Joint MAC/NWWAC/NSAC
Focus Group on Brown Crab
Meeting 2
21st January 2021

Report to MAC WG1 28th January 2021

Initial meeting of Joint FG Brown Crab identified

The difference between the long-time crab fishing countries (France, Ireland and United Kingdom)

and

New entrants to the fishery (Poland, Germany and Netherlands)

Questionaire: 3 levels of information requested

- 1. National legislative framework
- 2. National crab fishing capacity and gear used
- Animal welfare status regarding fishing methods, transport and sentience

- Brown Crab is a non-quota species which means access to the fishery is less constrained than many other species but there are a number of strictly enforced management measures
- France, Ireland and United Kingdom:
- These countries have long-term fisheries and have been strictly regulated by their respective regulatory bodies, and the EU, for several decades. France, in particular, reports decreased landings in recent years and would like a similar stock performance update from Ireland and the UK.
- Management measures include vessel licencing, pot-caught, Minimum
 Landing Sizes, Effort Controls (KwDays). The individual countries have
 additional local measures regarding numbers of pots permitted and numbers
 of fishing licences permitted in specific areas.
- Numbers of vessels can vary from country to country and many target brown crab on a seasonal basis only and may fish mostly in inshore waters. There are a number of larger offshore vivier crabbers many of which are nomadic. In recent years their main focus is the eastern North Sea.

Poland, Denmark, Germany and Netherlands

- Being recent entrants to brown crab fisheries, these countries were not able to provide information at the same level as the traditional crab-fishing countries. But information provided showed:
 - Netherlands is a major transport hub for air-freighted crab to Asia, especially China.
 - **Netherlands** has 5 vessels fishing brown crab using 5000 pots (a significant number) but there was no information on landings
 - The regulatory requirement is a Category B licence which indicates there is a possibility of substantial growth in this fishery.
 - Germany does not have specific regulation regarding brown Crab but there is an on-going trial for a shrimp fishery within the boundary of a windfarm which, if successful, could open an opportunity for a similar small scale crab fishing.
 - Continued:-

- Poland: the Polish representative did not have any background information regarding the Polish vessels targeting brown crab in the North Sea
- Denmark: The Danish representative was unable to attend

Exports to People's Republic of China

Export of both live and frozen brown crab to China has been a very important development in the past decade as it has driven the price substantially with a knock-on effect for the smallest crab fisherman on the Atlantic coast.

Not without problems:

Cadmium levels

Public Consultation, / DG Sante, MAWG

Covid-19 issues

New Health Certificates – requirements?

Representative of DG MARE (Marta Moren Abat) attended the meeting and will be kept informed.

- .BREXIT
- Sarah Horsfall (EMPA) gave the meeting an update on the problems being encountered by the crustacean industry in the UK.
- She is available to assist EU shellfish industry where possible.
- The problems she sees are due to unpreparedness regarding completion of documentation
- The supply chain in general is experiencing major disruption

Crab Market Developments

- Richard Curtin
- Senior Economist, Bord Iascaigh Mhara (BIM)
- Analysis of trade data via GTIS database
- Overview global crab trade
- 'Atlantic' crab trade
- 'Brown' crab trade
- Conclusion

- Global exports ~ 350KT p.a. + €4bn
 - Frozen and fresh forms increasing, prepared decreasing (volume, value & price)
 - Russia, China, U.S. main exporters
 - U.S., China, Japan main importers
 - Russia and Canada main net exporters
 - UK & IRL 5th and 10th net exporters
- COVID impact Jan-Oct 2020 vs Jan-Oct 2019

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    Volume
    Value
    Price
    UK -32%; IRL -46%;
    UK -49%; IRL -31%;
    UK -25%; IRL +26%;
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- Ireland
 - FRA main driver $\sqrt{21}\%$ Fresh, $\sqrt{47}\%$ Frozen, $\sqrt{55}\%$ Prepared;
 - ESP 2nd driver \uparrow 83% Fresh, \downarrow 72% Frozen, \downarrow 52% Prepared;
- UK
 - FRA main driver \uparrow 27% Fresh, \downarrow 46% Frozen, \downarrow 44% Prepared;
 - CHI 2nd driver $\sqrt{91}\%$ Fresh, $\sqrt{79}\%$ Frozen, $\sqrt{13}\%$ Prepared;
- Netherlands exports up 80% in 2020 YTD
- Richard Curtin, Senior Economist, BIM Ireland

Action Points

- Provide a recent report on stock status for those countries where available
- Provide Marta Moren Abat (DG MARE) with background information regarding Cadmium issue for brown crab exports to China
- Information on new health certificates for exports to China regarding COVID-19 mitigation measures
- Information regarding ongoing issues for brown crab as a result of BREXIT.
- Update the FG members circa 18th March 2021 (4 weeks after meeting) and agree agenda for next meeting.

"Thank you" to the Secretariats of

- The Markets Advisory Council
- The North Western Waters Advisory Council
- The North Sea Advisory Council
- And
- The MAC WG1

for facilitating this Focus Group

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