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Parecer 83 do CCR Sul em resposta à proposta da Comissão Europeia sobre o TAC de linguado do Golfo da Biscaia 2014

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O CCR Sul está satisfeito por ver o nível de biomassa deste recurso voltar para um nível que corresponde aos máximos históricos (valores da SSB desde 1984 de acordo com o parecer do CIEM), com um aumento acentuado nos últimos 3 anos.

Para limitar o esforço de pesca e não comprometer as hipóteses de recuperação do stock, desde Março de 2010[1], o CCR Sul propôs e apoiou a opção de explorar o linguado do Golfo da Biscaia mediante um TAC constante. Todos os anos desde então, a Comissão Europeia propõe, no entanto, uma redução muito significativa para este stock (-15%), indo claramente contra a estratégia proposta pelo CCR.

O CCR Sul pretende novamente defender esta opção cuja viabilidade foi recentemente confirmada pelo CIEM e solicita a manutenção do TAC actual para este recurso de 4100 toneladas.

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Desde 2010, o CCR Sul está envolvido no processo do CCTEP de revisão do plano de recuperação do linguado então em vigor (regulamento (CE) n°388/2006)[2]. A análise do impacto realizada confirmava então que a estratégia de TAC fixo proposto permitia alcançar o FRMS (mortalidade por pesca correspondente ao RMS) para um valor de 4250t.

[1] Parecer 28 de Março de 2010, proposta do CCR Sul para uma nova opção de exploração do stock de linguado do Golfo da Biscaia

[2] Parecer 48, parecer do CCR Sul sobre a comunicação da Comissão Europeia sobre as possibilidades de pesca para 2012

Em 2012, observando o recente aumento da mortalidade por pesca[3], o CCR Sul propôs uma pequena redução do TAC para 4100 toneladas com uma abstenção solicitada pelas ONG de defesa do ambiente que referiram a ausência de parecer do CIEM sobre este ponto. Em 2013, e de acordo com os conselhos dos serviços da DG MARE, o CCR Sul propôs[4] então um conjunto de regras de exploração que abrangem a estratégia de TAC constante proposto incluindo nomeadamente medidas de salvaguarda. Esta proposta foi objecto de um requerimento da Comissão Europeia para o CIEM que respondeu no passado dia 18 de Outubro (Anexo 1).

O parecer do CIEM indica que todos os cenários de TAC constante de 3500 e 4500 toneladas permitem alcançar o objectivo do F_{RMS} antes de 2020. As regras de exploração propostas pelo CCR Sul são consideradas cautelosas.

A Comissão europeia propõe um TAC em 2014 de 3500 toneladas que permite alcançar o objectivo de F_{RMS} em 2016 com 54% de probabilidade[5].

Com base no quadro da futura Política Comum das Pescas, que autoriza que o objectivo do RMS seja alcançado em 2020 o mais tardar, o CCR Sul renova o pedido de manter um TAC constante de 4100 toneladas para os próximos anos, como definido em 2013 (de acordo com o parecer do CIEM o F_{RMS} seria então alcançado em 2018 com uma probabilidade de 56%).

Com esta proposta o CCR Sul deseja afirmar a coerência da abordagem proposta desde 2010, e não exige o valor máximo de 4500 toneladas que permitiria alcançar o F_{RMS} em 2020.

O CCR Sul quer finalmente salientar que o nível TAC de 4100 toneladas é limitado para as frotas concernidas e os profissionais deverão prosseguir com a implementação de medidas de enquadramento do esforço de pesca das embarcações, adaptadas às várias frotas e que permitem gerir as quotas nacionais. O anexo 2 enumera as medidas de gestão implementadas para a pesca de acordo com um relatório recente do IFREMER para o qual o grupo ad hoc do CCR Sul colaborou.

- **Em coerência com a posição expressa sobre o assunto há três anos, para proporcionar uma maior visibilidade ao sector de pesca, e de acordo com o parecer do CIEM sobre as regras de exploração e o futuro quadro da Política Comum das Pescas em vigor a partir de Janeiro de 2014, o CCR Sul defende a sua proposta em manter um TAC constante plurianual de 4100 toneladas para o linguado do Golfo da Biscaia para 2014 e anos seguintes. Segundo os trabalhos do CIEM, o risco de não se alcançar o FMSY em 2020 ainda é de 16%, o que pode levar a ajustes de TAC, conforme o prazo de 2020 se for**

[3] Parecer 68, parecer do CCR Sul sobre a proposta de regulamento sobre as possibilidades de pesca para 2013

[4] Parecer 75, Proposta de regras de exploração do linguado do Golfo da Biscaia

[5] De acordo com os pareceres do CIEM, uma probabilidade de 50% é estimada para poder alcançar o valor-alvo

aproximando, com vista a - em sintonia com o novo Regulamento Base - garantir o alcance do nível de FMSY, o mais tardar, em 2020.

