



State of the art on the evaluation of catches of Blackspot seabream

(Pagellus bogaraveo)

from 2019 in Andalusia

Background

- Between 1983 and 1995 there was a significant expansion of the Blackspot seabream operational artisanal fleet.
- There are several works that show the fact that, as early as 1998, the fishery was being overexploited.
- Faced with this situation, the Spanish Administration prepared 2 national Recovery Plans, with the intention of guaranteeing the bioeconomic sustainability of the fishery, and reducing the overcapacity of the fleet.



Background

- The first Plan was done between the years 1999 to 2002, and the second in the period from 2003 to 2005.
- The first Plan managed to stop the expansion of the Blackspot seabream fleet, reducing its fishing capacity, although it continued to suffer overcapacity.
- Already in those years, the complexity in the management of this stock was evident due to the fact that it is a fishing ground shared with Morocco, which has not been subject to the same regulation.



Background

- Likewise, the differences in European Community regulation for the Atlantic and Mediterranean grounds were denounced. This situation became especially problematic in the Strait of Gibraltar, where vessels can alternate fishing in both grounds.
- In 2013, fishing opportunities were set at a 20% reduction. A year later, it was reduced by 36%. This measure was described as excessive by the Spanish Administration, warning that it was detrimental to the profitability of fishermen, forcing many vessels to permanently interrupt their activity.
- This is an activity that, in Spain, has been regulated very rigorously since 1999, through national plans that applied strong reductions in the number of vessels, in the fishing effort, number of hooks, establishing spacial-temporaly clousures, etc. , going from 140 vessels to 91 vessels (-35%).



- As a result of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries (SAC) has recurrently considered that the stock of Blackspot seabream (*Pagellus bogaraveo*) is in overexploitation in the GSA 1 to 3, the GFCM set out **TRANSITIONAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES** in the Alboran Sea in 2017 (**Recommendation GFCM/41/2017/2**) for a two-year transition period.
- New recommendation was adopted in 2019 (**Recommendation GFCM/43/2019/2**), establishing an **ADAPTATIVE MULTIANNUAL MANAGEMENT PLAN** for blackspot seabream commercial fisheries using longlines and handlines in the Alboran Sea.





Recommendation GFCM/41/2017/2 on the
**Management of Blackspot Seabream fisheries in the Alboran
Sea (GSA 1 to 3),
for a two-year transition period**

- **General Objective & scope**
 - Shall apply to Alboran Sea (GSA 1 to 3) for a transitional period of two years.
 - Shall apply to all commercial and recreational fishing vessels fishing Blackspot Seabream.
- **Specific objectives**
 - Maintain Blackspot fishing mortality within precautionary reference points and to achieve asap or maintain the MSY.
 - The objective of the transitional measures is to start preparing the ground for a future Management Plan.
 - CPCs may designate spatio-temporal restrictions.

