

North Sea Mixed Fisheries Annex

Mixed Fisheries Annex

Regional specific documentation of standard assessment procedures used by ICES.

Eco-Region: North Sea

Working Group: Working Group on Mixed Fisheries Advice (WGMIXFISH-ADVICE)

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A. General

A.1. Area definition

This mixed fisheries advice will consider finfish species in the ICES area 4, 2.a, 3.a, 6 and 7.d and for *Nephrops norvegicus* in functional units FU5, FU6, FU7, FU8, FU9, FU10, FU32, FU33, FU34 and ICES' rectangles outside of these nine functional units – denoted FUOTH.

The species considered are part of the demersal mixed fisheries of the North Sea and eastern English channel, and are cod, haddock, whiting, saithe, plaice, sole and *Nephrops norvegicus*. There are nine *Nephrops* functional units in the North Sea, which are considered as separated stocks. However, only four of these can be assessed through fishery-independent abundance estimates from underwater video surveys, and these were kept as distinct stocks. These cover the stocks along the English and Scottish coast; i.e. FU 6 (Farn Deep), FU 7 (Fladen Ground), FU 8 (Firth of Forth) and FU 9 (Moray Firth). The five other functional units (FU 5, FU 10, FU 32, FU 33 and FU 34) have no independent abundance estimates.

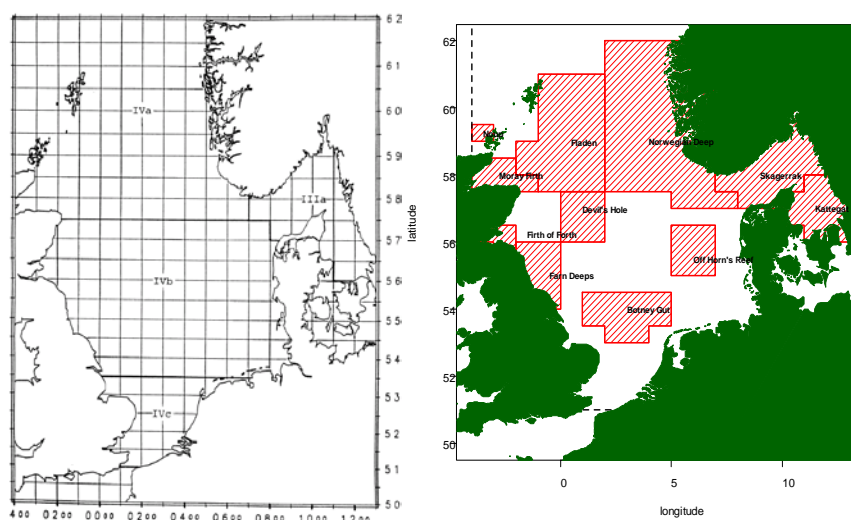


Figure 1 Area description for finfish advice and *Nephrops* Functional Units (FU) in the North Sea and Skagerrak/Kattegat region.

Table 1 *Nephrops* Functional Units (FU) in the North Sea.

FU no.	Name	ICES area	Statistical rectangles
5	Botney Gut - Silver Pit	4.b, 4.c	36–37 F1–F4; 35F2–F3
6	Farn Deep	4.b	38–40 E8–E9; 37E9
7	Fladen Ground	4.a	44–49 E9–F1; 45–46E8
8	Firth of Forth	4.b	40–41E7; 41E6
9	Moray Firth	4.a	44–45 E6–E7; 44E8
10	Noup	4.a	47E6
32	Norwegian Deep	4.a	44–52 F2–F6; 43F5–F7
33	Off Horn Reef	4.b	39–41E4; 39–41F5
34	Devil's Hole	4.b	41–43 F0–F1

Finfish stocks

Species	ICES single stock advice area
Cod	Subarea 4, Division 7.d and 3.a West (Skagerrak)
Haddock	Subarea 4 (North Sea) and Division 3.a West (Skagerrak)
Whiting	4 and 7.d
Saithe	Subarea 4, Division 3.a West (Skagerrak) and Subarea 6
Plaice	Subarea 4
Sole	Subarea 4
Plaice	Subarea 7.d
Sole	Subarea 7.d

Herring, mackerel and the industrial fisheries (sandeel, Norway pout and sprat) are not considered in a mixed fisheries advice context given the targeted nature of their fleets.