Adoptado por unanimidade dos membros do Comité Executivo e, nomeadamente, defendido pelas ONGs de defesa do ambiente participantes (WWF e SAR°)

Origem do parecer : grupo ad hoc « Linguado » do Golfo da Biscaia e pareceres anteriores do CCR Sul
Contribuições : Julien Lamothe (ANOP), Jean-Marie Robert (CNPMEM), Thomas Rimaud (AGLIA)
Redação : Benoît Guerin (CCR Sul)

ECOREGION Bay of Biscay and Atlantic Iberian waters
SUBJECT EU request for the evaluation of the harvest control rule for sole in the Bay of Biscay

Advice summary

The evaluated harvest control rule (HCR; defined in Point 1, clauses 1–6) is considered to be precautionary when the fixed TAC is set at less than or equal to 4500 tonnes (Item (a) of the request).

ICES has no specific criteria for selecting what constitutes a high probability of reaching F_{MSY} in a specific year (Item (b) of the request). Instead, ICES provides the probability of having achieved the change from the fixed-TAC to the F_{MSY}-target regime of the HCR in each year (Table 7.3.5.2.1). This occurs when F is estimated to have reached F_{MSY}. Managers should draw their own conclusions on what constitutes a sufficiently high probability of achieving F_{MSY} as a target.

The simulations show that the year when F is estimated to have reached F_{MSY} is particularly sensitive to the combination of the selected fixed TAC in the HCR and the realised recruitment. The probability of reaching F_{MSY} with a fixed TAC increases with time. Within the requested range of fixed TACs the simulations show that none of the fixed TAC regimes have >50% probability of reaching F_{MSY} in 2015, but all fixed TAC targets ≤ 4500 tonnes have >50% probability of reaching F_{MSY} by 2020. However, it takes longer for higher fixed TAC options to reach F_{MSY} with some probability of failing to reduce F sufficiently to move from the fixed TAC target to the F_{MSY} target for a few years beyond 2020 (Table 7.3.5.2.1).

ICES has not evaluated the HCR defined in Point 2 of the request. When no analytical assessment is available, ICES recommends that the advice should comply with the ICES data-limited stocks framework, utilizing the existing survey-based methodology (ICES, 2012).

Request (the following is the interpretation of the French request in English)

For a harvest control rule based on a fixed TAC and safeguard mechanisms as described below, ICES is requested to:

- *(a) advise on whether these management provisions are consistent with ICES precautionary approach in the long-term, and*
- *(b) to give the year at which Fmsy is reached with high probability for each of the TAC values in point 2 below.*

Point 1: Fixed TAC

1. *Rules for setting the TAC for the stock of sole in the Bay of Biscay are defined with the objective to reach FMSY (i.e., F = 0.26) by 2020,;*
2. *The TAC is set at a constant value until the fishing mortality is equal to FMSY. TAC levels in a range of 3500 to 4500 tonnes (by 100 tonne steps) are tested;*
3. *When fishing mortality is equal to FMSY, the TAC is set to give a forecast fishing mortality at FMSY (0.26);*
4. *When the rule of paragraph 3 applies, the TAC set for a given year shall not correspond to a variation of less than or more than 10% compared to the TAC of the preceding year;*
5. *Notwithstanding paragraph 2, if fishing mortality increases during the two years preceding the advice on the status of the stock, the TAC is reduced by 10% compared to the previous year. The TAC level set in this way becomes the reference TAC fixed for the application of the rule in paragraph 2;*
6. *If the spawning stock biomass is estimated to be less than the biomass limit (Blim = 13,000 tons), the TAC is set at a level corresponding to FMSY.*

Point 2: In the absence of validated analytical assessment

1. *If the analytical assessment of the stock of sole in the Bay of Biscay is not available or is not validated by ICES and / or STECF, the setting of the TAC is based on the trend in abundance indices;*
2. *Based on the index of abundance derived from the scientific campaign ORHAGO, the TAC is increased by 15% if the average stock abundance of the two preceding years is at least more than 20% compared to the average abundance of the previous three years. The TAC is otherwise reduced by 15% if the index indicates a decline in abundance of 20% or more on the same basis.*

See Annex 1 for the original request, as written by the European Commission.

