels).

Fishing Licenses of withdrawn vessels should be transferred to the replacement vessel, taking into account that the indivisible “vessel unit” to transfer is composed of tonnage + power + fishing license.

9. Actions

Members of the GFCM shall undertake the following actions:

- Freeze fishing capacity within the soonest possible period based on scientific evidence, best practices and lessons learned in line with recommendation GFCM 34/2010/2.
- A part of such scientific advice will include analyses in order to reveal the existence of overcapacity per fishing area/sub-region, fleet segmentation, fishing type, species and fishing gears.
- Implement the precautionary approach to fisheries as an important element of the sustainable exploitation of fisheries in GFCM area. This approach needs to be followed strictly by the GFCM Members.
- Further work by GFCM Members to ensure the successful and complete implementation of the regional fleet register.
- Use an agreed regional fishing capacity measure unit as established in the Recommendation GFCM 33/2009/5.

- Implement Recommendation GFCM 34/2010/2.

- The levels of fishing capacity of vessels larger than 15 metres LOA shall be without prejudice to the transferability of fishing capacity from the one Member to another Member provided that overall fishing capacity of Members or Cooperating non-members concerned and authorized and licensed to fish in the GFCM area does not increase.

- Consider the use of some limitations or other mechanisms in order to prevent negative impacts of the transfer of fishing capacity from one operational unit to another and thereby endanger the stability of biodiversity.

- Collect and share data about national technical measures (length of net, period of fishing, restricted areas, forbidden gears, etc.).

10. Review and evaluation of the RPOA-Capacity

The GFCM shall develop mechanisms to monitor fishing capacity levels through, inter alia, the regional fishing fleet register and other data collection schemes.

The Commission shall monitor the implementation of the RPOA-Capacity through annual reports submitted by its Members and shall review the programs and impacts of the RPOA-Capacity every five years.

The RPOA will be reviewed and updated by the Commission every 5 years on the basis of the above and considering any additional management measures adopted by the GFCM during the preceding period.

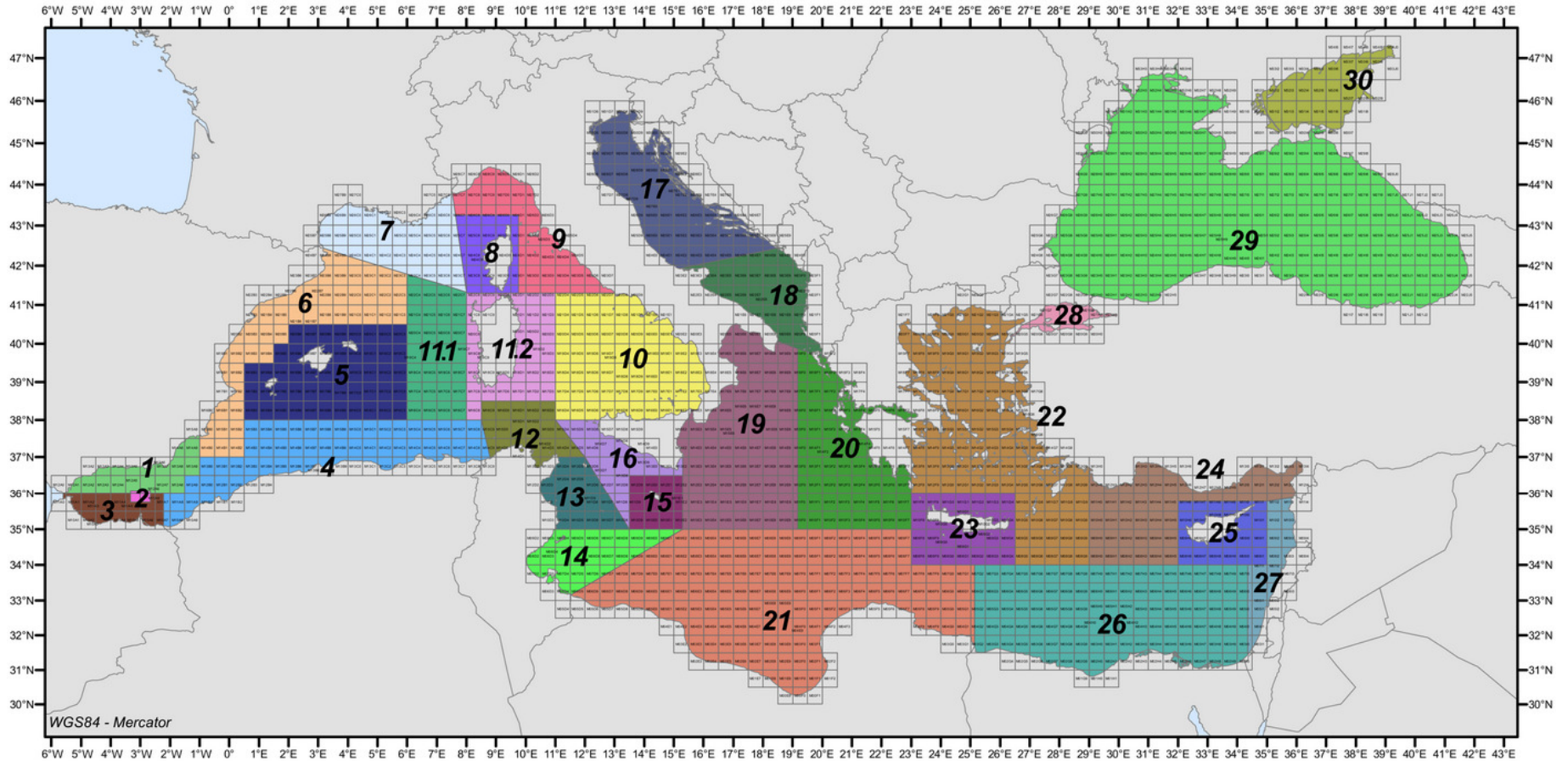
Members of the GFCM should ensure the evaluation of the effects of modernization, new fishing practices, and technology creep on fishing capacity.