A.2. Fishery

More information on fisheries in the Greater North Sea can be found in the Greater North Sea Ecoregion – Fisheries overview

Cod in subarea 4, Division 7.d and Subdivision 20

The EU landing obligation was implemented from 1 January 2017 for several gears, including TR1, BT1, and fixed gears for that stock.

Cod are caught by virtually all the demersal gears in Subarea 4 and divisions 20 (Skagerrak) and 7.d, including otter trawls, beam trawls, seine nets, gill nets and lines. Most of these gears take a mixture of species. In some of them cod the fisheries are directed mainly towards cod (for example, some of the fixed gear fisheries), and in others considered to be a by-catch (for example in beam trawls targeting flatfish). An analysis of landings and estimated discards of cod by gear category (excluding Norwegian data) highlighted the following fleets as the most important in terms of cod for 2003–5 (accounting for close to 88% of the EU landings), listed with the main use of each gear (STECF SGRST-07-01):

- Otter trawl, ≥ 120 mm, a directed roundfish fishery by UK, Danish and German vessels.

- Otter trawl, 70–89mm, comprising a 70–79mm French whiting trawl fishery centered in the Eastern Channel, but extending into the North Sea, and an 80–89mm UK *Nephrops* fishery (with smaller landings of roundfish and angler-fish) occurring entirely in the North Sea.
- Otter trawl, 90–99mm, a Danish and Swedish mixed demersal fishery centered in the Skagerrak, but extending into the Eastern North Sea.
- Beam trawl, 80–89mm, a directed Dutch and Belgian flatfish fishery.
- Gillnets, 110–219mm, a targeted cod and plaice fishery.

For Norway in 2007, trawls (in the saithe fishery) and gillnets account for around 60% (by weight) of cod catches, with the remainder taken by other gears mainly in the fjords and on the coast, whereas in the Skagerrak, trawls and gillnets account for up to 90% of cod catches. The minimum catching size of cod for Norwegian vessels was increased to 40 cm in 2008.

ICES in 2009 (WGFTFB) has noted a change in effort from far sea fishing grounds in mixed fisheries due to increased fuel costs from 2008 to 2009. Probably there is a significant change in fishing pattern from area 4 to Porcupine, Rockall and Celtic Sea.

With regard to trends in effort for these major cod fisheries since 2000, the largest changes in North Sea fisheries have involved an overall reduction in trawl effort and changes in the mesh sizes in use, due to a combination of decommissioning and days-at-sea regulations. For otter trawls, vessels are using either 120 mm+ (in the directed whitefish fishery), 100–119 mm in the Southern North Sea Plaice fishery, or 80–99 mm (primarily in the *Nephrops* fisheries and in a variety of mixed fisheries). The use of other mesh sizes largely occurs in the adjacent areas, with the 70–79 mm gear being used in the Eastern Channel/Southern North Sea Whiting fishery, and the majority of the landings by 90–99 mm trawlers coming from the Skagerrak. Higher discards are associated with these smaller mesh trawl fisheries, but even when these are taken into account, the directed roundfish fishery (trawls with ≥ 120 mm mesh) still has the largest impact of any single fleet on the cod stock, followed by the mixed demersal fishery (90–99 mm trawls) in the Skagerrak.

Apart from the technical measures set by the Commission, additional unilateral measures are in force in the UK, Denmark and Belgium. The EU minimum landing size (mls) is 35 cm, but Belgium operates a 40 cm mls, while Denmark operate a 35 cm mls in the North Sea and 30 cm in the Skagerrak. Additional measures in the UK re-late to the use of square mesh panels and multiple rigs, restrictions on twine size in both whitefish and *Nephrops* gears, limits on extension length for whitefish gear, and a ban on lifting bags. The use of technical measures in the UK *Nephrops* fishery has particularly increased in 2012 following an agreement at the 2011 December Council fisheries Council on a requirement for UK vessels to use highly selective gear for part of the year. In 2001, vessels fishing in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea had to comply with Norwegian regulations setting the minimum mesh size at 120 mm. Since 2003, the basic minimum mesh size for towed gears targeting cod is 120 mm.

