



Marine Action Plan Impact on the European Market

Market Advisory Council

Working Group 1

Wednesday 29th of November 2023



Action items of the Marine Action Plan



- Improve fishing selectivity
- Reduce impact on sensitive species
- Reduce the impact of fishing on the seabed
- Securing a fair and just transition



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Key points of the Marine Action Plan

Adopt national measures or submit joint recommendations to the Commission to minimise by-catch (or reduce it to the level that enables the full recovery of the populations) of:

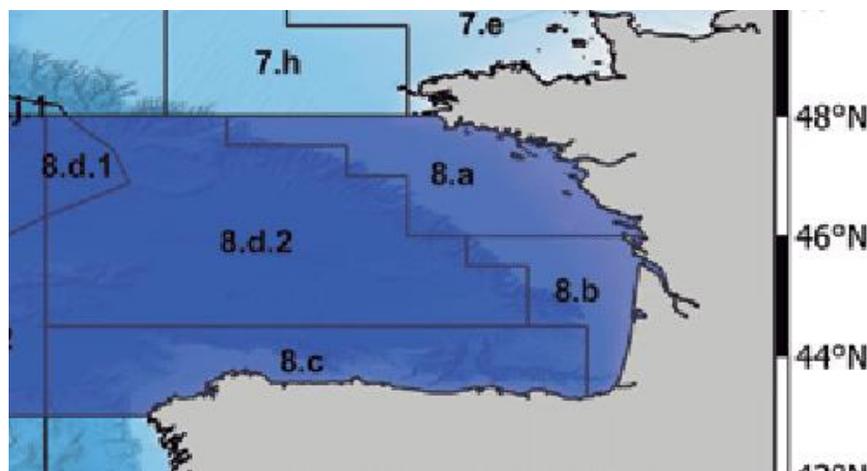
- by the end of 2023: harbour porpoise in the Baltic Proper and the Black Sea, the Iberian Atlantic and the common dolphin in the Bay of Biscay;



Focus



French action plan to reduce bycatches of small cetaceans in the Bay of Biscay



Main measures – French action plan

- Reduce unwanted bycatches by combining a 30-day zonal closures from 2024 to 2026 with the installation of bycatch mitigation devices aboard vessels
- Assess the effectiveness of bycatch reduction devices on small cetaceans on Bay of Biscay netters
- Combine a better understanding with a better estimation of small cetacean bycatches by gear in the Bay of Biscay.

Examples of Key species impacted



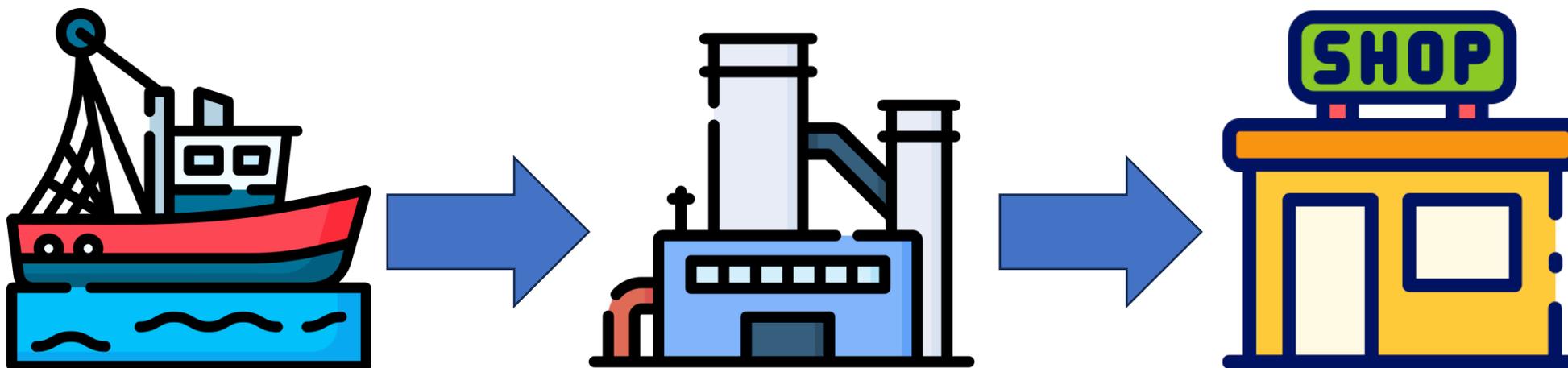
**Turnover:
-25 M€**

| Fishing segment | Turnover loss |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Coastal gillnetters for sole | 16% |
| Offshore gillnetters for hake | 18% |
| Mixed gillnetter for sole | 18% |
| Offshore gillnetters for sole | 22% |