Elaboration on ICES advice

Item (a) of the request

The standard ICES criteria to consider a plan as precautionary is that the probability of SSB < B_{lim} must be less than 5% per year. Clause 6 of the HCR is applied when SSB is below 13 000 tonnes. This SSB value is B_{pa} and not B_{lim}, which is not defined for this stock (incorrectly stated in the request). Simulations show that clause 6 rarely applies (< 0.2% of occasions) because in all the scenarios, SSB remains above 13 000 tonnes with a high probability (Table 7.3.5.2.2). Consequently, the probability of SSB being less than any candidate value for B_{lim} is much less than 0.2%; therefore, ICES considers the HCR to be precautionary.

Item (b) of the request

The evaluation is based on simulating hundreds of stocks and using the following criteria:

a) The probability of changing from the fixed-TAC (Clauses 2, 5 and 6) to the F_{MSY}-target regime (Clauses 3 and 4) is the percentage of simulated stocks that have changed from the fixed TAC to the F_{MSY} target by any year. The change occurs when F is estimated to have reached F_{MSY}. This is the increasing probability with time displayed in Table 7.3.5.2.1.

b) A simulated stock is considered by ICES as being exploited at F_{MSY} if the HCR target is F_{MSY}. This means that clauses 3 or 4 of the HCR are implemented.

The request is *'to give the year at which Fmsy is reached with high probability for each of the TAC values'*. ICES has no specific criteria to define what is meant by a high probability. Table 7.3.5.2.1 shows the increasing probability of the the HCR changing to the F_{MSY} target by year. The probability given indicates the percentages of the simulated stocks estimated to have reached F_{MSY} by year.

In considering the transition of exploitation to F_{MSY} it may be helpful to compare this HCR with the ICES transition method to the MSY approach, applied since 2010, which has an F_{MSY} target for the advice for 2015. Under this approach the target is selected directly year by year so that at each year the target is defined exactly. Under the proposed HCR, the stock of Bay of Biscay sole will change to the F_{MSY} exploitation target more unpredictably only in the year when F is estimated to have reached F_{MSY}. This year will depend on both the selected fixed TAC and the recruitment that occurs in practice. Because the recruitment will be unpredictable, only the probability that the transition will occur can be provided; the different outcomes are based on many possible recruitment scenarios. As indicated above ICES cannot advise on the probability (or certainty) that managers will wish to use for ensuring transition to $F_{MSY,}$ Table 7.3.5.2.1 provides the full range of options; here we draw out two examples:

1) with a fixed TAC of 3800 there is a 60% chance of changing to F_{MSY} target by 2017 and only a 4% chance of not achieving transition by 2020 (Table 7.3.5.2.1);
2) with a fixed TAC of 4300 there is a 27% chance of changing to F_{MSY} target by 2017 and a 28% chance of not achieving transition by 2020.

The simulations are conditional on the assumed stock–recruitment relationships fitted to the observed historical data. Recent recruitment since 2004 has been 9% lower than the long-term mean and this period also contains a run of five years with mean recruitment 18% below the long-term mean. While these differences are not substantial they can influence the results. The simulations show that the year when F is estimated to be less than or equal to F_{MSY} is particularly sensitive to the combination of the selected fixed TAC and the realised recruitment. The probability of reaching F_{MSY} with a fixed TAC increases with time. However, it takes longer for higher fixed TAC options to reach F_{MSY}, extending well beyond 2020 for the highest TAC options. If recruitment in 2012 and onwards is low (similar to the 18% reduction seen from 2004–2008) then the high fixed TACs can result in short-term decline in SSB and possibly also increases in F (see intervals on the scenario with fixed TAC = 4500 in Figure 7.3.5.2.1). If managers wish to avoid these possibilities with a high probability, the lower fixed TAC options give increased certainty of reaching F_{MSY} by 2020 (Table 7.3.5.2.1).