Haddock in Subarea 4, Division 6.a, and Subdivision 20

The EU landing obligation was implemented for TR1, TR2, BT1, BT2, and fixed gears for that stock.

The largest proportion of the haddock stock is taken by the Scottish demersal whitefish fleet. This fleet is not just confined to the North Sea, as vessels will sometimes operate

in divisions 6.a (off the west coast of Scotland) and 6.b (Rockall): it is also a multi-species fishery that lands a number of species other than haddock.

Plaice in 4 and subarea 20

Since 2015, plaice in the Skagerrak has been assessed together with the North Sea stock. Since 2016, large mesh trawlers (TR1 and BT1) are under landing obligation in Sub-area 4. Plaice is predominantly caught by beam trawlers in the central part of the North Sea and in a mixed fishery with sole in the southern North Sea, though significant quantities are also taken by a directed otter trawl fishery using 100–119 mm in the Southern North Sea. Technical measures applicable to the mixed flatfish beam trawl fishery affect both sole and plaice. The minimum mesh size of 80 mm selects sole at the minimum landing size. However, this mesh size generates high discards of plaice which has a larger minimum landing size than sole. Recent discard estimates indicate fluctuations around 45% discards in catch by weight. Mesh enlargement would reduce the catch of undersized plaice, but would also result in loss of marketable sole. There has been increased use of new gears such as "SumWing" and electric "pulse trawls" which will increasingly affect catchability and selectivity of plaice and sole. Most of the beam trawl fleet now use pulse trawl. The overall capacity and effort of North Sea beam trawl vessels has been substantially reduced since 1995, including the decommissioning of 25 vessels in 2008.

Saithe in Subarea 4, Division 6.a, and Subdivision 20

The EU landing obligation was implemented for TR1 targetting Saithe.

Saithe in the North Sea are mainly taken in a direct trawl fishery in deep water along the Northern Shelf edge and the Norwegian Trench. Norwegian, French, and German trawlers take the majority of the catches. In the first quarter of the year the fisheries are directed towards mature fish in spawning aggregations, while concentrations of immature fish (age 3–4) often are targeted during the rest of the year. A small proportion of the total catch is taken in a limited purse seine fishery along the west coast of Norway targeting juveniles (age 2–4). In the Norwegian coastal purse seine fishery inside the 4 nm limit (south of 62°N), the minimum landing size is 32 cm. For other gears in the Norwegian zone (south of 62°N) the current minimum landing size is 40 cm, while in the EU zone it is 35 cm. In 2009 the landings were estimated to be around 105 000 t in Subarea 4 and Division 20, and 7 000 t in Sub-Area 6, which both are well below the TACs for these areas (125 934 and 13 066 t respectively). Significant discards are observed only in Scottish trawlers. However, as Scottish discarding rates are not considered representative of the majority of the saithe fisheries, these have not been used in the assessment.

Sole in Subarea 4

The EU landing obligation was implemented for TR1, TR2, BT1, BT2, gillnets and fixed gears.

Sole are mainly caught in a mixed beam trawl fishery with plaice and other flatfish using 80 mm mesh in the southern North Sea. The minimum mesh size in the mixed beam trawl fishery in the southern North Sea means that large numbers of undersized plaice are discarded.

There is a directed fishery for sole by small inshore vessels using trammel nets and trawls, which fish mainly along the English coasts and possibly exploit different coastal populations. Sole represents the most important species for these vessels in terms of

the annual value to the fishery. The fishery for sole by these boats occurs throughout the year with small peaks in landings in spring and autumn. In cold winters, sole are particularly vulnerable to the offshore beamers when they aggregate in localized areas of deeper water.

