





FAO/GFCM/JRC Summer School in Quantitative Fisheries Stock Assessment

16-20 July 2018 – Capo Granitola, Italy

The role of advice in support of decision making within the GFCM

GFCM Secretariat & FAO Fisheries Department

The role of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM)

- Established in 1949 in the framework of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (UN)
- Objective:
 - To ensure the conservation and sustainable use, at the biological, social, economic and environmental level, of living marine resources
 - To ensure the sustainable development of aquaculture
- Area of application:
 - The Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea
- Membership:

24 Contracting Parties:

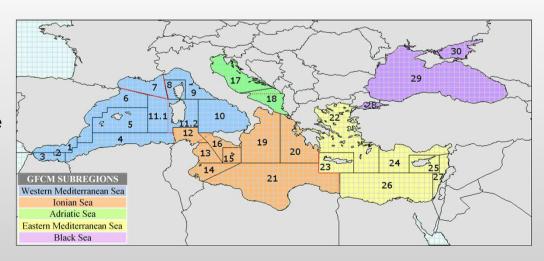
 19 Mediterranean states, 3 Black Sea states, EU and Japan

3 Cooperating non-Contracting Parties:

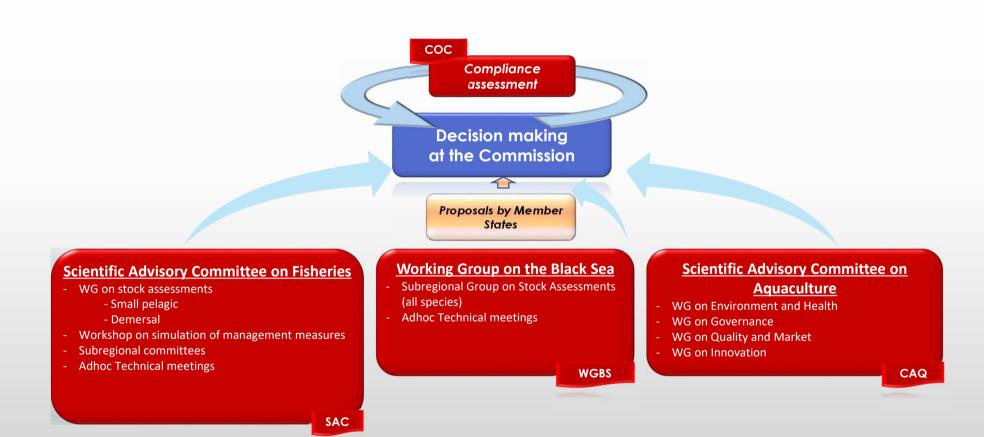
• Bosnia & Herzegovina, Georgia & Ukraine

Key functions:

- Adopt binding recommendations for fisheries and aquaculture governance
- Provide technical assistance and level the playing field



Advice, decision making and compliance within the GFCM



The need for advice

- Recent GFCM Recommendations strongly rely on advice from SAC or WGBS
 - If advice is not clear difficult to reach consensus between GFCM CPCs
 - Need to prioritize on which stocks require urgent action
 - A clear advice is needed; need to evolve from "reduce fishing mortality" to a more concrete technical advice:
 - When analytical assessment is possible:
 - Reference points required to estimate how much reduction (catches, effort) is needed
 - Simulations needed to provide assessment on **expectations under different situations** (recruitment, changes in the fishery, etc.)
 - When no analytical assessment is possible (data deficiencies) but indications of urgency to adopt management measures exist -> Precautionary approach (data limited stock assessment methods, precautionary management measures, etc.)

The need for advice

• Priority stocks

	Western Mediterranean	Central Mediterranean	Adriatic Sea	Eastern Mediterranean
Pelagic species	Engraulis encrasicolus Sardina	Engraulis encrasicolus Sardina	Engraulis encrasicolus Sardina	Engraulis encrasicolus Sardinella
	pilchardus	pilchardus	pilchardus	aurita
	Parapenaeus	Parapenaeus	Mullus	17 11 11 11
Demersal species	longirostris	longirostris	barbatus	Mullus barbatus
	Merluccius merluccius	Merluccius merluccius	Merluccius merluccius	Saurida lessepsianus
	Pagellus bogaraveo			
Species of conservation concern	Anguilla anguilla			
	Corallium rubrum			

Sources: SAC Work Plan for 2016 – 2017; Report of the 40th session of the Commission

The need for advice

• For priority stocks under management plans:

Need to simulate the **potential effects of alternative management** scenarios:

- Scenarios should be previously defined based on accepted principles (MSY, precautionary biomass limits) or on agreement between scientist

 national administrations
- A framework for the simulation of potential effects should be designed;
 Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE)

We need to continue improving our advice!

- Better coverage (more species, more areas)
- Better **assessment models** (more robust, more precise, better adapted to our fisheries)
- Better simulations frameworks (better understanding of stock recruitment, possibility to integrate socio-economic aspects, possibility to simulate more complex management scenarios)
- Better methods for advice on data limited situations

We need to continue improving our advice!

- Mediterranean and Black Sea countries are embarked in a Strategy to improve the sustainability of fisheries
- The improvement of advice is key to allow for the adoption of better management measures

WE need more and better experts like you!