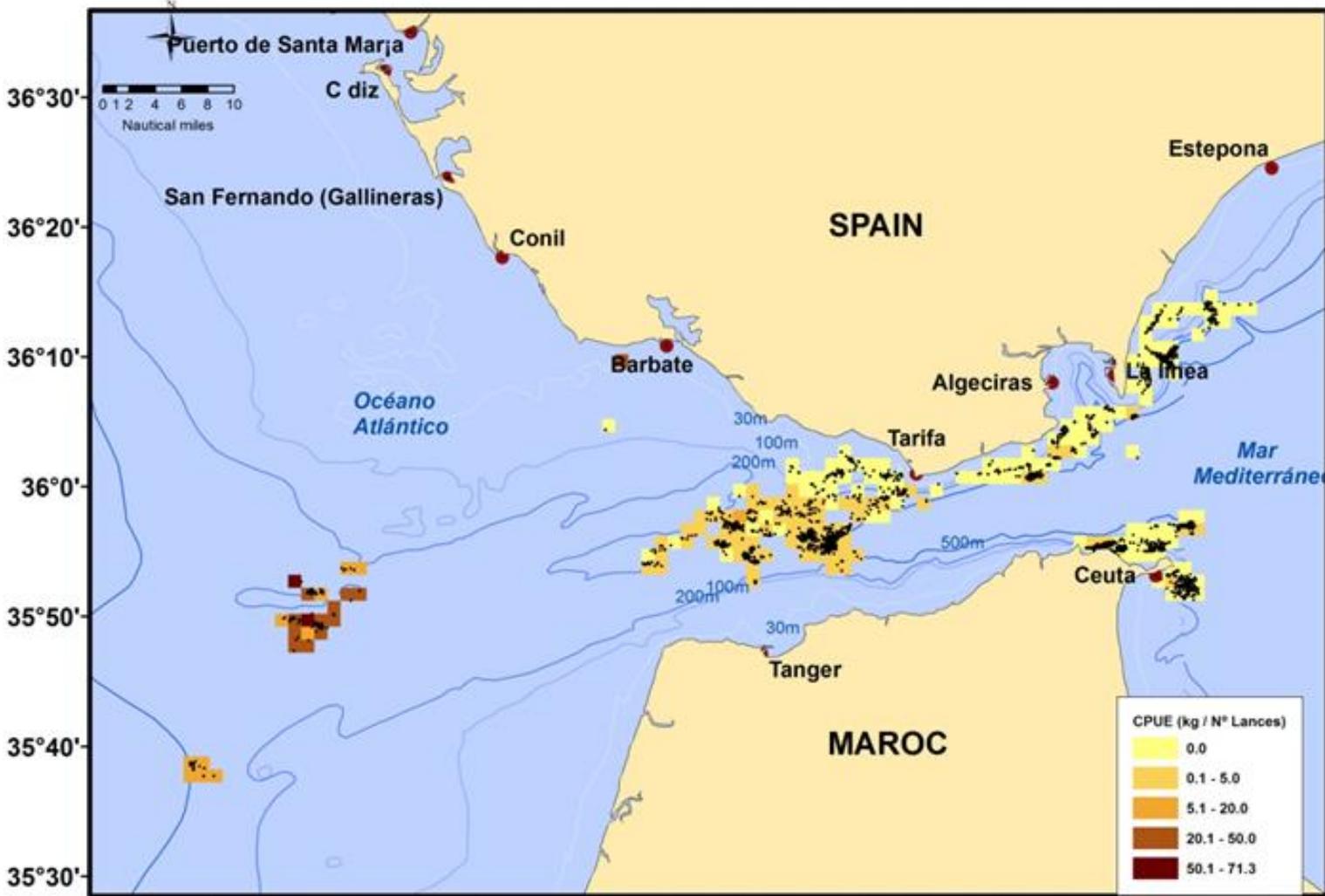


Recommendation GFCM/43/2019/2 on a
**Management Plan for the Sustainable exploitation of
Blackspot Seabream fisheries
in the Alboran Sea (GSA 1 to 3)**

- **General Objective & scope**
 - Establish and adaptive Multiannual Management Plan for the Blackspot in the Alboran Sea.
 - CPCs concerned agree to implement the measures foreseen in this recommendation within the area of distribution of Blackspot in the **Strait of Gibraltar**.
- **Specific objectives**
 - Maintain Blackspot fishing mortality within agreed precautionary reference points and to achieve asap or maintain the MSY.
 - Shall contribute to improving scientific, technical and socio-economic knowledge of the fisheries exploiting Blackspot.

CPCs agree to implement the Management Plan foreseen in **Recommendation GFCM/43/2019/2** within the area of distribution of Blackspot seabream in the Strait of Gibraltar

Huella pesquera de la flota voracera española



I ENCUENTRO ENTRE PROFESIONALES DE LA PESCA ARTESANAL DE AMBAS ORILLAS DEL ESTRECHO DE GIBRALTAR

Conil, 10 Octubre 2023

Recommendation GFCM/45/2022/3 on a
**Multiannual Management Plan for the sustainable exploitation of Blackspot Seabream in the
Alboran Sea (GSA 1 to 3),**
repealing Recommendations GFCM/44/2021/4, GFCM/43/2019/2 and GFCM/41/2017/2

- **General Objectives**

- Guarantee a low risk of stock collapse while maintaining the sustainability and relative stability of fisheries and dependent industries.
- Develop a set of Transitional precautionary management measures.

