





# SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN SW ATLANTIC:

#### A SCIENTIFIC APPROACH



**MARCH 4TH, 2021** 

Fishing activity trends of the Spanish fleet in SW Atlantic Raul Vilela

BioConsult SH GmbH & Co.KG.



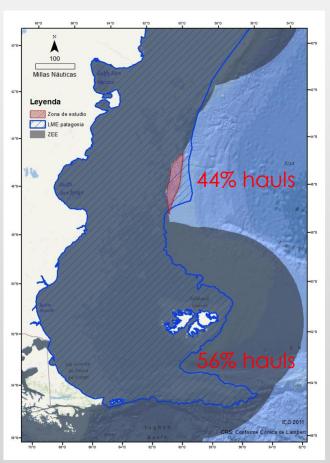




#### The spanish fleet in SW Atlantic Waters

- Operates in Malvinas/Falkland Waters and the High Seas of the Patagonian shelf (HSPS)
- Lack of RFO (Regional Fisheries Organization).
   Makes difficult to share information and regulate the fishery.
- Currently around 25 freezer trawlers (average 1220 GT and 1900 HP)











#### IEO observer program in southwest atlantic waters

- Performed by qualified fisheries observers
- It has been operating continuously since 1989, and collects information on:
  - Haul information

(i.e. Start and haul positions, quantity of catches and discards by species, speed and course of the vessel, depth, general data on the vessel, fishing gear characteristics)

- Biological information on catches and discards
  - (i.e. Maturity stages, length-weight relationship, otholit extraction, size frequency, etc.)
- Oceanographic information

(i.e. Sea state, cloud cover, moon phase and wind speed and direction)



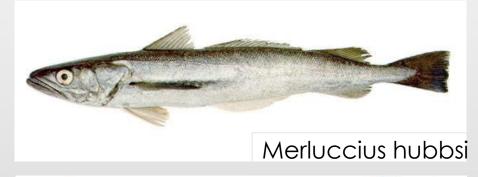
In average, 193 days observed and 13% fleet coberture by year



# INTRODUCTION

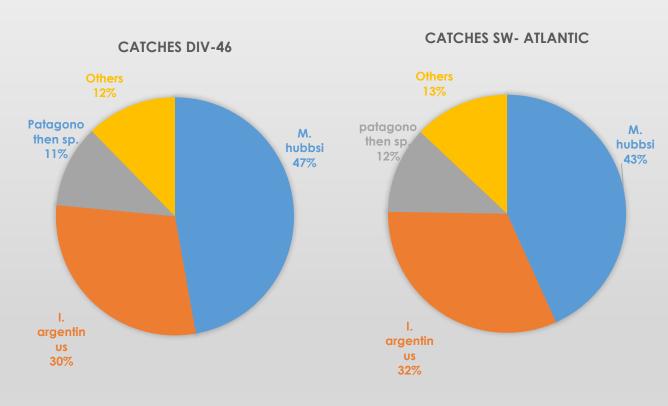


#### The Fishing resources in the International Waters of the SW Atlantic













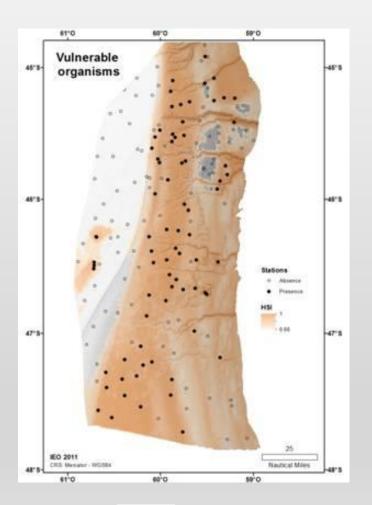
# FarFish

#### High Seas of the patagonian shelf

- Strip of International Waters beyond national jurisdiction of neighboring countries on the patagonian shelf
- Extensively surveyed between 2007 and 2010 by the SGP and IEO.
- Presence of Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems
- Spain's unilateral fishing ban on VMEs







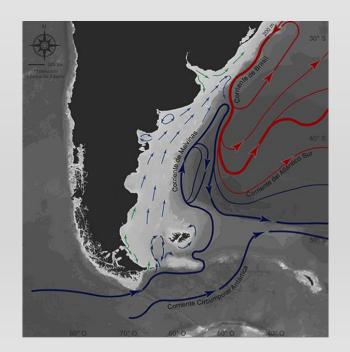


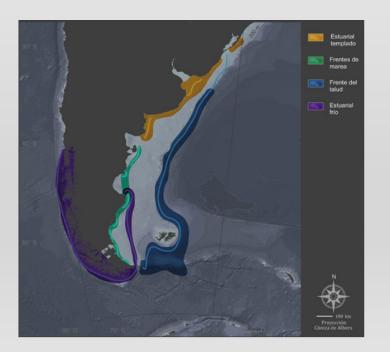




#### High Seas of the patagonian shelf

- Under the influence of the Malvinas-Falkland current and Slope front.
- Feeding area for main fish species

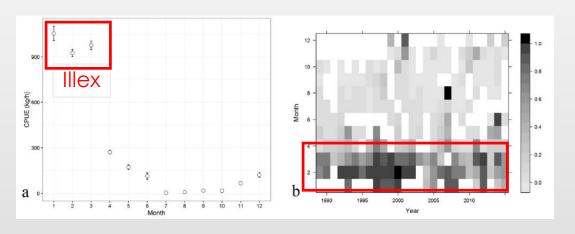


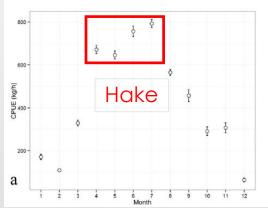


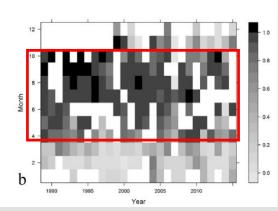


# **FINDINGS**







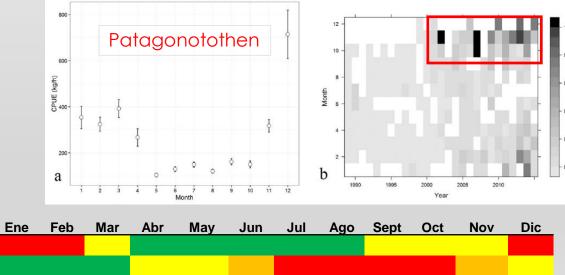


Catch seasonality in the High Seas

Spp.

