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Economic Trends in Landings of the Fishing Sector in Catalonia

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This report presents data on landings and income for the Catalan fishing sector, classified by the main fishing modalities and species, as well as an analysis based on fish auction halls. It provides a comparative analysis of the landings at Catalan fish auction halls between the periods 2021-2023 and 2024.

The report was prepared by the Catalan Institute of Research for the Governance of the Sea (ICATMAR), a collaborative body between the Directorate-General for Maritime Policy and Sustainable Fisheries of the Department of Climate Action, Food, and Rural Agenda of the Government of Catalonia and the Institute of Marine Sciences (ICM) of the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC).

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Executive Summary

Professional fishing in Catalonia has traditionally been an important economic activity, but analyses show a downward trend in landings (biomass landed and marketed at fish auction halls) and income over the last few decades. During this period, fish auction hall landings reached a maximum of 37,044 tonnes (t) in 2006 and a minimum of 16,157 t in 2023. In 2024, there was a slight increase to 18,888 t. Income also declined from its peak of 130 million euros (M€) in 2007 to a minimum of 86.2 M€ in 2023, whereas in 2024, income was recorded at 89.1 M€. The average first-sale price of landings in euros per kilogram has increased from a minimum of 3.4 €/kg in 2002 to a maximum of 5.3 €/kg in 2023, with a decrease to 4.6 €/kg in 2024. Regarding the number of vessels, the Catalan fishing fleet decreased from 1,087 in 2002 to 528 in 2024. Compared to the 2021-2023 period, the total landings for the entire fleet in 2024 increased by 2.9%, while income and the average first-sale price decreased by 2.9% and 5.5% (-0.27 €/kg), respectively. On the other hand, inland fishing and shore shellfish harvesting landed 179.6 t in 2024, generating income of 1.8 M€ and resulting in a decline of 43.5% and 15.3% respectively, compared to the 2021-2023 period. In 2024, 98% of landings and income came from the marine fishing fleet, while the remaining 2% corresponded to inland fishing and shore shellfish harvesting.

In Catalonia, there are 6 Co-Management Plans designed and implemented by co-management committees. In 2024, 34% of the commercial fishing fleet and 64% of the artisanal fishing fleet were managed through co-management committees.

The analysis of 2024 indicators for the main fishing modalities of the Catalan fleet shows that artisanal fishing had the highest number of vessels, followed by bottom trawling. Purse seine fishing landed the largest volume of biomass, while bottom trawling generated the highest income due to the high price of some target species in this modality.

The following species were analysed in depth: European hake (*Merluccius merluccius*), mullet (*Mullus* spp.), European pilchard (*Sardina pilchardus*), European anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*), sand eel (*Gymnammodites cicerelus* and *G. semisquamatus*), transparent goby (*Aphia minuta*), blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*), Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*), deep-water rose shrimp (*Parapenaeus longirostris*), spottail mantis shrimp (*Squilla mantis*), caramote prawn (*Penaeus kerathurus*), blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*), horned octopus (*Eledone cirrhosa*), common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) and common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*). In 2024, the European pilchard and European anchovy were the species with the highest landing volumes, at 5,893.5 t and 3,089.7 t respectively, followed by round sardinella at 1,040 t and mackerel at 771.3 t. The remaining species did not exceed 750 t landed. However, the blue and red shrimp generated the highest income (16 M€), followed by the European pilchard and European anchovy (9.4 M€ and 6.3 M€, respectively), mullet (4.3 M€), European hake (4.3 M€), and Norway lobster (4.2 M€). The remaining species generated income below 4 M€ each. Regarding the average price, the blue and red shrimp reached the highest value (41.2 €/kg), followed by the sand eel (31.5 €/kg), Norway lobster (25 €/kg), and caramote prawn (19.8 €/kg). The average first-sale prices for the remaining species were below 14 €/kg. The species with the lowest average price was the European pilchard (1.6 €/kg).

Data on landings and income from each of the 20 fish auction halls in Catalonia were analysed. In 2024, both landings and income decreased in 15 fish auction halls compared to the 2021-2023 period. The most significant declines in landings occurred in Port de la Selva (84.6%) and Torredembarra (38.8%), whilst the most substantial reductions in income were recorded in Port de la Selva (89%) and Sant Feliu de Guíxols (27%). La Ràpita was the fish auction hall with the highest landings and income in 2024, with 2,109 t landed and 12.8 M€. The modality that generated the most income in most fish auction halls was bottom trawling, except in L'Escala and Sant Feliu de Guíxols, where purse seining was the main activity. In smaller fish auction halls such as Port de la Selva, L'Estartit, Badalona, Torredembarra, L'Ampolla, and Deltebre, artisanal fishing generated the highest income.

Finally, an appendix is included with an analysis of the effects of measures derived from the Western Mediterranean Multiannual Plan (MAP), implemented by the EU for the management of demersal species populations. It includes an analysis of the effects of the MAP at a general level in Catalonia, for the bottom trawl modality, by fish auction hall, by fishers' association, and by species.

PART 1
General Analysis

Historical and comparative analysis 2022 - 2023 and 2024 of the fishing sector in Catalonia

Historical Analysis of the Fishing Sector in Catalonia (2002-2024)

This section includes and analyses data on landed and marketed biomass at fish auction halls (hereinafter, "landings") as well as fishing income from vessels, shore shellfish and shore fishing sales, excluding aquaculture production data, for the period 2002-2024. It includes all landings reported at Catalan fish auction halls, both from Catalan vessels of the main fishing modalities (bottom trawling, purse seining, artisanal fisheries, and surface longlines) and from vessels of other autonomous communities and countries, as well as shore shellfish harvesting. In Figure 1, the trends in landings and income levels is shown. To represent the trends in the average first-sale price over this period, prices are included in both current euros and constant euros (Figure 2). Current euros represent the value of goods at a given time, while constant euros use the cost of living of a specific year (in this case, 2024) as a reference to compare values across different years. Constant euro prices were calculated by applying the inflation percentage for each year relative to 2024 to current euro prices. This percentage was obtained from the 2021 base system, as it is established every five years, from the Consumer Price Index (hereinafter CPI) published by the National Statistics Institute (INE).

Sales by the Catalan fleet were differentiated among the four main fishing modalities: bottom trawling, purse seining, artisanal fisheries, and surface longlines. For the analysis by fish auction hall, all sales made at each fish auction hall were considered, and sales made by individuals or legal entities were identified as corresponding to shellfish gatherers.

Fishing is an important economic activity in Catalonia, but analyses show a declining trend over the last 20 years. In 2006, a maximum of 37,044 tonnes (t) was reached, and in 2023, a minimum of 16,157 t. In 2024, there was a slight increase to 18,888 t. Income has also decreased over time. It peaked at 130.93 million euros (M€) in 2007, but since 2020, it has not exceeded 100 M€ in any year (Figure 1).

The average price of landings in current euros per kilogram (€/kg) has increased since 2002, with the minimum in 2002 and the maximum in 2023 (Figure 2). On the other hand, the average price of landings in constant euros has remained relatively stable over the last twenty years.

Regarding fleet size, the number of Catalan vessels landing at Catalan ports has decreased from a maximum of 1,039 in 2002 to 528 in 2024 (Figure 3). In this case, the analysed data includes landings from the entire fleet except those from shellfish harvesting.

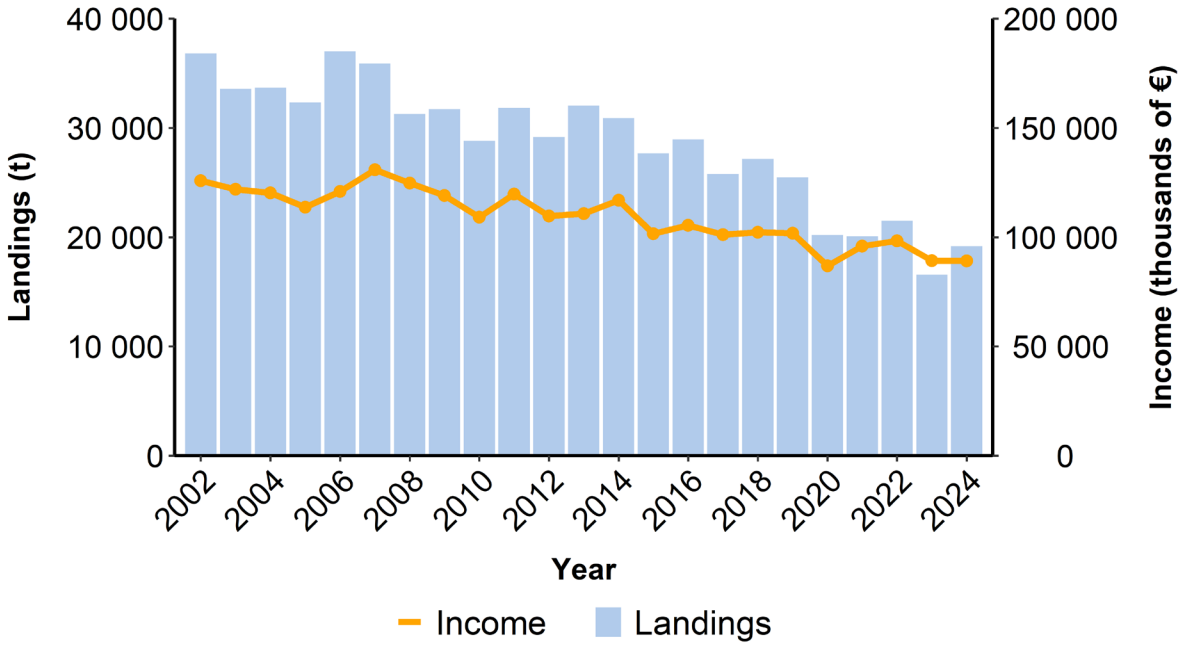


Figure 1. Annual series of landings (t) and fish auction hall sale income (M€) from 2002 to 2024. The analysed data corresponds to the landings of the entire fleet, including those from shellfish harvesting. t=tonnes. k€= thousands of €.

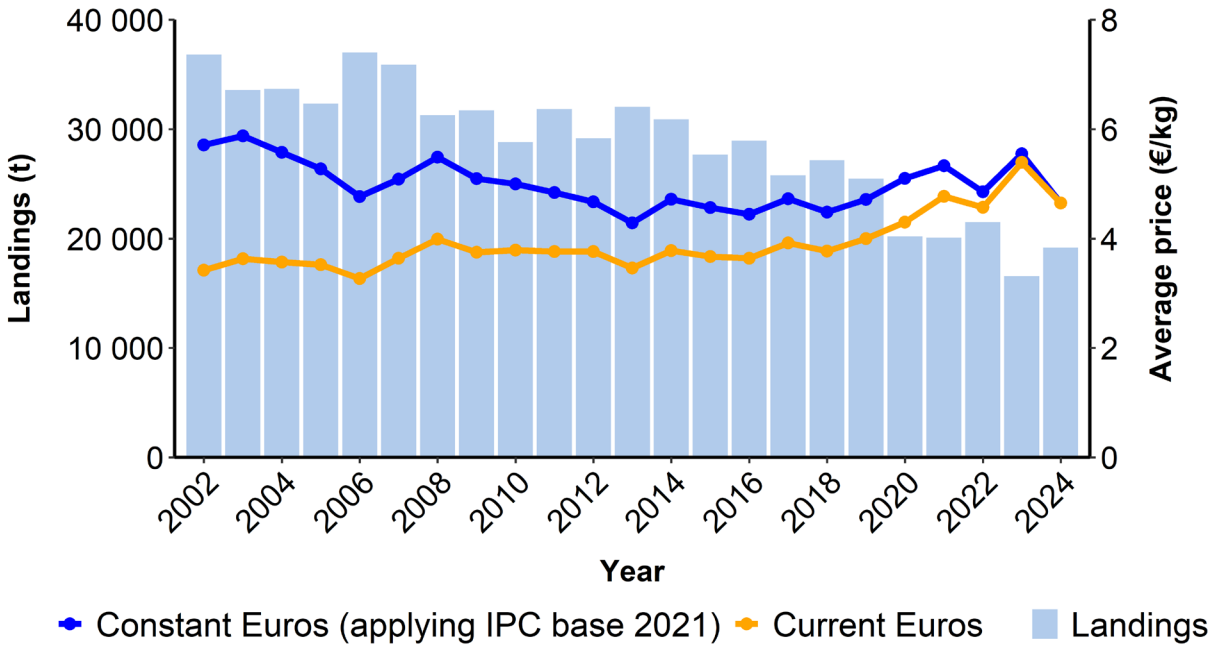


Figure 2. Annual series of landings (t) and fish auction hall sale prices (€/kg) from 2002 to 2024. The analysed data corresponds to the landings of the entire fleet, including those from shellfish harvesting. t= tonnes.

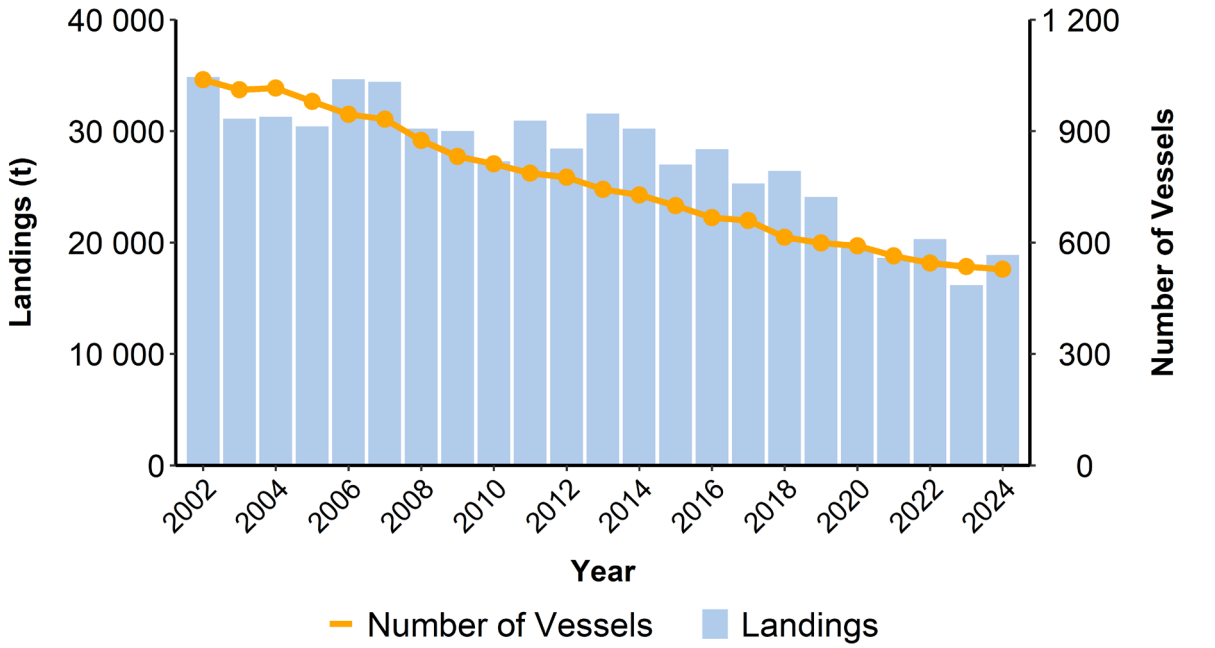


Figure 3. Annual series of landings (t) and total number of vessels in the fishing fleet from 2002 to 2024. The analysed data corresponds to the landings of the entire fleet, excluding those from shellfish harvesting. t=tonnes.

Comparative Analysis of the 2021-2023 and 2024 Periods of the Fishing Sector in Catalonia

In 2024, a total of 18,888 t were sold at fish auction halls from the fishing fleet based in Catalonia (Table 1), and 125 t came from shore shellfish harvesting and inland fishing (Table 2). A total of 528 vessels made sales at Catalan fish auction halls, representing a reduction of 3.65% (20 vessels) compared to the 2021-2023 period. These sales generated 87,104 thousand euros (k€), of which 98.01% corresponded to the fishing fleet and the remaining 1.99% (1,767 k€) to shellfish harvesting and inland fishing. In 2024, income from the fishing fleet at fish auction halls was 2.85% lower than in the previous period. Regarding the average first-sale price, the value for 2024 was 4.61 €/kg, representing a reduction of 5.53% compared to the 2021-2023 period, or -0.27 € per kilogram.

Table 1. Record and variation between the 2021-2023 period and 2024 of the number of vessels, landings, and income for the entire fishing fleet in Catalonia.

	2021-2023	2024	% Var. 2021-2023/2024
Vessels	548	528	-3.65
Landings (t)	18 355.86	18 815.50	2.50
Income (k€)	89 654.99	87 104.27	-2.85
€/kg	4.88	4.63	-5.12
t/vessel	33.50	35.64	6.39
k€/vessel	163.60	164.97	0.84
Days/vessel	135	125	-7.41

The number of shellfish farmers decreased by 14.97% in 2024 (Table 2). Landings and income from this modality also decreased by 43.45% and 15.26%, respectively, compared to the 2021-2023 peri-

Table 2. Record and variation between the 2021-2023 period and 2024 of landings and income from shellfish harvesting and inland fishing in Catalonia.

	2021-2023	2024	% Var. 2021-2023/2024
Shellfish gatherers	146	124	-15.07
Landings (t)	317.58	179.56	-43.46
Income (k€)	2 085.75	1 767.42	-15.26
€/kg	6.57	9.84	49.77
t/shellfish gatherer	2.18	1.45	-33.49
k€/shellfish gatherer	14.29	14.25	-0.28
Days/shellfish gatherer	61	65	6.56

Analysis of the Fleet in Catalonia by Fish auction hall

od. However, the average price per kilogram (€/kg) increased by 49.77% compared to the previous period.

In 2024, the Catalan fishing fleet had a total of 528 registered vessels (Table 3). Among the 28 fish auction halls in Catalonia, La Ràpita had the largest fleet, with 91 vessels divided between bottom trawling and artisanal fisheries. Regarding the different fishing modalities at the Catalan level, artisanal fisheries represented 53.03% of the total vessels (280 vessels) and was also the predominant modality in La Ràpita fish auction hall (55 vessels). Bottom trawling was the second most representative fishing modality, with 36.36% of the vessels, and again La Ràpita was the most relevant fish auction hall (36 vessels). The purse seining fleet represented 8.90% of the vessels, with Barcelona as the fish auction hall with the most registered vessels (10). The surface longlines fleet was the least representative, with only 1.70% of the total vessels. The ports of Blanes and Vilanova i la Geltrú concentrated the main activity, with three vessels each, the same number as in the previous period.

In 2024, the distribution of vessels by fish auction halls was similar to the previous period (2021-2023), although the fleet census registered a decrease of 22 vessels (Table 3). This decline was observed across all fish auction halls. However, in some specific ports, such as Deltebre and La Ràpita, the artisanal fishing fleet increased by two and seven vessels, respectively. In the case of bottom trawling, the Cambrils fish

Table 3. Number of vessels by fishing modality in each fisher's association in Catalonia for the 2021-2023 and 2024 periods.

Fisher's association	Purse seine		Bottom trawl		Small-scale fisheries		Drifting longlines		Total	
	2021-2023	2024	2021-2023	2024	2021-2023	2024	2021-2023	2024	2021-2023	2024
Llançà	0	0	8	7	7	6	0	0	15	13
Port de la Selva	0	0	2	1	5	8	0	0	7	9
Cadaqués	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3
Roses	2	1	18	18	10	8	0	0	30	27
L'Escala	4	3	0	0	10	9	0	0	14	12
L'Estartit	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	7	7
Palamós	4	3	23	21	18	17	0	0	45	41
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	3	2	0	0	9	9	0	0	12	11
Lloret de Mar	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3
Blanes	5	6	14	14	20	19	3	3	42	42
Sant Pol de Mar	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0
Arenys de Mar	4	3	13	14	26	24	0	1	43	42
Mataró	0	0	1	0	5	4	0	0	6	4
El Masnou	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	3	4
Montgat	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Badalona	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5
Barcelona	10	10	9	9	3	2	0	0	22	21
Sitges	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4
Vilanova i la Geltrú	8	8	20	18	19	17	3	3	50	46
Calafell	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	3	1
Torredembarra	0	0	1	1	3	3	0	0	4	4
Tarragona	6	5	24	23	6	4	1	2	37	34
Cambrils	4	4	12	8	7	6	0	0	23	18
L'Ametlla de Mar	2	2	16	17	18	18	1	0	37	37
L'Ampolla	0	0	2	2	12	12	0	0	14	14
Deltebre	0	0	0	0	23	25	0	0	23	25
La Ràpita	0	0	37	36	48	55	0	0	85	91
Les Cases d'Alcanar	0	0	3	3	7	7	0	0	10	10
Total	**52**	**47**	**204**	**192**	**285**	**280**	**9**	**9**	**550**	**528**

Co-management in Catalonia

auction hall stood out, with four fewer vessels than in the previous period. In the remaining ports, the number of vessels in this modality remained stable or decreased by one or two, except in Arenys de Mar, which registered one more vessel compared to the 2021-2023 period.

Currently, there are 6 Co-Management Plans and one Management Plan implemented in Catalonia through different Co-Management Committees and working groups. These committees conduct joint and active monitoring of the corresponding fisheries. The structure, composition, and functioning of the Co-Management Committees have been established in accordance with Decree 118/2018, of June 19, on the governance model for professional fishing in Catalonia. In order of their establishment date, the 6 Co-Management Committees are:

- Working Group for the Palamós Shrimp Management Plan
- The Sand Eel Seiner Co-Management Committee
- The Common Cuttlefish Co-Management Committee for the Gulf of Pals and Roses
- The Blue Crab Co-Management Committee
- The Common Octopus Co-Management Committee for the Central Catalan Coast
- The Small Pelagics Co-Management Committee for the Gulf of Roses
- The Common Octopus Co-Management Committee for Terres de l'Ebre

In 2024, 34% of the total fleet in Catalonia was managed through Management Plans. However, for vessels belonging to the artisanal fishing fleet, 64% were managed through Co-Management Plans (Figure 4). Later, in the species-specific analyses, further details are provided on the landings and income generated by each Co-Management Plan.

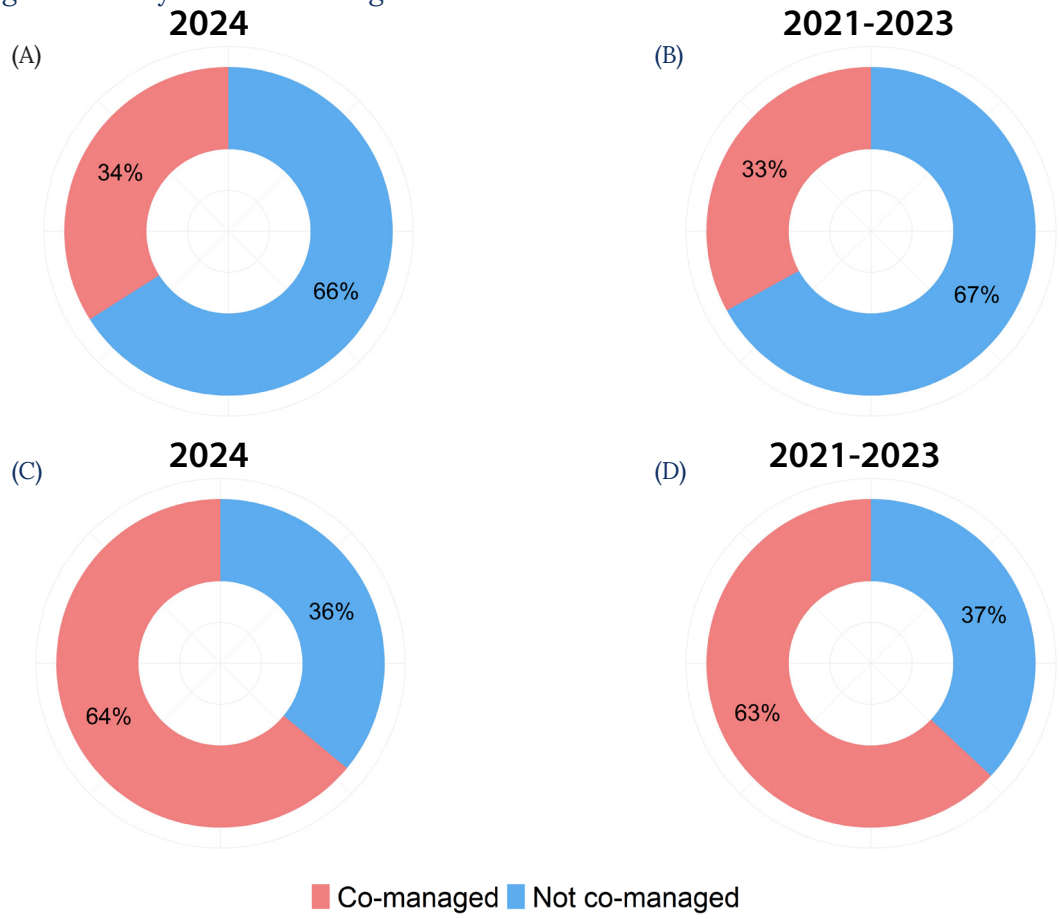


Figure 4. Proportion of the co-managed fleet relative to the total fleet in Catalonia in 2024 (A), in the 2021-2023 period (B), and relative to the artisanal fishing fleet in 2024 (C) and in the 2021-2023 period (D).

Most Important Species in Landings and Income for Catalonia

In 2024, the most important species in terms of landings were the small pelagic fish (Figure 5). The European pilchard and European anchovy represented 30.81% and 16.15%, respectively, of the total landings in Catalonia, followed by other fish species such as round sardinella, mackerel, and mullet, with landings of 5.44%, 4.03%, and 3.91%, respectively, of the total. Next, the only notable cephalopod species, the broadtail squid, represented 2.99% of the total landings, followed by European hake, deep-water rose shrimp, blue crab, and spottail mantis shrimp, with landings around 2% of the total.

In terms of income, the most relevant species was the blue and red shrimp, representing 17.83% of total income (Figure 6). Next were the European pilchard and European anchovy, with 10.43% and 7.05%, respectively, as well as other fish such as mullet and European hake, which also achieved some relevance. The remaining crustacean species, Norway lobster and deep-water rose shrimp, accounted for 4.64% and 3.96% of income, respectively. Finally, anglerfish and common octopus generated 2.90% and 2.51% of total income, while swordfish contributed 2.35%.

The comparison between the 2021-2023 period and 2024 for the most relevant species in Catalonia does not show a clear trend (Table 4). Regarding landings, six species experienced an increase in 2024, with the most notable being a 57.46% increase in European pilchard landings and a 26.24% increase in broadtail squid. Conversely, four species saw their landings decrease in 2024, particularly the European anchovy and European hake, both with a reduction of around 34%. In terms of income, five species increased and five decreased. Related to their increase in landings, the European pilchard was the species with the highest income increase (35.15%). On the other hand, the deep-water rose shrimp and European anchovy were the species with the largest reduction in income, recording declines of 32.78% and 30.39%, respectively, followed by European hake, with a reduction of 23.76%.

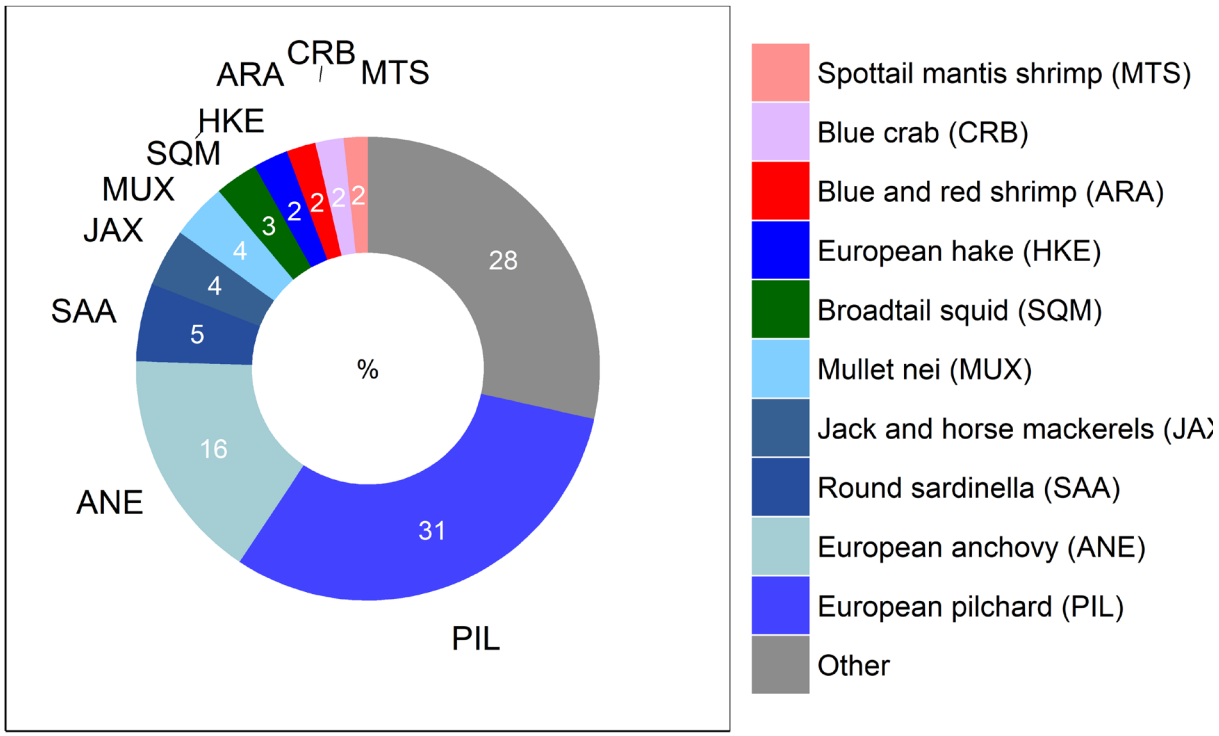


Figure 5. Most important species in landings for Catalonia in 2024.

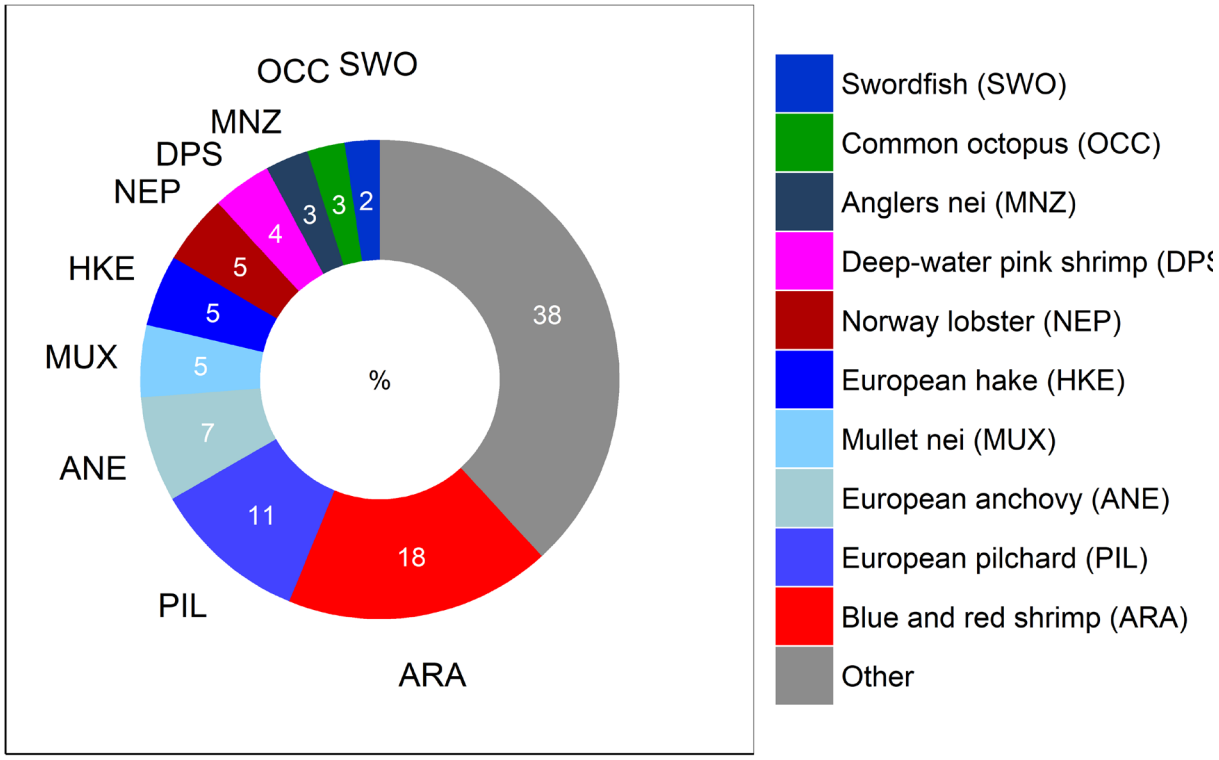


Figure 6. Most important species in income for Catalonia in 2024.

Table 4. Most important species in landings and income for Catalonia during 2024, percentage of landings and income represented by each species relative to the total species recorded in Catalonia (%) and percentage variation of landings and income by species in 2024 compared to the 2021-2023 period (% Var). Landings are expressed in tonnes (t) and income in thousands of euros (k€).

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Sardina pilchardus	European pilchard	5 893.45	30.81	57.46%		*Aristeus antennatus*	Blue and red shrimp	16 033.67	17.83	0.67%
Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy	3 089.73	16.15	-34.34%		*Sardina pilchardus*	European pilchard	9 380.40	10.43	35.15%
Sardinella aurita	Round sardinella	1 039.95	5.44	3.53%		*Engraulis encrasicolus*	European anchovy	6 335.44	7.05	-30.39%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	771.29	4.03	16.43%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	4 332.12	4.82	5.15%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	747.40	3.91	9.35%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	4 301.78	4.78	-23.76%
Illex coindetii	Broadtail squid	571.89	2.99	26.24%		*Nephrops norvegicus*	Norway lobster	4 175.93	4.64	13.51%
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	464.20	2.43	-33.59%		*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Deep-water rose shrimp	3 558.42	3.96	-32.76%
Aristeus antennatus	Blue and red shrimp	389.50	2.04	7.38%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	2 603.58	2.90	-9.50%
Callinectes sapidus	Blue crab	377.16	1.97	-4.05%		*Octopus vulgaris*	Common octopus	2 255.20	2.51	-12.43%
Squilla mantis	Spottail mantis shrimp	320.70	1.68	-9.17%		*Xiphias gladius*	Swordfish	2 111.29	2.35	12.09%

PART 2
Analysis by Fishing modality

Analysis of landings and income of fishing modalities in Catalonia

Analysis by Fishing modality

This section includes and analyses data from fishing landings (first-sale notes) of vessels based in Catalonia that record their sales at Catalan fish auction halls. The main fishing modalities in Catalonia (bottom trawling, purse seining, artisanal fishing, and surface longlines) are analysed, and a historical analysis (2002-2024) of landings, income, average first-sale price, and fishing days is conducted. For each modality, a comparison is made between the 2021-2023 period and 2024, including the variation of the main indicators during 2024: number of vessels, landings, income, average price, landings per vessel, income per vessel, days per vessel, and total days. A table is included with the most important species in terms of landings and income for each modality. For modalities with temporary closures, a table is included with the months in which the closures occur. Additionally, the monthly trend of landings and average price for the 2021-2023 period and 2024 is represented, and data by fish auction hall are shown.

Historical 2002-2024

If the annual landing series from 2002 to 2024 are analysed for each fishing modality, a generalised decrease in landings is observed (Table 5). The bottom trawl modality experienced a progressive reduction in landings from 2006 to 2024. Similarly, the purse seine modality shows a rapid and pronounced reduction in landings starting in 2018, with 2023 being the year with the minimum value and a slight increase in 2024 to levels similar to 2022. Finally, artisanal fishing and surface longlines modalities show stabilisation in landings with slight fluctuations. Despite the general decrease in landings, the income for all modalities remains more or less stable over the years, mainly due to an increase in the average first-sale price since 2002. In this sense, it is observed that from 2013 onward, there is a progressive increase in the average first-sale price for all modalities except purse seining, which remains stable over the years with values not exceeding 2 €/kg. Regarding total fishing days per modality over the annual series, it is noted that the bottom trawl and artisanal fishing modalities have experienced a progressive decrease, especially since 2009. On the other hand, purse seining and surface longlines modalities show stabilisation in fishing days with small fluctuations over the entire time series.

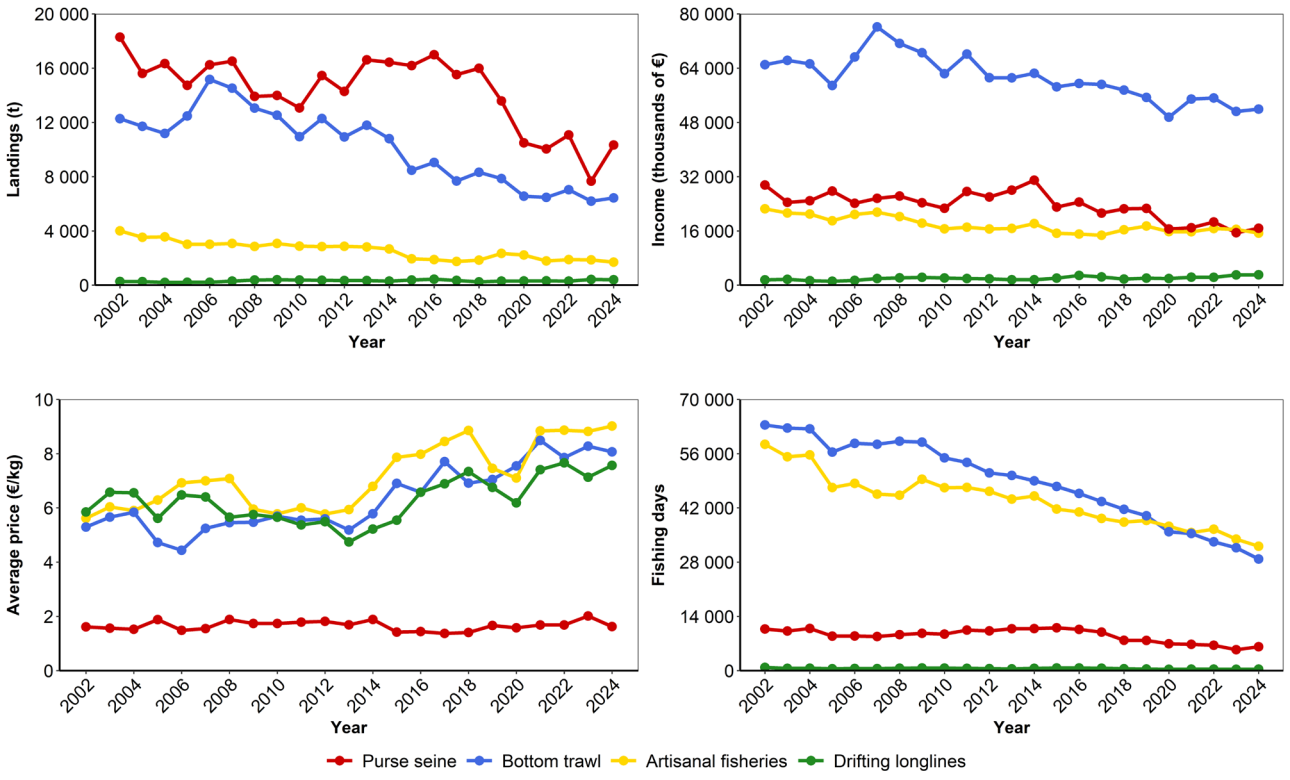


Table 5. Annual historical series of landings (t), income (thousands of euros), average first-sale price (€/kg), and total fishing days for the different fishing modalities in Catalonia.

Key Indicators by fishing modality

By analysing the data of the main indicators for the described fishing modalities in 2024, it is observed that the most numerous fleet in Catalonia was artisanal fishing, followed by bottom trawling (Figure 7). On the other hand, the purse seine modality presented the highest proportion of landings, followed by bottom trawling. Finally, bottom trawling obtained the highest percentage of income, as some of the target species of this modality achieved the highest first-sale prices.

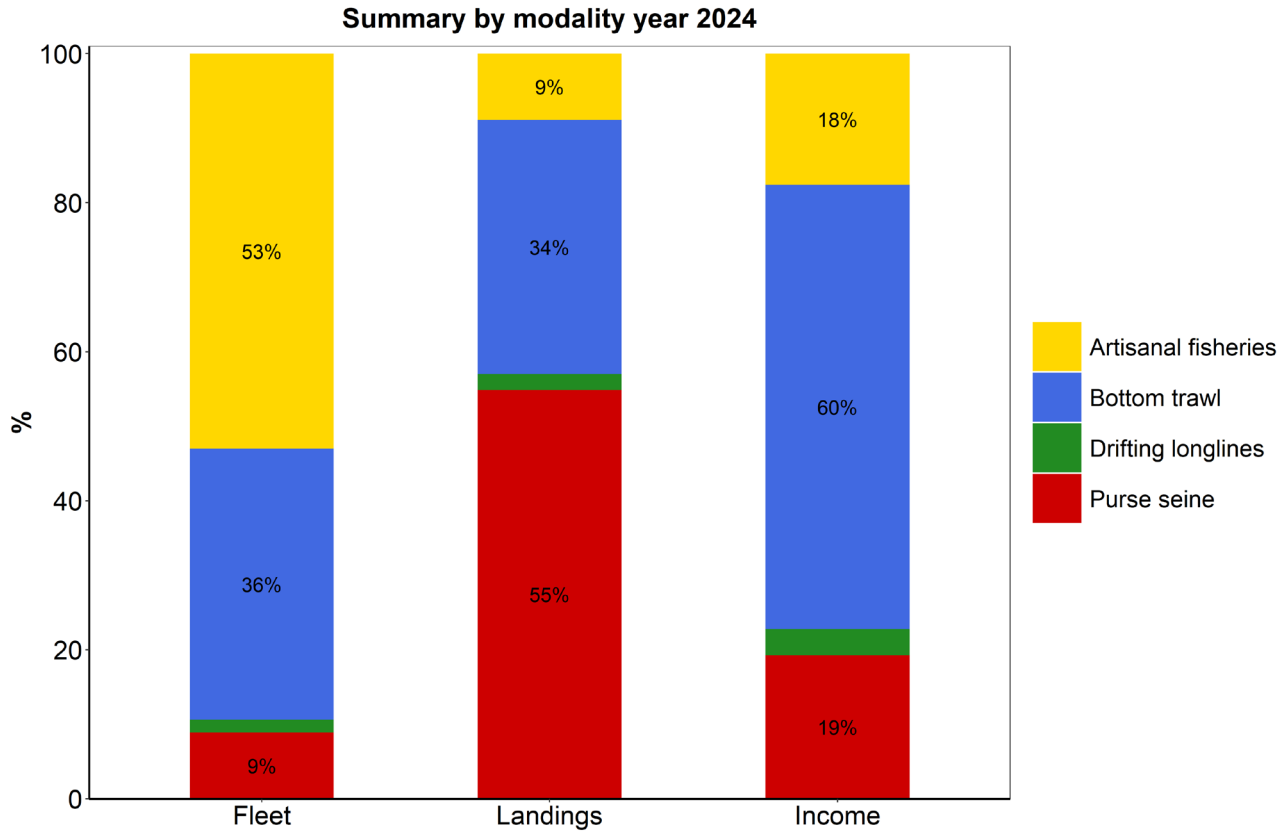


Figure 7. Proportion of the fleet, annual landings, and income in 2024 by fishing modality in Catalonia.

Bottom trawl modality

In 2024, the bottom trawl modality represented 36% of the total fleet, 34% of the landings, and generated 60% of the fishing sector's income in Catalonia (Figure 7). During this year, 6,416.13 t were sold at fish auction halls, representing a decrease of 2.26% compared to the landings of the 2021-2023 period. Total income at fish auction halls decreased by 3.45% compared to the previous period, generating a total of 51,929.32 thousand € (Table 6). Looking at the average first-sale price at fish auction halls, the value for 2024 was 8.09 €/kg, representing a decrease of 1.22% compared to the 2021-2023 period, or -0.10 €/kg. Regarding overall data per vessel, on average, a Catalan bottom trawl vessel landed 33.42 t and earned 270.47 thousand € in 2024, with an average of 149 fishing days. Comparing these parameters with the 2021-2023 period, it is concluded that, on average, each vessel increased landings by 3.85% and income by 2.58%, reducing fishing days by fourteen days.

Table 5. Record and variation between the 2021-2023 period and 2024 of the number of vessels, landings (t), income (k€), average first-sale price (€/kg), and fishing days for the bottom trawl modality.

	2021-2023	2024	% Var. 2021-2023/2024
Vessels	204	192	-5.88%
Landings (t)	6 564.52	6 416.13	-2.26%
Income (k€)	53 788.06	51 929.82	-3.45%
€/kg	8.19	8.09	-1.22%
t/vessel	32.18	33.42	3.85%
k€/vessel	263.67	270.47	2.58%
Days/vessel	163	149	-8.59%
Total days	33 243.00	28 568.00	-14.06%

In Table 7, the 10 most important species in terms of landings and income for the bottom trawl modality in 2024 are represented. Mullet was the species that reported the most landings, with 10.47% of the total, followed by mackerel and European flying squid. European hake dropped to fourth place, representing 6.91%. Among crustaceans, the blue and red shrimp stood out with 6.07%, followed by spottail mantis shrimp and deep-water rose shrimp, with 4.63% and 4.20%, respectively. Regarding income, the blue and red shrimp was the species that generated the most, with a percentage of 30.88% of the total. The second most important species was the Norway lobster, with 8.04%. Among fish species, European hake and mullet followed, with 7.90% and 6.87%, respectively. Among cephalopods, the European flying squid and horned octopus stood out in terms of income, with 3.59% and 3.25%.

For the bottom trawl modality, there are permanent geographical closed areas aimed at favouring the reproduction and recruitment of some target species, such as European hake and blue and red shrimp, as well as temporary closures (ICATMAR, 22-05). Below is a table summarising the main closure periods for the bottom trawl fleet of each fish auction hall in 2024, considering an extension, either by continuing the temporary closure or in different months, due to the reduction in days established annually by the *Multiannual Plan* (MAP) (Table 8) (see Appendix for a detailed analysis of the MAP's effect).

Table 7. Most important species in landings and income for the bottom trawl modality during 2024, percentage of landings and income represented by each species, and percentage variation of landings and income by species in 2024 compared to the 2021-2023 period (% Var). Landings are reported in tonnes (t) and income in thousands of euros (k€).

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	671.95	10.47		*Aristeus antennatus*	Blue and red shrimp	16 033.64	30.88
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels nei	649.91	10.13		*Nephrops norvegicus*	Norway lobster	4 174.94	8.04
Illex coindetii	Broadtail squid	568.19	8.86		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	4 103.18	7.90
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	443.32	6.91		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	3 569.65	6.87
Aristeus antennatus	Blue and red shrimp	389.50	6.07		*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Deep-water rose shrimp	3 558.42	6.85
Squilla mantis	Spottail mantis shrimp	297.35	4.63		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	2 225.91	4.29
Eledone cirrhosa	Horned octopus	286.39	4.46		*Illex coindetii*	Broadtail squid	1 862.69	3.59
Parapenaeus longirostris	Deep-water rose shrimp	269.31	4.20		*Eledone cirrhosa*	Horned octopus	1 687.15	3.25
Micromesistius poutassou	Blue whiting	252.14	3.93		*Squilla mantis*	Spottail mantis shrimp	1 372.70	2.64
Lophius spp.	Anglers nei	237.59	3.70		*Micromesistius poutassou*	Blue whiting	988.91	1.90

Table 8. Closures of the bottom trawl fleet in 2024 according to the base port of the fish auction halls (Order APA/423/2020, of May 18, Appendix III).

CLOSURES OF BOTTOM TRAWL FISHERY (2024)												START	END
Llançà, Port de la Selva i Roses													
GN	FB	MÇ	AB	MG	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DS	**15/01**	**24/03**
Palamós													
GN	FB	MÇ	AB	MG	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DS	**01/01 15/04**	**03/03 25/04**
Blanes													
GN	FB	MÇ	AB	MG	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DS	**01/01**	**17/03**
Arenys													
GN	FB	MÇ	AB	MG	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DS	**12/01**	**24/03**
Barcelona													
GN	FB	MÇ	AB	MG	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DS	**28/03 30/09**	**15/05 31/10**
Vilanova i la Geltrú													
GN	FB	MÇ	AB	MG	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DS	**29/01 05/08**	**04/04 18/08**
Torredembarra i Tarragona													
GN	FB	MÇ	AB	MG	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DS	**01/05 13/10**	**30/06 12/11**
Cambrils													
GN	FB	MÇ	AB	MG	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DS	**16/05 13/10**	**30/06 12/11**
L'Ametlla de Mar i L'Ampolla													
GN	FB	MÇ	AB	MG	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DS	**15/04**	**30/06**
La Ràpita													
GN	FB	MÇ	AB	MG	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DS	**28/03 07/04**	**14/04 23/04**
Les Cases d'Alcanar													
GN	FB	MÇ	AB	MG	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DS	**15/05 03/07**	**28/05 31/08**

The average first-sale price and landings of the Catalan bottom trawl fleet show a similar trend when comparing the 2021-2023 period with 2024 (Figure 8). In both graphs, the average price reached the highest values in August, and landings peaked in September.

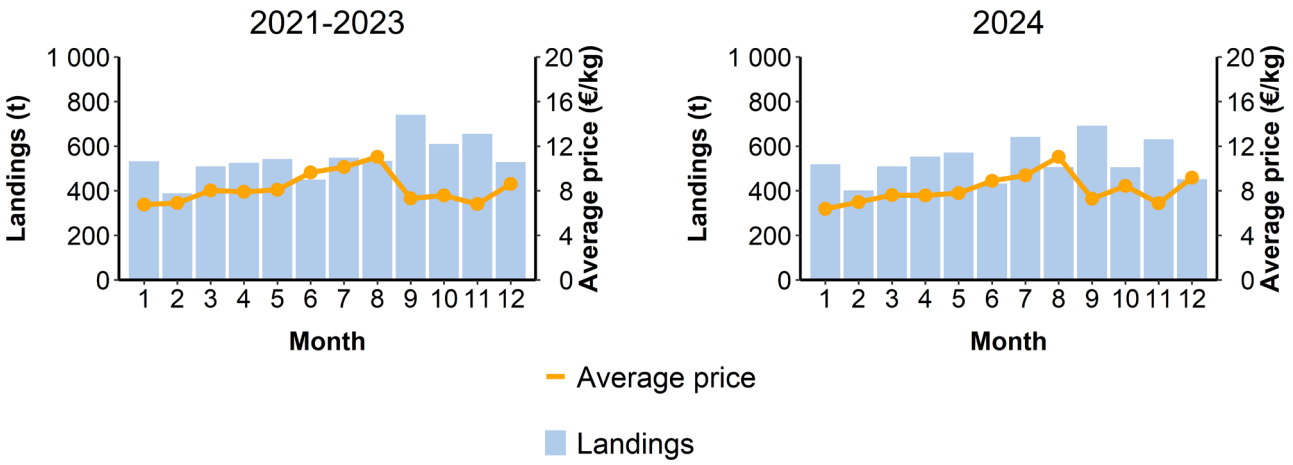


Figure 8. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for the bottom trawl modality.

In Table 9, the data on landings, sales, and average price per kilogram for the bottom trawl modality by fish auction hall for the 2021-2023 period and 2024 are analysed. Comparing the general data between years, it is observed that in 2024, there was a decrease of 2.26% in landings, 3.45% in income, and a slight decrease of 1.22% in the average first-sale price.

Between periods, the La Ràpita fish auction hall was the most important in terms of landings and income. In 2024, the landings of the bottom trawl fleet in La Ràpita reached 1,503.51 t, generating income of 7,542.34 thousand € with an average price of 5.02 €/kg. Compared to the 2021-2023 period, there is a small increase in landings and income but a slight decrease in the average price. However, when comparing between years, the Tarragona fish auction hall had the highest increase in landings in 2024, with 12.88%. In the Palamós fish auction hall, landings and income decreased considerably, but the average price increased significantly by 16.18% compared to the 2021-2023 period.

Table 9. Record and variation of landings (t), income (thousands of euros, k€), and average price (€/kg) by fish auction hall for the bottom trawl modality.

Fish auction hall	t (2021-2023)	t (2024)	% Var (t)	k€ (2021-2023)	k€ (2024)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2021-2023)	€/kg (2024)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	365.01	352.54	-3.41%	3 428.52	3 659.64	6.74%	9.39	10.38	10.51%
Port de la selva	19.80	1.62	-91.81%	386.65	3.73	-99.03%	19.53	2.30	-88.22%
Roses	713.93	655.26	-8.22%	6 462.96	6 084.70	-5.85%	9.05	9.29	2.58%
L'Escala	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Estartit	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Palamós	501.67	408.22	-18.63%	6 670.97	6 306.46	-5.46%	13.30	15.45	16.18%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Blanes	294.75	260.24	-11.71%	4 126.03	3 906.10	-5.33%	14.00	15.01	7.22%
Arenys de Mar	233.80	215.53	-7.82%	2 653.60	2 391.34	-9.88%	11.35	11.10	-2.24%
Badalona	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Barcelona	330.83	306.61	-7.32%	3 470.04	3 492.32	0.64%	10.49	11.39	8.59%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	406.76	401.28	-1.35%	4 473.68	4 118.04	-7.95%	11.00	10.26	-6.69%
Torredembarra	4.90	3.43	-30.07%	31.49	27.09	-13.99%	6.43	7.90	23.00%
Tarragona	663.30	748.75	12.88%	5 952.74	5 998.12	0.76%	8.97	8.01	-10.74%
Cambrils	513.55	480.79	-6.38%	2 651.08	2 337.80	-11.82%	5.16	4.86	-5.81%
L'Ametlla de Mar	847.32	883.60	4.28%	4 902.29	5 060.01	3.22%	5.79	5.73	-1.02%
L'Ampolla	78.78	63.48	-19.42%	417.25	330.92	-20.69%	5.30	5.21	-1.57%
Deltebre	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
La Ràpita	1 461.86	1 503.51	2.85%	7 526.95	7 542.34	0.20%	5.15	5.02	-2.57%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	128.28	131.27	2.33%	633.79	671.19	5.90%	4.94	5.11	3.49%
Total	6 564.52	6 416.13	-2.26%	53 788.06	51 929.82	-3.45%	8.19	8.09	-1.22%

Purse Seine Modality

In 2024, the purse seine modality represented 9% of the total fleet, 55% of the landings, and generated 19% of the fishing sector's income in Catalonia (Figure 7). Sales at fish auction halls were recorded for 47 vessels (Table 10). The landings corresponding to the entire purse seining fleet in 2024 amounted to 10,320.51 t, representing an increase of 7.51% compared to the 2021-2023 period. Income decreased by 1.29%, generating a total of 16,780.21 thousand €, and the average first-sale price at fish auction halls decreased by 7.91%. On the other hand, the overall data per vessel show that, on average, both landings and income per vessel increased by 18.95% and 9.21%, respectively. On average, vessels in the purse seining fleet carried out their activity for 131 days in 2024, 11 days more than in the previous 4 years.

Table 10. Record and variation between 2022 and 2023 of the number of vessels, landings (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), average first-sale price (€/kg), and fishing days for the purse seine modality.

	2021-2023	2024	% Var. 2021-2023/2024
Vessels	52	47	-9.62%
Landings (t)	9 599.40	10 320.51	7.51%
Income (k€)	16 999.71	16 780.21	-1.29%
€/kg	1.77	1.63	-7.91%
t/vessel	184.60	219.59	18.95%
k€/vessel	326.92	357.03	9.21%
Days/vessel	120	131	9.17%
Total days	6 250.00	6 162.00	-1.41%

For the purse seine modality, temporary closures occurred in all ports of Catalonia during the winter months, with all of them coinciding in January, November, and December. In the ports of the Tarragona province, the temporary closure was extended by one more month, in February 2024. However, the start and end periods varied depending on the area (Table 11). In 2024, the temporary closure was 3 months, the same as in 2023.

In Table 12, the 10 most important species in terms of landings and income for the purse seining modality in 2024 are represented. The European pilchard was the species with the highest landings, unlike the previous year (ICATMAR, 24-03), followed by the European anchovy, with 56.68% and 29.53%, respectively. Regarding income, the European pilchard and European anchovy remain the two most important species, with 55.48% from the European pilchard and 37.12% from the European anchovy. The third most important species is the round sardinella, representing 9.83% of landings and 3.24% of income from purse seining in Catalonia.

Table 11. Temporary closures of the purse seining fleet in 2023 and 2024 according to the base port of the fish auction halls (Order APA/852/2023, of July 13, art. 9.4 and Appendix)

CLOSURES OF PURSE SEINE FISHERY (2023-2024)												2023-2024 START	2023-2024 END
Roses, L'Escala, Sant Feliu de Guíxols, Palamós, Blanes, Arenys de Mar, Barcelona i Vilanova i la Geltrú													
GN	FB	MÇ	AB	MG	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DS	15/11	15/01
Tarragona, Cambrils i l'Ametlla de Mar													
GN	FB	MÇ	AB	MG	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DS	15/11	15/02

Table 12. Most important species in landings and income for the purse seine modality during 2024, percentage of landings and income represented by each species, and percentage variation of landings and income by species in 2024 compared to the 2021-2023 period (% Var). Landings are reported in tonnes (t) and income in thousands of euros (k€).

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)
Sardina pilchardus	European pilchard	5 849.50	56.68		*Sardina pilchardus*	European pilchard	9 308.96	55.48
Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy	3 048.07	29.53		*Engraulis encrasicolus*	European anchovy	6 228.50	37.12
Sardinella aurita	Round sardinella	1 014.70	9.83		*Sardinella aurita*	Round sardinella	543.06	3.24
Scomber colias	Chub mackerel	204.09	1.98		*Seriola dumerili*	Greater amberjack	170.81	1.02
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels nei	112.82	1.09		*Scomber colias*	Chub mackerel	158.39	0.94
Euthynnus alletteratus	Little tunny	20.50	0.20		*Trachurus spp.*	Jack and horse mackerels nei	129.88	0.77
Auxis rochei	Bullet tuna	14.28	0.14		*Sarda sarda*	Atlantic Bonito	67.15	0.40
Seriola dumerili	Greater amberjack	14.03	0.14		*Loligo vulgaris*	European squid	44.74	0.27
Sarda sarda	Atlantic Bonito	13.77	0.13		*Euthynnus alletteratus*	Little tunny	35.69	0.21
Scomber scombrus	Atlantic mackerel	7.82	0.08		*Auxis rochei*	Bullet tuna	27.91	0.17

If the landings of the purse seine modality are analysed monthly (Figure 9), the maximum values, both for the 2021-2023 period and for 2024, were reached from May to July, with the latter year being slightly higher, reaching the maximum landings in July. During the previous 4 years, landings gradually increased, with maximum values in the summer months and a subsequent progressive decline, reaching the minimum during the winter months. In 2024, although a similar trend was followed, differences are observed in the monthly distribution of landings, especially in August and September, where there was a sharp decline, and then a considerable increase in October, with landings higher than in the previous period. In December, the minimum landings of all years were recorded, coinciding with the temporary closure in most Catalan ports. Regarding the average first-sale price, there were significant variations throughout 2024, with the highest values in August and December and the lowest in October and November. During the 2021-2023 period, however, it remained stable throughout the year.

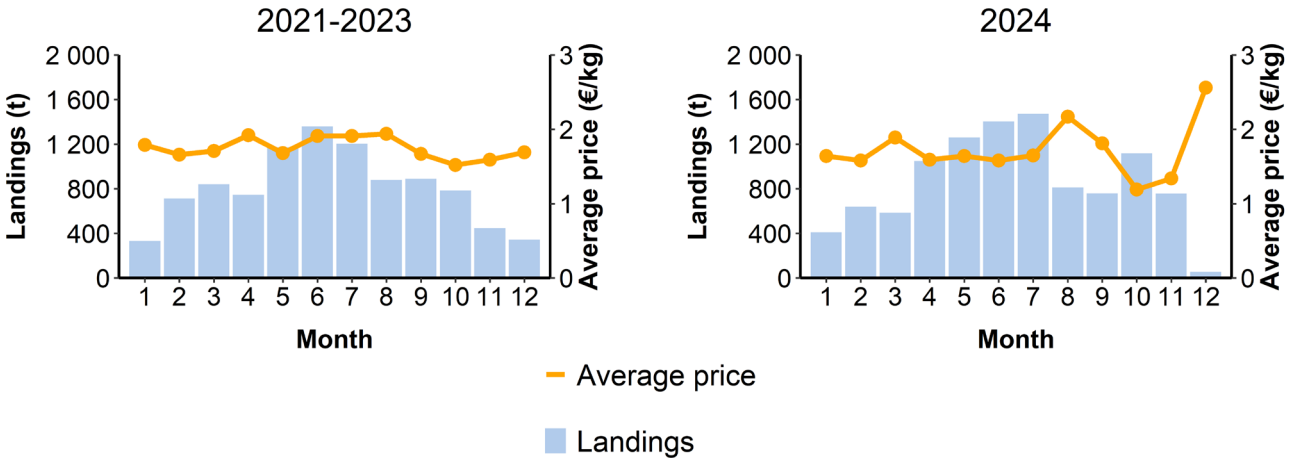


Figure 9. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for the purse seine modality.

In Table 13, the data on landings, sales, and average price per kilogram for the purse seine modality by fish auction hall for the 2021-2023 period and 2024 are analysed. In the case of purse seining, it should be noted that there are vessels assigned to a base port but that usually make sales at other fish auction halls, which is why sales are concentrated in certain fish auction halls (e.g., purse seining vessels from Ametlla de Mar sell their landings at the Tarragona fish auction hall). Comparing the general data between the two years, it is observed that in 2024, there was an increase of 7.51% in landings and conversely, a decrease of 1.29% and 7.91% in income and the average first-sale price, respectively.

In 2024, the Barcelona fish auction hall was the most important in terms of landings, reaching 2,221.96 t. The average first-sale price was 1.54 €/kg, generating income of 3,420.49 thousand €. Compared to the 2021-2023 period, the Barcelona fish auction hall showed an increase of 29.49% in landings and 19.31% in income, while the average price decreased by 7.86%, representing a reduction of -0.13 €.

It was followed by the L'Escala fish auction hall, with a significant increase in landings and income. On the other hand, the Arenys de Mar and Palamós fish auction halls suffered a large drop in landings (25.78% and 25.32%, respectively) and also in income (18.76% and 39.91%, respectively). Regarding the average first-sale price, Palamós decreased the price by 19.54%, and Arenys increased it by 9.46%.

Table 13. Record and variation of landings (t), income (thousands of euros, k€), and average price (€/kg) by fish auction hall for the purse seine modality.

Fish auction hall	t (2021-2023)	t (2024)	% Var (t)	k€ (2021-2023)	k€ (2024)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2021-2023)	€/kg (2024)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Port de la selva	23.03	0.00	-100.00%	42.87	0.00	-100.00%	1.86	0.00	
Roses	71.59	14.03	-80.41%	102.75	16.88	-83.57%	1.44	1.20	-16.16%
L'Escala	1 124.81	1 982.78	76.28%	1 676.74	2 381.63	42.04%	1.49	1.20	-19.42%
L'Estartit	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Palamós	729.46	544.77	-25.32%	1 496.81	899.44	-39.91%	2.05	1.65	-19.54%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	656.22	588.35	-10.34%	1 312.21	973.18	-25.84%	2.00	1.65	-17.28%
Blanes	1 399.78	1 276.52	-8.81%	2 651.94	2 256.18	-14.92%	1.89	1.77	-6.71%
Arenys de Mar	852.63	632.85	-25.78%	1 430.53	1 162.20	-18.76%	1.68	1.84	9.46%
Badalona	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Barcelona	1 715.99	2 221.96	29.49%	2 866.89	3 420.49	19.31%	1.67	1.54	-7.86%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	1 275.24	1 357.79	6.47%	2 148.37	2 230.72	3.83%	1.68	1.64	-2.48%
Torredembarra	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Tarragona	1 200.24	1 126.15	-6.17%	2 284.58	2 291.03	0.28%	1.90	2.03	6.88%
Cambrils	493.80	499.48	1.15%	864.46	994.75	15.07%	1.75	1.99	13.76%
L'Ametlla de Mar	95.82	75.83	-20.86%	184.39	153.72	-16.63%	1.92	2.03	5.34%
L'Ampolla	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Deltebre	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
La Ràpita	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Les Cases d'Alcanar	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	9 599.40	10 320.51	7.51%	16 999.71	16 780.21	-1.29%	1.77	1.63	-7.91%

Artisanal Fishing modality

In 2024, artisanal fishing represented 53% of the total fleet, 9% of the landings, and generated 18% of the fishing sector's income in Catalonia (Figure 7). Sales at fish auction halls were recorded for 280 vessels, five fewer than in the previous period (Table 14).

The landings of the entire artisanal fishing fleet in 2024 amounted to 1,676.15 t, representing a decrease of 9.10% compared to the 2021-2023 period. This reduction in landings is also reflected in a 5.94% decrease in income and a 3.51% increase in the average first-sale price, generating a total of 15,334.78 thousand €.

If the overall data per vessel are analysed, it is observed that landings reached 5.99 t and income reached 54.77 thousand € per vessel, representing a reduction of 7.42% and 4.26%, respectively. On average, vessels in the artisanal fishing fleet carried out their activity for 110 days in 2024, a reduction of 8.33% compared to the 120 days in the 2021-2023 period.

Table 14. Record and variation between the 2021-2023 period and 2024 of the number of vessels, landings (t), income (k€), average first-sale price (€/kg), and fishing days for the artisanal fishing modality.

	2021-2023	2024	% Var. 2021-2023/2024
Vessels	285	280	-1.75%
Landings (t)	1 844.00	1 676.15	-9.10%
Income (k€)	16 303.47	15 334.78	-5.94%
€/kg	8.84	9.15	3.51%
t/vessel	6.47	5.99	-7.42%
k€/vessel	57.21	54.77	-4.26%
Days/vessel	120	110	-8.33%
Total days	34 136.00	30 819.00	-9.72%

InTable 15, the 10 most important species in terms of landings and income for the artisanal fishing modality in 2024 are represented. Regarding landings, the blue crab was the most important crustacean, with 18.50%. Among cephalopods, the common octopus was the species with the highest landings, with 10.74%, followed by the common cuttlefish with 6.19%. Next, similar values, around 7%, were recorded for the gilthead seabream. The gilthead seabream was the most important species in terms of income due to its high commercial value, with 10.89% of the total, followed by the gilthead seabream (10.20%) and the common octopus (9.12%).

Table 15. Most important species in landings and income for the artisanal fishing modality during 2024, percentage of landings and income represented by each species, and percentage variation of landings and income by species in 2024 compared to the 2021-2023 period (% Var). Landings are reported in tonnes (t) and income in thousands of euros (k€).

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)
Callinectes sapidus	Blue crab	311.12	18.50		*Sparus aurata*	Gilthead seabrem	1 670.82	10.89
Octopus vulgaris	Common octopus	180.53	10.74		*Octopus vulgaris*	Common octopus	1 608.56	10.49
Sparus aurata	Gilthead seabrem	124.52	7.41		*Callinectes sapidus*	Blue crab	1 276.01	8.32
Sepia officinalis	Common cuttlefish	104.02	6.19		*Gymnammodytes spp.*	Gymnammodytes sandeels nei	1 206.62	7.87
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	75.42	4.49		*Penaeus kerathurus*	Triple-grooved shrimp	1 129.55	7.36
Penaeus kerathurus	Triple-grooved shrimp	57.18	3.40		*Sepia officinalis*	Common cuttlefish	1 065.83	6.95
Thunnus thynnus	Nothern bluefin tuna	56.10	3.34		*Soleidae*	Soles nei	981.17	6.40
Soleidae	Soles nei	44.12	2.62		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	762.25	4.97
Chelon ramada	Thinlip mullet	40.71	2.42		*Thunnus thynnus*	Nothern bluefin tuna	506.95	3.30
Gymnammodytes spp.	Gymnammodytes sandeels nei	38.37	2.28		*Palinurus elephas*	Common spiny lobster	405.68	2.64

If the landings of the artisanal fishing modality are analysed monthly (Figure 10), it is observed that, in general, all years followed a similar trend in both landings and the annual average price. Regarding landings, despite small seasonal fluctuations, values were relatively stable throughout the year. In relation to the average first-sale price, the same trend was maintained, peaking between June and July and reaching the lowest values in October and November, coinciding with the months of highest landings.

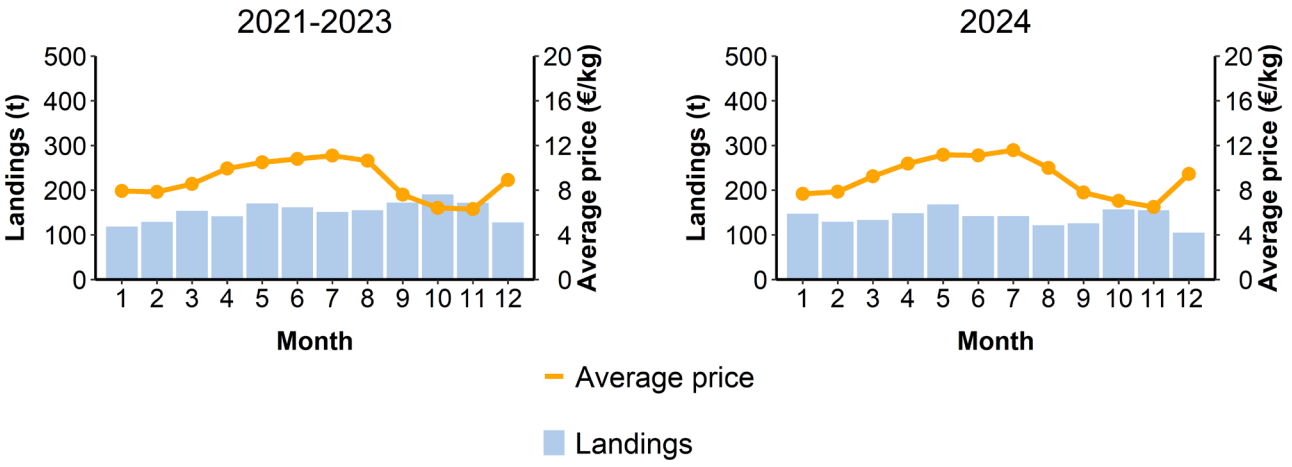


Figure 10. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for the artisanal fishing modality.