Table 7.3.5.2.1 The probability (in %) of changing from the initial fixed TAC (Clauses 2 and 5) to the F_{MSY} target (Clauses 3 and 4), for initial fixed TAC values between 3500 and 4500 tonnes. Shaded values have >50% probability of making the change to Clauses 3 and 4 (i.e. F estimated to have reached F_{MSY}). The simulations include the implementation of all clauses of the HCR.

Fixed TAC	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
3500	0	0	24	54	81	93	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3600	0	0	20	49	75	89	96	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
3700	0	0	16	42	67	84	93	98	99	99	100	100	100	100
3800	0	0	13	36	60	79	90	96	99	99	100	100	100	100
3900	0	0	11	31	53	72	86	93	97	99	100	100	100	100
4000	0	0	9	26	46	64	80	90	95	98	99	100	100	100
4100	0	0	7	20	38	56	73	84	91	94	97	98	100	100
4200	0	0	6	16	33	49	66	78	86	92	95	97	98	99
4300	0	0	5	12	27	42	58	72	81	88	93	96	97	99
4400	0	0	3	9	22	33	49	62	72	81	88	93	96	98
4500	0	0	2	8	18	29	41	53	64	74	81	87	91	95

Table 7.3.5.2.2 The probability (in %) of SSB≤ 13 000 t for a fixed TAC between 3500 and 4500 tonnes.

Fixed TAC (tonnes)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
3500	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3600	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3700	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3800	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3900	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4000	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4100	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4200	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4300	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0
4400	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0
4500	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	0

In all the scenarios, mean (or median) SSB increases largely in the short term to converge to about 34 000 to 36 000 tonnes by 2032 (Figure 7.3.5.2.1). The starting point of the simulations in 2013 is the second highest observed SSB in the historical time-series, which provides a good opportunity for either direct transition to F_{MSY} with little reduction in catch or the potential for fixed TACs with a low risk of stock decline. All the scenarios provide mean SSB above all past estimated values because the Fs that result from following the HCR are lower than any of the historical Fs in the time-series. In the long term the 95% interval of F is from 0.18 to 0.33, the upper limit being then far below F_{pa} (0.42). The variability in F comes from uncertainty in the assessment and the effect of the stability constraints (clauses 4 and 5). All of these outcomes are conditional on full compliance with the HCR.

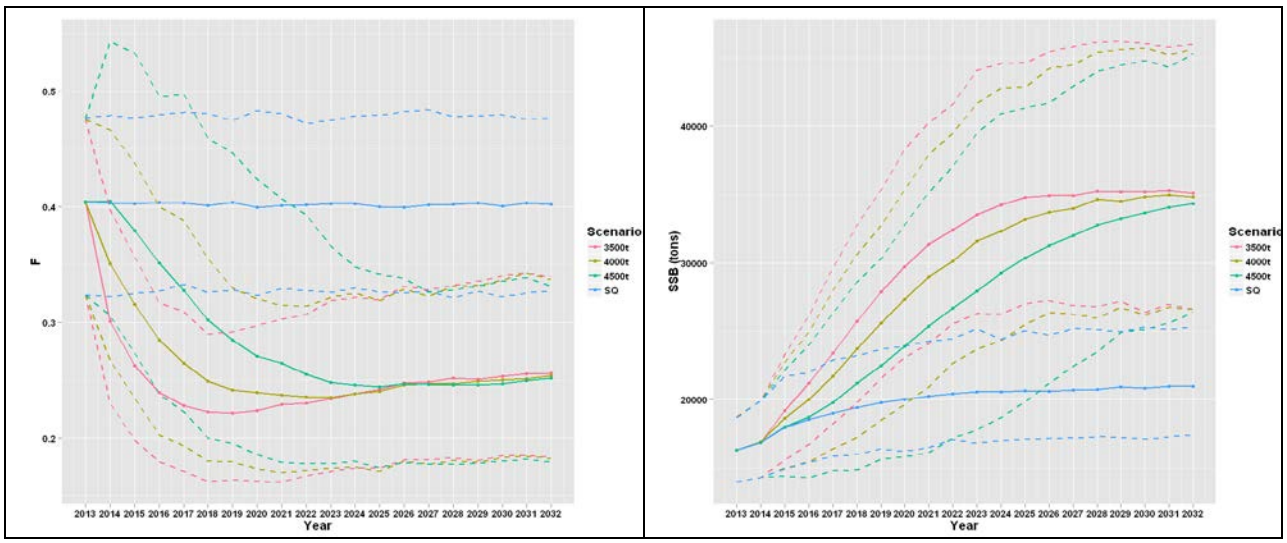

Figure 7.3.5.2.1 Trends in F and SSB for three values of fixed TAC (3500, 4000, and 4500 tonnes) and *status quo* F. The solid line is the median, and the dotted lines show the 95% CIs for each scenario. Note that the highest TAC scenario implies an increase in F in the short term.