Table 1 - Fisheries Management Tools: Duration and Effect(s) on Overcapacity

<i>Management Approach</i>	<i>Management Tool</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Effects</i>	
			<i>Direct Effect(s)</i>	<i>Longer-Term Effect(s)</i>
<i>Incentive Blocking Approaches</i>	Limited-entry programmes	Temporary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limits participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital-stuffing—where a vessel’s horsepower, length, breadth and tonnage are increased—typically occurs Drives changes (technological innovations) in gear, in fishing periods or areas Creates motives for IUU fishing Capacity will increase
	Buy-back programmes	Temporary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase of vessel(s), licence(s) and/or gear(s) Capacity <i>may</i> be temporarily reduced in the fishery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any improvements in stock abundance will attract additional capacity Creates motives for IUU fishing Capacity will increase
	Gear restrictions, vessel restrictions	Temporary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial reduction in harvests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substitution of unregulated inputs or new gear types to replace restricted inputs Regulations lose effectiveness and additional regulations required Creates motives for IUU fishing Capacity will increase
	Aggregate quotas, total allowable catches (TACs)	Temporary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likely to accelerate the growth of fishing capacity rather than reduce it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity and effort increase if effort and entry unrestricted Race for fish (“fishing derby”) develops Creates motives for IUU fishing: additional regulations required, particularly to limit discarding and false reporting, ensure traceability and to control transshipment Potential for frequent overruns of the TAC resulting in over-exploitation Frequently results in excess processing capacity and processing plant downtime during closed season(s) Capacity will increase
	Non-transferable vessel catch limits (individual quotas/IQs)	Temporary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overcapacity not addressed May limit additional growth of capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires regulations to ensure traceability and to control transshipment Additional regulations required Creates motives for IUU fishing Capacity will increase

<i>Management Approach</i>	<i>Management Tool</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Effects</i>	
			<i>Direct Effect(s)</i>	<i>Longer-Term Effect(s)</i>
<i>Incentive Adjusting Approaches</i>	Group fishing rights: community development quotas (CDQs), community-based management systems collaborative- or cooperative-based systems	Potentially enduring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reallocation of the fishery to the recipient community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires group understanding of asset value of user rights, capability to manage • Reduction of overcapacity or capacity containment depends on subsequent management
	Designated / Limited Access Privilege Programs (DAPPs, LAPPs) Catch Share Programs	Potentially enduring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reallocation of the fishery to the recipient community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires group understanding of asset value of user rights, capability to manage • Capacity managed automatically, overcapacity does not occur/recur • Compliance concerns internalised by fishers to protect asset (rally against IUU fishing) • Supplementary regulations helpful to reinforce conservation
	Territorial use rights (TURFs)	Potentially enduring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reallocation of the fishery to the recipient community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires group understanding of asset value of user rights, capability to manage • Reduction of overcapacity or containment of capacity linked to subsequent management
	Individual effort quotas (IEQs) denominated in trawl time, gear use, time away from port, fishing days, etc.	Mid-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement difficult • Additional regulations required to control input substitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital-stuffing—where a vessel's horsepower, length, breadth and tonnage are increased—frequently occurs • Requires regulations to ensure traceability and to control transshipment • Creates motives for IUU fishing • Capacity will increase
	Individual transferable quotas (ITQs), individual fishing rights (IFQs)	Enduring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market forces drive out overcapacity • Consolidation occurs if overcapitalised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity managed automatically, overcapacity does not occur/recur • Compliance concerns internalised by fishers to protect asset (rally against IUU fishing) • Supplementary regulations helpful to reinforce conservation
	Taxes and royalties	Indefinite duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market forces drive out overcapacity • Consolidation if overcapitalised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administratively intensive: requires constant adjustment of tax levels to maintain capacity at desired level • Politically difficult to impose, easier to rescind

