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DE AGRICULTURA, ALIMENTACIÓN
Y MEDIO AMBIENTE

SECRETARIA GENERAL DE PESCA

Fisheries research in Spain. Opportunities and challenges in the new European Union scenario.

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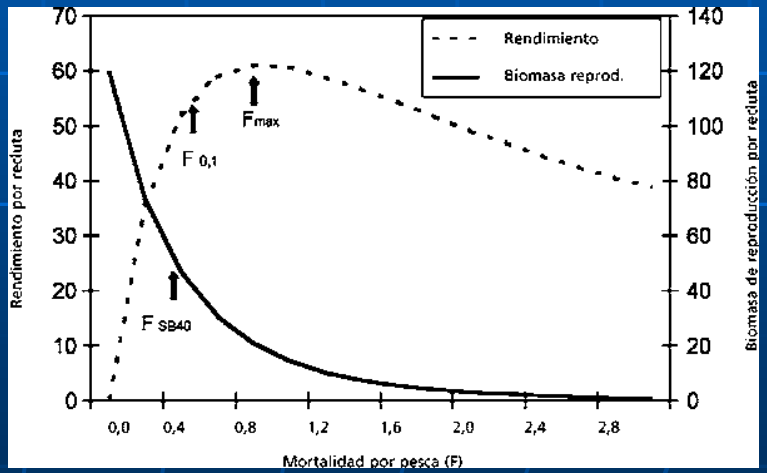
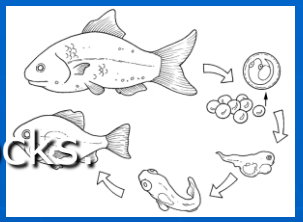
1 The traditional sectoral perspective in fisheries management in Spain and its associated research:

- The traditional objectives in fisheries research have been aimed especially at finding out how marine resources moves and reproduces and how respond to and human use.

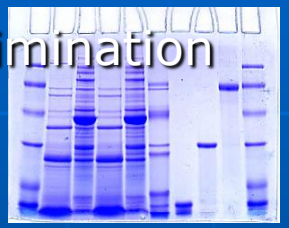
- Our aim is to anticipate their behaviour towards exploitation strategies.



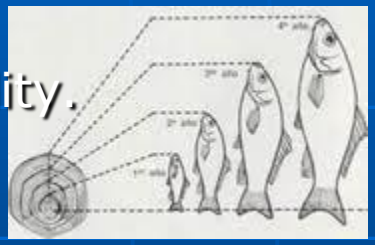
To do this, this field research is required:



- Biology of the species that comprise the resources by stocks.
- Identification of the stocks (movements - markers), discrimination (genotype identification).



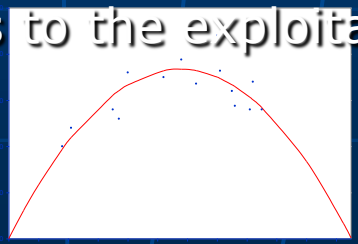
- Growth, sexual maturity, mortality.

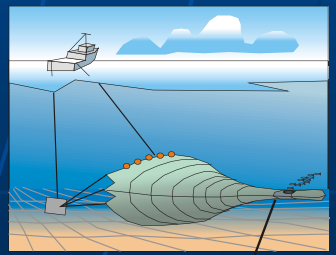


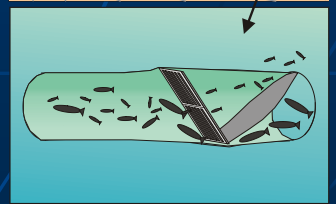
- Degree of exploitation.

- Data of the fisheries area (landings, composition of catches, catch area).
- Scientific data (discards, abundance indexes).
- Selectivity of the fishing nets,

assessing the potential changes to the exploitation profile.





