Transversal Workshop on Fishing Capacity in the GFCM area

Rome, Italy 27-28 September 2010

Management of Fishing capacity Under the Common Fisheries Policy

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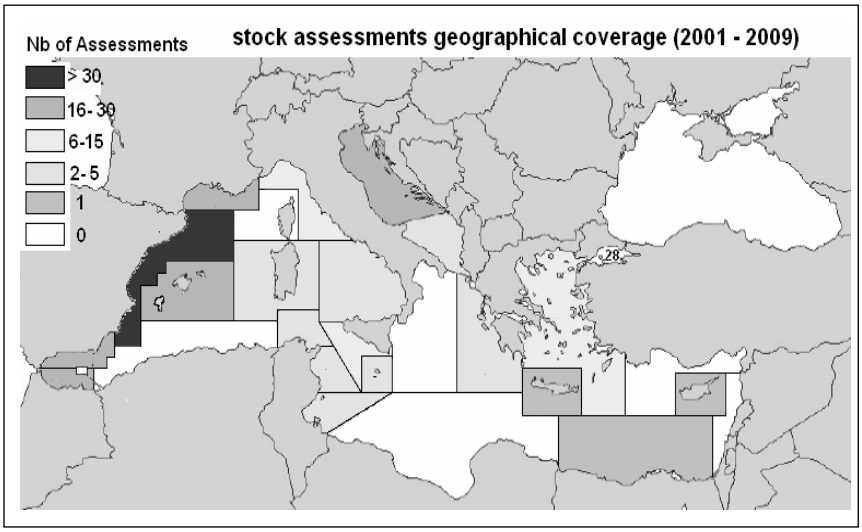
Main objective

- Sustainable balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities (Biological, ecological, economic and social dimensions)
- Fulfilment of international obligations (WSSD, IPOA Capacity, CBD, FAO Code of Conduct, Venice Ministerial Conference, GFCM, ICCAT, etc)
- GFCM: to promote the development, conservation, rational management and proper utilization of living marine resources (not specific but clear guidance where to point)
- Poor geographic coverage of scientific analysis

Still important gaps exist for many stocks as reported in GFCM



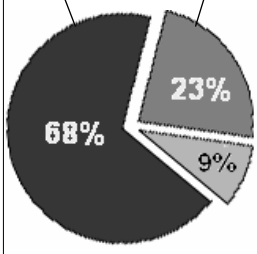
In 2009 : 34 stock assessments, 12 species & 13 GSAs

91% of the stocks assessed

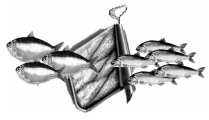
are Overexploited or Fully exploited

23 demersal stocks

OVEREXPLOITED	18	79%
FULLY EXPLOITED	4	17%
MODERATELY EXPL	1	4%



11 small pelagic stocks



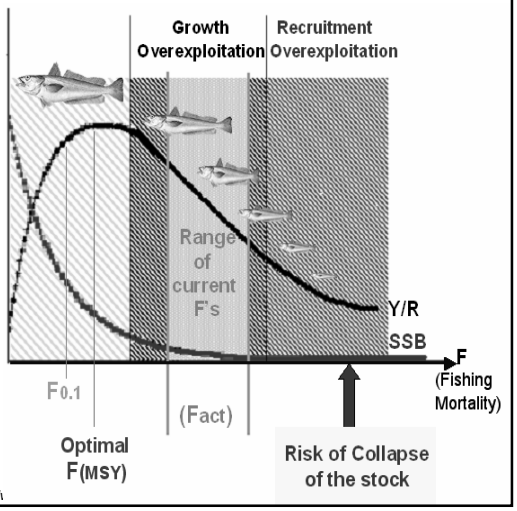
OVEREXPLOITED	5	46%
FULLY EXPLOITED	4	36%
MODERATELY EXPL	2	18%

RISK OF RECRUITMENT OVEREXPLOITATION

In most of the cases the current Fishing mortalities (F act) are 30% to more than 80% higher than the optimal ones (F MSY)

Some 2009 values of Fact in % of FMSY

GSA 03	Rose shrimp	130-166%
	Bogue	164%.
	Red mullet	176%.
GSA 07	Hake	140%
GSA 09	Hake	140-180%
	Red mullet	130%
GSA 15	Red mullet	130%.
GSA 15+16	Giant red shrimp	130%
GSA 17	Norway lobster	177-179%
	Common sole	182-186%.
GSA 26	Hake	151%.
	Red mullet	161%.
	Striped mullet	163%.