In Table 16, the data on landings, income, and average price per kilogram for the artisanal fishing modality by fish auction hall for the 2021-2023 period and 2024 are analysed. Comparing the general data between the two periods, it is observed that in 2024, there was a decrease of 9.10% in landings, 5.94% in income, and an increase of 3.51% in the average first-sale price.

In both periods, the La Ràpita fish auction hall was the most important in terms of catch volume and income. In 2024, this auction hall achieved landings of 535.94 t, generating income of 4,561.14 thousand € with an average price of 8.51 €/kg. Next, the fish auction halls with the highest catch volumes in 2024 were Deltebre, Ametlla de Mar, Vilanova i la Geltrú, and Deltebre, with catch volumes between 267 and 122 t and an income of 1,590.30, 1,350.07, and 1,208.77 thousand €, respectively. Notable increases occurred in the Blanes, Palamós, and Roses fish auction halls, where artisanal fishing landings increased by more than 50%, and income reached 1,243.54 thousand € in the case of Blanes.

Regarding the average first-sale price in 2024, a generalised increase is observed, except in the Roses and L'Estartit fish auction halls. Among the three highlighted fish auction halls, the one in la Ràpita saw a 10.20% increase in the average first-sale price.

Table 16. Record and variation of landed biomass (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) by fish auction hall for the artisanal fishing modality.

Fish auction hall	t (2021-2023)	t (2024)	% Var (t)	k€ (2021-2023)	k€ (2024)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2021-2023)	€/kg (2024)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	12.88	20.10	56.10%	162.02	294.05	81.49%	12.58	14.63	16.27%
Port de la selva	9.03	2.98	-67.05%	69.90	40.19	-42.51%	7.74	13.50	74.46%
Roses	34.02	52.45	54.16%	369.24	541.83	46.74%	10.85	10.33	-4.81%
L'Escala	2.19	7.60	246.32%	19.69	73.55	273.61%	8.97	9.68	7.88%
L'Estartit	2.16	2.16	-0.08%	43.86	35.38	-19.33%	20.31	16.40	-19.26%
Palamós	36.08	59.82	65.80%	503.08	899.81	78.86%	13.94	15.04	7.88%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	11.20	11.09	-1.00%	192.85	239.24	24.05%	17.22	21.58	25.31%
Blanes	51.74	82.53	59.49%	709.44	1 243.54	75.28%	13.71	15.07	9.90%
Arenys de Mar	87.34	82.44	-5.60%	1 023.47	999.69	-2.32%	11.72	12.13	3.48%
Badalona	8.42	6.83	-18.83%	96.54	97.15	0.63%	11.47	14.22	23.97%
Barcelona	16.39	6.35	-61.24%	134.91	58.50	-56.64%	8.23	9.21	11.87%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	100.14	122.07	21.90%	921.02	1 208.77	31.24%	9.20	9.90	7.67%
Torredembarra	24.54	14.76	-39.84%	216.16	172.91	-20.00%	8.81	11.71	32.98%
Tarragona	39.84	29.58	-25.75%	345.01	278.90	-19.16%	8.66	9.43	8.88%
Cambrils	75.01	54.16	-27.80%	537.59	421.04	-21.68%	7.17	7.77	8.48%
L'Ametlla de Mar	80.28	154.10	91.95%	697.64	1 350.07	93.52%	8.69	8.76	0.81%
L'Ampolla	87.83	119.94	36.57%	600.23	836.52	39.37%	6.83	6.97	2.05%
Deltebre	171.84	267.66	55.76%	999.38	1 590.30	59.13%	5.82	5.94	2.16%
La Ràpita	320.33	535.94	67.31%	2 473.83	4 561.14	84.38%	7.72	8.51	10.20%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	21.41	43.59	103.62%	181.04	392.21	116.64%	8.46	9.00	6.39%
Total	1 844.00	1 676.15	-9.10%	16 303.47	15 334.78	-5.94%	8.84	9.15	3.51%

Surface longlines modality

In 2024, the surface longlines technique accounted for 2% of the total fleet, 2% of the landings, and generated 4% of the fishing sector's income in Catalonia (Figure 7). Sales were recorded in the fish auction halls for 9 vessels using this modality, the same number as in the previous period (Table 17). The landings of the entire surface longlines fleet in 2024 amounted to 402.72 tonnes, representing a 15.74% increase compared to the previous period. This increase in landings was also reflected in a 19.34% rise in income, generating a total of €3,059.46 thousand.

As for the average first-sale price, it increased slightly, rising from €7.37/kg in the 2021-2023 period to €7.60/kg in 2024, a 3.12% increase. By analysing the overall data per vessel, it was observed that, on average, in 2024, each vessel landed 44.75 tonnes and earned €339.94 thousand.

Comparing this activity with that of the 2021-2023 period, it was concluded that, on average, the vessels in the surface longlines fleet operated for 41 days, 1 day more than in the previous period.

Table 17. Record and variation between the 2021-2023 period and 2024 of the number of vessels, landings (t), income (k€), average first-sale price (€/kg), and fishing days for the surface longlines modality.

	2021-2023	2024	% Var. 2021-2023/2024
Vessels	9	9	
Landings (t)	347.94	402.72	15.74%
Income (k€)	2 563.74	3 059.46	19.34%
€/kg	7.37	7.60	3.12%
t/vessel	38.66	44.75	15.75%
k€/vessel	284.86	339.94	19.34%
Days/vessel	40	41	2.50%
Total days	361.00	370.00	2.49%

In Table 18, the 10 most important species in terms of landings and income in 2024 are represented. Swordfish was the most important species, as more than half of the landings (59.86%) and income (67.26%) from the surface longlines technique came from this species. Next were albacore and northern bluefin tuna, with 16.71% and 11.52% of landings and 12.17% and 14.20% of income, respectively.

Table 18. Most important species in landings and income for the surface longlines modality during 2024, percentage of landings and income represented by each species, and percentage variation of landings and income by species in 2024 compared to the 2021-2023 period (% Var). Landings are reported in tonnes (t) and income in thousands of euros (k€).

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)
Xiphias gladius	Swordfish	241.06	59.86		*Xiphias gladius*	Swordfish	2 057.70	67.26
Thunnus alalunga	Albacore	67.28	16.71		*Thunnus thynnus*	Nothern bluefin tuna	434.30	14.20
Thunnus thynnus	Nothern bluefin tuna	46.41	11.52		*Thunnus alalunga*	Albacore	372.27	12.17
Euthynnus alletteratus	Little tunny	30.61	7.60		*Euthynnus alletteratus*	Little tunny	78.65	2.57
Tetrapturus belone	Mediterranean spearfish	5.51	1.37		*Coryphaena hippurus*	Common dolphinfish	43.04	1.41
Coryphaena hippurus	Common dolphinfish	4.06	1.01		*Tetrapturus belone*	Mediterranean spearfish	34.70	1.13
Katsuwonus pelamis	Skipjack tuna	3.96	0.98		*Belone belone*	Garfish	21.42	0.70
Belone belone	Garfish	2.84	0.71		*Katsuwonus pelamis*	Skipjack tuna	9.26	0.30
Brama brama	Atlantic pomfret	0.62	0.15		*Brama brama*	Atlantic pomfret	6.78	0.22
Prionace glauca	Blue shark	0.13	0.03		*Squalus blainville*	Longnose spurdog	0.57	0.02

After analysing the monthly landings for the surface longlines technique in 2024 (Figure 11), it was observed that they remained low during the first quarter, coinciding with the swordfish temporary closure (Table 19), and increased from April onwards, reaching their maximum in June. Afterwards, in August, they declined again, sitting at around 30-50 tonnes, with a brief rebound in October. The monthly series of landings and average first-sale prices for this technique showed very similar trends between the 2021-2023 period and 2024, with only minor monthly differences.

The average first-sale price fluctuated inversely proportionally to the landings. In 2024, the highest prices were obtained in the first months of the year, coinciding with the lowest landings.

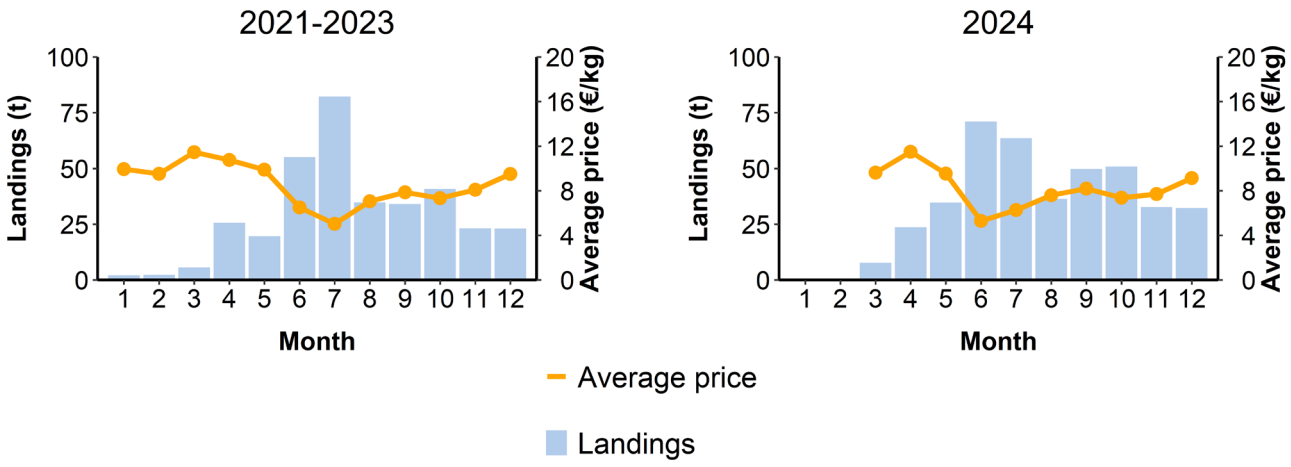


Figure 11. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for the surface longlines modality.

Table 19 shows the temporary closures of the surface longlines fleet for 2024.

Table 19. Closures of the surface longlines fleet (species with temporary closures: swordfish, *Xiphias gladius*). Extract from resolution (Order AAA/658/2014) of April 22, Appendix IV.

CLOSURS OF SURFACE LONGLINES FISHERY FOR THE CATCH OF HIGHLY MIGRATORY SPECIES (species subject to a ban: swordfish, *Xiphias gladius*)(2023-2024)												START	END
Ban on the capture of swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) by the entire surface longline fleet													
GN	FB	MÇ	AB	MG	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DS	**01/01**	**31/03**
To protect juvenile swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), the closed season will also apply to longliners targeting albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) in the Mediterranean.													
GN	FB	MÇ	AB	MG	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DS	**01/10**	**30/11**

In Table 20, the data on landings, sales, and average first-sale prices for the surface longlines technique by fish auction hall are analysed for the 2021-2023 period and 2024. Comparing the general data between the two periods, it was observed that in 2024, there was an increase in landings (15.74%), income (19.34%), and the average first-sale price (3.12%).

In 2024, this technique was concentrated in five Catalan fish auction halls, the same as in the previous period, except for Palamós and Sant Feliu de Guíxols, where no sales were recorded in 2024. In both years, the fish auction hall in Tarragona was the most important in terms of landings and income. In 2024, the landings of the fleet from this port reached 164.29 tonnes, generating an income of €1,357.33 thousand, with an average price of €8.26/kg. Compared to the previous period, a general increase was observed: landings rose by 47.27%, income by 56.08%, and the average first-sale price by 5.98%. Second was the fish auction hall in Blanes, where a significant increase in landings and income was observed compared to the 2021-2023 period, with a 284.86% increase in landings and a 236.76% increase in income, while the average first-sale price decreased by 12.5%. However, in Vilanova i la Geltrú, which was a prominent fish auction hall during the period 2021-2023, both landings and income decreased significantly in 2024 by 67.3% and 63.86%, respectively, while the average price increased by 10.52%.

Table 20. Record and variation of landings (t), income (thousands of euros, k€), and average price (€/kg) by fish auction hall for the surface longlines modality.

Fish auction hall	t (2021-2023)	t (2024)	% Var (t)	k€ (2021-2023)	k€ (2024)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2021-2023)	€/kg (2024)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Port de la selva	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Roses	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Escala	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Estartit	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Palamós	2.67	0.00	-100.00%	17.15	0.00	-100.00%	6.43	0.00	
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	7.41	0.00	-100.00%	41.66	0.00	-100.00%	5.62	0.00	
Blanes	28.05	107.94	284.86%	243.52	820.08	236.76%	8.68	7.60	-12.50%
Arenys de Mar	43.19	60.59	40.31%	323.49	392.19	21.24%	7.49	6.47	-13.59%
Badalona	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Barcelona	43.33	32.25	-25.58%	251.70	187.63	-25.45%	5.81	5.82	0.17%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	115.10	37.64	-67.30%	836.20	302.23	-63.86%	7.27	8.03	10.52%
Torredembarra	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Tarragona	111.55	164.29	47.27%	869.63	1 357.33	56.08%	7.80	8.26	5.98%
Cambrils	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Ametlla de Mar	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Ampolla	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Deltebre	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
La Ràpita	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Les Cases d'Alcanar	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	347.94	402.72	15.74%	2 563.74	3 059.46	19.34%	7.37	7.60	3.12%

PART 3
Analysis by Species

Analysis of landings and income of the most important species for the fishing sector in Catalonia

Analysis by Species

This section includes 15 commercially important species: European hake (*Merluccius merluccius*), mullet (*Mullus spp.*; which includes landings of *Mullus barbatus* and *Mullus surmuletus* due to the difficulty in identifying these species during fish auction hall sales), European pilchard (*Sardina pilchardus*), European anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*), sand eel (*Gymnammodites cicerelus* and *G. semisquamatus*), transparent goby (*Aphia minuta*), blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*), Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*), deep-water rose shrimp (*Parapenaeus longirostris*), spottail mantis shrimp (*Squilla mantis*), caramote prawn (*Penaeus kerathurus*), blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*), horned octopus (*Eledone cirrhosa*), common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*), and common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*). For each of these species, data from fishing landings (first-sale notes), onshore fishing and shellfish harvesting, and inland fishing were analysed, excluding aquaculture production data.

To conduct the species-specific analysis, all sales of each species were considered using their corresponding FAO code. For each species code, different types of analyses were performed with data grouped by year, vessel (or shellfish gatherer), fishing modality, and base port. To analyse all sales of a species, data were grouped considering the census by modality and the base port assigned to each vessel, meaning vessels with a base port in Catalonia were selected for each type of fishing modality (bottom trawling, purse seining, surface longlines, and artisanal fishing). Vessels from other regions (with base ports in other regions) and from other countries (vessels with foreign base ports) were considered separately. On the other hand, sales made by individuals or legal entities were identified as corresponding to shellfish gatherers.

Key Indicators by species

The following graphs show a comparison of the following parameters: annual landings, income, and average price in first-sale notes.

First, analysing the annual landings of the monitored species, the largest biomass corresponds to small pelagics, European pilchard and European anchovy, with values of 5,849.50 t and 3,048.07 t annually, respectively. The remaining species remain below 700 t (Figure 12).

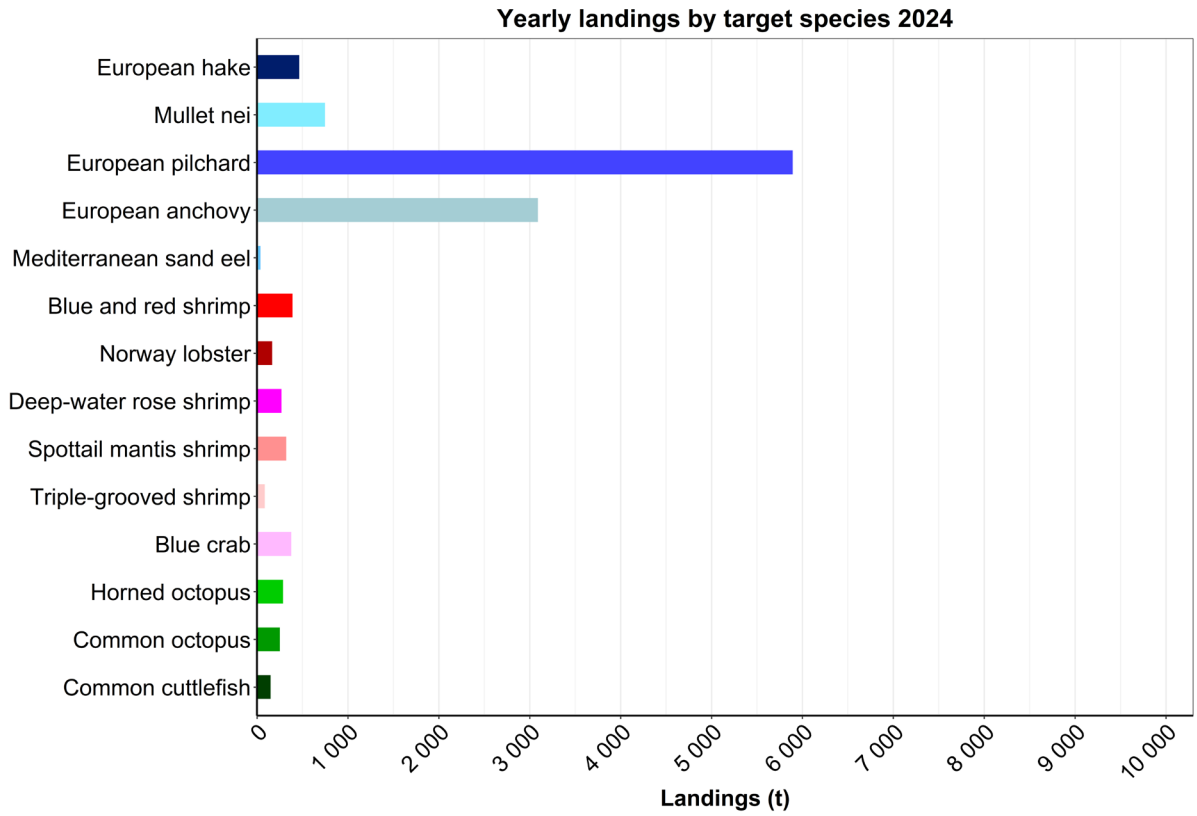


Figure 12. Annual landings (t) per target species under monitoring during 2024 in Catalonia.

On the other hand, the highest annual income (M€) comes from landings of blue and red shrimp, with 16.03 M€, followed by European pilchard and European anchovy, with 9.31 M€ and 6.23 M€, respectively. Next, around 4 M€, are mullet with 4.33 M€, Norway lobster with 4.17 M€, followed by European hake with 4.10 M€ and deep-water rose shrimp with 3.56 M€. The remaining monitored species generated income below 2 M€ (Figure 13).

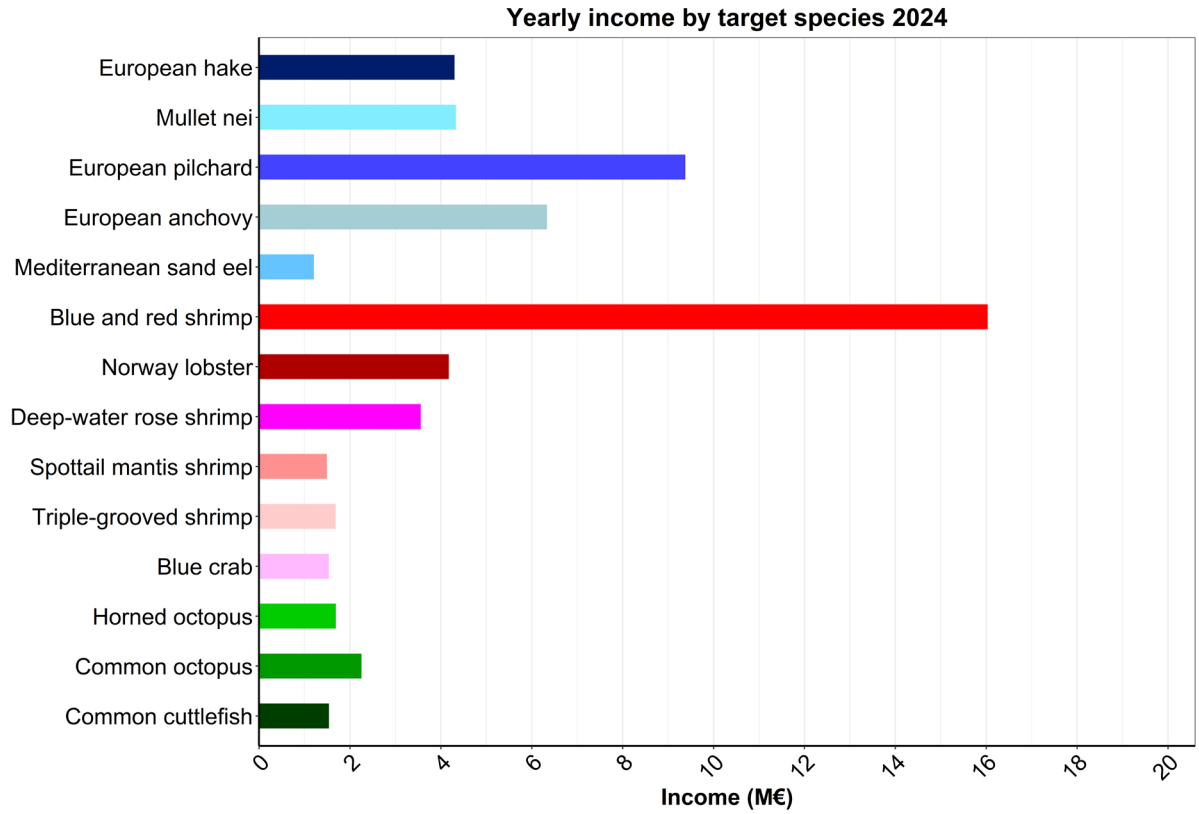


Figure 13. Annual income per target species during 2024 in Catalonia.

Finally, the average first-sale price per kilogram (€/kg) was substantially higher for crustacean species such as blue and red shrimp, with an average price of 41.16 €/kg, followed by Norway lobster at 25.00 €/kg and caramote prawn at 19.79 €/kg. Among the fish, the sand eel achieved the highest average first-sale price, at 31.45 €/kg, surpassing Norway lobster and caramote prawn. The remaining monitored species are below 16 €/kg, with the lowest value corresponding to European pilchard, with an average first-sale price of 1.59 €/kg (Figure 14).

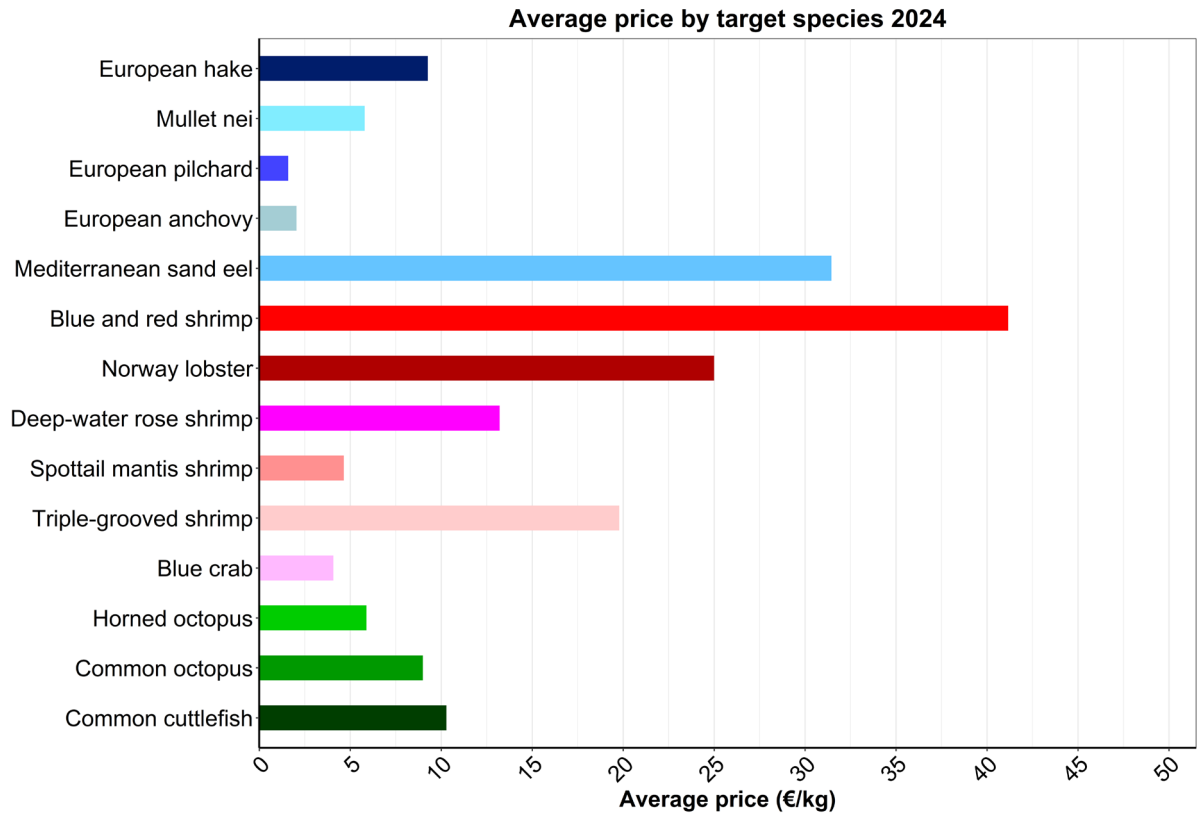


Figure 14. Average price in first-sale notes per target species under monitoring during 2024 in Catalonia.

European hake (*Merluccius merluccius*), HKE

By analysing the annual landing series of European hake in Catalonia from 2002 to 2024 (Figure 15), a progressive decrease in landings over the last two decades is evident. A first period marked by strong fluctuations in landings due to periodic recruitment peaks (years 2006, 2008, and 2009) can be distinguished, while from 2010 onwards, a clear declining trend in landings is evident. In 2021 and especially 2022, there was an increase in landing volume, although 2023 saw a decline again, reaching the lowest values in 2024. The average first-sale price remains much more stable, with values close to 7 €/kg throughout the entire series, except in 2020, 2021, and 2024, when the average price increased significantly to values above 9 €/kg, coinciding with the lowest reported landings in the entire series.

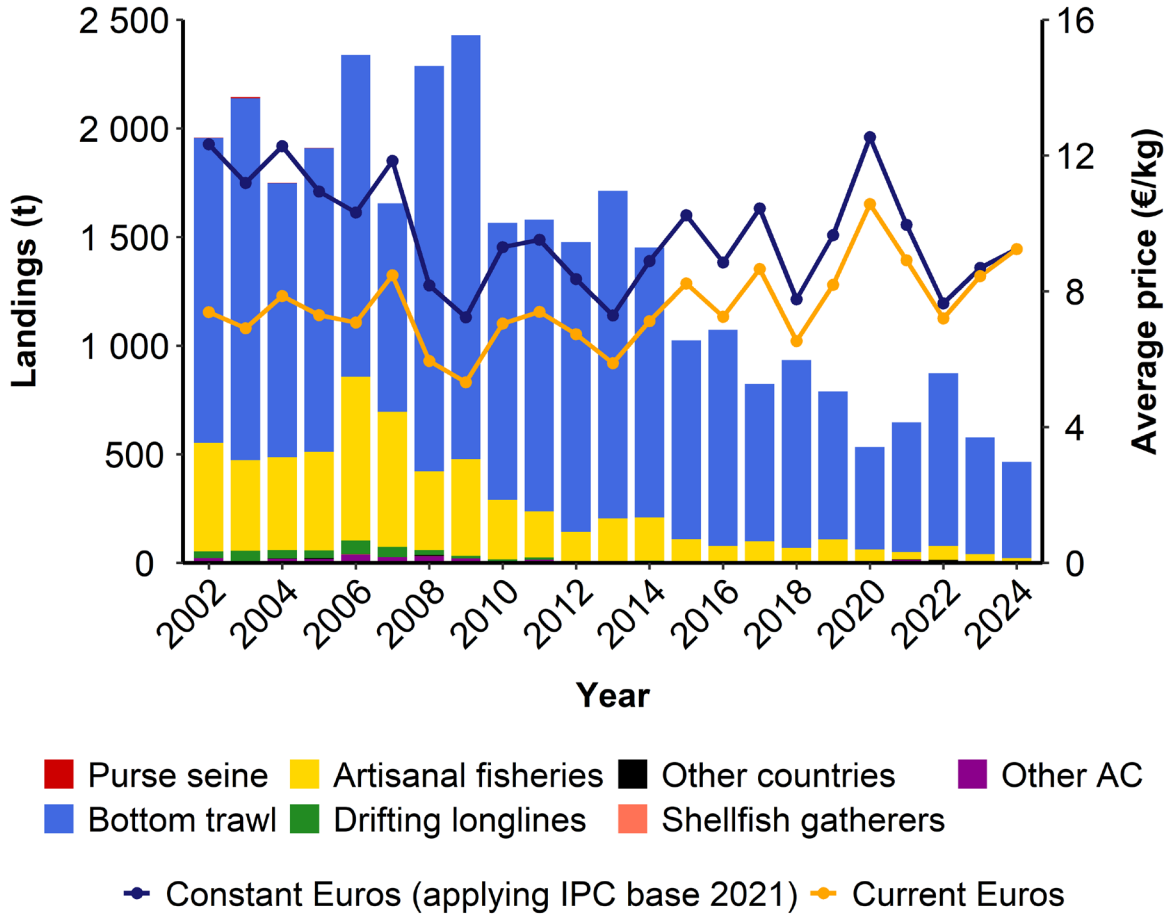


Figure 15. Annual series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for European hake (*Merluccius merluccius*) from 2002 to 2024.

In 2024, 464.20 t of European hake were caught in Catalonia, generating a total of 4,301.78 thousand € at first sale. The average price in Catalonia during this year was 9.27 €/kg. Compared to the years 2021-2023, European hake landings and income decreased by 33.59% and 23.76%, respectively, although the average price per kilogram increased by 14.80%, which is equivalent to 1.20 € more per kilogram (Table 21).

Most of the European hake caught came from the bottom trawl modality (Table 22). Specifically, in 2024, 95.50% of the European hake caught and 95.40% of the income from this species came from bottom trawling. In relation to this fishing modality, European hake represented 6.90% of landings and 7.90% of economic income in 2024.

The second most important modality, both in terms of landings and income for this species, is artisanal fisheries. In 2024, 4.50% of the European hake caught and 4.60% of the income from European hake came from this modality. In relation to artisanal fisheries, European hake represented 1.20% of landings and 1.30% of economic income in 2024 (Table 22).

Comparing between years, bottom trawling and artisanal fisheries decreased European hake landings and economic income in 2024, despite an increase in the average price of 16.06% and 0.12%, respectively (Table 21).

Table 21. Record and variation between 2021-2023 and 2024 of landed biomass (t), income (k€), and average price (€/kg) of European hake (*Merluccius merluccius*) by fishing modality.

Modality	t(2021-2023)	t(2024)	% Var(t)	k€(2021-2023)	k€(2024)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2021-2023)	€/kg(2024)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	643.11	443.32	-31.07	5 128.72	4 103.18	-20.00	7.97	9.26	16.06
Purse seine	0.03	0.00	-94.83	0.26	0.03	-89.23	9.03	18.80	108.29
Artisanal fisheries	45.45	20.87	-54.07	431.84	198.57	-54.02	9.50	9.51	0.12
Other AC	7.09	0.00	-100.00	58.15	0.00	-100.00	8.20	0.00	-100.00
Other countries	3.28	0.00	-100.00	23.46	0.00	-100.00	7.15	0.00	-100.00
Total	698.97	464.20	-33.59	5 642.42	4 301.78	-23.76	8.07	9.27	14.80

Table 22. Importance of landings (t) and income (k€) of European hake (*Merluccius merluccius*) relative to the total landings and income of each fishing modality. Landings/income modality (%): percentage of the target species landed by this modality. Landings/income species (%): percentage of the modality 's landings corresponding to the target species.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Purse seine 2021-2023	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Purse seine 2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bottom trawl 2021-2023	92.00	9.70	90.90	9.50
Bottom trawl 2024	95.50	6.90	95.40	7.90
Artisanal fisheries 2021-2023	6.50	2.40	7.70	2.60
Artisanal fisheries 2024	4.50	1.20	4.60	1.30
Other AC 2021-2023	1.00	0.90	1.00	2.50
Other countries 2021-2023	0.50	2.40	0.40	2.30

*Modalities with values of 0.00 indicate that landings and/or income represent less than 0.01%. Years with no landings for a specific modality are not shown in the table.

The monthly landing series and average price per kilogram of European hake show different trends between the years 2021-2023 and 2024 in terms of landings (Figure 16). During 2024, landings remained below 50 t, except in November, when they reached a maximum of 60 t. The average price remained stable throughout the year, with a decrease from September to November.

Overall, it is evident that more European hake was caught in the comparative period than in 2024. As for the average first-sale price, 2024 remained more stable, with a value around 10 €/kg throughout the year, except for the last three months of the year.

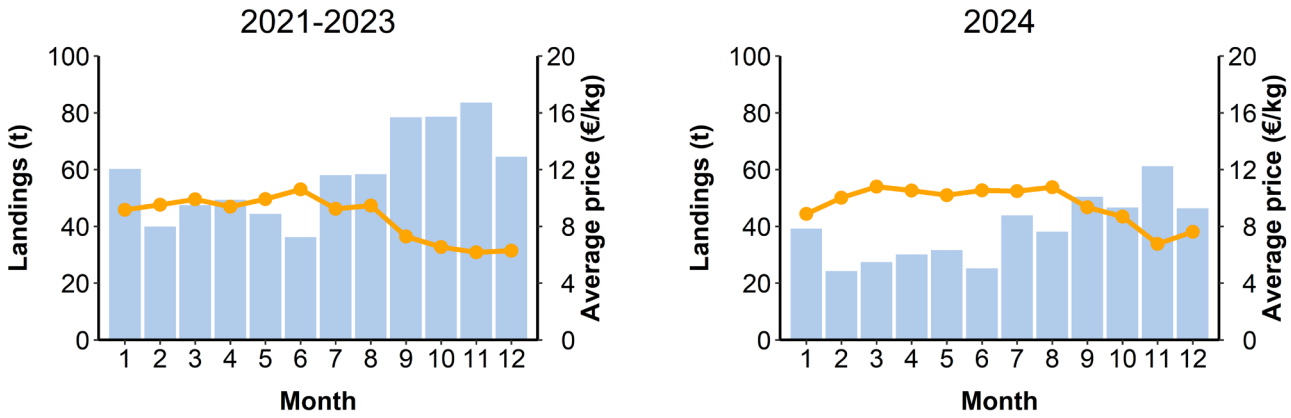


Figure 16. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for European hake (*Merluccius merluccius*) for the years 2021-2023 and 2024.

If we analyse European hake sales at the fish auction hall level (Table 23), in 2024, the La Ràpita fish auction hall was the most important in the sector in terms of both landings and income. In this fish auction hall, 88.19 t of European hake were unloaded in 2024, generating 722.56 thousand € at an average first-sale price of 8.19 €/kg. Compared to the 2021-2023 period, there was a 29.31% decrease in landings and a 23.17% reduction in income, despite an 8.68% increase in the average first-sale price.

The Roses fish auction hall is the second most important, both in terms of landings and income. In this fish auction hall, 67.24 t of European hake were unloaded in 2024, generating 607.89 thousand € at an average first-sale price of 9.04 €/kg, higher than that of La Ràpita. Compared to the comparative period, European hake landings and income in Roses decreased by 40.04% and 29.44%, respectively, while the average first-sale price increased by 17.69%.

Although they do not present high landings, the fish auction halls of Sant Feliu de Guíxols, Arenys de Mar, and Blanes had the highest average European hake prices in 2024, with values of 14.81 €/kg, 13.02 €/kg, and 12.51 €/kg, respectively.

In general, 2024 saw a generalised increase in the average price of European hake in all fish auction halls compared to the previous year, between 15-30% in most cases. In contrast, European hake landings decreased in most fish auction halls, with particularly significant reductions of over 80% in landings at the L'Estartit and Sant Feliu de Guíxols fish auction halls. El Port de la Selva experienced the most drastic reduction in landings, with a 98.01% drop (Table 23). In 2024, the La Ràpita fish auction hall achieved the highest landing volume, representing 18.99% of the total caught.

Table 23. Record and variation between 2021-2023 and 2024 of landed biomass (t), income (k€), and average price (€/kg) of European hake (*Merluccius merluccius*) by fish auction hall.

Fish auction hall	t (2021-2023)	t (2024)	% Var (t)	k€ (2021-2023)	k€ (2024)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2021-2023)	€/kg (2024)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	58.27	34.98	-39.97%	426.65	299.31	-29.85%	7.32	8.56	16.87%
Port de la selva	1.88	0.04	-98.01%	19.40	0.18	-99.07%	10.32	4.80	-53.45%
Roses	112.14	67.24	-40.04%	861.46	607.89	-29.44%	7.68	9.04	17.69%
L'Escala	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Estartit	0.01	0.00	-92.13%	0.08	0.01	-93.30%	10.57	9.00	-14.89%
Palamós	45.33	27.86	-38.54%	367.73	269.58	-26.69%	8.11	9.68	19.28%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	0.14	0.03	-81.99%	1.54	0.38	-75.68%	10.97	14.81	35.07%
Blanes	24.54	16.14	-34.23%	256.53	201.82	-21.33%	10.45	12.51	19.62%
Arenys de Mar	20.36	11.88	-41.63%	206.85	154.71	-25.20%	10.16	13.02	28.15%
Badalona	0.78	0.37	-53.00%	7.56	3.24	-57.14%	9.70	8.85	-8.82%
Barcelona	36.44	20.43	-43.94%	325.88	213.57	-34.46%	8.94	10.45	16.89%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	34.92	21.50	-38.43%	348.99	257.33	-26.26%	9.99	11.97	19.77%
Torredembarra	0.90	0.38	-57.47%	10.49	3.91	-62.76%	11.70	10.25	-12.44%
Tarragona	73.61	49.94	-32.16%	615.48	486.89	-20.89%	8.36	9.75	16.61%
Cambrils	72.36	48.39	-33.13%	563.90	445.04	-21.08%	7.79	9.20	18.02%
L'Ametlla de Mar	76.90	64.36	-16.31%	578.47	537.84	-7.02%	7.52	8.36	11.09%
L'Ampolla	9.46	5.59	-40.86%	67.37	47.35	-29.72%	7.12	8.47	18.83%
Deltebre	0.02	0.03	62.17%	0.10	0.16	53.60%	5.53	5.23	-5.28%
La Ràpita	124.75	88.19	-29.31%	940.44	722.56	-23.17%	7.54	8.19	8.68%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	6.16	6.85	11.30%	43.52	50.02	14.93%	7.07	7.30	3.26%
Total	698.97	464.20	-33.59%	5 642.45	4 301.78	-23.76%	8.07	9.27	14.80%

Mullet nei (*Mullus spp.*), MUT, MUR, MUX

By analysing the annual landing series of mullet in Catalonia from 2002 to 2024 (Figure 17), a certain stabilisation of landings for this species can be observed, between 600 and 750 t throughout the entire series. In the first decade, landings fluctuated around 600 t, while from 2012 onwards, they followed an upward trend, reaching values close to 700 t and achieving the maximum landing of over 800 t in 2016. The average first-sale price remained around 8 €/kg during the first decade and gradually decreased until it stabilised at around 6 €/kg, coinciding with the increase in landings reported in the second part of the series.

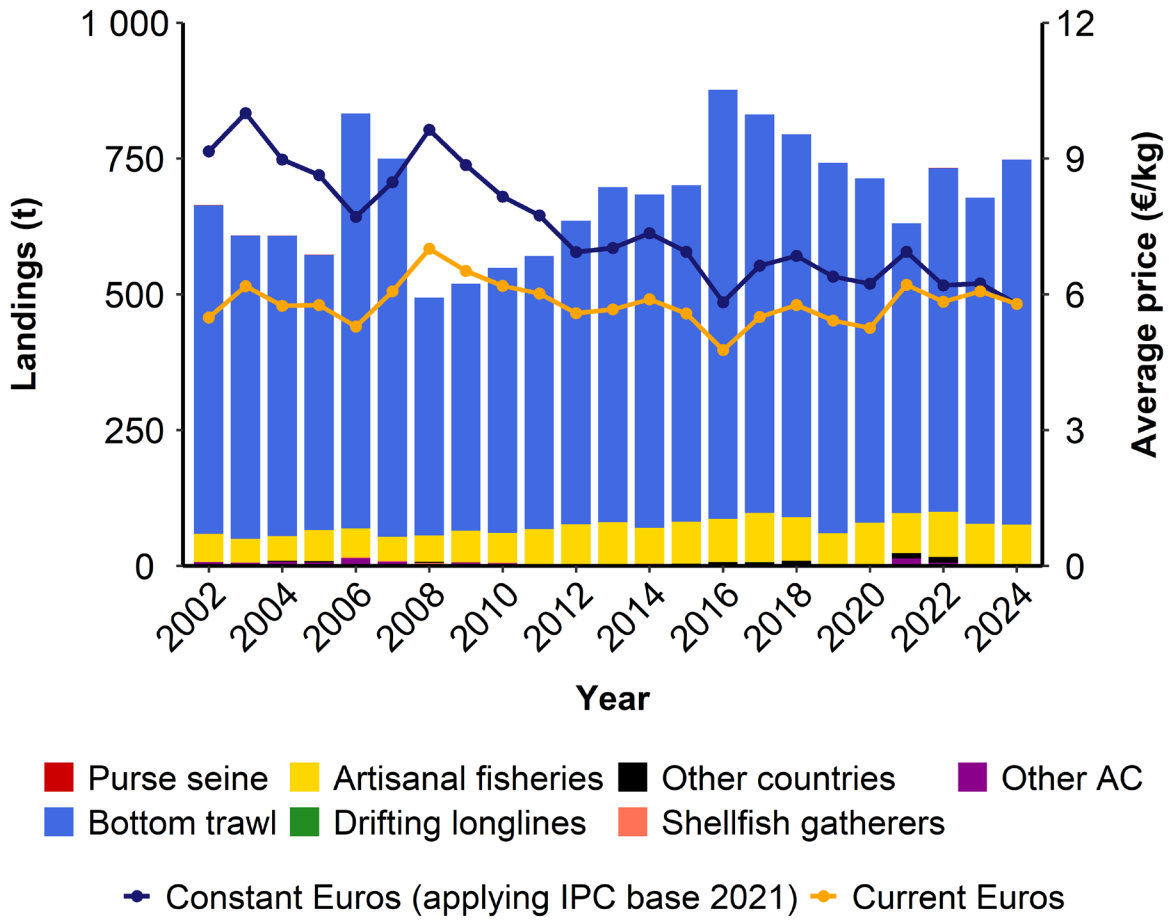


Figure 17. Annual series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for mullet nei (*Mullus spp.*) from 2002 to 2024.

In 2024, 747.40 t of mullet were landed in Catalonia, generating a total of 4,332.12 thousand € at first sale. The average price in Catalonia during this year was 5.80 €/kg. Compared to the comparative period, mullet landings and income increased by 9.88% and 5.64%, respectively, although the average price per kilogram decreased by 3.86%, equivalent to 0.23 € less per kilogram (Table 24).

Most of the mullet landed came from bottom trawl modalities (Table 25). Specifically, in 2024, 89.90% of the mullet landed and 82.40% of the income from this species came from bottom trawling. In relation to this fishing modality, mullet represented 10.50% of landings and generated 6.90% of income in 2024.

The second most important modality, both in terms of landings and income, is artisanal fisheries. In 2024, 10.10% of the mullet landed and 17.60% of the income from mullet came from this modality. In relation to artisanal fisheries, mullet represented 4.50% of landings and generated 5.00% of income in 2024 (Table 25).

Comparing between years, the bottom trawl modality increased its landings, while artisanal fisheries decreased them in 2024 by 14.09% and 1.88%, respectively. Bottom trawling reported a 9.05% increase in mullet income in 2024, despite a 4.42% decrease in the average price. As for the artisanal fisheries modality in 2024, landings decreased by 1.88%, despite income increasing by 2.19%, with a sale price that also increased by 4.15% (Table 24).

Table 24. Record and variation between 2021-2023 and 2024 of landed biomass (t), income (k€), and average price (€/kg) of mullet nei (*Mullus spp.*) by fishing modality.

Modality	t(2021-2023)	t(2024)	% Var(t)	k€(2021-2023)	k€(2024)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2021-2023)	€/kg(2024)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	588.94	671.95	14.09	3 273.35	3 569.65	9.05	5.56	5.31	-4.42
Purse seine	0.05	0.03	-37.64	0.40	0.21	-46.67	8.73	7.46	-14.49
Artisanal fisheries	76.87	75.42	-1.88	745.89	762.25	2.19	9.70	10.11	4.15
Other AC	7.40	0.00	-100.00	46.17	0.00	-100.00	6.24	0.00	-100.00
Other countries	6.94	0.00	-100.00	35.13	0.00	-100.00	5.06	0.00	-100.00
Shellfish gatherers	0.00	0.00	-100.00	0.01	0.00	-100.00	6.90	0.00	-100.00
Total	680.20	747.40	9.88	4 100.95	4 332.12	5.64	6.03	5.80	-3.86

Table 25. Importance of landings (t) and income (k€) of mullet nei (*Mullus spp.*) relative to the total landings and income of each fishing modality. Landings/income modality (%): percentage of the target species landed by this modality. Landings/income species (%): percentage of the modality 's landings corresponding to the target species.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Purse seine 2021-2023	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Purse seine 2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bottom trawl 2021-2023	86.60	8.90	79.80	6.00
Bottom trawl 2024	89.90	10.50	82.40	6.90
Artisanal fisheries 2021-2023	11.30	4.10	18.20	4.50
Artisanal fisheries 2024	10.10	4.50	17.60	5.00
Other AC 2021-2023	1.10	0.90	1.10	2.00
Other countries 2021-2023	1.00	5.00	0.90	3.50
Shellfish gatherers 2021-2023	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

*Modalities with values of 0.00 indicate that landings and/or income represent less than 0.01%. Years with no landings for a specific modality are not shown in the table.

The monthly landing series and average price per kilogram of mullet show similar trends between the compared years and 2024 (Figure 18). In both cases, mullet landings remained relatively stable throughout the year, around 40-50 t per month, and increased drastically during the months of September to November, exceeding 80 t and reaching their maximum value in September. The average price followed an opposite trend. It remained high in the first half of the year (>7 €/kg) when landings were lower, except in May 2024, when there was a decrease (>5 €/kg). Then it also reduced in autumn, reaching values around 5 €/kg, which coincided with the peak in landings.

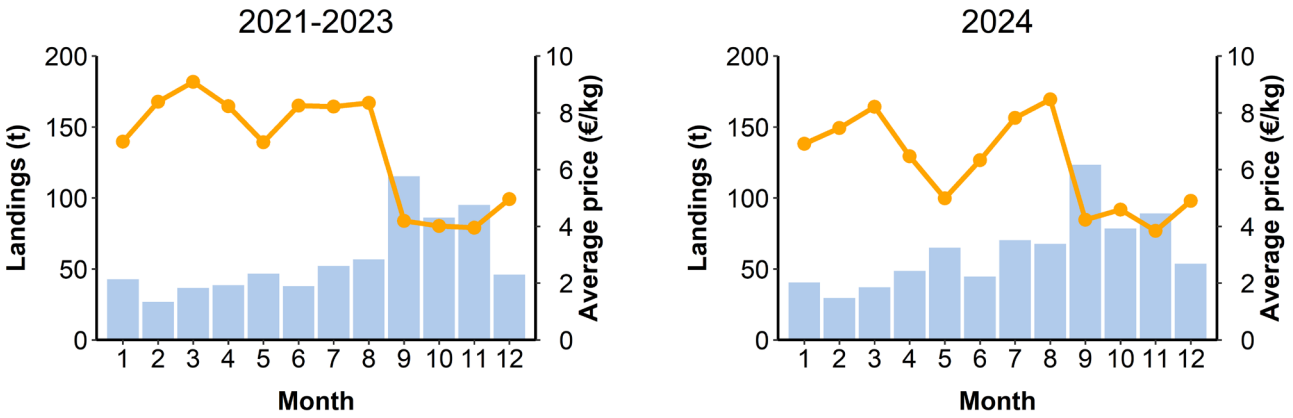


Figure 18. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for mullet nei (*Mullus spp.*) for the years 2021-2023 and 2024.

By analysing mullet sales at the fish auction hall level (Table 26), in 2024, the La Ràpita fish auction hall was the most important in the sector in terms of both landings and income. Here, 231.74 t of mullet were unloaded in 2024, representing 31.01% of total landings, and generating 1,054.44 thousand € at an average first-sale price of 4.55 €/kg. Compared to the comparative period, there was a 41.44% increase in landings and a 29.31% increase in income, with an 8.58% decrease in the average first-sale price.

The L'Ametlla de Mar fish auction hall is the second most important, both in terms of landings and income. In this fish auction hall, 109.00 t of mullet were unloaded in 2024, generating 772.83 thousand € at an average first-sale price of 7.09 €/kg. Compared to the years 2021-2023, mullet landings and income in L'Ametlla de Mar increased by 7.46% and 14.69%, respectively, and the average first-sale price also increased by 6.73%.

Next, the Cambrils and Tarragona fish auction halls reported the highest mullet landings in 2024, with landings of 76.06 t and 61.05 t, respectively. The fish auction halls of Sant Feliu de Guíxols, L'Estartit, and Torredembarra had the highest average first-sale prices in 2024, with values of 22.39 €/kg, 17.64 €/kg, and 10.84 €/kg, respectively.

Overall, 2024 saw a generalised decrease in the average price of mullet in the fish auction halls with the highest landings compared to the previous year (Table 26).

Table 26. Record and variation between 2021-2023 and 2024 of landed biomass (t), income (k€), and average price (€/kg) of mullet nei (*Mullus spp.*) by fish auction hall.

Fish auction hall	t (2021-2023)	t (2024)	% Var (t)	k€ (2021-2023)	k€ (2024)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2021-2023)	€/kg (2024)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	45.22	32.56	-27.99%	252.00	169.92	-32.57%	5.57	5.22	-6.37%
Port de la selva	1.99	0.01	-99.30%	12.28	0.03	-99.79%	6.16	1.86	-69.73%
Roses	65.52	54.35	-17.04%	379.06	328.54	-13.33%	5.79	6.04	4.48%
L'Escala	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.01	0.00	-100.00%	20.00	0.00	
L'Estartit	0.03	0.02	-25.61%	0.53	0.41	-22.07%	16.84	17.64	4.77%
Palamós	27.45	19.17	-30.18%	169.42	113.59	-32.95%	6.17	5.93	-3.98%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	0.17	0.10	-38.84%	2.63	2.34	-11.10%	15.41	22.39	45.35%
Blanes	24.37	25.52	4.74%	189.16	174.84	-7.57%	7.76	6.85	-11.75%
Arenys de Mar	31.22	31.58	1.14%	225.85	210.24	-6.91%	7.23	6.66	-7.96%
Badalona	0.39	0.50	26.77%	3.05	3.37	10.45%	7.74	6.74	-12.88%
Barcelona	35.20	32.98	-6.32%	208.82	188.46	-9.75%	5.93	5.72	-3.66%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	53.85	52.77	-2.00%	331.33	300.35	-9.35%	6.15	5.69	-7.50%
Torredembarra	1.33	0.55	-58.77%	13.95	6.03	-56.80%	10.48	10.98	4.78%
Tarragona	41.96	61.05	45.50%	283.76	399.58	40.81%	6.76	6.54	-3.22%
Cambrils	70.91	76.06	7.26%	476.15	520.03	9.22%	6.71	6.84	1.82%
L'Ametlla de Mar	101.43	109.00	7.46%	673.84	772.83	14.69%	6.64	7.09	6.73%
L'Ampolla	6.80	5.09	-25.15%	35.70	28.61	-19.86%	5.25	5.62	7.06%
Deltebre	0.03	0.00	-98.18%	0.07	0.00	-93.56%	2.43	8.60	254.08%
La Ràpita	163.85	231.74	41.44%	815.43	1 054.44	29.31%	4.98	4.55	-8.58%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	12.48	14.34	14.85%	51.42	58.52	13.81%	4.12	4.08	-0.91%
Total	684.21	747.40	9.24%	4 124.44	4 332.12	5.04%	6.03	5.80	-3.85%

European pilchard (*Sardina pilchardus*), PIL

If we analyse the annual landing series and average first-sale price of European pilchard in Catalonia from 2002 to 2024 (Figure 19), it is clear that during the period from 2002 to 2005, they remained fairly stable, with an average of 9,100 t annually and an average price below 1 €/kg. In 2006 and 2007, maximum landings were recorded, exceeding 11,000 t, with the average price slightly higher than in previous years. In 2009, landings decreased sharply to 6,000 t, a value that remained relatively stable until 2022. During this latter period, the average price gradually increased, reaching 2.00 €/kg. Next, in 2016, the average price dropped to 1.42 €/kg, and landings increased, exceeding 6,000 t. In the following years, landings declined again, with 2021 recording the lowest landings in the historical series up to that point, which was around 3,000 t. After an increase in landings in 2022, 2023 recorded the lowest landing volume in the series, not reaching 3,000 t. In contrast, the average first-sale price reached a historic maximum, standing at 2.27 €/kg. In 2024, landings increased to 6,000 t, and the average first-sale price decreased to 1.59 €/kg.

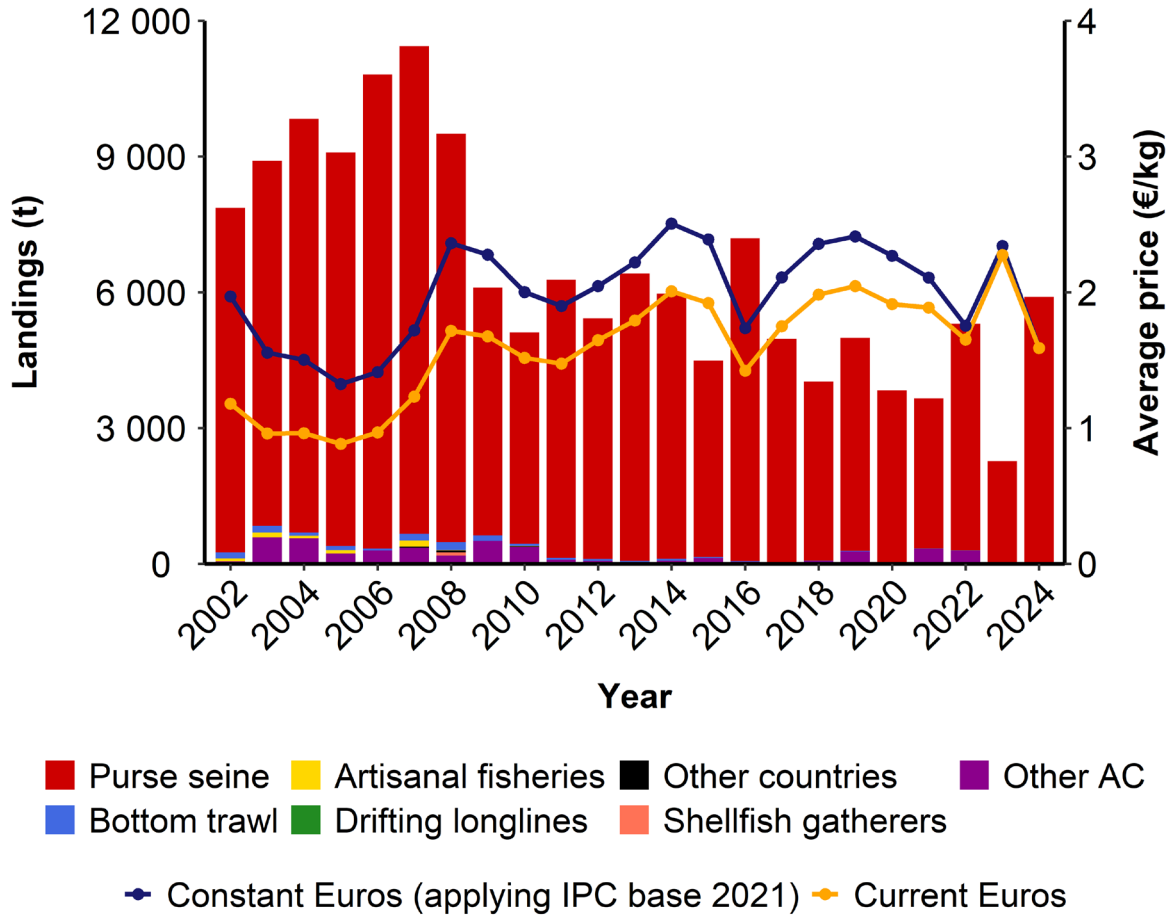


Figure 19. Annual series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for European pilchard (*Sardina pilchardus*) from 2002 to 2024.

In Table 27, it can be seen that in 2024, a total of 5,893.45 t of European pilchard were landed at the fish auction halls of Catalonia, representing an increase of 53.23% compared to the comparative period. Income also increased, reaching a total of 9,380.40 thousand €. Conversely, the average price decreased by 13.90%, from 1.85 €/kg in the years 2021-2023 to 1.59 €/kg in 2024.

Table 27. Record and variation between 2021-2023 and 2024 of landed biomass (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of European pilchard (*Sardina pilchardus*) by fishing modality.

Modality	t(2021-2023)	t(2024)	% Var(t)	k€(2021-2023)	k€(2024)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2021-2023)	€/kg(2024)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	6.67	7.91	18.63	8.05	10.68	32.74	1.21	1.35	11.89
Purse seine	3 529.65	5 849.50	65.72	6 593.02	9 308.96	41.19	1.87	1.59	-14.80
Artisanal fisheries	0.22	0.01	-95.57	0.44	0.04	-91.16	1.99	3.98	99.79
Other AC	309.41	36.03	-88.36	508.44	60.72	-88.06	1.64	1.69	2.57
Other countries	0.19	0.00	-100.00	0.20	0.00	-100.00	1.07	0.00	-100.00
Total	3 846.14	5 893.45	53.23	7 110.15	9 380.40	31.93	1.85	1.59	-13.90

Following the trend of the compared years, almost all of the European pilchard landings in 2024 (99.25%) came from the purse seine modality (Table 28). Similarly, the vast majority of income from this species also came from this modality (99.30%). On the other hand, European pilchard landings represented 56.68% of the total purse seining landings in Catalonia in 2024. The sale of European pilchard in 2024 represented 55.48% of the income from purse seining.

Table 28. Importance of landings (t) and income (k€, thousands of euros) of European pilchard (*Sardina pilchardus*) relative to the total landings and income of each fishing modality. Landings/income modality (%): percentage of the target species landed by this modality. Landings/income species (%): percentage of the modality 's landings corresponding to the target species.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Purse seine 2021-2023	91.80	36.40	92.70	38.50
Purse seine 2024	99.30	56.70	99.20	55.50
Bottom trawl 2021-2023	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.00
Bottom trawl 2024	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00
Artisanal fisheries 2021-2023	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Artisanal fisheries 2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other AC 2021-2023	8.00	38.70	7.20	22.10
Other AC 2024	0.60	33.20	0.60	25.70
Other countries 2021-2023	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00

*Modalities with values of 0.00 indicate that landings or income represent less than 0.01%. Years with no landings for a specific modality are not shown in the Table.

The monthly landing series of European pilchard in 2024 shows the highest landing values were concentrated during the spring and summer months (Figure 20), peaking in June. Overall, it can be seen that landings in 2024 were notably higher compared to the comparative period in every month. The low landing values during the winter months are due to the sector's temporary closures during this period. As for the average first-sale price, during 2024, there was stability until after the summer months, when the price decreased. It reached a minimum of 1.25 €/kg in October and then a maximum in December, exceeding 3 €/kg and coinciding with the month with the lowest landings.

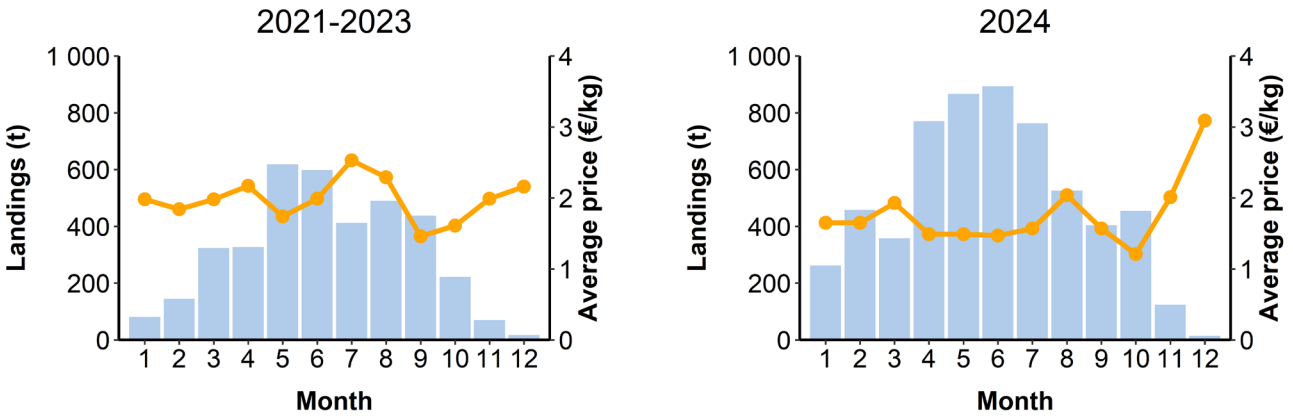


Figure 20. *Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for European pilchard (Sardina pilchardus)* for the years 2021-2023 and 2024.

In Table 29, data on landings, income, and average first-sale price of European pilchard by fish auction hall for the comparative years and 2024 are analysed. Overall, compared to 2021-2023, 2024 saw an increase in both landings (57.10%) and income (34.79%). On the other hand, the average first-sale price experienced a decrease of 14.20%, dropping from an average of 1.86 €/kg in the comparative period to 1.59 €/kg in 2024.

In terms of landings, 2024 saw increases in almost all fish auction halls, with L'Escala and Barcelona recording the highest increases of 104.06% and 92.25%, respectively. However, the only fish auction halls that saw a decline in landings were Llançà, Port de la Selva, Roses, and L'Ametlla de Mar, which experienced decreases of 90.77%, 99.96%, 56.99%, and 21.99%, respectively. Income followed the same trend as landings, with the auction halls of L'Escala and Barcelona registering increases of 68.00% and 63.64%, respectively. The Barcelona fish auction hall accounted for the largest quantity of European pilchard landings, representing 32.02% of total landings in 2024.

Table 29. Record and variation between 2021-2023 and 2024 of landed biomass (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of European pilchard (*Sardina pilchardus*) by fish auction hall.

Fish auction hall	t (2021-2023)	t (2024)	% Var (t)	k€ (2021-2023)	k€ (2024)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2021-2023)	€/kg (2024)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	0.33	0.03	-90.77%	0.37	0.03	-91.06%	1.13	1.10	-3.16%
Port de la selva	12.70	0.00	-99.96%	27.97	0.00	-99.98%	2.20	1.00	-54.62%
Roses	28.17	12.18	-56.76%	48.89	15.87	-67.54%	1.74	1.30	-24.94%
L'Escala	519.65	1 060.41	104.06%	867.05	1 456.63	68.00%	1.67	1.37	-17.67%
L'Estartit	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Palamós	205.13	271.38	32.30%	460.84	479.36	4.02%	2.25	1.77	-21.37%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	192.36	255.87	33.02%	439.12	447.89	2.00%	2.28	1.75	-23.32%
Blanes	426.53	588.09	37.88%	905.69	1 047.36	15.64%	2.12	1.78	-16.13%
Arenys de Mar	280.53	342.84	22.21%	498.14	648.66	30.22%	1.78	1.89	6.55%
Badalona	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.02		0.00	5.04	
Barcelona	981.62	1 887.20	92.25%	1 803.67	2 945.72	63.32%	1.84	1.56	-15.05%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	657.73	894.91	36.06%	1 164.61	1 403.35	20.50%	1.77	1.57	-11.44%
Torredembarra	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Tarragona	278.52	369.23	32.57%	456.99	587.88	28.64%	1.64	1.59	-2.96%
Cambrils	131.03	181.20	38.29%	223.71	298.17	33.28%	1.71	1.65	-3.62%
L'Ametlla de Mar	35.53	27.72	-21.99%	60.55	47.41	-21.70%	1.70	1.71	0.38%
L'Ampolla	0.07	0.07	1.39%	0.08	0.09	22.55%	1.06	1.28	20.87%
Deltebre	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
La Ràpita	1.50	2.31	53.58%	1.48	1.95	31.97%	0.98	0.85	-14.07%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	3 751.40	5 893.45	57.10%	6 959.17	9 380.40	34.79%	1.86	1.59	-14.20%

European anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*), ANE

When analysing the annual series of European anchovy landings and average first-sale price in Catalonia from 2002 to 2024 (Figure 21), a varying trend can be observed. Landings increased sharply from 2009 onwards, remaining between 6,000 and 8,000 t for four years, followed by a gradual rise to 10,000 t of European anchovy landed in 2015. From 2019, landings began to decline, with 2024 recording the lowest value in the last ten years, below 4,000 t. The average price rose significantly from 2005 onwards as a result of the drop in landings starting that same year. The maximum value was observed between 2005 and 2006, when the average price remained at 4.60 €/kg. Subsequently, it decreased as landings increased, reaching a current value of around 2.22 €/kg. Over the last seven years (2016-2024), prices have remained low. Applying the CPI correction, it is evident that the average price in constant euros follows the same trend as the average price in current euros, ranging between 1.5 and 6.5 €/kg, with peak values during the period between 2005 and 2008.

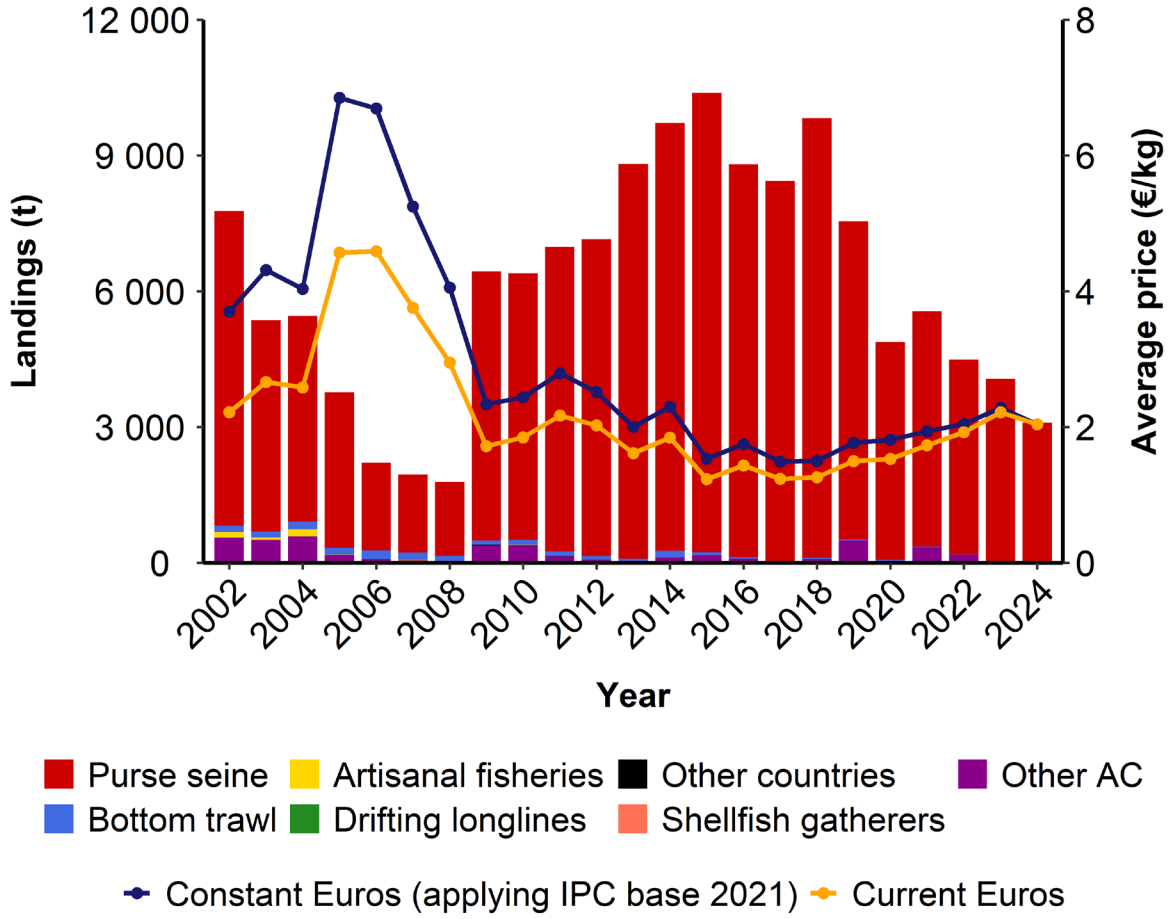


Figure 21. Annual series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for European anchovy (Engraulis encrasicolus) from 2002 to 2024.

In 2024, 3,089.73 t of European anchovy were landed in Catalonia, generating a total of 6,335.44 thousand € at first sale. The average price in Catalonia during this year was 2.05 €/kg. If we focus on the comparative period, both landings and income decreased by 35.52% and 31.50%, respectively, while the average sale price increased by 6.23% (Table 30).