Examples of Key species impacted

| |
|------------------|
| Common sole |
| European seabass |
| Whiting |
| European Hake |

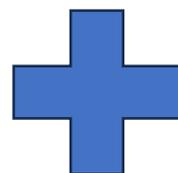
Impacts on the supply chain



Turnover: -68 M€

Key points of the Marine Action Plan

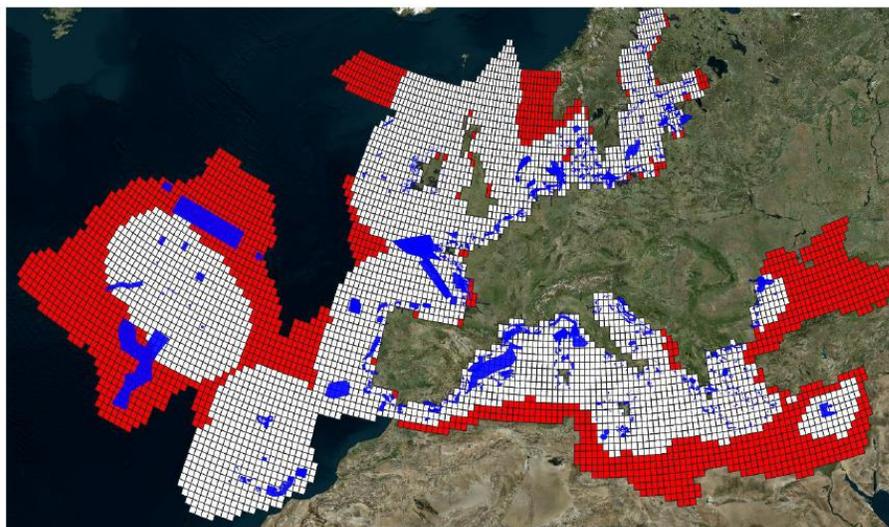
To adopt national measures and, where relevant, submit joint recommendations to the Commission to ensure that mobile bottom fishing is phased out in all MPAs by 2030.



Kunming-Montreal agreement: Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 percent coastal and marine areas are effectively conserved and managed, of which 10% strictly protected