Classification of the advice according to Annex 1 – COM(2009)224 final

Communication from the EC – Consultation on Fishing Opportunities for 2010

1 - Scientific advice about the state of the stock	no.	%
Outside safe biological limits	17	28,3
Inside safe biological limits	25	41,7
The state of the stock is unknown due to poor data	18	30,0
Total stocks (related to 16 species)	60	100

Species classified according to the above criteria	16	15,7
Other species not included for very poor data	86	84,3
Species taken into account	102	100

	PRIORITY		SHARED		GSA																												
species	STECF	GFCM	STECF	GFCM	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Anguilla anguilla	P1	P	X	X																															
Aristaeomorpha foliacea	P1	P	X	X																															
Aristeus antennatus	P1	P	X	X																															
Coryphaena hippurus	P1	P	X	X																															
Dentex dentex			X																															
Engraulis encrasicolus	P1	P	X	X																															
Lophius budegassa	P	P	X	X																															
Merluccius merluccius	P1	P	X	X																															
Mullus barbatus	P1	P		X																															
Mullus surmuletus	P1	P	X	X																															
Nephrops norvegicus	P1	P	X	X																															
Pagellus bogaraveo	P1	P	X	X																															
Parapenaeus longirostris	P1	P	X	X																															
Psetta maxima	P1	P	X																																
Sardina pilchardus	P1	P	X	X																															
Scomber japonicus	P		X																																
Solea solea	P		X																																
Sprattus sprattus	P1	P	X	X																															
Trachurus trachurus	P		X																																

green squares: assessment done but still preliminary and/or to be agreed on

criteria applied on a provisional base to be further checked by STECF

Classification of the advice according to Annex 1 – COM(2009)224 final

Communication from the EC – Consultation on Fishing Opportunities for 2010

2 - Scientific advice about overfishing	no.	%
The stock is overfished	25	54,3
The stock is fished at the MSY rate	21	45,7
The rate of fishing is known compared to MSY rate	46	76,7
The rate of fishing is unknown compared to MSY rate	14	23,3
Total stocks (related to 16 species)	60	100
Species classified according to criteria	16	15,7
Other species not included for very poor data	86	84,3
Species taken into account	102	100

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Why managing fishing capacity?

Biological conservation and economic efficiency and profitability

- Managing fisheries:
  - input measures (fishing effort): F=f*q,
  - output measures (TAC & Q): C=F/Z*B
  - technical measures
  - Group and/or individual fishing rights (community based, ITR (ITQs; IFRs; IEQs)
  - TURFs
  - Taxes & royalties
- Effort= capacity x activity, so whatever type of effort management implies capacity management
- To quantify capacity 'indicators' are used: Based on vessels characteristics and Based on fishing gears characteristics

- Fishing vessel register
- Licensing
- Management of fishing capacity:

  -definition: the fishing capacity of a vessel is its ability to catch fish. It is expressed in terms of tonnage, in GT, and propulsive power, in KW.

  - prefixed objectives by fleet segments

  - entry-exit regime: no prefixed objective by fleet segment; limitation wrt a point in time flexibility; adaptability; efficiency;