Point 2 of the HCR

No specific simulations have been carried out to address this part of the request.

When no analytical assessment is available, ICES has defined data-limited stock categories and an advice basis for each of them (ICES, 2012). If such a situation should occur, ICES could refer to this framework to provide advice. Currently, abundance indices are available from the ORHAGO survey; therefore, the ICES framework could provide TAC advice using this survey.

Suggestions

Although simulations indicate that SSB< B_{pa} has a very low probability, currently the plan does not include any provision for reducing F if SSB does fall below B_{pa}. ICES considers that it would be prudent to replace clause 6 in the request with a clause to reduce F linearly from $F = F_{MSY}$ at $SSB = B_{pa}$ to $F = 0$ at $SSB = 0$ if SSB< B_{pa}. This approach would be in accordance with the standard ICES MSY harvest control rule.

Basis of advice

The document by Merzéreaud *et al*. (Merzéreaud *et al*., 2013) contains a description of the simulations and the overall results which form the basis of the advice given above.

References

ICES. 2012. ICES Implementation of Advice for Data-limited Stocks in 2012 in its 2012 Advice. ICES CM 2012/ACOM 68. 42 pp.

Merzéreaud, M., Biais, G., Lisardy, M., Bertignac, M., and Biseau, A. 2013. Evaluation of proposed harvest control rules for Bay of Biscay sole. ICES CM 2013/ACOM:75. 16 pp.

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Annex 1

The original text of the request as received from the European Commission:

For a harvest control rule based on a fixed TAC and safeguard mechanisms as described below, ICES is requested to:

- *(a) advise on whether these management provisions are consistent with ICES precautionary approach in the long-term, and*
- *(b) to give the year at which Fmsy is reached with high probability for each of the TAC values in point 2 below.*

Point 1 : TAC fixe

1. *Des règles de fixation du TAC du stock de sole du golfe de Gascogne sont fixées de manière à conduire à l'objectif du FMSY d'ici 2020, soit F=0,26;*
2. *Le TAC est fixé à une valeur constante jusqu'à ce que la mortalité par pêche soit égale à FMSY. Différents niveaux de TAC sont testés dans un intervalle de 3500 à 4500 tonnes (par 100 tonnes);*
3. *Lorsque la mortalité par pêche est égale à FMSY, le TAC est fixé afin de maintenir la mortalité par pêche au niveau du FMSY (0,26);*
4. *Lorsque la règle du paragraphe 3 s'applique le TAC fixé pour une année ne doit pas correspondre à une variation inférieure ou supérieure de plus de 10% par rapport au TAC de l'année précédente;*
5. *Par dérogation au paragraphe 2, si la mortalité par pêche augmente au cours des deux années précédant l'avis sur l'état du stock, le TAC est réduit de 10% par rapport à celui de l'année précédente. Le niveau du TAC ainsi déterminé devient la référence du TAC fixe pour l'application de la règle du paragraphe 2;*
6. *Si la biomasse féconde est évaluée inférieure au niveau de biomasse limite (Blim = 13.000 tonnes), le TAC est fixé à un niveau correspondant au FMSY.*

Point 2 : Absence d'évaluation analytique validée

1. *Si l'évaluation analytique du stock de sole du golfe de Gascogne n'est pas disponible ou n'est pas validée par le CIEM et/ou le CSTEP, la fixation du TAC s'appuie sur l'évolution des indices d'abondance;*

Sur la base de l'indice d'abondance issu de la campagne scientifique ORHAGO, le TAC est augmenté de 15% si la moyenne d'abondance du stock des deux années précédentes est supérieure ou égale de plus de 20% par rapport à l'abondance moyenne des trois années précédentes. Le TAC est au contraire réduit de 15%, si l'indice indique une baisse d'abondance de 20% ou plus selon les mêmes critères.