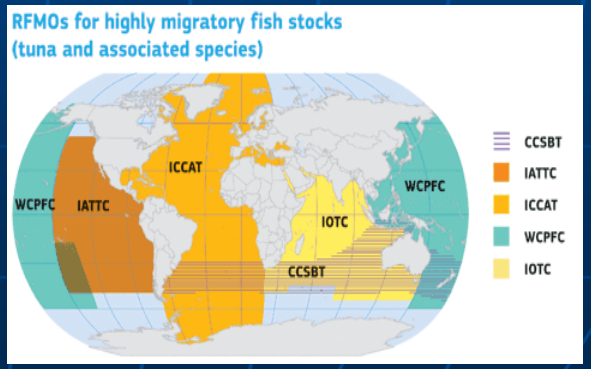


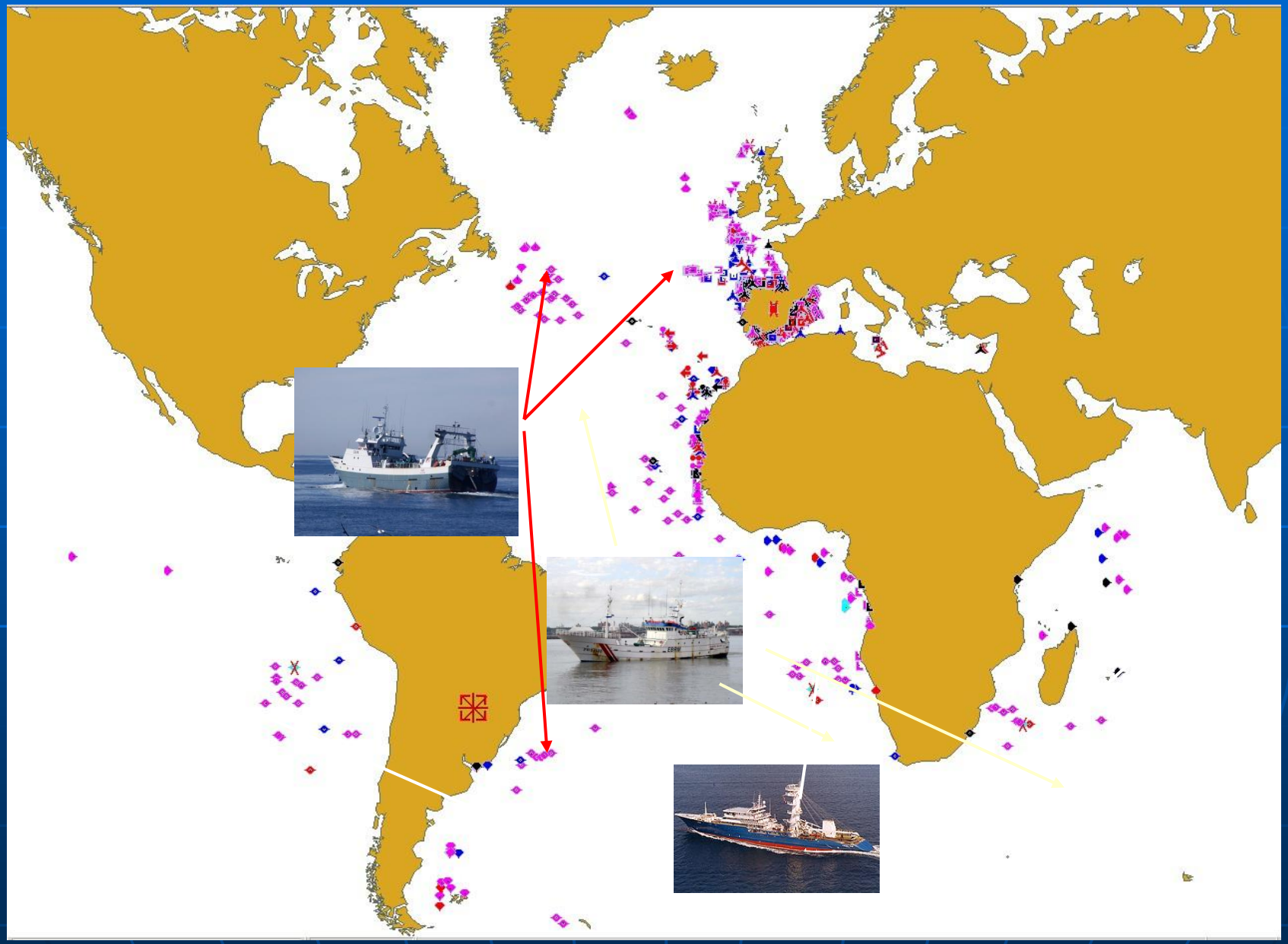
Traditional fisheries research has been based on Stock evaluation

- Based on all these data, the production models are usually estimated to make an approach to the stock behavior in relation to the fisheries effort.