Table 30. Record and variation between 2021-2023 and 2024 of landed biomass (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of European anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*) by fishing modality

Modality	t(2021-2023)	t(2024)	% Var(t)	k€(2021-2023)	k€(2024)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2021-2023)	€/kg(2024)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	9.80	11.34	15.65	18.74	25.83	37.79	1.91	2.28	19.14
Purse seine	4 523.30	3 048.07	-32.61	8 785.33	6 228.50	-29.10	1.94	2.04	5.21
Artisanal fisheries	1.28	0.06	-95.53	1.81	0.14	-92.16	1.42	2.48	75.36
Other AC	257.09	30.26	-88.23	442.70	80.97	-81.71	1.72	2.68	55.37
Other countries	0.01	0.00	-100.00	0.02	0.00	-100.00	2.04	0.00	-100.00
Total	4 791.48	3 089.73	-35.52	9 248.61	6 335.44	-31.50	1.93	2.05	6.23

In Table 31, it can be observed that almost all European anchovies landed (99.70%) and the corresponding income generated (98.30%) came from purse seining. In relation to this fishing modality, European anchovy landings in 2024 accounted for 29.53% of total landings and 37.12% of income.

Table 31. Importance of landings (t) and income (k€, thousands of euros) of European anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*) relative to the total landings and income of each fishing modality. Landings/income modality (%): percentage of the target species landed by this modality. Landings/income species (%): percentage of the modality 's landings corresponding to the target species.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Purse seine 2021-2023	94.40	46.70	95.00	51.40
Purse seine 2024	98.70	29.50	98.30	37.10
Bottom trawl 2021-2023	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.00
Bottom trawl 2024	0.40	0.20	0.40	0.00
Artisanal fisheries 2021-2023	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
Artisanal fisheries 2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other AC 2021-2023	5.40	32.10	4.80	19.20
Other AC 2024	1.00	27.90	1.30	34.20
Other countries 2021-2023	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

*Modalities with values of 0.00 indicate that landings or income represent less than 0.01%. Years with no landings for a specific modality are not shown in the Table.

The monthly landings series (Figure 22) shows a seasonal trend. Peak landing values are concentrated in late spring and early summer, while the lowest values occurred during the winter months, coinciding with temporary closures. Both in the comparative period and in 2024, the months with the highest landings were June and July. However, it is worth noting the peak in landings that was observed in November 2024, which was absent in the comparative period. Regarding the average first-sale price, it showed more variations during 2024 compared to previous years, reaching a maximum of around 3 €/kg in December and a minimum below 2 €/kg in June, July, and November.

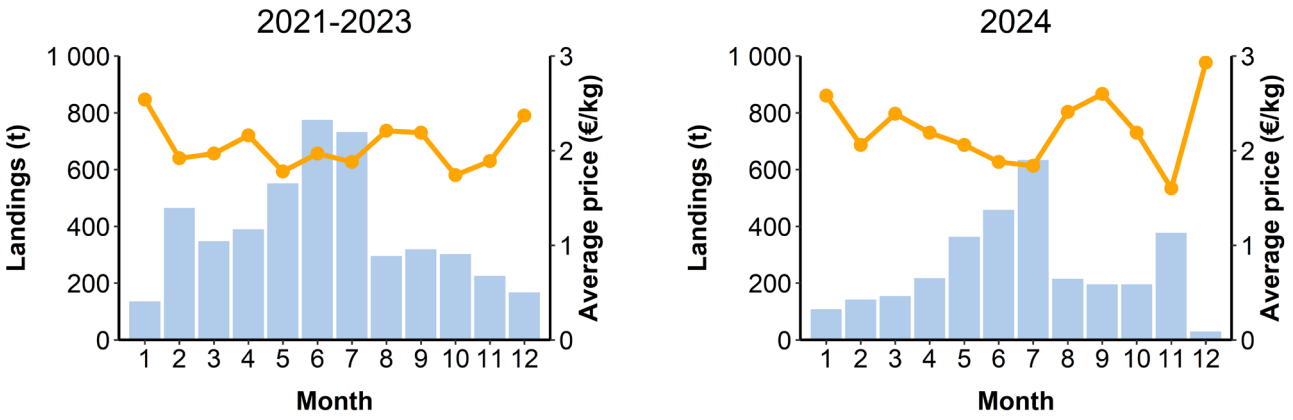


Figure 22. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for European anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*) for the years 2021-2023 and 2024.

In Table 32, data on European anchovy landings, income, and average first-sale price by fish auction hall for the comparative years and 2024 are analysed. In general, it is observed that in 2024, 3,089.73 t of European anchovy were landed, generating income of 6,335.44 thousand €. Landings decreased by 34.42% compared to the 2021-2023 period. Income also decreased by 30.46%. In contrast, the average first-sale price increased by 6.05%, equivalent to a rise of 0.13 €/kg.

Looking at the different fish auction halls, Tarragona was the most important in terms of landings, with 734.30 t of European anchovy landed, although this represented an 18.43% decrease compared to the average of the comparative years. European anchovy landings in Tarragona fish auction hall accounted for 23.77% of the total landings for the species. On the other hand, the L'Ampolla fish auction hall saw a significant increase in both landings and income in 2024 ().

Table 32. Record and variation between 2021-2023 and 2024 of landed biomass (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of European anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*) by fish auction hall.

Fish auction hall	t (2021-2023)	t (2024)	% Var (t)	k€ (2021-2023)	k€ (2024)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2021-2023)	€/kg (2024)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	0.02	0.00	-94.11%	0.02	0.00	-97.86%	1.38	0.50	-63.68%
Port de la selva	8.80	0.00	-100.00%	14.08	0.00	-100.00%	1.60	0.00	
Roses	16.91	0.31	-98.19%	16.06	0.50	-96.90%	0.95	1.62	70.83%
L'Escala	382.48	396.34	3.62%	629.15	615.31	-2.20%	1.64	1.55	-5.62%
L'Estartit	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Palamós	454.03	207.62	-54.27%	969.94	371.76	-61.67%	2.14	1.79	-16.18%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	381.51	216.81	-43.17%	771.58	355.51	-53.92%	2.02	1.64	-18.92%
Blanes	755.03	511.06	-32.31%	1 510.31	1 117.45	-26.01%	2.00	2.19	9.31%
Arenys de Mar	311.75	126.12	-59.54%	598.53	292.86	-51.07%	1.92	2.32	20.95%
Badalona	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Barcelona	484.80	178.33	-63.22%	978.64	370.72	-62.12%	2.02	2.08	2.98%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	671.78	382.14	-43.12%	1 142.07	749.56	-34.37%	1.70	1.96	15.38%
Torredembarra	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Tarragona	900.20	734.30	-18.43%	1 792.56	1 677.40	-6.42%	1.99	2.28	14.72%
Cambrils	275.45	280.88	1.97%	546.71	655.06	19.82%	1.98	2.33	17.50%
L'Ametlla de Mar	62.78	49.89	-20.53%	127.59	115.10	-9.79%	2.03	2.31	13.52%
L'Ampolla	0.17	0.41	136.08%	0.44	0.99	127.51%	2.50	2.41	-3.63%
Deltebre	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
La Ràpita	5.89	5.52	-6.30%	12.64	13.23	4.63%	2.15	2.40	11.66%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	0.08	0.00	-95.51%	0.15	0.01	-96.60%	1.78	1.35	-24.23%
Total	4 711.68	3 089.73	-34.42%	9 110.47	6 335.44	-30.46%	1.93	2.05	6.05%

Sand eel (*Gymnammodytes spp.*), ZGC i ZGS

In the annual series of sand eel landings and average first-sale price (*Gymnammodytes cicerelus and G. semisquamatus*) between 2002 and 2024, a clear inflection point is observed with the implementation of the Sand Eel Seiner Management Plan in 2014 (Figure 23). From this year onwards, as fishing became regulated, landings decreased from an average of 322 t in the previous years (2002-2013) to 218 t in the subsequent years (2014-2019). As for 2024, it was the year with the lowest landings since 2002. In contrast, the average first-sale price increased, rising from values around 3 €/kg on average during the first stage to values above 15 €/kg in recent years.

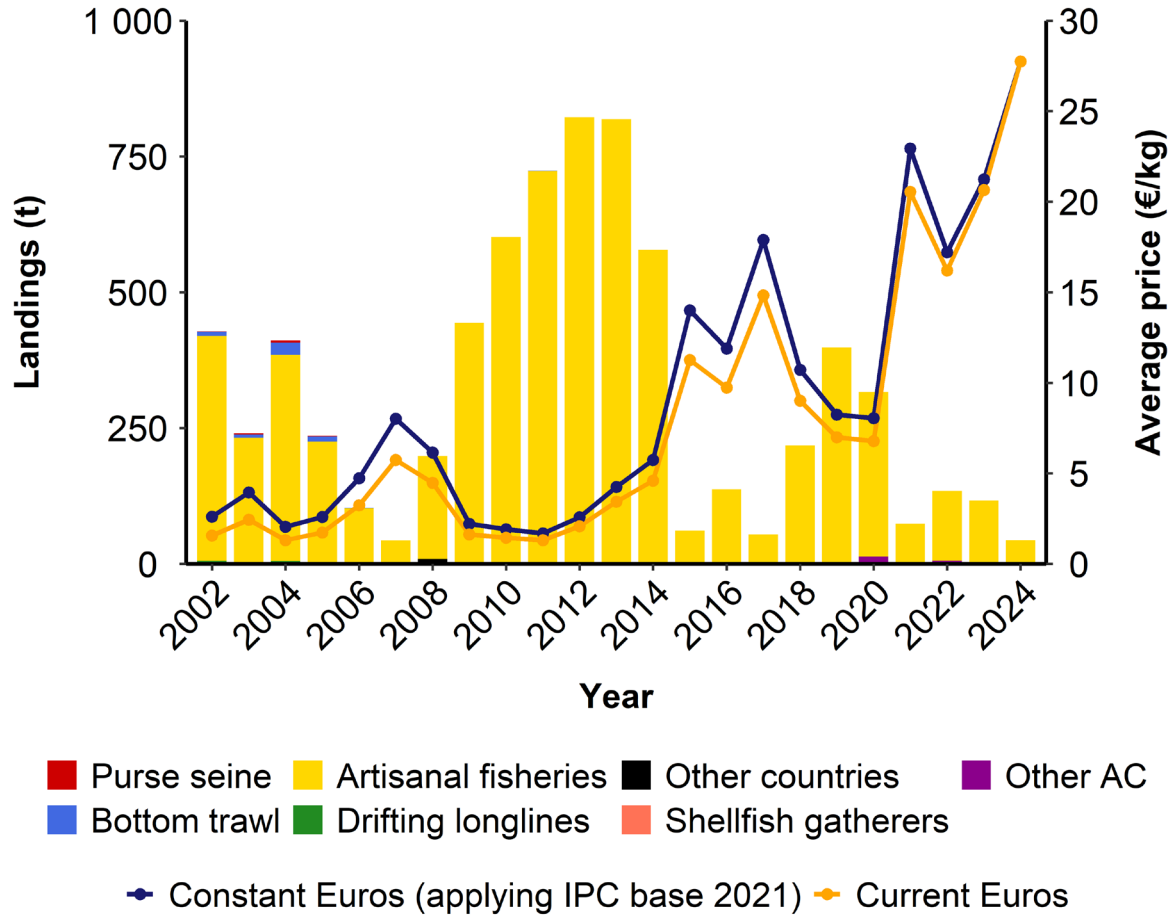


Figure 23. Annual series of landings and average first-sale price at fish auction hall for sand eel (*Gymnammodytes cicerelus and G.semisquamatus*) from 2002 to 2024.

In 2024, 38.37 t of sand eel were landed in Catalonia, generating a total of 1,206.62 thousand € at first sale. The average price in Catalonia during this year was 31.45 €/kg. Compared to the 2021-2023 period, sand eel landings and income decreased by 64.54% and 40.64%, respectively. In contrast, the average first-sale price increased by 67.42% (Table 33).

Table 33. Record and variation between 2021-2023 and 2024 of landed biomass in tonnes (t), income in millions of euros (K€), and average price (€/kg) of sand eel (*Gymnammodytes cicerelus and G. semisquamatus*) by fishing modality.

Modality	t(2021-2023)	t(2024)	% Var(t)	k€(2021-2023)	k€(2024)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2021-2023)	€/kg(2024)	% Var(€/kg)
Artisanal fisheries	108.22	38.37	-64.54	2 032.72	1 206.62	-40.64	18.78	31.45	67.42
Total	108.22	38.37	-64.54	2 032.72	1 206.62	-40.64	18.78	31.45	67.42

The sand eel seiner falls under the artisanal fisheries category; 100% of sand eel landings and 100% of the income from this species come from artisanal fisheries. Specifically, in 2024, 2.30% of artisanal fisheries landings corresponded to sand eel, as did 7.90% of the income generated by this modality (Table 34).

Table 34. Importance of landings and income of sand eel (*Gymnammodytes cicerelus and G. semisquamatus*) relative to the total landings and income of each fishing modality.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Artisanal fisheries 2021-2023	100.00	5.80	100.00	12.40
Artisanal fisheries 2024	100.00	2.30	100.00	7.90

The monthly series of landings and average first-sale price shows variations during the sand eel fishing months between the comparative period and 2024 (Figure 24). In 2024, landings reached significantly lower values than in the comparative years. In contrast, the average price remained more stable and higher, with a peak in August. Landings were practically non-existent during January and February and from August to September, reaching their highest values in May and June. Regarding the average price, a maximum of over 45 €/kg was recorded in August and March, whilst the minimum, at around 12 €/kg, occurred in June. In the comparative period graphs, landings from March to December are shown because, as stipulated in Order AAM/87/2014, the sand eel fishing season (*Gymnammodytes cicerelus and G. semisquamatus*) begins on March 1 and ends on December 15 each year, with a two-and-a-half-month temporary closure during the reproduction period (December 16 to February 28).

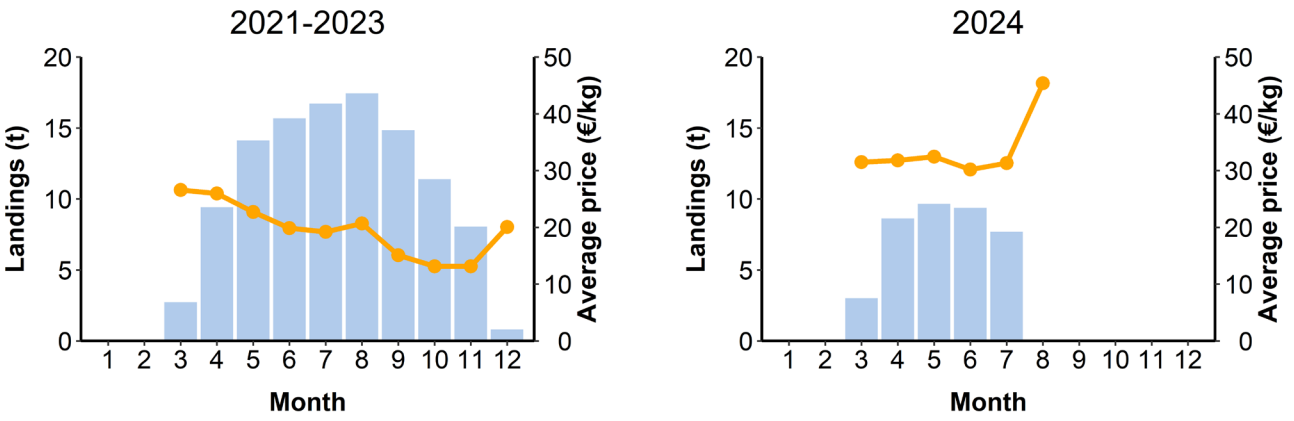


Figure 24. Monthly series of landings and average first-sale price at fish auction hall for sand eel (*Gymnammodytes cicerelus and G. semisquamatus*) for the years 2021-2023 and 2024.

When analysing sand eel data by fish auction hall (Table 35), Arenys de Mar and Blanes were the fish auction halls with the highest landing volumes in 2024. During this year, all fish auction halls saw a decrease in landing volumes, except for L'Estartit, which, despite recording insignificant volumes, saw an increase.

Income variations showed a decline compared to the comparative period in all fish auction halls except Badalona. Regarding the average first-sale price in 2024, there was a significant increase in all fish auction halls, with an average increase of 25% compared to 2021-2023, except in L'Estartit, where the average price decreased by 60.81%.

The absence of landings in the other ports of Catalonia is due to the fact that these two species are only caught on the Levante coast, from Barcelona to Roses.

Table 35. Record and variation between 2021-2023 and 2024 of landed biomass in tonnes (t), income in thousands of euros (k€), and average price (€/kg) of sand eel (*Gymnammodytes cicerelus and G. semisquamatus*) by fish auction hall.

Fish auction hall	t (2021-2023)	t (2024)	% Var (t)	k€ (2021-2023)	k€ (2024)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2021-2023)	€/kg (2024)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Port de la selva	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Roses	3.06	0.16	-94.87%	50.77	5.29	-89.57%	16.60	33.72	103.13%
L'Escala	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Estartit	0.20	0.42	115.01%	4.67	3.94	-15.74%	23.94	9.38	-60.81%
Palamós	19.54	8.79	-55.02%	395.91	282.12	-28.74%	20.26	32.09	58.41%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	10.78	3.25	-69.86%	220.81	105.16	-52.38%	20.49	32.37	58.00%
Blanes	33.58	13.06	-61.11%	632.80	420.96	-33.48%	18.85	32.23	71.04%
Arenys de Mar	41.19	12.57	-69.48%	731.53	385.76	-47.27%	17.76	30.69	72.80%
Badalona	0.13	0.12	-4.30%	2.11	3.40	61.33%	16.59	27.97	68.57%
Barcelona	2.49	0.00	-100.00%	37.77	0.00	-100.00%	15.15	0.00	
Vilanova i la Geltrú	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Torredembarra	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Tarragona	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Cambrils	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Ametlla de Mar	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Ampolla	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Deltebre	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
La Ràpita	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Les Cases d'Alcanar	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	110.97	38.37	-65.42%	2 076.38	1 206.62	-41.89%	18.71	31.45	68.06%

Transparent goby (*Aphia minuta*), FIM

In the annual series of landings and average price of transparent goby (*Aphia minuta*) between the years 2002 and 2024, a clear stabilisation of landings is observed from 2012 onwards, followed by the implementation of the Sand Eel Management Plan in 2014, with landings not exceeding 2 t in any year. In contrast, during the first period (2002-2011), landings fluctuated more, peaking at over 4 t in 2006 (Figure 25). Since 2012, landings have remained low, and from 2014, as the fishery became regulated, landings decreased from an average of 322 t in previous years (2002-2013) to 218 t in subsequent years (2014-2019). As for 2024, it was the year with the lowest landings since 2002. In contrast, the average first-sale price increased, rising from values around 3 €/kg on average during the first stage to values above 15 €/kg in recent years.

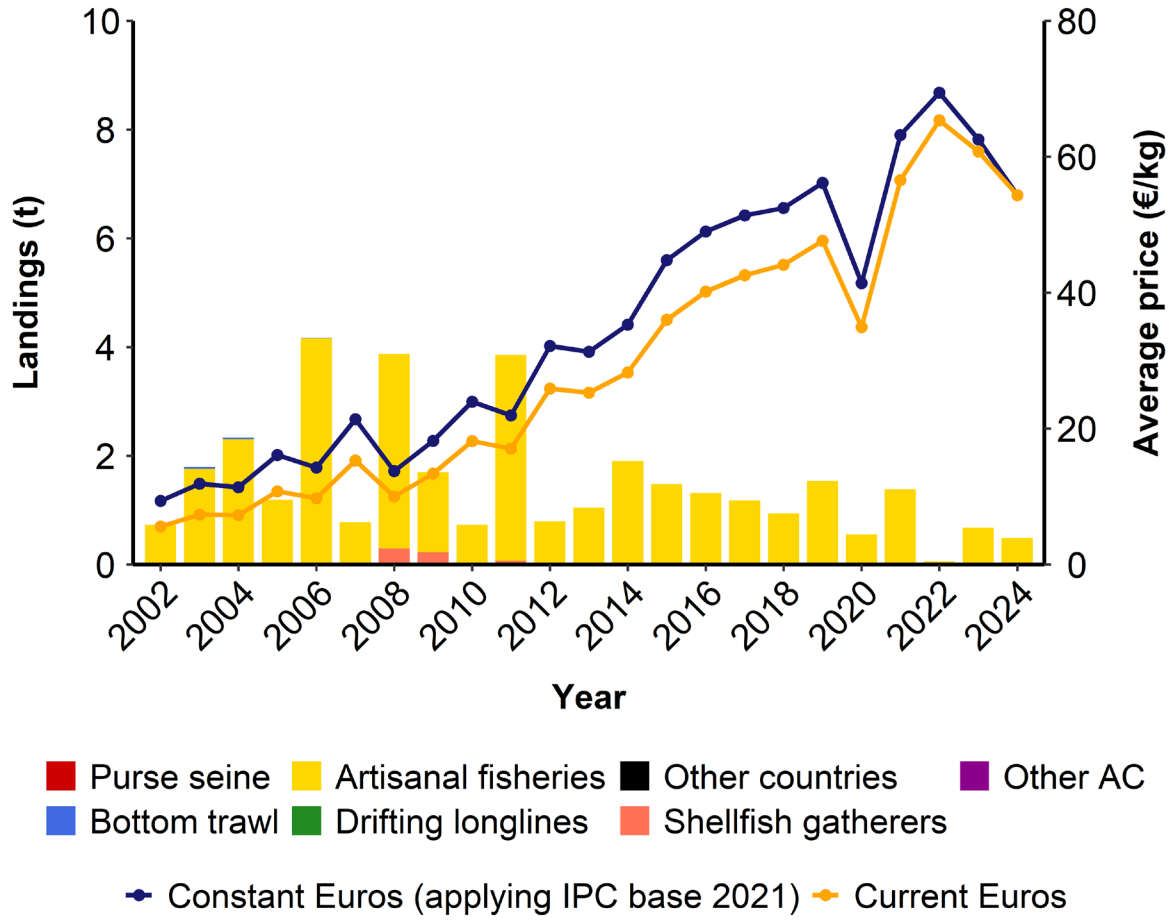


Figure 25. Annual series of landings and average first-sale price at fish auction hall for transparent goby (*Aphia minuta*) from 2002 to 2024.

In 2024, 0.49 t of sand eel were landed in Catalonia, generating a total of 26.38 thousand € at first sale. The average price in Catalonia during this year was 54.34 €/kg. Compared to the 2021-2023 period, landings, income, and the average first-sale price decreased by 31.41%, 35.92%, and 6.57% respectively (Table 36).

Table 36. Record and variation between 2021-2023 and 2024 of landed biomass in tonnes (t), income in millions of euros (K€), and average price (€/kg) of transparent goby (*Aphia minuta*) by fishing modality.

Modality	t(2021-2023)	t(2024)	% Var(t)	k€(2021-2023)	k€(2024)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2021-2023)	€/kg(2024)	% Var(€/kg)
Artisanal fisheries	0.71	0.49	-31.41	41.17	26.38	-35.92	58.16	54.34	-6.57
Total	0.71	0.49	-31.41	41.17	26.38	-35.92	58.16	54.34	-6.57

Transparent goby fishing falls under the artisanal fishing modality; 100% of the landings and 100% of the income for this species come from the artisanal fishing modality. Specifically, in 2024, 0.20% of the income from the artisanal fishing modality corresponded to transparent goby (Table 37).

Table 37. Importance of landings and income of transparent goby (*Aphia minuta*) relative to the total landings and income of each fishing modality.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Artisanal fisheries 2021-2023	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.30
Artisanal fisheries 2024	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.20

The monthly series of landings and average first-sale price shows clear seasonality, as landings only occur during the winter months, coinciding with the sand eel close period (Figure 26). During 2024, the volume of landings and the average price reached lower values than in previous years, never exceeding 70 €/kg.

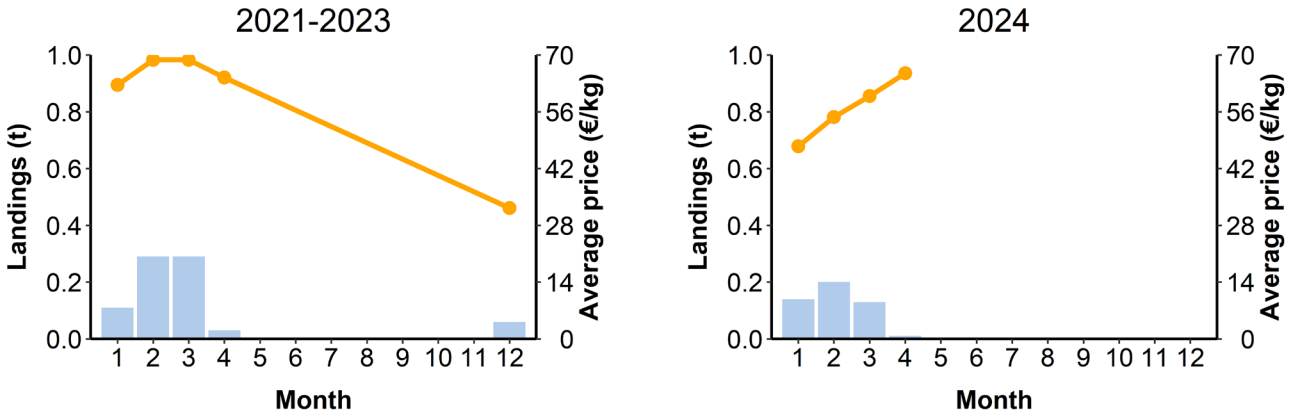


Figure 26. Monthly series of landings and average first-sale price at fish auction hall for transparent goby (*Aphia minuta*) for the years 2021-2023 and 2024.

When analysing transparent goby data by fish auction hall (Table 38), it can be observed that the only fish auction halls with landings are Badalona with 0.45 t and Barcelona with 0.03 t in 2024. This represents an increase of 126.57% in landings in Badalona and a decrease of 93.29% in Barcelona.

The variation in income shows a decline compared to the reference period at the Barcelona fish auction hall (-93.86%) and an increase of 95.15% at the Badalona fish auction hall. Regarding the average first-sale price in 2024, there was a decrease in both fish auction halls: -13.86% in Badalona and -8.53% in Barcelona compared to 2021-2023.

The absence of landings in other ports in Catalonia is due to the fact that this species is only caught in Badalona and Barcelona.

Table 38. Record and variation between 2021-2023 and 2024 of landed biomass in tonnes (t), income in thousands of euros (k€), and average price (€/kg) of transparent goby (*Aphia minuta*) by fish auction hall.

Fish auction hall	t (2021-2023)	t (2024)	% Var (t)	k€ (2021-2023)	k€ (2024)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2021-2023)	€/kg (2024)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Port de la selva	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Roses	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Escala	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Estartit	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Palamós	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Blanes	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Arenys de Mar	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.14	0.00	-100.00%	51.94	0.00	
Badalona	0.20	0.45	126.57%	12.62	24.63	95.15%	63.34	54.56	-13.86%
Barcelona	0.51	0.03	-93.29%	28.50	1.75	-93.86%	56.14	51.35	-8.53%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Torredembarra	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Tarragona	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Cambrils	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Ametlla de Mar	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Ampolla	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Deltebre	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
La Ràpita	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Les Cases d'Alcanar	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	0.71	0.49	-31.58%	41.27	26.38	-36.06%	58.14	54.34	-6.55%

Sand Eel Management Plan (CCPGS)

The sand eel (*Gymnammodytes cicerelus* and *G. semisquamatus*), transparent goby (*Aphia minuta*) and crystal goby (*Crystallogobius linearis*) fisheries using sand eel seiners in Catalonia are subject to the Sand Eel Seiner Management Plan. This Management Plan was approved by the European Commission and is reflected in the activities carried out in the inland waters of Catalonia under Order AAM/87/2014 of March 20, which approves the Sand Eel Seiner Management Plan on the Catalan coast.

The monitoring and control of the Plan is carried out through a co-management mechanism entrusted to the Sand Eel Seiner Management Plan Co-Management Committee (CCPGS). This Committee is made up of fishermen from vessels docked at base ports dedicated to this modality, representatives of fishers' associations and their federations, representatives from the scientific community, entities linked to environmental protection, and officials from the Directorate-General for Maritime Policy and Sustainable Fisheries and the Marine Resources Service (as stipulated in Decree 118/2018 of June 19 on the governance model for professional fishing in Catalonia). The main objective of this Plan is to maintain the fishery within the Maximum Sustainable Yield.

Each year, before the fishing season, the Directorate-General publishes a resolution listing the vessels authorised to fish for sand eel and goby with a sand eel seiner. The vessels managing the resource are grouped into associations of 2-4 vessels with a common base port (a single base port may have more than one vessel association). In 2024, there were 25 authorised vessels belonging to the following base ports: L'Estartit, Palamós, Sant Feliu de Guíxols, Blanes, Arenys de Mar, Badalona, and Barcelona.

100% of sand eel and goby landings and income in Catalonia correspond to the Co-Management Plan (Table 39). As detailed earlier in the species section, in 2024, annual landings decreased by 65.42%, and income also decreased by 41.89%. In contrast, the average price increased by 68.06%.

Table 39. Landings, landed biomass in kilograms (kg), income in euros (€), and average price (€/kg) of sand eel (*Gymnammodytes cicerelus and G. semisquamatus*) and transparent goby (*Aphia minuta*) under the Co-management Plan in 2021-2023 and 2024.

Species	Landings (kg) 2021-2023	Income (€) 2021-2023	€/kg 2021-2023	Landings (kg) 2024	Income (€) 2024	€/kg 2024
Mediterranean sand eel	108 218.16	2 032 695.53	19.13	43 482.95	1 206 622.94	27.75
Transparent goby	707.90	41 171.98	60.90	485.58	26 384.80	54.34
Crystal goby	30.42	1 612.71	53.01	0	0	0

As stipulated in Order AAM/87/2014, the sand eel fishing season (*Gymnammodytes cicerelus and G. semisquamatus*) begins on December 15 each year and ends on March 17 for the years 2023-2024, with a two-and-a-half-month temporary closure during the reproduction period from December 16 to March 14 (Table 40). For the 2024-2025 season, the fishery will be closed from August 1, and its reopening will depend on scientific monitoring by ICATMAR.

Table 40. Paralysation of the fishing campaign for sand eel and transparent goby under the Sand Eel Co-management Plan 2024 (Order ACC/155/2021, of July 20). Resolution, DG051214-293/2024, for the closure of the sand eel fishery due to failure to meet the quota.

PARALYSATION OF THE SAND EEL FISHERY (2023-2025)												2023-2024		2024-2025	
												START	END	START	END
Sonso (*Gymnammodytes cicerelus* i *G. semisquamatus*) Barcelona, Badalona, Arenys de Mar, Blanes, Palamós, Sant Feliu de Guíxols i l'Estartit															
GN	FB	MÇ	AB	MG	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DS	**15/12**	**17/03**	**01/08**	**
Llengüeta (*Aphia minuta*, *Crystallogobius linearis*) Barcelona, Badalona, Arenys de Mar, Blanes, Palamós, Sant Feliu de Guíxols, i l'Estartit															
GN	FB	MÇ	AB	MG	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DS		**01/05/24**	**15/12/24**	

** Since August 1, fishing for sand eel has been closed (scientific monitoring by ICATMAR).

The monthly evolution of sand eel landings by fish auction hall shows that the most important fish auction hall is Blanes, followed by Arenys de Mar. The months with the highest sand eel landings and income are from May to July (Table 41).

Regarding the transparent goby (*Aphia minuta*), it is only marketed at two fish auction halls, Badalona and Barcelona, during the months of December to April (Table 42). All vessels adhering to the Sand Eel Seiner Co-Management Plan can catch transparent goby during the sand eel temporary closure, although only a few catch this species in very limited areas near the estuaries of the Besòs and Llobregat rivers. In 2024, there were no landings of crystal goby, as it was decided by the Sand Eel Seiner Co-Management Committee that, due to the low landings of this species in recent years, the temporary closure would be initiated for the 2023-2024 season.

Table 41. Monthly landings by fish auction hall: landed biomass (kg), income in euros (€), and average price (€/kg) of sand eel.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
(RSS) kg	-	-	-	-	-	104.85	52.10	-	-	-	-	-	156.95
(RSS) €	-	-	-	-	-	3 740.47	1 552.58	-	-	-	-	-	5 293.05
(RSS) €/kg	-	-	-	-	-	35.67	29.80	-	-	-	-	-	33.72
(STT) kg	-	-	-	193.41	1 483.15	1 184.70	1 316.86	1.85	-	-	-	-	4 179.97
(STT) €	-	-	-	163.68	2 420.10	924.64	353.45	74.00	-	-	-	-	3 935.87
(STT) €/kg	-	-	-	0.85	1.63	0.78	0.27	40.00	-	-	-	-	0.94
(PLM) kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(PLM) €	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(PLM) €/kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(SFG) kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(SFG) €	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(SFG) €/kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(BLA) kg	-	-	867.00	2 803.89	3 164.25	3 451.80	2 760.05	24.85	-	-	-	-	13 071.84
(BLA) €	-	-	28 766.56	90 419.86	107 999.94	105 021.26	87 613.52	1 138.63	-	-	-	-	420 959.77
(BLA) €/kg	-	-	33.18	32.25	34.13	30.43	31.74	45.82	-	-	-	-	32.20
(ARE) kg	-	-	931.46	2 593.13	3 683.34	3 446.89	1 912.74	2.22	-	-	-	-	12 569.78
(ARE) €	-	-	27 660.56	80 074.64	116 512.99	102 347.57	59 060.91	99.90	-	-	-	-	385 756.57
(ARE) €/kg	-	-	29.70	30.88	31.63	29.69	30.88	45.00	-	-	-	-	30.69
(BDN) kg	-	-	-	-	-	27.28	130.44	-	-	-	-	-	157.72
(BDN) €	-	-	-	-	-	763.84	2 637.95	-	-	-	-	-	3 401.80
(BDN) €/kg	-	-	-	-	-	28.00	20.22	-	-	-	-	-	21.57

Table 42. Monthly landings by fish auction hall: biomass landed (kg), income in euros (€), and average price (€/kg) of transparent goby (Aphia minuta) within the Sand Eel Co-Management Plan in 2024. Badalona (BDN), Barcelona (BCN).

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
(BDN) kg	105.73	198.85	134.46	12.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	451.50
(BDN) €	4 892.63	10 875.23	8 051.27	815.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 634.85
(BDN) €/kg	46.27	54.69	59.88	65.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.56
(BCN) kg	34.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.08
(BCN) €	1 749.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 749.95
(BCN) €/kg	51.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.35

The fish auction hall with the highest landings from the sand eel seiner during the two years analysed was Arenys de Mar, followed by Blanes and Palamós (Figure 27). In 2024, landings were lower than in the comparative period, and income was also lower, with an annual peak registered in May in most fish auction halls (Figure 28). The average price per kilogram increased in 2024 in most fish auction halls. (Figure 29).

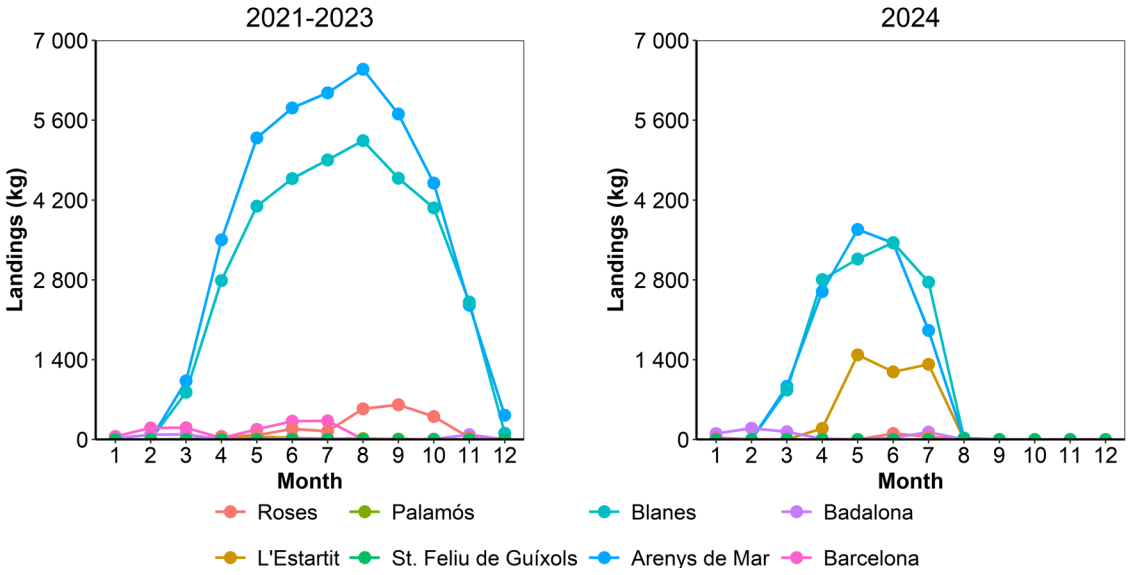


Figure 27. Monthly series of landings in kg of sand eel (*Gymnammodytes cicerelus* and *G. semisquamatus*), transparent goby (*Aphia minuta*) within the Sand Eel Co-Management Plan.

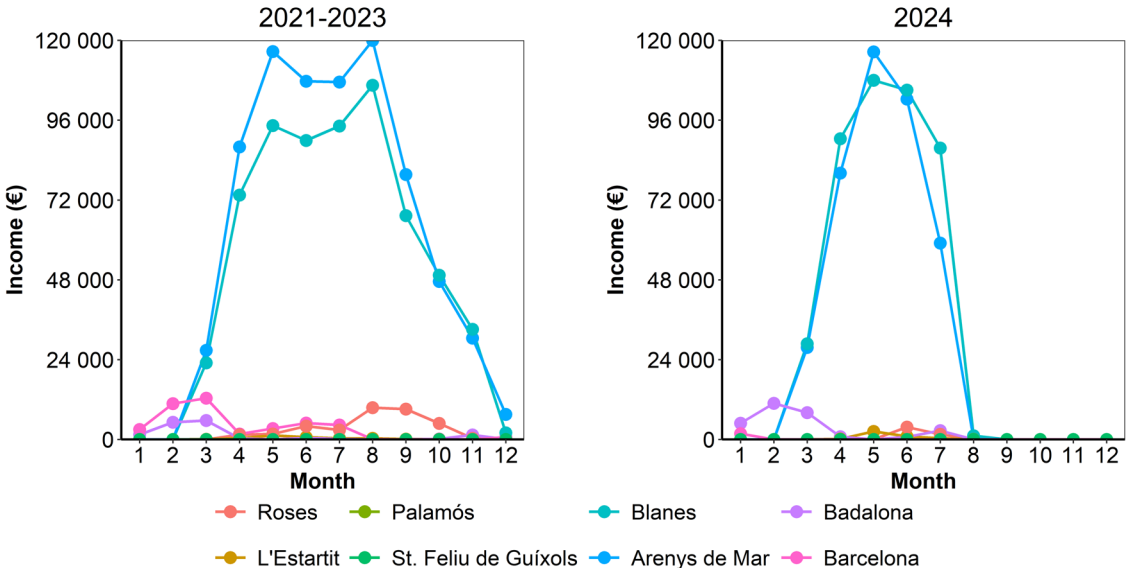


Figure 28. Monthly series of income in euros (€) from sand eel (*Gymnammodytes cicerelus* and *G. semisquamatus*), transparent goby (*Aphia minuta*) within the Sand Eel Co-Management Plan.

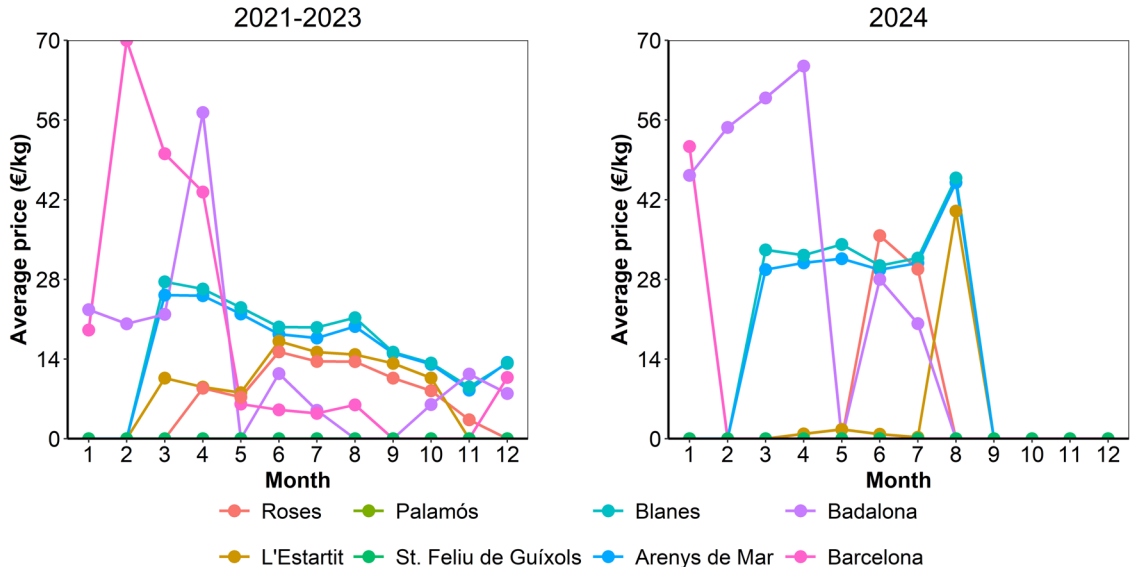


Figure 29. Monthly series of average first-sale price of sand eel (*Gymnammodytes cicerelus* and *G. semisquamatus*), transparent goby (*Aphia minuta*) within the Sand Eel Co-Management Plan.

Blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*), ARA

The following graph presents the trend of landings and first-sale prices, including constant and current prices, for blue and red shrimp during the period from 2002 to 2024 (Figure 30). The lowest landings were recorded in 2005 and 2006, which also led to a price response, with the highest values recorded, reaching over 60€ according to the CPI-standardised price. From 2007 to 2016, stabilisation occurred, with landings stabilising around 600 t and the average price remaining below 40 €/kg. From 2017 onwards, there was a progressive decline in landings, reaching a stable level of around 400 t. The price has remained relatively constant in recent years, at around 40€.

When analysing the variation in the average price over the period, taking inflation into account—i.e., considering prices in constant euros—current and constant prices showed little variation over the last twelve years of the series, practically coinciding with 2024. This is because the inflation rate remained lower, below 20%. In contrast, during the first five years of the series, a significant difference between the two prices is evident, as the inflation rate averaged over 30%. Regarding values in constant euros, it is clear that in 2005, the average price reached the highest in the historical series: the current cost in 2005 was around 40 €/kg, but applying the CPI correction, the constant cost was over 60 €/kg, compared to 40 €/kg in 2024.

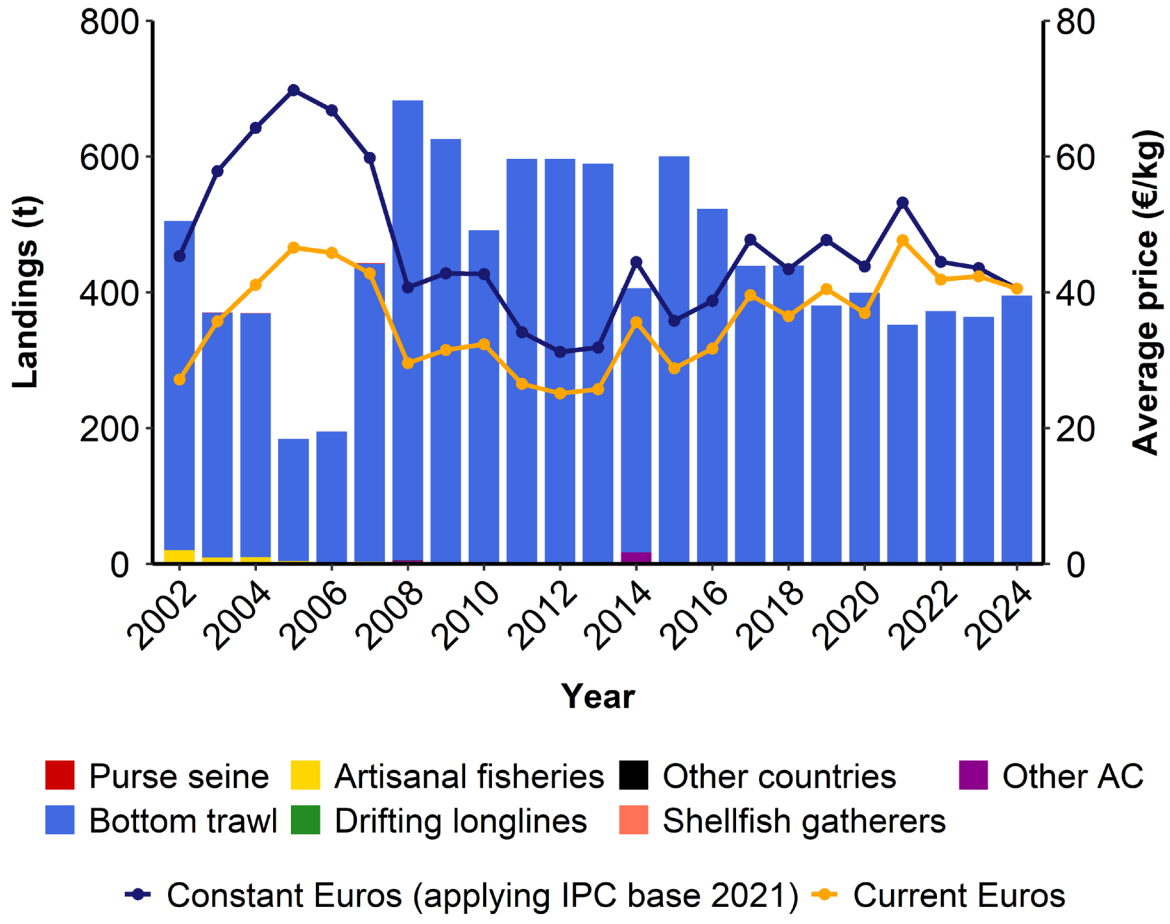


Figure 30. Annual series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*).

In 2024, 389.5 t of blue and red shrimp were landed in Catalonia, generating a total of 16,033.64 thousand € at first sale. The average price in Catalonia during this year was 41.17 €/kg. Compared to the previous period (2021-2023), landings and income increased by 7.39% and 0.67%, respectively, although the average price per kilogram decreased by 6.25%, which is equivalent to 2.74 € less per kilogram (Table 43).

All blue and red shrimp fishing comes from bottom trawling (Table 44). In 2024, blue and red shrimp accounted for 6.10% of landings and 30.90% of the income from this fishing modality, which is slightly higher than in the previous period (2021-2023).

Table 43. Record and variation of landings (t), income (k€), and average price (€/kg) of blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*) by fishing modality.

Modality	t(2021-2023)	t(2024)	% Var(t)	k€(2021-2023)	k€(2024)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2021-2023)	€/kg(2024)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	362.69	389.5	7.39	15 926.28	16 033.64	0.67	43.91	41.17	-6.25
Other countries	0.02	0.0	-100.00	0.29	0.00	-100.00	15.98	0.00	-100.00
Total	362.71	389.5	7.38	15 926.57	16 033.64	0.67	43.91	41.17	-6.25

Table 44. Importance of landings (t) and income (k€) of blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*) relative to total landings and income of each fishing modality. Landings/income modality (%): percentage of target species landed by this modality. Landings/income species (%): percentage of landings from the modality corresponding to the target species.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Bottom trawl 2021-2023	100.00	5.50	100.00	29.40
Bottom trawl 2024	100.00	6.10	100.00	30.90
Other countries 2021-2023	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

*Modalities with values of 0.00 indicate that landings or income represent less than 0.01%. Years with no landings for a specific modality are not shown in the Table.

The monthly series of landings and average price per kilogram of blue and red shrimp show the same trends between the 2021-2023 period and 2024 (Figure 31). The highest landings are observed during the summer months, peaking in July with values close to 60 t. The average first-sale price reaches its highest values in winter, which coincides with the lowest landings, and stabilises around 38 €/kg during spring and summer. It progressively increases towards the end of the year, reaching values close to 50 €/kg in December.

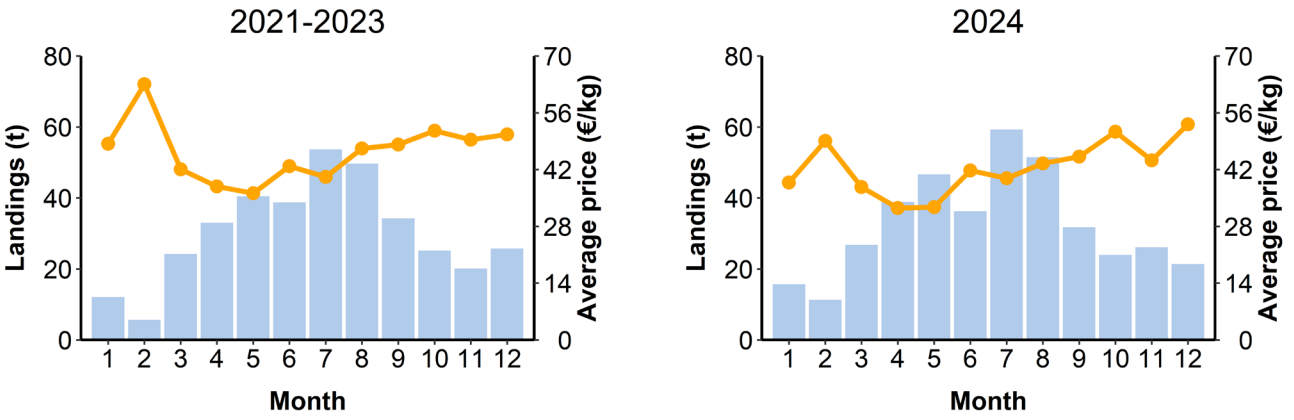


Figure 31. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*).

When analysing blue and red shrimp sales by fish auction hall (Table 45), in 2024, the Palamós fish auction hall was the most important in the sector in terms of landings and income, followed by the Blanes and Vilanova i la Geltrú fish auction halls. In 2024, 91.29 t of blue and red shrimp were landed at the Palamós fish auction hall, generating 3,799.31 k€ at an average first-sale price of 41.22 €/kg. Compared to the previous period, landings in Palamós increased by 8.85% and income by 5.05%, despite the 3.49% decrease in the average price. At the Blanes fish auction hall, the second most important, 57.95 t of blue and red shrimp were landed, generating 2,262.07 thousand € at an average price of 39.03 €/kg. However, in this fish auction hall, both landings and income decreased by 4.71% and 4.00% compared to the 2021-2023 period.

In general, in 2024, landings of blue and red shrimp increased in most fish auction halls compared to the previous year. This trend is less evident in income and prices. The 19.43% and 11.37% increases in landings and income of blue and red shrimp at the Roses fish auction hall compared to the previous period are noteworthy. Regarding the average first-sale price, it generally fluctuates around 40 €/kg. The price in L'Ametlla de Mar stands out, as this port shows stable landings over time, with a higher price compared to other fish auction halls (52.69€/kg).

Table 45. Record and variation of landings (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*) by fish auction hall.

Fish auction hall	t (2021-2023)	t (2024)	% Var (t)	k€ (2021-2023)	k€ (2024)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2021-2023)	€/kg (2024)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	19.47	29.75	52.78%	975.10	1 404.19	44.00%	50.08	47.20	-5.74%
Port de la selva	6.96	1.47	-78.90%	299.25	3.13	-98.95%	43.01	2.13	-95.05%
Roses	37.99	45.37	19.43%	1 773.96	1 975.68	11.37%	46.70	43.55	-6.75%
L'Escala	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Estartit	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Palamós	84.68	92.17	8.85%	3 616.64	3 799.31	5.05%	42.71	41.22	-3.49%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Blanes	60.82	57.95	-4.71%	2 356.33	2 262.07	-4.00%	38.74	39.03	0.75%
Arenys de Mar	31.86	29.63	-7.00%	1 241.95	1 161.95	-6.44%	38.98	39.21	0.60%
Badalona	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Barcelona	36.02	44.48	23.50%	1 522.79	1 769.52	16.20%	42.28	39.78	-5.91%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	48.10	50.68	5.35%	2 093.81	1 910.07	-8.78%	43.53	37.69	-13.41%
Torredembarra	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.02		0.00	70.00	
Tarragona	26.53	29.70	11.93%	1 456.42	1 312.33	-9.89%	54.89	44.19	-19.50%
Cambrils	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Ametlla de Mar	9.21	8.09	-12.15%	537.48	426.45	-20.66%	58.34	52.69	-9.68%
L'Ampolla	0.01	0.00	-100.00%	0.01	0.00	-100.00%	0.89	0.00	
Deltebre	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
La Ràpita	1.07	0.20	-81.03%	52.85	8.94	-83.09%	49.53	44.15	-10.86%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	362.72	389.50	7.38%	15 926.58	16 033.67	0.67%	43.91	41.16	-6.25%

Blue and Red Shrimp Management Plan of Palamós

The blue and red shrimp, *Aristeus antennatus*, is a decapod crustacean that inhabits depths between 300 and 1,000 m and is caught exclusively using bottom trawl gear. It is one of the most important demersal species in terms of both landings and income, as it is highly regarded and has high gastronomic value. In 2024, blue and red shrimp was the species that generated the most income, accounting for 18% of the total income from bottom trawling in Catalonia, and highlighting the great importance of blue and red shrimp fishing on the Catalan coast.

In 2013, a Management Plan was established in Palamós through Ministerial Order AAA/923/2013 of May 16 to regulate blue and red shrimp fishing, *Aristeus antennatus*. This pioneering plan for bottom trawling in the Western Mediterranean was promoted by local fishermen from the Palamós Fishers' association with the participation of scientists from ICM-CSIC, environmental organisations such as WWF, and the administration of the Government of Catalonia. The objective of the Management Plan was to implement special regulatory measures, stricter than those established by the EU and mandatory for the 16 vessels enrolled in the Plan, to regulate activity in the 7 restricted fishing grounds and ensure the sustainability of this single-species fishery. The technical measures aimed to reduce fishing effort by adjusting and limiting the fleet; reducing fishing time and implementing temporary closures; minimising environmental impact by using lighter doors that do not touch the seabed during bottom trawling; and, finally, increasing the selectivity of fishing gear to reduce juvenile catches. The adopted measures were valid for 5 years and were renewed by Ministerial Order APM/532/2018, published in the BOE on May 25, 2018, with a validity of five more years from the date of the order.

In Table 46, a comparison of landings, income, and average first-sale price of blue and red shrimp for the whole of Catalonia and the managed total for the years 2021-2023 and 2024 is shown. The data indicate that in 2024, 23.32% of blue and red shrimp landings and 23.70% of the income generated by this species came from the Management Plan, values similar to the previous period. Specifically, in 2024, in Palamós, 91,173.45 kg of managed blue and red shrimp were landed, generating 3,799,313.33 € at an average first-sale price of 41.22 €/kg.

Table 46. Landed catches (kg), income (€), and average price (€/kg) of blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*) within the management plan relative to the total in Catalonia.

	Landings (kg) 2021-2023	Incomes (€) 2021-2023	€/kg 2021-2023	Landings (kg) 2024	Incomes (€) 2024	€/kg 2024
Total Catalunya	362 715.23	15 926 570.63	43.96	395 314.97	16 033 666.95	40.56
Total managed	84 798.05	3 624 437.95	42.89	92 173.45	3 799 313.33	41.22
% Total managed vs total	23.38	22.76	-	23.32	23.70	-

The monthly record of landings, income, and average first-sale price of blue and red shrimp in Palamós for 2024 (Table 47) shows that the highest landings occur during the summer months, from June to August. July registered a peak in income, with 639,000.69 € generated. In contrast, August recorded the highest average price of 53.94 €/kg. In December, the average price of blue and red shrimp reached the second-highest value of the year, at 52.46 €/kg, due to high demand during the Christmas holidays and, at the same time, a decrease in supply, as this is the month with the lowest landings. No landings were recorded during January and February, as this coincides with the temporary closure, a measure included in the Management Plan.

Table 47. Monthly record of landings (kg), income (€), and average price (€/kg) of blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*) in Palamós.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Mai	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
(PLM) kg	-	-	12 379.57	6 092.55	15 355.45	9 213.70	15 105.73	11 592.25	6 494.80	7 439.47	5 178.97	3 320.96	92 173.45
(PLM) €	-	-	422 578.78	175 019.64	471 743.90	365 004.71	639 000.69	625 339.65	306 387.37	380 808.51	239 224.20	174 205.89	3 799 313.33
(PLM) €/kg	-	-	34.14	28.73	30.72	39.62	42.30	53.94	47.17	51.19	46.19	52.46	41.22

The monthly series of landings, income, and average price of managed blue and red shrimp in Palamós show similar trends between the 2021-2023 period and 2024. Although the trend is similar in both periods, the biomass landed in 2024 shows clear fluctuations from spring onwards, with a decline in landings in June. In the previous period, the upward trend from May onwards was clearer. Landings decreased sharply in late summer, reaching the lowest values in autumn, with December being the month with the lowest reported landings of blue and red shrimp (Figure 32). Regarding income, the trend was very similar to landings (Figure 33), with a peak in July and August, followed by a sharp decline until reaching the minimum income in December. The trend of the average first-sale price of blue and red shrimp in 2024 shows a progressive upward trend throughout the year, presenting the lowest values in the first half of the year, and two main peaks, one in August and one in December, both exceeding 50 €/kg (Figure 34). Overall, in 2024, landings, income, and the average price remained higher compared to the previous period.

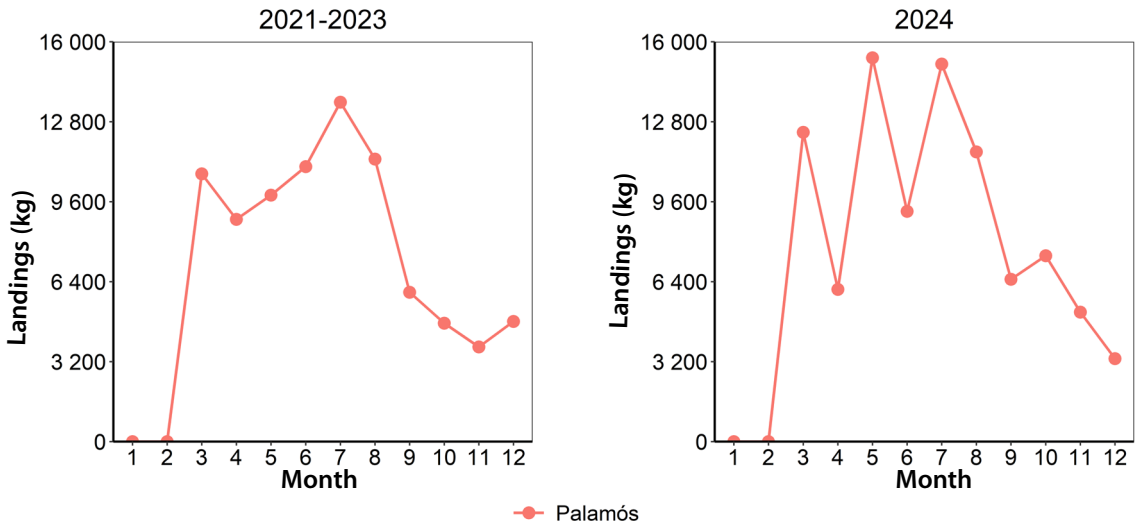


Figure 32. Monthly series of landings (kg) of blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*) within the Palamós Management Plan.

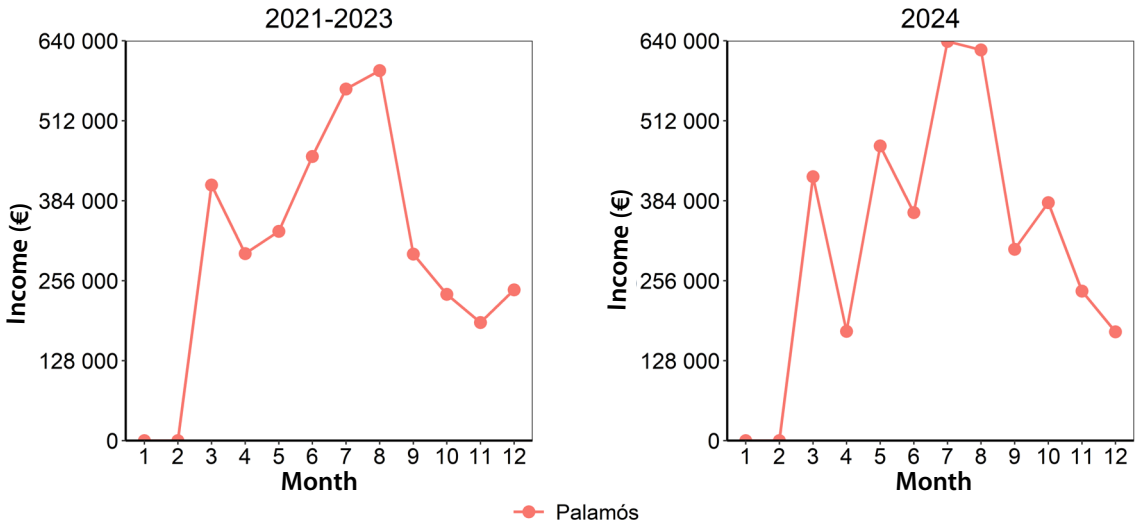


Figure 33. Monthly series of income (€) from blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*) within the Palamós Management Plan.

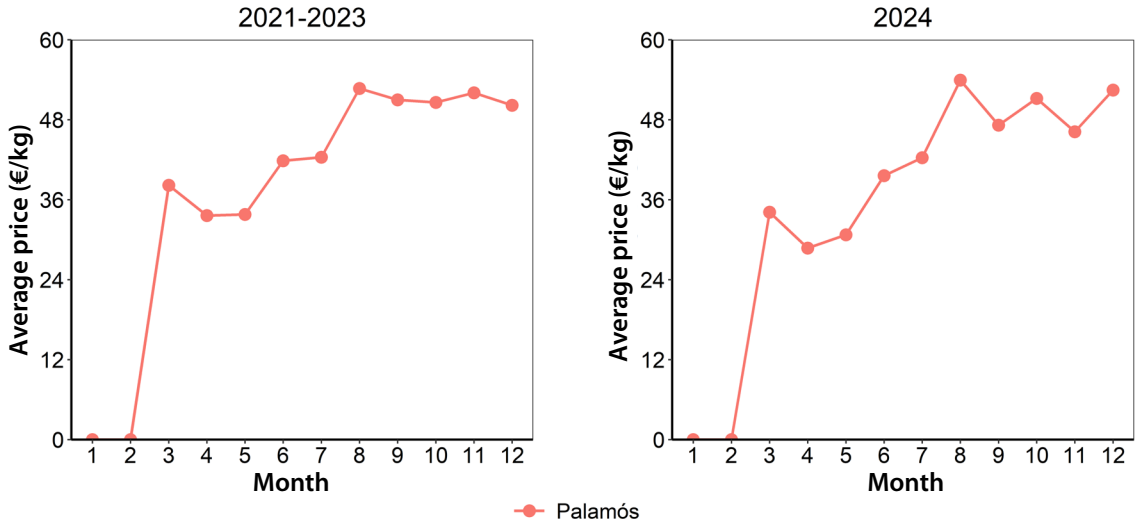


Figure 34. Monthly series of average price (€/kg) of blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*) within the Palamós Management Plan.

Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*), NEP

The historical series of landings and the average price of Norway lobster from 2002 to 2024 shows a progressive decline in landings from 2015 onwards, dropping from 300 t to 150 t annually and recording the lowest values of the entire series in 2021. From 2021 onwards, there is a slight upward trend, which increased in 2024 (Figure 35). The decline in landings over the last decade was reflected in an increase in the average first-sale price compared to the 2008-2014 period, reaching values close to 30 €/kg in recent years. In economic terms, the average price applying the CPI correction (base 2021) for the period 2002 to 2006 was significantly higher compared to the current euros of the same period. From 2009 to the present, the variation between constant and current prices has decreased.

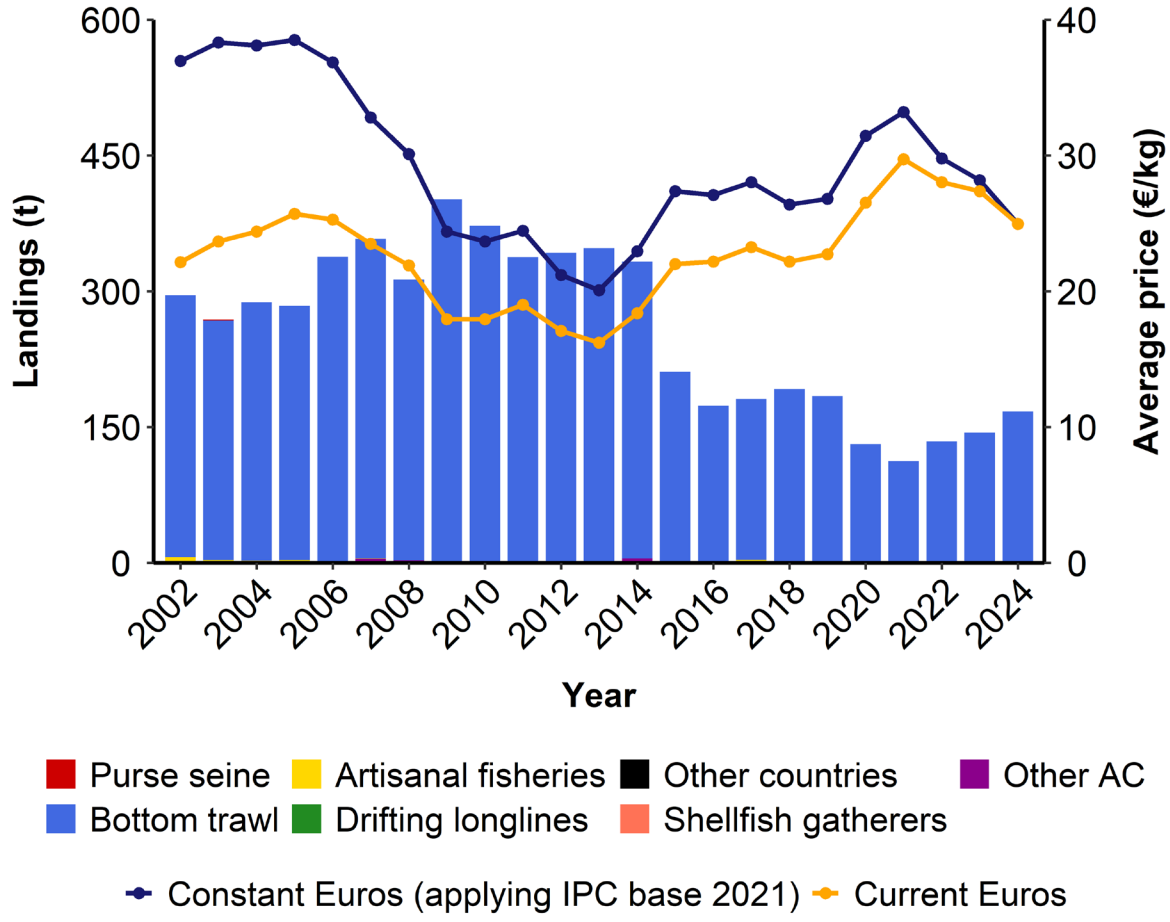


Figure 35. Annual series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*).

In 2024, 167.03 t of Norway lobster were landed in Catalonia, generating a total of 4,175.93 thousand € at first sale. The average price in Catalonia during this year was 25.00 €/kg. Compared to the previous period (2021-2023), landings and income increased by 28.24% and 13.35% respectively, although the average price per kilo decreased by 11.61%, which is equivalent to €3.29 less per kilo (Table 48).

Almost all Norway lobster fishing comes from the bottom trawl modality (Table 49). In 2024, Norway lobster accounted for 2.60% of landings and 8.00% of the economic income of this fishing modality, figures slightly higher than in the previous period.

Table 48. Record and variation of landings (t), income (k€), and average price (€/kg) of Norway lobster (Nephrops norvegicus) by fishing modality.

Modality	t(2021-2023)	t(2024)	% Var(t)	k€(2021-2023)	k€(2024)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2021-2023)	€/kg(2024)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	129.76	167.02	28.71	3 667.46	4 174.94	13.84	28.26	25.00	-11.56
Artisanal fisheries	0.01	0.02	75.98	0.51	0.99	92.20	57.13	62.39	9.22
Other AC	0.14	0.00	-100.00	6.29	0.00	-100.00	43.57	0.00	-100.00
Other countries	0.33	0.00	-100.00	9.88	0.00	-100.00	29.51	0.00	-100.00
Total	130.25	167.03	28.24	3 684.14	4 175.93	13.35	28.29	25.00	-11.61

Table 49. Importance of landings (t) and income (k€) of Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*) relative to total landed catches and income of each fishing modality. Landed catches/income modality (%): percentage of target species landed by this modality. Landed catches/income species (%): percentage of landings from the modality corresponding to the target species.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Bottom trawl 2021-2023	99.60	2.00	99.50	6.80
Bottom trawl 2024	100.00	2.60	100.00	8.00
Artisanal fisheries 2021-2023	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Artisanal fisheries 2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other AC 2021-2023	0.10	0.00	0.20	0.30
Other countries 2021-2023	0.30	0.20	0.30	1.00

*Modalities with values of 0.00 indicate that landings or income represent less than 0.01%. Years with no landings for a specific modality are not shown in the Table.

Comparing the monthly series of the two analysed periods, a similar trend is observed in both landings and the average first-sale price of Norway lobster, with a higher volume of landings during the spring and summer months, peaking in July with over 20 t. Regarding the average first-sale price, it shows an inverse trend to landings, exceeding 30 €/kg during the autumn and winter months when landings are lower. In 2024, a generalised increase in landings was observed compared to the previous year. The maximum average price was recorded in February 2024, reaching values close to 45 €/kg (Figure 36).