Tableau 1 : Evolution du mode de gestion des sous-quotas sole golfe de Gascogne par OP depuis 2006

OP	Mesure	Description	Clefs de répartition	Date de mise en place	Date de levée
PROMA	limitations individuelles	Fileyeurs	Production 2005 si > 1 t	15/06/06	31/10/06
			1 t sinon		
		Chalutiers dont lim. > 8,5 t	Production 2005		
		Autres chalutiers	forfait 8,5 t		
	limitations individuelles	Fileyeurs ≤ 14m	Forfait 2 t	01/11/06	31/12/06
		Fileyeurs > 14m	Forfait 5 t		
		Chalutiers ≤ 10m	Forfait 1,5 t		
		10m < Chalutiers ≤ 15m	Forfait 3 t		
		Chalutiers > 15m	Forfait 4,5 t		
	limitations individuelles	Fileyeurs	Moyenne productions 2004-06 déclarées à l'OP, diminuée de 20% et ajustée en cas de situation particulière	19/02/07	26/11/07
		Chalutiers	Moyenne productions 2004-06 déclarées à l'OP, diminuée de 5% et ajustée en cas de situation particulière		
	Rejets	taille < 25cm pour tous, tolérance d'1 t pour les chalutiers dont lim. > 1 t			
	Fermeture pêche	Chalutiers pélagiques de la Turballe n'ayant pas eu de part attribuée en 2007		01/01/08	31/01/08
PROMA	limitations individuelles	Fileyeurs	Moyenne productions 2004-06 déclarées à l'OP, diminuée de 20% et ajustée en cas de situation particulière. Augmentée d'1 t le 07/10/08.	31/01/08	31/12/08
		Chalutiers	Moyenne productions 2004-06 déclarées à l'OP, diminuée de 5% et ajustée en cas de situation particulière.		07/10/08
	Rejets	taille < 25cm pour tous, tolérance d'1 t pour les chalutiers dont lim. > 1 t			31/12/08
From Bretagne	limitations individuelles	tous	Moyenne productions 2003-05	08/06/06	31/12/06
	limitations individuelles (137 t)	Fileyeurs dont prod. > 4 t	Moyenne productions 2003-05	16/04/07	31/12/07
	quota global (103 t)	Autres		16/04/07	31/12/07
	limitations individuelles (143 t)	Fileyeurs dont prod. 2007 > 1 t	Moyenne productions 2004-06, ajusté avec évolution sous-quota	18/02/08	31/12/08
	limitations individuelles (30 t)	Chalutiers dont prod. 2007 > 2 t	Moyenne productions 2004-06, ajusté avec évolution sous-quota		
	quota global (56 t)	Autres			
	rejet	taille < 25cm pour fileyeurs			
PMA	limitations individuelles	Fileyeurs	Moyenne productions 2004-06 déclarées à l'OP, diminuée de 20% et ajustée en cas de situation particulière	01/01/09	31/12/09
		Chalutiers	Moyenne productions 2004-06 déclarées à l'OP, diminuée de 5% et ajustée en cas de situation particulière		
	Rejets	catégorie 5.2 pour tous, tolérance d'1 t pour les chalutiers dont lim. > 1 t			31/12/11