- **Geographical scope**

- Shall apply to GSAs 1, 2 & 3.

Recommendation GFCM/45/2022/3 on a
**Multiannual Management Plan for the sustainable exploitation of Blackspot Seabream in the
Alboran Sea (GSA 1 to 3)**

- **Specific Objectives & Transitional Measures**

- Shall be applied to Recreational and Commercial fisheries.
- Achieve the MSY as soon as possible and at latest by 31 Dec 2030.
- Prevent increases in fishing capacity in comparison to year 2018-2021 levels (base line).
- Prevent increases in:
 - Number of lines (30 lines per vessel per day)
 - Hydraulic pullers on board (3 pullers on board)
 - Number of hook 1.000 hooks per person on board)
 - Protect nursery and spawning areas

Recommendation GFCM/45/2022/3 on a
**Multiannual Management Plan for the sustainable exploitation of Blackspot Seabream in the
Alboran Sea (GSA 1 to 3)**

The MAP shall be based on two-step approach (it is named a *Long-term MAP*):

- from 2023 to 2025: a Transitional Fishing Regime.
- from 2026 onwards: yearly Catch Limits and other measures (as suspending the targeted fishery) to be applied in 2026.

During the **Transitional Fishing Regime**:

- **annual reductions of 7%** in hook number & 7% in Catch limits will be applied.
- Recreational Fishing activities (RF) shall be limited (one fish x Fisher x day; strict prohibition during Commercial fisheries closure periods; MCRS of 40 cm).
- *CPC shall make an effort to ensure RF catches reporting when applicable.*

Recommendation GFCM/45/2022/3 on a
**Multiannual Management Plan for the sustainable exploitation of Blackspot Seabream in the
Alboran Sea (GSA 1 to 3)**

Technical & Conservation measures

Spatial & temporal closures:

- Specific temporal closures for period of no less than 30 continuous days per fleet segment.

Minimum Conservation reference size (MCRS):

- As a Transitional Measure, through the end of 2023, prohibition of landing Blackspot under 30 cm.



- **Recommendation GFCM/45/2022/3** on a **Multiannual Management Plan** for the sustainable exploitation of **Blackspot Seabream** in the **Alboran Sea** (GSA 1 to 3)

CATCH LIMITS Reduction 7%

	2023	2024	2025	
EU tons	32	29,76	27,67	18,60%
Morocco tons	140	130,2	121	81,40%

Recommendation GFCM/46/2023/15 on the
revision of the minimum conservation reference size for Blackspot Seabream in the Alboran Sea
(GSA 1 to 3), amending Recommendation GFCM/45/2022/3



Develop conservation measures and management plan . . . and to initiate (within 5 years) appropriate interim management measures to conserve fisheries;



. . . All key fisheries should be managed with Management Plans;



. . . All measures formulated by GFCM shall be . . . taking into account relevant environmental, economic and social factors;



In June 2023 the SAC endorsed a proposed common minimum conservation reference size of 33 cm.



. . . The stock of Blackspot seabream is still in overexploitation and depleted in the GSA 1 to 3.

Recommendation GFCM/46/2023/15 on the
revision of the minimum conservation reference size for Blackspot Seabream in the Alboran Sea
(GSA 1 to 3), amending Recommendation GFCM/45/2022/3

The GFCM Adopts:

1. The minimum conservation size for Blackspot seabream is **30 cm** from January 1, 2024 until a size of 33 cm is adopted by the Contracting Parties .

..

3. . . . In 2024 the GFCM shall adopt long-term value for the minimum conservation reference size of Blackspot seabream . . .



