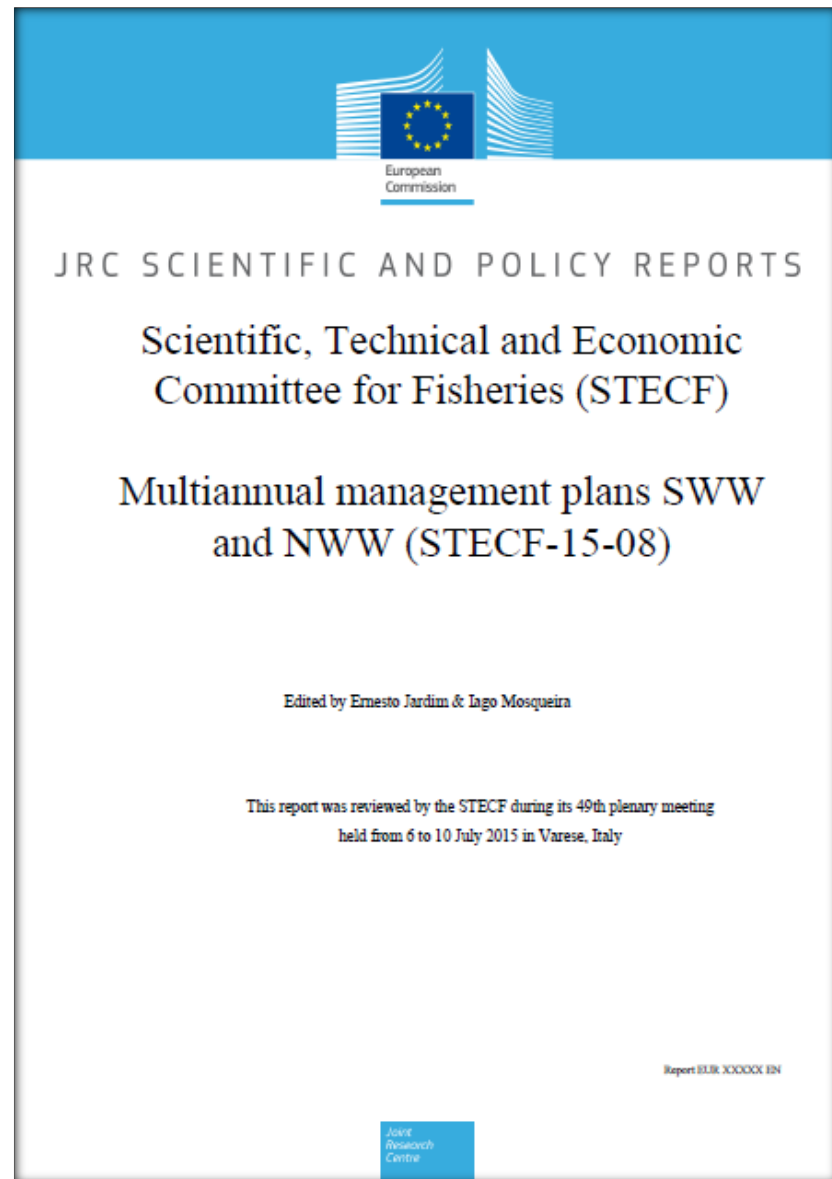


Brief Summary of STECF advice on:  
**“Multiannual management plan  
NWW”**

Norman Graham

Chair STECF

# Summary of a complex modelling exercise!



# Backdrop

- Do Multi-Annual Plans offer any additional benefits above the provisions of the basic CFP regulation?
- Evaluated (using indicators) from a biological, economic and social perspectives
- Relative contrast between 2 scenarios
- Only considers Celtic Sea, models covering other areas in the NWW (e.g. Irish Sea, Western Channel and West of Scotland) are not available

# Scenarios

- Scenario 1 (basic provisions of the CFP)
  - TACs set in accordance with Fmsy
  - Landing obligation applicable from 2018 onwards (as an averaging of 2016-2018 for computational reasons)
  - No LO exemptions
  - Current technical measures apply
  - Existing plans apply

# Scenarios

- Scenario 2 (Multi Annual Plan)
  - TACs set at Fmsy until 2016 then Fmsy ranges apply
  - Landing obligation as scenario 1 (not possible to model exemptions due to time constraints)
  - Fast (5yr) and slow (10yr) recovery periods for stocks below Bpa

Skipping the modelling outputs  
(see report for further details)  
and straight to the conclusions

# STECF Conclusions

- Single-species FMSY ranges will provide managers with additional flexibility compared to the basic provisions of the 2013 CFP
- Will help alleviate mismatches in quota availability in mixed-species fisheries...reducing choke issues.

- Adopting FMSY ranges will increase the likelihood that desired exploitation rates will be achieved and reduce the risk that some fishing fleets will go out of business.
- Persistent fishing at the upper limits of the FMSY ranges simultaneously negates the flexibility and greatly increases the risk of overfishing.



- single species biomass safeguards for all stocks should be maintained to provide a basic level of protection.
- in the NWW there are some fleets which provide significant levels of employment and seem to be very dependent on the species that will be regulated through the MAP proposals
- STECF considers that a MAP covering a wider geographic area has advantages in terms of reducing management overheads and avoiding multiple regulations affecting the sector

- STECF concludes that management of exploitation rates of non-driver (or bycatch) species is unlikely to occur as an automatic consequence of the management of the main (driver) stocks by TAC considered in the MAP