OP	Mesure	Description	Clefs de répartition	Date de mise en place	Date de levée
PMA	limitations individuelles	Fileyeurs dont lim. > 2 t	Moyenne productions 2004-06 déclarées à l'OP, ajustée en cas de situation particulière	01/01/10	31/12/11
		Fileyeurs dont lim. comprise entre 1 et 2 t	Forfait 2 t		
		Fileyeurs dont lim. < 1 t	Forfait 1 t		
		Chalutiers dont lim. > 1 t	Moyenne productions 2004-06 déclarées à l'OP, ajustée en cas de situation particulière		31/12/10
		Chalutiers dont lim. < 1 t	Forfait 1 t		
	limitations individuelles	Chalutiers dont lim. > 2 t	Moyenne productions 2004-06 déclarées à l'OP, ajustée en cas de situation particulière	01/01/11	31/12/11
		Chalutiers dont lim. comprise entre 1 et 2 t	Forfait 2 t		
		Chalutiers dont lim. < 1 t	Forfait 1 t		
	limitations individuelles	Fileyeurs et chalutiers dont lim. > 2 t	Moyenne productions 2004-06 déclarées à l'OP, ajustée en cas de situation particulière	01/01/12	
		Fileyeurs et chalutiers dont lim. < 2 t	Forfait 2 t		
OPOB	limitations individuelles (194t)	Grands fileyeurs (11 nav.)	Forfait 4 t	28/08/08	31/12/08
	quota collectif (61 t)	Chalutiers cotiers (VIII) (46 nav.)			
	quota collectif (60 t)	Canots et petits métiers (VIII) (27 nav.)			
	Rejet	taille 5-2 (120-140) pour Grands fileyeurs			
	limitations individuelles (195 t)	Grands fileyeurs (5 nav.) < 18 m	Forfait 15 t	06/01/09	31/12/09
		Grands fileyeurs (6 nav.) > 18 m	Forfait 20 t		
	quota collectif (55 t)	Chalutiers cotiers (VIII) (46 nav.)			
	quota collectif (55 t)	Canots et petits métiers (VIII) (27 nav.)			
	limitations individuelles (175 t)	Grands fileyeurs (5 nav.) < 18 m	Forfait 20 t	25/01/10	31/12/10
		Grands fileyeurs (3 nav.) > 18 m	Forfait 25 t		
	quota collectif (60 t)	Chalutiers cotiers (VIII) (43 nav.)			
	quota collectif (65 t)	Canots et petits métiers (VIII) (54 nav.)			
	quota collectif (90 t)	Grands fileyeurs (6 nav.) < 18 m		01/01/11	31/12/11
	quota collectif (66t)	Grands fileyeurs (3 nav.) > 18 m			
	quota collectif (55 t)	Chalutiers cotiers (VIII) (41 nav.)			
	quota collectif (60 t)	Canots et petits métiers (VIII)			
	limitations individuelles (168 t)	Grands fileyeurs (5 nav.) < 18 m	Forfait 18 t	18/01/12	
		Grands fileyeurs (3 nav.) > 18 m	Forfait 26 t		
	quota collectif (55 t)	Chalutiers cotiers (VIII) (41 nav.)			
	quota collectif (60 t)	Canots et petits métiers (VIII)			
Noirmoutier	fermeture de pêche 2-3 semaines			printemps 2002	printemps 2002
	rejet	catégorie 5		automne 2002	automne 2002

OP	Mesure	Description		Clefs de répartition	Date de mise en place	Date de levée
Vendée	quota collectif	Port Sables d'Olonne	Chalutiers			
			Fileyeurs			
		Port Saint Gilles Croix de Vie	Chalutiers			
			Fileyeurs			
	arrêt pêche	pour les fileyeurs seulement : 1 we sur 2 à partir de mai				
Yeu	quota collectif					
From Sud-Ouest	limitations individuelles (70% du sous-quota)	Section royannaise (fileyeurs à sole)		Antériorités de référence 2001-03	mai 2011	
	quota collectif	Section franco-espagnole				
		Section hauturière				
		Section des coureauleurs				
La Cotinière	limitations individuelles	/ marin		forfait 30 kg / marée	02/05/11	02/11/11
	rejet	taille < 28cm			29/09/11	02/11/11
	limitations individuelles			Antériorités de référence 2001-03 et moyenne productions 2008-10	2012	
ArcaCoop	limitations individuelles	flottille extra-bassin		Production max des 10 dernières années	2011	01/07/12
	quota collectif	flottille intra-bassin		2 t		01/07/12
CapSud	limitations individuelles	Groupe 1 : navires pratiquant la sole depuis l'adhésion et ayant des antériorités significatives (5 nav.)		Antériorités de référence 2001-03	11/02/11	09/11/11
		Groupe 2 : navires pratiquant la sole depuis l'adhésion et ayant peu ou pas d'antériorités (11 nav.)		Forfait 5 t		
		Groupe 3 : navires éligibles au PPS mais ne ciblant pas la sole ou postérieurement à l'adhésion (6 nav.)		Forfait 2 t		
		Groupe 4 : chalutiers avec prises accessoires		Forfait 2 t (sans PPS) Forfait 3 t (avec PPS)		
		Groupe 5 : fileyeurs sans PPS (4 nav.)		Forfait 2 t		31/12/11
	quota collectif	autres (pêche accidentelle)		2 t		31/12/11
	limitations individuelles	tous		Antériorités de référence 2001-03	01/01/12	
	quota collectif	autres (pêche accidentelle)		2 t		