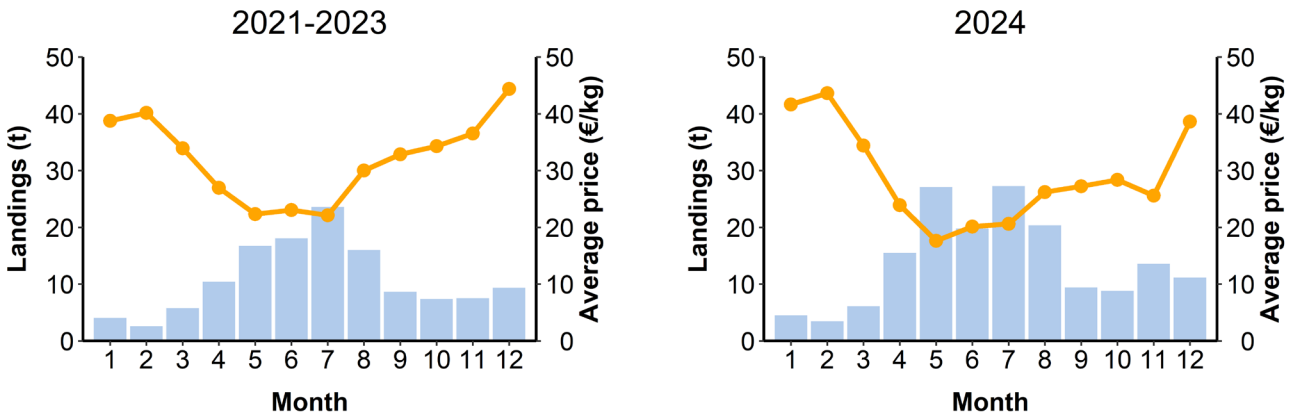


Figure 36. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*).

If we analyse Norway lobster data at the fish auction hall level (Table 50), it is observed that in 2024, the Palamós fish auction hall was the most important in the sector in terms of landings and economic income. In 2024, 32.91 t of Norway lobster were landed at the Palamós fish auction hall, generating 761.77 thousand € at an average first-sale price of 23.14 €/kg. Compared to the previous period, landings in Palamós increased by 71.71% and income by 44.57%, despite a decrease in the average price of 15.81%. Another fish auction hall with significant landings and importance for Norway lobster is Roses, where 28.28 t of Norway lobster were landed, generating 605.13 thousand € at an average price of 21.40 €/kg. In this fish auction hall, both landings and income increased by 47.14% and 19.85% compared to previous years.

In 2024, landings and economic income of Norway lobster in the fish auction halls of southern Catalonia, especially in La Ràpita, decreased, while the fish auction halls in the centre and north recorded an increase, often exceeding 10% in landings and income. A notable case is Arenys de Mar, where the increase in landings reached 73%. Generally, the average first-sale price of Norway lobster in 2024 ranged between 30 and 47 €/kg and increased in the fish auction halls of the south due to the decline in landings, while it decreased in the fish auction halls of the north.

Table 50. Record and variation of landings (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*) by fish auction hall.

Fish auction hall	t (2021-2023)	t (2024)	% Var (t)	k€ (2021-2023)	k€ (2024)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2021-2023)	€/kg (2024)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	18.34	23.14	26.13%	538.01	554.65	3.09%	29.33	23.97	-18.27%
Port de la selva	0.55	0.00	-99.64%	16.42	0.04	-99.76%	29.70	20.00	-32.67%
Roses	19.22	28.28	47.14%	504.89	605.13	19.85%	26.27	21.40	-18.54%
L'Escala	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Estartit	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Palamós	19.17	32.91	71.71%	526.91	761.77	44.57%	27.49	23.14	-15.81%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Blanes	15.72	17.88	13.75%	389.95	406.43	4.23%	24.81	22.74	-8.37%
Arenys de Mar	7.38	12.80	73.34%	170.97	242.62	41.91%	23.16	18.96	-18.13%
Badalona	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Barcelona	14.98	15.67	4.61%	386.02	421.93	9.30%	25.76	26.92	4.49%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	10.91	12.00	10.02%	343.90	367.31	6.81%	31.52	30.60	-2.92%
Torredembarra	0.23	0.20	-14.58%	5.79	5.59	-3.40%	24.99	28.26	13.09%
Tarragona	17.84	19.92	11.70%	567.78	633.09	11.50%	31.83	31.78	-0.17%
Cambrils	0.13	0.15	14.84%	5.63	4.17	-25.93%	41.85	27.00	-35.50%
L'Ametlla de Mar	1.22	1.31	7.48%	53.68	58.19	8.40%	43.95	44.33	0.86%
L'Ampolla	0.14	0.16	12.15%	5.97	7.57	26.72%	42.36	47.86	13.00%
Deltebre	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.02	0.00	-100.00%	39.89	0.00	
La Ràpita	4.09	2.52	-38.35%	155.96	103.25	-33.80%	38.13	40.94	7.37%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	0.16	0.09	-46.26%	6.86	4.19	-38.88%	42.66	48.52	13.73%
Total	130.09	167.03	28.40%	3 678.76	4 175.93	13.51%	28.28	25.00	-11.59%

Deep-water rose shrimp (*Parapen. longirostris*), DPS

The historical series of landings and the average first-sale price of deep-water rose shrimp from 2002 to 2024 shows a very small volume of landings in the early years of the series, below 100 t annually, and from 2016 onwards, there was a significant increase in landings, remaining above 200 t and reaching a maximum in 2021 with over 450 t landed (Figure 37). Regarding the average first-sale price, it is noted that it has remained stable in recent years. This fact could be related to the fact that it is a resource that in the past was residual and since 2016 has become relatively abundant, which is why its average first-sale price may have entered a period of stabilisation.

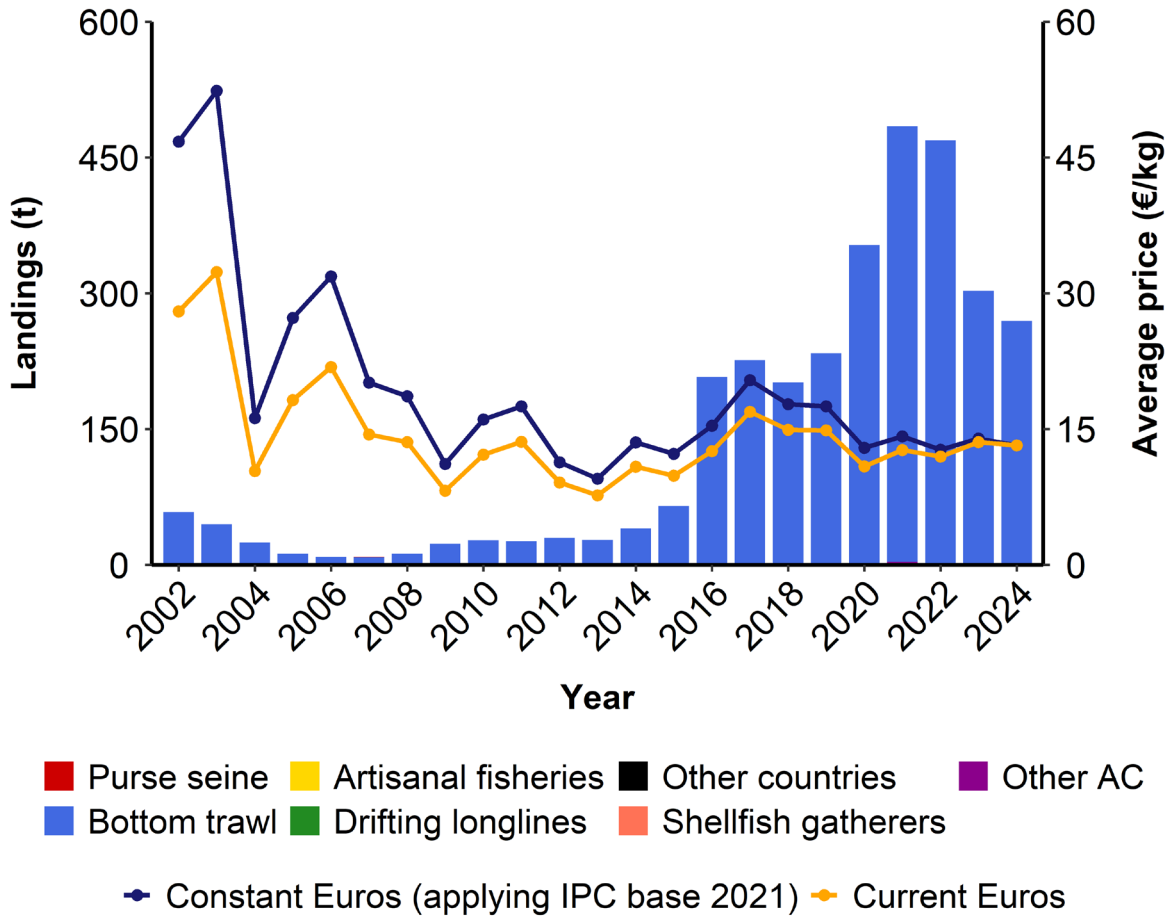


Figure 37. Annual series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of deep-water rose shrimp (*Parapenaeus longirostris*).

In 2024, 269.31 t of deep-water rose shrimp were landed in Catalonia, generating a total of 3,558.42 thousand € at first sale. The average price in Catalonia during this year was 13.21 €/kg. Compared to the previous period from 2021 to 2023, landings and generated income decreased by 35.81% and 32.86% respectively. The average first-sale price, however, increased by 4.59%, equivalent to €0.58 more per kilo (Table 51).

All deep-water rose shrimp fishing comes from bottom trawling. In 2024, deep-water rose shrimp accounted for 4.20% of landings and 6.90% of the economic income generated by this modality, showing values slightly lower than the previous period (Table 52).

Table 51. Record and variation of landings (t), income (k€), and average price (€/kg) of deep-water rose shrimp (Parapenaeus longirostris) by fishing modality.

Modality	t(2021-2023)	t(2024)	% Var(t)	k€(2021-2023)	k€(2024)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2021-2023)	€/kg(2024)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	416.88	269.31	-35.40	5 277.23	3 558.42	-32.57	12.66	13.21	4.38
Artisanal fisheries	0.01	0.00	-100.00	0.06	0.00	-100.00	9.99	0.00	-100.00
Other AC	2.60	0.00	-100.00	22.34	0.00	-100.00	8.61	0.00	-100.00
Other countries	0.03	0.00	-100.00	0.26	0.00	-100.00	7.93	0.00	-100.00
Total	419.52	269.31	-35.81	5 299.89	3 558.42	-32.86	12.63	13.21	4.59

Table 52. Importance of landings (t) and income (k€) of deep-water rose shrimp (*Parapenaeus longirostris*) relative to total landed catches and income of each fishing modality. Landed catches/income modality (%): percentage of target species landed by this modality. Landed catches/income species (%): percentage of landings from the modality corresponding to the target species.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Bottom trawl 2021-2023	99.40	6.30	99.60	9.80
Bottom trawl 2024	100.00	4.20	100.00	6.90
Artisanal fisheries 2021-2023	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other AC 2021-2023	0.60	0.30	0.40	1.00
Other countries 2021-2023	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

*Modalities with values of 0.00 indicate that landings or income represent less than 0.01%. Years with no landings for a specific modality are not shown in the Table.

The monthly trend of deep-water rose shrimp landings shows differences between 2021-2023 and 2024 (Figure 38). Generally, in 2024, deep-water rose shrimp landings are lower throughout all months compared to the previous period, hardly exceeding 30 t monthly. In contrast, the average first-sale price in 2024 shows an upward trend over the months, with higher values at the end of the year, above 16 €/kg.

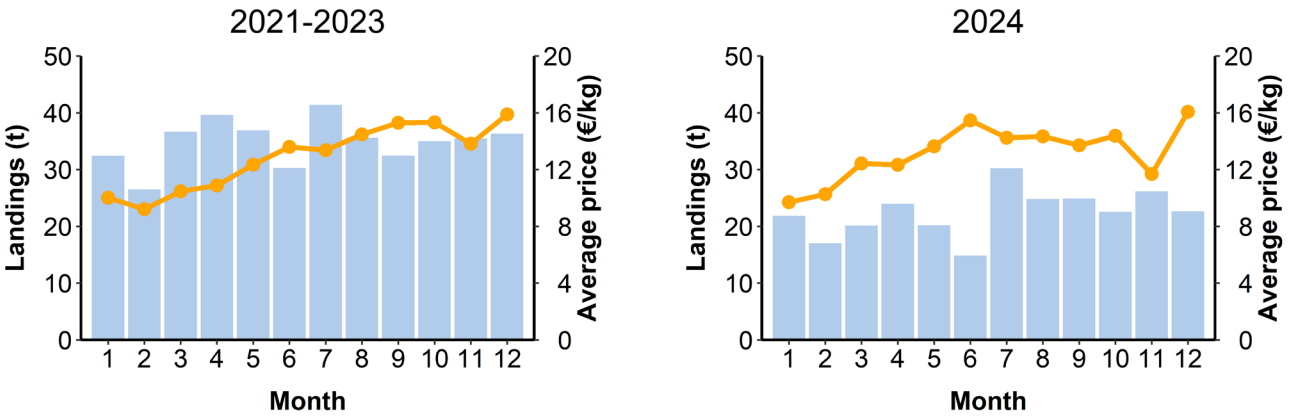


Figure 38. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of deep-water rose shrimp (*Parapenaeus longirostris*).

If we analyse deep-water rose shrimp data at the fish auction hall level (Table 53), it can be observed that in 2024, the Tarragona fish auction hall was the most important in the sector in terms of both landings and income. In 2024, 57.03 t of deep-water rose shrimp were landed at the Tarragona fish auction hall, generating 744.44 thousand € at an average first-sale price of 13.05 €/kg. Compared to the 2021-2023 period, landings in Tarragona decreased by 25.69% and income by 20.65%, despite an increase in the average price of 6.77%. The second most important fish auction hall in terms of landings of the species was L'Ametlla de Mar, while Roses was the second in terms of income generated in 2024. Both fish auction halls experienced variations in landings in 2024 compared to the 2021-2023 period, with Roses showing a reduction of 42.24% and L'Ametlla de Mar an increase of 16.69%. However, the average first-sale price in Roses was higher than in L'Ametlla de Mar, at 17.51 €/kg and 9.67 €/kg respectively, which led to Roses, despite having lower landings than L'Ametlla de Mar, generating higher economic income.

Overall, landings and income of deep-water rose shrimp decreased in 2024 in all fish auction halls compared to the previous year, with the exception of the L'Ametlla de Mar fish auction hall, where landings and income increased by 26.95% and 30.7% respectively. Regarding the average first-sale price, in 2024 it increased in almost all fish auction halls by between 2% and 34%, attributed to the decline in landings.

Table 53. Record and variation of landings (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of deep-water rose shrimp (*Parapenaeus longirostris*) by fish auction hall.

Fish auction hall	t (2021-2023)	t (2024)	% Var (t)	k€ (2021-2023)	k€ (2024)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2021-2023)	€/kg (2024)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	16.56	15.82	-4.48%	293.08	279.22	-4.73%	17.69	17.65	-0.26%
Port de la selva	1.03	0.00	-100.00%	11.54	0.00	-100.00%	11.21	0.00	
Roses	60.85	35.15	-42.24%	1 018.81	615.60	-39.58%	16.74	17.51	4.61%
L'Escala	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Estartit	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Palamós	55.86	17.26	-69.10%	803.91	290.36	-63.88%	14.39	16.82	16.91%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Blanes	22.34	9.86	-55.85%	307.44	175.38	-42.96%	13.76	17.78	29.21%
Arenys de Mar	20.37	9.67	-52.53%	261.70	122.63	-53.14%	12.85	12.68	-1.30%
Badalona	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Barcelona	26.18	12.26	-53.17%	323.37	168.17	-47.99%	12.35	13.72	11.04%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	24.03	13.89	-42.17%	311.93	213.14	-31.67%	12.98	15.34	18.16%
Torredembarra	0.68	0.63	-6.67%	6.19	6.51	5.17%	9.11	10.26	12.68%
Tarragona	76.75	57.03	-25.69%	938.23	744.44	-20.65%	12.22	13.05	6.77%
Cambrils	27.78	15.44	-44.41%	272.76	166.05	-39.12%	9.82	10.75	9.51%
L'Ametlla de Mar	42.75	54.28	26.95%	401.52	524.78	30.70%	9.39	9.67	2.95%
L'Ampolla	3.33	3.04	-8.68%	31.97	29.78	-6.84%	9.61	9.81	2.02%
Deltebre	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
La Ràpita	36.19	22.13	-38.86%	286.59	199.81	-30.28%	7.92	9.03	14.03%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	3.93	2.84	-27.93%	23.32	22.56	-3.26%	5.93	7.95	34.23%
Total	418.64	269.31	-35.67%	5 292.35	3 558.42	-32.76%	12.64	13.21	4.52%

Spottail mantis shrimp (*Squilla mantis*), MTS

Analysing the historical series of landings and first-sale prices of spottail mantis shrimp (Figure 39), it can be observed that the trend is quite stable throughout the entire series, with landing values fluctuating around 450 t, except for 2005 when a sharp decrease in landings (325 t) was noted. Despite this relative stability, there are fluctuating periods with peaks in landings from 2002-2004, 2006-2010, and 2016 to 2018. The average first-sale price applying the CPI for spottail mantis shrimp is close to 8 €/kg until 2009, when it experiences a sharp decline and stabilises at 4 €/kg until 2024. From 2020 onwards, a progressive reduction in landings is noted, reaching the minimum values in 2023 and 2024.

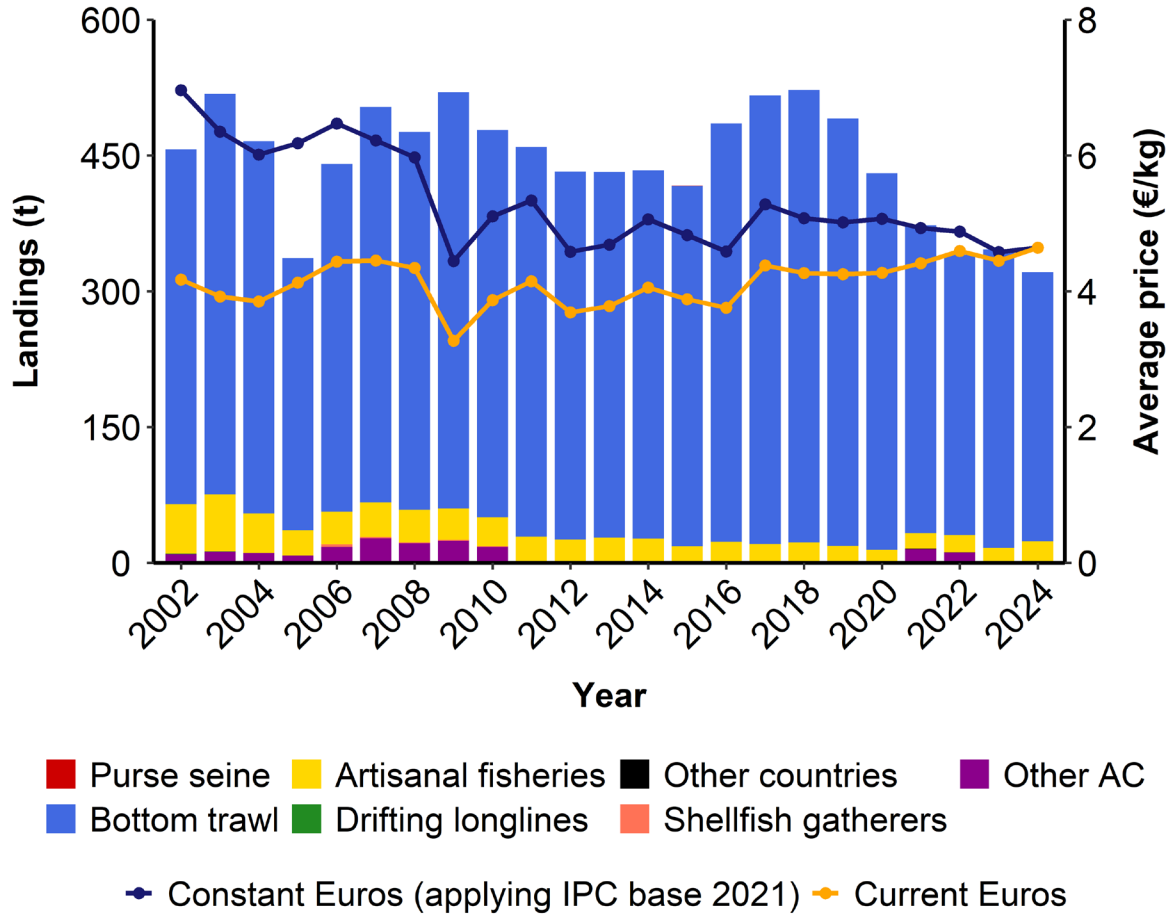


Figure 39. Annual series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of spottail mantis shrimp (*Squilla mantis*).

In 2024, 320.70 t of spottail mantis shrimp were landed in Catalonia, generating a total of 1,491.38 thousand € at first sale. The average price in Catalonia during this year was 4.65 €/kg. Compared to the period from 2021 to 2023, spottail mantis shrimp landings and economic income decreased by 9.21% and 1.41% despite the average first-sale price increasing by 3.71%, which is equivalent to €0.17 per kilo (Table 54).

Almost all landed spottail mantis shrimp came from bottom trawling and, to a lesser extent, artisanal fishing (Table 55). Specifically, in 2024, 92.70% of landings and 92.00% of income from this species came from bottom trawling. In relation to the total bottom trawling in Catalonia, spottail mantis shrimp accounted for 4.60% of landings and 2.60% of economic income, which are values similar to those of the previous period.

Table 54. Record and variation of landings (t), income (k€), and average price (€/kg) of spottail mantis shrimp (*Squilla mantis*) by fishing modality.

Modality	t(2021-2023)	t(2024)	% Var(t)	k€(2021-2023)	k€(2024)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2021-2023)	€/kg(2024)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	326.26	297.35	-8.86	1 443.92	1 372.70	-4.93	4.43	4.62	4.31
Artisanal fisheries	17.59	23.34	32.71	95.82	118.68	23.86	5.45	5.08	-6.67
Other AC	8.90	0.00	-100.00	40.33	0.00	-100.00	4.53	0.00	-100.00
Other countries	0.46	0.00	-100.00	3.70	0.00	-100.00	8.05	0.00	-100.00
Shellfish gatherers	0.02	0.00	-100.00	0.18	0.00	-100.00	7.72	0.00	-100.00
Total	353.23	320.70	-9.21	1 583.95	1 491.38	-5.84	4.48	4.65	3.71

Table 55. Importance of landings (t) and income (k€) of spottail mantis shrimp (*Squilla mantis*) relative to total landed catches and income of each fishing modality. Landed catches/income modality (%): percentage of target species landed by this modality. Landed catches/income species (%): percentage of landings from the modality corresponding to the target species. .

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Bottom trawl 2021-2023	92.40	4.90	91.20	2.70
Bottom trawl 2024	92.70	4.60	92.00	2.60
Artisanal fisheries 2021-2023	5.00	0.90	6.00	0.60
Artisanal fisheries 2024	7.30	1.40	8.00	0.80
Other AC 2021-2023	2.50	1.10	2.50	1.80
Other countries 2021-2023	0.10	0.30	0.20	0.40
Shellfish gatherers 2021-2023	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

*Modalities with values of 0.00 indicate that landings or income represent less than 0.01%. Years with no landings for a specific modality are not shown in the Table.

The monthly trend of landed spottail mantis shrimp shows similar trends between years (Figure 40). The highest landing values occur in the winter months, with a peak in January of nearly 60 t. At the beginning of spring, they decrease sharply and remain at low and constant values around 10 t from April to August, before rising again in autumn to reach landings of 30 t monthly by the end of the year. The average first-sale price of spottail mantis shrimp shows an inverse trend to landings, with values above 8 €/kg during the months with fewer landings and stabilisation around 4 €/kg during autumn and winter, coinciding with the increase in spottail mantis shrimp landings. Overall, there is a decrease in spottail mantis shrimp landings compared to the previous period, while the average price shows slightly higher values.

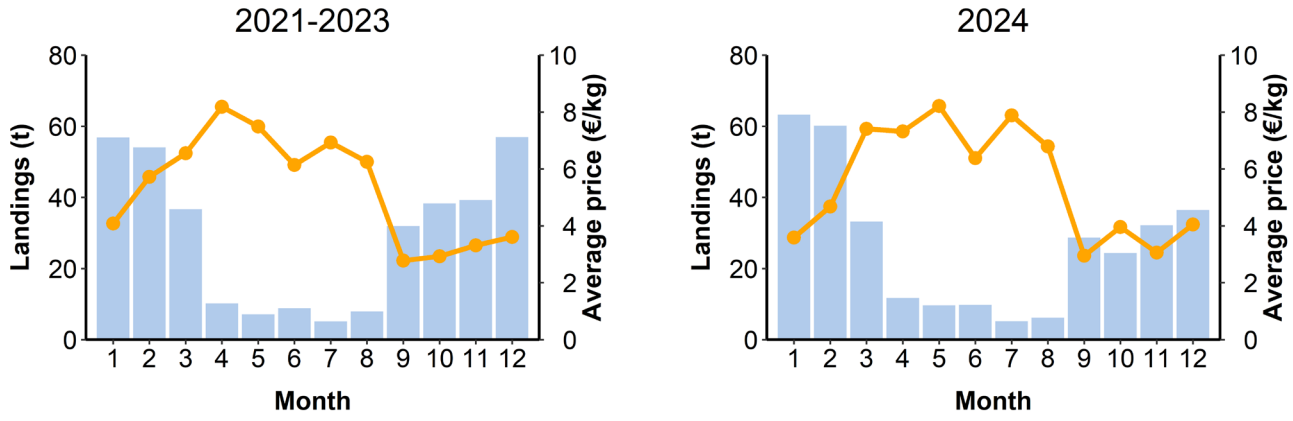


Figure 40. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of spottail mantis shrimp (*Squilla mantis*).

If we analyse spottail mantis shrimp data at the fish auction hall level, it is observed that in 2024, the La Ràpita fish auction hall was the most important in the sector in terms of both landings and economic income (Table 56). In 2024, 208.50 t were landed there, generating income of 967.66 thousand € at an average price of 4.64 €/kg. Compared to the previous period, in this fish auction hall, there was a decrease of 8.52% in landings and 3.45% in income, although the average first-sale price rose by 5.55%. The second most important fish auction hall was L'Ametlla de Mar, where in 2024, 59.66 t of spottail mantis shrimp were landed, generating 258.37 thousand € at an average price of 4.33 €/kg. In this fish auction hall, compared to the previous period, landings and income decreased by 2.45% and 1.48% respectively. Of the total landings and income of spottail mantis shrimp in Catalonia in 2024, the La Ràpita fish auction hall contributed 60%. Overall, it can be observed that spottail mantis shrimp is landed mainly on the southern coast of Catalonia (western coast).

Table 56. Record and variation of landings (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of spottail mantis shrimp (*Squilla mantis*) by fish auction hall.

Fish auction hall	t (2021-2023)	t (2024)	% Var (t)	k€ (2021-2023)	k€ (2024)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2021-2023)	€/kg (2024)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	0.36	0.04	-88.01%	2.91	0.37	-87.32%	8.13	8.60	5.74%
Port de la selva	0.02	0.00	-100.00%	0.12	0.00	-100.00%	6.82	0.00	
Roses	0.47	0.31	-33.64%	3.59	2.49	-30.54%	7.62	7.97	4.67%
L'Escala	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Estartit	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Palamós	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Blanes	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.02	0.00	-100.00%	9.75	0.00	
Arenys de Mar	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.03	0.00	-100.00%	13.29	0.00	
Badalona	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Barcelona	0.16	0.04	-74.87%	1.37	0.33	-75.97%	8.36	8.00	-4.38%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	0.62	0.24	-61.48%	6.59	2.88	-56.30%	10.55	11.97	13.43%
Torredembarra	0.02	0.05	154.86%	0.18	0.49	162.77%	8.76	9.04	3.10%
Tarragona	6.00	4.43	-26.18%	43.67	34.98	-19.89%	7.28	7.90	8.52%
Cambrils	13.62	7.81	-42.67%	73.88	47.49	-35.73%	5.42	6.08	12.11%
L'Ametlla de Mar	61.16	59.66	-2.45%	262.24	258.37	-1.48%	4.29	4.33	1.00%
L'Ampolla	10.52	8.07	-23.24%	44.24	36.67	-17.12%	4.21	4.54	7.98%
Deltebre	0.33	0.24	-27.36%	2.31	1.86	-19.61%	7.05	7.80	10.67%
La Ràpita	227.92	208.50	-8.52%	1 002.21	967.66	-3.45%	4.40	4.64	5.55%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	31.86	31.29	-1.77%	139.30	137.80	-1.08%	4.37	4.40	0.70%
Total	353.07	320.70	-9.17%	1 582.65	1 491.38	-5.77%	4.48	4.65	3.74%

Caramote prawn (*Penaeus kerathurus*), TGS

Landings of caramote prawn from 2002 to 2024 (Figure 41) fluctuated between a maximum of 99 t in 2007 and a minimum of 38 t in 2011. During the first half of the series, an irregular but progressively decreasing trend is observed until reaching the minimum landings in 2011. From 2012 to the present, landings recover very gradually, with 2019 and 2024 being the years with the highest landings, around 80 t. Regarding the average first-sale price of caramote prawn, until 2011 it decreases progressively, remaining above 30 €/kg. From 2012 onwards, it stabilises around 25 €/kg, reaching the lowest value in 2024, and falling below 20 €/kg.

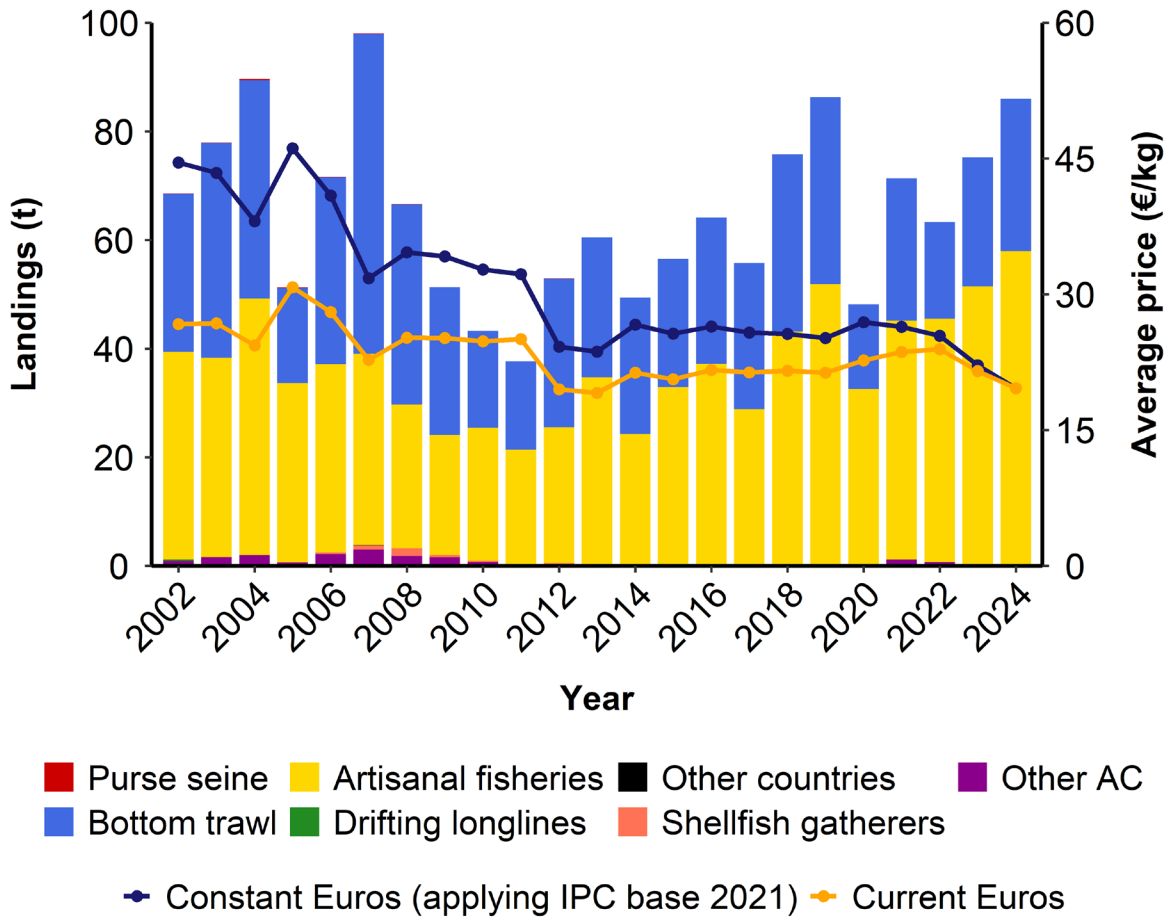


Figure 41. Annual series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of caramote prawn (*Penaeus kerathurus*).

In 2024, 85.19 t of caramote prawn were landed in Catalonia, generating a total of 1,685.66 thousand € at first sale. The average price in Catalonia during this year was 19.79 €/kg. Compared to the previous period (2021-2023), landings and income increased by 21.22% and 4.39% respectively, while the average price decreased by 13.88%, equating to a reduction of €3.19 per kilo (Table 57).

Almost all landed caramote prawn came from the artisanal fishing and bottom trawl modalities (Table 58). Specifically, in 2024, 67.10% of landed caramote prawn and 67.00% of income from this species correspond to the artisanal fishing modality, while the remaining 32.90% of landings and 33.00% of income correspond to the bottom trawl modality. Regarding the importance of caramote prawn within each modality, for artisanal fishing, it represented 3.40% of landings and 7.40% of income in 2024. In the case of bottom trawling, landings are much less significant, at 0.40%, representing only 1.10% of the income of this fleet.

Table 57. Record and variation of landings (t), income (k€), and average price (€/kg) of caramote prawn (*Penaeus kerathurus*) by fishing modality.

Modality	t(2021-2023)	t(2024)	% Var(t)	k€(2021-2023)	k€(2024)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2021-2023)	€/kg(2024)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	22.61	28.02	23.92	532.30	556.12	4.47	23.55	19.85	-15.69
Artisanal fisheries	46.75	57.18	22.31	1 059.92	1 129.55	6.57	22.67	19.76	-12.87
Other AC	0.92	0.00	-100.00	22.42	0.00	-100.00	24.33	0.00	-100.00
Shellfish gatherers	0.00	0.00	-100.00	0.13	0.00	-100.00	34.25	0.00	-100.00
Total	70.28	85.19	21.22	1 614.78	1 685.66	4.39	22.98	19.79	-13.88

Table 58. Importance of landings (t) and income (k€) of caramote prawn (*Penaeus kerathurus*) relative to total landed catches and income of each fishing modality. Landed catches/income modality (%): percentage of target species landed by this modality. Landed catches/income species (%): percentage of landings from the modality corresponding to the target species.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Bottom trawl 2021-2023	32.20	0.30	33.00	1.00
Bottom trawl 2024	32.90	0.40	33.00	1.10
Artisanal fisheries 2021-2023	66.50	2.50	65.60	6.50
Artisanal fisheries 2024	67.10	3.40	67.00	7.40
Other AC 2021-2023	1.30	0.10	1.40	1.00
Shellfish gatherers 2021-2023	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

*Modalities with values of 0.00 indicate that landings or income represent less than 0.01%. Years with no landings for a specific modality are not shown in the Table.

The monthly trend of landings and the average first-sale price of caramote prawn between the two comparative periods shows similar trends (Figure 42). Landings reach the highest values in spring and autumn, with two peaks, one in June and the other in October, both exceeding 12 t. In summer, the minimum landings of caramote prawn are reported, coinciding with the time when the average price is highest, which exceeds 35 €/kg. For the rest of the year, it fluctuates around values close to 20 €/kg.

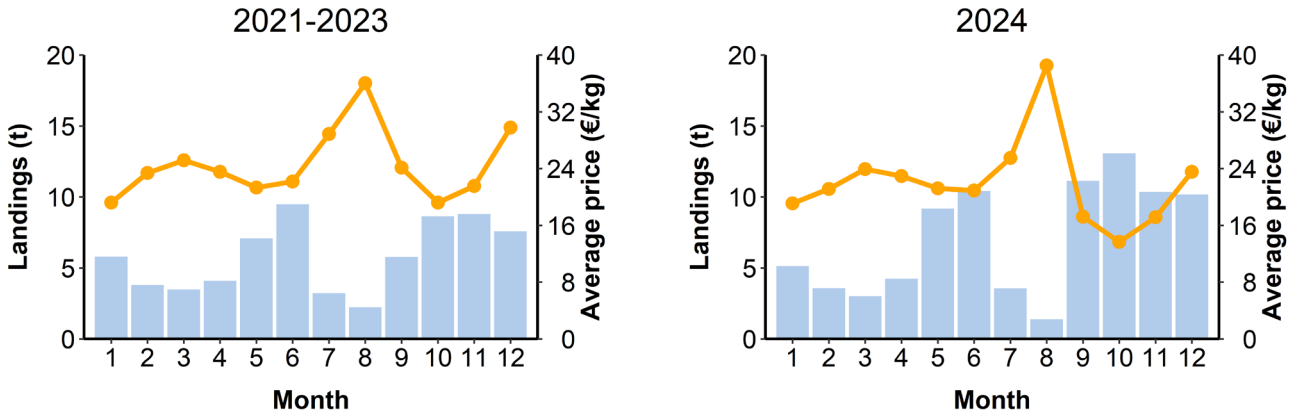


Figure 42. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of caramote prawn (*Penaeus kerathurus*).

If we analyse caramote prawn data at the fish auction hall level (Table 59), in 2024, the La Ràpita fish auction hall was the most important in the sector in terms of both landings and economic income, followed far behind by the Les Cases d'Alcanar fish auction hall. This is a species that is mainly caught on the southern coast of Catalonia (western coast). In 2024, 69.93 t of caramote prawn were landed in La Ràpita, generating income of 1,303.65 thousand € at an average price of 18.64 €/kg. Compared to the previous period, there was an increase of 32.16% in landings and 0.17% in income due to a reduction in the average first-sale price of 14.19%. Of the total landings and income of caramote prawn in Catalonia in 2024, the La Ràpita fish auction hall contributed 81.17% and 71.49% of the species' landings and income respectively.

Table 59. Record and variation of landings (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of caramote prawn (*Penaeus kerathurus*) by fish auction hall.

Fish auction hall	t (2021-2023)	t (2024)	% Var (t)	k€ (2021-2023)	k€ (2024)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2021-2023)	€/kg (2024)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Port de la selva	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Roses	0.09	0.27	210.15%	3.62	9.71	167.88%	42.26	36.50	-13.63%
L'Escala	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Estartit	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Palamós	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Blanes	0.04	0.03	-32.19%	1.63	1.20	-26.12%	38.38	41.81	8.95%
Arenys de Mar	0.36	0.10	-71.51%	11.33	4.03	-64.44%	31.31	39.07	24.79%
Badalona	0.01	0.01	-3.58%	0.45	0.34	-25.53%	40.47	31.26	-22.76%
Barcelona	0.23	0.07	-71.82%	5.99	1.58	-73.59%	25.57	23.97	-6.27%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	3.78	3.11	-17.71%	103.09	78.31	-24.04%	27.26	25.16	-7.70%
Torredembarra	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.04	0.00	-100.00%	30.00	0.00	
Tarragona	0.13	0.03	-78.41%	4.17	0.76	-81.69%	32.89	27.90	-15.19%
Cambrils	0.44	0.13	-69.97%	11.86	3.66	-69.17%	26.94	27.65	2.65%
L'Ametlla de Mar	3.85	3.26	-15.34%	104.23	81.09	-22.20%	27.10	24.90	-8.10%
L'Ampolla	2.08	2.37	14.22%	60.32	66.12	9.63%	29.06	27.89	-4.02%
Deltebre	0.14	0.02	-84.15%	3.82	0.54	-85.93%	27.89	24.78	-11.18%
La Ràpita	52.91	69.93	32.16%	1 149.48	1 303.65	13.41%	21.73	18.64	-14.19%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	5.91	5.87	-0.77%	147.19	134.68	-8.50%	24.89	22.95	-7.79%
Total	69.97	85.19	21.75%	1 607.23	1 685.66	4.88%	22.97	19.79	-13.86%

Blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*), CRB

Data on blue crab fishing in Catalonia began to be recorded in 2016. Analysing the historical series of landings and first-sale prices of blue crab (Figure 43), an exponential increase in landings is observed from 2018 to 2020, followed by a stabilisation of around 400 t until 2023 and 2024. Regarding the average first-sale price (current euros) of blue crab, stabilisation is noted around 4 €/kg, as well as a slight rebound until reaching the maximum value of 4.7 €/kg in 2022. Applying the CPI correction, the constant cost follows the same trend as the previous one, with an average of between 3 and 6 €/kg in the last three years.

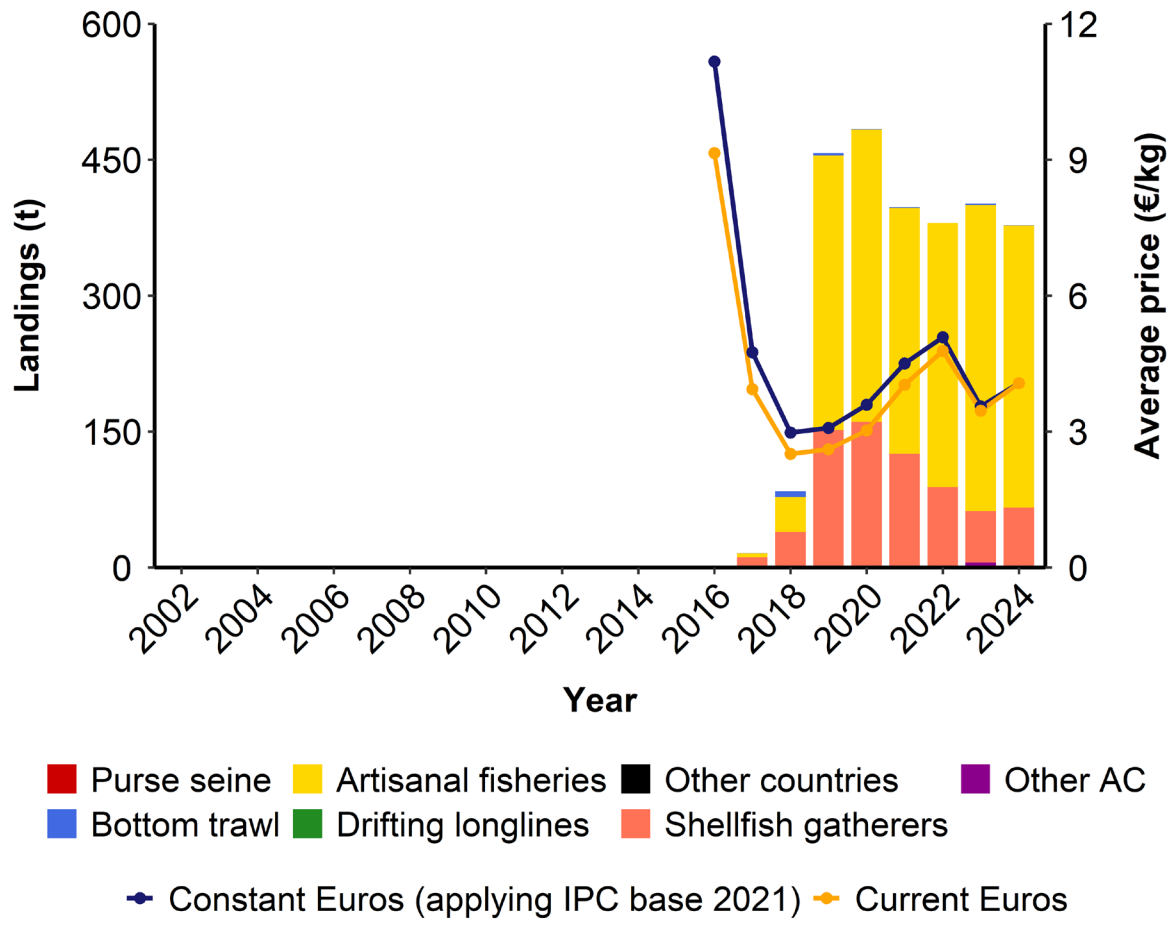


Figure 43. Annual series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*).

In 2024, 377.16 t of blue crab were landed in Catalonia, generating a total of 1,535.93 thousand € at first sale (Table 60). The average price in Catalonia during this year was 4.07 €/kg. Compared to the previous period, blue crab landings decreased by 4.05%, and economic income also decreased by 4.23% due to a reduction in the average first-sale price of 0.19%, which is equivalent to €0.01 less per kilo.

Most blue crab landings come from the artisanal fisheries modality (Table 61). Specifically, in 2024, 82.50% of landed blue crab and 83.10% of income from this species came from the artisanal fisheries modality. In relation to this fishing modality, blue crab represented 18.60% of landings and 8.30% of the economic income generated in 2024. The contribution of shellfish gatherers, a significant modality in blue crab fishing, should also be highlighted. 17.30% of landings and 16.70% of income from this species come from shellfish gatherers. In relation to this modality, blue crab represented 36.30% of landings and 14.50% of income, which are values lower than the previous period (2021-2023).

Table 60. Record and variation of landings (t), income (k€), and average price (€/kg) of blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*) by fishing modality.

Modality	t(2021-2023)	t(2024)	% Var(t)	k€(2021-2023)	k€(2024)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2021-2023)	€/kg(2024)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	0.73	0.14	-80.70	0.37	0.15	-58.81	0.50	1.07	113.47
Artisanal fisheries	300.36	311.12	3.59	1 212.50	1 276.01	5.24	4.04	4.10	1.60
Other AC	1.85	0.72	-61.04	6.26	2.68	-57.19	3.39	3.72	9.87
Shellfish gatherers	90.14	65.17	-27.70	384.69	257.09	-33.17	4.27	3.94	-7.57
Total	393.08	377.16	-4.05	1 603.82	1 535.93	-4.23	4.08	4.07	-0.19

Table 61. Importance of landings (t) and income (k€) of blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*) relative to total landed catches and income of each fishing modality. Landed catches/income modality (%): percentage of target species landed by this modality. Landed catches/income species (%): percentage of landings from the modality corresponding to the target species.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Bottom trawl 2021-2023	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bottom trawl 2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Artisanal fisheries 2021-2023	76.40	16.20	75.60	7.40
Artisanal fisheries 2024	82.50	18.60	83.10	8.30
Other AC 2021-2023	0.50	0.20	0.40	0.30
Other AC 2024	0.20	0.70	0.20	1.10
Shellfish gatherers 2021-2023	22.90	28.20	24.00	18.30
Shellfish gatherers 2024	17.30	36.30	16.70	14.50

*Modalities with values of 0.00 indicate that landings or income represent less than 0.01%. Years with no landings for a specific modality are not shown in the Table.

The monthly series of landings and the average first-sale price of blue crab shows similar trends (Figure 44). Landings remain low in winter and increase progressively throughout the year until reaching the highest values in autumn, with a peak of 60 t in November. In contrast, the average price of blue crab remains above 8 €/kg at the beginning of the year, coinciding with the months of lowest landings of the species, and decreases rapidly in spring until reaching the lowest values of the series in autumn, around 2-3 €/kg. Compared to the years 2021-2023, landings and the average price of blue crab have remained at lower values, especially in the second half of the year.

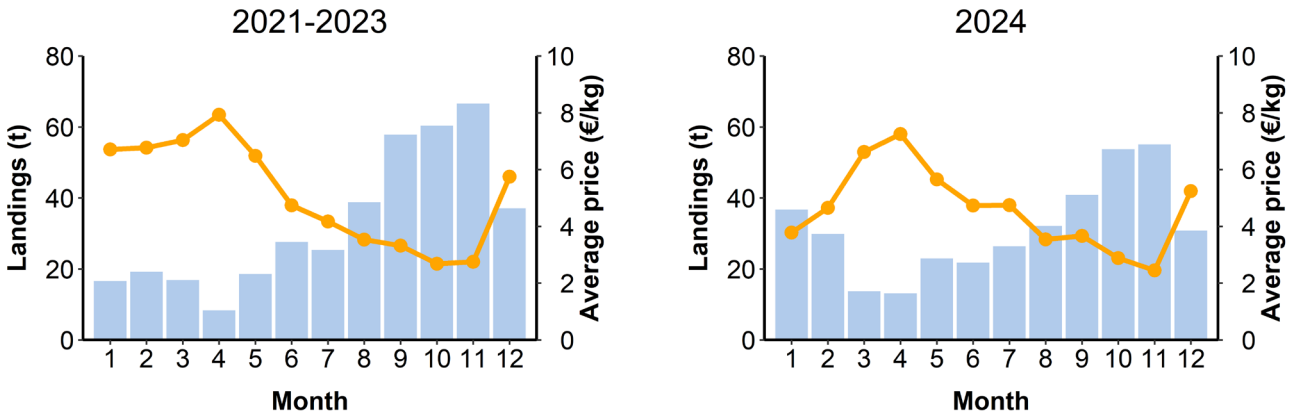


Figure 44. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*).

With blue crab, a clear trend is evident: the resource has greater representation and importance in southern Catalonia. If we analyse blue crab data at the fish auction hall level, in 2024, the La Ràpita fish auction hall was the most important in the sector in terms of both landings and economic income, followed by the Deltebre fish auction hall (Table 62). In 2024, 215.88 t were landed in La Ràpita, generating income of 819.70 thousand € at an average price of 3.80 €/kg. Compared to the years 2021-2023, in this fish auction hall, landings decreased by 5.52% and income by 7.27% due to a reduction in the average price of 1.85%. In second place, the Deltebre fish auction hall landed 119.05 t of blue crab in 2024, generating income of 531.53 thousand € at an average price of 4.46 €/kg. In this fish auction hall, both landings and income decreased compared to the years 2021-2023, while the average price increased compared to the previous period. Of the total landings and income of blue crab in Catalonia in 2024, the La Ràpita fish auction hall contributed 57.03% and 53.35% of the species' landings and income respectively. In turn, the Deltebre fish auction hall contributed 31.56% and 34.59% of blue crab landings and income respectively. The increase in landings of this species in some fish auction halls in the north, such as Roses and Palamós, should be noted.

Table 62. Record and variation of landings (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*) by fish auction hall.

Fish auction hall	t (2021-2023)	t (2024)	% Var (t)	k€ (2021-2023)	k€ (2024)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2021-2023)	€/kg (2024)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Port de la selva	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Roses	0.01	0.02	105.15%	0.05	0.10	118.87%	4.84	5.16	6.68%
L'Escala	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Estartit	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.01		0.00	10.00	
Palamós	0.01	0.12	1 251.69%	0.06	0.63	952.76%	6.48	5.05	-22.12%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Blanes	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Arenys de Mar	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Badalona	0.00	0.01		0.00	0.04		0.00	4.03	
Barcelona	0.01	0.00	-100.00%	0.05	0.00	-100.00%	4.01	0.00	
Vilanova i la Geltrú	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Torredembarra	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Tarragona	0.00	0.01		0.00	0.03		0.00	1.85	
Cambrils	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Ametlla de Mar	0.08	0.17	106.98%	0.23	0.60	158.34%	2.86	3.57	24.81%
L'Ampolla	40.38	41.14	1.89%	170.36	182.32	7.02%	4.22	4.43	5.03%
Deltebre	123.02	119.05	-3.23%	546.84	531.53	-2.80%	4.45	4.46	0.44%
La Ràpita	228.49	215.88	-5.52%	883.95	819.70	-7.27%	3.87	3.80	-1.85%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	1.07	0.75	-29.80%	2.27	0.97	-57.33%	2.12	1.29	-39.22%
Total	393.08	377.16	-4.05%	1 603.82	1 535.93	-4.23%	4.08	4.07	-0.19%

Blue Crab Management Plan

The blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*) is a decapod crustacean of the Portunidae family, which includes crabs with swimming capacity. It is a species native to the eastern coasts of the Americas that has been established in the Mediterranean for years. Currently, it is found abundantly in the waters of the Ebro Delta. The unique characteristics of this region are favourable for the settlement and expansion of the species, although it is present along the entire Catalan coast.

Since the appearance of the blue crab in the Ebro Delta, landings have increased exponentially, and the average first-sale price has adjusted to demand. To effectively manage the rapid expansion of the blue crab in the waters of the Ebro Delta, which have been especially high in recent years, a co-management committee for the fishing of this species using fixed gear, artisanal fisheries, onshore shellfish gathering, and inland fishing, was established in 2018. The main objectives were to manage the fishing of this expanding species and develop a socioeconomic program fundamentally aimed at increasing the added value of the product and, consequently, improving its commercialisation.

This committee, called the Blue Crab Co-Management Committee of the Ebro Lands (CCCBTE by its initials in Catalan), is made up of: Both onshore and offshore fishermen and shellfish gatherers from L'Ampolla, Deltebre, La Ràpita, and Les Cases d'Alcanar, as well as onshore fishermen and shellfish gatherers from the delta lagoons. In addition, there are representatives of the fishers' associations and their federations, representatives of the scientific community, entities linked to environmental protection, and holders of the Directorate-General of Fisheries and Maritime Affairs and the Marine Resources Service of the Government of Catalonia.

For the extraction and analysis of data related to the co-management of the blue crab, records from the fish auction halls of L'Ampolla, Deltebre, La Ràpita, and Les Cases d'Alcanar have been taken into account, from which records for the artisanal fisheries and onshore shellfish gathering modalities have been extracted.

Table 63. Landed catches (kg), income (€), and average price (€/kg) of blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*) within the management plan relative to the total in Catalonia.

	Landings (kg) 2021-2023	Income (€) 2021-2023	€/kg 2021-2023	Landings (kg) 2024	Income (€) 2024	€/kg 2024
Total Catalonia	393 075.89	1 603 818.94	4.09	377 591.51	1 535 930.96	4.07
Total managed	391 771.08	1 611 665.45	4.13	376 955.03	1 534 267.08	4.07
% Total managed vs Total	99.67	100.49	-	99.83	99.89	-

In Table 63, a comparison of landings, income, and the average first-sale price of the records belonging to the total of Catalonia and the total co-managed for the years 2021-2023 and 2024 is shown. The data indicate that more than 99% of landings and income of blue crab are within the management plan.

Table 64. Monthly record of landings (kg), income (€), and average price (€/kg) of blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*) managed in 2024 by the base port of the productive units included in the plan (AMP: L'Ampolla, DLT: Deltebre, SCR: La Ràpita, and LCA: Les Cases d'Alcanar).

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
(AMP) kg	5 582.65	3 119.45	1 248.45	1 653.75	1 439.90	835.90	2 783.55	4 751.00	4 513.60	4 161.40	6 197.75	4 868.75	41 156.15
(AMP) €	24 873.95	15 333.38	7 902.14	11 799.81	8 843.70	4 393.80	14 296.48	17 515.18	18 008.32	13 817.25	18 642.99	26 893.44	182 320.44
(AMP) €/kg	4.46	4.92	6.33	7.14	6.14	5.26	5.14	3.69	3.99	3.32	3.01	5.52	4.43
(DLT) kg	5 706.80	10 527.80	5 112.95	6 229.60	6 658.10	8 949.25	12 501.15	9 784.90	12 434.00	18 627.90	16 671.70	5 841.80	119 045.95
(DLT) €	24 035.60	51 378.36	34 637.46	45 618.08	40 299.17	45 038.76	63 816.58	39 570.02	50 134.80	57 642.77	45 881.51	33 476.25	531 529.37
(DLT) €/kg	4.21	4.88	6.77	7.32	6.05	5.03	5.10	4.04	4.03	3.09	2.75	5.73	4.46
(SCR) kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(SCR) €	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(SCR) €/kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(LCA) kg	79.65	72.55	13.60	5.40	12.85	24.40	31.40	120.80	112.65	12.10	65.25	5.45	556.10
(LCA) €	112.94	94.61	46.63	15.46	34.93	95.62	67.60	88.78	88.80	19.70	44.10	10.99	720.16
(LCA) €/kg	1.42	1.30	3.43	2.86	2.72	3.92	2.15	0.73	0.79	1.63	0.68	2.02	1.30

The data shown in Table 64 indicate that the La Ràpita fish auction hall is the most important in the management plan, with 216,196.83 kg of blue crab landed, generating 819,697.12 € at an average first-sale price of 3.79 €/kg. The highest landing records are seen during the second half of the year, especially in autumn, when the highest monthly income of the year is recorded, with a maximum of 100,937.72 € in December at the La Ràpita fish auction hall. The average first-sale price of blue crab fluctuates between 2 and 4 €/kg during the months of highest landings and rises to values between 7-8 €/kg in winter, which coincides with the period when fewer landings are reported.

The monthly series of landings, income, and average price of blue crab managed by fish auction halls show similar trends between the years 2022-2023 and 2024. In 2024, blue crab landings increased drastically at the La Ràpita fish auction hall starting in July, reaching peak values in October and November, and exceeding 30,000 kg landed (Figure 45). This trend, although less drastic, can also be observed at the Deltebre fish auction hall. In the years 2021-2023, blue crab landings at the La Ràpita fish auction hall were higher, with values exceeding 40,000 kg monthly. Regarding economic income, it follows a very similar evolution over the years, with lower values during the first half of the year and a progressive increase, until reaching its peak in December (Figure 46). The trend of the average first-sale price of blue crab shows a downward trend in the second half of the year, but with a very marked increase in December (Figure 47).

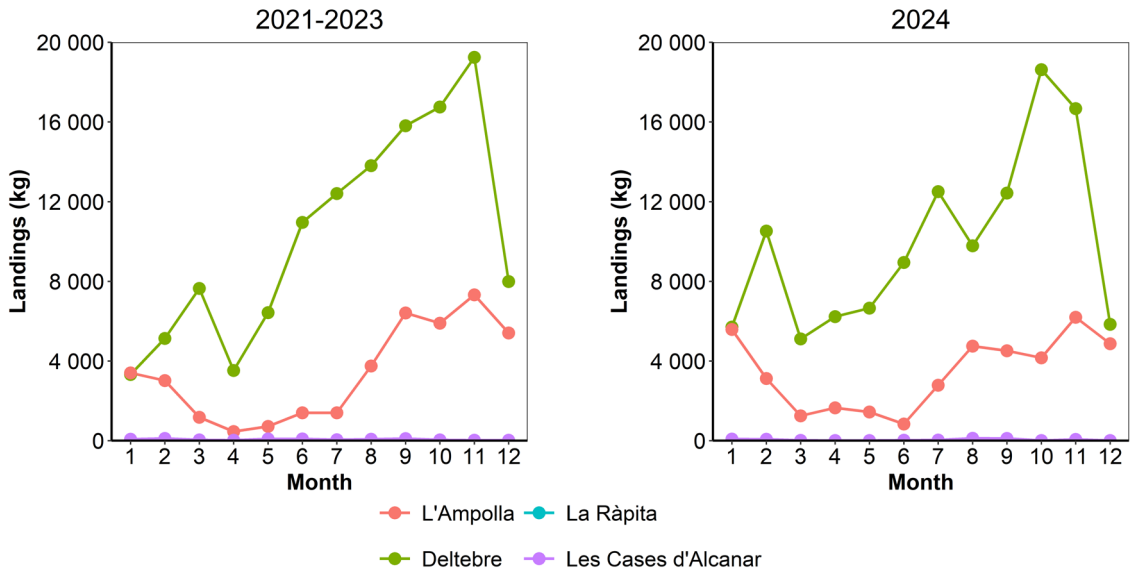


Figure 45. Monthly series of landings (kg) of blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*) managed according to the fish auction halls of the productive units included in the plan.

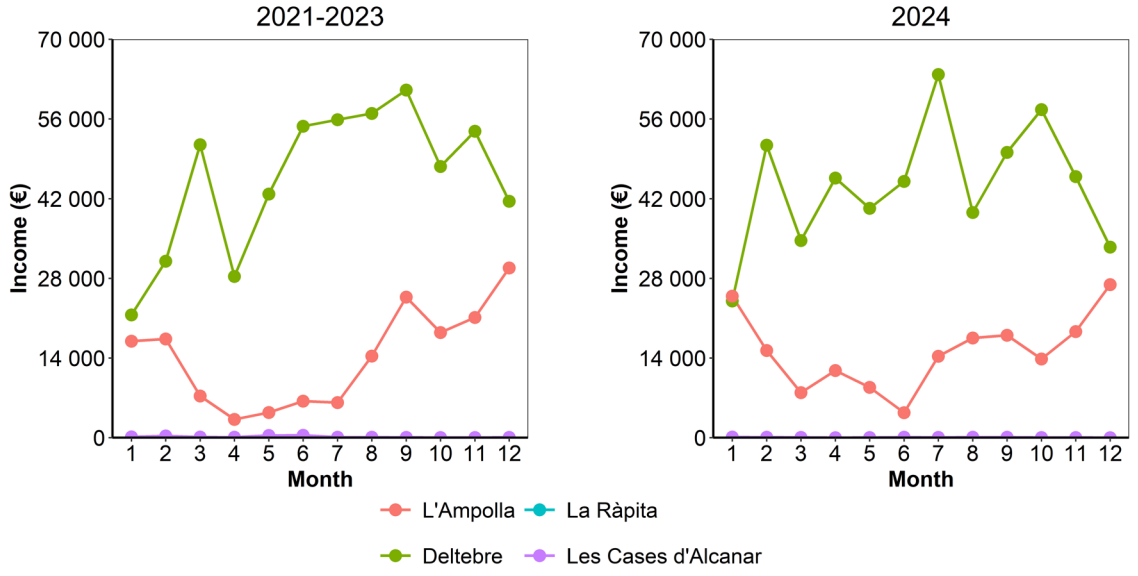


Figure 46. Monthly series of income (€) from blue crab (Callinectes sapidus) managed according to the fish auction halls of the productive units included in the plan.

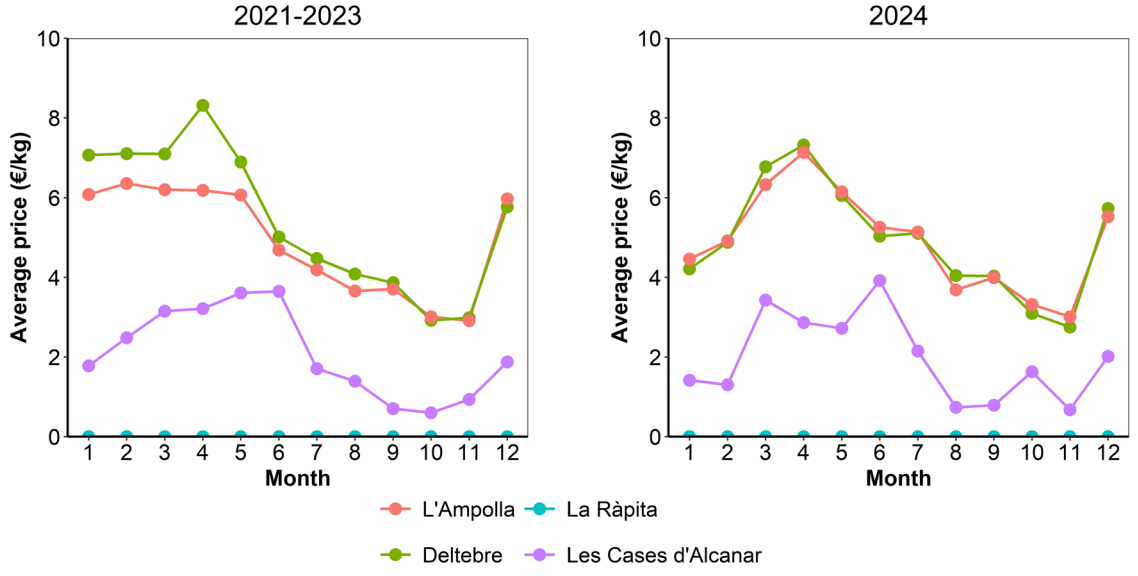


Figure 47. Monthly series of average price (€/kg) of blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*) managed according to the fish auction halls of the productive units included in the plan.

Horned octopus (*Eledone cirrhosa*), EOI

The historical series of landings and average first-sale price of horned octopus shows a decrease in landings until 2021, a small increase in 2022, and another decrease until 2024, coinciding with a gradual increase in the first-sale price over the same period (Figure 48).

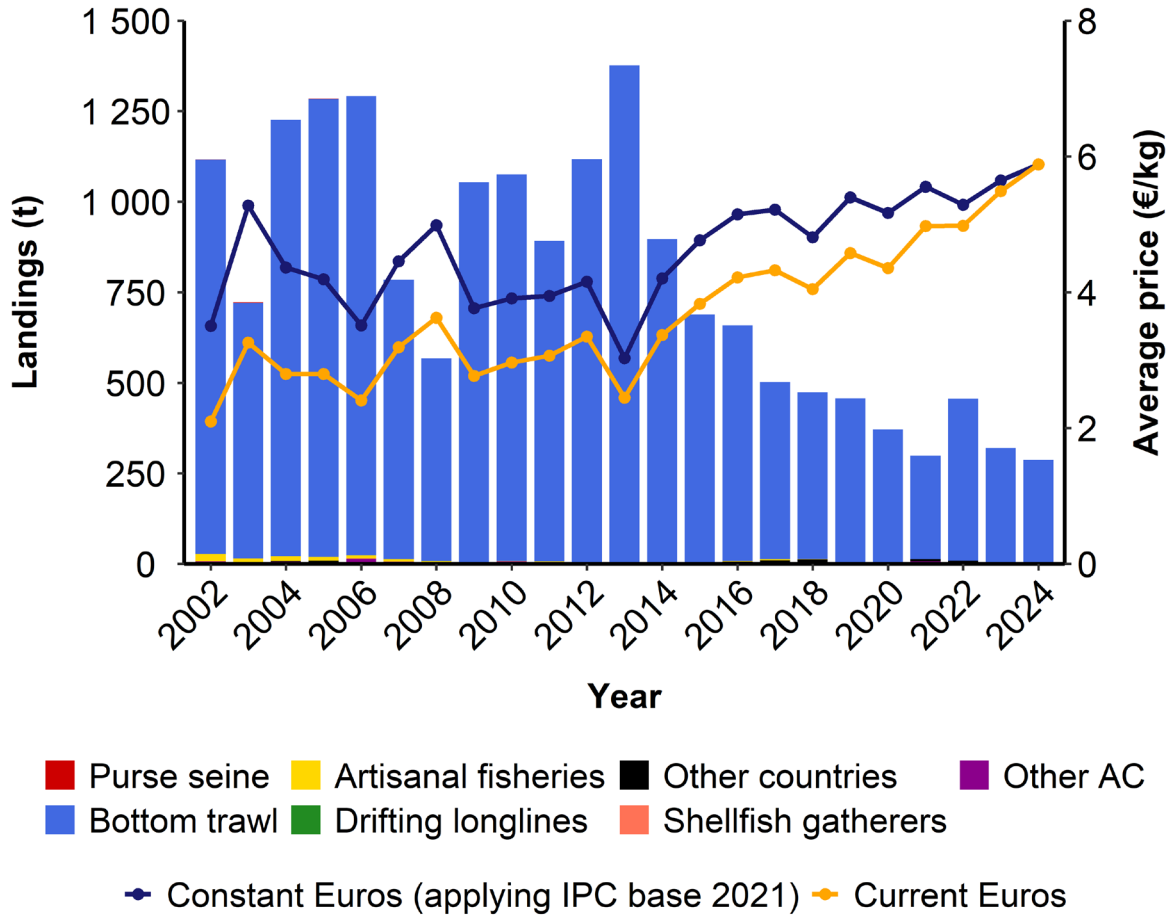


Figure 48. Annual series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of horned octopus (*Eledone cirrhosa*) from 2002 to 2024.

In 2024, 286.60 t of horned octopus were caught in Catalonia, generating a total of 1,687.94 thousand € at first sale (Table 65). The average price in Catalonia during this year was 5.89 €/kg. Compared to the period between 2021 and 2023, horned octopus landings decreased by 20.26%, income by 8.38%, and the average price per kilogram increased by 14.91%.

Table 65. Record and variation between the period 2021-2023 and 2024 of landed biomass (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of horned octopus (*Eledone cirrhosa*) by fishing modality.

Modality	t(2021-2023)	t(2024)	% Var(t)	k€(2021-2023)	k€(2024)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2021-2023)	€/kg(2024)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	350.15	286.39	-18.21	1 805.38	1 687.15	-6.55	5.16	5.89	14.26
Artisanal fisheries	0.27	0.21	-23.45	1.05	0.80	-23.88	3.88	3.86	-0.55
Other AC	4.65	0.00	-100.00	18.54	0.00	-100.00	3.99	0.00	-100.00
Other countries	4.37	0.00	-100.00	17.30	0.00	-100.00	3.96	0.00	-100.00
Shellfish gatherers	0.00	0.00	-100.00	0.02	0.00	-100.00	6.97	0.00	-100.00
Total	359.44	286.60	-20.26	1 842.29	1 687.94	-8.38	5.13	5.89	14.91

Almost all horned octopus landings came from bottom trawling (Table 66). Specifically, in 2024, 99.90% of the horned octopus caught and 100% of the income from this species came from bottom trawling. In relation to this fishing modality, horned octopus represented 4.50% of landings and 3.20% of income in 2024, which are slightly lower figures than those for the 2021-2023 period.

Table 66. Importance of landings (t) and income (k€, thousands of euros) of horned octopus (*Eledone cirrhosa*) relative to total landings and income of each fishing modality. Landings/income modality (%): percentage of the target species landed by this modality. Landings/income species (%): percentage of landings from the modality corresponding to the target species.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Bottom trawl 2021-2023	97.40	5.30	98.00	3.30
Bottom trawl 2024	99.90	4.50	100.00	3.20
Artisanal fisheries 2021-2023	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00
Artisanal fisheries 2024	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other AC 2021-2023	1.30	0.60	1.00	0.80
Other countries 2021-2023	1.20	3.20	0.90	1.70
Shellfish gatherers 2021-2023	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

*Modalities with values of 0.00 indicate that landings or income represent less than 0.01%. Years with no landings for a specific modality are not shown in the Table.