The entry-exit regime at EU

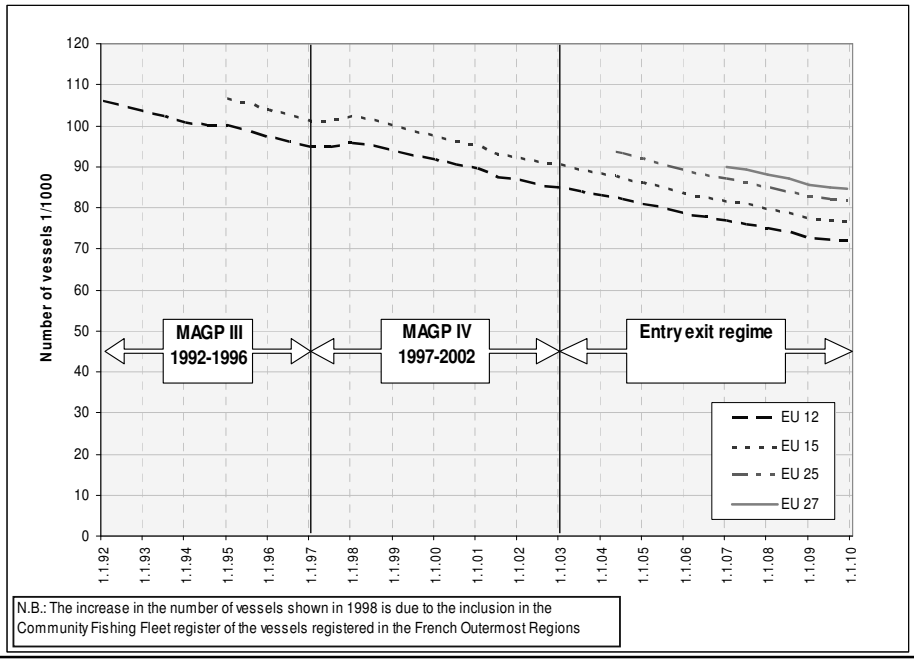
1. The entry of capacity has to be compesentated by the previous exit of an equal (or greater if built with public money; no-longer since 2005) amount of capacity (in GT and kW)

2. The capacity that leaves the fleet with public aid cannot be replaced (capacity reductions supported with public aid are permanent)

Simple indicators for the assessment of balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities

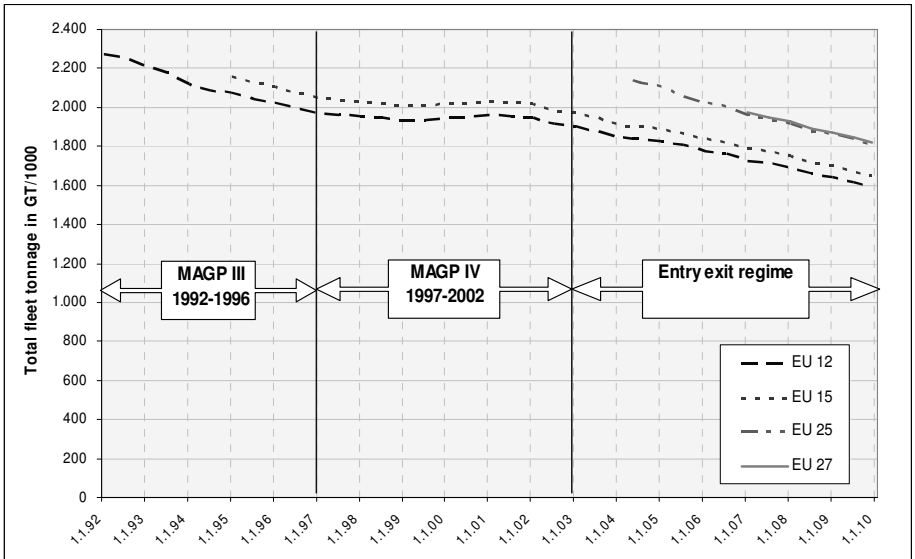
- Technical: ratio between actual days at sea and maximum days at sea;days*GT;days*kW
- Biological indicators: Fcur/Ftarg, CPUE trends, ratio between catch and biomass
- Economic indicators: ROI return on investment, Cur.Rev/BER (break-even revenue)
- Social indicators: Gross value added, Average crew share

Trend in the number of EU fishing vessels: 1992 - 2009



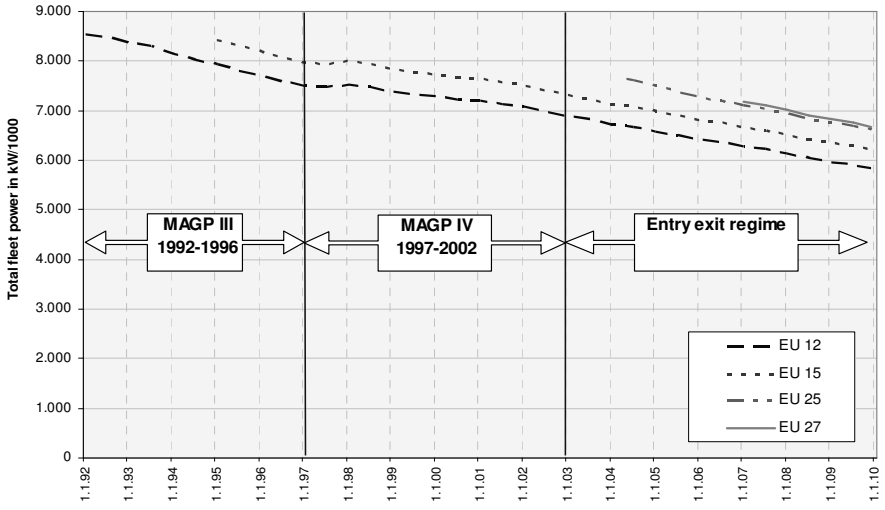
N.B.: The increase in the number of vessels shown in 1998 is due to the inclusion in the Community Fishing Fleet register of the vessels registered in the French Outermost Regions

