



Conseil Consultatif Régional Sud

6 rue Alphonse Rio
56100 Lorient - FRANCE

• TEL : +33 297 03 11 69
• FAX : +33 297 03 91 04

info@ccr-sud
adrielt@ccr-sud ; lguenn@ccr-sud
WWW.CCR-S.BZ

Recomendación 83 -5 de Diciembre de 2013

Recomendación 83 lanzada por el CCR Sur, en respuesta a la propuesta de la Comisión Europea sobre el TAC del Lenguado del Golfo de Vizcaya 2014

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El CCR Sur se congratula al ver el nivel de biomasa de este recurso volver a un nivel correspondiente a los máximos históricos (valores de la SSB desde el año 1984 según el dictamen del CIEM), sobre todo con un incremento muy claro que viene produciéndose desde hace 3 años.

Con el fin de limitar el esfuerzo pesquero y no comprometer las oportunidades de recuperación de la población de lenguados, desde marzo de 2010¹, el CCR Sur ha propuesto y apoyado la opción de explotar el recurso del Lenguado del Golfo de Vizcaya mediante un TAC constante. Al igual que todos los años desde entonces, la Comisión Europea propone, en embargo, una reducción muy fuerte para esta población (-15%), lo que va en contra de la estrategia propuesta por el CCR.

El CCR Sur desea de nuevo defender esta opción, cuya visibilidad ha sido recientemente confirmada por el CIEM, y pide que se mantenga el TAC actual para este recurso en 4.100 toneladas.

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Desde el año 2010, el CCR Sur se ha implicado en el procedimiento del CSTEP de revisión del plan de recuperación del Lenguado vigente entonces (reglamento (CE) n°388/2006)². El análisis de impacto desarrollado confirmaba entonces que la estrategia de TAC fijo propuesto permitía alcanzar el FRMD (mortalidad por pesca correspondiente al MSY) por un valor de 4.250t.

¹ Dictamen del 28 de marzo de 2010, propuesta del CCR Sur para una nueva opción de explotación de la población de Lenguados del Golfo de Vizcaya

² Dictamen 48, opinión del CCR Sur sobre el comunicado de la Comisión Europea acerca de las posibilidades de pesca para 2012





En 2012, reconociendo el incremento reciente de la mortalidad por pesca³, el CCR Sur propuso una ligera reducción del TAC dejándolo en 4.100 toneladas con una abstención solicitada por las ONG de defensa del medio ambiente que señalaba la ausencia de dictamen del CIEM sobre este punto. Por consiguiente, en 2013, y siguiendo los consejos de los servicios de la DG MARE, el CCR Sur ha propuesto⁴ una serie de reglas de explotación cuyo objetivo es encauzar la estrategia de TAC constante propuesta agregándole, en particular, medidas de protección. Esta propuesta ha sido objeto de una petición dirigida por la Comisión Europea al CIEM que dio su respuesta el pasado 18 de octubre (Anexo 1).

El dictamen del CIEM indica que todos los escenarios de TAC constante de 3.500 a 4.500 toneladas permiten alcanzar el objetivo del F_{RMD} antes de 2020. Las reglas de explotación propuestas por el CCR Sur son, por lo tanto, consideradas como cautelosas.

La Comisión Europea propone un TAC en 2014 de 3.500 toneladas, lo que permite alcanzar el objetivo de F_{RMD} en 2016 con un 54% de probabilidad⁵.

Basándose en el marco de la futura Política Común de Pesca, que permite que el objetivo del RMD se alcance como muy tarde en el año 2020, el CCR Sur reitera su petición de mantener un TAC constante de 4.100 toneladas para los próximos años, tal como estaba fijado en 2013 (según el dictamen del CIEM, el F_{RMD} sería así alcanzado en el año 2018 con una probabilidad de un 56%).

A través de esta propuesta, el CCR Sur desea afirmar la coherencia de la actuación propuesta desde el año 2010, y no solicita el valor máximo de 4.500 toneladas que permitiría, sin embargo, alcanzar igualmente el F_{RMD} en 2020.

Por último, el CCR Sur desea subrayar que este nivel de TAC de 4.100 toneladas es limitador para las flotillas interesadas y que los profesionales deberán seguir con la implementación de medidas de limitación del esfuerzo pesquero de los barcos, adaptadas a las diferentes flotillas y que permitan gestionar las cuotas nacionales. Por ello, el anexo 2 contiene la lista de las medidas de gestión implementadas sobre la explotación pesquera, según un reciente informe de IFREMER en el cual el grupo ad hoc del CCR Sur ha colaborado plenamente.

- **Coherentemente con su posición expresada sobre el tema desde hace tres años, con el fin de aportar una mayor visibilidad al sector pesquero, y respetando el dictamen del CIEM sobre las reglas de explotación y del**

³ Dictamen 68, opinión del CCR Sur sobre la propuesta de reglamento acerca de las posibilidades de pesca para 2013

⁴ Dictamen 75, Propuesta de reglas de explotación del lenguado del Golfo de Vizcaya

⁵ Dentro del marco de los dictámenes del CIEM, una probabilidad de un 50% es considerada posible para alcanzar el valor de meta





futuro marco de la Política Común de Pesca vigente a partir de enero de 2014, el CCR Sur defiende, pues, su propuesta de mantener un TAC constante plurianual de 4.100 toneladas para el Lenguado del Golfo de Vizcaya para 2014 y los años ulteriores. Según los trabajos del CIEM, queda un riesgo de 16% que no se alcance el FMSY en 2020, lo que podría suponer ajustes de TAC al acercarse el plazo de 2020, a fin de garantizar el alcance del FMSY en el 2020 a más tardar, en línea con el nuevo reglamento Base.