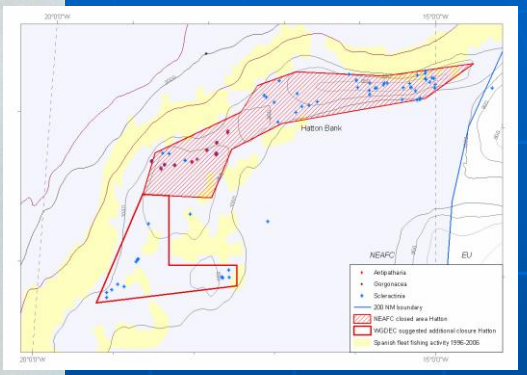
The management of fisheries stocks increasingly includes more variables and new obligations for the fisheries managers as providers of other added values aimed at new useful players that do not form part of the traditional fisheries sector.

- For example since 2004 discussion on VMEs (Vulnerable Marine ecosystems) have been taking place at the (UNGA).
- In line with the calls for increase current knowledge on the locations of VEMs, Spain (in collaboration with other States) has undertaken an ambitious program mapping on the seabed in different parts of the oceans, where Spanish fleets fish using bottom gears.

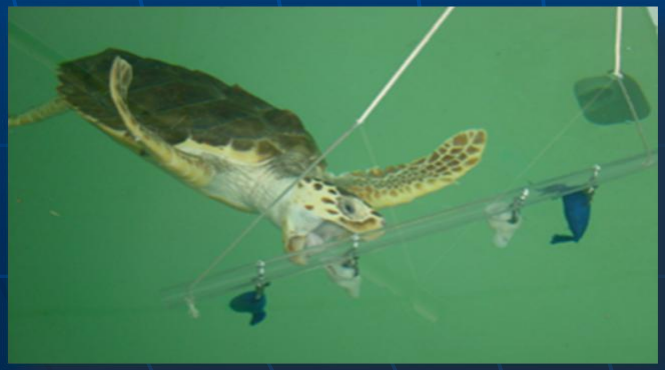




Multidisciplinary study to identify VMS (Vulnerable Maritime habitats Spaces)



Protection of vulnerable species



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STOCK EVALUATION → BIODIVERSITY-HABITATS

- The management of fisheries stocks increasingly includes more variables and new obligations for the fisheries managers as providers of other added values aimed at new useful players that do not form part of the traditional fisheries sector.

- New legislative scenario in relation to the research needs:

  The integration of other disciplines is especially evident since, apart from the traditional variables envisaged, there are others that are more linked to climate change, food availability, pollution and currents, which impact the evolution of the species and do not traditionally form part of the fisheries research programs.

Fisheries legal Framework

Common fisheries policy framework (PPC)

R (UE) N 1380/2013 11 /12 . 2013 ***Conservation of Biological resources and fisheries management.***

Common Organization of fisheries market.

R (UE) N 1379/2013 11/12/2013 comercial mesures supporting the implementation of PPC including biological resources, estuaries , aquaculture, transformation and commercialization of fisheries and aquaculture products.

New Maritime and fisheries found

R (UE) N ? -/-/2014 has adopted a new integrated approach, their new priorities are focus on Viability, competitiveness and sustainability of fisheries.

Their main lines financing : Investigation- Technologies and Innovation.

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New CFP

- The new EU acquits, resulting from the reform of the Common Fisheries Policy and from the specific financial support for fisheries (European Maritime and Fisheries Fund, EMFF), introduces as a new feature specific administrative obligations for fisheries management from a much more comprehensive perspective by incorporating overall knowledge of the marine environment. This obligations include diversification, an extension of the surveillance, the introduction of specific actions aimed at environmental conservation and, in short, the new challenge as a result of the new fisheries regulation which, in practice, means a "new way of fishing (especially highlighting the "zero" discard policy)".

ECOSISTEM
APROACH
BIODIVERSITY+
HABITATS
MARITIME
SPACIAL
PLANING
AQUACULTURE
NEW
FISHERIES POLICY
CLIMATE CHANGE
INNOVATION
TECHNOLOGICAL
DEVELOPMENT
New Disciplines: Cartography + Sea Monitoring (Salinity, temperature) Ecosystem dynamic-ecosystem Knowledge
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Financing this vision

- The financial support provided by the new Maritime and Fisheries Fund is clearly a guide for this new vision; however, this financial support is anecdotal in many cases. Nevertheless, we must not reject its value and strategic function, having regard to the possibility that it gives us in order to capitalize on the synergy with other operational funds.
- According to the marine programs, there are differentiated and specific lines for maritime management in nearly all the European Funds with which we will have between 2014 and 2020. We are in privileged situation because this is the first time that the marine programs have been discriminated much clearly. We must not miss this opportunity and we must "connect" the marine research programs. Moreover, many of the proposals are subject to increasingly more complex requirements, which are previously set, and they are outside our own programming scope.
- These items are directly managed by the Commission and have increased significantly.
- (For example, in the EMFF scope, the Commission will directly manage nearly 1 billion Euros of the budget, a larger amount than that estimated for Spain to manage as the largest Member State in terms of EU fishing)

EU-NATIONAL SUPORT

Implementation – Funding channels

It is necessary to build an effective collaboration with the other Funds that nourish the fisheries research in order to avoid duplications, establish connections and synergy, and redirect as far as possible the research programmes towards the main objectives of the Europe 2020: Europe's growth strategy programme.