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



General Fisheries
Commission for
the Mediterranean

5. Blackspot seabream fishery

SRC-WM 2023

Malaga, Spain (hybrid)

12 – 14 April 2023

CPCs	2022 AUTHORIZED VESSELS - PAR. 12 - [by 28 Feb 2022]	2022 DESIGNATED PORTS - PAR. 19 - [by 28 Feb 2022]	2021 FISHING ACTIVITIES - PAR. 16 - [by 30 Nov 2022]
Morocco	181	9	Reported
EU-Spain	59	18	Reported

CPCs	2022 AUTHORIZED VESSELS - PAR. 12 - [by 28 Feb 2022]	2022 DESIGNATED PORTS - PAR. 19 - [by 28 Feb 2022]	2021 FISHING ACTIVITIES - PAR. 16 - [by 30 Nov 2022]
Morocco	75,4 %	9	Reported
EU-Spain	24,6%	18	Reported

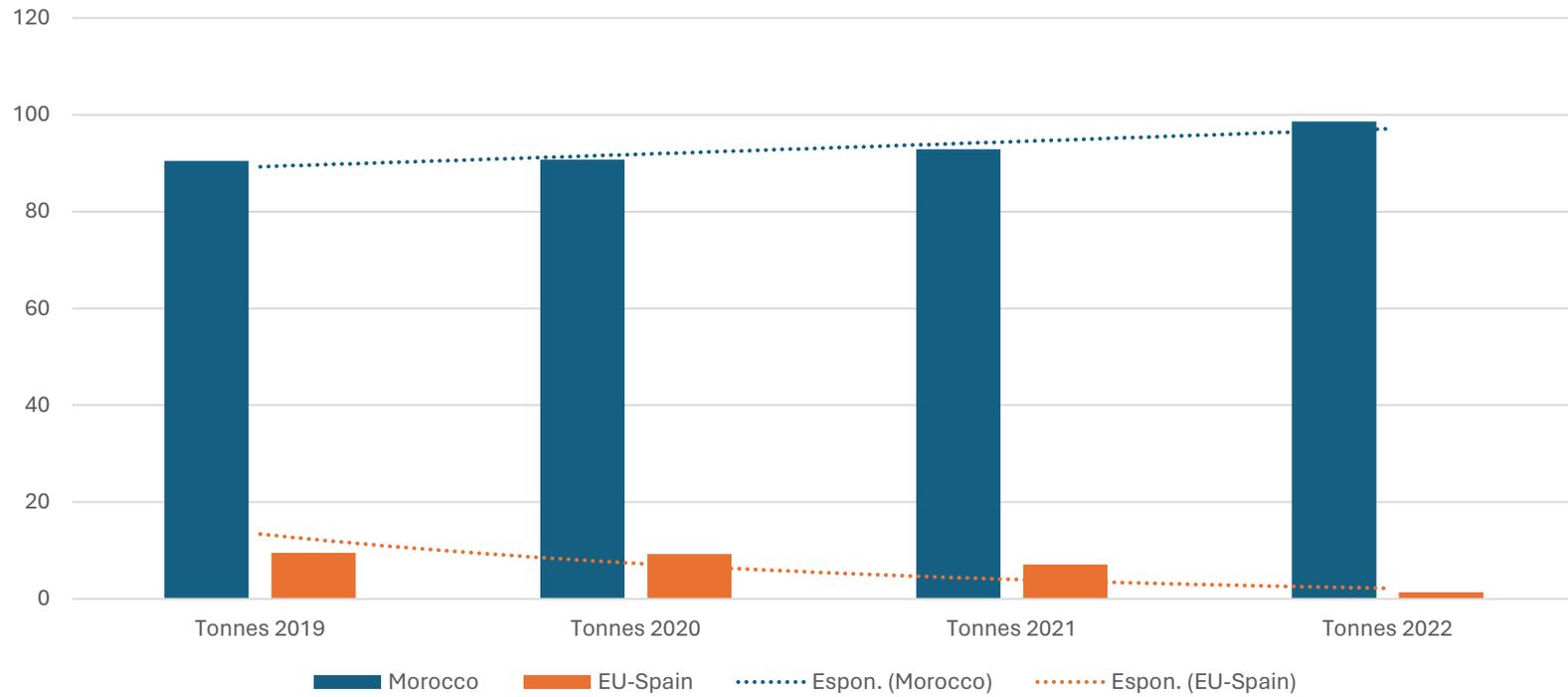
HISTORIC DATA ON CATCHES (TONNES)