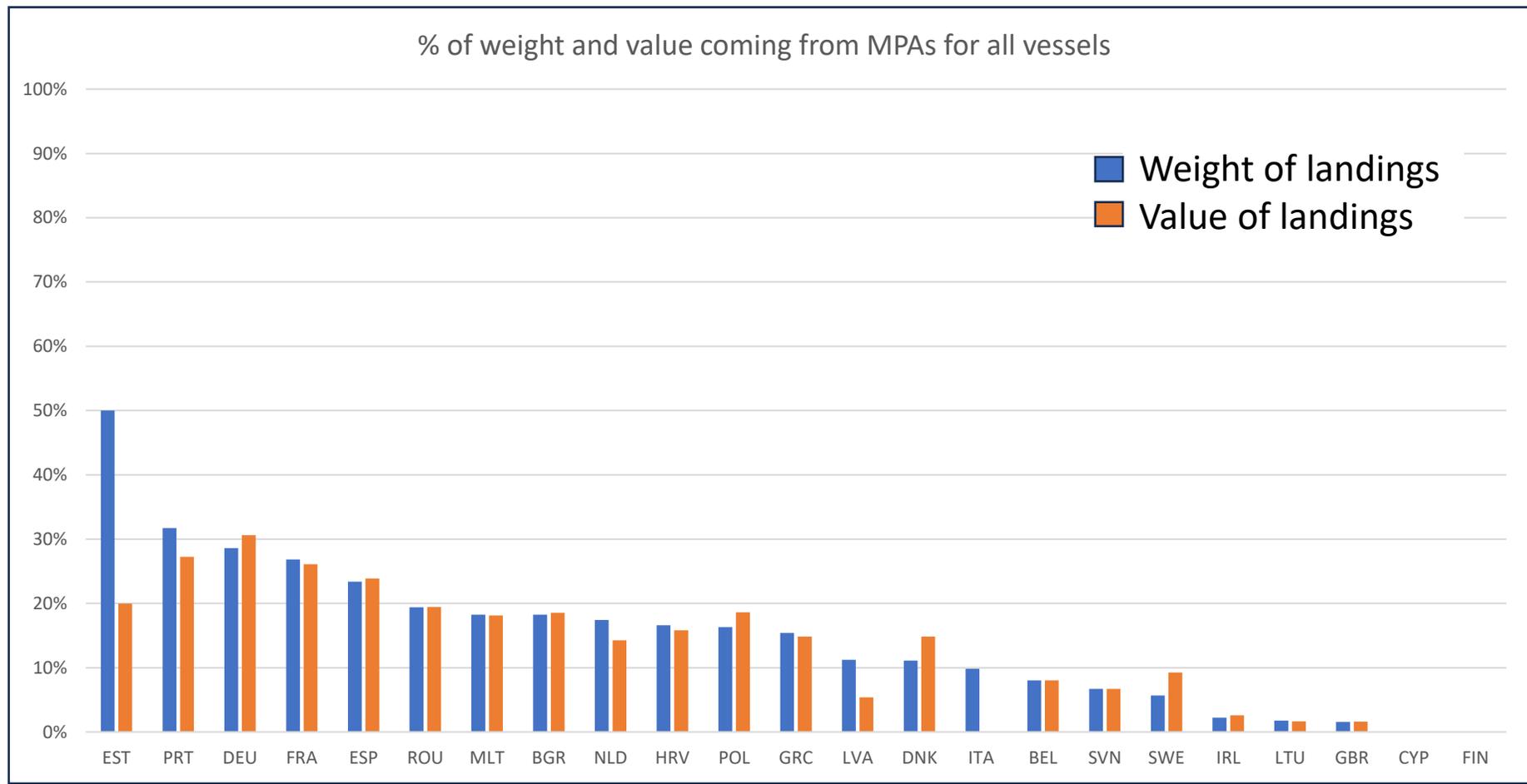


Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) – Support of the Action plan to conserve fisheries resources and protect marine ecosystems (STECFOWP-22-01).

