European hake

IDENTIFICATION

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Merluccius merluccius

SPECIES NAME(S)

European hake

STOCK IDENTIFICATION

European hake is widely distributed over the Northeast Atlantic shelf, from Norway to Mauritania, with a larger density from the British Islands to the south of Spain (Casey and Pereiro, 1995) and in the Mediterranean and Black sea. ICES assumes since the end of the 1970s two different stocks units (ICES, 2013b):

- The Northern stock is distributed throughout the Kattegat, the Skagerrak, the North Sea, the English Channel, to the west of Scotland and Ireland and into the Bay of Biscay (EC, 2004)
- The Southern stock, in Divisions VIIIc and IXa along the Spanish and Portuguese coasts.

However, there is still no consensus on the stock structure of European hake in the Northeast Atlantic. Several studies have raised the issue that there is no genetic evidence of multiple populations in the Northeast Atlantic (Roldán et al., 1998, Castillo et al., 2005, Pita et al., 2010). On the other hand, the analyses by Lundy et al. (1999), suggested a differentiation between Bay of Biscay and Portuguese samples, both considered by ICES as part of the Southern stock. In a recent study Pita et al. (2018) found evidence that a large genetic connectivity exists among Atlantic grounds and is mediated by significant migration rates from the Celtic Sea towards its adjacent Atlantic grounds. Therefore, the spawning biomass of the northern hake population could play a crucial role in ensuring the sustainability of southern hake fish grounds. However, the Cap Breton canyon (close to the border between the Southern part of Division VIIIc and the eastern part of Division VIB, i.e. approximately between the French and Spanish borders) is still considered to be a geographical boundary limiting exchanges between the two stocks (ICES, 2018b).

ASSESSMENT

Strengths

- The spawning stock is at historically high levels, above any possible reference points and considered to be at "Full reproductive capacity".
- Fishing mortality has decreased strongly in recent years (with the exception of 2013) but it is still above MSY levels.
- The assessment was benchmarked in 2014 and ICES advises on the basis of the MSY approach how biometric reference points were defined: FMSY, MY0, BMSY, B0, and Bpa.

Weaknesses

- The recovery plan CR811/2004 is no longer considered appropriate by the ICES.
- Since 2009 landings have been systematically higher than set TACs.
- Stock discards are substantial (20% of catches) mainly of juvenile hake, particularly in some areas and by certain gears but data on discarding is incomplete (only 75% of the known discards are included in the assessment) and increases occurred in the most recent year both in sampled fleets and non-sampled areas. Additionally, discards of large individuals also have increased in recent years because of quota restrictions in certain fleets.
- More specific information on possible effects of this fishery on endangered, threatened and protected species and habitat is needed.

SCORES

Management Quality:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management Strategy</th>
<th>Managers Compliance</th>
<th>Fishers Compliance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≥ 8</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
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Stock Health:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Current Health</th>
<th>Future Health</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.8</td>
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FIPS

No related FIPs

MSC

No related MSC fisheries

RECOMMENDATIONS

RETAILERS & SUPPLY CHAIN

- Advocate to national administrations and the European Commission for the adoption and implementation of a management plan and strict enforcement of the total allowable catch.
- Work to improve discard reporting by catchers.