The minimum landing size for sole is 24 cm. Demersal gears permitted to catch sole are 80 mm for beam trawling and 90 mm for otter trawlers. Fixed nets are required to use 100 mm mesh since 2002 although an exemption to permit 90 mm has been in force since that time. Between 2014 and 2017 the use of pulse trawls in the Dutch fishery operating in the North Sea has increased to 76 vessels (of which 65 > 221 kW) and a handful of vessels operating with traditional beam trawls are now left.

Whiting in Subarea 4 and Division 7.d

The EU landing obligation was implemented for TR1, BT1, gillnets and fixed gears in the North Sea and TR1 and TR2 in the division 7.d

For whiting, there are three distinct areas of major catch: a northern zone, an area off the eastern English coast; and a southern area extending into the English Channel. In the northern area, roundfish are caught in otter trawl and seine fisheries, currently with a 120 mm minimum mesh size. Some vessels operating to the east of this area are using 130 mm mesh. These are mixed demersal fisheries with more specific targeting of individual species in some areas and/or seasons. Cod, haddock and whiting form the predominant roundfish catch in the mixed fisheries, although there can be important bycatches of other species, notably saithe and anglerfish in the northern and eastern North Sea and of *Nephrops* in the more offshore *Nephrops* grounds. Minimum mesh size in *Nephrops* trawls is 80 mm but a range of larger mesh sizes are also used when targeting *Nephrops*. Whiting is becoming a more important species for the Scottish fleet, with many vessels actively targeting whiting and Scottish single seiners have been working closer to shore to target smaller haddock and whiting. The derogation in the EU effort management scheme allowing for extra days fishing by vessels using 90 mm mesh gears with a 120 mm square mesh panel close to the codend (a configuration which releases cod) has so far, been taken up by few vessels. Recent fuel price increases and a lack of quota for deepwater species has resulted in some vessels formerly fishing in deepwater and along the shelf edge to move into the northern North Sea with the shift in fishing grounds likely to result in a change in the species composition of their catches from monkfish to roundfish species including whiting.

Whiting are an important component in the mixed fishery occurring along the English east coast. Industry reports suggest better catch rates here than are implied by the overall North Sea assessment. There has been a displacement of some French vessels steaming from Boulogne-sur-Mer from their traditional grounds in the southern North Sea and English Channel where they have reported very low catch rates during the past two years.

Whiting are a bycatch in some *Nephrops* fisheries that use a smaller mesh size, although landings are restricted through bycatch regulations. They are also caught in flatfish fisheries that use a smaller mesh size. Industrial fishing with small meshed gear is permitted, subject to bycatch limits of protected species including whiting. Regulations also apply to the area of the Norway pout box, preventing industrial fishing with small meshes in an area where the bycatch limits are likely to be exceeded.

WGFTFB (2008) reported use of bigger meshes in the top panel of beam trawler gear by Belgium vessels with an expected reduction in by-catch of roundfish species, especially haddock and whiting. Fluctuations in fuel costs can cause changes in fishing

practices. WGFTFB (2008) reported a shift for Scottish vessels from using 100 mm–110 mm for whitefish on the west coast ground (Area 6) to 80 mm prawn codends in the North Sea (area 4), with increased fuel costs considered the major driver.

Nephrops

The EU landing obligation was implemented for TR1, TR2, BT1, BT2, gillnets and fixed gears.

Nephrops is caught in a mixed fishery which takes a catch consisting of haddock, whiting, cod, anglerfish and megrim as well as *Nephrops*. Most of the catch (approx 21 of 25 thousand tonnes) is taken by UK. Days at sea limits apply to *Nephrops* trawlers when using mesh sizes 70–99 mm and in 2009, under the Scottish Conservation Credits Scheme (CCS), the number of days available to Scottish vessels is the same as 2008 and 2007.

A small but increasing proportion of the landings from Subarea 4 are taken from statistical rectangles outside the defined *Nephrops* FUs. An example is the Scottish fishery at the Devil's hole which a few boats normally fishing the Fladen grounds prosecute for a few months at the end of the year.