STRUCTURAL FUNDS (FEMP AND OTHERS)

HORIZON 2020

COSME

Private sector

BEI

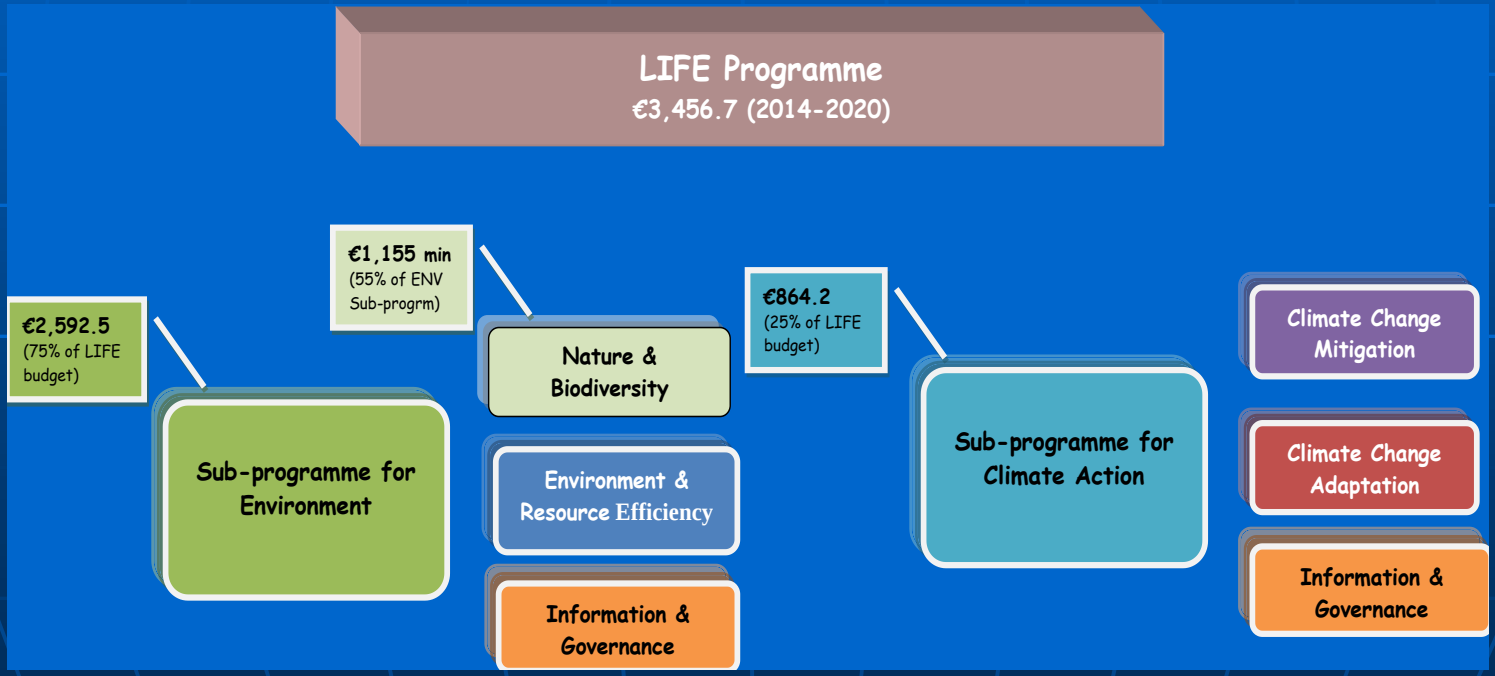
LIFE

Implementation

-Funding channels: ESIF, Horizon 2020, LIFE, COSME, European Investment Bank, private investment, etc.
-Working together with MS, regional, local authorities and EU Institutions.
-Implementation mechanism and progress monitoring.