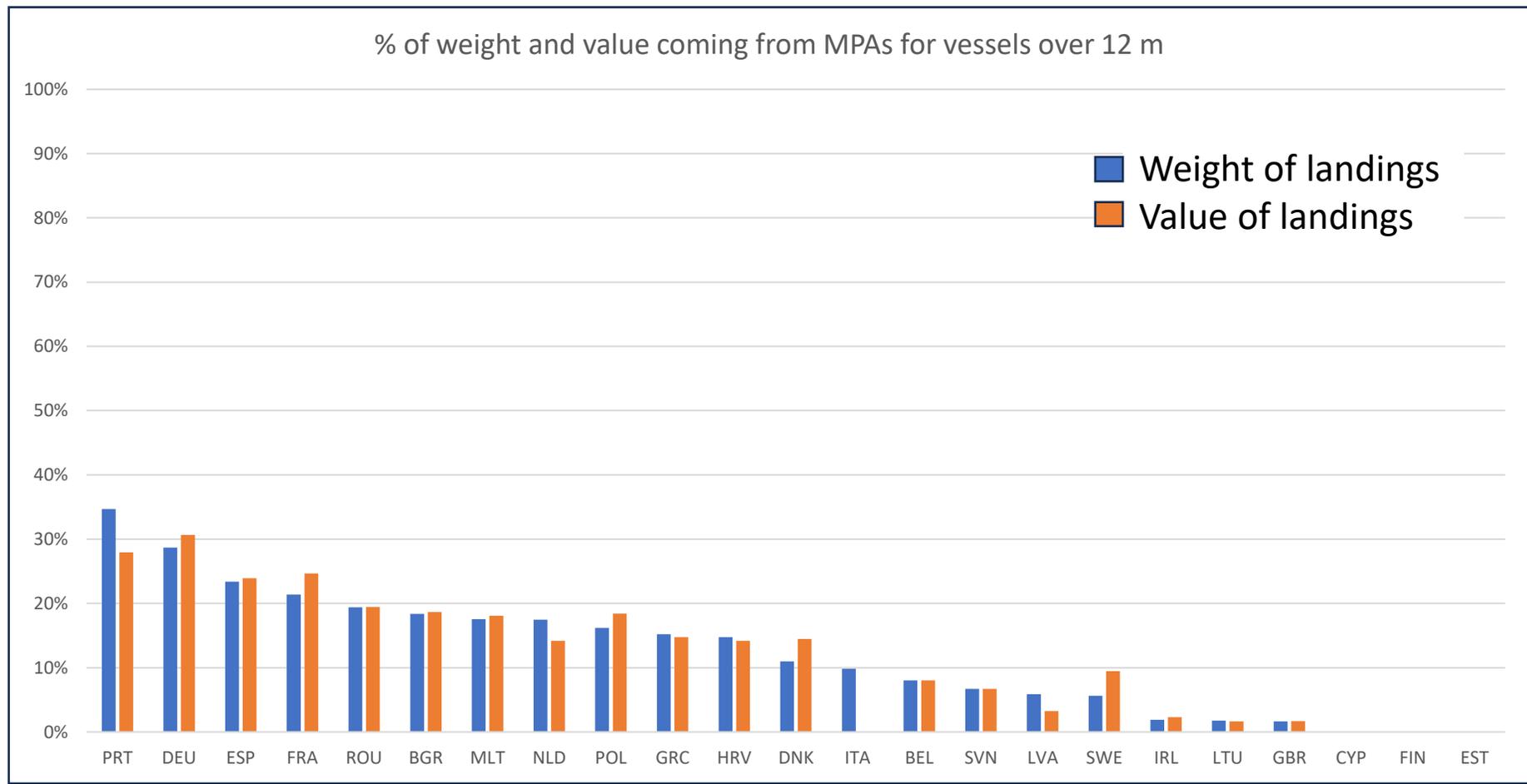


Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2022, EUR 28359 EN, ISBN XXXX, doi:XXX, JRCXXX.

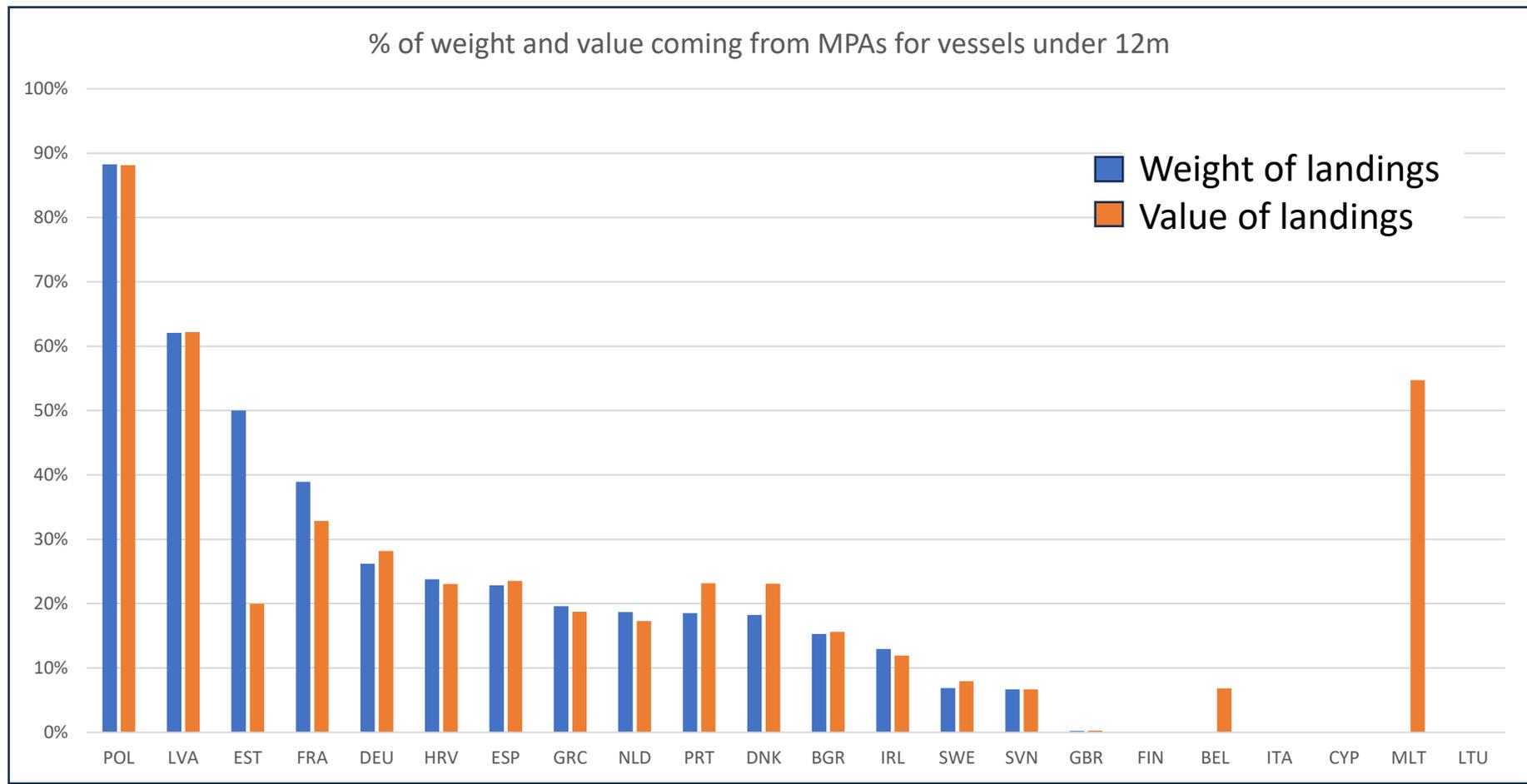
Impacts estimated by STECF for existing MPAs