The average first-sale price of horned octopus between the 2021-2023 period and 2024 shows a similar trend, with the highest values between July and September (Figure 49). Regarding landings in 2024, the lowest values were recorded between August and December, while the highest occurred between January and April. This trend differs from that observed in the 2021-2023 period, where the highest values were recorded from October to May. In general, during 2024, landings were lower than in the comparative period almost every month, and did not exceed 50 t/month in January.

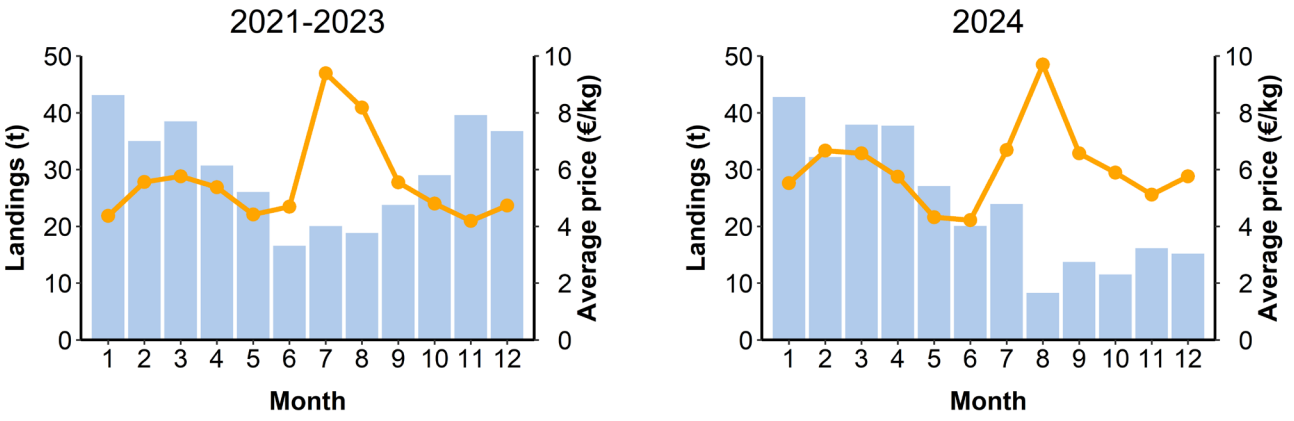


Figure 49. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of horned octopus (*Eledone cirrhosa*) between the period 2021-2023 and 2024.

When analysing horned octopus data at the fish auction hall level, a generalised decrease in landings is clear across all fish auction halls compared to the 2021-2023 period (Table 67). Only the L'Ampolla and Les Cases d'Alcanar fish auction halls saw an increase, although the volume of landings in both is insignificant. In 2024, the most important fish auction halls in terms of landings were Tarragona and La Ràpita, with total landings of 54.35 t and 51.86 t, representing 18.96% and 18.09% of total landings in Catalonia. The variation in the average first-sale price compared to the comparative period shows an increase in most fish auction halls, except for Port de la Selva, which decreased by 20.6%, and Arenys de Mar, Vilanova i la Geltrú, and L'Ampolla, which decreased between 1% and 3%. The Tarragona fish auction hall maintained the highest average price for this species (10.14 €/kg), higher than the 2021-2023 period (8.84 €/kg). It is also the fish auction hall that recorded the highest income from horned octopus (551.23 thousand €). In general, landings and income in 2024 were lower than in the comparative period, while the average price increased in almost all ports.

Table 67. Record and variation between the period 2021-2023 and 2024 of landed biomass (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of horned octopus (*Eledone cirrhosa*) by fish auction hall.

Fish auction hall	t (2021-2023)	t (2024)	% Var (t)	k€ (2021-2023)	k€ (2024)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2021-2023)	€/kg (2024)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	21.79	12.98	-40.42%	85.85	58.85	-31.45%	3.94	4.53	15.07%
Port de la selva	0.99	0.00	-99.62%	3.11	0.01	-99.69%	3.15	2.50	-20.60%
Roses	55.02	38.10	-30.74%	214.20	181.08	-15.46%	3.89	4.75	22.06%
L'Escala	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Estartit	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Palamós	18.12	12.15	-32.96%	67.62	52.92	-21.73%	3.73	4.36	16.75%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Blanes	6.87	6.19	-9.89%	27.03	25.92	-4.09%	3.94	4.19	6.44%
Arenys de Mar	8.16	7.20	-11.74%	33.86	28.94	-14.52%	4.15	4.02	-3.15%
Badalona	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Barcelona	6.21	5.50	-11.41%	24.40	22.92	-6.05%	3.93	4.17	6.04%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	16.38	13.62	-16.85%	72.71	59.97	-17.52%	4.44	4.40	-0.80%
Torredembarra	0.38	0.14	-63.02%	1.51	0.59	-61.27%	4.00	4.19	4.72%
Tarragona	62.41	54.35	-12.91%	551.78	551.23	-0.10%	8.84	10.14	14.71%
Cambrils	46.83	29.63	-36.72%	237.20	176.67	-25.52%	5.06	5.96	17.70%
L'Ametlla de Mar	49.53	45.16	-8.82%	241.40	236.65	-1.97%	4.87	5.24	7.52%
L'Ampolla	5.53	5.81	5.07%	25.95	26.98	4.00%	4.69	4.64	-1.03%
Deltebre	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
La Ràpita	56.15	51.86	-7.64%	236.71	247.43	4.53%	4.22	4.77	13.18%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	3.54	3.91	10.45%	12.77	17.78	39.18%	3.61	4.55	26.02%
Total	357.89	286.60	-19.92%	1 836.09	1 687.94	-8.07%	5.13	5.89	14.80%

Common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*), OCC

The peak in common octopus landings was recorded in 2002 (736 t) (Figure 50). From this point, landings fluctuated, following a slightly downward trend, accentuated from 2020. The lowest landing level was recorded in 2024, with 250 t. Regarding the first-sale price over the years, it fluctuated between 3 and 6 €/kg (2002-2016), reaching a peak of 9 €/kg in 2022. Applying the CPI correction, the constant cost follows the same trend as the previous one, but with values between 4 and 7 €/kg (2002-2016), and peaking near 10 €/kg in 2018. Regarding 2024 landings, they were slightly lower than in 2023, although current Euros were higher compared to the previous year.

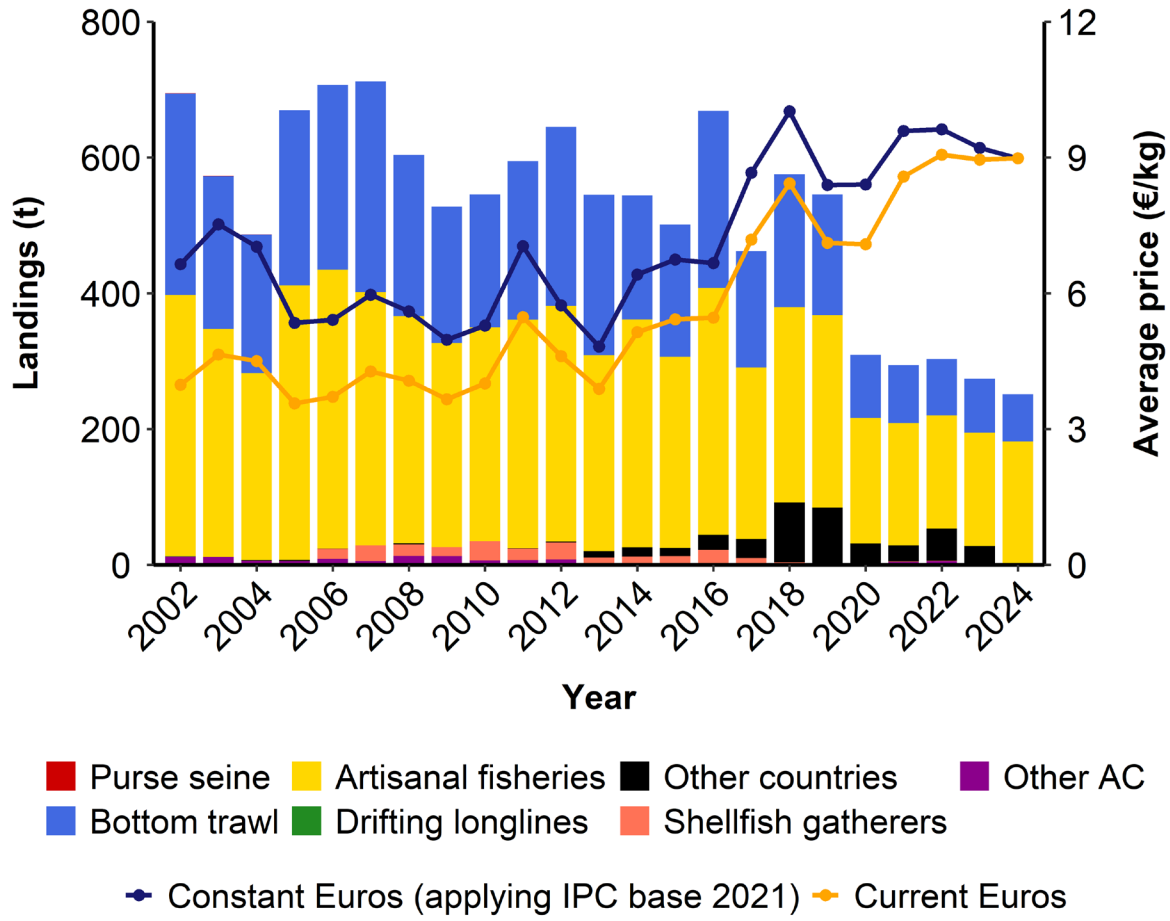


Figure 50. Annual series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) from 2002 to 2024.

In 2024, 250.17 t of common octopus were caught in Catalonia, generating a total of 2,255.20 thousand € at first sale (Table 68). The average price in Catalonia during this year was 8.99 €/kg. Compared to the 2021-2023 period, landings for this species decreased by 13.69%, and the average price per kilogram increased by 1.45%, equating to 0.10 €/kg. However, income decreased by 12.43%. Regarding fishing modalities, common octopus landings were mainly distributed between artisanal fisheries and bottom trawling, while landings by vessels from other countries disappeared entirely compared to the 2021-2023 period, when they were relatively significant.

Table 68. Record and variation between the period 2021-2023 and 2024 of landed biomass (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) by fishing modality.

Modality	t(2021-2023)	t(2024)	% Var(t)	k€(2021-2023)	k€(2024)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2021-2023)	€/kg(2024)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	82.70	69.42	-16.06	703.45	639.39	-9.11	8.51	9.21	8.28
Artisanal fisheries	171.22	180.53	5.44	1 546.16	1 608.56	4.04	9.03	8.91	-1.33
Other AC	3.77	0.01	-99.64	34.06	0.13	-99.62	9.03	9.55	5.77
Other countries	31.91	0.00	-100.00	283.71	0.00	-100.00	8.89	0.00	-100.00
Shellfish gatherers	0.90	0.78	-12.91	7.98	7.12	-10.74	8.86	9.08	2.49
Total	290.51	250.75	-13.69	2 575.36	2 255.20	-12.43	8.86	8.99	1.45

As shown in Table 69, in 2024, artisanal fisheries accounted for 72.00% of common octopus landings and generated 71.30% of income from this species. For bottom trawling, it represented 27.70% and 28.40% of landings and income, respectively. Finally, landings by shellfish gatherers represented a very low percentage of the landings and income for this species, accounting for only 0.30% in both cases.

On the other hand, common octopus represented 10.80% of landings and 10.50% of income of the total landings in artisanal fisheries. For bottom trawling, this species accounted for 1.10% and 1.20% of the total landings and income of the modality, respectively. Common octopus landings represented 0.40% of landings and income for shellfish gatherers.

Table 69. Importance of landings (t) and income (k€, thousands of euros) of common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) relative to total landings and income of each fishing modality. Landings/income modality (%): percentage of target species landed by this modality. Landings/income species (%): percentage of the modality 's landings corresponding to the target species.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Bottom trawl 2021-2023	28.50	1.30	27.30	1.30
Bottom trawl 2024	27.70	1.10	28.40	1.20
Artisanal fisheries 2021-2023	58.90	9.20	60.00	9.40
Artisanal fisheries 2024	72.00	10.80	71.30	10.50
Other AC 2021-2023	1.30	0.50	1.30	1.50
Other AC 2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
Other countries 2021-2023	11.00	23.10	11.00	28.30
Shellfish gatherers 2021-2023	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.40
Shellfish gatherers 2024	0.30	0.40	0.30	0.40

*Modalities with values of 0.00 indicate that landings or income represent less than 0.01%. Years with no landings for a specific modality are not shown in the Table.

The volume of common octopus landings varies depending on the month and year (Figure 51). The peak in 2024 landings occurred in June, reaching 35 t, similar to the 2021-2023 period, when the month with the highest landing volume was also June, with a similar value. The lowest landings in 2024 were recorded in August, coinciding with the temporary closure along a large part of the Catalan coast. Overall, 2024 landings were lower than in the comparative period. Regarding the average first-sale price, common octopus remained relatively stable throughout 2024, around 9 €/kg, except in August and December, when it reached the highest price at nearly 12 €/kg.

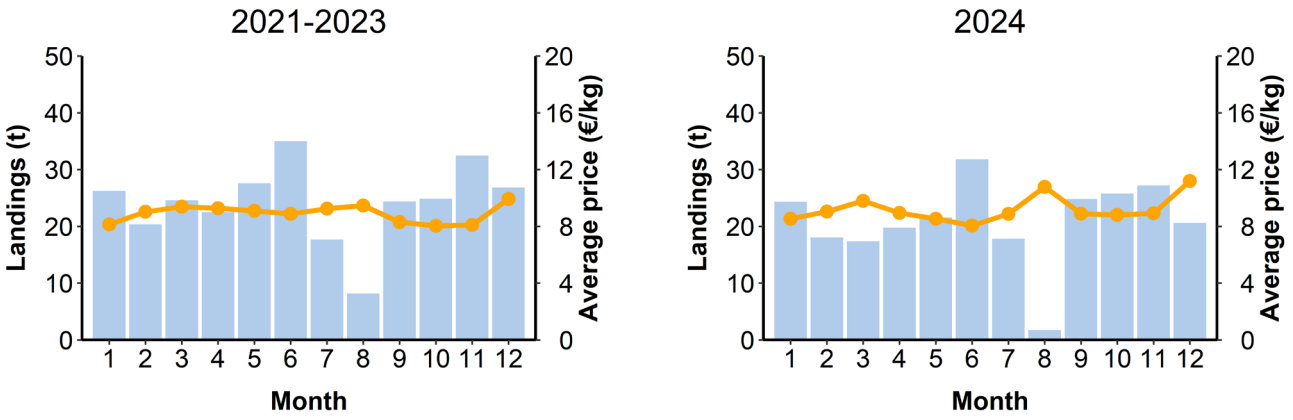


Figure 51. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) between the period 2021-2023 and 2024.

When analysing common octopus data at the fish auction hall level (Table 70), it is observed that the Deltebre and La Ràpita fish auction halls are the most important in the sector, with landings of 47.95 t and 47.94 t, representing 19.12% and 19.11% of total landings in Catalonia.

The Deltebre fish auction hall generated income of 424.59 thousand € at an average price of 8.85 €/kg. Compared to the 2021-2023 period, this fish auction hall saw an increase of 35.08% and 36.58% in landings and income, respectively. The average price increased by 1.11% compared to the comparative period. Despite being one of the most important fish auction halls, La Ràpita lost significance in 2024 compared to the 2021-2023 period, with a decrease of 20.30% and 14.68% in landings and income. However, the average price increased by 7.05% compared to the comparative period.

Southern Catalonia is where this fishery is most important, with the Ametlla de Mar and L'Ampolla fish auction halls also standing out, with landings of 40.88 t and 17.85 t, respectively. In both cases, landings increased compared to the 2021-2023 period by 6.82% and 6.50%, respectively. In the central zone, the Vilanova i la Geltrú fish auction hall recorded the highest landing volume with 33.35 t. However, landings at this fish auction hall remained practically unchanged compared to the comparative period, and income decreased by 2.59%.

On the other hand, the minimum average first-sale price was recorded at the Palamós fish auction hall (7.81 €/kg), and the maximum at Sant Feliu de Guíxols (12.88 €/kg), although these fish auction halls are of little relevance in terms of both landings and income. For fish auction halls with abundant landings, the average first-sale price ranged between 8 and 10 €/kg.

Table 70. Record and variation between the period 2021-2023 and 2024 of landed biomass (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) by fish auction hall.

Fish auction hall	t (2021-2023)	t (2024)	% Var (t)	k€ (2021-2023)	k€ (2024)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2021-2023)	€/kg (2024)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	34.26	7.96	-76.75%	293.17	68.02	-76.80%	8.56	8.54	-0.21%
Port de la selva	6.09	2.62	-56.95%	55.65	26.61	-52.18%	9.14	10.16	11.09%
Roses	19.38	10.31	-46.79%	173.64	85.44	-50.79%	8.96	8.29	-7.53%
L'Escala	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Estartit	0.60	0.58	-3.25%	6.27	6.41	2.30%	10.37	10.97	5.73%
Palamós	1.88	1.24	-34.19%	16.28	9.69	-40.49%	8.64	7.81	-9.57%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	1.05	0.60	-42.90%	13.50	7.74	-42.65%	12.83	12.88	0.44%
Blanes	2.91	3.32	14.15%	26.94	30.53	13.34%	9.25	9.18	-0.70%
Arenys de Mar	4.24	2.15	-49.34%	36.11	20.17	-44.16%	8.52	9.39	10.23%
Badalona	0.10	0.09	-15.36%	0.93	0.78	-16.60%	9.25	9.12	-1.46%
Barcelona	2.48	1.23	-50.37%	17.20	10.27	-40.30%	6.93	8.33	20.29%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	33.46	33.35	-0.33%	292.18	284.62	-2.59%	8.73	8.53	-2.27%
Torredembarra	4.83	5.17	7.07%	50.48	56.82	12.57%	10.45	10.99	5.14%
Tarragona	10.81	10.23	-5.34%	97.30	90.17	-7.33%	9.00	8.81	-2.10%
Cambrils	8.01	9.12	13.79%	73.79	79.38	7.57%	9.21	8.70	-5.47%
L'Ametlla de Mar	38.27	40.88	6.82%	346.88	362.74	4.57%	9.06	8.87	-2.10%
L'Ampolla	16.76	17.85	6.50%	141.57	154.60	9.21%	8.45	8.66	2.54%
Deltebre	35.50	47.95	35.08%	310.86	424.59	36.58%	8.76	8.85	1.11%
La Ràpita	60.15	47.94	-20.30%	539.02	459.91	-14.68%	8.96	9.59	7.05%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	9.91	8.14	-17.88%	85.69	76.71	-10.47%	8.64	9.42	9.02%
Total	290.71	250.75	-13.74%	2 577.45	2 255.20	-12.50%	8.87	8.99	1.44%

Common octopus co-management

In 2024, in Catalonia, 61.52% of landings and 60.82% of income from total common octopus were under the protection of management plans. This implies a total of 154,461.27 kg in landings and 1,371,705.93 € in income, framed within the management plans of Central Catalonia (CCPGPCC by its initials in Catalan) and Terres de l'Ebre (Table 71). Below are details of the two active common

Table 71. Comparative analysis of landings (kg), income (€), and average price (€/kg) of common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) within the management plans of central Catalonia and Terres de l'Ebre relative to the total in Catalonia for the period 2021-2023 and 2024.

	Landings (kg) 2021-2023	Income (€) 2021-2023	€/kg 2021-2023	Landings (kg) 2024	Income (€) 2024	€/kg 2024
Total Catalonia	290 510.20	2 575 360.53	8.86	251 056.78	2 255 204.45	8.98
Total co-managed	140 000.25	1 262 649.11	9.03	154 461.27	1 371 705.93	8.88
Co-managed Central Plan	38 194.45	350 774.38	9.19	42 282.71	372 355.73	8.81
Co-managed Southern Plan	101 869.29	912 483.64	8.96	112 178.56	999 350.21	8.91
% Total co-managed vs Total	48.19	49.03	-	61.52	60.82	-
% Center vs Total co-managed	27.28	27.78	-	27.37	27.15	-
% South vs Total co-managed	72.76	72.27	-	72.63	72.85	-

The Central Plan corresponds to the common octopus management plan of central Catalonia, and the South Plan corresponds to the common octopus management plan for Terres de l'Ebre.

Common octopus management plan for the central Catalan coast

octopus management plans in Catalonia.

In January 2019, the Common Octopus Management Plan for the Central Catalonia Coast was established, responsible for managing the fishing of artisanal fisheries that use pots and traps from the fishers' associations of Sitges, Vilanova i la Geltrú, Torredembarra, Tarragona, and Cambrils. Previously, Calafell was also included in the plan, but since 2022, this fishers' association no longer has any vessels authorised for this modality. The management plan is constituted by a Co-Management Committee made up of fishermen from the mentioned ports and modalities, representatives of the fishers' associations and their federations, the scientific sector, entities linked to environmental protection, and holders of the Directorate-General of Maritime Policy and Sustainable Fisheries and the Marine Resources Service of the Government of Catalonia (as dictated by Decree 118/2018, of June 19, on the governance model of professional fishing in Catalonia).

The objective of this fishery is the capture of large-sized octopus specimens, as they reach a high sale price in the local market, both for their size and their freshness and impeccable handling. Additionally, other notable objectives of the Plan include integrating the fishery into the *Medfish* Project and assessing its sustainability by following the standards of the *Marine Stewardship Council* (MSC).

The Common Octopus Management Plan for the Central Catalonia Coast (CCPGPCC by its initials in Catalan) represents 27.37% of the total managed landings of this species and 27.15% of income relative to the total managed octopus in Catalonia. Overall, the average first-sale price of managed octopus from Central Catalonia, 8.81 €/kg, has been similar to that of common octopus caught in the rest of Catalonia, at 8.88 €/kg (Table 71).

Below is a table with the closed seasons included in the fishery's management plan (Table 72). This period of inactivity in some ports is reflected in Table 73.

Table 72. Closures of vessels for common octopus fishing with pots and traps, and establishment of the temporary closure corresponding to the scope of the common octopus management plan for the central Catalan coast. Extract from the resolution (Order ACC/1951/2024), dated June 3, Appendix 2a.

CLOSURES OF VESSELS FOR COMMON OCTOPUS FISHERY (2024)												START	END
Sitges i Vilanova i la Geltrú													
GN	FB	MÇ	AB	MG	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DS	**01/08**	**30/09**
Torredembarra, Tarragona i Cambrils													
GN	FB	MÇ	AB	MG	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DS	**01/07**	**31/08**

Analysing the managed common octopus landings from Central Catalonia by fish auction hall, it is observed that sales were only recorded at the Vilanova, Torredembarra, Tarragona, and Cambrils fish auction halls (Table 73). Without its own fish auction hall, vessels in the management plan based in Sitges made sales at the Vilanova i la Geltrú fish auction hall.

Considering the total landings of the fish auction halls that form part of the central management plan, 27.37% of the landings and 27.15% of the income of co-managed octopus come from this area.

Of the octopus caught in 2024 under the Central Catalonia management plan, 66.60% was sold at the Vilanova i la Geltrú fish auction hall, 12.60% at Tarragona, 11.90% at Torredembarra, and 8.81% at Cambrils. The highest average first-sale price per kilogram was obtained at the Cambrils fish auction hall (11.85 €/kg), while the lowest was recorded at Tarragona (7.46 €/kg) (Table 73).

The monthly series of landings and income show marked seasonality. In all three cases, the 2021-2023 period and 2024 follow similar trends (Figure 52, Figure 53, and Figure 54). In both cases, the landings from Vilanova i la Geltrú stand out, with the highest landings during May, June, and July. In the other ports, May and June were the months with the highest landing volumes, although in much lower quantities than those reported in Vilanova i la Geltrú. Income follows almost the same trend as landings in both the 2021-2023 period and 2024. The average octopus price remained stable in both years and similar across all fish auction halls, between 8 and 12 €/kg.

Table 73. Monthly record of landings (kg), income (€), and average price (€/kg) of common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) managed in 2024 by the base port of the productive units included in the plan (VNG: Vilanova i la Geltrú, TDR: Torredembarra, TGN: Tarragona and CBR: Cambrils).

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
(VNG) kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(VNG) €	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(VNG) €/kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(TDR) kg	465.90	525.60	468.50	340.70	1 207.30	1 562.70	-	-	-	-	418.90	44.60	5 034.20
(TDR) €	5 101.25	5 862.35	5 292.35	3 796.80	13 414.95	16 881.75	-	-	-	-	4 603.60	517.80	55 470.85
(TDR) €/kg	10.95	11.15	11.30	11.14	11.11	10.80	-	-	-	-	10.99	11.61	11.02
(TGN) kg	600.55	274.00	169.70	414.95	1 313.19	1 947.87	-	-	-	-	106.05	502.60	5 328.91
(TGN) €	5 378.20	2 700.61	1 750.20	3 769.91	10 602.36	14 539.99	-	-	-	-	1 042.45	5 868.13	45 651.85
(TGN) €/kg	8.96	9.86	10.31	9.09	8.07	7.46	-	-	-	-	9.83	11.68	8.57
(CBR) kg	518.00	78.10	15.30	450.90	751.15	1 621.75	-	-	-	104.25	78.70	107.30	3 725.45
(CBR) €	4 304.41	683.50	143.76	3 812.41	6 084.74	12 130.07	-	-	-	1 043.85	736.27	1 271.35	30 210.35
(CBR) €/kg	8.31	8.75	9.40	8.46	8.10	7.48	-	-	-	10.01	9.36	11.85	8.11

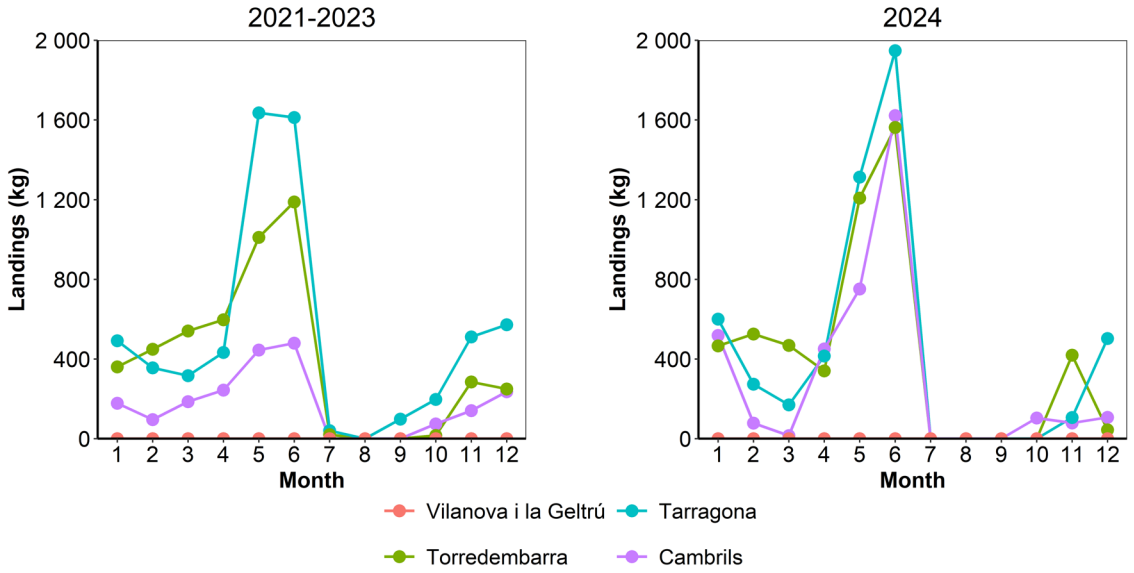


Figure 52. Monthly series of landings (kg) of common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) managed between the period 2021-2023 and 2024 according to the base port of the productive units included in the plan.

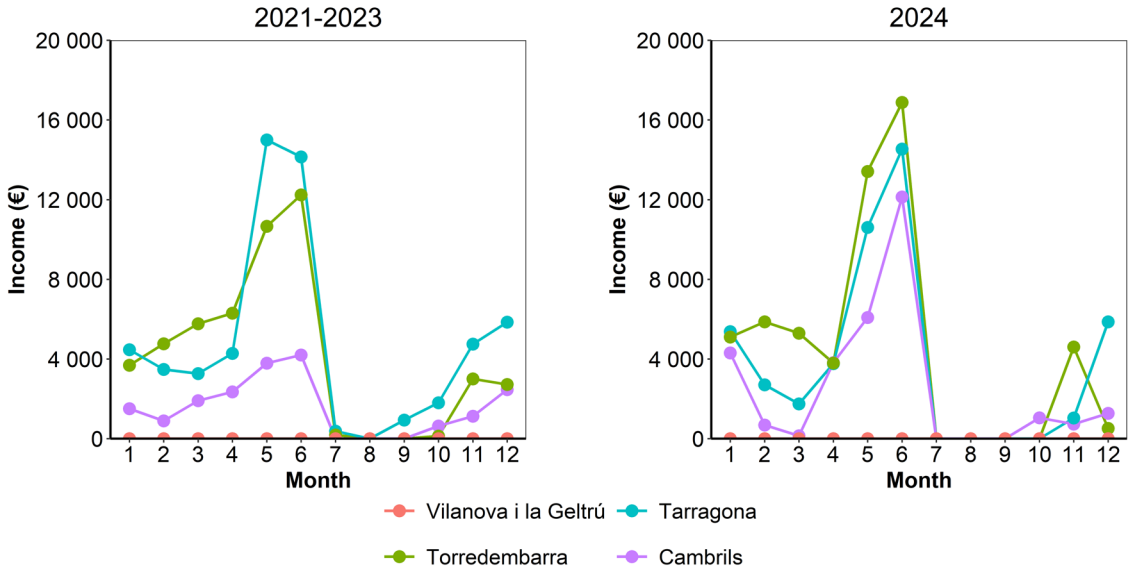


Figure 53. Monthly series of income (€) from common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) managed between the period 2021-2023 and 2024 according to the base port of the productive units included in the plan.

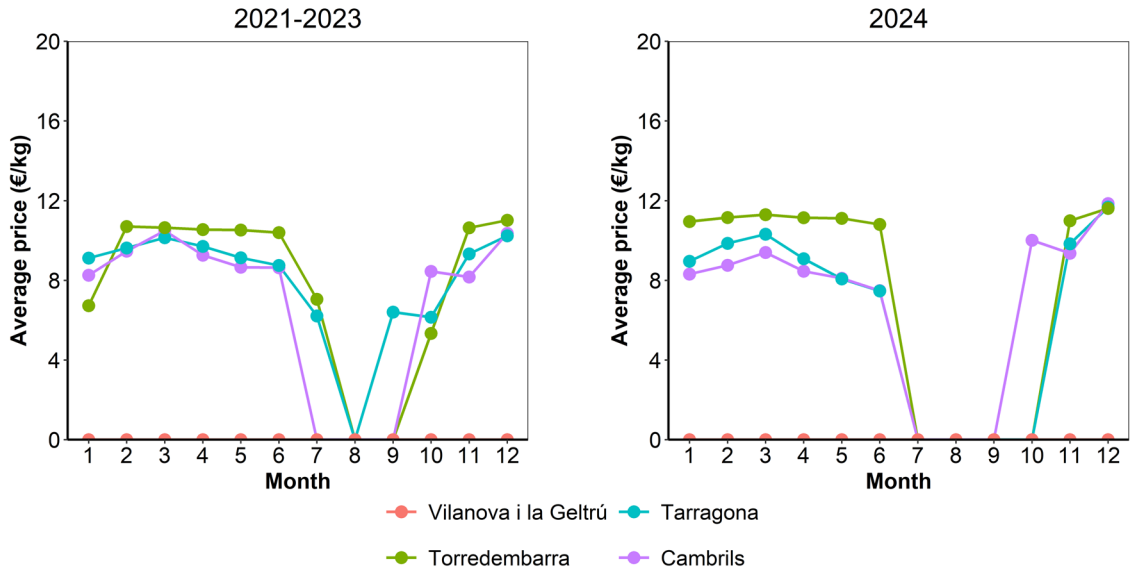


Figure 54. Monthly series of average price (€/kg) of common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) managed between the period 2021-2023 and 2024 according to the base port of the productive units included in the plan.

Common octopus management plan for Terres de l'Ebre

On March 5, 2020, the Co-Management Committee responsible for drafting the Common Octopus Management Plan for Terres de l'Ebre was established, tasked with managing fishing of artisanal fisheries that use pots and traps from the fishers' associations of l'Ametlla de Mar, l'Ampolla, Deltebre, La Ràpita, and Les Cases d'Alcanar. The Plan is made up of a committee composed of fishermen from the mentioned ports and modalities, the Territorial Federation of Fishers' associations of Tarragona, the National Catalan Federation of Fishers' associations, researchers from the Institute of Marine Sciences of Barcelona which are integrated into the Catalan Institute of Research for the Governance of the Sea (ICATMAR), the WWF association, and the Directorate-General of Maritime Policy and Sustainable Fisheries of the Government of Catalonia.

The objective is the capture of large-sized octopus specimens, with a high sale price for their size, freshness, and impeccable handling.

The Common Octopus Management Plan for Terres de l'Ebre represents 72.63% of the total managed common octopus landings and 72.85% of income relative to the total managed octopus in Catalonia. Overall, the average first-sale price of octopus managed in Terres de l'Ebre, 8.91 €/kg, is similar to that of common octopus caught throughout Catalonia, at 8.98 €/kg (Table 71).

Below is a table with the closed seasons included in the Common Octopus Management Plan for Terres de l'Ebre (Table 74).

Table 74. Closures of artisanal fishing vessels for common octopus fishing with pots and traps corresponding to the scope of the common octopus management plan for Terres de l'Ebre. Extract from the resolution (Order ACC/1951/2024), dated June 3, Appendix 2b.

CLOSURES OF VESSELS FOR COMMON OCTOPUS FISHERY (2024)												START	END
L'Ametlla de Mar, l'Ampolla, La Ràpita i Les Cases d'Alcanar													
GN	FB	MÇ	AB	MG	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DS	**01/07**	**31/08**
Deltebre													
GN	FB	MÇ	AB	MG	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DS	**01/05** **01/08**	**31/05** **31/08**

Of the octopus caught in 2024 under the Southern Management Plan, 14.67% of the landings were sold at the La Ràpita fish auction hall, 42.13% at Deltebre, 25.24% at l'Ametlla de Mar, 13.30% at l'Ampolla, and 4.49% at Les Cases d'Alcanar. The highest average first-sale price per kilogram was obtained at the Deltebre fish auction hall (11.52 €/kg), while the lowest was recorded at Les Cases d'Alcanar (7.27 €/kg) (Table 75).

Table 75. Monthly record of landings (kg), income (€), and average price (€/kg) of common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) managed in 2024 by the base port of the productive units included in the plan (AMM: L'Ametlla de Mar, AMP: L'Ampolla (AMP), DLT: Deltebre, SCR: La Ràpita and LCA: Les Cases d'Alcanar).

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
(AMM) kg	4 945.25	2 777.20	2 870.00	4 224.50	4 698.60	4 440.00	-	-	478.60	1 341.20	1 925.65	612.70	28 313.70
(AMM) €	43 509.32	25 560.74	27 860.82	37 036.16	37 597.83	33 931.92	-	-	4 412.17	11 831.22	16 326.17	6 752.26	244 818.60
(AMM) €/kg	8.80	9.20	9.71	8.77	8.00	7.64	-	-	9.22	8.82	8.48	11.02	8.65
(AMP) kg	1 536.00	1 088.40	1 071.75	1 512.95	1 790.35	513.35	-	-	-	2 948.50	2 876.00	1 585.10	14 922.40
(AMP) €	12 220.20	9 376.26	10 034.80	12 519.82	14 802.61	4 159.44	-	-	-	24 598.41	23 332.09	17 866.41	128 910.03
(AMP) €/kg	7.96	8.61	9.36	8.28	8.27	8.10	-	-	-	8.34	8.11	11.27	8.64
(DLT) kg	1 616.10	2 174.90	3 141.20	3 868.75	-	7 551.25	4 616.25	-	10 466.40	6 292.40	4 914.00	2 618.55	47 259.80
(DLT) €	14 046.67	19 458.90	30 799.91	33 958.18	-	60 997.66	43 716.25	-	86 328.15	55 022.50	43 991.15	30 153.82	418 473.20
(DLT) €/kg	8.69	8.95	9.81	8.78	-	8.08	9.47	-	8.25	8.74	8.95	11.52	8.85
(LCA) kg	499.80	149.35	23.70	253.55	678.40	1 556.15	-	-	24.60	60.65	697.50	1 091.95	5 035.65
(LCA) €	4 287.46	1 263.18	261.32	2 305.58	6 345.73	13 663.29	-	-	178.78	514.60	6 169.16	12 003.41	46 992.50
(LCA) €/kg	8.58	8.46	11.03	9.09	9.35	8.78	-	-	7.27	8.48	8.84	10.99	9.33
(SCR) kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(SCR) €	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(SCR) €/kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Below are the monthly series of landings, income, and average first-sale price per kilogram of octopus managed in Terres de l'Ebre. In 2024, landings showed similar trends compared to the 2021-2023 period, except for the Deltebre fish auction hall, where they increased significantly in June and September, and La Ràpita, where they decreased compared to previous years (Figure 55).

The income followed a trend similar to that of landings, with a very noticeable absence of income during July, August, and September at all fish auction halls part of the Management Plan (Figure 56).

Regarding the average first-sale price, it remained relatively stable across all fish auction halls. The highest prices were recorded in December (Figure 57).

It is worth noting that compared to the average first-sale price of the Common Octopus Management Plan for the Central Catalonia Coast, that of the Terres de l'Ebre Management Plan is slightly lower. Regarding the average first-sale price, the variation is very similar between fish auction halls and between the comparative years in both management plans.

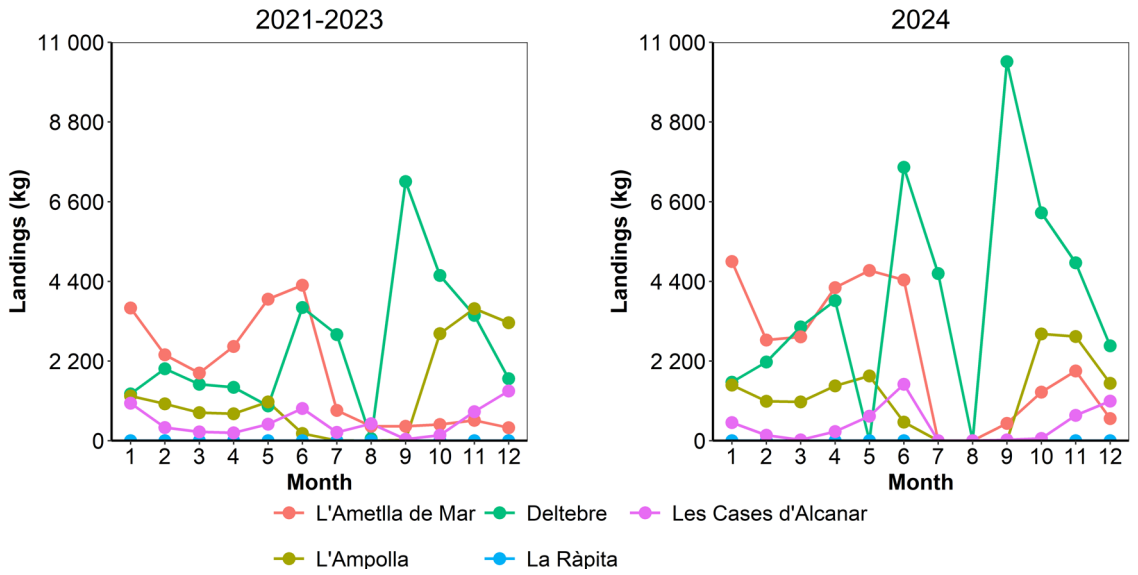


Figure 55. Monthly series of landings (kg) of common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) managed between the period 2021-2023 and 2024 according to the base port of the productive units included in the plan.

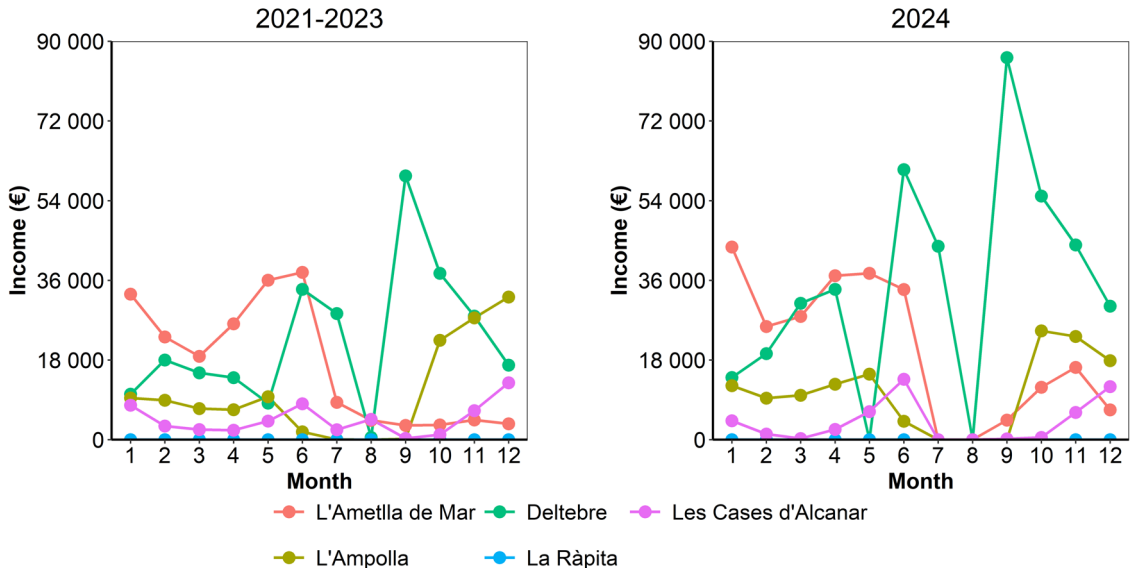


Figure 56. Monthly series of income (€) from common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) managed between the period 2021-2023 and 2024 according to the base port of the productive units included in the plan.

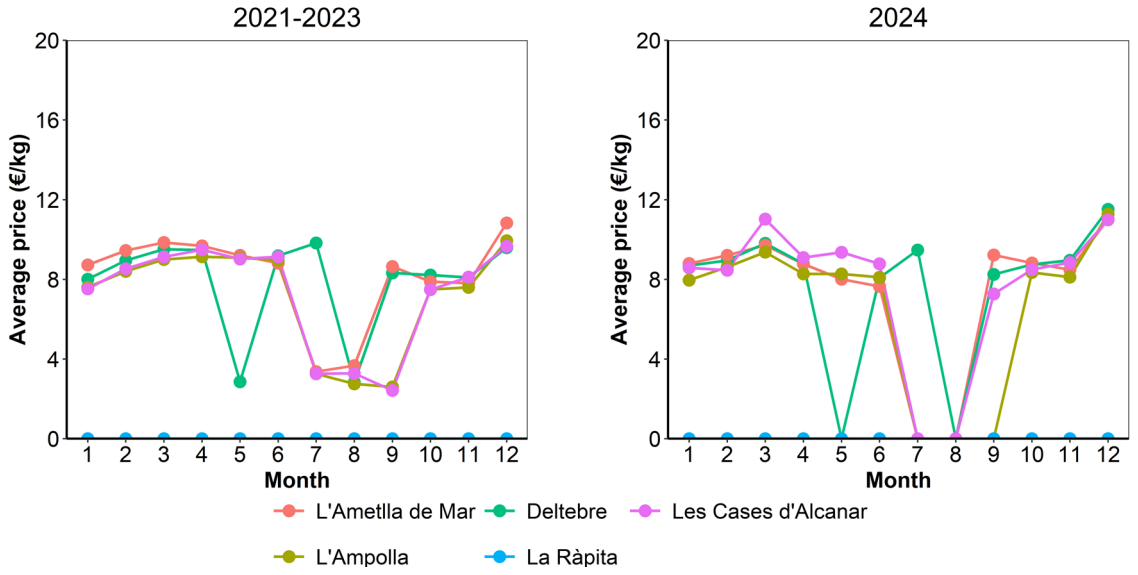


Figure 57. Monthly series of average price (€/kg) of common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) managed between the period 2021-2023 and 2024 according to the base port of the productive units included in the plan.

Common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*), CTC

When analysing the annual series of common cuttlefish landings in Catalonia from 2002 to 2024 (Figure 58), it is observed that landings remain stable above 200 t annually between 2006 and 2016. From this year onward, landings decreased and stabilised at around 200 t annually, with 2020 and 2024 being the years with the lowest landings values in the entire series. The average first-sale price in constant Euros remains above 8 €/kg, but between 2017 and 2020, coinciding with the decrease in landings, it increased significantly, reaching values above 11 €/kg. In recent years of the series, a downward trend is observed until reaching a price around 9 €/kg in 2023. In 2024, the price rose again to values similar to those in 2020, also coinciding with the decrease in landings.

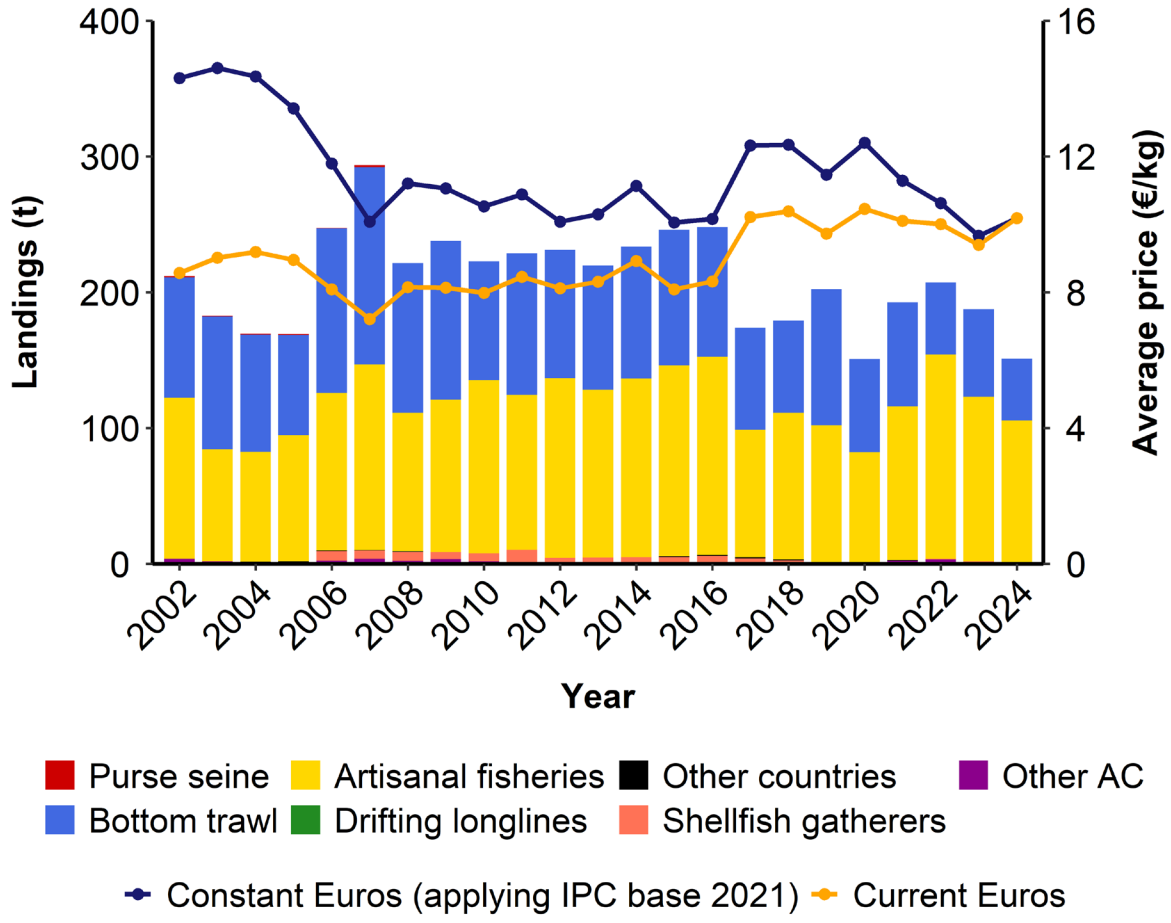


Figure 58. Annual series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*) from 2002 to 2024.

Table 76. Record and variation between the period 2021-2023 and 2024 of landed biomass (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*) by fishing modality.

Modality	t(2021-2023)	t(2024)	% Var(t)	k€(2021-2023)	k€(2024)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2021-2023)	€/kg(2024)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	64.71	45.49	-29.70	617.03	472.35	-23.45	9.54	10.38	8.89
Purse seine	0.00	0.00	-65.52	0.02	0.01	-46.15	10.95	17.10	56.16
Artisanal fisheries	128.18	104.02	-18.84	1 283.91	1 065.83	-16.99	10.02	10.25	2.29
Other AC	2.39	0.00	-99.96	21.71	0.01	-99.96	9.10	8.10	-11.00
Other countries	0.27	0.00	-100.00	3.08	0.00	-100.00	11.28	0.00	-100.00
Shellfish gatherers	0.30	0.15	-49.39	2.55	1.22	-52.32	8.64	8.14	-5.78
Total	195.84	149.67	-23.58	1 928.29	1 539.41	-20.17	9.85	10.29	4.46

In 2024, 149.67 t of common cuttlefish were caught in Catalonia, generating a total of 1,539.41 thousand € at first sale. The average price in Catalonia during this year was 10.29 €/kg. Compared to the 2021-2023 period, common cuttlefish landings and income decreased by 23.58% and 20.17%, respectively. However, the average price per kilogram increased by 4.46% (Table 76).

Almost all common cuttlefish caught came from artisanal fisheries and bottom trawl (Table 77). Specifically, in 2024, 69.50% of common cuttlefish caught and 69.20% of the income from this species came from artisanal fisheries. In relation to this fishing modality, common cuttlefish represented 6.20% of landings and 7.00% of economic income in 2024.

The second most important modality, both in terms of landings and income, was bottom trawl. In 2024, 30.40% of common cuttlefish caught and 30.70% of common cuttlefish income came from this modality. In relation to bottom trawl, common cuttlefish represented 1.00% of landings and 1.10% of economic income in 2024. Compared to the 2021-2023 period, artisanal fisheries saw their landings and income decrease by 18.84% and 16.99%, respectively, while the average price remained at similar values, with a slight increase. On the other hand, the 29.70% decrease in common cuttlefish landings from bottom trawl and the 23.45% reduction in income from this modality were particularly significant. However, the average price increased by 8.89% (Table 76).

Table 77. Importance of landings (t) and income (k€, thousands of euros) of common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*) relative to total landings and income of each fishing modality. Landings/income modality (%): percentage of the target species landed by this modality. Landings/income species (%): percentage of the modality 's landings corresponding to the target species.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Purse seine 2021-2023	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Purse seine 2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bottom trawl 2021-2023	33.00	1.00	32.00	1.10
Bottom trawl 2024	30.40	0.70	30.70	0.90
Artisanal fisheries 2021-2023	65.40	6.90	66.60	7.80
Artisanal fisheries 2024	69.50	6.20	69.20	7.00
Other AC 2021-2023	1.20	0.30	1.10	0.90
Other AC 2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other countries 2021-2023	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.30
Shellfish gatherers 2021-2023	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10
Shellfish gatherers 2024	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

*Modalities with values of 0.00 indicate that landings or income represent less than 0.01%. Years with no landings for a specific modality are not shown in the Table.

The monthly series of landings and average price per kilogram of common cuttlefish show almost identical trends between the 2021-2023 period and 2024 (Figure 59).

Landings show values between 15 and 20 t during the first months of the year, decrease drastically at the beginning of summer, and rise again in September, with November being the month with the highest landings, reaching values above 25 t. The average first-sale price remained stable throughout the year except in summer, when it increased abruptly, coinciding with the period when landings were scarcest. In general, it is observed that 2024 recorded a lower volume of landings than the comparative period. In contrast, the average first-sale price remained constant between the comparative period and the year, reaching values close to 10 €/kg all year except in the summer months, when it was above 20 €/kg.

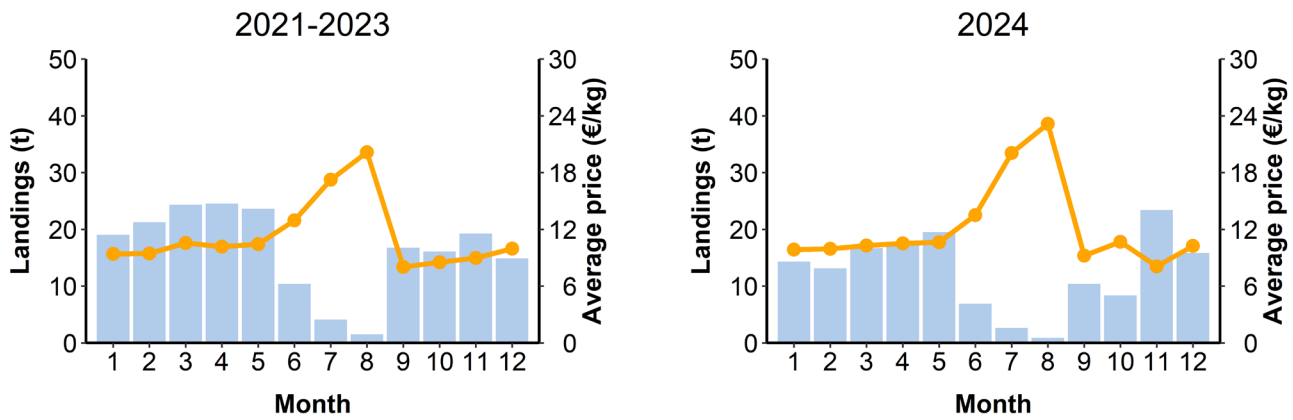


Figure 59. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) of common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*) for the period 2021-2023 and 2024.

When analysing common cuttlefish sales at the fish auction hall level (Table 78), in 2024, the La Ràpita fish auction hall was the most important in the sector in terms of both landings and income. At the La Ràpita fish auction hall, 71.55 t were landed in 2024, generating income of 622.39 thousand € at an average first-sale price of 8.70 €/kg. Compared to the 2021-2023 period, this fish auction hall saw a 6.91% reduction in landings, a 2.37% decrease in income, and a 4.87% increase in the average first-sale price. The second most important fish auction hall in terms of landings was L'Ampolla. At this fish auction hall, 15.57 t of common cuttlefish were landed in 2024, generating 140.28 thousand € at an average first-sale price of 9.01 €/kg. In contrast, the Vilanova i la Geltrú fish auction hall, the fourth in terms of landing and income volume in 2024, experienced a 44.99% and 38.83% drop in landings and income, respectively, although the first-sale price increased by 11.18%.

Overall, both common cuttlefish landings and income decreased in most fish auction halls compared to the 2021-2023 period, while first-sale prices increased in most cases. It is clearly observed that the highest fraction of landings is concentrated in the southernmost part of the country. In these fish auction halls, the average price rarely exceeds 12 €/kg, while in the rest, it is higher due to the scarcity of the resource.

Table 78. Record and variation between the period 2021-2023 and 2024 of landed biomass (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*) by fish auction hall.

Fish auction hall	t (2021-2023)	t (2024)	% Var (t)	k€ (2021-2023)	k€ (2024)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2021-2023)	€/kg (2024)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Port de la selva	0.29	0.00	-100.00%	3.35	0.00	-100.00%	11.59	0.00	
Roses	5.71	4.84	-15.11%	74.48	68.71	-7.74%	13.05	14.19	8.68%
L'Escala	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Estartit	0.08	0.18	127.69%	1.26	2.56	103.90%	15.97	14.30	-10.45%
Palamós	4.43	3.69	-16.68%	79.45	76.82	-3.31%	17.92	20.79	16.05%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	0.07	0.03	-59.68%	1.21	0.63	-48.01%	17.06	22.00	28.92%
Blanes	2.29	1.50	-34.57%	33.82	26.64	-21.23%	14.77	17.78	20.39%
Arenys de Mar	10.77	5.34	-50.45%	130.09	76.34	-41.32%	12.08	14.31	18.43%
Badalona	0.62	0.24	-60.42%	7.57	3.05	-59.74%	12.29	12.51	1.72%
Barcelona	2.27	1.34	-40.93%	27.88	16.37	-41.30%	12.26	12.18	-0.62%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	22.41	12.33	-44.99%	248.50	152.00	-38.83%	11.09	12.33	11.18%
Torredembarra	3.65	2.32	-36.42%	43.53	32.46	-25.42%	11.92	13.99	17.31%
Tarragona	8.07	4.19	-48.07%	116.94	72.08	-38.36%	14.49	17.20	18.70%
Cambrils	4.95	1.60	-67.62%	50.95	18.91	-62.88%	10.30	11.80	14.64%
L'Ametlla de Mar	16.64	8.76	-47.36%	153.07	90.25	-41.04%	9.20	10.30	12.00%
L'Ampolla	17.03	15.57	-8.62%	150.91	140.28	-7.04%	8.86	9.01	1.73%
Deltebre	6.30	2.53	-59.86%	52.79	22.25	-57.85%	8.39	8.81	5.02%
La Ràpita	76.86	71.55	-6.91%	637.50	622.39	-2.37%	8.29	8.70	4.87%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	13.43	13.65	1.61%	115.49	117.65	1.87%	8.60	8.62	0.25%
Total	195.87	149.67	-23.59%	1 928.79	1 539.41	-20.19%	9.85	10.29	4.45%

Common cuttlefish management plan for the bays of Pals and Roses

In September 2018, the Common Cuttlefish Co-Management Committee for the Pals and Roses Bays was established. This committee was the first to be established under Decree 118/2018, dated June 19, on the governance model for professional fishing in Catalonia. It is composed of the professional fishing sector, the recreational fishing sector, the scientific sector, the Territorial Federation of Girona, social entities, and the regional administration. This body was created with the objective of drafting a management plan, which was later approved on February 5, 2020, that must structure the measures regulating fishing resources while establishing a bioeconomic management programme to enhance the value of fishing products. The managed area includes inland marine waters between Cap de Begur and the island of Maça d'Or, and it introduces a series of measures affecting both professional and recreational boat fishing. Within the professional fishing sector, 23 artisanal fishing vessels, based in the fishers' associations of Roses, L'Escala, and L'Estartit, which are specifically targeting common cuttlefish, are included in the plan.

Thus, for the analysis of the Common Cuttlefish Management Plan, only the aforementioned vessels were considered, with the start date set as the day the Co-Management Committee was established, September 21, 2018.

In 2024, under the Common Cuttlefish Management Plan for the bays of Pals and Roses, 7,498.34 kg of common cuttlefish were caught, generating 94,641.31 € at an average first-sale price of 12.62 €/kg. Comparing these figures to the total for the species in Catalonia in 2024, it is clear that 4.96% of common cuttlefish landings and 6.15% of income are managed under the Management Plan (Table 79).

Table 79. Landings (kg), income (€), and average price (€/kg) of common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*) within the management plan relative to the total in Catalonia for the period 2021-2023 and 2024.

	Landings (kg) 2021-2023	Income (€) 2021-2023	€/kg 2021-2023	Landings (kg) 2024	Income (€) 2024	€/kg 2024
Total Catalonia	195 750.82	1 927 256.72	9.84	151 107.03	1 539 411.52	10.19
Total managed	6 817.24	91 149.92	13.50	7 498.34	94 641.31	12.62
% Total managed vs Total	3.48	4.73	-	4.96	6.15	-

One of the measures approved in the management plan to preserve the resource is the establishment of a temporary closure (Table 80). The extract of the resolution is published once it is approved by the Plenary of the Co-Management Committee. The current resolution has extended the biological temporary closure, proposed by ICATMAR, in order to protect the common cuttlefish recruitment period in November and another in February, as well as to protect mature females with higher quantities of oocytes.

Table 80. Temporary closures of the artisanal fleet (shellfish gatherers) of the management plan for professional fishing of common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*) in the bays of Pals and Roses (Order ARP/166/2020, dated October 1). Resolution ARP/3766/2024, dated October 21, for the extension of the temporary closure to November 2024 and February 2025.

CLOSURES OF THE ARTISANAL FLEET OF THE MANAGMENT PLAN FOR THE COMMON CUTTERFISH FISHERY (2024)												START	END
Sípia de les badies de Pals i Roses Roses, l'Escala i l'Estartit													
GN	FB	MÇ	AB	MG	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DS	**01/09**	**30/11**

Of the common cuttlefish caught in 2024 under the Pals and Roses Bays Management Plan, 57.36% were sold at the Roses fish auction hall, 24.99% at Palamós, and 4.36% at L'Estartit. The highest average price per kilogram at first sale was achieved at the Palamós fish auction hall (26.05 €/kg), while the lowest was recorded at L'Estartit (€4.72/kg) (Table 81). On the other hand, the peak landings occurred in spring, between April and May, while no landings were recorded in September and October due to the implementation of the temporary closure. The absence of landings in L'Escala is due to no common cuttlefish being sold at this port.

Monthly landing series, income, and average price for managed common cuttlefish show differences between the 2021-2023 period and 2024. The ports of Palamós and Roses show similar landing values in both cases, but in 2024, L'Escala and L'Estartit also gained importance. The highest landing values were achieved in April and May and decreased in late spring and early summer, remaining below 400 kg per month until the end of the year (Figure 60).

Regarding income, the monthly trend is almost identical to that of landings (Figure 61). The months of April and May in the 2021-2023 period generated the highest economic income in the series, while in the same months of 2024, higher income was generated due to increased landings compared to the previous period.

The average first-sale price shows a variable trend over the months in the 2021-2023 and 2024 periods (Figure 62). In the first half of 2024, Roses and Palamós varied the average price in a similar way, around 14 €/kg. L'Estartit, however, showed lower and more variable values. The highest average price occurred in summer, exceeding 24 €/kg and coinciding with an abrupt decrease in landings. The trend described for 2024 closely resembles that observed for the 2021-2023 period, except for the L'Estartit fish auction hall, which in this case showed more stable values, around 6 €/kg, with a peak in June of 12 €/kg.

Table 81. Monthly record of landings (kg), income (€), and average price (€/kg) of common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*) managed in 2024 by the base port of the vessels included in the plan (RSS: Roses, SCL: L'Escala and STT: L'Estartit).

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
(RSS) kg	148.10	135.45	439.45	968.55	1 244.50	648.15	295.35	64.50	-	-	-	357.05	4 301.10
(RSS) €	2 424.95	1 967.05	5 413.38	13 242.57	16 415.38	9 627.83	5 409.41	1 358.51	-	-	-	5 281.61	61 140.69
(RSS) €/kg	16.37	14.52	12.32	13.67	13.19	14.85	18.32	21.06	-	-	-	14.79	14.22
(SCL) kg	-	-	13.50	139.93	453.34	259.02	77.40	-	-	-	-	52.64	995.83
(SCL) €	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(SCL) €/kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(STT) kg	-	-	40.23	150.84	51.95	27.05	4.55	-	-	-	-	52.59	327.21
(STT) €	-	-	467.92	1 378.94	588.13	127.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 562.61
(STT) €/kg	-	-	11.63	9.14	11.32	4.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.83
(PLM) kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(PLM) €	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(PLM) €/kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

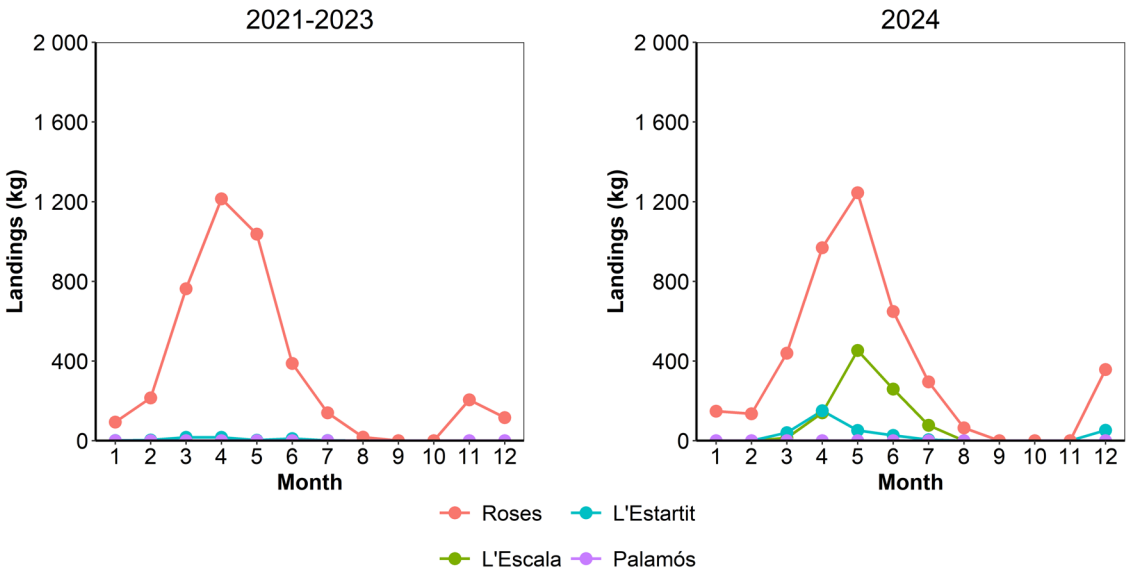


Figure 60. Monthly series of landings (kg) of common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*) managed between the period 2021-2023 and 2024 according to the base port of the vessels included in the plan.

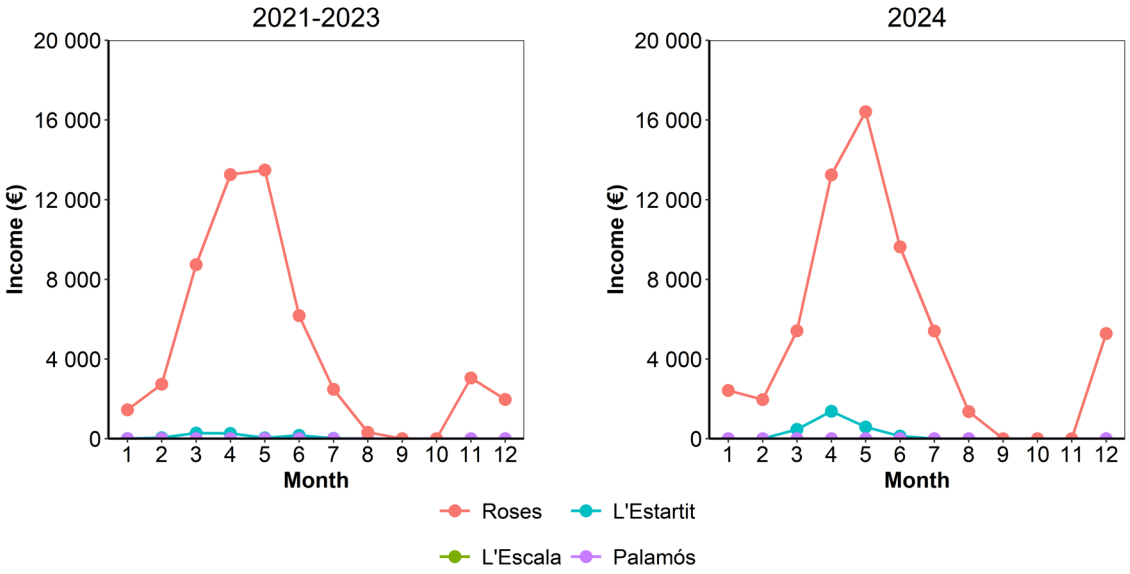


Figure 61. Monthly series of income (€) from common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*) managed between the period 2021-2023 and 2024 according to the base port of the vessels included in the plan.

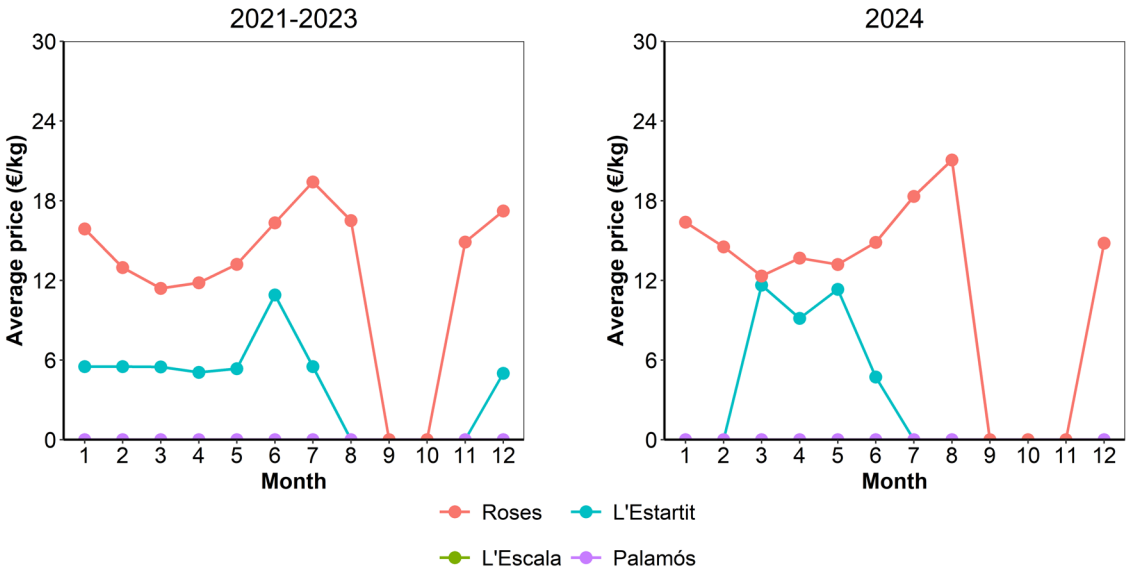


Figure 62. Monthly series of average price (€/kg) of common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*) managed between the period 2021-2023 and 2024 according to the base port of the vessels included in the plan.