CPCs	GSA	Reference Year				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Morocco	03	74.36	194.25	202.00	177.57	83.05
EU-Spain	01	7.81	19.83	15.36	2.40	
	02			0.09	0.13	
Total EU-Spain		7.81	19.83	15.45	2.53	

HISTORIC DATA ON CATCHES (TONNES)

CPCs	GSA	Reference Year				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Morocco	03	90,5%	90,74%	92,90%	98,60%	
EU-Spain	01	9,5%	9,26%	7,06%	1,33%	
	02			0,04%	0,07%	
Total EU-Spain		9,5%	9,26%	7,10%	1,40%	

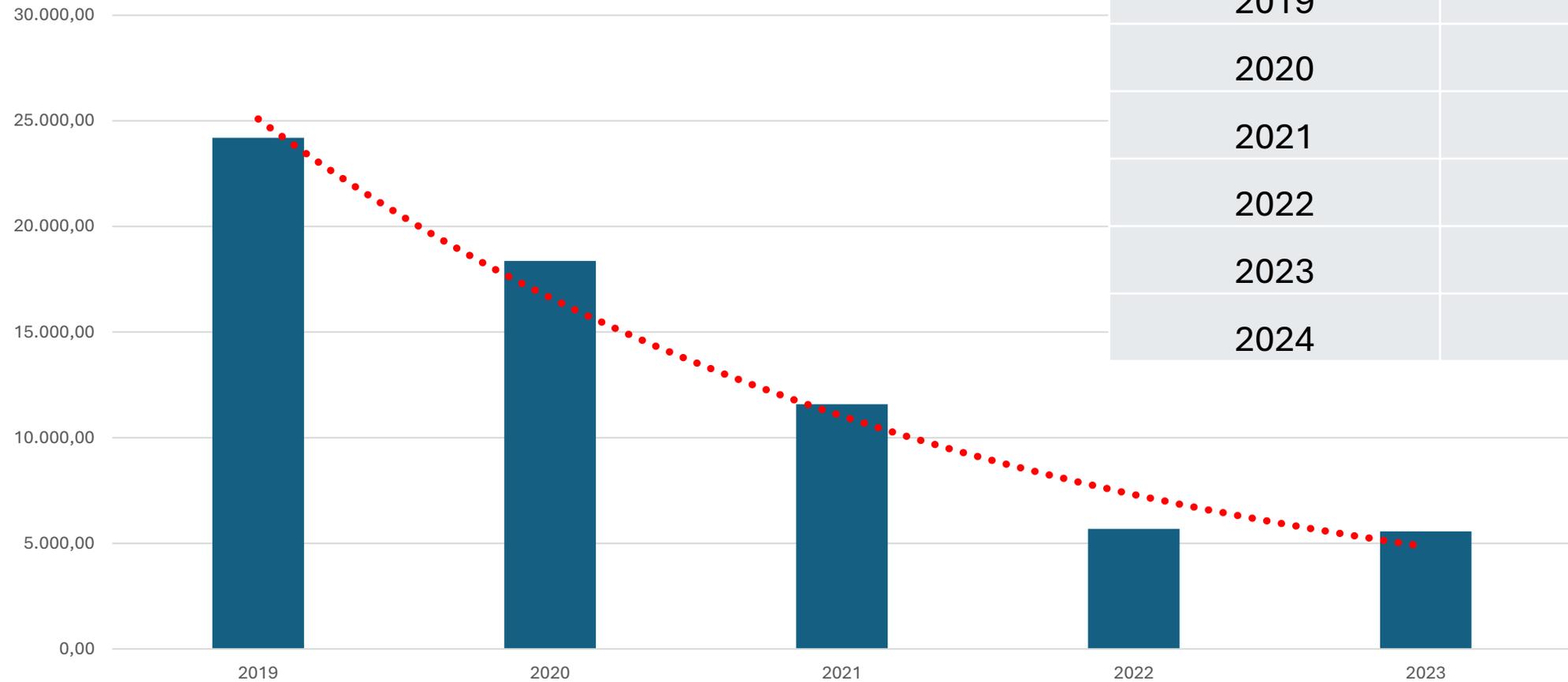
HISTORIC DATA ON CATCHES (TONNES)