Impacts estimated by STECF for existing MPAs - above 12m



Impacts estimated by STECF for existing MPAs - below 12m



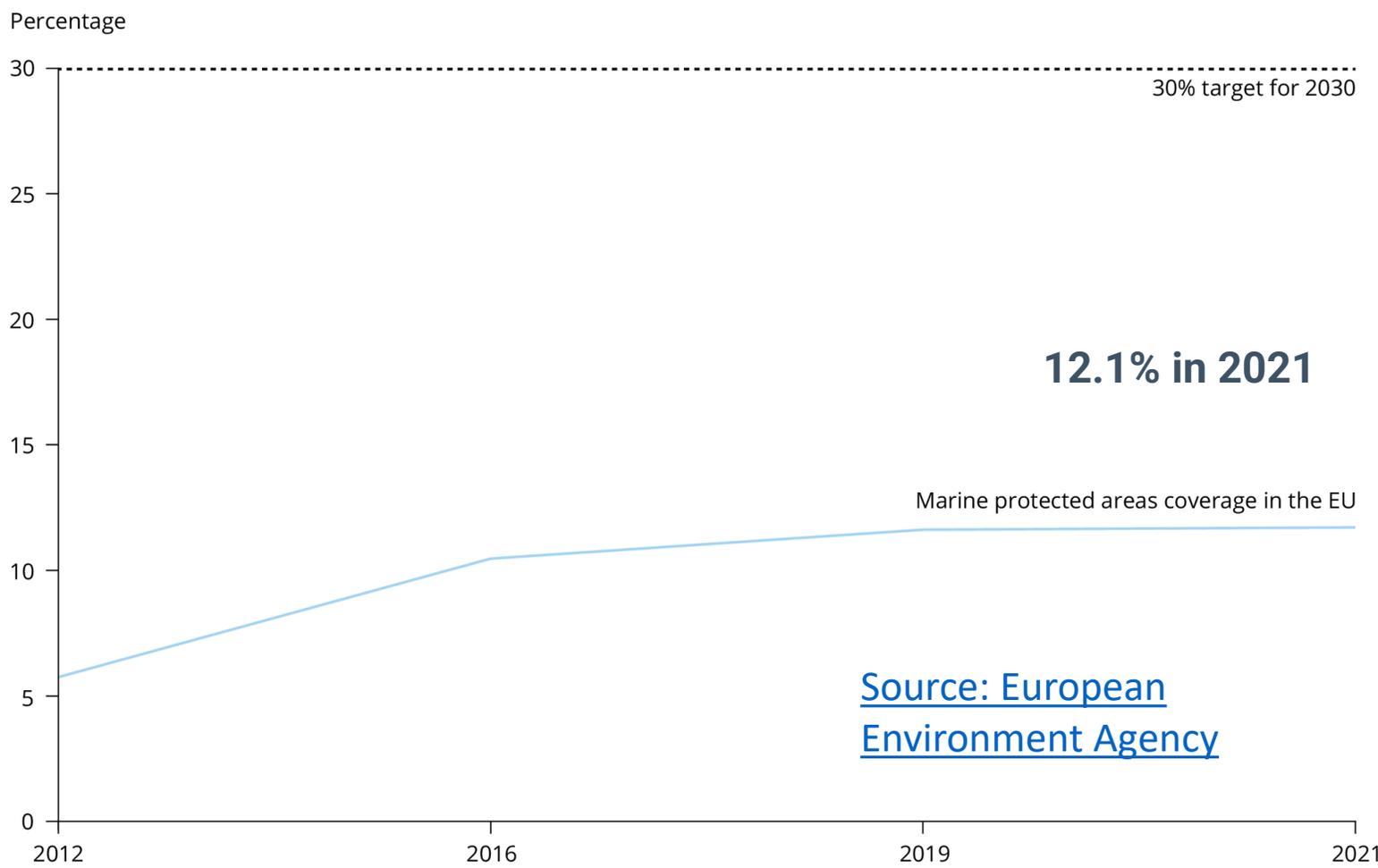
Impacts estimated by STECF for existing MPAs – overall