PART 4
Analysis by Fish Auction Hall

Analysis of landings and income at Catalan fish auction halls

Analysis of landings and income at Catalan fish auction halls

This section includes and analyses data from fishing landings (first-sale notes), onshore shellfish harvesting, and inland fishing, excluding aquaculture production data.

For the fish auction hall analysis, all sales made at each fish auction hall were considered. Landings by the Catalan fleet, referring to the vessels based in Catalonia, were separated from those of other regions (with base ports in other regions) and foreign vessels (with base ports abroad). Additionally, sales by shellfish gatherers were differentiated from sales made by individuals or legal entities. Sales by the Catalan fleet were categorised by fishing modalities: purse seining, bottom trawling, artisanal fisheries, and surface longlines.

To create the table of the ten most important species by fish auction hall, sales of some species were grouped and classified into a higher taxonomic category, genus or family, due to the difficulty in taxonomic identification of these groups at species level in fish auction halls. The calculation of reported landings and income corresponds to the sum of the grouped species (e.g., *Mullus spp.*, *Soleidae*).

For the historical analysis by fish auction hall, on one hand, Catalan vessels were divided by fishing modality (shown using line graphs), and on the other, by the calculated total landings and income (shown using bar graphs). The average price by fishing modality and the total average price were obtained. The latter corresponds to the sum of annual landings divided by the sum of annual income.

A graph of productive units is also included: the line graph represents Catalan vessels divided by fishing modality, and the bar graph corresponds to all productive units that sell at fish auction halls, which are categorised (vessels, onshore shellfish gatherers, and inland fishing). Since 2019, thanks to improvements in the systematisation of landing data collection, the categories of shellfish gatherers, and vessels from other countries and other autonomous communities (AC) were included in the historical analysis. Although the shellfish gatherer category was reported in historical data, in some cases, they had been entered with a single code, which is why in the detailed historical analysis by fish auction hall, they are only categorised from 2019 onwards.

Comparative analysis of the period (2021-2023) with 2024 by fish auction hall

In 2024, Catalan fish auction halls recorded total landings of 19,103.59 t, generating 89,108.28 thousand €. Compared to the 2021-2023 period, landings and economic income at Catalan fish auction halls decreased by 1.43% and 5.67%, respectively.

The most important fish auction hall in terms of landings in 2024 was Barcelona, where 2,567.17 t were landed, representing 13.44% of Catalonia's landings. In Barcelona, landings increased by 11.43% compared to the 2021-2023 period, mainly due to increased European pilchard landings in the last year. La Ràpita was the most important fish auction hall in terms of income and the second in landings, with 2,109.01 t landed, and representing 11.04% of landings. This generated 12,802.36 thousand €, which is equivalent to 14.37% of Catalonia's income. Tarragona was the third most important fish auction hall in terms of landings, with 2,068.77 t, representing 10.83% of total landings. It was also second in terms of income, with a total of 9,925.38 thousand €, representing 11.14% of the sector's income in Catalonia. The third most economically important fish auction hall was Blanes, with income of 8,329.98 thousand €, and representing 9.35% of total income at Catalan fish auction halls (Table 82, Figure 63).

Almost all of Catalonia's most important fish auction halls experienced a decrease in landings in 2024 compared to the 2021-2023 period, with particularly significant declines at the fish auction halls of Llançà, Palamós, and Arenys de Mar, at 25.01%, 22.75%, and 21.92%, respectively. Other fish auction halls, such as Roses, Sant Feliu de Guíxols and Vilanova i la Geltrú reduced landings by between 10% and 14%. The fish auction halls of Blanes, Cambrils, L'Ampolla, and La Ràpita saw smaller decreases, between 4% and 8%. The fish auction halls of L'Escala, Barcelona, Tarragona, L'Ametlla, Deltebre, and Les Cases d'Alcanar increased landings in 2024, with the most significant increase in L'Escala, mainly due to higher landings from purse seining and artisanal fisheries.

Economic income was also lower compared to the previous year, with declines of between 6% and 16% in most fish auction halls. The reduction in economic income by 89.12% at the Port de la Selva fish auction hall is due to a decrease in the number of bottom trawl and artisanal fisheries vessels selling there. In terms of income, the L'Escala fish auction hall experienced the largest increase (46.95%).

Table 82. Landings and income at Catalan fish auction halls during 2024, percentage of landings and income represented by each fish auction hall relative to the total reported at Catalan fish auction halls (%) and percentage variation of landings and income by fish auction hall in 2024 compared to the previous period (2021-2023) (% Var). Landings are reported in tonnes (t) and income in thousands of euros (k€).

Llançà	376.40	1.97	-25.01%	3 981.63	4.47	-11.31%
Port de la selva	7.02	0.04	-84.55%	57.14	0.06	-89.12%
Roses	722.10	3.78	-13.93%	6 648.16	7.46	-9.71%
L'Escala	2 013.99	10.54	78.16%	2 504.21	2.81	46.95%
L'Estartit	2.16	0.01	-0.08%	35.38	0.04	-19.33%
Palamós	1 020.17	5.34	-22.75%	8 148.37	9.14	-12.04%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	617.52	3.23	-12.08%	1 308.03	1.47	-27.22%
Blanes	1 792.96	9.39	-4.72%	8 329.98	9.35	-2.33%
Arenys de Mar	991.41	5.19	-21.92%	4 945.43	5.55	-16.34%
Badalona	6.83	0.04	-18.83%	97.15	0.11	0.63%
Barcelona	2 567.17	13.44	11.43%	7 158.94	8.03	-0.61%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	1 918.78	10.04	-10.37%	7 859.76	8.82	-15.28%
Torredembarra	18.19	0.10	-38.79%	200.00	0.22	-19.85%
Tarragona	2 068.77	10.83	0.76%	9 925.38	11.14	1.27%
Cambrils	1 034.43	5.41	-4.43%	3 753.60	4.21	-7.39%
L'Ametlla de Mar	1 128.48	5.91	0.57%	6 652.56	7.47	0.06%
L'Ampolla	184.53	0.97	-7.67%	1 173.87	1.32	-6.40%
Deltebre	348.81	1.83	4.70%	2 462.94	2.76	4.15%
La Ràpita	2 109.01	11.04	-5.94%	12 802.36	14.37	-0.66%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	174.85	0.92	1.53%	1 063.40	1.19	6.29%
Total	19 103.59	100.00	-1.43%	89 108.28	100.00	-5.67%

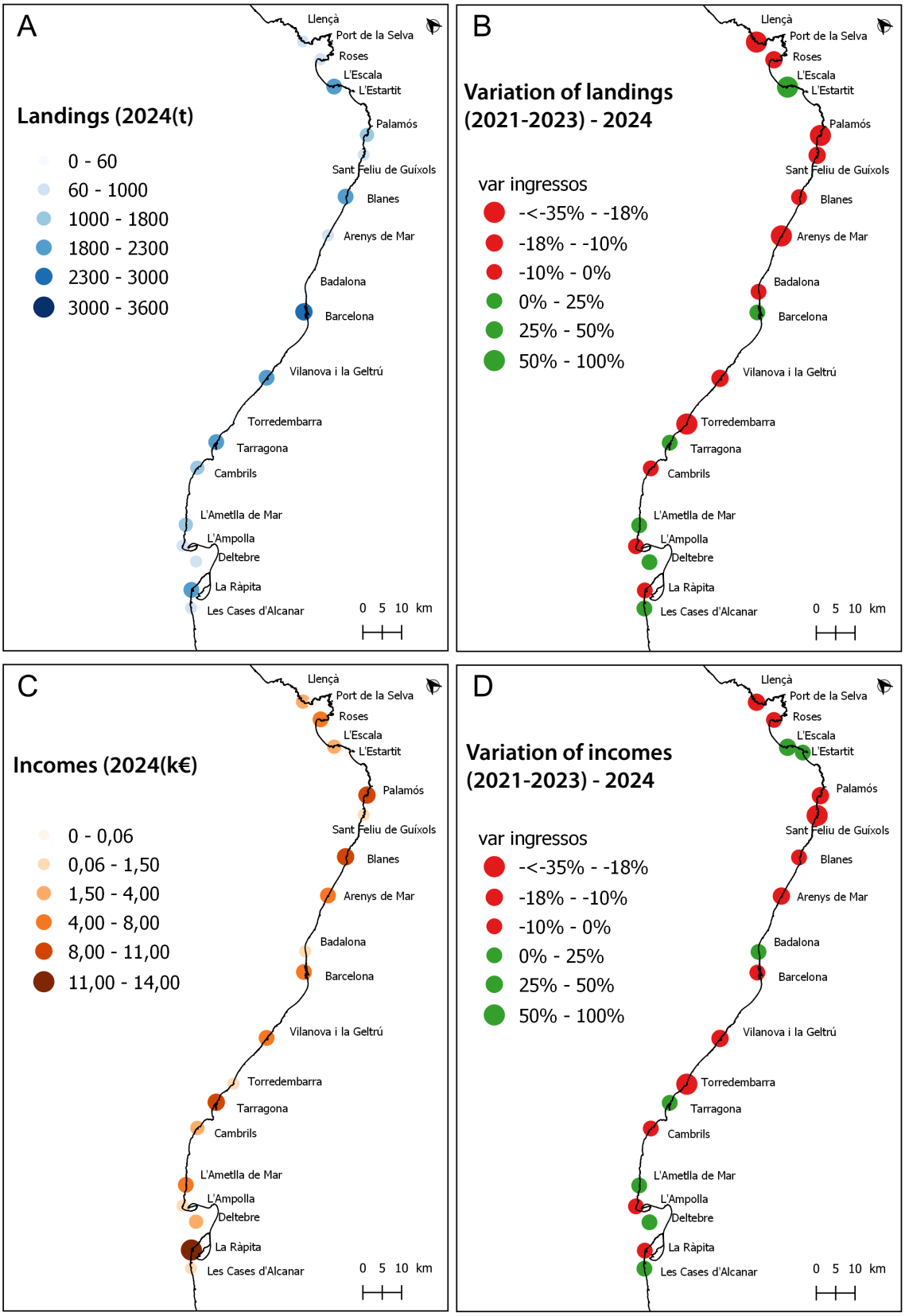


Figure 63. Map of landings and income at Catalan fish auction halls during 2024: (A) landings by fish auction hall in tonnes (t), (B) percentage variation of landings by fish auction hall in 2024 compared to the previous period (2021-2023), (C) income by fish auction hall in thousands of euros (k€), and (D) percentage variation of income by fish auction hall in 2024 compared to the previous period (2021-2023).

Annual landings and income by fish auction hall and fishing modality

The annual landings by fish auction hall and fishing modality for 2024 (Figure 64) show that purse seining is the modality contributing the most to total landings in nine of the twenty Catalan fish auction halls (L'Escala, Palamós, Sant Feliu de Guíxols, Blanes, Arenys de Mar, Barcelona, Vilanova i la Geltrú, Tarragona, and Cambrils), while in five, it is bottom trawling (Llançà, Roses, L'Ametlla de Mar, La Ràpita, and Les Cases d'Alcanar), and in the remaining six, it is artisanal fisheries (Port de la Selva, L'Estartit, Badalona, Torredembarra, L'Ampolla, and Deltebre). Regarding surface longlines, it is of little importance in terms of landings, with its most significant contribution at the fish auction halls of Blanes, Arenys de Mar, Vilanova i la Geltrú, and Tarragona. Landings from shellfish gatherers are notable at the fish auction halls of La Ràpita and Deltebre. Additionally, the contribution of landings from vessels of other Autonomous Communities at the fish auction halls of L'Escala, Blanes, and L'Ametlla de Mar is worth mentioning.

The annual income by fish auction hall and fishing modality for 2024 (Figure 65) shows that bottom trawl is the modality contributing the most to total income in 12 of the 20 Catalan fish auction halls (Llançà, Roses, Palamós, Blanes, Arenys de Mar, Barcelona, Vilanova i la Geltrú, Tarragona, Cambrils, L'Ametlla de Mar, La Ràpita, and Les Cases d'Alcanar), while in two, it is purse seining (L'Escala and Sant Feliu de Guíxols), and in the remaining five, it is artisanal fisheries (L'Estartit, Badalona, Torredembarra, L'Ampolla, and Deltebre). Surface longlines is of little importance in terms of income, with the most significant contribution being at the fish auction hall of Tarragona, followed by Blanes and Arenys de Mar. Income from shellfish gatherers is notable at the fish auction halls of La Ràpita and Deltebre. Additionally, the contribution of income from vessels of other Autonomous Communities at the fish auction halls of Blanes and L'Ametlla de Mar should be noted.

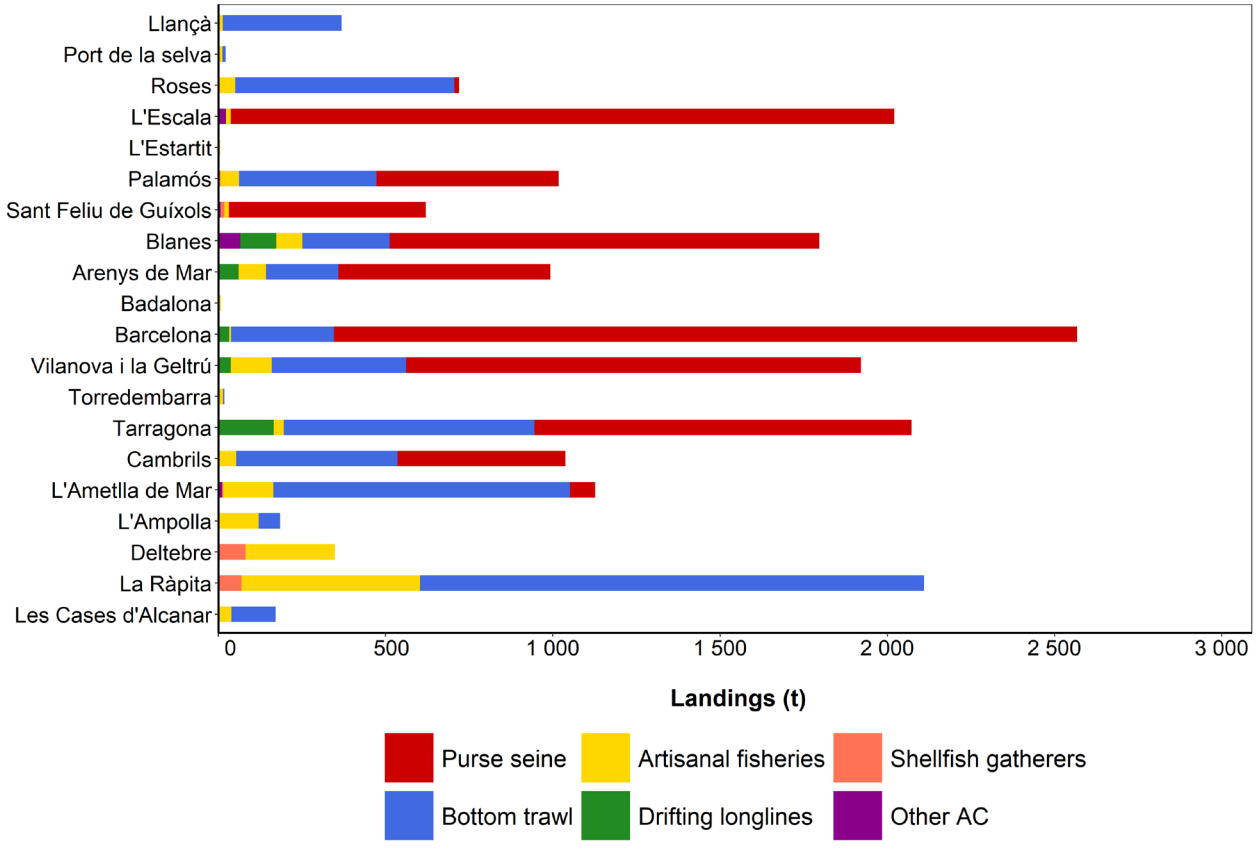


Figure 64. Annual landings by fish auction hall and fishing modality in 2024 in tonnes (t).

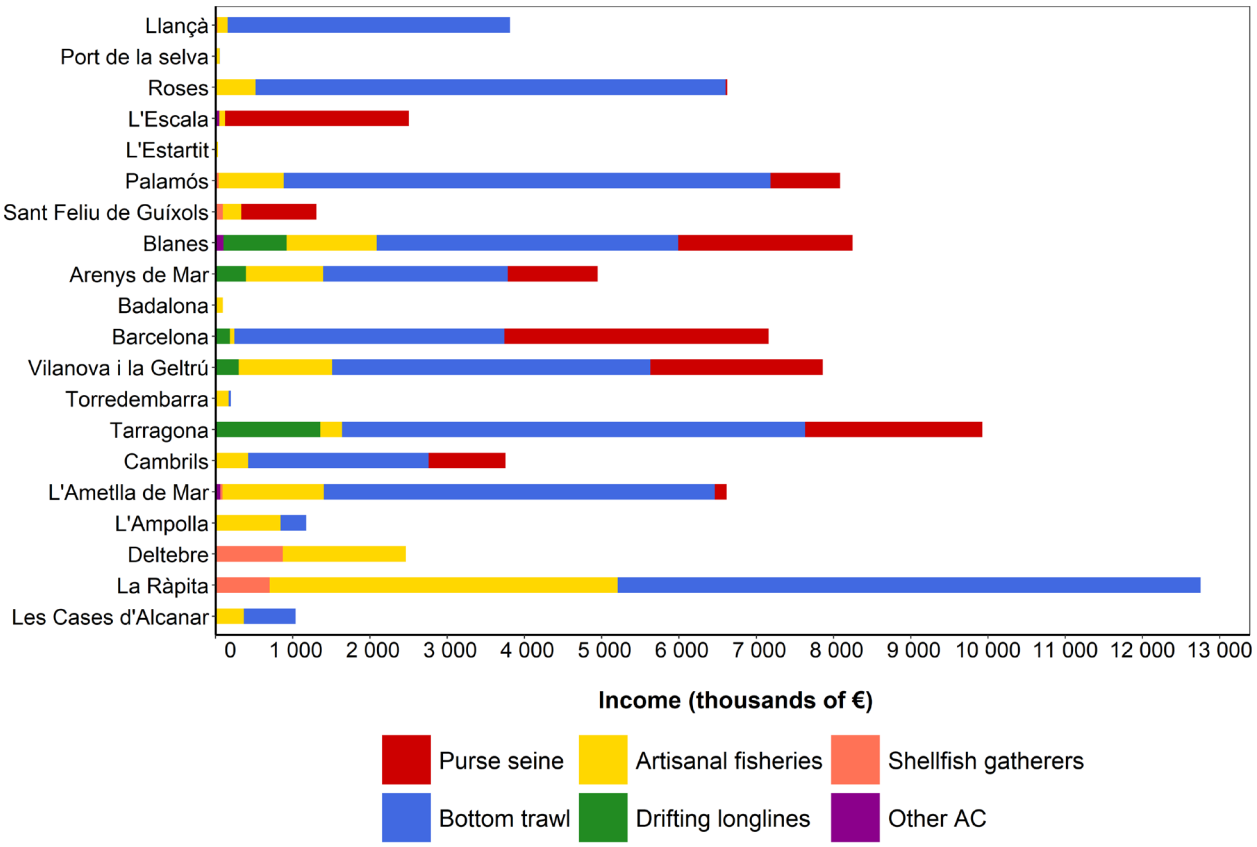


Figure 65. Annual income by fish auction hall and fishing modality in Catalonia in 2024 in thousands of euros (k€).

Catalan fish auction hall fact sheets 2024

Below are the results for the 19 Catalan fish auction halls presented in fact sheets. For the L'Estartit fish auction hall, no fact sheet was created due to the lack of historical data. Each fact sheet shows graphs of the historical evolution of landings in tonnes (t), income in thousands of euros (k€), the average first-sale price (€/kg), and the number of vessels by fishing modality, including shellfish gatherers. Tables are also included with the results of the number of vessels and shellfish gatherers selling at fish auction halls, landings (t), income (k€), and relative importance (%) of each fishing modality for 2024, as well as the variation (%) in landings and income for each modality compared to the previous year. The last table shows the 10 most important species in terms of landings and income for each fish auction hall in 2024, indicating the relative importance of each species and the percentage variation compared to the 2021-2023 period. Finally, a historical analysis of landings and average price at the analysed fish auction hall is presented for the 6 most important species in terms of income.

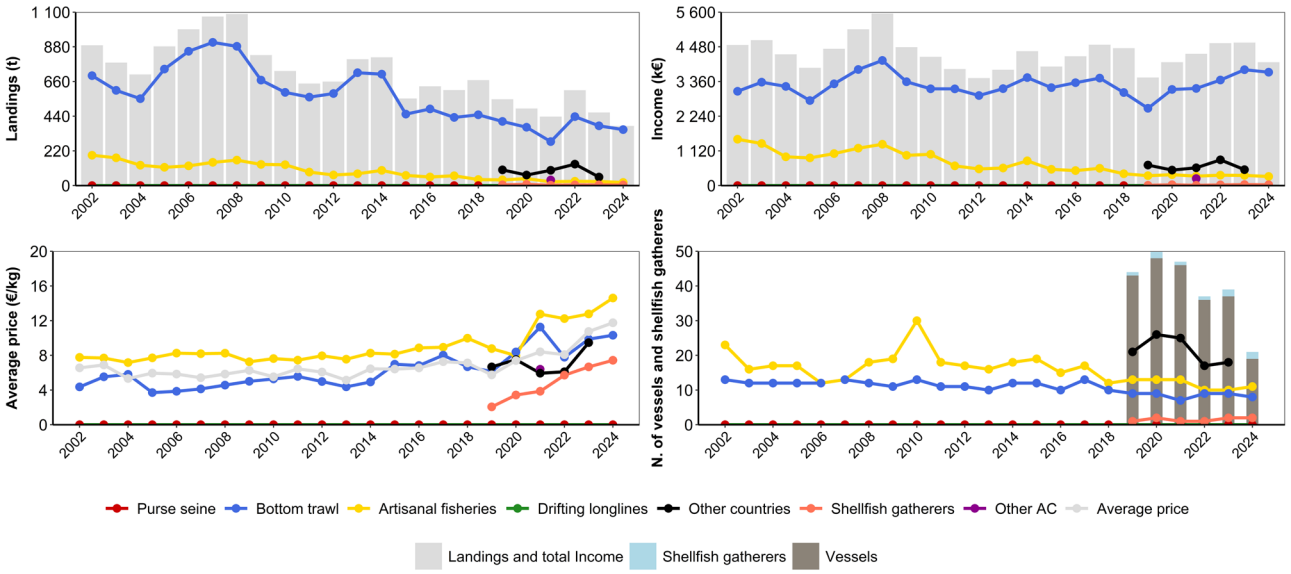
The detailed results by fish auction hall show that the fish auction hall with the highest number of vessels selling was La Ràpita, with a total of 136: 38 bottom trawl vessels, 58 artisanal fisheries vessels, and 38 shellfish gatherers. In second place was the Deltebre fish auction hall, with a total of 92 vessels, 26 of which were artisanal fisheries vessels and 66 shellfish gatherers. At these two fish auction halls, sales were made by a large number of onshore shellfish gatherers, whose main target species is the blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*), a species particularly important for the Deltebre fish auction hall, where it represented 34.13% of landings and 21.58% of economic income.

The analysis of the most important species in terms of landings and income by fish auction hall shows that in six of the twelve fish auction halls where bottom trawl was the modality contributing the most to income, mainly in the northern and central Catalonia fish auction halls, the blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*) was the most relevant species in terms of income generated. This species represents more than 20% of total landings at the fish auction halls of Llançà (35.26%), Roses (29.71%), Palamós (46.62%), Blanes (27.08%), Arenys de Mar (23.49%), and Vilanova i la Geltrú (24.30%). In the southern Catalonia fish auction halls, it is generally observed that they are more diversified, as no species exceeds 20% of total income.

At the two fish auction halls where purse seining was the most important modality in terms of income, L'Escala and Sant Feliu de Guíxols, the most important species were the European pilchard (*Sardina pilchardus*) and the European anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*). At the L'Escala fish auction hall, European anchovy and European pilchard represented 24.57% and 58.17% of income, respectively. At the Sant Feliu de Guíxols fish auction hall, European pilchard represented 34.24% of income and European anchovy 27.18%. One species that increased its landings in 2024 is the round sardinella (*Sardinella aurita*), especially in the fish auction halls where purse seining landings predominate. At the L'Escala fish auction hall, round sardinella landings increased by 166.58% compared to the 2021-2023 period and represented 26.54% of the fish auction hall's total landings in 2024.

Among the fish auction halls where artisanal fisheries was the most important modality in terms of landings and income, the Deltebre and L'Ampolla fish auction halls stand out. These fish auction halls are where the blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*) was the most relevant species in terms of landings, representing 21.58% and 15.40%, respectively, of the fish auction hall's total landings. The Torredembarra and Badalona fish auction halls were the two with the lowest landings and income (apart from the L'Estartit fish auction hall, which is in the third year recording direct sales). In Torredembarra, in 2024, the most important species in terms of landings was the common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*), representing 28.43% of landings and 28.41% of total income. At the Badalona fish auction hall, in 2024, a total of 7 artisanal fisheries vessels sold, which is 25% fewer than in the 2021-2023 period. The most important species in terms of landings were anglers (*Lophius spp.*), representing 17.68% of total landings, while the transparent goby (*Aphia minuta*) was the species generating the most income by contributing 25.36% of the fish auction hall's total income.

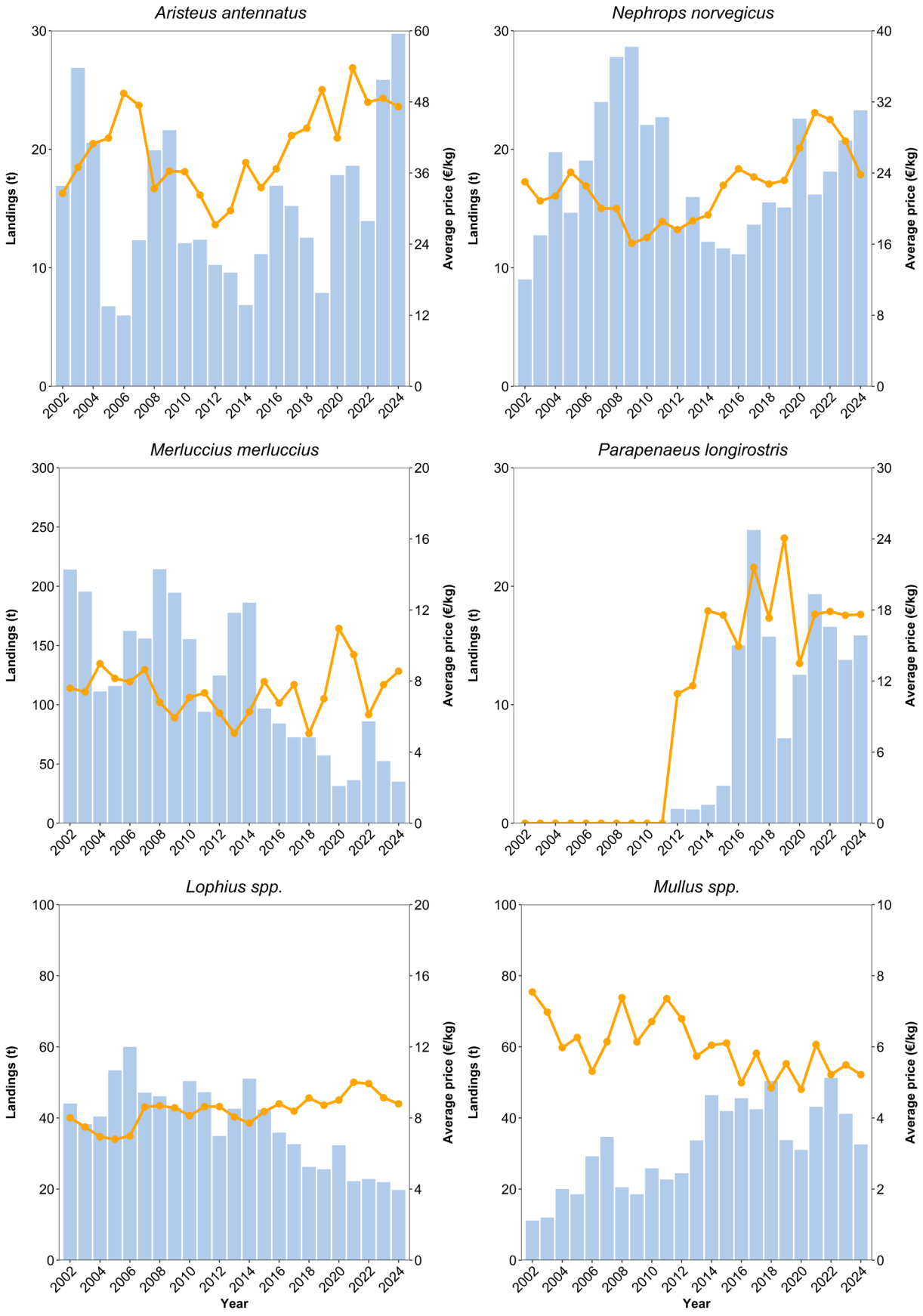
Llançà



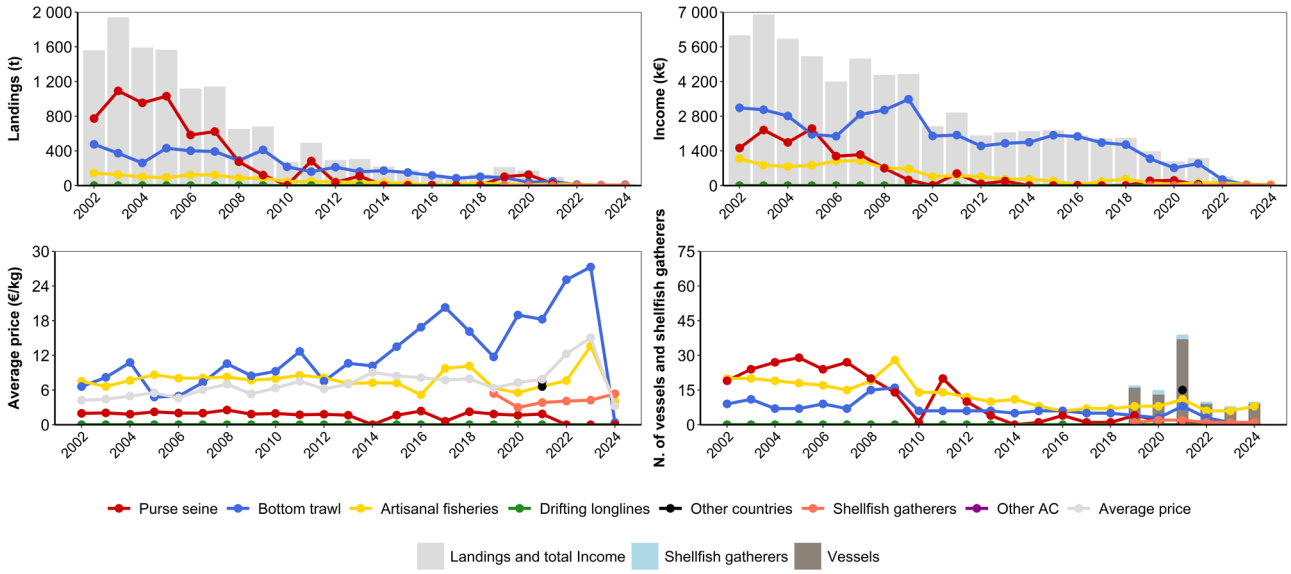
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Bottom trawl	8	-4.00%	352.54	93.66	-3.41%	3659.64	91.91	6.74%
Artisanal fisheries	10	-9.09%	20.10	5.34	-21.95%	294.05	7.39	-9.26%
Drifting longlines	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Shellfish gatherers	2	50.00%	3.76	1.00	1.52%	27.93	0.70	32.01%
Other AC	0	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Total	20	-7.69%	376.40	100.00	-12.42%	3981.63	100.00	-0.45%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Micromesistius poutassou	Blue whiting	45.04	11.96	15.65%		*Aristeus antennatus*	Blue and red shrimp	1 404.19	35.26	44.00%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	38.74	10.29	-5.56%		*Nephrops norvegicus*	Norway lobster	554.65	13.93	3.09%
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	34.98	9.29	-39.97%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	299.31	7.52	-29.85%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	32.56	8.65	-27.99%		*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Deep-water rose shrimp	279.22	7.01	-4.73%
Aristeus antennatus	Blue and red shrimp	29.75	7.90	52.78%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	173.60	4.36	-19.92%
Nephrops norvegicus	Norway lobster	23.14	6.14	26.13%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	169.92	4.27	-32.57%
Lophius spp.	Anglers nei	19.74	5.24	-11.67%		*Micromesistius poutassou*	Blue whiting	139.83	3.51	12.22%
Parapenaeus longirostris	Deep-water rose shrimp	15.82	4.20	-4.48%		*Parastichopus regalis*	Royal cucumber	107.18	2.69	-36.37%
Phycis blennoides	Greater forkbeard	13.24	3.52	-30.29%		*Lepidorhombus boscii*	Fourspotted megrim	87.23	2.19	46.87%
Eledone cirrhosa	Horned octopus	12.98	3.45	-40.42%		*Palinurus elephas*	Common spiny lobster	83.49	2.10	-5.11%

Llançà


Aristeus antennatus
Nephrops norvegicus
Merluccius merluccius
Parapenaeus longirostris
Lophius spp.
Mullus spp.
Landings (t)
Average price (€/kg)
Year

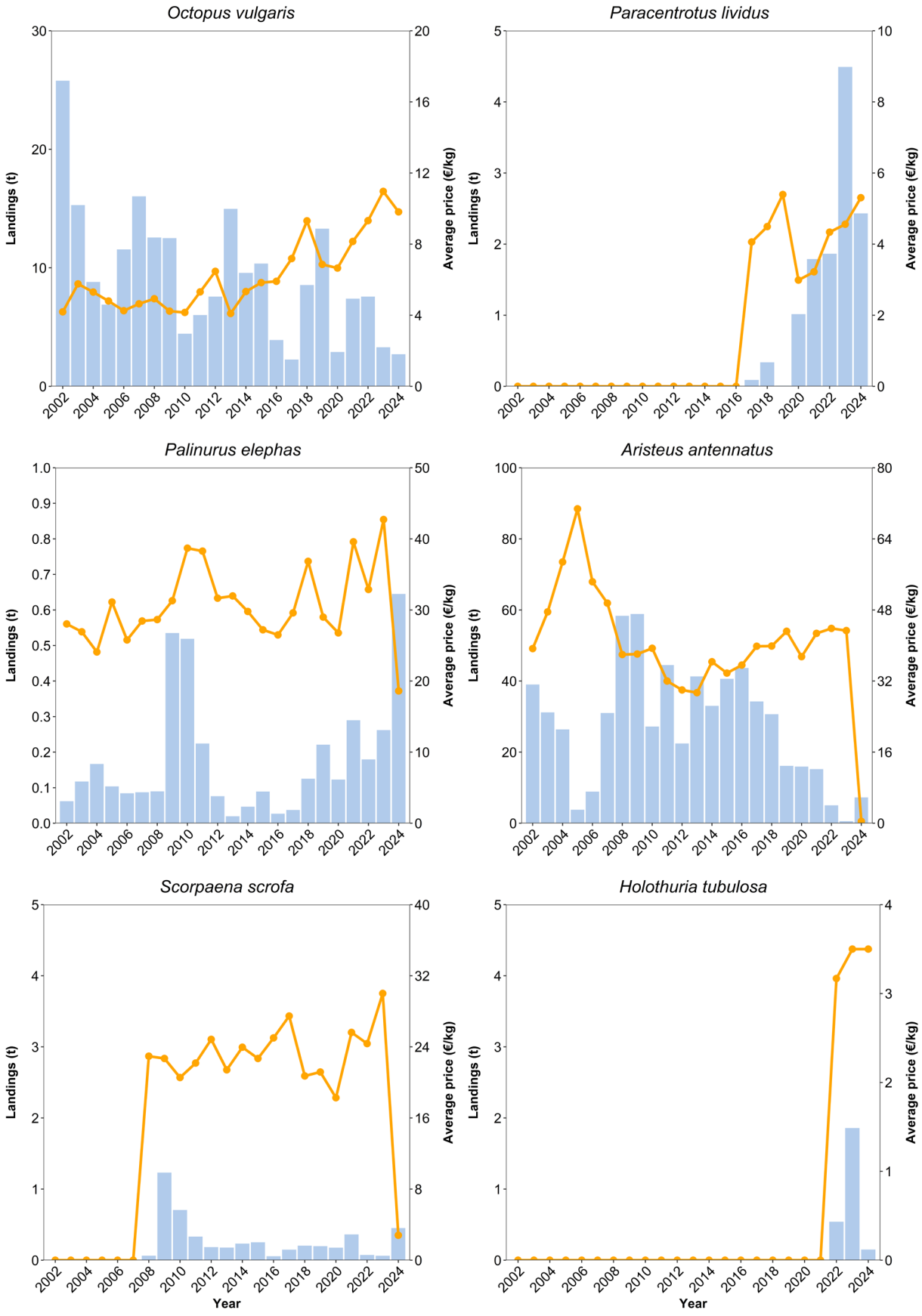
Port de la Selva



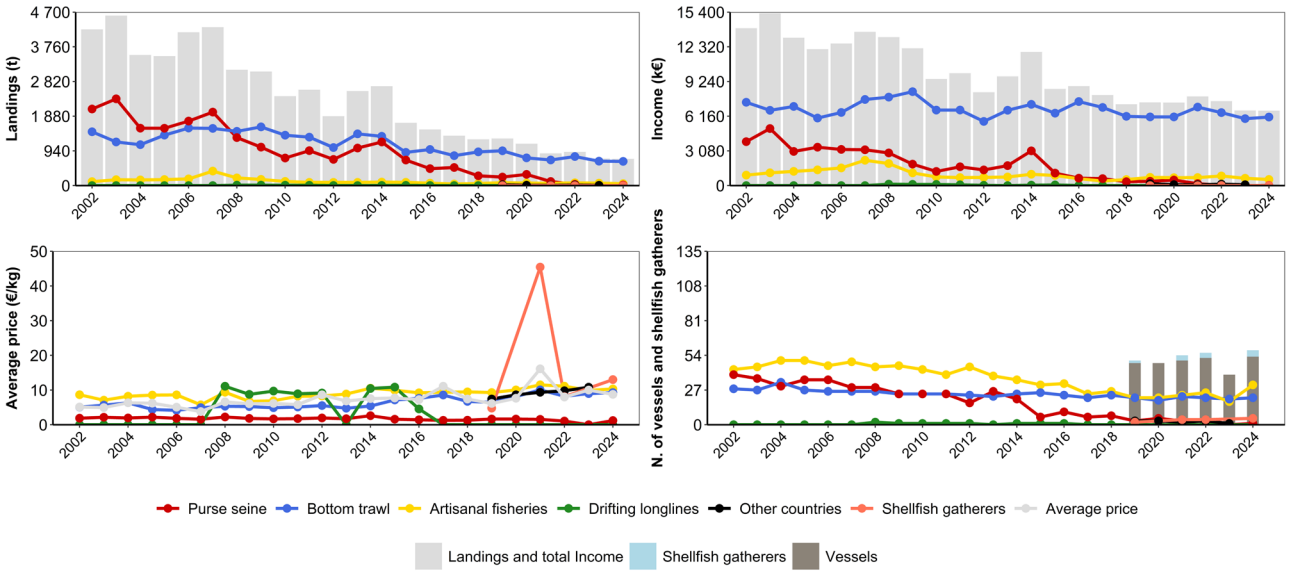
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	0	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Bottom trawl	1	-72.73%	1.62	23.09	-91.81%	3.73	6.53	-99.03%
Artisanal fisheries	8	4.35%	2.98	42.38	-75.29%	40.19	70.34	-56.88%
Drifting longlines	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Shellfish gatherers	1	-25.00%	2.43	34.53	-30.44%	13.22	23.13	-8.60%
Other AC	0	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Total	10	-36.17%	7.02	100.00	-88.15%	57.14	100.00	-89.50%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Octopus vulgaris	Common octopus	2.62	37.31	-56.95%		*Octopus vulgaris*	Common octopus	26.61	46.58	-52.18%
Paracentrotus lividus	Stony sea archin	2.31	32.87	-14.99%		*Paracentrotus lividus*	Stony sea archin	12.90	22.58	12.72%
Aristeus antennatus	Blue and red shrimp	1.47	20.90	-78.90%		*Palinurus elephas*	Common spiny lobster	12.00	21.01	26.07%
Palinurus elephas	Common spiny lobster	0.27	3.84	10.59%		*Aristeus antennatus*	Blue and red shrimp	3.13	5.48	-98.95%
Holothuria tubulosa	Cotton spinner	0.15	2.14	-87.47%		*Scorpaena scrofa*	Large-scaled scorpion fish	1.27	2.22	-70.66%
Scorpaena scrofa	Large-scaled scorpion fish	0.04	0.55	-76.69%		*Holothuria tubulosa*	Cotton spinner	0.53	0.92	-87.20%
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	0.04	0.53	-98.01%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	0.18	0.31	-99.07%
Scyliorhinus canicula	Smallspotted catshark	0.03	0.43	4 515.38%		*Scyliorhinus canicula*	Smallspotted catshark	0.15	0.26	12 174.96%
Phycis blennoides	Greater forkbeard	0.02	0.29	-98.29%		*Homarus gammarus*	European lobster	0.10	0.17	-73.81%
Conger conger	European conger	0.01	0.21	-97.84%		*Conger conger*	European conger	0.07	0.13	-93.83%

Port de la Selva



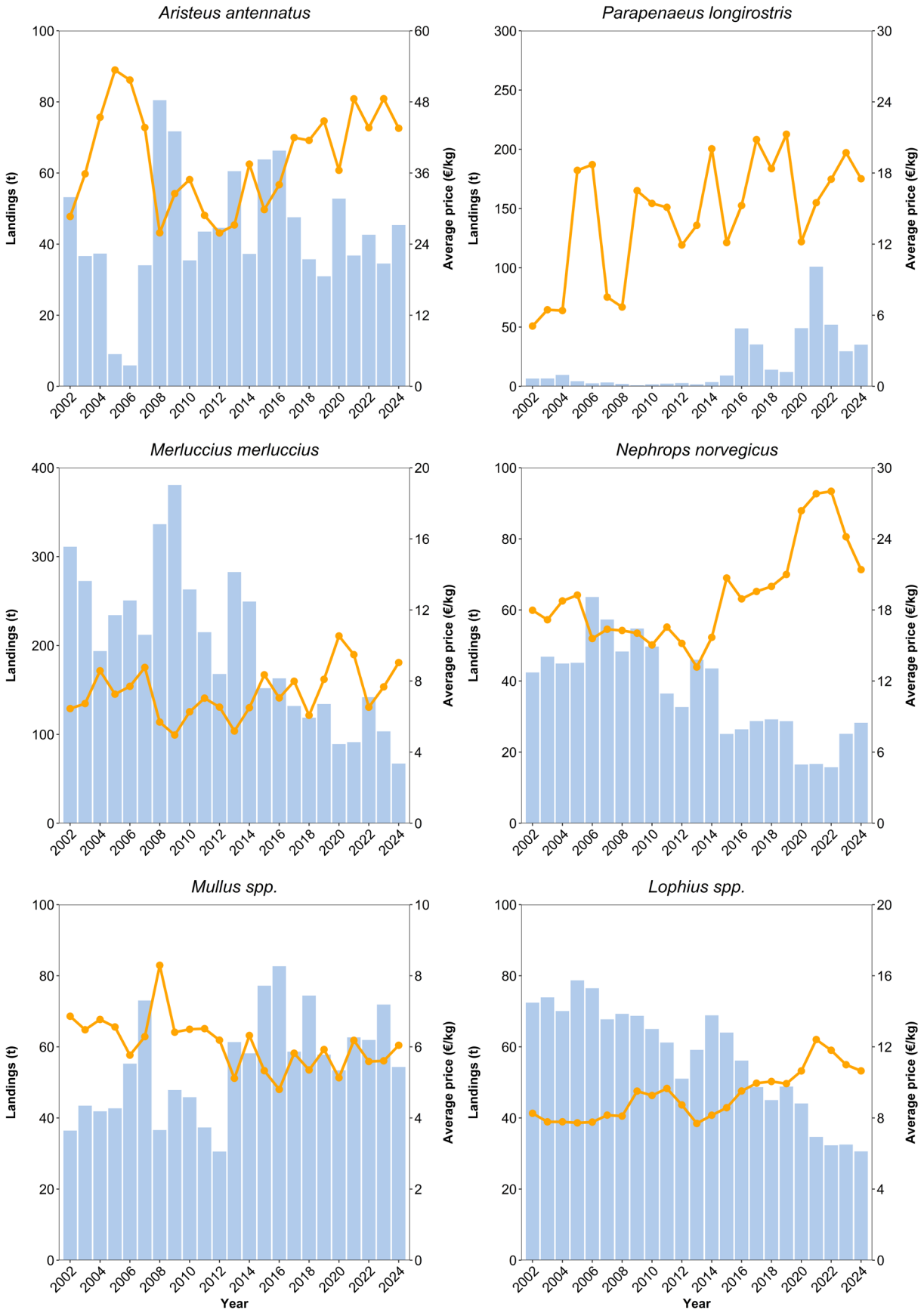
Roses



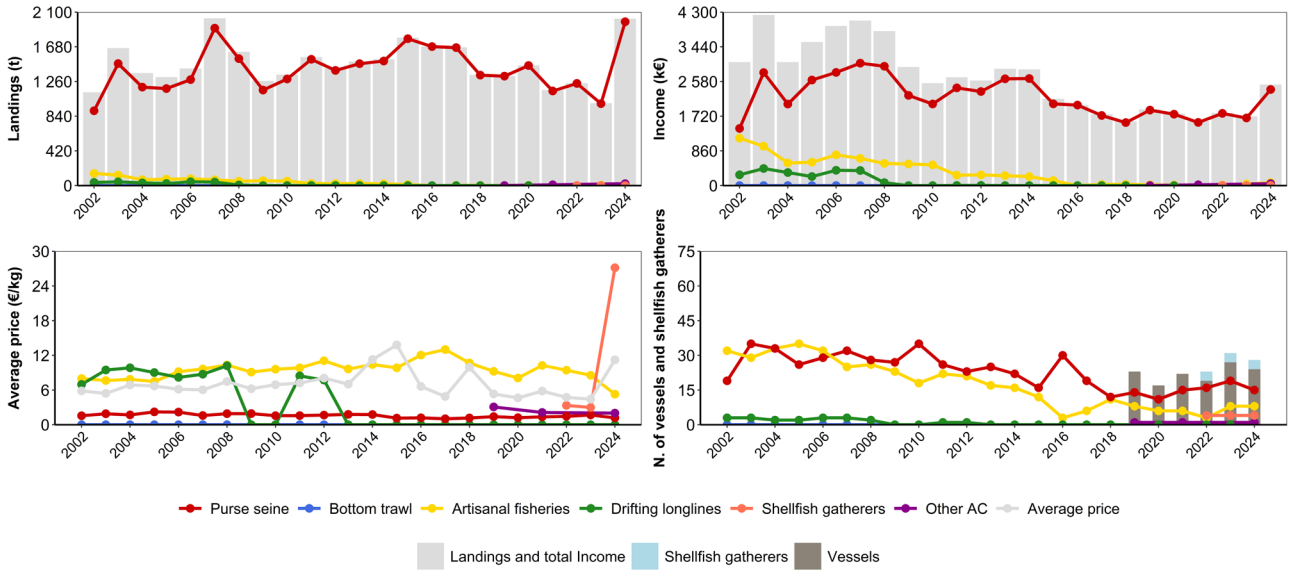
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	1	-66.67%	14.03	1.94	-80.41%	16.88	0.25	-83.57%
Bottom trawl	21		655.26	90.74	-8.22%	6084.70	91.52	-5.85%
Artisanal fisheries	30	36.36%	52.45	7.26	-22.92%	541.83	8.15	-26.63%
Drifting longlines	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Shellfish gatherers	5	25.00%	0.37	0.05	29.37%	4.75	0.07	49.90%
Other AC	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	57	14.00%	722.10	100.00	-15.43%	6648.16	100.00	-9.02%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	93.42	12.94	46.62%		*Aristeus antennatus*	Blue and red shrimp	1 975.68	29.71	11.37%
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	67.24	9.31	-40.04%		*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Deep-water rose shrimp	615.60	9.26	-39.58%
Illex coindetii	Broadtail squid	54.99	7.61	10.47%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	607.89	9.14	-29.44%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	54.35	7.53	-17.04%		*Nephrops norvegicus*	Norway lobster	605.13	9.10	19.85%
Aristeus antennatus	Blue and red shrimp	45.37	6.28	19.43%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	328.54	4.94	-13.33%
Micromesistius poutassou	Blue whiting	40.48	5.60	-10.20%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	325.90	4.90	-16.41%
Eledone cirrhosa	Horned octopus	38.10	5.28	-30.74%		*Eledone cirrhosa*	Horned octopus	181.08	2.72	-15.46%
Parapenaeus longirostris	Deep-water rose shrimp	35.15	4.87	-42.24%		*Illex coindetii*	Broadtail squid	169.69	2.55	2.42%
Lophius spp.	Anglers nei	30.60	4.24	-7.74%		*Sepia elegans*	NA	148.26	2.23	27.64%
Nephrops norvegicus	Norway lobster	28.28	3.92	47.14%		*Micromesistius poutassou*	Blue whiting	145.58	2.19	-13.22%

Roses


Aristeus antennatus
Parapenaeus longirostris
Merluccius merluccius
Nephrops norvegicus
Mullus spp.
Lophius spp.
Landings (t)
Average price (€/kg)
Year

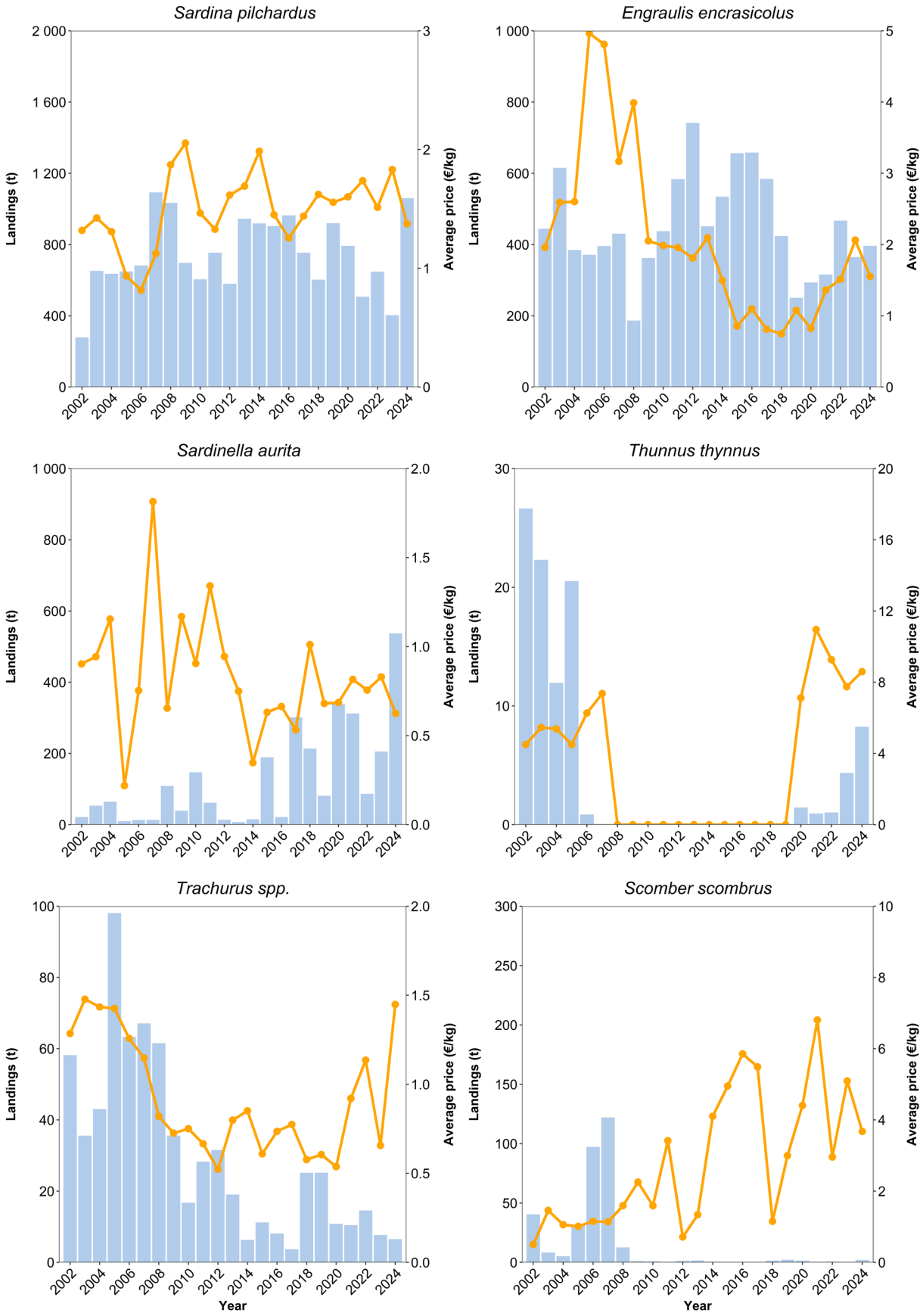
L'Escala



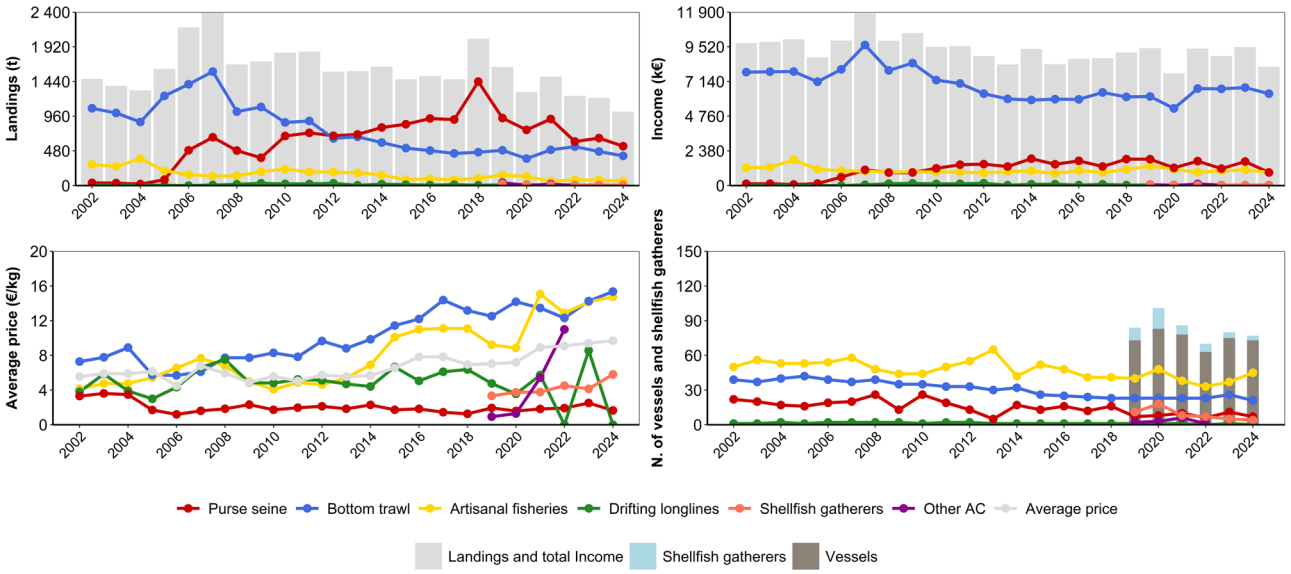
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	15	-10.00%	1982.78	98.45	76.28%	2381.63	95.10	42.04%
Bottom trawl	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Artisanal fisheries	8	41.18%	7.60	0.38	246.32%	73.55	2.94	273.61%
Drifting longlines	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Shellfish gatherers	4		0.06	0.00	-88.31%	1.55	0.06	-3.77%
Other AC	1		23.56	1.17	151.02%	47.48	1.90	138.69%
Total	28	2.44%	2013.99	100.00	77.15%	2504.21	100.00	45.77%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Sardina pilchardus	European pilchard	1 060.41	52.65	104.06%		*Sardina pilchardus*	European pilchard	1 456.63	58.17	68.00%
Sardinella aurita	Round sardinella	537.13	26.67	166.57%		*Engraulis encrasicolus*	European anchovy	615.31	24.57	-2.20%
Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy	396.34	19.68	3.62%		*Sardinella aurita*	Round sardinella	335.49	13.40	105.08%
Thunnus thynnus	Nothern bluefin tuna	7.51	0.37	255.82%		*Thunnus thynnus*	Nothern bluefin tuna	70.88	2.83	296.47%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	6.45	0.32	-40.83%		*Trachurus spp.*	Jack and horse mackerels	9.45	0.38	-9.17%
Scomber colias	Chub mackerel	2.83	0.14	-75.67%		*Scomber scombrus*	Atlantic mackerel	7.76	0.31	505.33%
Scomber scombrus	Atlantic mackerel	2.03	0.10	508.80%		*Loligo vulgaris*	European squid	2.49	0.10	42.92%
Auxis rochei	Bullet tuna	0.52	0.03	510.35%		*Anguilla anguilla*	European eel	1.25	0.05	2 218.96%
Sarda sarda	Atlantic Bonito	0.15	0.01	-92.61%		*Scomber colias*	Chub mackerel	1.29	0.05	-76.75%
Sphyraena sphyraena	European barracuda	0.24	0.01	17.43%		*Auxis rochei*	Bullet tuna	0.89	0.04	764.62%

L'Escala


Sardina pilchardus
Engraulis encrasicolus
Sardinella aurita
Thunnus thynnus
Trachurus spp.
Scomber scombrus
Landings (t)
Average price (€/kg)
Year

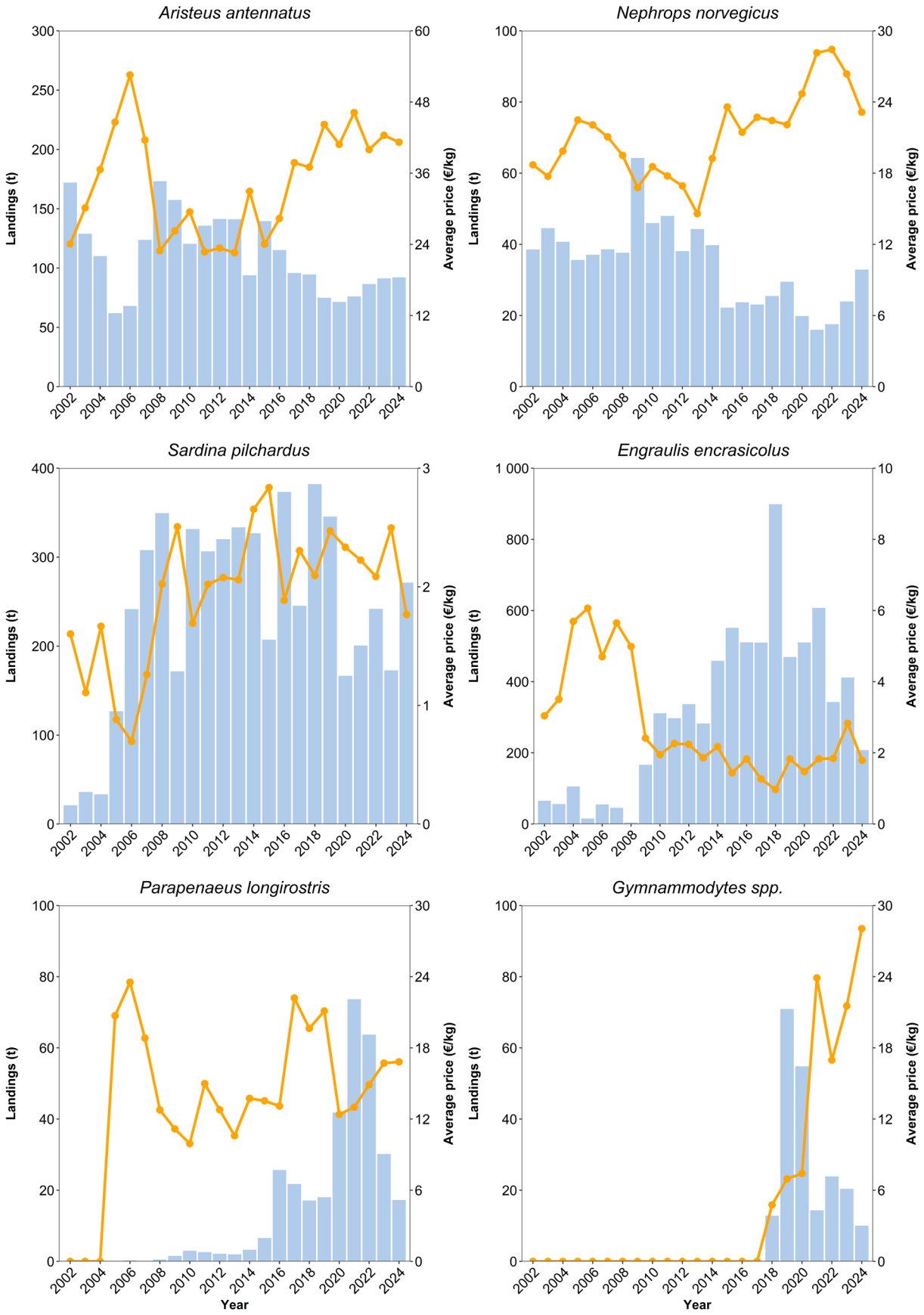
Palamós



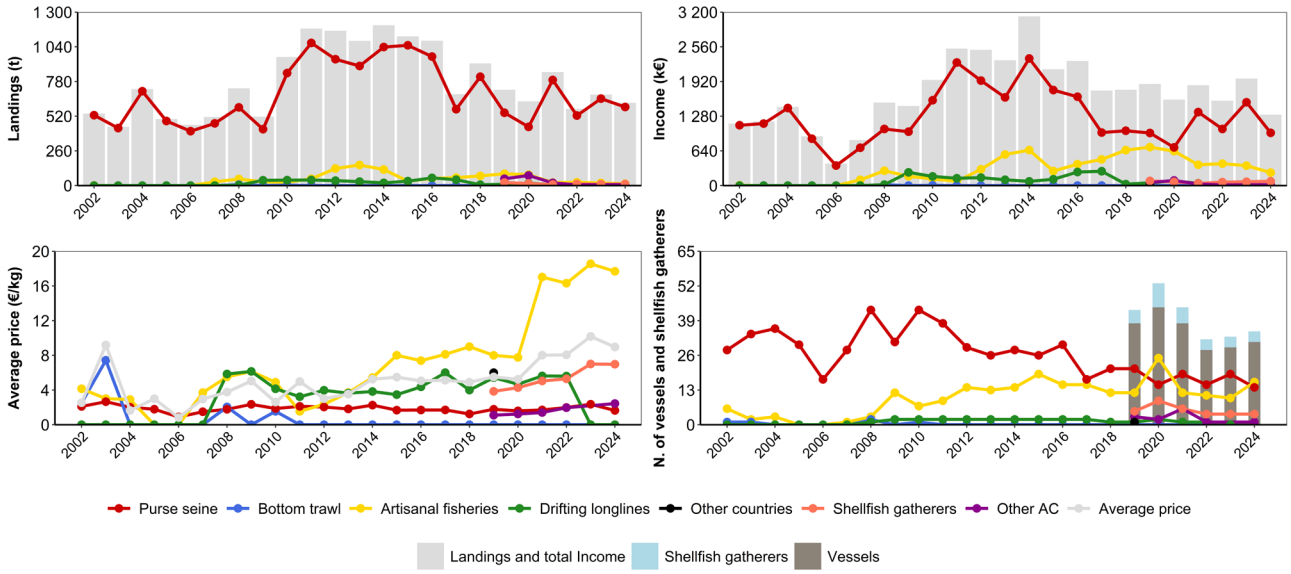
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	7	-22.22%	544.77	53.40	-25.32%	899.44	11.04	-39.91%
Bottom trawl	21	-11.27%	408.22	40.02	-18.63%	6306.46	77.40	-5.46%
Artisanal fisheries	45	26.17%	59.82	5.86	-17.10%	899.81	11.04	-10.57%
Drifting longlines	0	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Shellfish gatherers	4	-40.00%	7.35	0.72	-8.65%	42.66	0.52	27.24%
Other AC	0	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Total	77	-3.14%	1020.17	100.00	-23.02%	8148.37	100.00	-12.31%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Sardina pilchardus	European pilchard	271.38	26.60	32.30%		*Aristeus antennatus*	Blue and red shrimp	3 799.31	46.62	5.05%
Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy	207.62	20.35	-54.27%		*Nephrops norvegicus*	Norway lobster	761.77	9.35	44.57%
Aristeus antennatus	Blue and red shrimp	92.17	9.03	8.85%		*Sardina pilchardus*	European pilchard	479.36	5.88	4.02%
Sardinella aurita	Round sardinella	52.87	5.18	-5.37%		*Engraulis encrasicolus*	European anchovy	371.76	4.56	-61.67%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	36.38	3.57	-49.82%		*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Deep-water rose shrimp	290.36	3.56	-63.88%
Nephrops norvegicus	Norway lobster	32.91	3.23	71.71%		*Gymnammodytes spp.*	Gymnammodytes sandeels	282.12	3.46	-28.74%
Phycis blennoides	Greater forkbeard	28.61	2.80	-31.00%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	269.58	3.31	-26.69%
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	27.86	2.73	-38.54%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	225.22	2.76	-18.84%
Micromesistius poutassou	Blue whiting	26.36	2.58	0.74%		*Micromesistius poutassou*	Blue whiting	117.33	1.44	13.56%
Illex coindetii	Broadtail squid	23.61	2.31	5.99%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	113.59	1.39	-19.51%

Palamós


Aristeus antennatus
Nephrops norvegicus
Sardina pilchardus
Engraulis encrasicolus
Parapenaeus longirostris
Gymnammodytes spp.
Landings (t)
Average price (€/kg)
Year