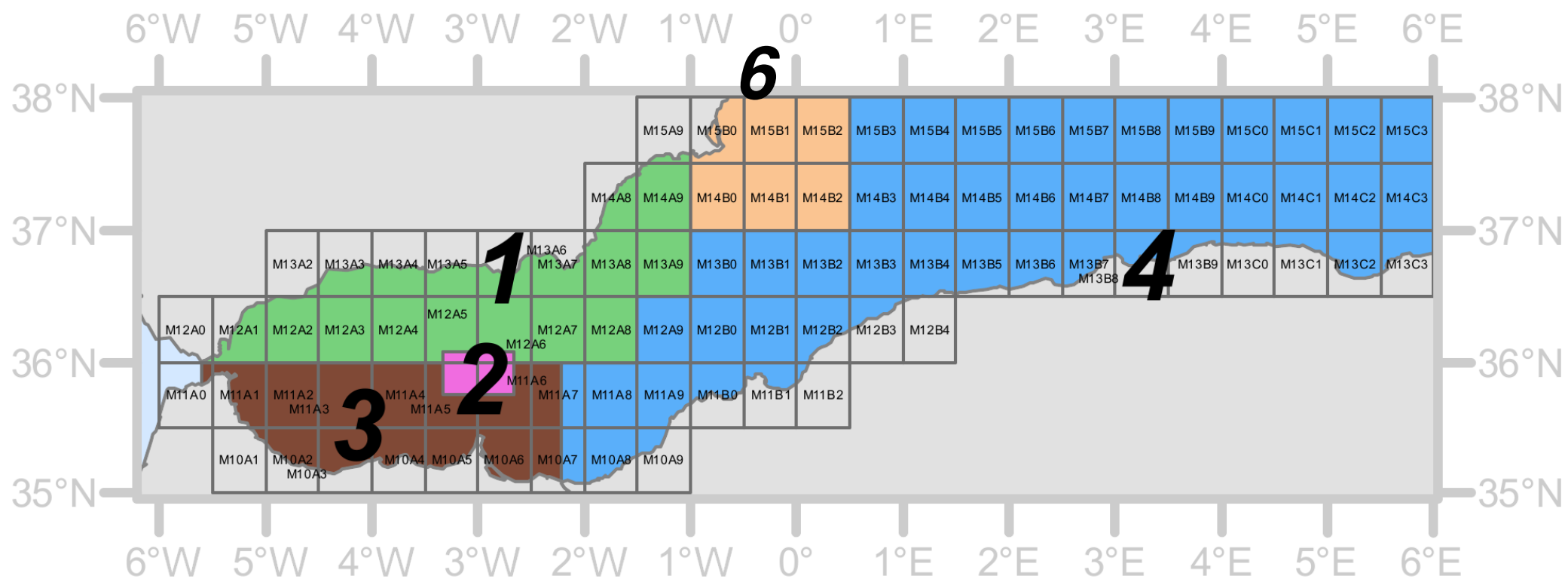
Mediterranean and Black Sea Geographical Sub-Areas (FAO area 37)