| Vessel category | Effort MPA/Effort EU waters % | MPA/EU waters weight % | MPA/EU waters value % |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| above-12m | 18% | 12% | 15% |
| below-12m | 20% | 28% | 23% |
| all vessel categories | 19% | 13% | 16% |

Average results for 2017-2019 excluding UK data

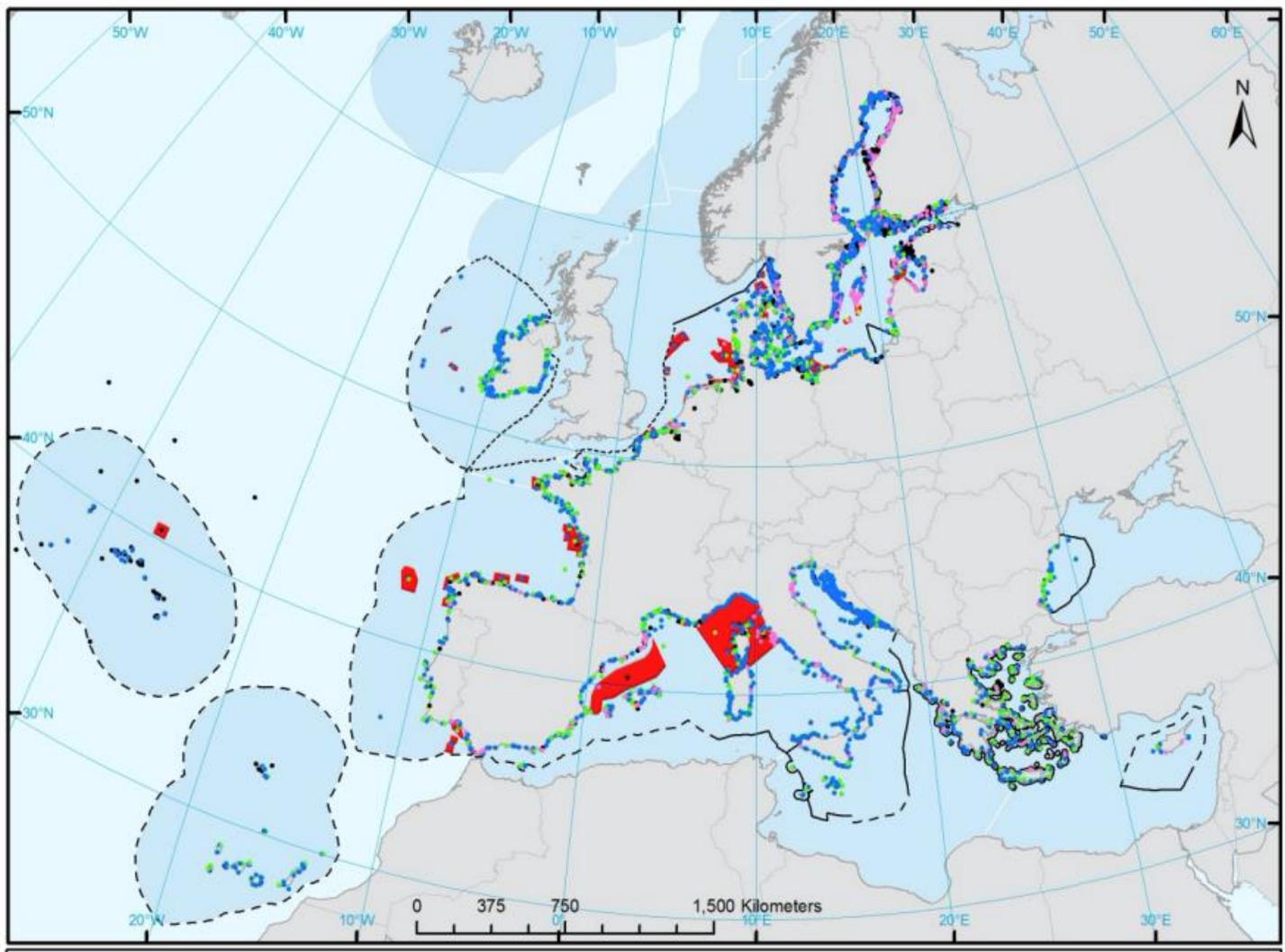


MPA Coverage in the EU



Source: European Environment Agency

MPA Coverage in the EU



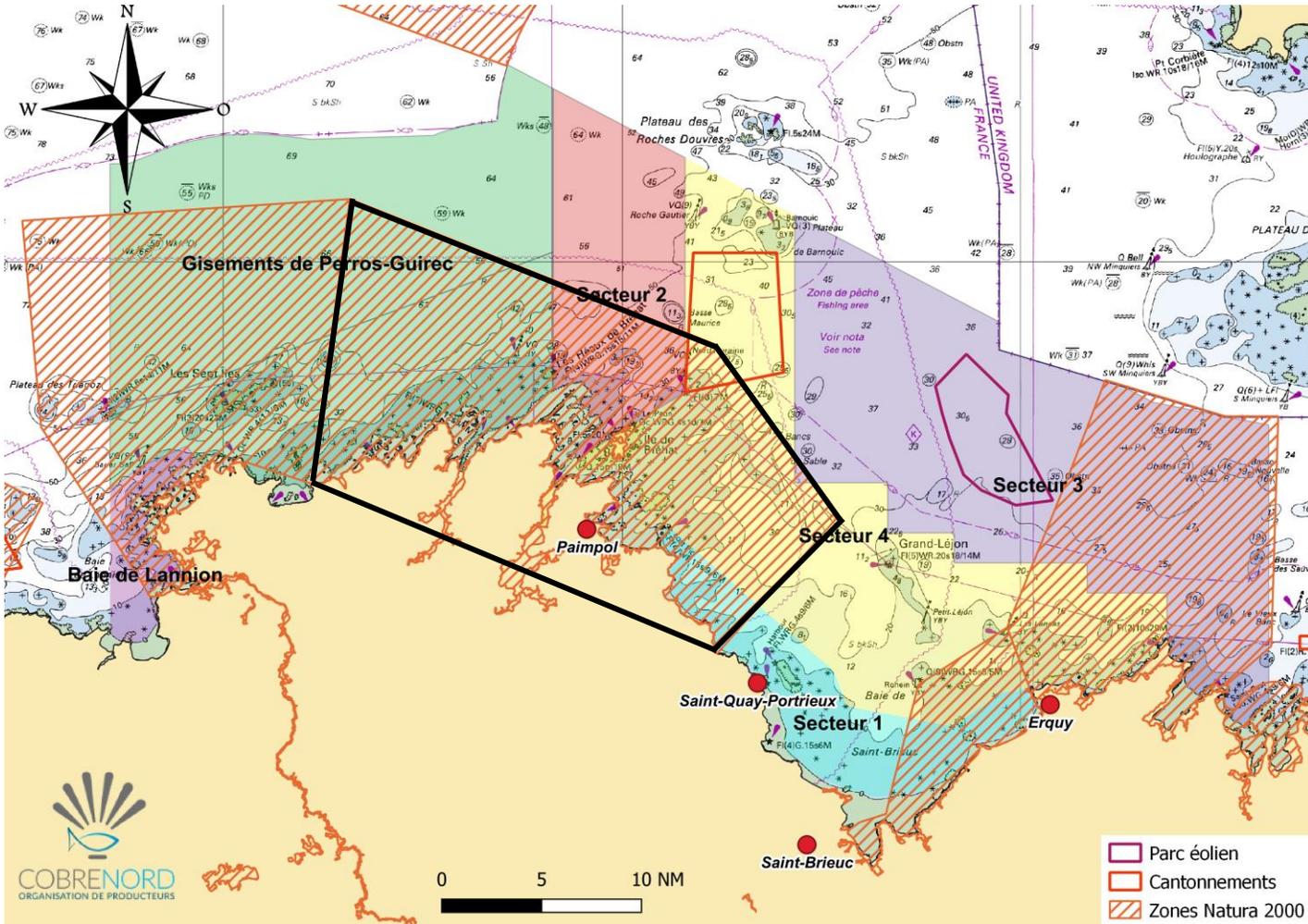
Distribution of Marine Protected Area (MPA) networks in MPA assessment areas of the European regional seas