M.hubbsi I.argentinus

Patagonot. sp.



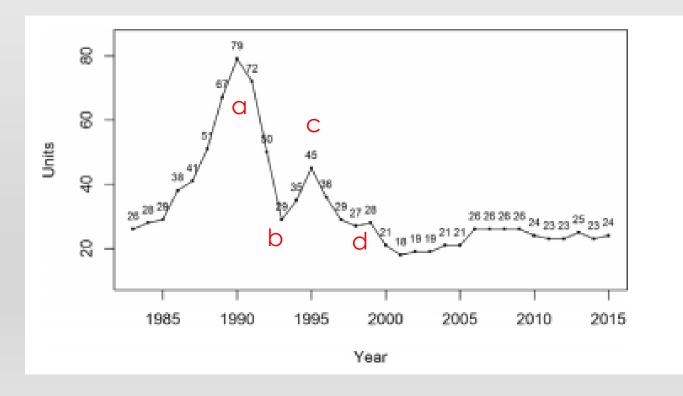


### **FINDINGS**



Fishing strategy of the Spanish fleet.

• Since the 1980s, yields and external events were the main factors determining the number of fishing vessels in the region.



- a) Closure of the Namibian fisheries
- b) Development of the Greenland halibut fishery on Newfoundland
- c) Turbot war
- d) Re-opening of the Namibian fisheries

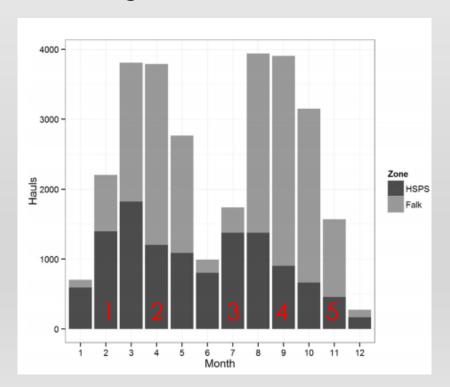


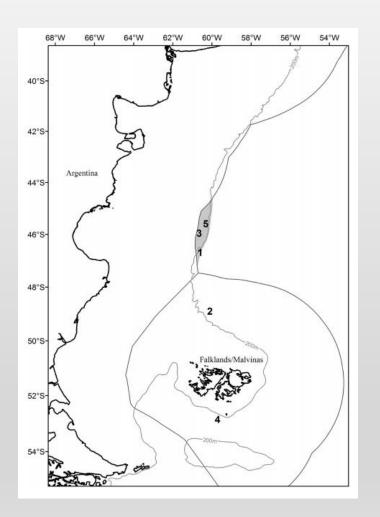


FarFish

Fishing strategy of the Spanish fleet.

- HSPS can be described as a transit area.
- The fleet follows main target species on their anual migration.



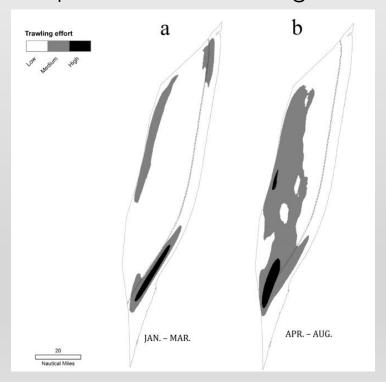




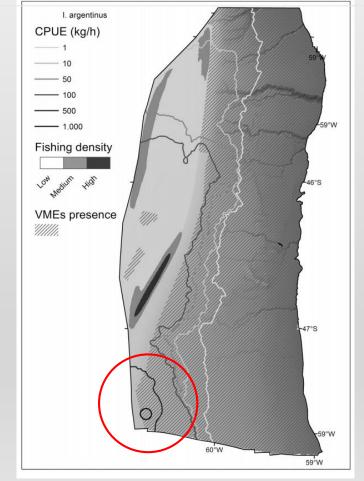
## FINDINGS



Seasonal fishing trends of the spanish fleet in the High Seas



Third country fishing vessels, and IUU fishing, targeting squid and other deep-sea species may pose a future threat to VMEs.









- Need for straddling stock research and management agreements.
- Need for continued monitoring of the fleet by scientific observers
- Need for a legal framework to enable efficient resource management and protection of vulnerable deep sea marine ecosystems.



# CONCLUSION

- The SW Atlantic fisheries observer program provides a long time series and valuable insight into the fishing activity and species biology in the region.
- Fishing activity by the spanish fleet in this region follows a seasonal pattern, fishing in both, the waters under Malvinas/Falkland jurisdiction, subject to seasonal licenses, and the High Seas of the Patagonian shelf.
- The activities of the fleet in the high seas are restricted to the sandy and flat area suitable for trawling. Two rocky outcrops are well identified and avoided by the fleet.
- Vulnerable marine ecosystems are found below 400 metres depth.
  There is no interaction with fishing activities from Spanish flag fishing
  vessels and the unilateral fishing restriction in this area prevents any
  future interactions.