Plaice in Division 7.d

Plaice is mainly caught in 80 mm beam-trawl (Belgian and English) fisheries for sole or in mixed demersal fisheries using otter trawls (mainly French). There is also a directed fishery during parts of the year by inshore trawlers and netters. Fisheries operating on the spawning aggregation in the beginning of the year catch plaice that originate from the North Sea, divisions 7.d and 7.e components. Since the 80 mm mesh size does not match the minimum landing size for plaice (27 cm), a large number of undersized plaice are discarded.

Sole in Division 7.d

The EU landing obligation was implemented for gillnets.

Sole is mainly caught in 80 mm beam-trawl fisheries with plaice or in mixed demersal fisheries using otter trawls and gill/trammel nets. There is also a directed fishery during parts of the year by inshore trawlers and netters on the English and French coasts.

A.3. Ecosystem aspects

These are described in the North Sea ecosystem overview in the ICES advisory report.

B. Data

The mixed fisheries assessment is based on catch and effort data that were compiled mostly on the basis of the data collected in annual ICES data calls and data collected by STECF for the evaluation of the effort regime. The data structured by fleets and métiers were used as inputs, together with WGNSSK single stock data and advice, in the integrated Fcube framework.

The assessment data for the different stocks is taken from the ICES Working Group on the Assessment of Demersal Stocks in the North Sea and Skagerrak (WGNSSK). For whiting, the industrial bycatch component is included in the landings, whereas it is dealt with separately in the single-stock forecast. The same applied for haddock, for which the industrial bycatch is now extremely low. The single species haddock forecast

also includes some non-standard procedures for projecting mean weight and mean selectivity, and this was accounted for as far as possible in the current mixed-fisheries forecast.

For *Nephrops* the data collected at ICES and at STECF level until 2009 were not compatible due to differences in aggregation levels. In order to be able to collate both assessment and fleet related data a specific ICES data call was issued for this stock in 2010. This information covers catches and effort exerted by *Nephrops* functional unit so that stock assessments (analytical for FU's 6–9 and trends based for others) can be incorporated into Fcube.

C. Assessment methodology

Definitions

Two basic concepts are of primary importance when dealing with mixed-fisheries, the Fleet (or fleet segment), and the Métier. Their definition has evolved with time, but the most recent official definitions are those from the CEC's Data Collection Framework (DCF, Reg. (EC) No 949/2008), which we adopt here:

- A **Fleet segment** is a group of vessels with the same length class and predominant fishing gear during the year. Vessels may have different fishing activities during the reference period, but might be classified in only one fleet segment.
- A **Métier** is a group of fishing operations targeting a similar (assemblage of) species, using similar gear, during the same period of the year and/or within the same area and which are characterized by a similar exploitation pattern.

Model used:

Fcube

The Fcube model is presented and described in Ulrich *et al.* (2006; 2008; 2009). The basis of the model is to estimate the potential future levels of effort by fleet corresponding to the fishing opportunities (TACs by stock and/or effort allocations by fleet) available to that fleet, based on fleet effort distribution and catchability by métier. This level of effort is in return used to estimate landings and catches by fleet and stock, using standard forecasting procedures.

Partial fishing mortality F and catchability q by fleet Fl , métier m and stock St from observed landings LND , effort E and fishing mortality $Fbar$ are estimated for year Y :

$$F(Fl, m, St, Y) = Fbar(St, Y) * \frac{LND(Fl, m, St, Y)}{LND_{tot}(St, Y)} \quad (1)$$

$$q(Fl, m, St, Y) = F(Fl, m, St, Y) / E(Fl, m, Y) \quad (2)$$

To estimate future parameters value $q(Fl, m, St, Y + 1)$ at year $Y+1$ an average over recent years can be used. Alternatively, the user may choose to vary the value of q , if evidence exists of e.g. significant technical creep, or of a change in selectivity due to a change in mesh size.

The observed distribution of effort by fleet across métiers is estimated:

$$Effshare(Fl, m, Y) = E(Fl, m, Y) / E(Fl, Y) \quad (3)$$

As with catchability, the simplest approach to the forecast effort distribution $Effshare(Fl, m, Y + 1)$ would be to estimate it from an average of past observed effort allocation. Alternatively, a more complex approach such as a behaviour algorithm could be used if available.

