



Towards a mixed demersal fisheries management plan in the Celtic Sea

(ICES subdivisions VIIIfg): framework and objectives

Approved: March 2011

Proposed amendments - Last update: November 2011

1. Rationale - Broad objective

The main objective of this paper is to develop with the stakeholders and scientists an appropriate, workable and effective management plan (henceforth, MP) for Celtic Sea mixed demersal fisheries (subarea VIIIfg) during 2011. The MP will have an initial transitional developmental phase in 2012-2015. The key drivers for the MP are objectivity, transparency, inclusively and evidence based decision making.

Following the transitional developmental phase a long-term management plan will be developed.

The transitional developmental MP will be based on biological, economic and social objectives as outlined in points 4-6. In addition the overarching Governance will have to be addressed in the context of any proposed new structures.

2. Framework for the elaboration of a management plan: questions to be addressed

2.1. Where are we now?

- Fleets (number of vessels, gears, areas where they operate)
- Stocks
- Trends
- Socio-Economics (turnover, direct and indirect employments generated...)
- Marine spatial planning (interactions between fishing grounds and Marine Protected Areas, windmill parks, other marine users...)



2.2. Where do we want to be in 5-10 years time?

- MSY subject to ecosystem and mixed fishery considerations
- Achieving fishing mortality targets for key indicator stocks
- Fleet renewal without subsidy
- Results based management
- A high degree of self regulation
- Low discards
- Full scientific information, no more missing relevant data for managing the fisheries
- New LTMP substitutes entirely other rules and regulations and is not an addition to already existing ones.

2.3. What are the management measures that will deliver this?

- Technical measures
- Closed areas
- Fleet structure policy/capacity reduction
- Quotas
- Fisheries Science Partnerships / Self-sampling
- Others

3. Procedure for the adoption of a management plan

3.1. The development of a draft management plan through collaborative work between scientists, economists and stakeholders.

3.2. This work will define a number of options that could deliver our objectives.

3.3. Each option will be accompanied by an assessment that will analyse the advantages and disadvantages of each approach. This will be used to inform the various trade-offs that will be required in adopting a final plan.

3.4. All options will be discussed with the stakeholders (ports, regional and NWWRAC meetings).

3.5. The draft LTMP will be refined in light of the comments made by key stakeholders.

3.6. The LTMP will be discussed within the North Western Waters RAC and, if agreed, adopted as NWWRAC advice.

4. Definition of objectives - Biological considerations

4.1. Transitional Objectives:

1. To have an agreed common understanding of all stakeholders on the state of stocks in the mixed demersal fisheries in the Celtic Sea including the geographical area covered - i.e. ICES sub-areas VIIIfg.

2. The plan will concentrate initially on the key species in terms of catches namely whiting, cod, Norway lobster, haddock, plaice and sole, taking into account the interaction with stocks with a wider distribution area (megrim, monkfish, hake, skates, Pollack).

3. Put a discards reduction programme in place with defined reduction targets, timescales and measures to be adopted to achieve the targets

This programme will start with Cod, Haddock, Whiting and Plaice. ▼

4. Follow the scientific advice for MSY in transition by 2015 where applicable and available for the stocks highlighted in the two above. As the MP is based on mixed demersal stocks choices on the appropriate MSY targets will have to be decided. For stocks where MSY transition catch options are not available use an innovative new adaptive approach to define the desired overall fishing mortality.

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5. To work with scientists to redress data quality and quantity issues to ensure more robust assessments and management targets.

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6. To work with ICES to find new and innovative approaches to utilise fishermen information that are both qualitative and quantitative.

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7. Develop a suite of indicators and risk assessment framework for species of lesser importance (by-caught) in the mixed fisheries.

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8. To identify vulnerable species and habitats impacted on by mixed fisheries and adopt a Management Plan accordingly.

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4.2. Long-term objectives:

1. To have new adoptive assessment methods that are readily supported by all stakeholders.

2. To minimise discards of in all mixed demersal fisheries in the Celtic Sea.

3. To adapt a Total Allowable Catch rather than a Total Allowable Landings management System.

4. To manage mixed demersal fisheries in the Celtic Sea on the basis of total allowable catch.

5. To ensure at least 75 % of the catch biomass is fished at or below MSY targets or other appropriate target for mixed demersal fisheries.

6. To ensure that the remaining 25 % of the catch biomass is fished at sustainable catch levels based on a risk assessment framework.



7. To develop a framework for a fully documented fishery with the reversal of the burden proof.
8. To have in place a fully verifiable operational documented fishery system.
9. To protect vulnerable species and habitats through specific measures such as Marine Protected Areas and other technical measures.

5. Definition of objectives - Economic considerations

5.1. Transitional objectives

1. Adopt measures to ensure a viable fleet.
2. Optimise the economic return to the fishing industry.
3. Prevent the expansion of effort in the Celtic Sea through a capacity limitation.
4. Develop co-management framework including rights based management mechanisms.
5. Promote efficiencies and reduce carbon footprint.
6. Develop an economic model and performance indicators for the fishery.



5.2. Long-term objectives

1. A viable fleet that is capable of renewing itself without subsidies.
2. Maximise the economic return from the resource for the sector whilst maintaining sustainability of the stock and habitats.
3. Ensure cost effective management of the fishery and high levels of compliance.
4. Encourage maximum commercial flexibility and administrative simplicity for industry participants.
5. An operational integrated biological-economic model that has a set of key performance indicators.

6. Definition of objectives - Social considerations

6.1. Transitional objectives

1. To define an appropriate set of social criteria that is relevant to mixed demersal fisheries in the Celtic Sea.
2. To define the parameters to be measured based on the appropriate set of social criteria.
3. To engage the fishing industry and other stakeholders in defining one and two above from the start and also on the data collection, assessment and management process.



4. To adopt measures to strengthen the resilience of the vulnerable fishing dependant coastal communities.

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5. To develop a social model and performance indicators.

6.2. Long-term objectives

1. A defined set of social criteria.
2. Quantifiable and measurable parameters.
3. Sustainable fishing dependant communities.
4. To provide a range of incentives for participation in a fully documented fishery.
5. Incentives schemes the norm and appropriate disincentives for breaking the rules.
6. Operational biological-economic and social model that has set of key performance indicators for the mixed demersal fisheries.