Adoptado con unanimidad por los miembros del Comité Ejecutivo del CCR Sur y en particular por las ONG de defensa del medioambiente que participaban (WWF y SAR)

Origen del dictamen de recomendación: grupo ad hoc “Lenguado” del Golfo de Vizcaya y anteriores dictámenes del CCR Sur

Contribuciones: Julien Lamothe (ANOP), Jean-Marie Robert (CNPMEM), Thomas Rimaud (AGLIA)

Redacción: Benoît Guerin (CCR Sur)



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 F_{msy} 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 F_{MSY} (i.e., $F = 0.26$) by 2020,;
2. The TAC is set at a constant value until the fishing mortality is equal to F_{MSY} . TAC levels in a range of 3500 to 4500 tonnes (by 100 tonne steps) are tested;
3. When fishing mortality is equal to F_{MSY} , the TAC is set to give a forecast fishing mortality at F_{MSY} (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 ($B_{lim} = 13,000$ tons), the TAC is set at a level corresponding to F_{MSY} .

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 F_{msy} 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 $SSB \leq 13\ 000$ 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 F s that result from following the HCR are lower than any of the historical F s 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.

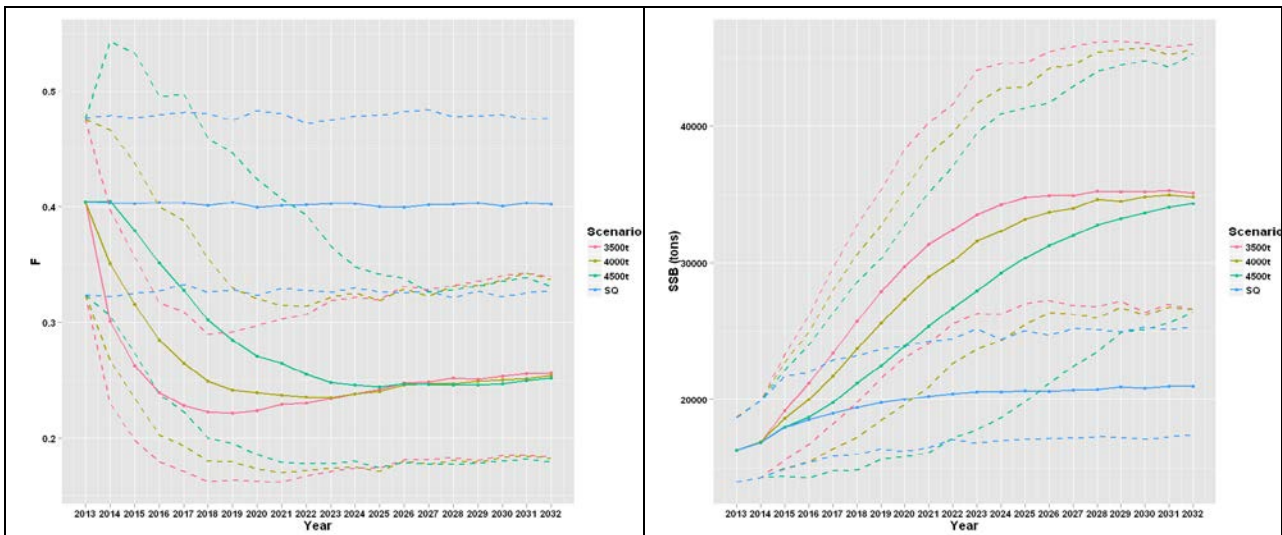


Figure 7.3.5.2.1 Trends in F and SSB for three values of fixed TAC (3500, 4000, and 4500 tonnes) and *status quo* F. The solid line is the median, and the dotted lines show the 95% CIs for each scenario. Note that the highest TAC scenario implies an increase in F in the short term.

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 Merzèreaud *et al.* (Merzèreaud *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.
- Merzèreaud, 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.

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		
		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.)		25/01/10	31/12/10
	quota collectif (55 t)	Canots et petits métiers (VIII) (27 nav.)			
	limitations individuelles (175 t)	Grands fileyeurs (5 nav.) < 18 m	Forfait 20 t		
		Grands fileyeurs (3 nav.) > 18 m	Forfait 25 t		
	quota collectif (60 t)	Chalutiers cotiers (VIII) (43 nav.)		01/01/11	31/12/11
	quota collectif (65 t)	Canots et petits métiers (VIII) (54 nav.)			
	quota collectif (90 t)	Grands fileyeurs (6 nav.) < 18 m			
	quota collectif (66t)	Grands fileyeurs (3 nav.) > 18 m			
	limitations individuelles (168 t)	Chalutiers cotiers (VIII) (41 nav.)		18/01/12	
		quota collectif (60 t)	Canots et petits métiers (VIII)		
		Grands fileyeurs (5 nav.) < 18 m	Forfait 18 t		
		Grands fileyeurs (3 nav.) > 18 m	Forfait 26 t		
	quota collectif (55 t)	Chalutiers cotiers (VIII) (41 nav.)		printemps 2002	printemps 2002
	quota collectif (60 t)	Canots et petits métiers (VIII)			
Noirmoutier	fermeture de pêche 2-3 semaines			automne 2002	automne 2002
	rejet	catégorie 5			

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 courealeurs			
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			