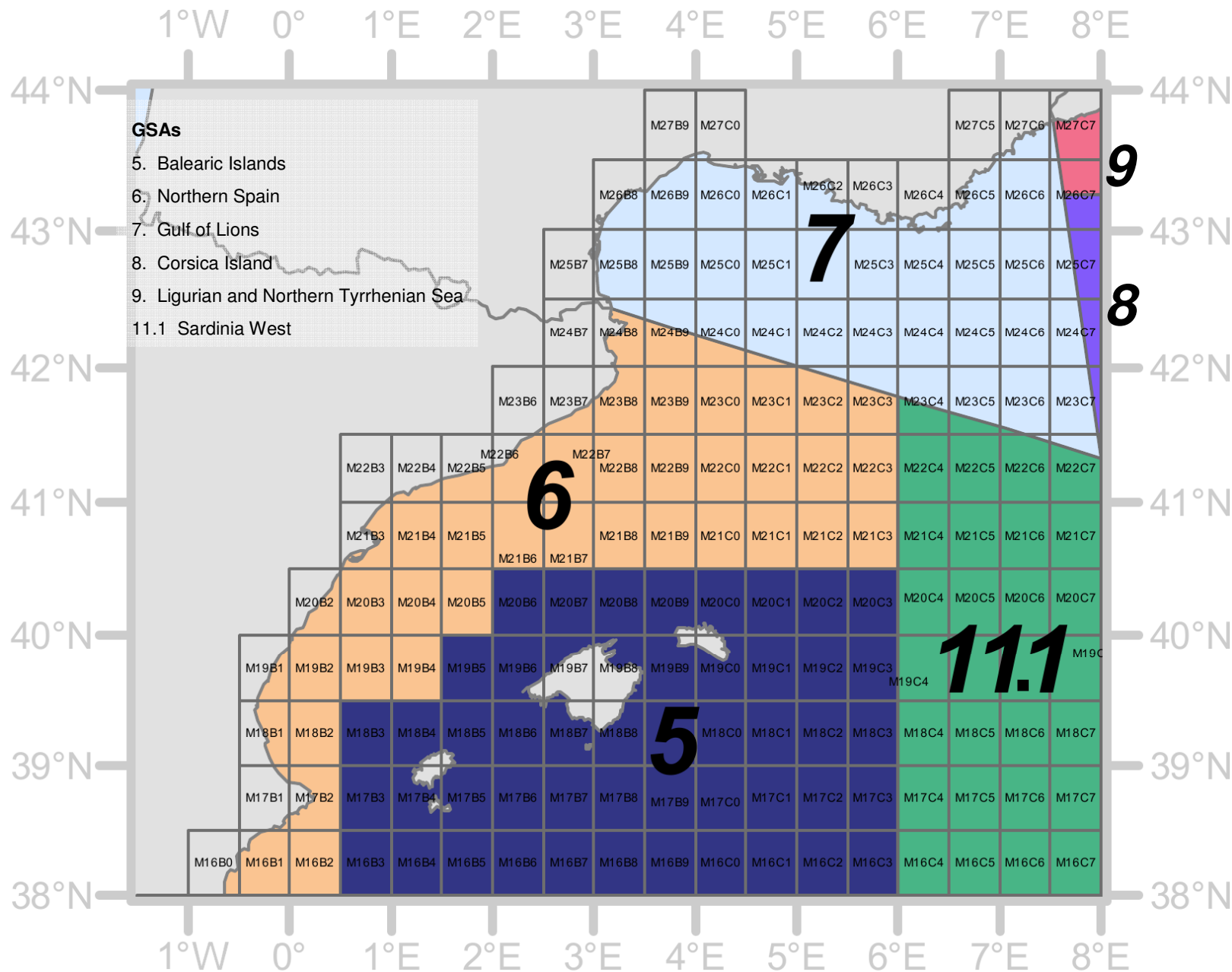


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|-------------------------|---|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| □ 30min x 30min | 6, Northern Spain | 12, Northern Tunisia | 19, Western Ionian Sea | 26, South Levant (Egypt) |
| GSA | 7, Gulf of Lion | 13, Gulf of Hammamet | 20, Eastern Ionian Sea | 27, Levant |
| 1, Northern Alboran Sea | 8, Corsica Island | 14, Gulf of Gabes | 21, Southern Ionian Sea (Libya) | 28, Marmara Sea |
| 2, Alboran Island | 9, Ligurian and Northern Tyrrhenian Sea | 15, Malta Island | 22, Aegean Sea | 29, Black Sea |
| 3, Southern Alboran Sea | 10, Southern Tyrrhenian Sea | 16, South of Sicily | 23, Crete Island | 30, Azov Sea |
| 4, Algeria | 11.1, Sardinia West | 17, Northern Adriatic Sea | 24, North Levant (South of Turkey) | |
| 5, Balearic Islands | 11.2, Sardinia East | 18, Southern Adriatic Sea | 25, Cyprus Island | |