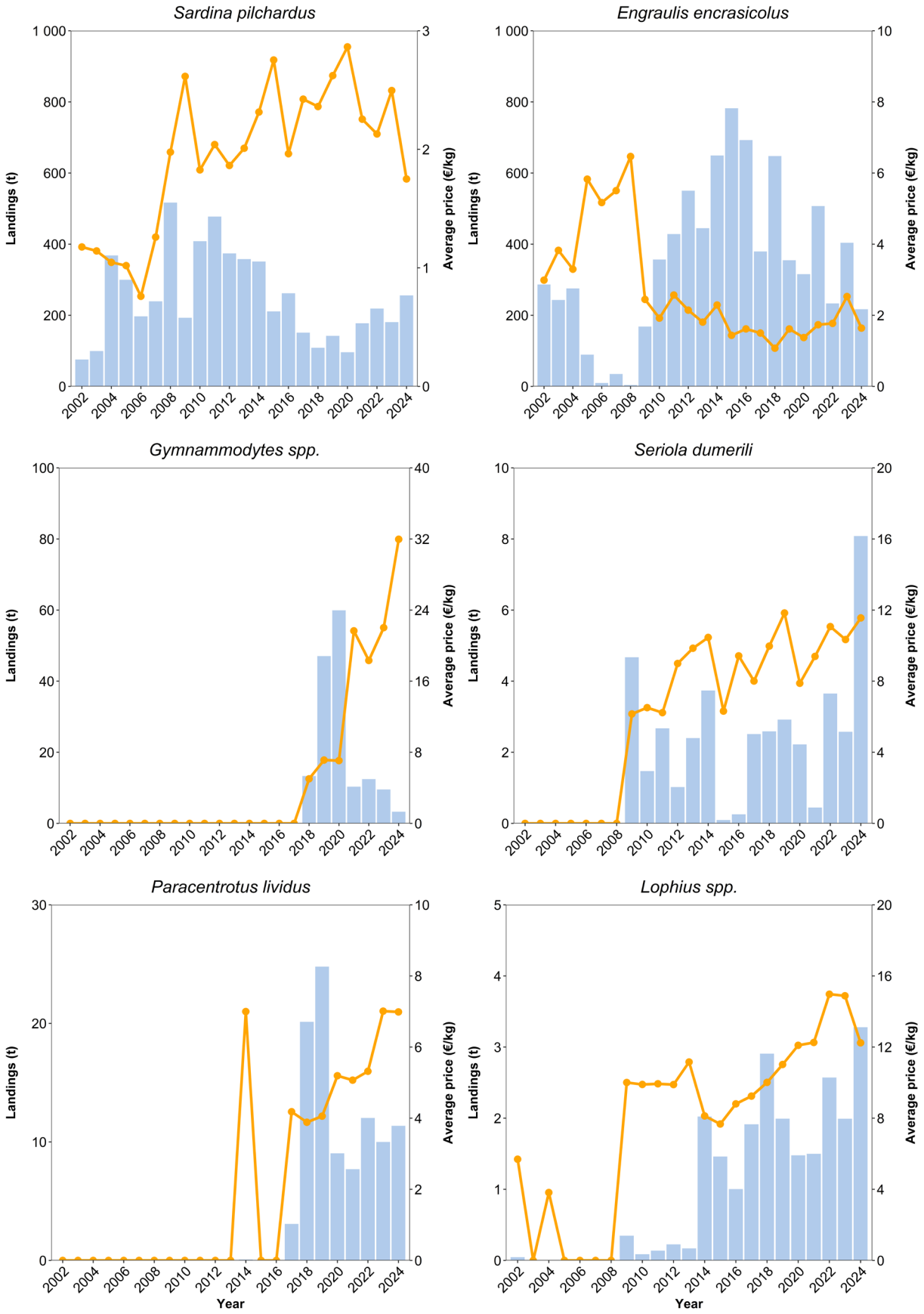
Sant Feliu de Guíxols



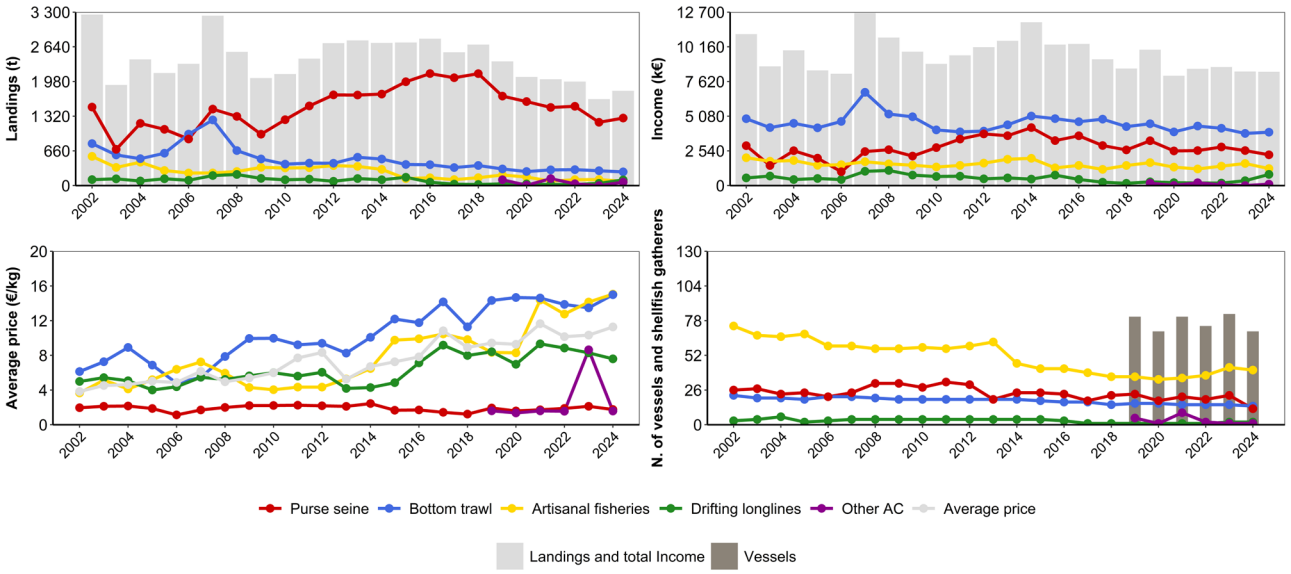
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	14	-19.23%	588.35	95.28	-10.34%	973.18	74.40	-25.84%
Bottom trawl	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Artisanal fisheries	16	45.45%	11.09	1.80	-50.50%	239.24	18.29	-37.97%
Drifting longlines	0	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Shellfish gatherers	4	-14.29%	11.32	1.83	13.01%	79.08	6.05	36.12%
Other AC	1	-71.43%	6.76	1.10	-48.59%	16.54	1.26	-17.98%
Total	35	-6.67%	617.52	100.00	-12.93%	1308.03	100.00	-28.04%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Sardina pilchardus	European pilchard	255.87	41.44	33.02%	*Sardina pilchardus*	European pilchard	447.89	34.24	2.00%
Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy	216.81	35.11	-43.17%	*Engraulis encrasicolus*	European anchovy	355.51	27.18	-53.92%
Sardinella aurita	Round sardinella	59.88	9.70	9.08%	*Gymnammodytes spp.*	Gymnammodytes sandeels	105.16	8.04	-52.38%
Scomber colias	Chub mackerel	29.61	4.79	170.62%	*Seriola dumerili*	Greater amberjack	93.40	7.14	292.96%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	14.42	2.34	67.68%	*Paracentrotus lividus*	Stony sea archin	79.37	6.07	37.55%
Paracentrotus lividus	Stony sea archin	11.36	1.84	14.62%	*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	40.14	3.07	74.62%
Sarda sarda	Atlantic Bonito	8.31	1.35	30.53%	*Sardinella aurita*	Round sardinella	26.38	2.02	-25.25%
Seriola dumerili	Greater amberjack	8.00	1.30	259.28%	*Sarda sarda*	Atlantic Bonito	25.38	1.94	-18.89%
Gymnammodytes spp.	Gymnammodytes sandeels	3.25	0.53	-69.86%	*Palinurus elephas*	Common spiny lobster	19.83	1.52	-5.88%
Lophius spp.	Anglers nei	2.75	0.45	78.57%	*Scomber colias*	Chub mackerel	18.51	1.42	133.74%

Sant Feliu de Guíxols



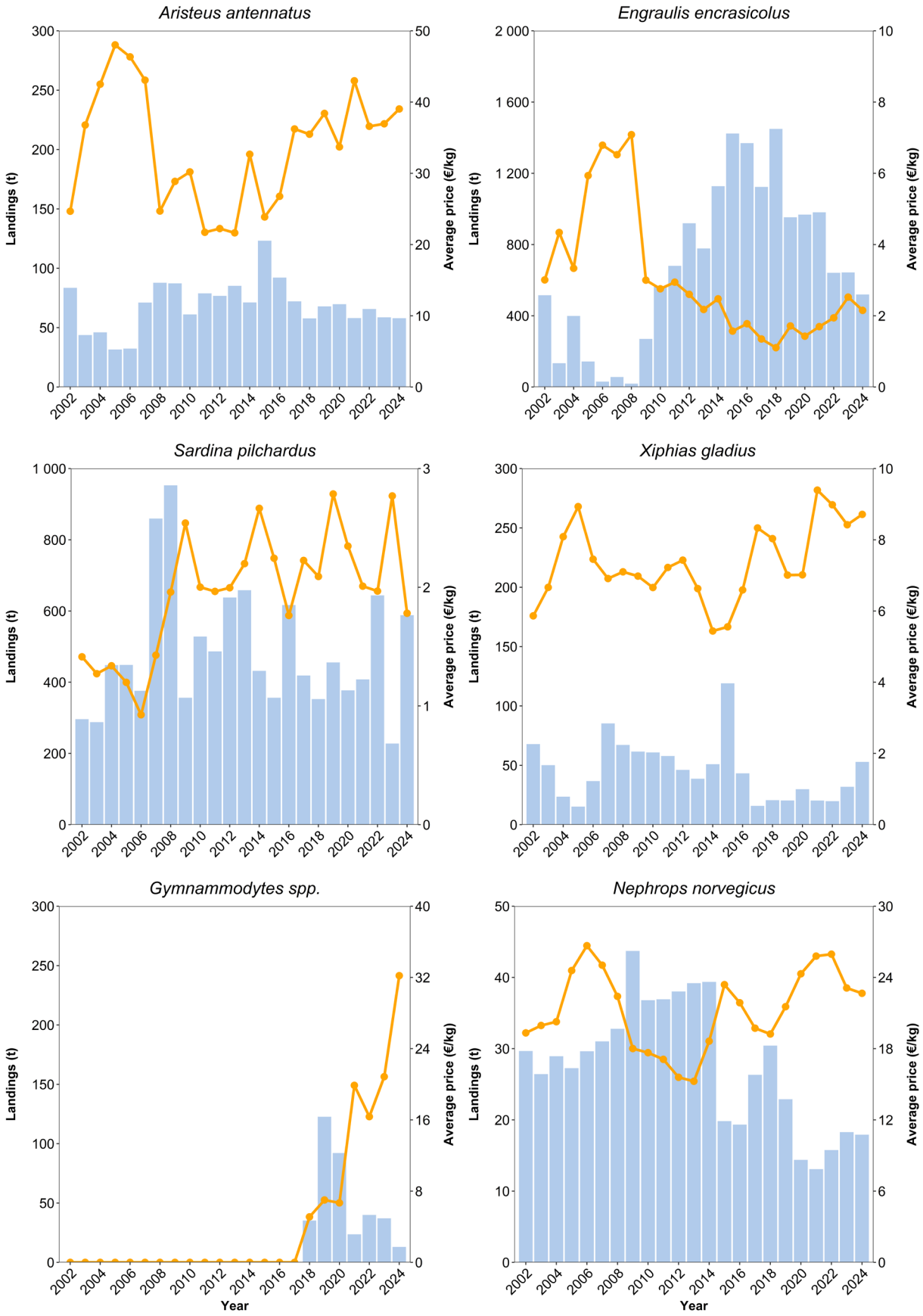
Blanes



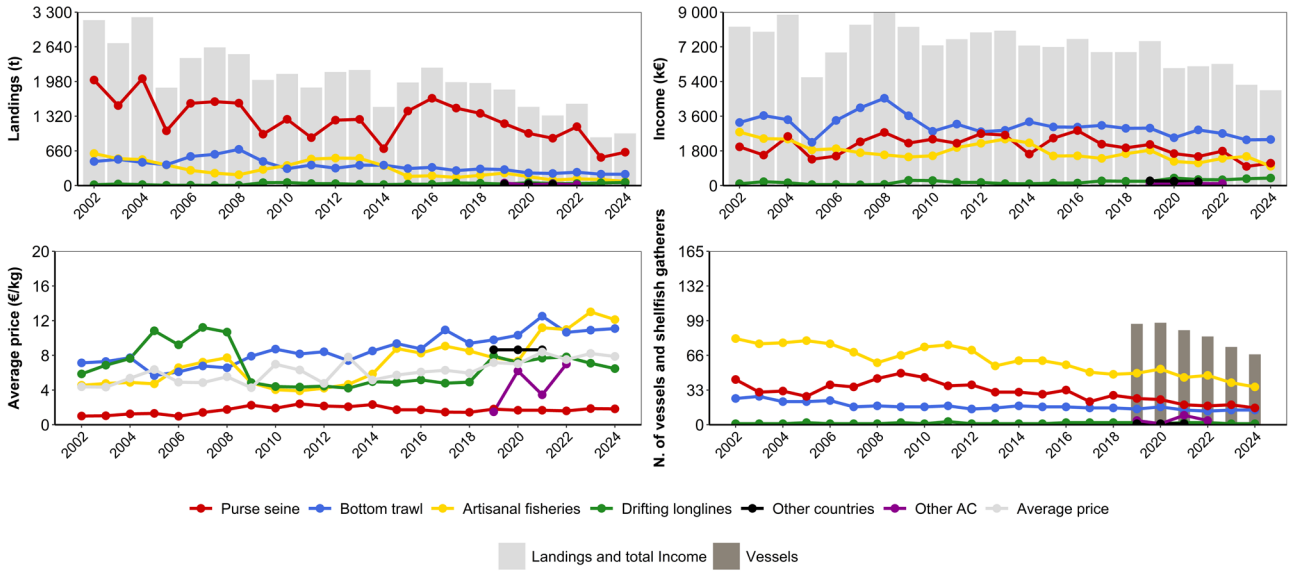
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	12	-40.98%	1276.52	71.20	-8.81%	2256.18	27.08	-14.92%
Bottom trawl	14	-6.67%	260.24	14.51	-11.71%	3906.10	46.89	-5.33%
Artisanal fisheries	41	6.96%	82.53	4.60	-20.25%	1243.54	14.93	-12.36%
Drifting longlines	2	50.00%	107.94	6.02	284.86%	820.08	9.84	236.76%
Shellfish gatherers	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Other AC	1	-75.00%	65.73	3.67	18.17%	104.09	1.25	17.29%
Total	70	-11.39%	1792.96	100.00	-4.72%	8329.98	100.00	-2.33%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Sardina pilchardus	European pilchard	588.09	32.71	37.88%		*Aristeus antennatus*	Blue and red shrimp	2 262.07	27.08	-4.00%
Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy	511.06	28.43	-32.31%		*Engraulis encrasicolus*	European anchovy	1 117.45	13.38	-26.01%
Sardinella aurita	Round sardinella	148.71	8.27	18.74%		*Sardina pilchardus*	European pilchard	1 047.36	12.54	15.64%
Scomber colias	Chub mackerel	65.98	3.67	-5.17%		*Xiphias gladius*	Swordfish	460.82	5.52	116.73%
Aristeus antennatus	Blue and red shrimp	57.95	3.22	-4.71%		*Gymnammodytes spp.*	Gymnammodytes sandeels	420.96	5.04	-33.48%
Xiphias gladius	Swordfish	52.85	2.94	119.99%		*Nephrops norvegicus*	Norway lobster	406.43	4.87	4.23%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	41.74	2.32	-28.83%		*Thunnus thynnus*	Nothern bluefin tuna	273.77	3.28	175.91%
Thunnus thynnus	Nothern bluefin tuna	26.61	1.48	189.56%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	201.82	2.42	-21.33%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	25.52	1.42	4.74%		*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Deep-water rose shrimp	175.38	2.10	-42.96%
Phycis blennoides	Greater forkbeard	22.29	1.24	-33.06%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	174.84	2.09	-7.57%

Blanes


Aristeus antennatus
Engraulis encrasicolus
Sardina pilchardus
Xiphias gladius
Gymnammodytes spp.
Nephrops norvegicus
Landings (t)
Average price (€/kg)
Year

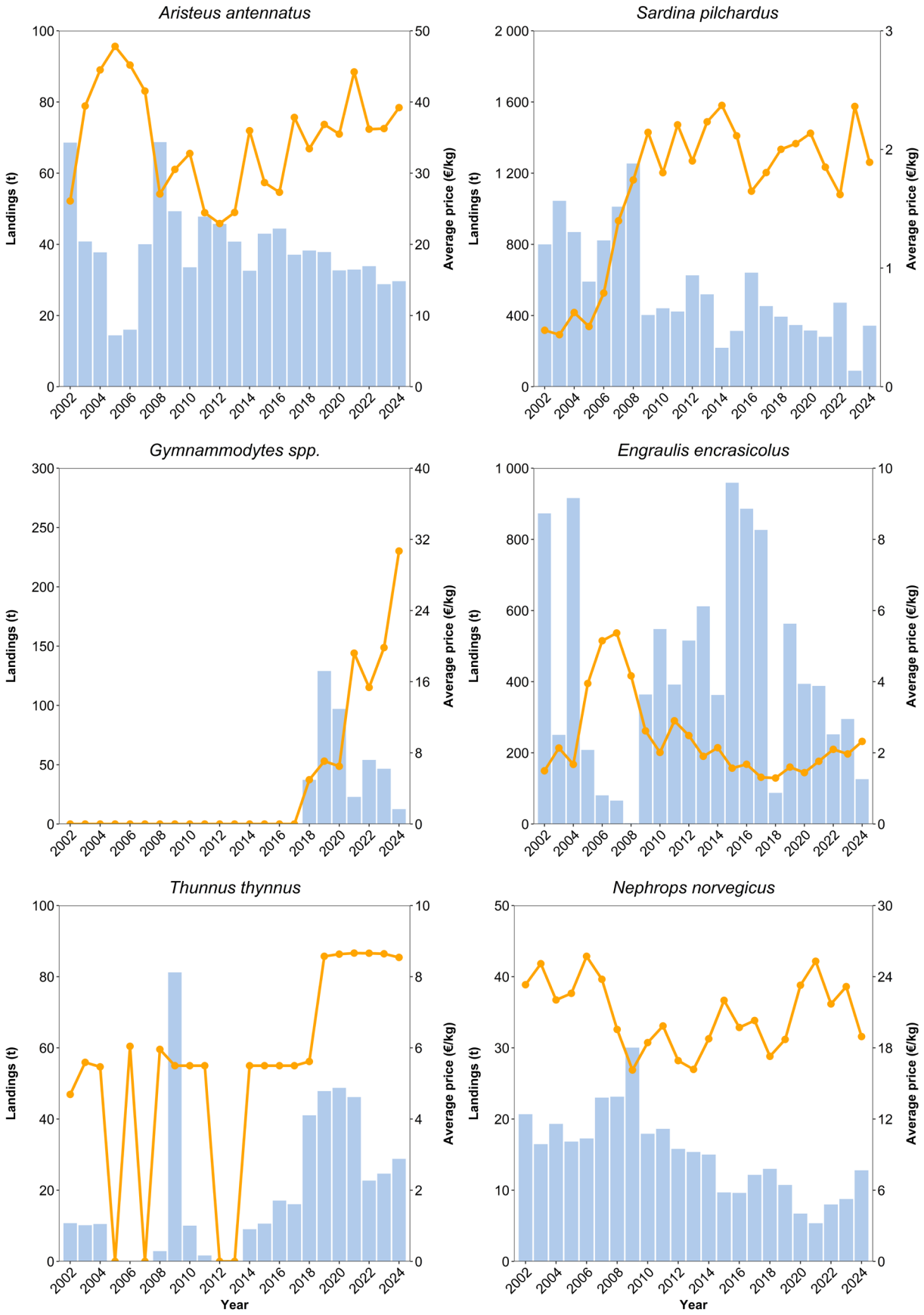
Arenys de Mar



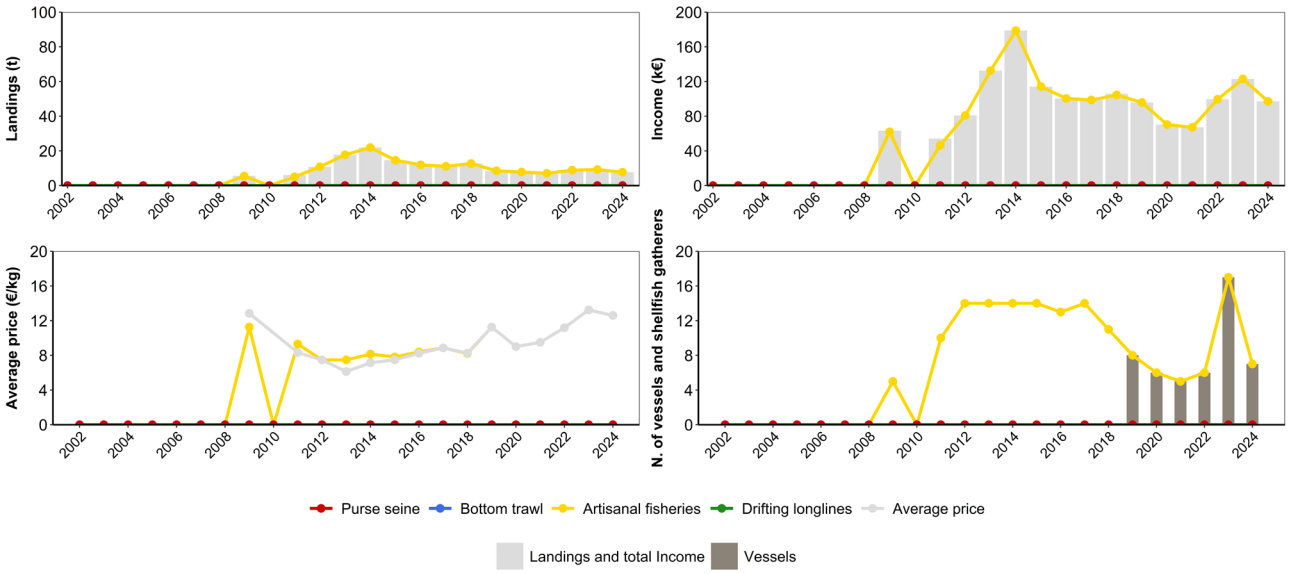
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	16	-12.73%	632.85	63.83	-25.78%	1162.20	23.50	-18.76%
Bottom trawl	14	2.44%	215.53	21.74	-7.82%	2391.34	48.35	-9.88%
Artisanal fisheries	36	-17.56%	82.44	8.32	-29.20%	999.69	20.21	-26.74%
Drifting longlines	1	-40.00%	60.59	6.11	40.31%	392.19	7.93	21.24%
Shellfish gatherers	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Other AC	0	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Total	67	-20.08%	991.41	100.00	-21.93%	4945.43	100.00	-15.91%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Sardina pilchardus	European pilchard	342.84	34.58	22.21%		*Aristeus antennatus*	Blue and red shrimp	1 161.95	23.49	-6.44%
Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy	126.12	12.72	-59.54%		*Sardina pilchardus*	European pilchard	648.66	13.12	30.22%
Sardinella aurita	Round sardinella	92.68	9.35	-38.52%		*Gymnammodytes spp.*	Gymnammodytes sandeels	385.76	7.80	-47.27%
Scomber colias	Chub mackerel	32.59	3.29	-54.17%		*Engraulis encrasicolus*	European anchovy	292.86	5.92	-51.07%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	31.58	3.19	1.14%		*Thunnus thynnus*	Nothern bluefin tuna	246.15	4.98	-8.83%
Aristeus antennatus	Blue and red shrimp	29.63	2.99	-7.00%		*Nephrops norvegicus*	Norway lobster	242.62	4.91	41.91%
Thunnus thynnus	Nothern bluefin tuna	28.62	2.89	-8.22%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	210.24	4.25	-6.91%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	26.36	2.66	-20.20%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	163.84	3.31	-10.24%
Lophius spp.	Anglers nei	16.56	1.67	-11.85%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	154.71	3.13	-25.20%
Xiphias gladius	Swordfish	16.34	1.65	4.23%		*Loligo vulgaris*	European squid	135.69	2.74	11.48%

Arenys de Mar



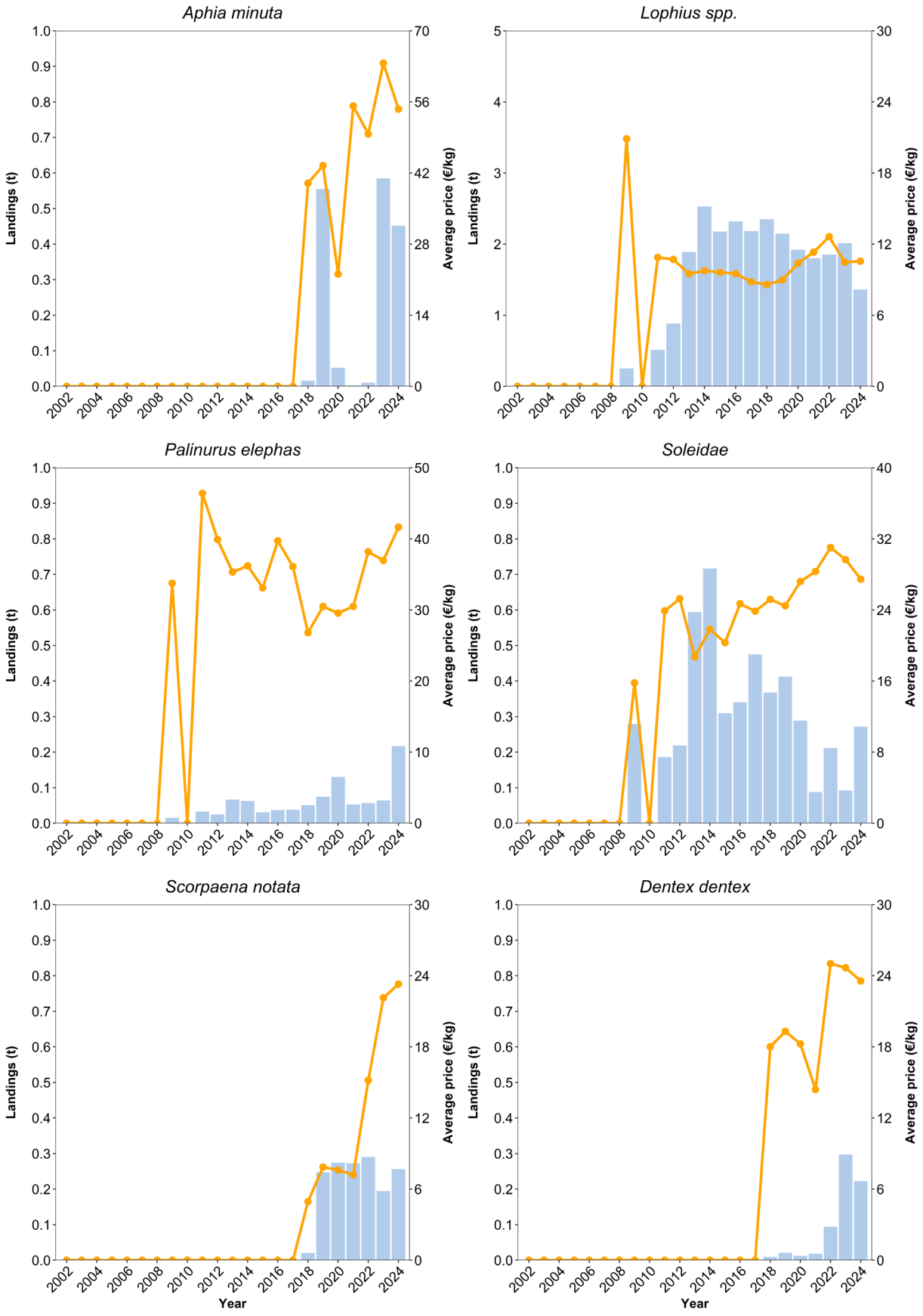
Badalona



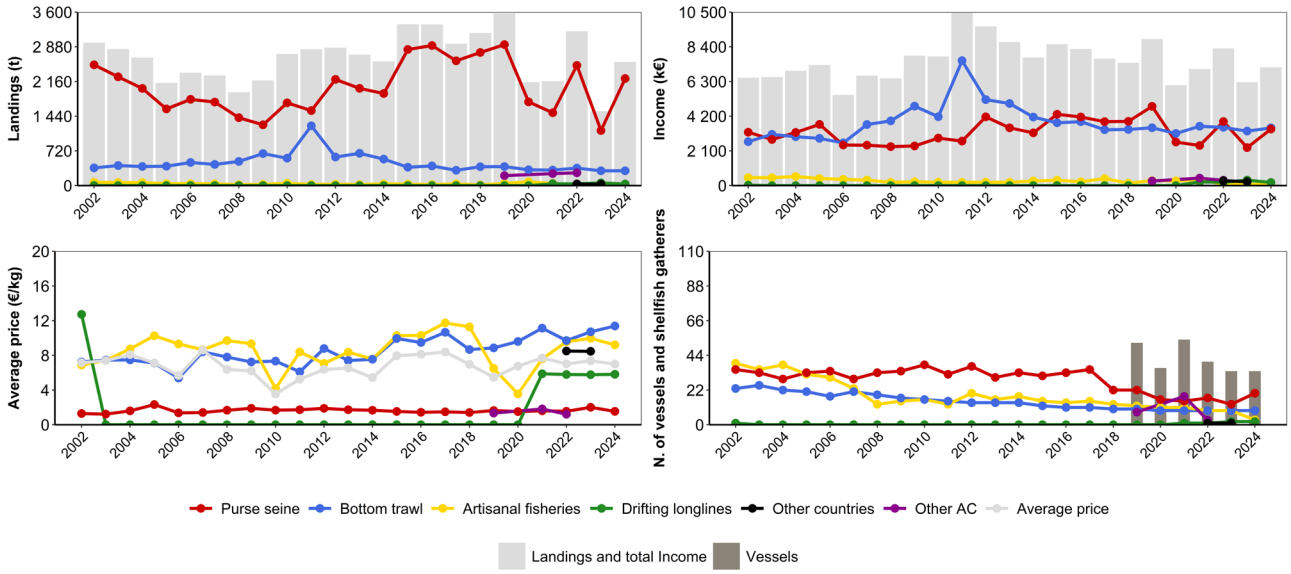
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Bottom trawl	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Artisanal fisheries	7	-25.00%	6.83	100.00	-18.83%	97.15	100.00	0.63%
Drifting longlines	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Shellfish gatherers	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Other AC	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	7	-25.00%	6.83	100.00	-18.83%	97.15	100.00	0.63%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Lophius spp.	Anglers nei	1.36	19.94	-2.72%		*Aphia minuta*	Transparent goby	24.63	25.36	95.15%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	0.50	7.32	26.77%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	14.38	14.80	-10.91%
Pagellus acarne	Axillary seabream	0.49	7.11	761.93%		*Palinurus elephas*	Common spiny lobster	9.03	9.30	340.50%
Aphia minuta	Transparent goby	0.45	6.61	126.56%		*Soleidae*	Soles nei	7.47	7.69	90.07%
Uranoscopus scaber	Stargazer	0.43	6.25	-18.32%		*Scorpaena notata*	Small red scorpion fish	5.97	6.14	67.50%
Thunnus thynnus	Nothern bluefin tuna	0.37	5.47	-73.24%		*Dentex dentex*	Common dentex	5.25	5.40	58.27%
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	0.37	5.36	-53.00%		*Gymnammodytes spp.*	Gymnammodytes sandeels	3.40	3.50	61.33%
Soleidae	Soles nei	0.27	3.98	108.25%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	3.37	3.47	10.45%
Scorpaena notata	Small red scorpion fish	0.26	3.75	1.35%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	3.24	3.33	-57.14%
Sepia officinalis	Common cuttlefish	0.24	3.56	-60.42%		*Sepia officinalis*	Common cuttlefish	3.05	3.14	-59.74%

Badalona


Aphia minuta
Lophius spp.
Palinurus elephas
Soleidae
Scorpaena notata
Dentex dentex
Landings (t)
Average price (€/kg)
Year

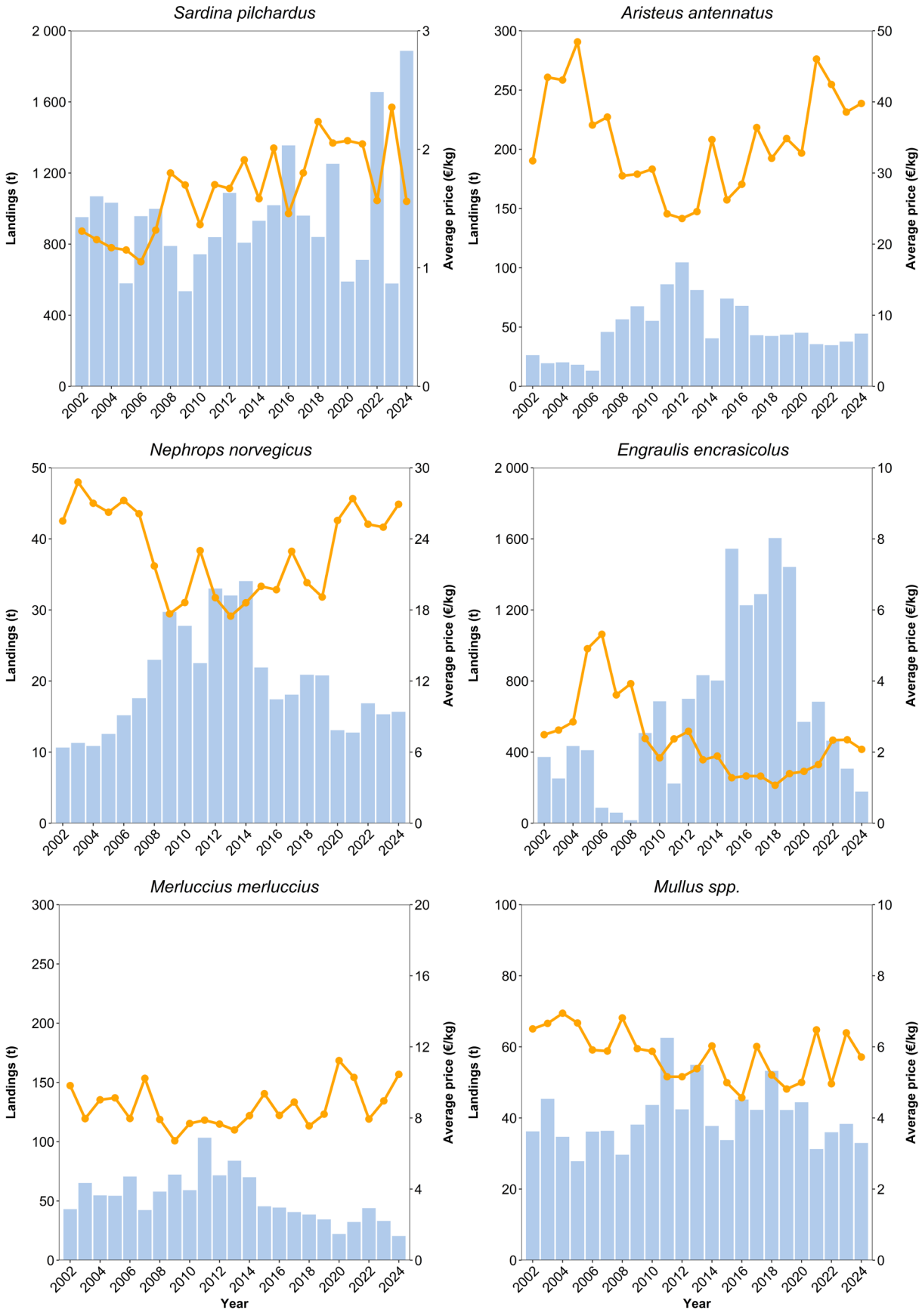
Barcelona



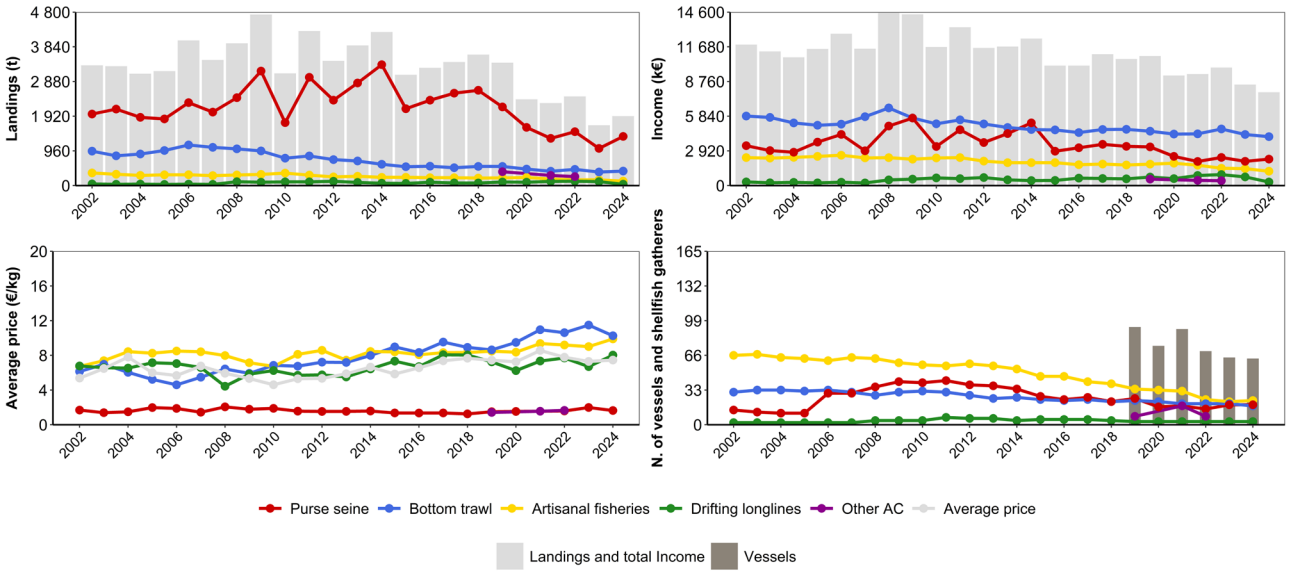
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	20	33.33%	2221.96	86.55	29.49%	3420.49	47.78	19.31%
Bottom trawl	9		306.61	11.94	-7.32%	3492.32	48.78	0.64%
Artisanal fisheries	3	-68.97%	6.35	0.25	-70.93%	58.50	0.82	-67.48%
Drifting longlines	2	50.00%	32.25	1.26	-25.58%	187.63	2.62	-25.45%
Shellfish gatherers	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Other AC	0	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Total	34	-25.27%	2567.17	100.00	8.38%	7158.94	100.00	0.05%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Sardina pilchardus	European pilchard	1 887.20	73.51	92.25%		*Sardina pilchardus*	European pilchard	2 945.72	41.15	63.32%
Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy	178.33	6.95	-63.22%		*Aristeus antennatus*	Blue and red shrimp	1 769.52	24.72	16.20%
Sardinella aurita	Round sardinella	108.10	4.21	-64.45%		*Nephrops norvegicus*	Norway lobster	421.93	5.89	9.30%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	57.82	2.25	9.85%		*Engraulis encrasicolus*	European anchovy	370.72	5.18	-62.12%
Aristeus antennatus	Blue and red shrimp	44.48	1.73	23.50%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	213.57	2.98	-34.46%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	32.98	1.28	-6.32%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	188.46	2.63	-9.75%
Xiphias gladius	Swordfish	31.94	1.24	-25.82%		*Xiphias gladius*	Swordfish	187.04	2.61	-25.33%
Phycis blennoides	Greater forkbeard	21.71	0.85	-25.98%		*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Deep-water rose shrimp	168.17	2.35	-47.99%
Micromesistius poutassou	Blue whiting	20.96	0.82	27.33%		*Micromesistius poutassou*	Blue whiting	101.59	1.42	52.69%
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	20.43	0.80	-43.94%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	99.67	1.39	-6.07%

Barcelona


Sardina pilchardus
Aristeus antennatus
Nephrops norvegicus
Engraulis encrasicolus
Merluccius merluccius
Mullus spp.
Landings (t)
Average price (€/kg)
Year

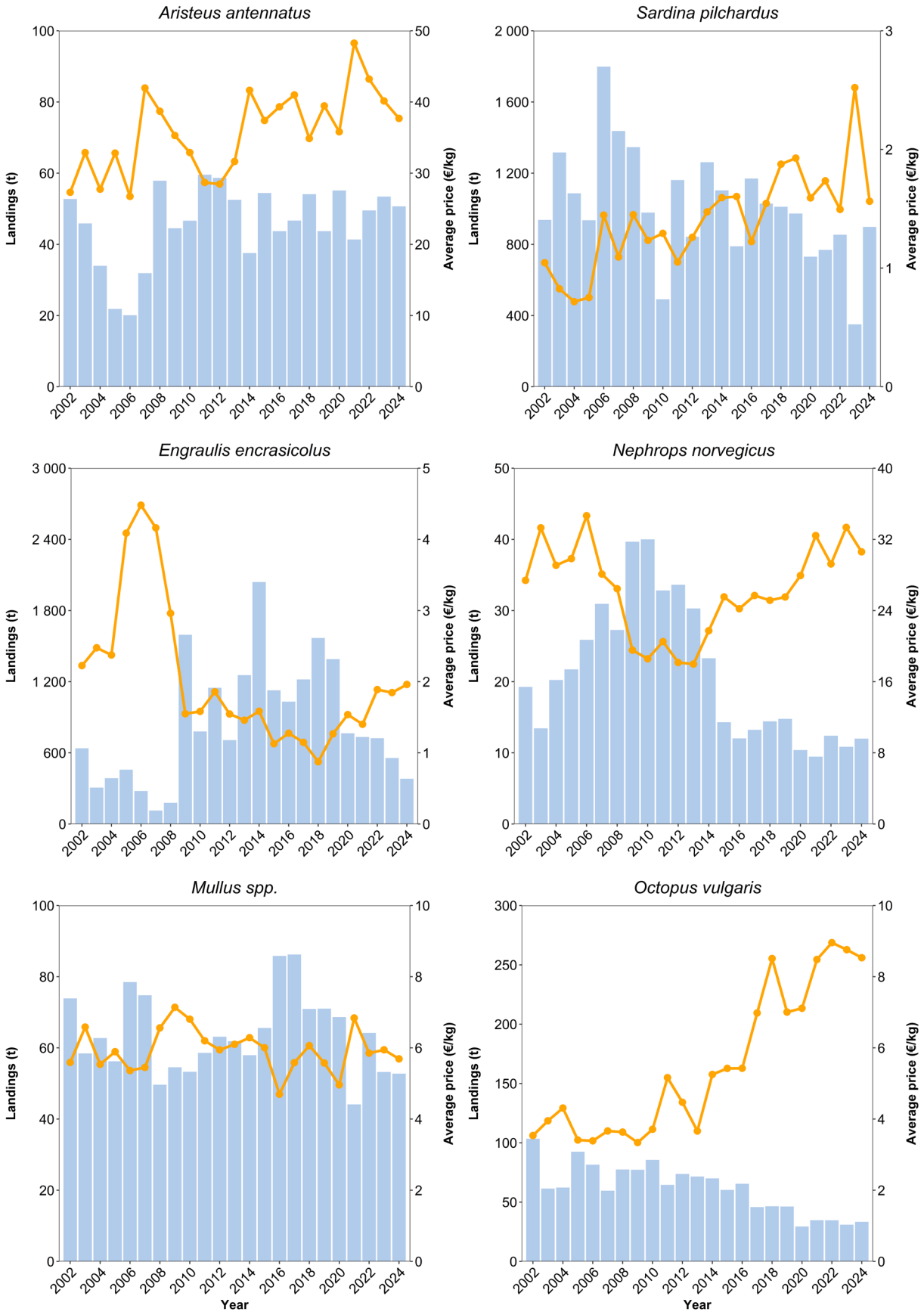
Vilanova i la Geltrú



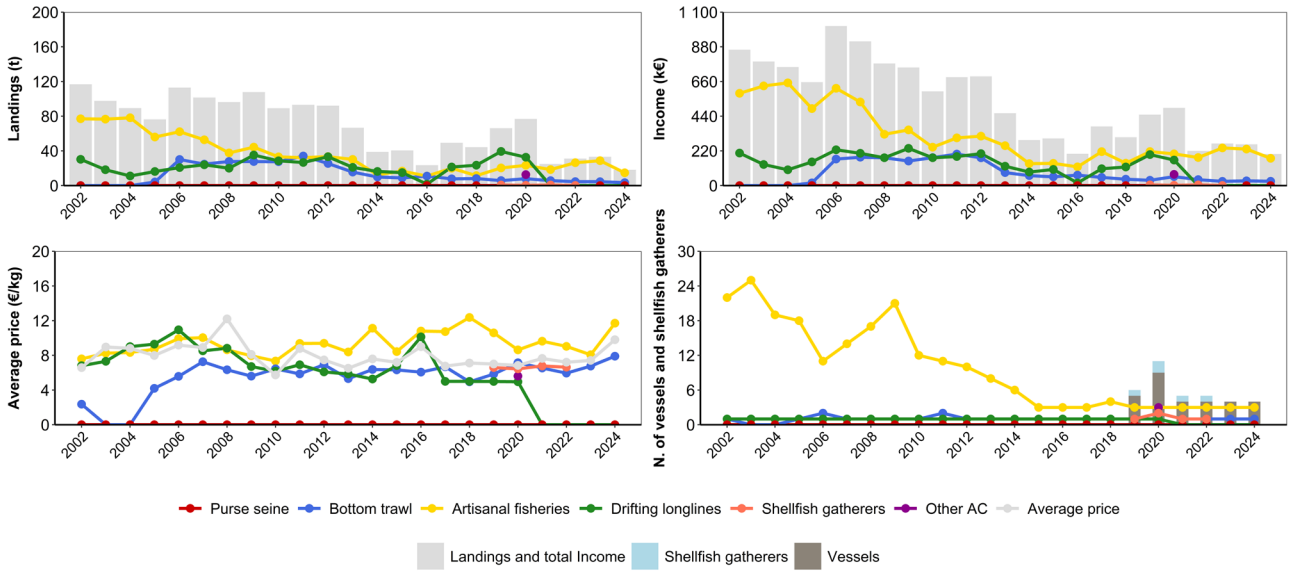
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	19	9.62%	1357.79	70.76	6.47%	2230.72	28.38	3.83%
Bottom trawl	18	-8.47%	401.28	20.91	-1.35%	4118.04	52.39	-7.95%
Artisanal fisheries	22	-14.29%	122.07	6.36	-26.86%	1208.77	15.38	-21.25%
Drifting longlines	3		37.64	1.96	-67.30%	302.23	3.85	-63.86%
Shellfish gatherers	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Other AC	0	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Total	62	-21.19%	1918.78	100.00	-13.92%	7859.76	100.00	-16.55%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Sardina pilchardus	European pilchard	894.91	46.64	36.06%		*Aristeus antennatus*	Blue and red shrimp	1 910.07	24.30	-8.78%
Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy	382.14	19.92	-43.12%		*Sardina pilchardus*	European pilchard	1 403.35	17.85	20.50%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	69.46	3.62	52.05%		*Engraulis encrasicolus*	European anchovy	749.56	9.54	-34.37%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	52.77	2.75	-2.00%		*Nephrops norvegicus*	Norway lobster	367.31	4.67	6.81%
Aristeus antennatus	Blue and red shrimp	50.68	2.64	5.35%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	300.35	3.82	-9.35%
Octopus vulgaris	Common octopus	33.35	1.74	-0.33%		*Octopus vulgaris*	Common octopus	284.62	3.62	-2.59%
Scomber colias	Chub mackerel	26.86	1.40	2.58%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	257.84	3.28	9.55%
Sardinella aurita	Round sardinella	26.46	1.38	-59.48%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	257.33	3.27	-26.26%
Lophius spp.	Anglers nei	24.63	1.28	11.58%		*Xiphias gladius*	Swordfish	216.71	2.76	-38.72%
Illex coindetii	Broadtail squid	24.38	1.27	7.91%		*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Deep-water rose shrimp	213.14	2.71	-31.67%

Vilanova i la Geltrú



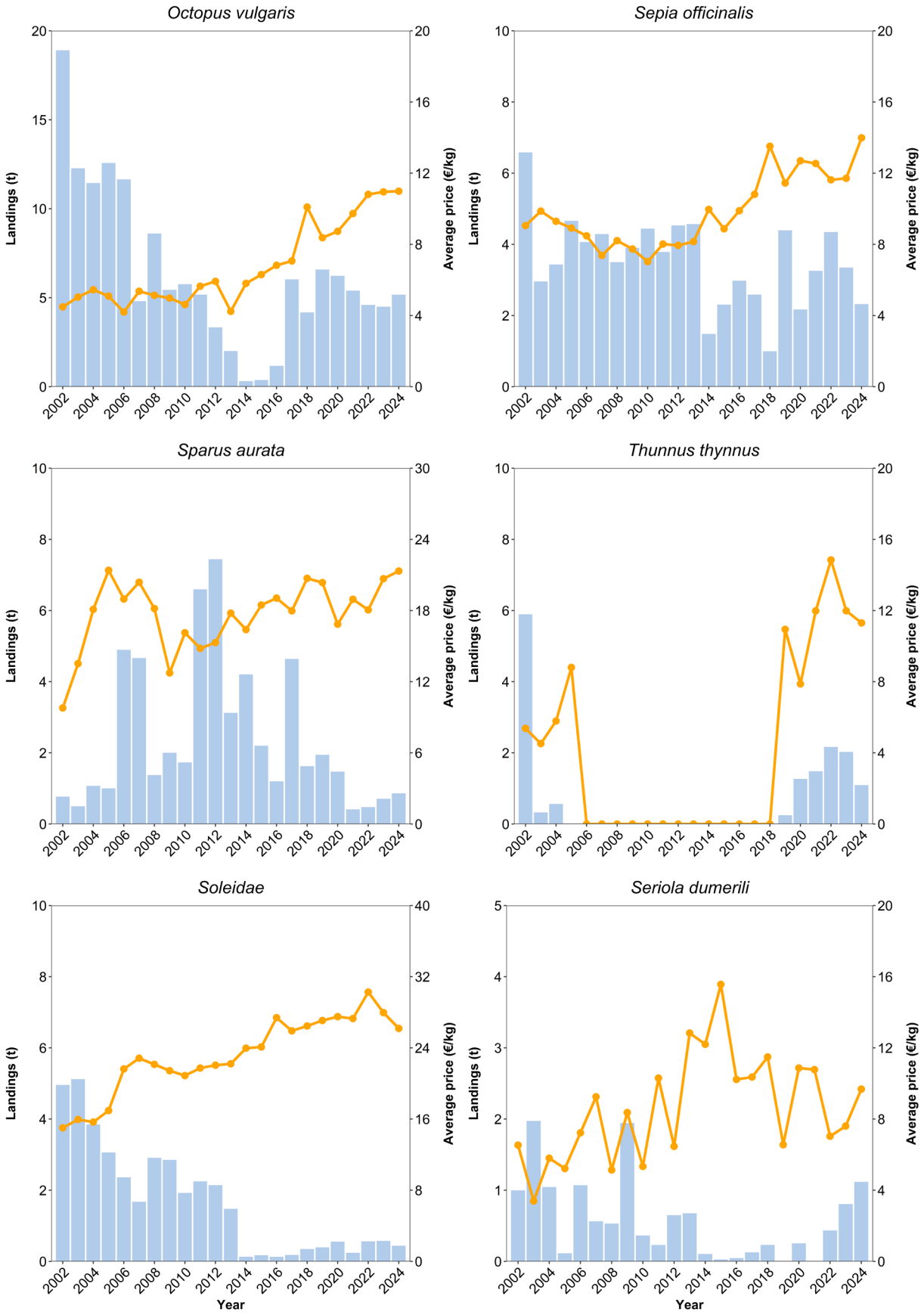
Torredembarra



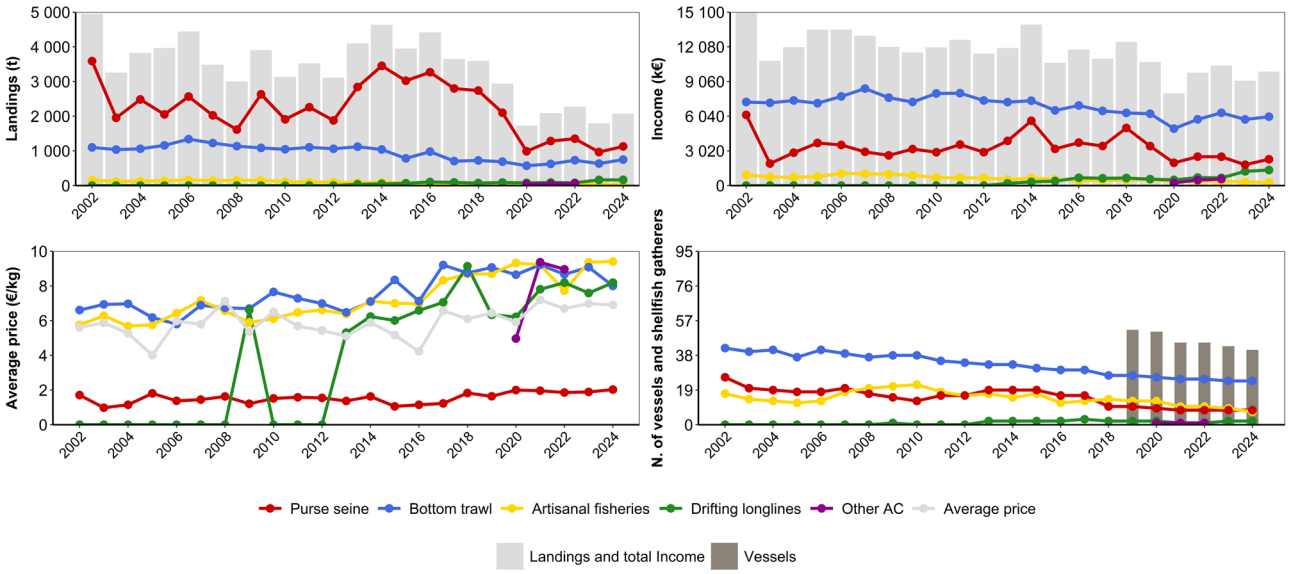
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Bottom trawl	1		3.43	18.85	-30.07%	27.09	13.54	-13.99%
Artisanal fisheries	3		14.76	81.15	-39.84%	172.91	86.46	-20.00%
Drifting longlines	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Shellfish gatherers	0	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Other AC	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	4	-20.00%	18.19	100.00	-39.08%	200.00	100.00	-20.15%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Octopus vulgaris	Common octopus	5.17	28.43	7.07%		*Octopus vulgaris*	Common octopus	56.82	28.41	12.57%
Sepia officinalis	Common cuttlefish	2.32	12.76	-36.42%		*Sepia officinalis*	Common cuttlefish	32.46	16.23	-25.42%
Seriola dumerili	Greater amberjack	1.12	6.14	169.24%		*Sparus aurata*	Gilthead seabrem	18.40	9.20	76.77%
Thunnus thynnus	Nothern bluefin tuna	1.09	6.02	-42.16%		*Thunnus thynnus*	Nothern bluefin tuna	12.38	6.19	-49.99%
Sparus aurata	Gilthead seabrem	0.86	4.74	61.23%		*Soleidae*	Soles nei	11.56	5.78	-12.88%
Euthynnus alletteratus	Little tunny	0.78	4.30	-89.80%		*Seriola dumerili*	Greater amberjack	10.82	5.41	251.49%
Parapenaeus longirostris	Deep-water rose shrimp	0.63	3.49	-6.67%		*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Deep-water rose shrimp	6.51	3.26	5.17%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	0.55	3.02	-58.77%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	6.03	3.01	-56.80%
Illex coindetii	Broadtail squid	0.54	2.95	663.35%		*Nephrops norvegicus*	Norway lobster	5.59	2.80	-3.40%
Micromesistius poutassou	Blue whiting	0.54	2.95	14.52%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	4.65	2.32	52.63%

Torredembarra



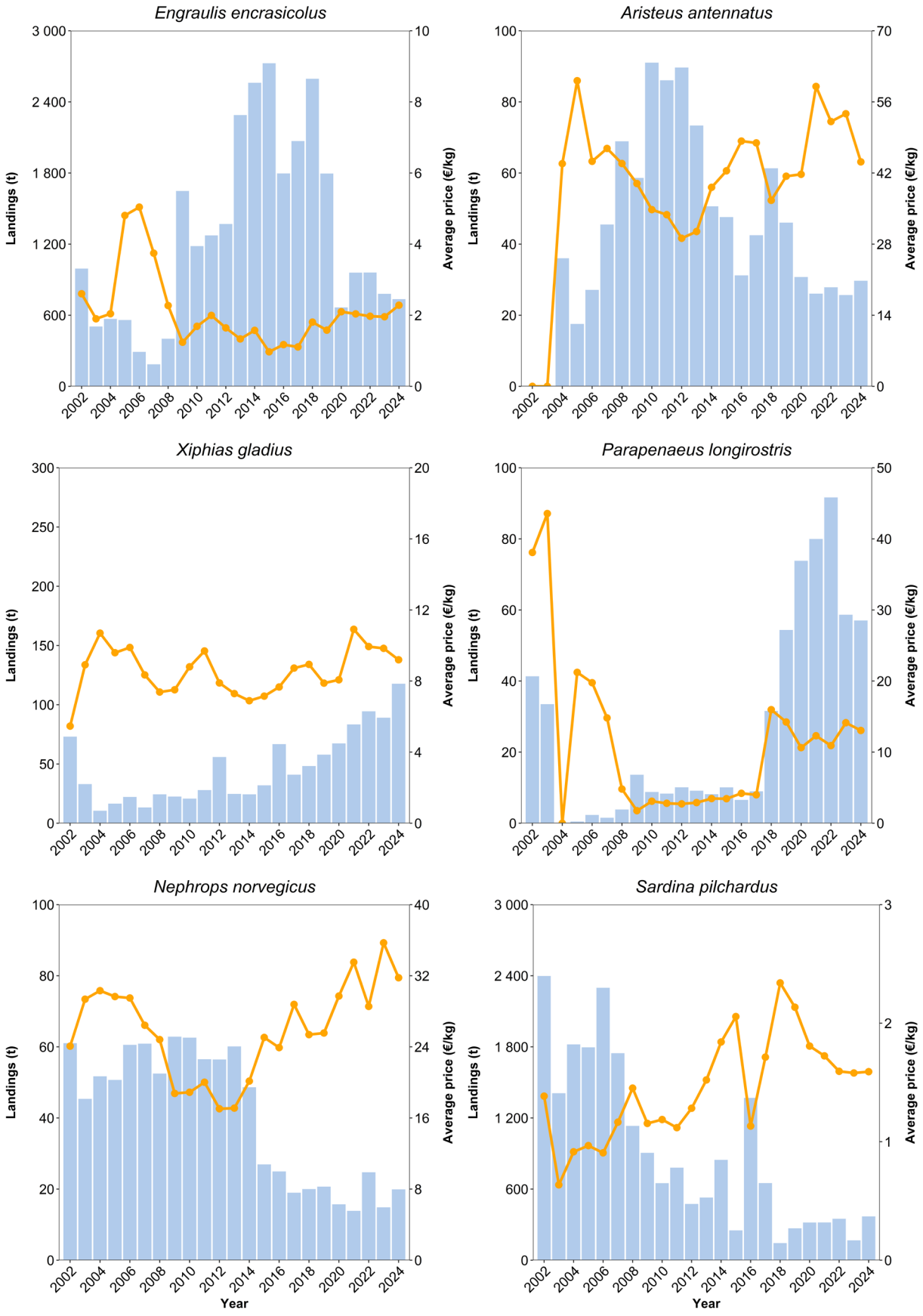
Tarragona



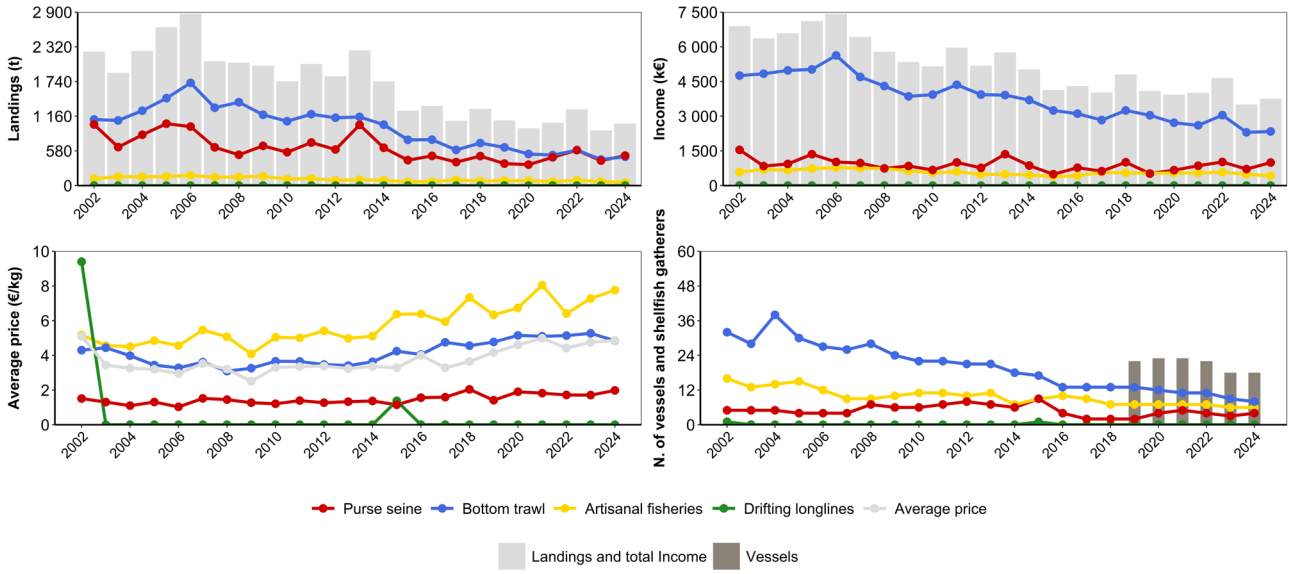
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	8		1126.15	54.44	-6.17%	2291.03	23.08	0.28%
Bottom trawl	24	-1.37%	748.75	36.19	12.88%	5998.12	60.43	0.76%
Artisanal fisheries	7	-27.59%	29.58	1.43	-25.75%	278.90	2.81	-19.16%
Drifting longlines	2	50.00%	164.29	7.94	47.27%	1357.33	13.68	56.08%
Shellfish gatherers	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Other AC	0	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Total	41	-7.52%	2068.77	100.00	-0.17%	9925.38	100.00	-0.51%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy	734.30	35.48	-18.43%		*Engraulis encrasicolus*	European anchovy	1 677.40	16.85	-6.42%
Sardina pilchardus	European pilchard	369.23	17.84	32.57%		*Aristeus antennatus*	Blue and red shrimp	1 312.33	13.18	-9.89%
Illex coindetii	Broadtail squid	178.56	8.63	102.11%		*Xiphias gladius*	Swordfish	1 082.75	10.87	19.16%
Xiphias gladius	Swordfish	116.25	5.62	30.63%		*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Deep-water rose shrimp	744.44	7.48	-20.65%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	61.05	2.95	45.50%		*Nephrops norvegicus*	Norway lobster	633.09	6.36	11.50%
Parapenaeus longirostris	Deep-water rose shrimp	57.03	2.76	-25.69%		*Sardina pilchardus*	European pilchard	587.88	5.90	28.64%
Micromesistius poutassou	Blue whiting	56.36	2.72	106.36%		*Eledone cirrhosa*	Horned octopus	551.23	5.54	-0.10%
Eledone cirrhosa	Horned octopus	54.35	2.63	-12.91%		*Illex coindetii*	Broadtail squid	504.25	5.06	89.87%
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	49.94	2.41	-32.16%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	486.89	4.89	-20.89%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	44.65	2.16	24.88%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	399.58	4.01	40.81%

Tarragona


Engraulis encrasicolus
Aristeus antennatus
Xiphias gladius
Parapenaeus longirostris
Nephrops norvegicus
Sardina pilchardus
Landings (t)
Average price (€/kg)
Year

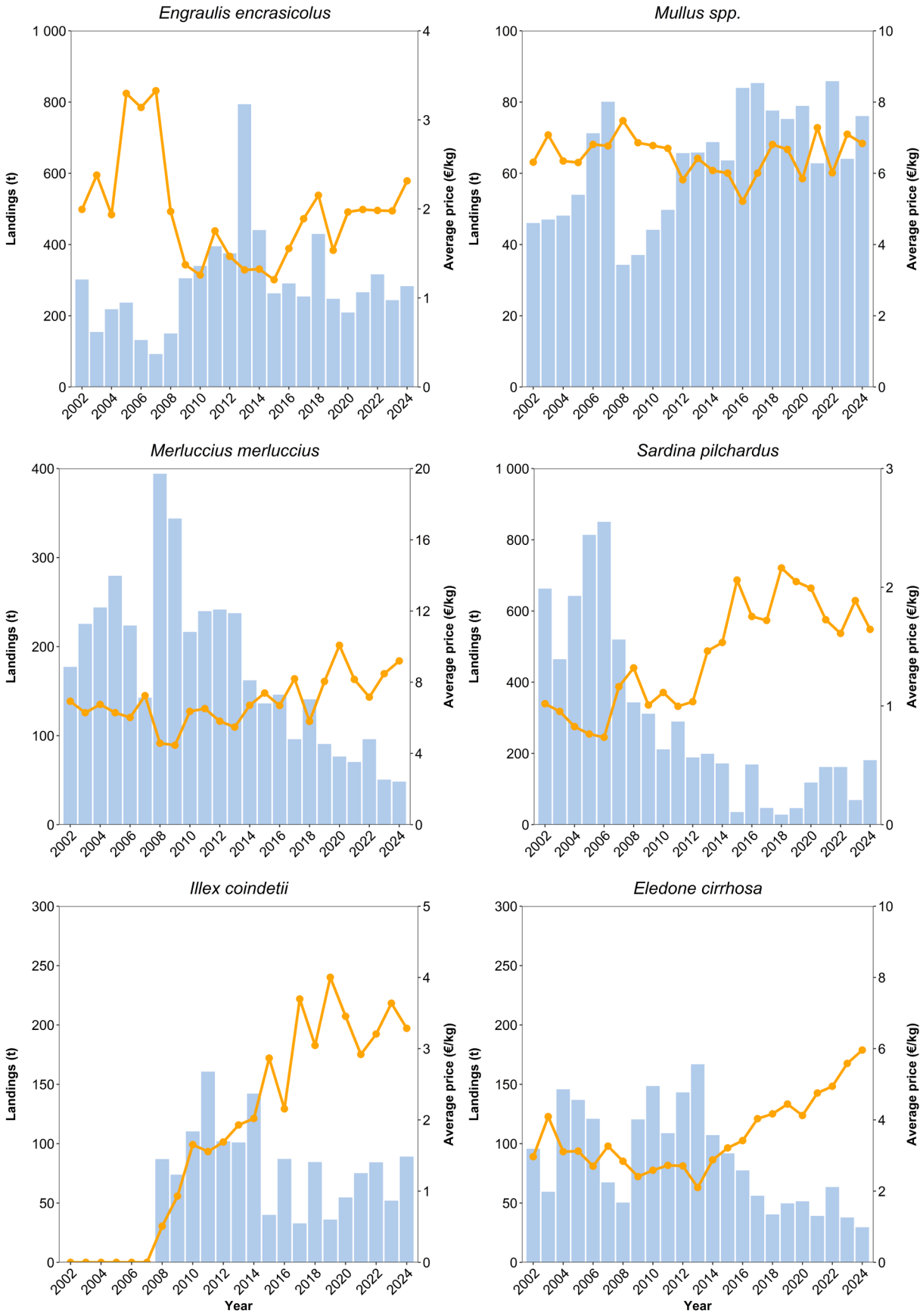
Cambrils



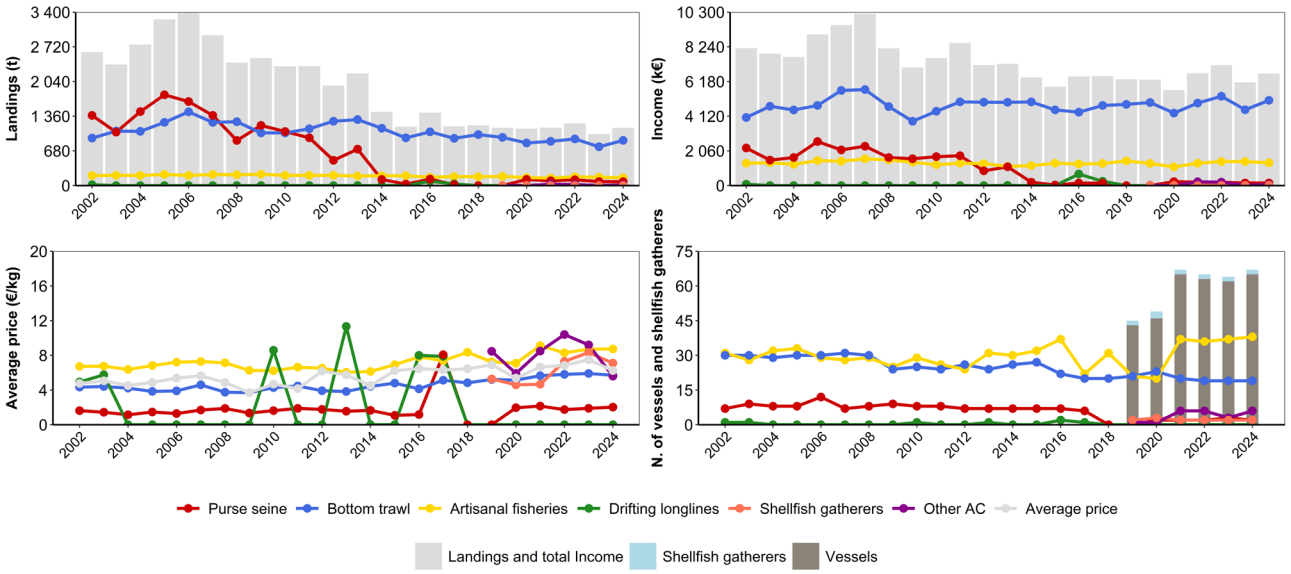
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	4		499.48	48.29	1.15%	994.75	26.50	15.07%
Bottom trawl	8	-22.58%	480.79	46.48	-6.38%	2337.80	62.28	-11.82%
Artisanal fisheries	6	-10.00%	54.16	5.24	-27.80%	421.04	11.22	-21.68%
Drifting longlines	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Shellfish gatherers	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Other AC	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	18	-14.29%	1034.43	100.00	-4.43%	3753.60	100.00	-7.39%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy	280.88	27.13	1.97%		*Engraulis encrasicolus*	European anchovy	655.06	17.29	19.82%
Sardina pilchardus	European pilchard	181.20	17.50	38.29%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	520.03	13.73	9.22%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	90.95	8.78	26.72%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	445.04	11.75	-21.08%
Illex coindetii	Broadtail squid	89.10	8.60	26.36%		*Sardina pilchardus*	European pilchard	298.17	7.87	33.28%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	76.06	7.35	7.26%		*Illex coindetii*	Broadtail squid	292.78	7.73	29.34%
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	48.39	4.67	-33.13%		*Eledone cirrhosa*	Horned octopus	176.67	4.66	-25.52%
Pagellus erythrinus	Common pandora	30.99	2.99	8.83%		*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Deep-water rose shrimp	166.05	4.38	-39.12%
Eledone cirrhosa	Horned octopus	29.63	2.86	-36.72%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	122.93	3.25	-29.47%
Scomber colias	Chub mackerel	29.57	2.86	-36.18%		*Trachurus spp.*	Jack and horse mackerels	121.09	3.20	1.43%
Trisopterus capelanus	Poor cod	18.03	1.74	-14.54%		*Citharus linguatula*	Spotted flounder	82.79	2.19	-15.27%

Cambrils


Engraulis encrasicolus
Mullus spp.
Merluccius merluccius
Sardina pilchardus
Illex coindetii
Eledone cirrhosa
Landings (t)
Average price (€/kg)
Year