Trend of EU fishing fleet capacity in terms of tonnage : 1992 - 2009



N.B.: The increase in tonnage shown between 1999 and 2001 is only apparent; it is due to the transition from the national tonnage measurement systems to the Community system. In average, the GT tonnage of a vessel is greater than its its tonnage measured in the national units.

Trend of EU fishing fleet capacity in terms of power: 1992 - 2009



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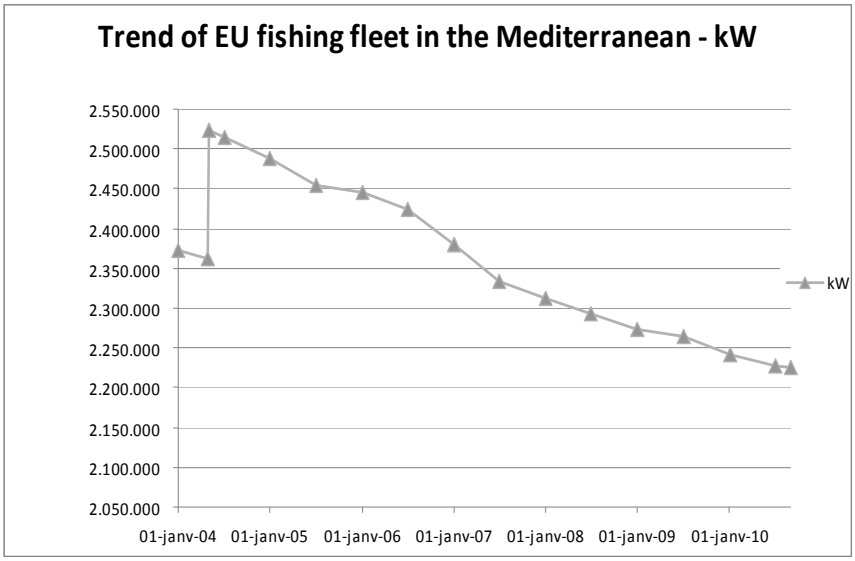
2004 - EU enlargement to 10 new Members



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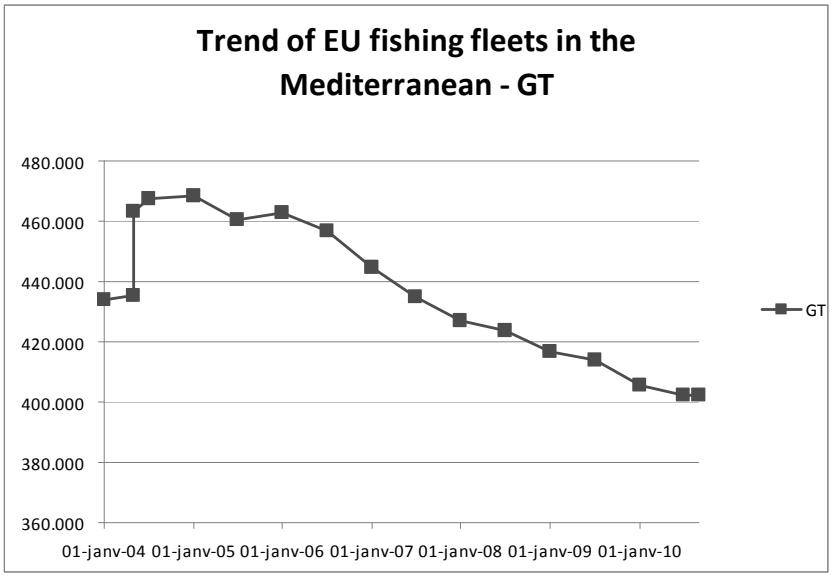

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