These variables are then used for the forecast estimates of catchability by stock for each fleet. This catchability cannot be directly estimated from observed data, as it is linked to the flexibility of the fleet. While catchability by métier is assumed to be measurable as being linked to the type of fishing, the resulting catchability by fleet varies with the time spent in each métier. The catchability of a fleet is thus equal to the average catchability by métier weighted by the proportion of effort spent in each métier for the fleet:

$$q(Fl, St, Y + 1) = \sum_m q(Fl, m, St, Y + 1) * Effshare(Fl, m, Y + 1) \quad (4)$$

A TAC is usually set in order to achieve a specific fishing mortality. This might be a particular short-term target, such as F_{pa} , or specific reduction in F as part of a longer-term management plan. This intended F is converted into forecast effort by fleet. This step is rather hypothetical, in that it introduces the concept of “Stock dependent fleet effort”. The “stock-dependent fleet effort” is the effort corresponding to a certain partial fishing mortality on a given stock, disregarding all other activities of the fleet. The total intended fishing mortality $F_{target}(St)$ is first divided across fleet segments (partial fishing mortalities) through coefficients of relative fishing mortality by fleet. These coefficients are fixed quota shares estimated from observed landings. In principle, these reflect the rigid sharing rules resulting from the principle of relative stability, combined with national processes of quota allocation across fleets. The simplest approach is thus to estimate these from observed mean proportions of landings by fleet. The resultant partial fishing mortalities are subsequently used for estimating the stock-dependent fleet effort:

$$\begin{aligned} F(Fl, St, Y + 1) &= F_{target}(St, Y + 1) * QuotaShare(Fl, St) \\ E(Fl, St, Y + 1) &= F(Fl, St, Y + 1) / q(Fl, St, Y + 1) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

The final input required is the effort by each fleet during the forecast year. It is unlikely that the effort corresponding to each single-species TAC will be the same across fleets, and it is equally possible that factors other than catching opportunities could influence the amount of effort exerted by a given fleet. Rather than assume a single set of fleet efforts, the approach used in practice with F_{cube} has been to investigate a number of different scenarios about fleet effort during the forecast period. The user can thus explore the outcomes of a number of options or rules about fleet behaviour (e.g. continue fishing after some quotas are exhausted) or management scenarios (e.g. all fisheries are stopped when the quota of a particular stock is reached).

$$E_{Fl,Y} = rule(E_{Fl,St1,Y}, E_{Fl,St2,Y}, E_{Fl,St3,Y} \dots)$$

For example, if one assumes that fishermen continue fishing until the last quota is exhausted, effort by fleet will be set at the maximum across stock-dependent effort by fleet (“max” option). Overquota catches of species which quota were exhausted before this last one, are assumed to be discarded.

$$E(Fl, Y + 1) = MAX_{St} [E(Fl, St1, Y + 1), E(Fl, St2, Y + 1), \dots] \quad (6)$$

As a contrast, a more conservative option would be to assume that the fleets would stop fishing when the first quota is exhausted, and thus would set their effort at the minimum across stocks (“min” option). Alternatively, management plans for a particular stock could be explored, with the fleets setting their effort at the level for this stock (“stock_name” option). Different rules could also be applied for the various fleets.

The following options are explored:

- 1) **min**: The underlying assumption is that fishing stops for a fleet when the catch for the first quota species for that fleet meets the corresponding single-stock exploitation boundary.
- 2) **max**: The underlying assumption is that fishing stops for a fleet when all quota species are fully utilized for that fleet with quotas set corresponding to single-stock exploitation boundary for each species.
- 3) **‘Species specific scenario’**: The underlying assumption is that all fleets set their effort at the level corresponding to their ‘species’ (i.e. cod or had-dock...) quota share, regardless of other stocks.
- 4) **sq_E**: The effort is set as equal to the effort in the most recently recorded year for which there is landings and discard data.
- 5) **Ef_Mgt**: The effort in métiers using gear controlled by the EU effort management regime have their effort adjusted according to the regulation (see Council Regulation (EC) No 1342/2008).
- 6) **“Value”**: this is a simple scenario incorporating elements of the economic importance of each stock for each fleet. The effort by fleet is equal to the average of the efforts required to catch the quota of each of the stocks, weighted by the historical catch value of that stock. This option causes over-fishing of some stocks and underutilisation of others
- 7) **Range**: described in Ulrich et al. (2017). This scenario searches for the minimum sum of differences between potential catches by stock under the “min” and the “max” scenarios within the F_{MSY} ranges.