CPCs	Vessels	Tonnes 2019	Tonnes 2020	Tonnes 2021	Tonnes 2022
Morocco	75,40%	90,5%	90,74%	92,9%	98,6%
EU-Spain	24,60%	9,5%	9,26%	7,1%	1,4%



EU-Spain Blackspot catches 2019 - 2023

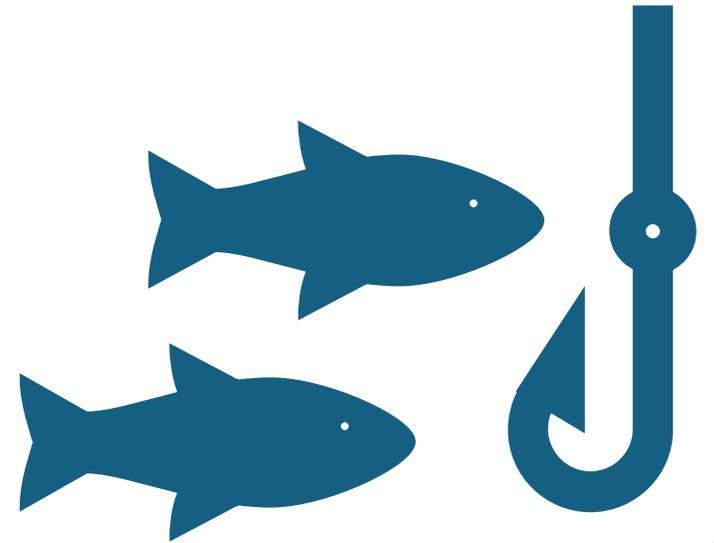


year	catches
2019	24.193,73
2020	18.370,58
2021	11.580,70
2022	5.688,52
2023	5.573,52
2024	80,82

One of the common denominators that GFCM Recommendations has

CONSIDERING

*The **high socio-economic importance of fisheries, especially local fisheries, exploiting Blackspot seabream and the need to ensure their sustainability;***





Council of the
European Union

Brussels, 15 March 2024
(OR. en, es)

7846/24

PECHE 118

NOTE

From: General Secretariat of the Council

To: Delegations

Subject: Considering the socio-economic pillar in fisheries management in light of
the judgment in court case C-330/22
- Information from the Spanish delegation

11 January 2024 (*)

(Reference for a preliminary ruling – Common fisheries policy – Conservation of resources – Total allowable catches (TACs) applicable to stocks of cod in the West of Scotland and the Celtic Sea, whiting in the Irish Sea and plaice in the Celtic Sea South – Regulation (EU) 2020/123 – Annex IA – TACs above zero – Expiry of the period of application – Assessment of validity – Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 – Article 2(2), second subparagraph – Objective of achieving a maximum sustainable yield (MSY) exploitation rate at the latest by 2020 for all stocks – Articles 2, 3, 9, 10, 15 and 16 – Socioeconomic and employment objectives – Best available scientific advice – Landing obligation – Mixed fisheries – ‘Choke species’ – Regulation (EU) 2019/472 – Articles 1 to 5, 8 and 10 – Target stocks – By-catches – Remedial measures – Discretion)

It pointed out that **nothing in the claimant’s argument affects the validity of Annex IA to Regulation 2020/123**, which established the TACs at issue for the year 2020. Furthermore, the Court considers that the Council **acted correctly, based on the best available scientific advice, to restore the good biological status of the stocks concerned**, while allowing the continuation of mixed fisheries.

The CJEU also confirms that **the Council has a margin of discretion in decision-making** on the setting of TACs, **thus ensuring the European institutional balance**. Without this margin of discretion, the role of the Council would be devoid of substance. **Along with scientific reports, employment, the adequate standard of living of fishing communities, and food and nutritional security must also be considered in decision-making processes under the CFP.**

In particular, the ruling underlines that the common fisheries policy must be interpreted in light of **Article 2 of Regulation No 1380/2013 as a whole**, which requires that the CFP ensure that fishing and aquaculture activities are environmentally sustainable in the long term and are managed in a manner consistent with the objectives of generating economic, social and employment benefits, and contributing to the availability of food products.