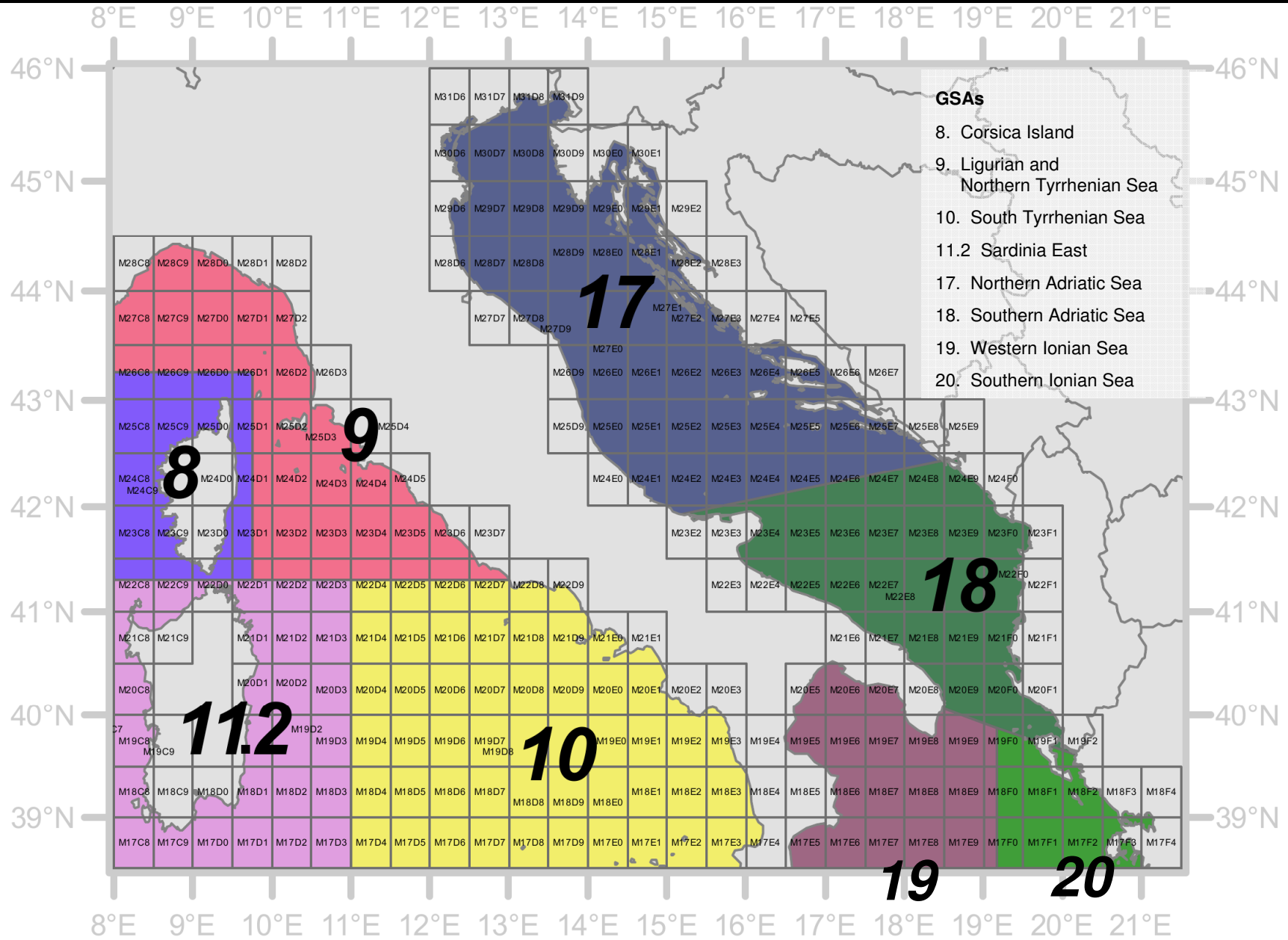
GSA

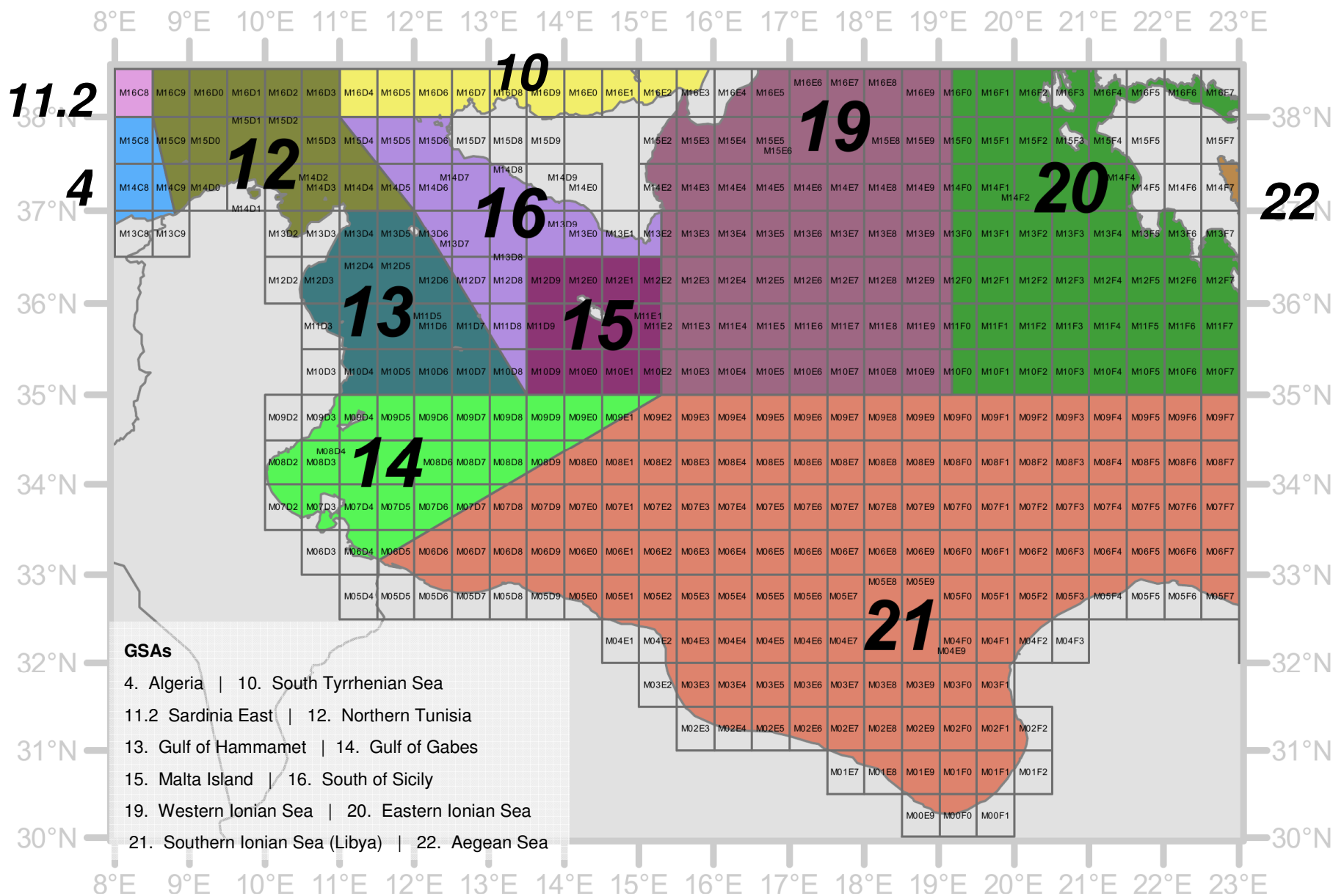
1. Northern Alboran Sea
2. Alboran Sea
3. Southern Alboran Sea
4. Algeria
6. Northern Spain