EU Commission support

Example:



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Nationals funds
The Atlantic Action Plan

Objectives

-Creation of smart, sustainable and growth and employment.
-Enhance cooperation

Enablers

-Targeted investments
-Increasing research capacity
-Higher skills

Priority 1: Entrepreneurship and innovation

- Innovation, research and technology
- Knowledge transfers, clusters, technology platforms
- Improving skills in traditional and emerging sectors of the blue economy
- Adaptation and diversification of fisheries and aquaculture

Priority 2: Protect, secure and enhance the marine and coastal environment

- Improving maritime safete and security
- Exploring and protecting marine waters and coastal zones
- Sustainable management of marine resources
- Supporting marine environment protection, developing MPAs network, etc.
- Climate change
- MSP and ICZM
- Sustainable management of marine resources: sea-bed mining and marine biotechnology.
- Exploitation of renewable energy potential

Priority 3: Accesibility and connectivity

- Promoting cooperation between ports

Priority 4: Regional development

- Better knowlege of social challenges
- Atlantic's cultural heritage

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The needs and instruments for fisheries can easily be deducted from the new EU scenario that will enter into force.

To combine these needs in a coherent way with the instruments, I will list the priorities as ordered in the EMFF Regulation.

Priority 1 FISHERIES:

- Implement the new CFP: A balance between the fisheries capacity and the fishing resources.
- Socioeconomic quantification of the fisheries exploitation and integration in the studies on the state and conservation of natural resources and adaptation of the exploitation models.

New needs for knowledge about fisheries management:

- socioeconomic data to identity the segments with overcapacity/fishing effort/improvement in business efficiency/strategic restructuring of the fisheries sector and establishment of the profitability thresholds. (2020+ESF)
- -Fleet profitability study in relation to natural resource management: assessment of the dismantling and investments on board based on studies between the balance of resources and the long-term capacity of the fleet as well as on an overall modernization strategy (that includes environmental efficiency).
- Management of discards, reduction and assessment of discards estimates of discard volumes, maximization of catches (R&D), selectivity of fishing nets (R&D), exploitation of discards (R&D), management of non-commercial landings and fish processing.
- Conservation of marine ecosystems and coastal areas. Introduction of more environmental indicators.
- Improvement of the ecosystem approach/
- New indicators: algae and other marine living resources, assessment of the environmental services that can be provided by the fishing fleet (rubbish collection, collaboration between the industry and scientists).

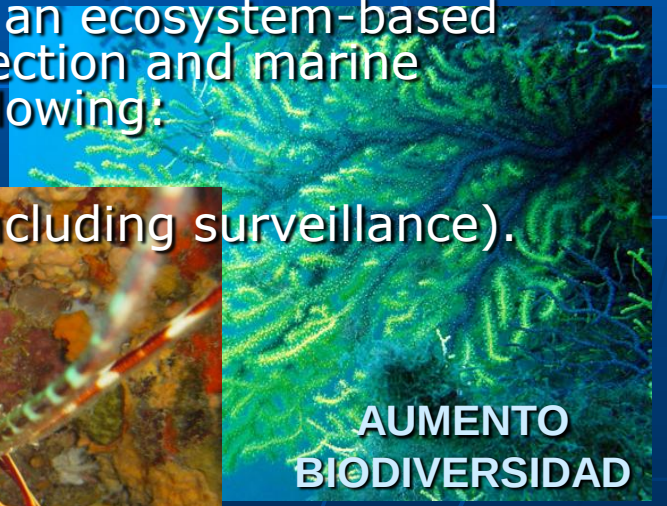
Priority 2 AQUACULTURE

- Traditionally, the Secretariat for Fisheries has been especially aimed at coordinating the regulations at national level and implementing some marine plans.
- This powers have been devolved to the regional governments.
- Nevertheless, the State manages the maritime-terrestrial public domain and coordinates this at national level. Clearly there are needs for knowledge and research to be applied for developing aquaculture in Spain.