These latter objectives include creating conditions to make the fishing catch and processing sector, as well as activities on land related to fishing, economically viable and competitive, and contributing to ensuring an adequate standard of living for those who depend on fishing activities, taking into consideration coastal fishing and socio-economic aspects.

Considering the content of the judgment, **Spain would invite the Commission and the Council to further reflect** in the future on the need to upscale the assessment on the socio-economic pillar in the implementation of the CFP and to follow the precedent set by the Court for the establishment of the future TAC and Quota Regulation, in particular with regard to the management and regulation of mixed fisheries in the Mediterranean.

Informe sobre la interacció de la població de atún rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*) sobre la actividad pesquera profesional de cerco de pequeños pelágicos en el litoral catalán (ICATMAR, 20-03)



Editado por: Susana L. Díez González

*In view of the information presented throughout the document and the **multiple incidents described and documented**, the presence of stable groups of bluefin tuna located along the Catalan coast during the monitoring period that elapsed from September to November is evident, a situation that **has made it possible to typify the interaction of bluefin tuna with purse seine activity.***

*As a final observation it is concluded that, given the current abundance of bluefin tuna in coastal waters, **the interaction of this species with the purse-seine fishing method for small pelagics is inevitable.** This is a structural problem inherent to the predation between pelagic species of different trophic levels. Consequently, there is the inevitable by-catch of bluefin tuna by the purse seine fleet. These incidental catches of bluefin tuna **cause damage to fishing gear and small pelagic catches, with a consequent decrease in their quality and price.***



Fakultet prirodnih
znanosti u Puli



" Invasive *Mnemiopsis leidyi* in the northeastern Adriatic Sea effects on the ecosystem and possible solutions"

dr. sc. Paolo Paliaga*
dr. sc. Neven Iveša*
dr. sc. Moira Buršić*
dr. sc. Andrea Budiša**
dr.sc. Tea Juretić***
dr.sc. Vjekoslav Tičina***
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*** *Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries Split (Croatia)*

**** *University of Dubrovnik (Croatia)*

Ref.: 175/2023

Rome, 22 September 2023

Draft Agenda of the FG Adriatic

FH55 Grand Hotel Palatino

Via Cavour, 213/M, Rome

12nd October 2023

4. Update on the process of stakeholder involvement in the Evaluation of the Management Strategy of the GFCM (WGMSE) on small pelagic in the Adriatic Sea -Consultation- GFCM Marin Mihanović



The socio-economic situation of the community fleet operating in the Strait of Sicily

R.Sabatella (NISEA)

MEDAC - FG meeting on Strait of Sicily

27th February 2024

Ref.: 33/2024

Rome, 12 February 2024

Draft Agenda of the FG Strait of Sicily

Centro Congressi Cavour

Via Roma 50/a, Roma

27th February 2024

4. The socio-economic situation of the community fleet operating in the area (Rosaria Sabatella - Nisea)

SYLLOGISM

Is a method of reasoning by drawing a conclusion from two premises.

The particular pattern of a syllogism is that the first, **major premise** shares something with a second, **minor premise**, which in turn leads to a **conclusion**.

Most people get nervous when they tell lies.

- **major** premises of the argument - - **true** -

You appear nervous.

- **minor** premises of the argument - - **true** -

You must be lying about something.

- **faulty conclusion** -

Most people get nervous when they tell lies.

- major premises of the argument - - true -

You appear nervous.

- minor premises of the argument - - true -

You must be lying about something.

- faulty conclusion -

THERE IS FISHING MORTALITY

major premise - true

STOCKS ARE IN BAD CONDITION

minor premise - true

THERE IS OVERFISHING

Faulty or unadjusted conclusion

Hvala na vašem vremenu

Σας ευχαριστώ για το χρόνο σας

Merci pour votre attention

Grazie per la vostra attenzione

Grazzi tal-attenzjoni

Hvala za vaš čas

Gracias por su atención