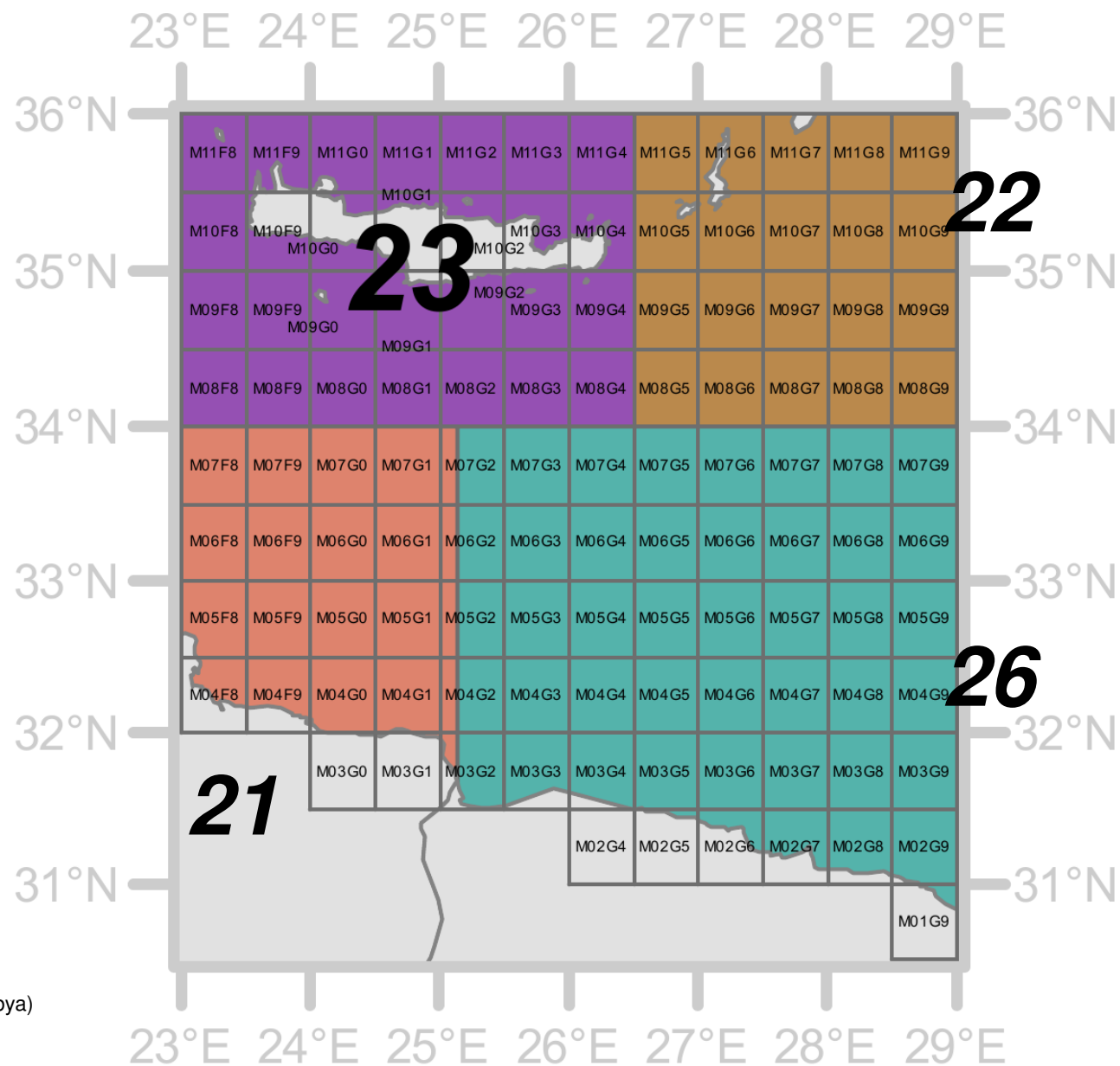


GFCM-GSA map (2/8)