[European Atlas map of MPAs across the EU](#)

Examples of Key species impacted

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| European plaice | Saithe(=Pollock) |
| Sandeels(=Sandlances) nei | Greenland halibut |
| Blue mussel | European hake |
| Norway lobster | Common sole |
| Atlantic cod | Norway pout |
| Northern prawn | European flounder |
| Common edible cockle | Whiting |
| Haddock | Anglerfishes nei |
| | Great Atlantic scallop |

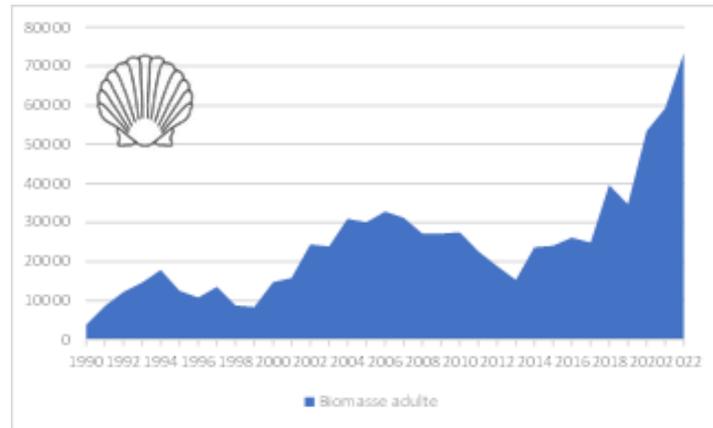
Great Atlantic scallop in the bay of Saint Brieuc



Natura 2000 areas: Habitats and Bird directive

- Maerl beds
- Zoostera meadows

50 % of scallop beds lost



Other Socioeconomic impacts

- First Buyers
- Auctions
- Shipbuilders
- Netters
- Ship maintenance and repairers
- Coastal communities

Overall impact remains to be seen



Unaccounted for impacts

- Displacement of the fleet and stocks (Climate change)
- Conflict of use between fishers and with other activities
- Stock and habitat recovery benefits

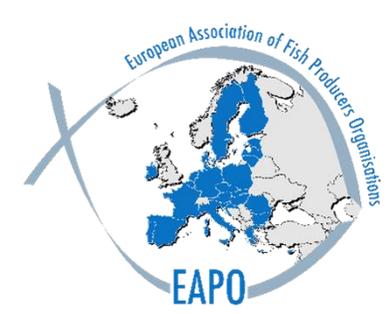


Other questions

- Coordination with existing legislation (MSFD Threshold values, OECCMs, VMEs)
- Impact on coastal communities, cultural heritage, Food security
- Lack of proper funding

Recommendations

- Carry out a Socioeconomic impact assessment of all the actions included in the Marine Action Plan
- Include OECMs in the Marine Action Plan to meet the 30x30 objective.
- Look into funding the transition, as it stands, EMFAF is considered to be the silver bullet for a lot of issues.
- Publish a guidance document highlighting the coherence between all conservation and restoration related legislation..



Thank you very much !



References



Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) – Support of the Action plan to conserve fisheries resources and protect marine ecosystems (STECFOWP-22-01). Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2022, EUR 28359 EN, ISBN XXXX, doi:XXX, JRCXXX.

Note FEDOPA sur le plan d'action

Aglia - Analyse des conséquences économiques pour la filière pêche de scénarios d'interdiction de la pêche professionnelle en vue de réduire les prises accidentelles de dauphins dans le golfe de Gascogne - SCOPE JUILLET 2020