All scenarios will be run with two advice approaches, Fmsy transition and management plan. For stocks where a management plan does not exist, the advice according to the latest commission communication on TAC setting is used.

Finally, this resulting effort by fleet is distributed across métiers, and corresponding partial fishing mortality is estimated.

$$E(Fl, m, Y + 1) = E(Fl, Y + 1) * Effshare(Fl, m, Y + 1) \quad (7)$$

$$F(Fl, m, St, Y + 1) = q(Fl, m, St, Y + 1) * E(Fl, m, Y + 1)$$

Partial fishing mortalities are summed by stock, and then used in standard forecast procedures similar to the ones used in the traditional single-species short-term advice. Corresponding landings are estimated and compared with the single-species TAC.

Software used:

The Fcube model has been coded as a method in R (R Development Core Team, 2008), as part of the FLR framework (Kell *et al.*, 2007, www.flr-project.org). Input data are in the form of FLFleets and FLStocks objects from the FLCore 2.2 package, and two forecast methods were used, stf() from the FLAssess (version 1.99–102) and fwd() from the Flash (version 2.0.0) packages. As such, the input parameterisation as well as the stock projections are made externally using existing methods and packages, while only steps 4 to 6 are internalised in the method, thus keeping full transparency and flexibility in the use of the model.

D. Short-Term Projection methodology

Model used: Overview of software used by WGNSSK.

Species	Assessment	Forecast
COD 4, 3.a and 7.d	SAM	SAM
HADDOCK 4, 3.a and 7.d	TSA	MFDP
PLAICE 4	AAP	AAP
SAITHE 4, 3.a and 6	SAM	SAM
SOLE 4	AAP	FLR 2.3, FLSTF
WHITING 4 and 7.d	FLR 2.x, FLXSA	MFDP
PLAICE 7.d	AAP	FLR 2.x, FLSTF
SOLE 7.d	XSA	MFDP

In the mixed-fisheries runs, all forecasts were done with the same FLR forecasts method (see section C).

For every scenario, the following output is generated per stock:

	Description	Landings	F mult	SSB
Baseline forecast for current year	Applying single species forecast assumptions to last year's data (current year – 1)*	Current yr	Current yr	1st Jan TAC yr
Baseline forecast for TAC year	Applying single species HCRs** to current year results*	TAC yr	TAC yr	1st Jan TAC yr + 1
Current year Fcube results	Applying Fcube to last year's data	Current yr	Current yr	1st Jan TAC yr
Fcube estimate of catches in TAC year	Applying Fcube on current year Fcube results	TAC yr	TAC yr	1st Jan TAC yr + 1
TAC advice results (incl mgt plans)	Applying single species HCRs** to current year Fcube results	TAC yr	TAC yr	1st Jan TAC yr + 1

* For the Baseline runs, a forecast was run for each stock separately following the same settings as in the ICES single species forecast.

** Harvest Control Rules – either from single species management plans or with reference to the FMSY transition approach. Where HCRs according to these approaches were not available values according to the precautionary approach were used.

The following overview table will be produced to be able to judge the relevance of the different scenarios:

	COD	HAD	PLE	POK	SOL	WHG	NEP5	NEP6	NEP7	NEP8	NEP9	NEP10	NEP32	NEP33
Current year Fbar FmultVsF(cur-1) Landings SSB														
Current year+1 Fbar FmultVsF(cur-1) Landings SSB														
Current year+2 SSB														

G. Biological Reference Points

The biological reference points that are used are the same values as referred to in the single stock advisory reports.

H. Other Issues

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I. References

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