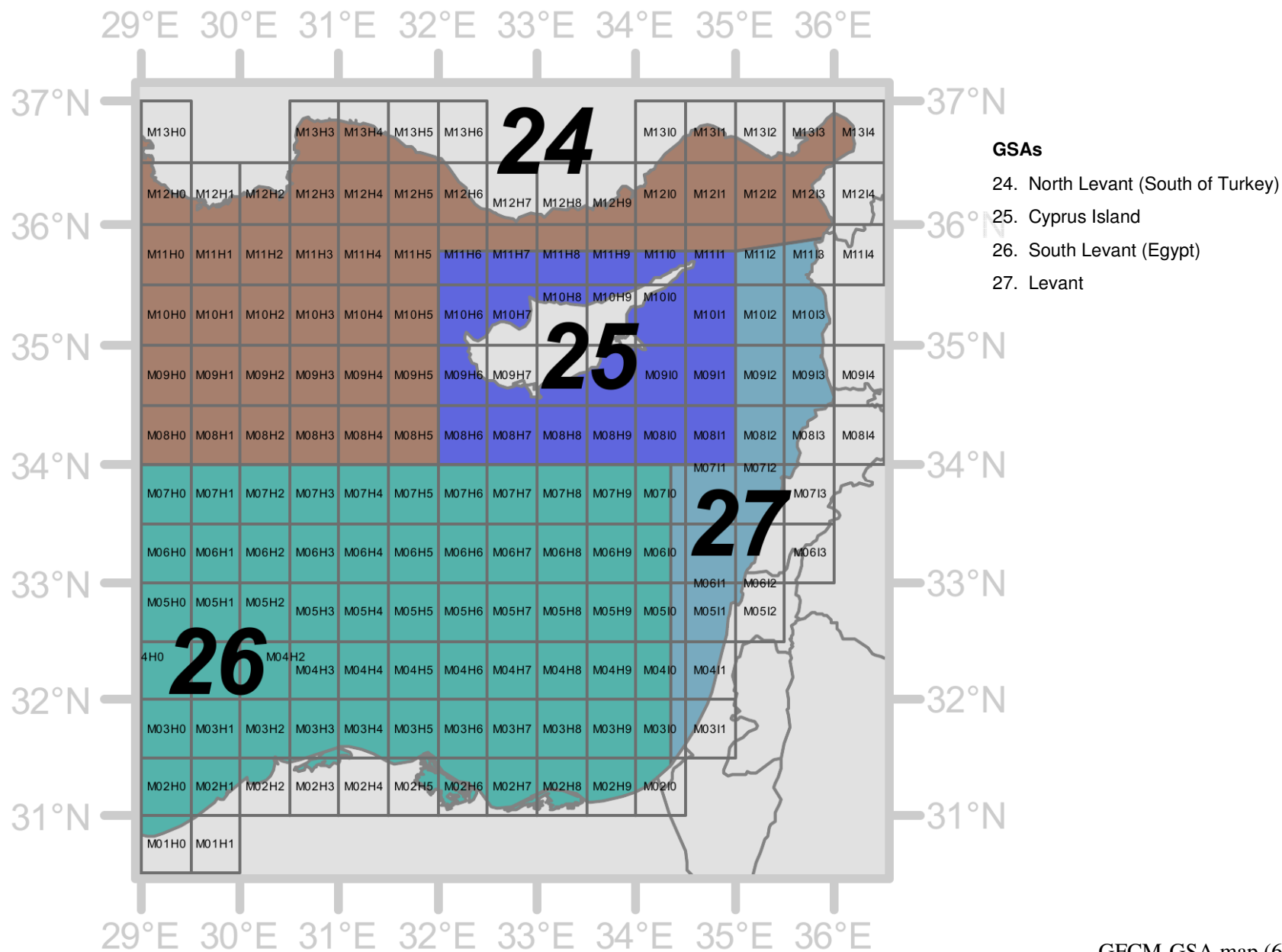


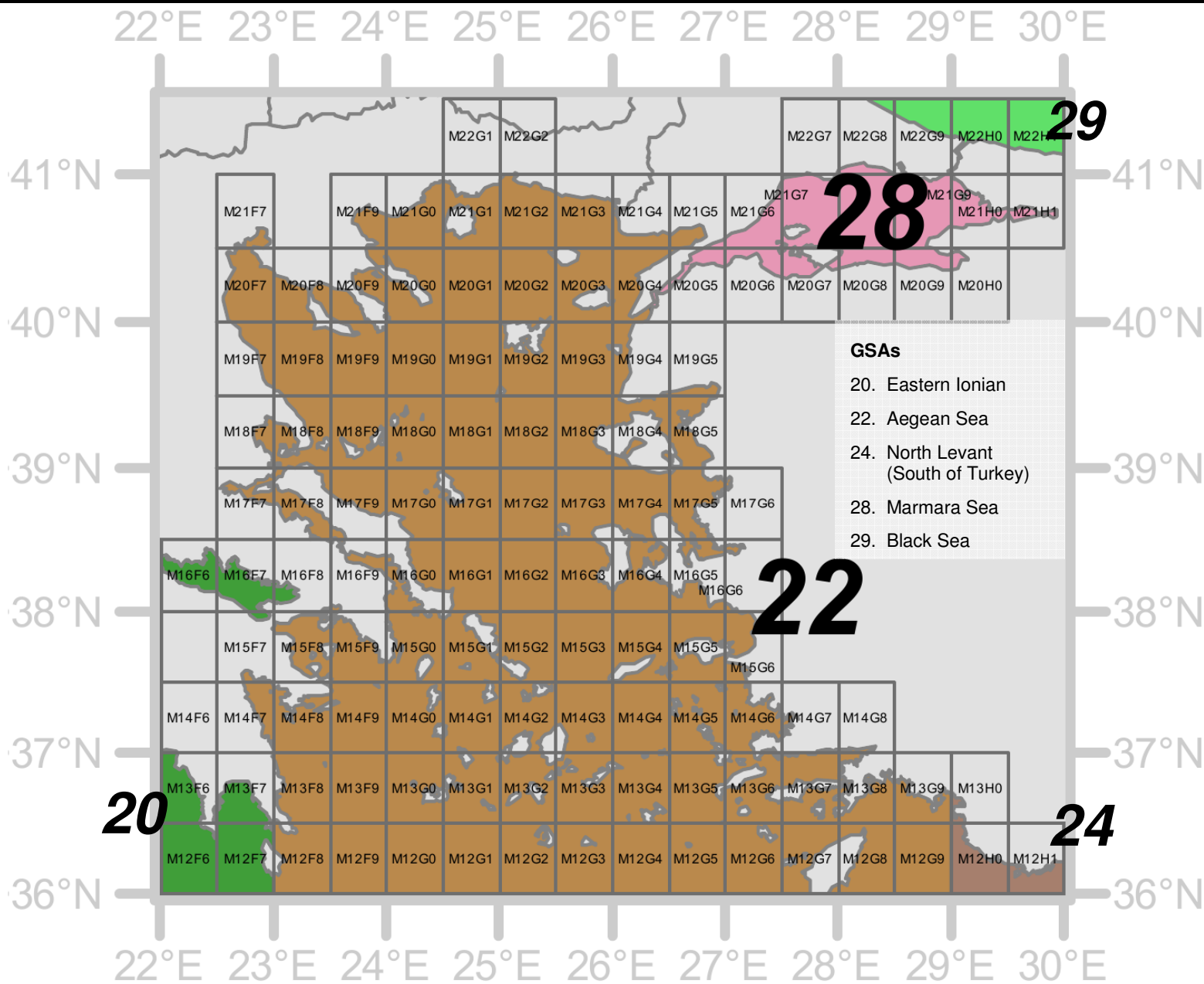


GFCM-GSA map (4/8)

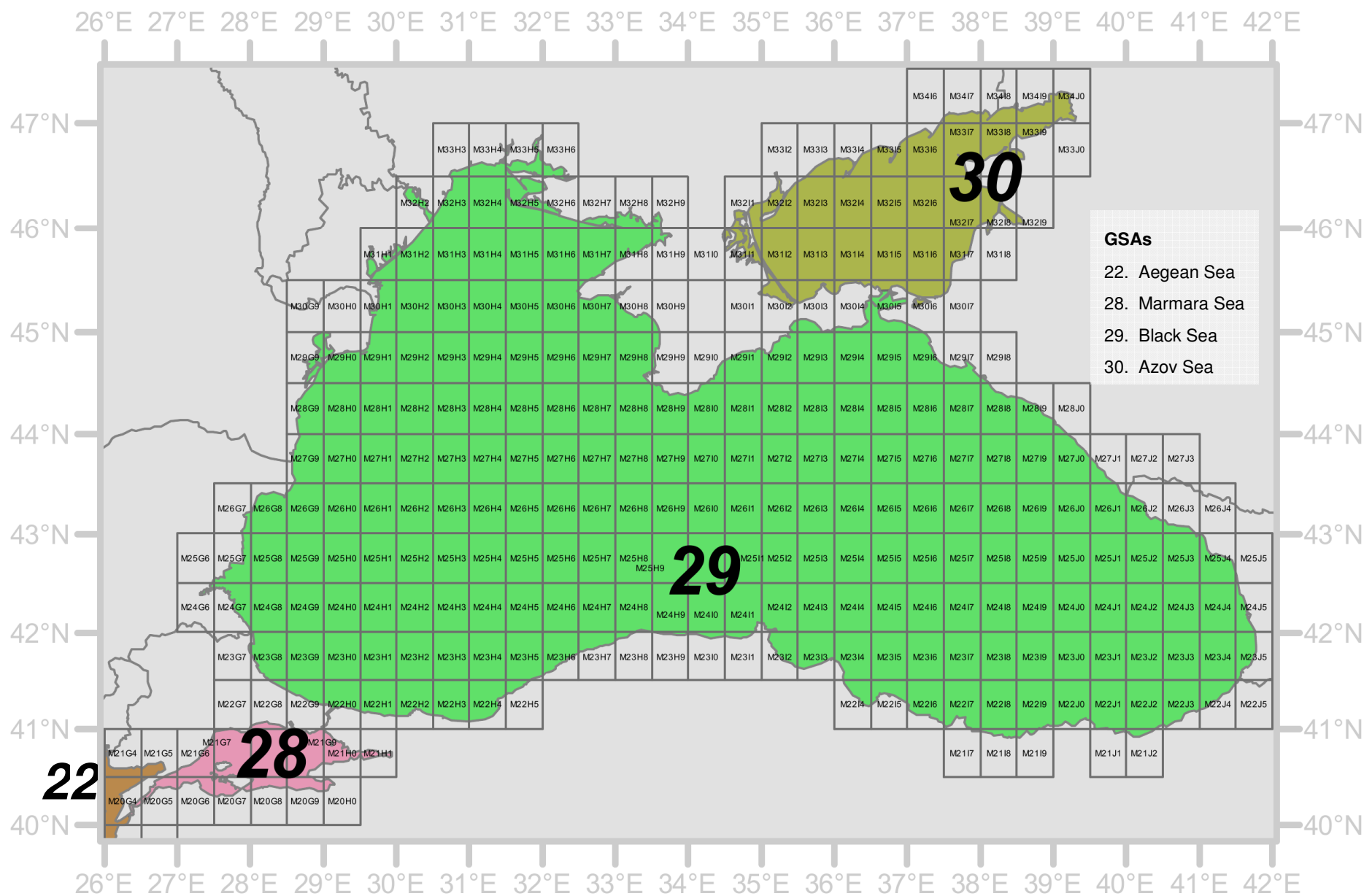
**GSAs**

- 21. Southern Ionian Sea (Libya)
- 22. Aegean Sea
- 23. Crete Island
- 26. South Levant (Egypt)





GFCM-GSA map (7/8)



GFCM-GSA map (8/8)