



JOINT WORKSHOP ON SEABASS MANAGEMENT

Key Stakeholders – French Professionals Fishermen perspective





French seabass fisheries

- Section France: first contributor in EU/ 2000 vessels / 5000 fishermen
- **Midwater trawlers**: few vessels. Economic dependance.
- **Bottom trawlers**: many vessels, various features, large work areas. Seabass is usually not target except few vessels.
- **Lines**: many small vessels, economic dependance. Work in the coastal area.
- Nets: many vessels, various features, various mesh,... Mainly present in the Bay of Biscay.
- **Danish seine**: recent activity (since 2009), some vessels.
- **Purse seine**: Few vessels and fishing areas are very limited.
- Variability of vessels, gear characteristics: fisheries management isn't simple but evolves each year.





French seabass management

- ♠ French fisheries targeting seabass is managed since 2012 by a CNPMEM reglementation (IVb,c; VIIa,d-h; VIIIa,b)
- Seabass French fishermen are met in a **CNPMEM special committee** for managing seabass
- This resolution establishes a licensing system and management measures by gear group:
 - A contingent of vessels is determinated by gear group : midwater trawls, bottom trawls, lines, nets.
 - Technical measures and restrictions: catch limits, mesh size, maximum hooks per vessel, voluntary stop fishing.





Management measures in the short and long time scale

- In 2013/2014, fishermen have met to establish a common position for news proposals for the management of seabass stocks.
- Progressive approach / not drastically reduce landings

French professionals fishermen offer :

- **Solution** Establishment of a management plan with a regionalized system of authorizations,
- Stabilization of the fishing capacity by freezing the number of authorizations issued,
- Management areas: North Sea, English Channel, Celtic Sea, Bay of Biscay, Iberian waters,
- Technical measures for each gear group that targets the seabass to control (reduce) fishing effort,
- Introduction of selectivity measures to limit discards, accessories seabass catches, and catches of juvenil.







Important points

- It is important to note that there is no bio-economic data and knowledge to accurately assess the potential impacts of the management measures envisaged, nor on reports of effort, nor on the economic health of various vessels/fleets/fisheries, and it is unrealistic to expect to dispose of in the near future.
- The balance of seabass stocks depends not only on the fishing pressure on this one but also the environmental conditions that determine the success of reproduction.
- « Quality considerations » of the seabass ICES notice (« North area »).
- Recreational fishing measures





Important points

- Must be managed fishing capacity by combining various management tools, scale adapted (STECF approch).
- There are no miracle solution as some may think.
- Management need :
 - A specific calendar,
 - **©** Commun aims,
 - Specific methods for each MS, which doesn't have the same charactéristics in their fleets and fisheries





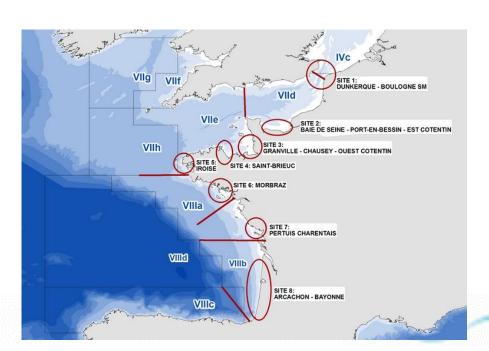
Scientific improvements

The **BARGIP** project: acquisition of scientific data and knowledge to produce advices on integrated management of European sea bass in North-East

Atlantic.

http://wwz.ifremer.fr/bar_eng

\delta Action "Adult marking"









THANK YOU

CNPMEM

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