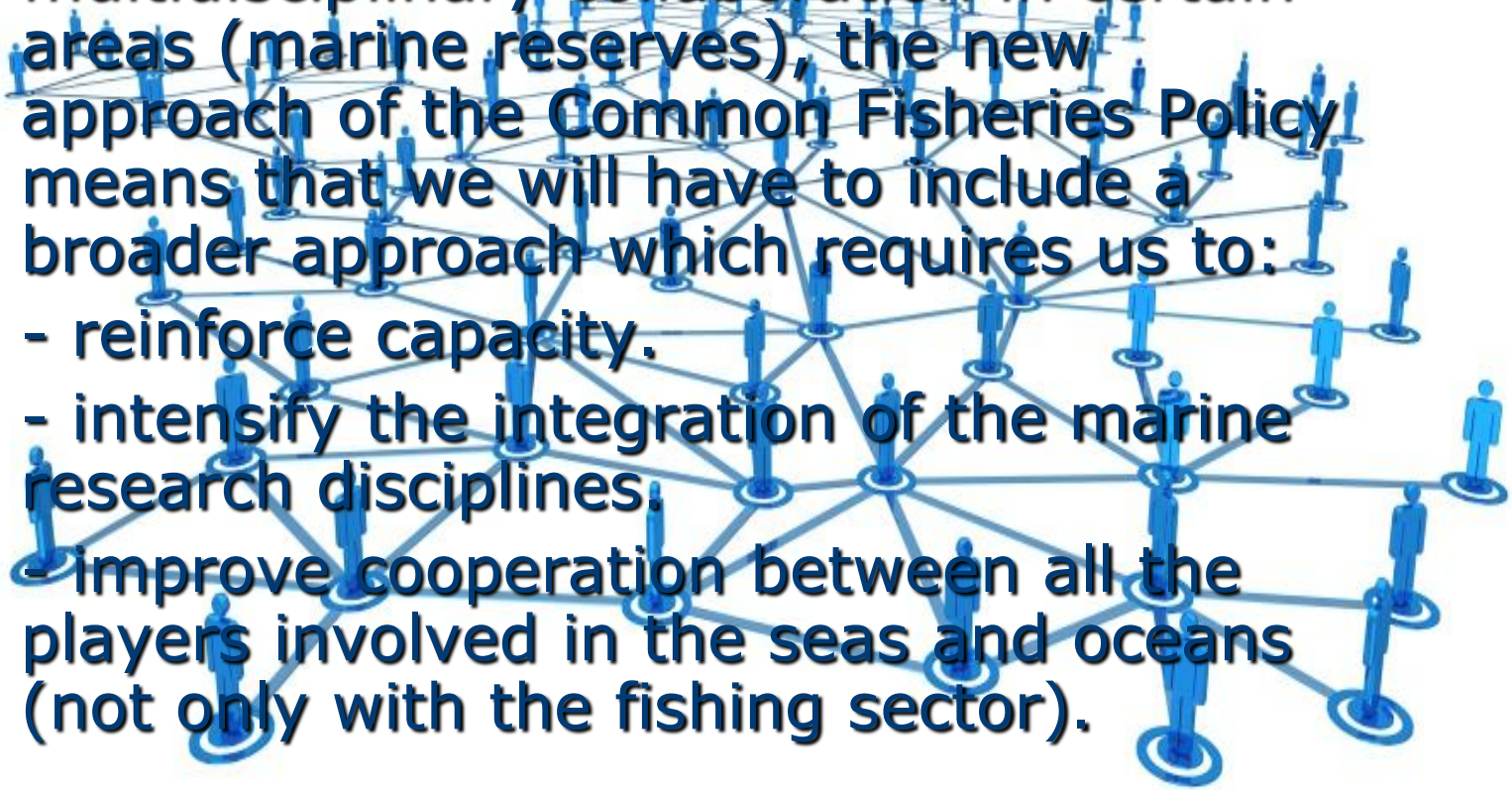
- Spatial planning: Mapping
- R&D for aquaculture
- Other products (algae)
- Environmental impact / Health aspects / Technological aspects.
- Connection with the technological platforms / investments

Priority 3 DATA COLLECTION

- The Secretariat's programs:
- Coordinators of the Basic National Data Plan and specific marine research campaigns.
- Mapping campaigns (greater integration is needed).
- Compared with the initial situation presented at the start based on simple models of fishing effort/profitability, the new political perspective for fisheries (and marine in general) is aimed at a full integration of the marine environment, i.e. an ecosystem-based management. In the field itself of data collection and marine knowledge, the main challenges are the following:
- The acquisition and inclusion of new data.
- An improvement in their interoperability (including surveillance).
- Multi-year.
- Database rationalization.
- Interconnections.
- Interoperability.



- Although we have experience in multidisciplinary collaboration in certain areas (marine reserves), the new approach of the Common Fisheries Policy means that we will have to include a broader approach which requires us to:
- - reinforce capacity.
- - intensify the integration of the marine research disciplines.
- - improve cooperation between all the players involved in the seas and oceans (not only with the fishing sector).



Therefore, we need coordination with multidisciplinary research programs,

We need your collaboration

Thank you very much.