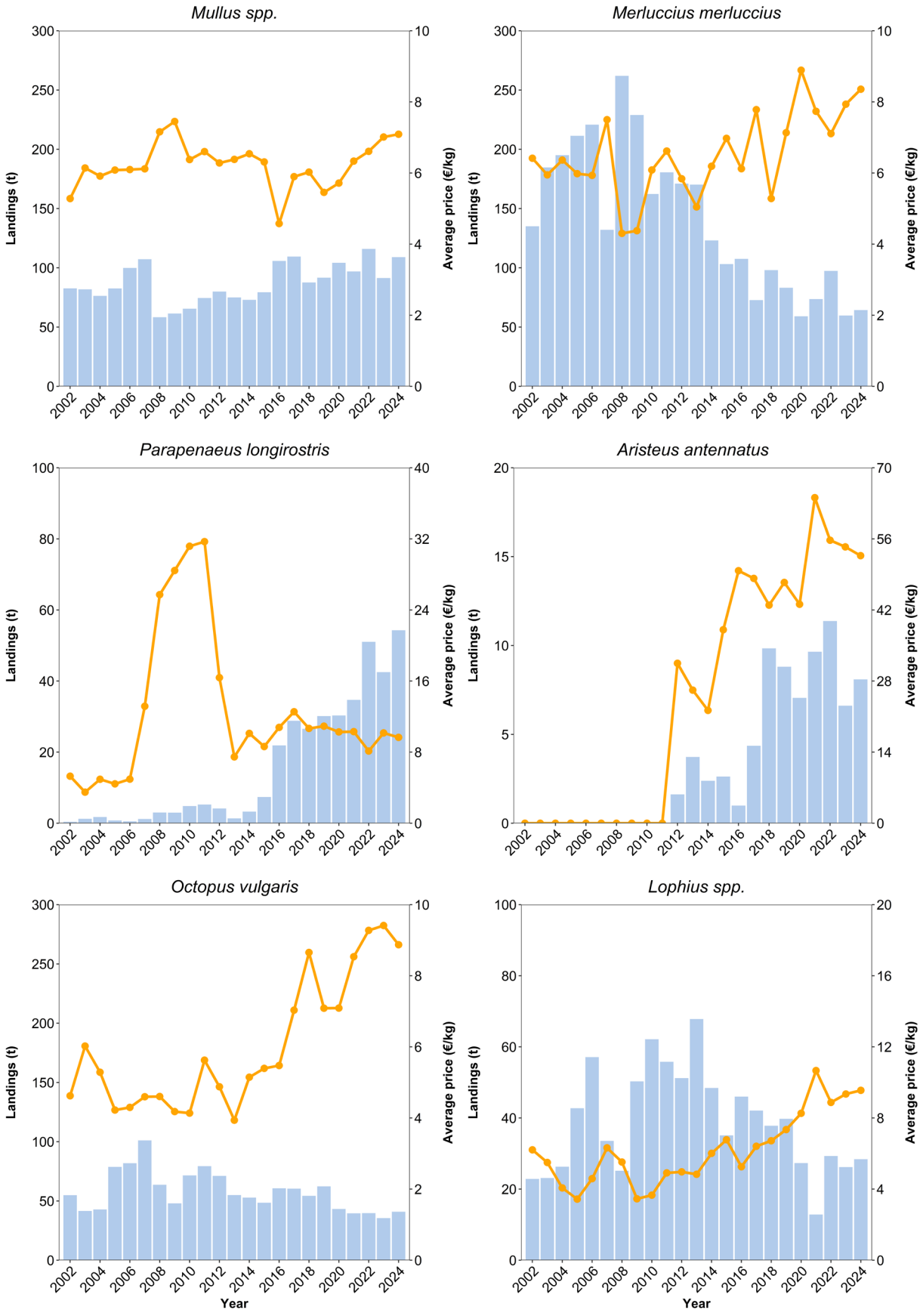
L'Ametlla de Mar



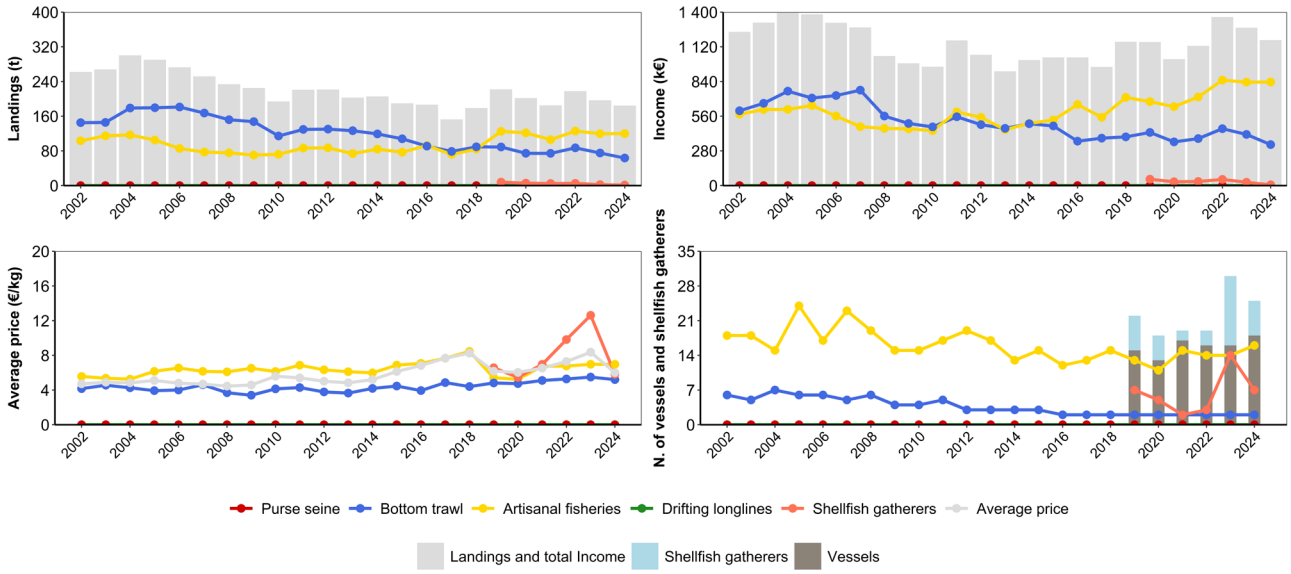
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	2	-14.29%	75.83	6.72	-20.86%	153.72	2.31	-16.63%
Bottom trawl	19	1.79%	883.60	78.30	4.28%	5060.01	76.06	3.22%
Artisanal fisheries	37	2.78%	154.10	13.66	-4.02%	1350.07	20.29	-3.24%
Drifting longlines	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Shellfish gatherers	2		3.35	0.30	94.86%	23.83	0.36	93.58%
Other AC	6	20.00%	11.60	1.03	-30.22%	64.93	0.98	-57.95%
Total	66	3.12%	1128.48	100.00	0.57%	6652.56	100.00	0.06%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	109.00	9.61	7.46%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	772.83	11.31	14.69%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	101.00	8.91	64.18%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	537.84	7.87	-7.02%
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	64.36	5.68	-16.31%		*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Deep-water rose shrimp	524.78	7.68	30.70%
Illex coindetii	Broadtail squid	60.95	5.38	11.85%		*Aristeus antennatus*	Blue and red shrimp	426.45	6.24	-20.66%
Squilla mantis	Spottail mantis shrimp	59.66	5.26	-2.45%		*Alloteuthis spp.*	Alloteuthis squids	365.39	5.35	71.55%
Parapenaeus longirostris	Deep-water rose shrimp	54.28	4.79	26.95%		*Octopus vulgaris*	Common octopus	362.74	5.31	4.57%
Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy	49.89	4.40	-20.53%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	271.35	3.97	26.78%
Eledone cirrhosa	Horned octopus	45.16	3.98	-8.82%		*Squilla mantis*	Spottail mantis shrimp	258.37	3.78	-1.48%
Pagellus erythrinus	Common pandora	45.14	3.98	8.89%		*Citharus linguatula*	Spotted flounder	244.48	3.58	8.63%
Octopus vulgaris	Common octopus	40.88	3.61	6.82%		*Eledone cirrhosa*	Horned octopus	236.65	3.46	-1.97%

L'Ametlla de Mar



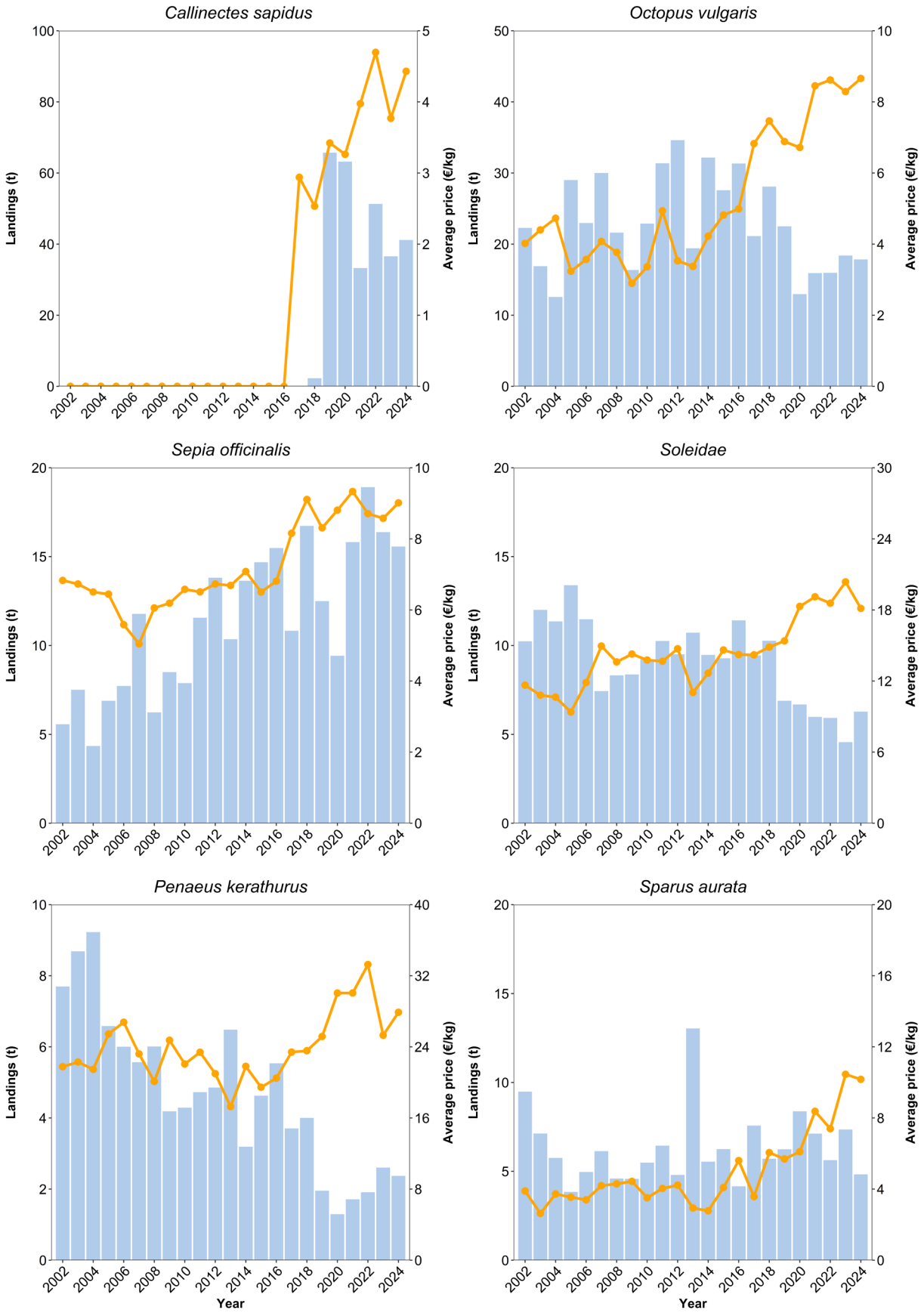
L'Ampolla



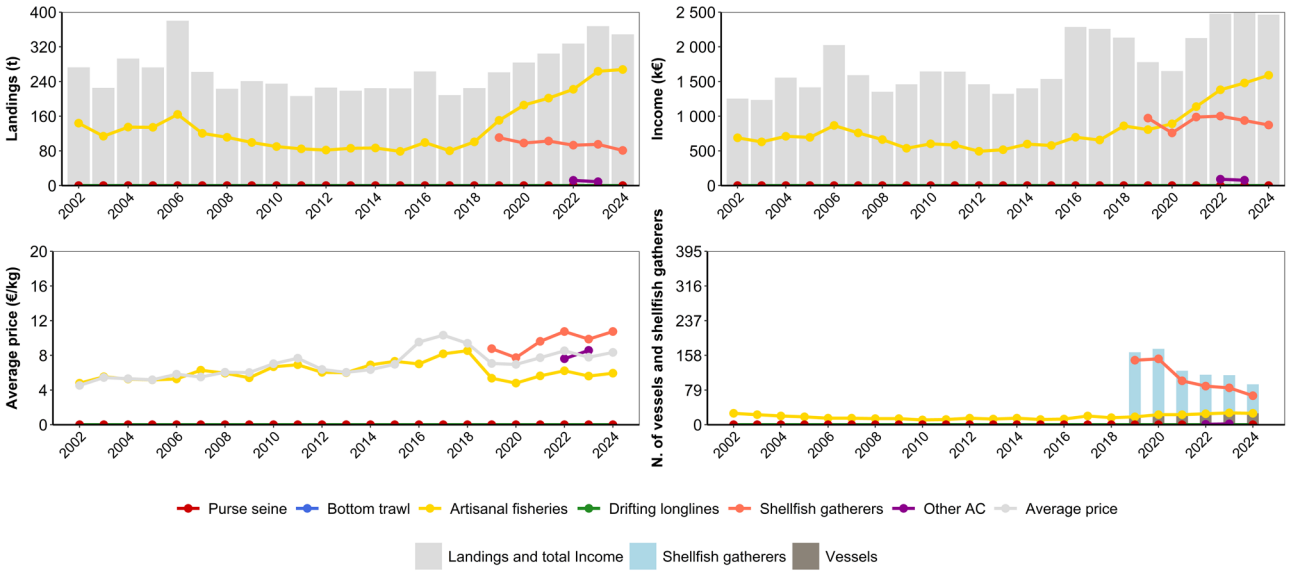
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Bottom trawl	2		63.48	34.40	-19.42%	330.92	28.19	-20.69%
Artisanal fisheries	16	14.29%	119.94	65.00	2.43%	836.52	71.26	4.53%
Drifting longlines	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Shellfish gatherers	7	10.53%	1.10	0.60	-72.25%	6.43	0.55	-82.40%
Other AC	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	25	11.94%	184.53	100.00	-7.67%	1173.87	100.00	-6.40%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Callinectes sapidus	Blue crab	41.14	22.13	1.89%		*Callinectes sapidus*	Blue crab	182.32	15.40	7.02%
Octopus vulgaris	Common octopus	17.85	9.60	6.50%		*Octopus vulgaris*	Common octopus	154.60	13.06	9.21%
Sepia officinalis	Common cuttlefish	15.57	8.37	-8.62%		*Sepia officinalis*	Common cuttlefish	140.28	11.85	-7.04%
Squilla mantis	Spottail mantis shrimp	8.07	4.34	-23.24%		*Soleidae*	Soles nei	113.79	9.61	7.58%
Soleidae	Soles nei	6.28	3.37	14.30%		*Penaeus kerathurus*	Triple-grooved shrimp	66.12	5.58	9.63%
Eledone cirrhosa	Horned octopus	5.81	3.12	5.07%		*Sparus aurata*	Gilthead seabrem	49.11	4.15	-17.29%
Illex coindetii	Broadtail squid	5.74	3.08	-0.71%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	47.35	4.00	-29.72%
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	5.59	3.01	-40.86%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	37.89	3.20	-16.10%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	5.45	2.93	42.82%		*Squilla mantis*	Spottail mantis shrimp	36.67	3.10	-17.12%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	5.09	2.74	-25.15%		*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Deep-water rose shrimp	29.78	2.52	-6.84%

L'Ampolla


Callinectes sapidus
Octopus vulgaris
Sepia officinalis
Soleidae
Penaeus kerathurus
Sparus aurata
Landings (t)
Average price (€/kg)
Year

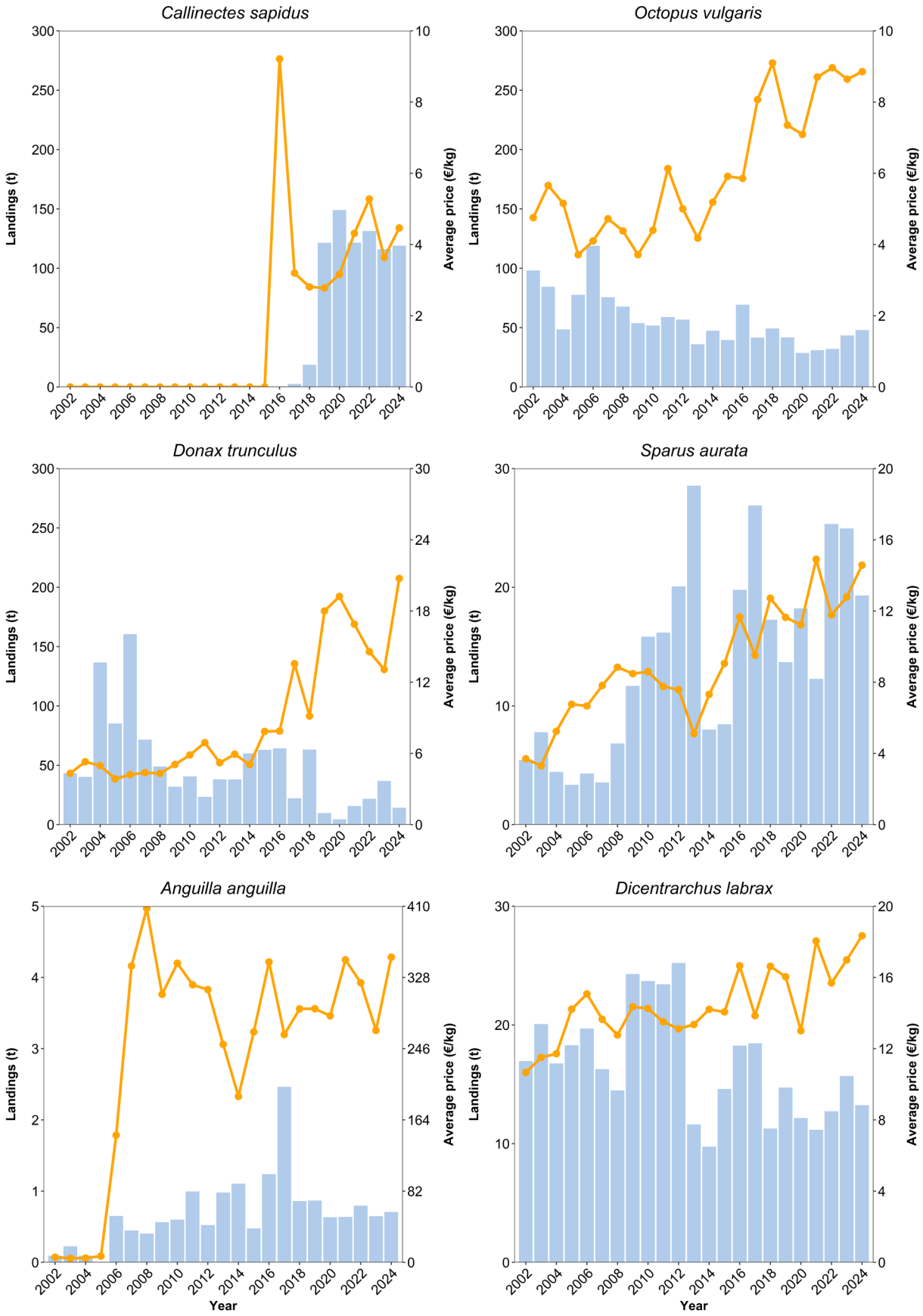
Deltebre



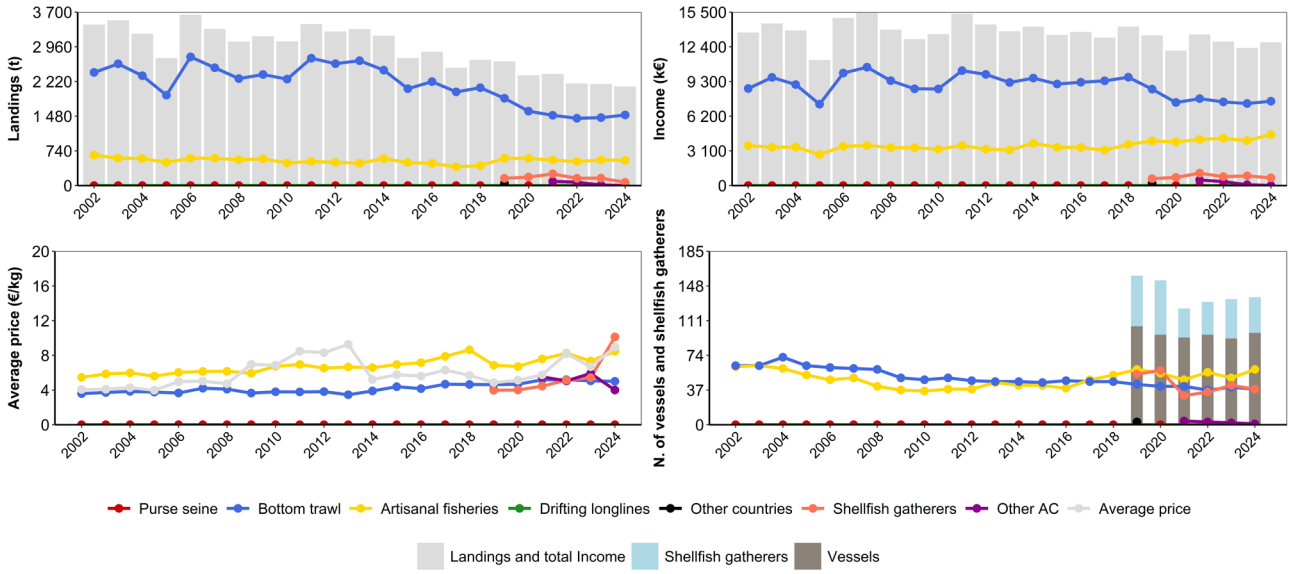
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Bottom trawl	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Artisanal fisheries	26	4.00%	267.66	76.74	16.82%	1590.30	64.57	19.35%
Drifting longlines	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Shellfish gatherers	66	-27.21%	81.15	23.26	-16.34%	872.64	35.43	-10.58%
Other AC	0	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Total	92	-21.48%	348.81	100.00	3.61%	2462.94	100.00	2.92%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Callinectes sapidus	Blue crab	119.05	34.13	-3.23%		*Callinectes sapidus*	Blue crab	531.53	21.58	-2.80%
Octopus vulgaris	Common octopus	47.95	13.75	35.08%		*Octopus vulgaris*	Common octopus	424.59	17.24	36.58%
Ensis siliqua	Sword razor shell	38.76	11.11	12.69%		*Donax trunculus*	Truncate donax	295.73	12.01	-16.76%
Chelon ramada	Thinlip mullet	26.04	7.46	221.62%		*Sparus aurata*	Gilthead seabrem	281.41	11.43	5.46%
Sparus aurata	Gilthead seabrem	19.31	5.54	-7.41%		*Anguilla anguilla*	European eel	248.58	10.09	14.38%
Donax trunculus	Truncate donax	14.26	4.09	-42.52%		*Dicentrarchus labrax*	European seabass	243.04	9.87	9.14%
Dicentrarchus labrax	European seabass	13.25	3.80	0.39%		*Ensis siliqua*	Sword razor shell	121.83	4.95	0.28%
Mugilidae	Mullets nei	13.13	3.76	5.62%		*Chelon ramada*	Thinlip mullet	44.25	1.80	155.67%
Chelon labrosus	Thicklip grey mullet	9.79	2.81			*Soleidae*	Soles nei	30.91	1.25	-12.09%
Chelon auratus	Goldengrey mullet	8.40	2.41	-62.31%		*Mugilidae*	Mullets nei	30.38	1.23	52.55%

Deltebre


Callinectes sapidus
Octopus vulgaris
Donax trunculus
Sparus aurata
Anguilla anguilla
Dicentrarchus labrax
Landings (t)
Average price (€/kg)
Year

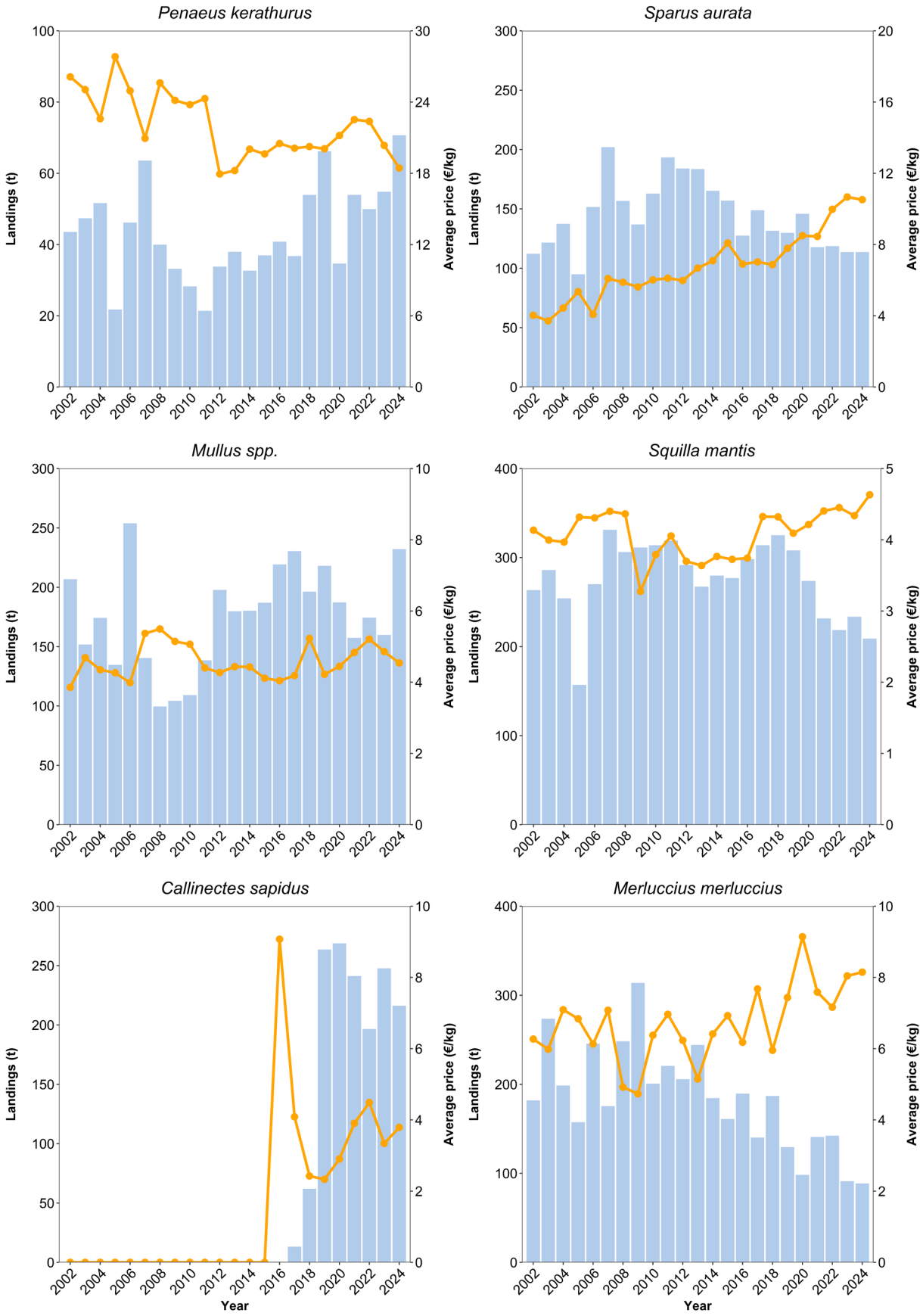
La Ràpita



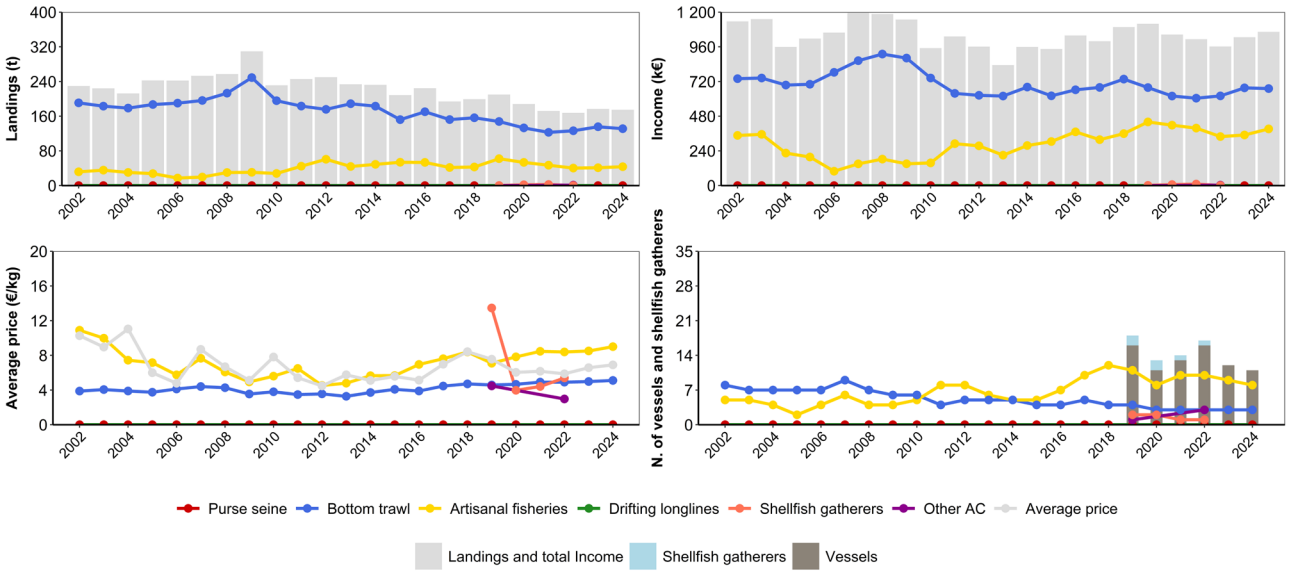
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Bottom trawl	37	-5.13%	1503.51	71.29	2.85%	7542.34	58.91	0.20%
Artisanal fisheries	58	13.73%	535.94	25.41	0.39%	4561.14	35.63	10.63%
Drifting longlines	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Shellfish gatherers	38	5.56%	68.67	3.26	-63.48%	695.33	5.43	-24.84%
Other AC	1	-66.67%	0.89	0.04	-98.48%	3.56	0.03	-98.86%
Total	134	3.88%	2109.01	100.00	-5.94%	12802.36	100.00	-0.66%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	231.74	10.90	41.44%		*Penaeus kerathurus*	Triple-grooved shrimp	1 303.65	9.78	13.41%
Callinectes sapidus	Blue crab	215.88	10.16	-5.52%		*Sparus aurata*	Gilthead seabrem	1 195.53	8.97	5.72%
Squilla mantis	Spottail mantis shrimp	208.50	9.81	-8.52%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	1 054.44	7.91	29.31%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	136.04	6.40	74.40%		*Squilla mantis*	Spottail mantis shrimp	967.66	7.26	-3.45%
Sparus aurata	Gilthead seabrem	113.64	5.35	-2.63%		*Callinectes sapidus*	Blue crab	819.70	6.15	-7.27%
Illex coindetii	Broadtail squid	92.85	4.37	-5.38%		*Solen marginatus*	Navalla	737.78	5.54	214.71%
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	88.19	4.15	-29.31%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	722.56	5.42	-23.17%
Sepia officinalis	Common cuttlefish	71.55	3.37	-6.91%		*Sepia officinalis*	Common cuttlefish	622.39	4.67	-2.37%
Penaeus kerathurus	Triple-grooved shrimp	69.93	3.29	32.16%		*Soleidae*	Soles nei	491.20	3.69	33.85%
Pagellus erythrinus	Common pandora	58.17	2.74	44.47%		*Octopus vulgaris*	Common octopus	459.91	3.45	-14.68%

La Ràpita


Penaeus kerathurus
Sparus aurata
Mullus spp.
Squilla mantis
Callinectes sapidus
Merluccius merluccius
Landings (t)
Average price (€/kg)
Year

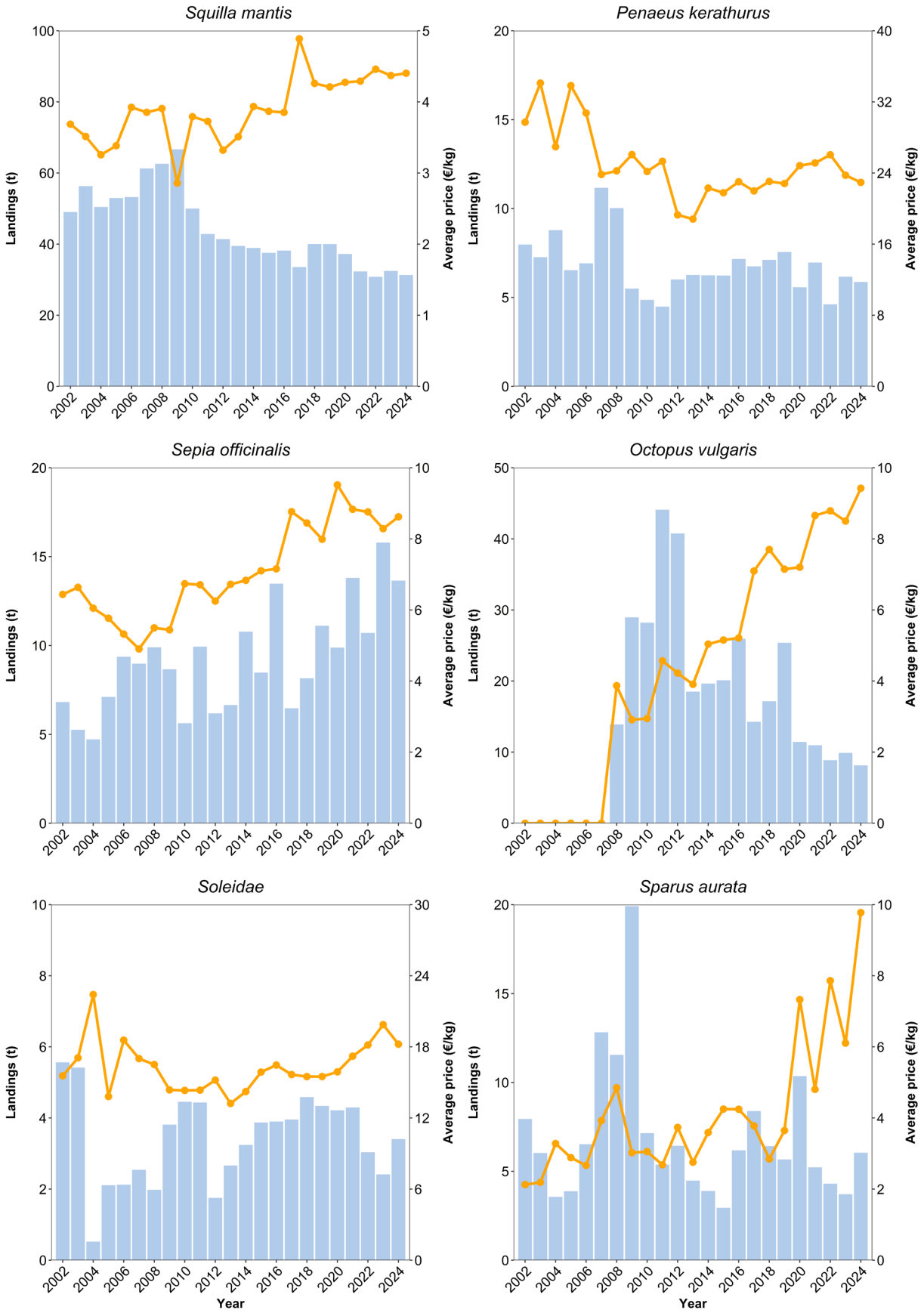
Les Cases d'Alcanar



Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Bottom trawl	3		131.27	75.07	2.33%	671.19	63.12	5.90%
Artisanal fisheries	8	-14.29%	43.59	24.93	1.81%	392.21	36.88	8.32%
Drifting longlines	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Shellfish gatherers	0	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Other AC	0	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Total	11	-32.65%	174.85	100.00	0.92%	1063.40	100.00	5.90%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Squilla mantis	Spottail mantis shrimp	31.29	17.84	-1.77%		*Squilla mantis*	Spottail mantis shrimp	137.80	12.68	-1.08%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	14.34	8.17	14.85%		*Penaeus kerathurus*	Triple-grooved shrimp	134.68	12.39	-8.50%
Sepia officinalis	Common cuttlefish	13.65	7.78	1.61%		*Sepia officinalis*	Common cuttlefish	117.65	10.82	1.87%
Serranus hepatus	Brown comber	9.69	5.52	-11.72%		*Octopus vulgaris*	Common octopus	76.71	7.06	-10.47%
Citharus linguatula	Spotted flounder	9.56	5.45	-16.46%		*Soleidae*	Soles nei	62.09	5.71	5.21%
Illex coindetii	Broadtail squid	8.59	4.90	18.03%		*Sparus aurata*	Gilthead seabrem	59.12	5.44	117.21%
Octopus vulgaris	Common octopus	8.14	4.64	-17.88%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	58.52	5.38	13.81%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	7.80	4.45	101.71%		*Citharus linguatula*	Spotted flounder	57.91	5.33	6.42%
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	6.85	3.91	11.30%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	50.02	4.60	14.93%
Liocarcinus depurator	Blue-leg swimcrab	6.09	3.47	5.63%		*Alloteuthis subulata*	European common squid	46.80	4.31	66.31%

Les Cases d'Alcanar



APPENDIX
Analysis of the effect of the MAP

Management measures integrated into the multiannual plan for the management of demersal species

Analysis of the effect of the MAP

In 2019, the European Union established a regulation under the multiannual plan (MAP) for demersal fisheries in the northwestern Mediterranean (EU) No 508/2014. The objective is to achieve maximum sustainable yield by 2025. The regulation defines various measures, including a maximum number of fishing days per year (Art. 7), selectivity measures (Art. 13), and temporary and permanent closures to reduce juvenile fishing (Art. 11). These management measures apply to the populations of five species: European hake (*Merluccius merluccius*), red mullet (*Mullus barbatus*), blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*), Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*), and deep-water rose shrimp (*Parapenaeus longirostris*). The populations of these species are periodically assessed by the STECF (*Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries*) and the GFCM (*General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean*).

This appendix evaluates the effect of the MAP on the Catalan fishing sector, specifically on the bottom trawl modality. A comparative analysis is conducted, with the 2015-2017 period as reference years for the state of fishing before the MAP measures, and an evolutionary analysis of the last 10 years (2015-2024) to observe the trends in calculated indicators: landings (sum of total landings per year), average price (total income divided by total landings), number of vessels (total number of vessels per length and year), total days (sum of total fishing days per year), total income (total income per year), days per vessel (average days per vessel and year), and income per day (average income per day and vessel). The analysis is presented in general, by vessel length, by fish auction hall, and by species. A comparison of total income by fish auction hall between the 2015-2017 period and 2024 is also shown.

Overall effect of the MAP in Catalonia

Table 83. Record and variation between the period 2015-2017 and 2024 of the number of vessels, landings (t), income (in thousands of €, k€), and total fishing days for the overall fishing fleet in Catalonia.

	2015-2017	2024	% Var. (2015-17) vs 2024
Vessels	675	528	-21.78
Landings (t)	26 886.87	18 887.84	-29.75
Income (k€)	99 493.02	87 104.27	-12.45
€/kg	3.70	4.61	24.59
t/vessel	39.83	35.77	-10.19
k€/vessel	147.40	164.97	11.92
Days/vessel	144	129	-10.42

Effect of the MAP on the bottom trawl modality

Overall, it is evident that fishing effort has been reduced as established by the MAP, decreasing both the total fishing days for the bottom trawl fleet and the days per vessel. In 2024, landings decreased by 23.38% compared to the 2015-2017 period, although income per vessel increased by 10.38%. This increase in income is due to the average price rising by 14.79% (Table 84) (Figure 66). In 2024, the bottom trawl fleet in Catalonia consisted of 192 vessels, representing more than 35% of the bottom trawl fleet in the entire Spanish Mediterranean, and accounting for one-third of the days allocated to this modality in the Spanish Mediterranean (Provision 17929 BOE no. 185 of July 28, 2023). This data indicates the importance of the Catalan fleet for the entirety of Spain.

Table 84. Record and variation between the period 2015-2017 and 2024 of the number of vessels, landings (t), income (in thousands of €, k€), and total fishing days for bottom trawl vessels in Catalonia.

	2015-2017	2024	% Var. (2015-17) vs 2024
Vessels	241	192	-20.33
Landings (t)	8 399.73	6 436.25	-23.38
Income (k€)	59 055.00	51 929.82	-12.07
€/kg	7.03	8.07	14.79
t/vessel	34.85	33.52	-3.82
k€/vessel	245.04	270.47	10.38
Days/vessel	189	150	-20.63

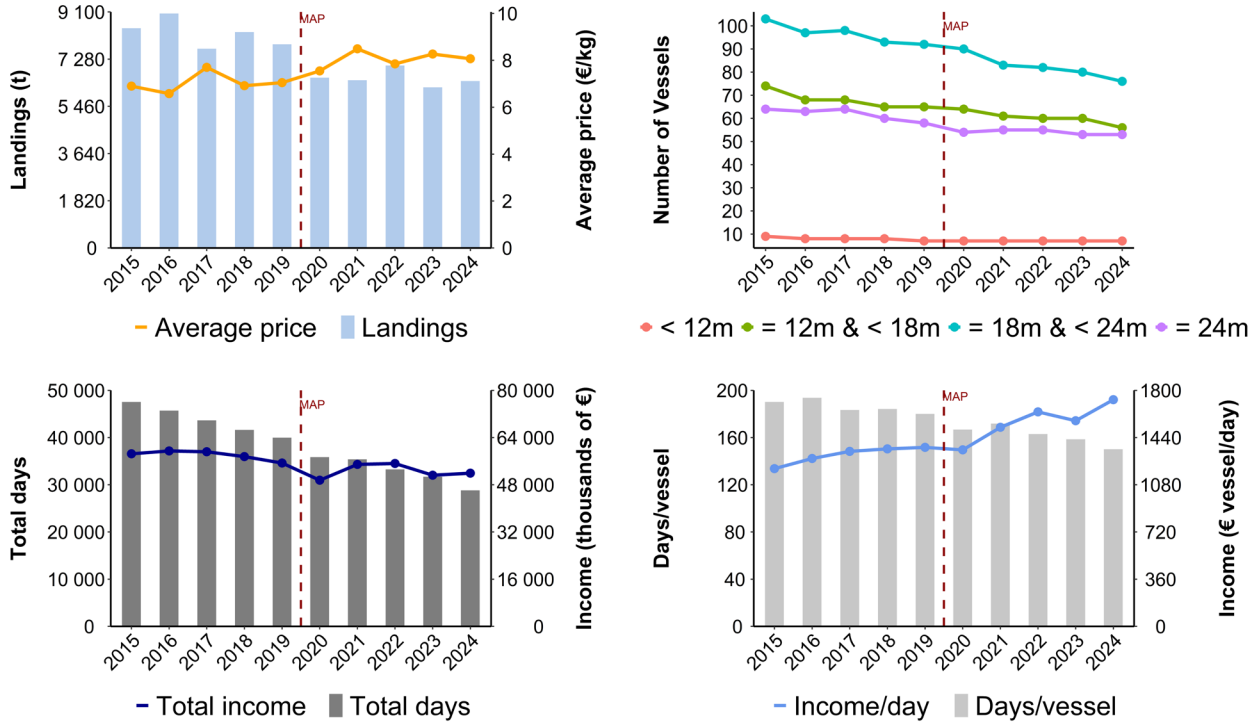


Figure 66. Trend over the last ten years of landings versus average price, the number of vessels per length type, total fishing days versus total income and days per vessel versus income per day in bottom trawl vessels in Catalonia.

Table 85. Trend over the last ten years of landings, income, average price, number of vessels, total fishing days, days per vessel and income per day in bottom trawl vessels in Catalonia. SD (standard deviation).

Year	Landings (t)	Incomes (miles €)	Average price mitjà (€/kg)	Income (€ vessel & day)	DE (€ vessel & day)	Total days totals	% Variaton days - year before	Days/vessel	DE (days/vessel)	Num.Ves.
2015	8473.30	58505.07	6.90	1203.35	32.70	47543		190.17	2.29	250
2016	9043.61	59469.62	6.58	1280.63	36.95	45721	-3.83	193.73	1.78	236
2017	7682.40	59190.40	7.70	1334.78	38.36	43645	-4.54	183.38	2.15	238
2018	8323.26	57556.40	6.92	1353.98	38.22	41640	-4.59	184.25	2.13	226
2019	7854.46	55364.80	7.05	1365.51	41.08	39979	-3.99	180.09	2.32	222
2020	6563.67	49543.44	7.55	1346.34	39.92	35858	-10.31	166.78	2.27	215
2021	6468.40	54905.05	8.49	1518.54	52.63	35399	-1.28	171.84	2.16	206
2022	7032.85	55223.40	7.85	1635.93	52.19	33257	-6.05	163.02	1.96	204
2023	6192.34	51235.69	8.27	1568.62	52.63	31713	-4.64	158.57	2.29	200
2024	6436.23	51929.86	8.07	1728.82	57.32	28820	-9.12	150.10	2.74	192

The analysis by vessel length shows that the Catalan bottom trawl fleet is mainly composed of medium-sized vessels, which are over 12m and less than 24m in length (Figure 66). In general, a progressive decrease in fishing days over the years can be observed for all vessel length segments of the bottom trawl fleet, reaching a minimum in 2024 (Figure 67 and Figure 68). The number of vessels has also decreased, especially medium-sized vessels, with a total of 56 vessels between ≥12 and <18m in length, and 76 vessels between ≥18 and <24m in length in 2024 (Table 86 and Table 87). A stabilisation of landings and total income in 2024 compared to the previous two years is evident, while income per vessel and day increased in 2024, especially for vessels between ≥18 and <24m, due to the increase in the average first-sale price (Figure 67 and Figure 68).

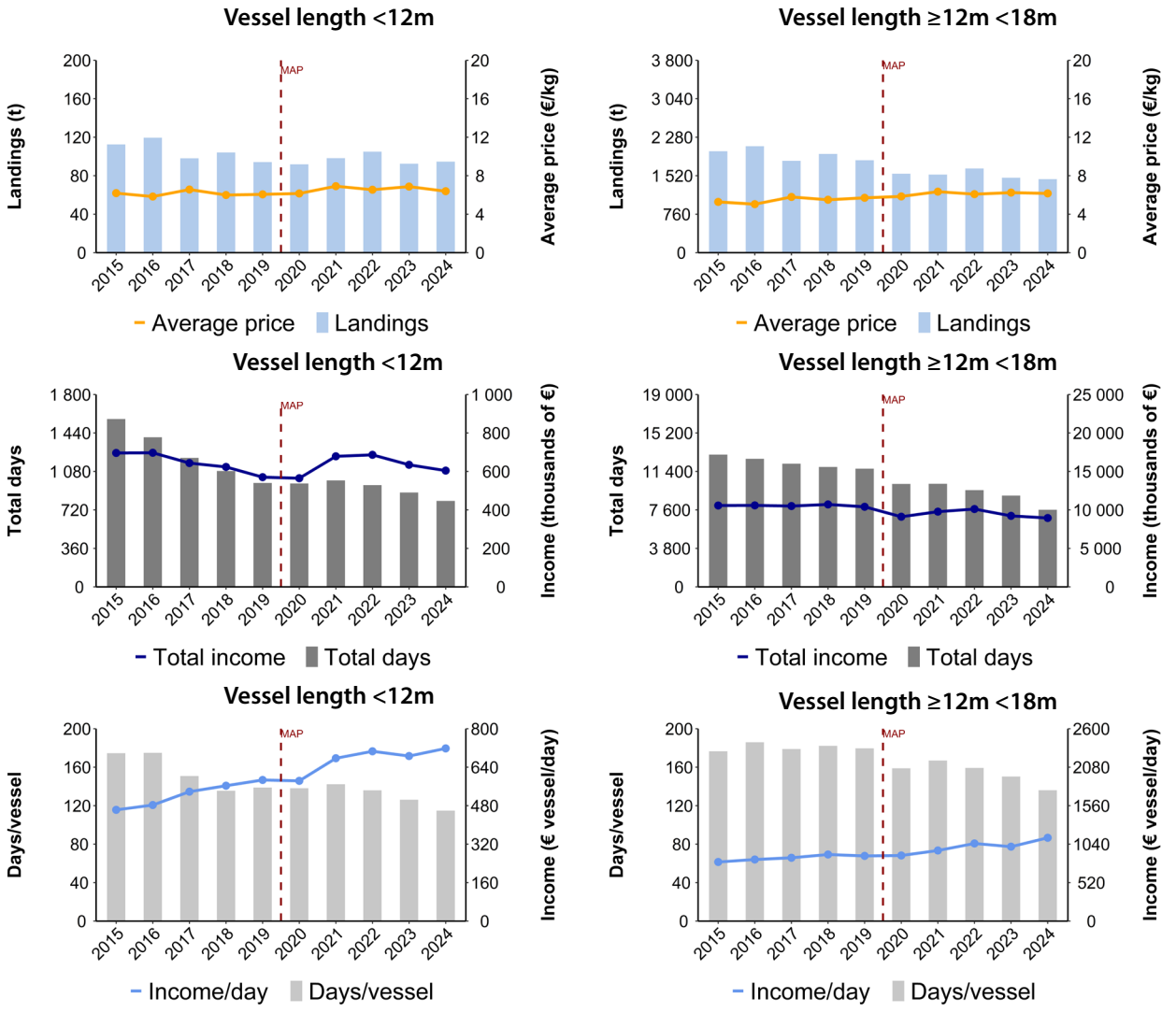


Figure 67. Trend over the last ten years of landings versus average price, the number of vessels per length type, total fishing days versus total income and days per vessel versus income per day in bottom trawl vessels in Catalonia for vessel lengths of <12m (left) and ≥12 and <18m (right).

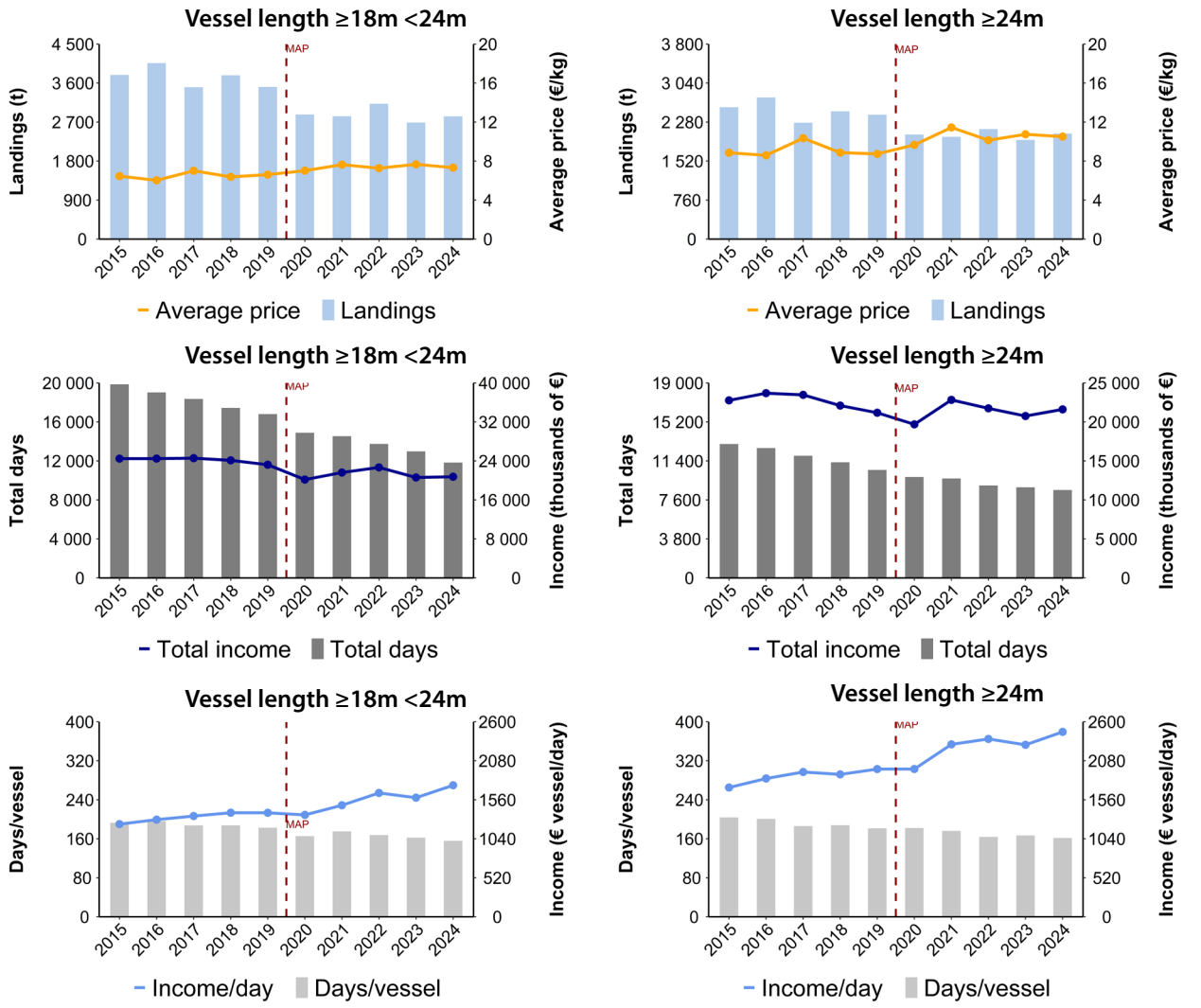


Figure 68. Trend over the last ten years of landings versus average price, the number of vessels per length type, total fishing days versus total income and days per vessel versus income per day in bottom trawl vessels in Catalonia for vessel lengths of ≥18 and <24m (left) and >24m (right).

Table 86. Trend over the last ten years of landings, income, average price, number of vessels per length type, total fishing days, days per vessel and income per day in bottom trawl vessels in Catalonia for vessel lengths of <12m and ≥12 and <18m. SD (standard deviation).

Vessel length	Year	Landings (t)	Incomes (miles €)	Average price mitjà (€/kg)	Income (€ vessel & day)	DE (€ vessel & day)	Total days totals	% Variaton days - year before	DE Days/vessel	DE (days/vessel)	Num.Ves.
< 12m	2015	112.52	696.16	6.19	462.76	47.74	1571		174.56	17.45	9
< 12m	2016	119.5	697.11	5.83	482.72	48.81	1400	-10.88	175.00	9.89	8
< 12m	2017	98.09	643.71	6.56	538.42	49.50	1207	-13.79	150.88	20.52	8
< 12m	2018	104.14	623.43	5.99	562.95	39.90	1084	-10.19	135.50	21.38	8
< 12m	2019	94.21	570.45	6.06	586.98	45.28	972	-10.33	138.86	21.96	7
< 12m	2020	91.81	564.74	6.15	583.42	52.81	967	-0.51	138.14	10.23	7
< 12m	2021	98.23	678.75	6.91	677.43	52.38	996	3.00	142.29	11.40	7
< 12m	2022	104.98	686.39	6.54	706.34	78.05	952	-4.42	136.00	9.86	7
< 12m	2023	92.46	634.8	6.87	686.54	89.29	883	-7.25	126.14	14.42	7
< 12m	2024	94.59	604.44	6.39	718.14	78.30	804	-8.95	114.86	13.13	7
= 12m i < 18m	2015	2003.95	10571.62	5.28	798.69	23.56	13064		176.54	4.99	74
= 12m i < 18m	2016	2102.96	10592.86	5.04	832.52	25.49	12644	-3.21	185.94	3.04	68
= 12m i < 18m	2017	1814	10507.18	5.79	855.8	27.32	12167	-3.77	178.93	3.57	68
= 12m i < 18m	2018	1949.02	10714.56	5.5	900.41	27.88	11845	-2.65	182.23	2.21	65
= 12m i < 18m	2019	1826.08	10409.82	5.7	881.2	30.56	11677	-1.42	179.65	2.69	65
= 12m i < 18m	2020	1558.94	9112.81	5.85	886.28	32.29	10168	-12.92	158.88	4.09	64
= 12m i < 18m	2021	1543.34	9777.85	6.34	954.61	34.69	10181	0.13	166.90	3.03	61
= 12m i < 18m	2022	1663.09	10112.33	6.08	1049.46	39.67	9555	-6.15	159.25	2.94	60
= 12m i < 18m	2023	1479.64	9229.85	6.24	1005.7	39.46	9016	-5.64	150.27	3.69	60
= 12m i < 18m	2024	1453.41	8953.07	6.16	1125.65	48.01	7617	-15.52	136.02	6.60	56

Table 87. Trend over the last ten years of landings, income, average price, number of vessels per length type, total fishing days, days per vessel and income per day in bottom trawl vessels in Catalonia for vessel lengths of ≥18 and <24m and >24m. SD (standard deviation).

Vessel length	Year	Landings (t)	Incomes (miles €)	Average price mitjà (€/kg)	Income (€ vessel & day)	DE (€ vessel & day)	Total days totals	% Variaton days - year before	Days/vessel	DE (days/vessel)	Num.Ves.
= 18m i < 24m	2015	3788.34	24472.37	6.46	1235.5	31.20	19860		192.82	3.18	103
= 18m i < 24m	2016	4062.45	24490.64	6.03	1294.7	36.43	19023	-4.21	196.11	2.99	97
= 18m i < 24m	2017	3504.13	24574.01	7.01	1343.4	34.66	18361	-3.48	187.36	2.99	98
= 18m i < 24m	2018	3779.84	24119.72	6.38	1387.47	36.05	17444	-4.99	187.57	2.77	93
= 18m i < 24m	2019	3511.01	23212.25	6.61	1386.33	38.09	16809	-3.64	182.71	3.36	92
= 18m i < 24m	2020	2874.45	20171.74	7.02	1358.66	38.41	14892	-11.40	165.47	3.65	90
= 18m i < 24m	2021	2833.61	21622.77	7.63	1486.55	50.85	14533	-2.41	175.10	3.47	83
= 18m i < 24m	2022	3121.72	22683.5	7.27	1651.34	50.51	13744	-5.43	167.61	2.39	82
= 18m i < 24m	2023	2688.49	20610	7.67	1588.21	48.97	12981	-5.55	162.26	3.43	80
= 18m i < 24m	2024	2831.05	20760.06	7.33	1753.05	57.52	11832	-8.85	155.68	3.84	76
= 24m	2015	2568.49	22764.92	8.86	1723.66	68.05	13048		203.88	2.90	64
= 24m	2016	2758.7	23689.01	8.59	1843.97	74.21	12654	-3.02	200.86	2.92	63
= 24m	2017	2266.18	23465.5	10.35	1930.06	78.22	11910	-5.88	186.09	4.51	64
= 24m	2018	2490.26	22098.69	8.87	1898.91	81.53	11267	-5.40	187.78	5.28	60
= 24m	2019	2423.16	21172.28	8.74	1969.21	88.67	10521	-6.62	181.40	5.68	58
= 24m	2020	2038.47	19694.15	9.66	1969.96	80.52	9831	-6.56	182.06	3.60	54
= 24m	2021	1993.22	22825.68	11.45	2299.32	111.43	9689	-1.44	176.16	4.74	55
= 24m	2022	2143.06	21741.18	10.14	2371.05	106.39	9006	-7.05	163.75	5.14	55
= 24m	2023	1931.75	20761.04	10.75	2292.83	115.80	8833	-1.92	166.66	4.75	53
= 24m	2024	2057.18	21612.29	10.51	2464.86	117.39	8567	-3.01	161.64	2.74	53

Table 88. Effect of the MAP in Catalan fish auction halls. Record and variation between the period 2015-2017 and 2024 of landings (t), income (k€, thousands of euros) and average price (€/kg) by fish auction hall.

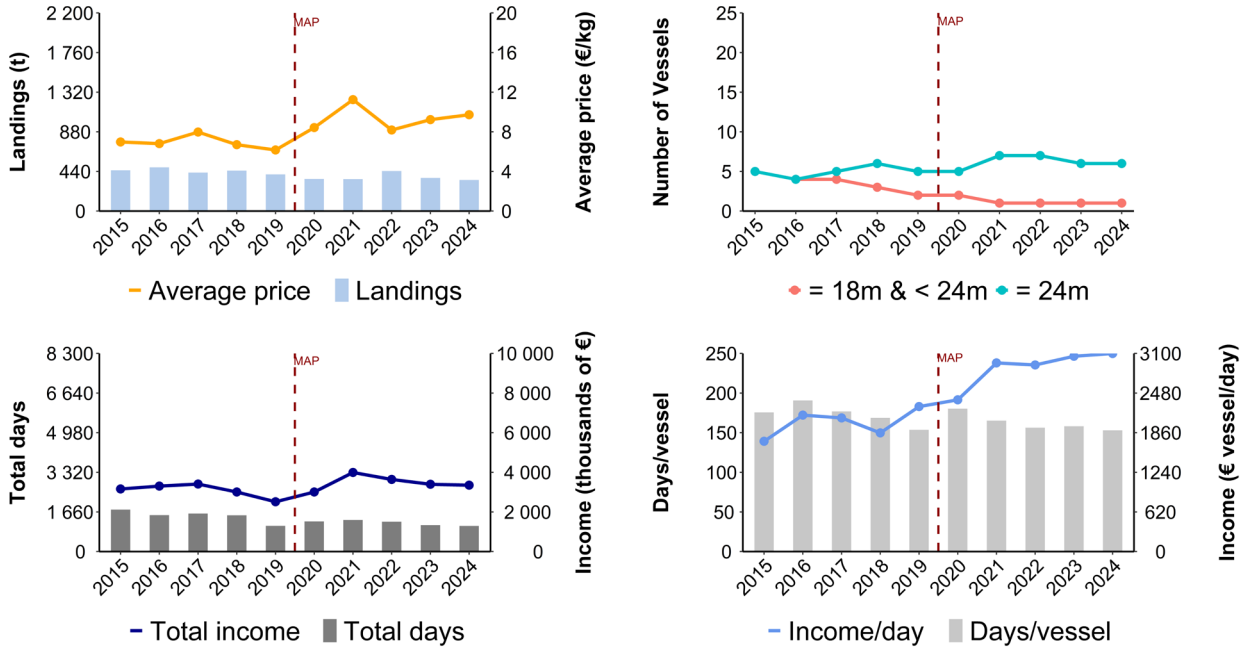
Fish auction hall	t (2015-2017)	t (2024)	% Var (t)	k€ (2015-2017)	k€ (2024)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2015-2017)	€/kg (2024)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	595.58	378.62	-36.43	4 187.66	3 981.63	-4.92	7.03	10.52	49.56
Port de la selva	137.47	22.44	-83.68	2 052.34	57.14	-97.22	14.93	2.55	-82.94
Roses	1 524.03	722.36	-52.6	8 484.14	6 648.16	-21.64	5.57	9.2	65.32
L'Escala	1 715.43	2 023.76	17.97	1 971.60	2 504.21	27.01	1.15	1.24	7.66
L'Estartit	0.14	10.10	7160.67	44.06	35.38	-19.7	316.60	3.5	-98.89
Palamós	1 484.95	1 024.09	-31.04	8 584.35	8 148.37	-5.08	5.78	7.96	37.64
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	963.06	620.68	-35.55	2 065.84	1 308.03	-36.68	2.15	2.11	-1.76
Blanes	2 684.20	1 801.87	-32.87	9 981.90	8 329.98	-16.55	3.72	4.62	24.31
Arenys de Mar	2 056.90	993.13	-51.72	7 242.14	4 945.43	-31.71	3.52	4.98	41.43
Badalona	12.56	7.71	-38.63	104.40	97.15	-6.95	8.31	12.6	51.62
Barcelona	3 211.80	2 567.17	-20.07	8 167.18	7 158.94	-12.35	2.54	2.79	9.67
Vilanova i la Geltrú	3 247.89	1 921.92	-40.83	10 417.35	7 859.76	-24.55	3.21	4.09	27.5
Torredembarra	37.79	18.19	-51.87	291.85	200.00	-31.47	7.72	11	42.4
Tarragona	4 005.37	2 073.12	-48.24	11 188.92	9 925.38	-11.29	2.79	4.79	71.39
Cambrils	1 222.91	1 037.56	-15.16	4 154.60	3 753.60	-9.65	3.40	3.62	6.49
L'Ametlla de Mar	1 249.37	1 131.25	-9.45	6 278.44	6 652.56	5.96	5.03	5.88	17.02
L'Ampolla	176.35	184.58	4.67	1 008.93	1 173.87	16.35	5.72	6.36	11.16
Deltebre	231.97	348.81	50.37	2 027.09	2 462.94	21.5	8.74	7.06	-19.2
La Ràpita	2 695.67	2 113.77	-21.59	13 471.03	12 802.36	-4.96	5.00	6.06	21.2
Les Cases d'Alcanar	209.13	174.85	-16.39	994.09	1 063.40	6.97	4.75	6.08	27.94
Total	27 462.56	19 175.97	-30.17	102 717.92	89 108.28	-13.25	3.74	4.65	24.24

Effect of the MAP by fishers' association

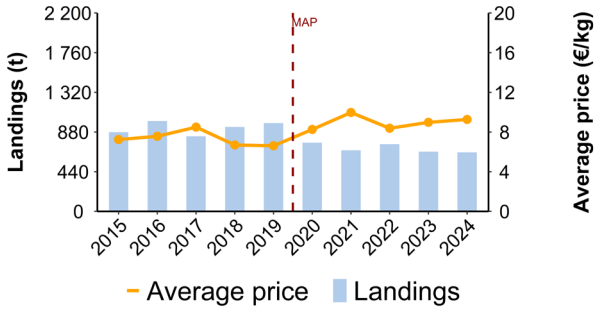
The effect of the MAP has been analysed in 11 fishers' associations in Catalonia (Llançà, Roses, Palamós, Blanes, Arenys de Mar, Barcelona, Vilanova i la Geltrú, Tarragona, Cambrils, L'Ametlla de Mar, and La Ràpita), those where the bottom trawl modality is relevant and which have more than five operational vessels, with the aim of ensuring that the calculated indicators incorporate aggregated data from multiple vessels.

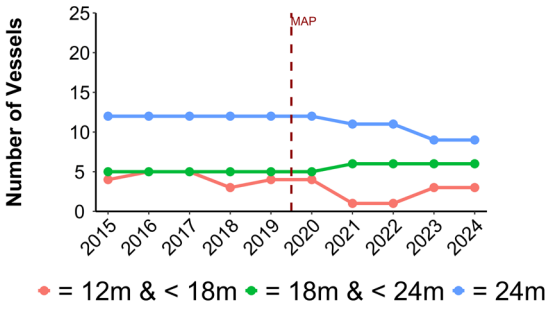
In general, it is observed that in most of the analysed fishers' associations, landings in 2024 decreased compared to the reference period 2015-2017, which was before the implementation of the MAP. Considering the period following the implementation of the MAP, from 2021 onwards, landings and total income in 2024 remained stable or slightly higher in the analysed ffishers' associations, despite the progressive reduction in fishing days. Income per vessel and day has clearly increased as a result of the MAP's implementation, reaching maximum values in 2024 in most Catalan fishers' associations, due to an increase in the average first-sale price.

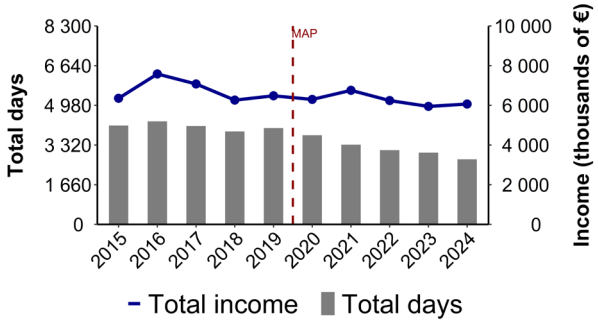
Llançà

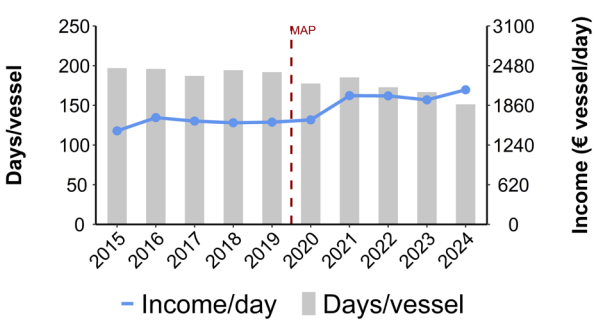


Roses

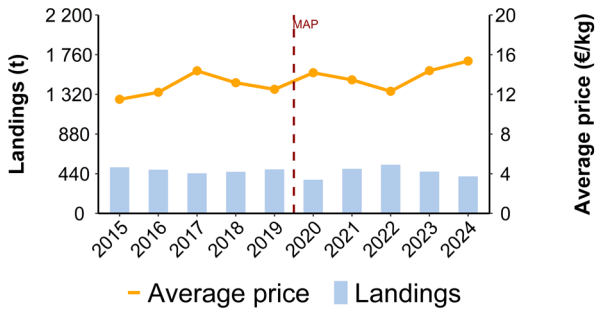


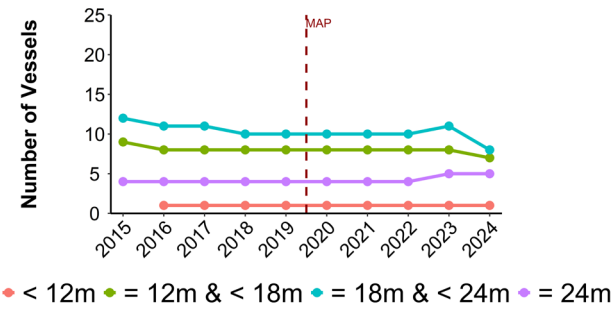


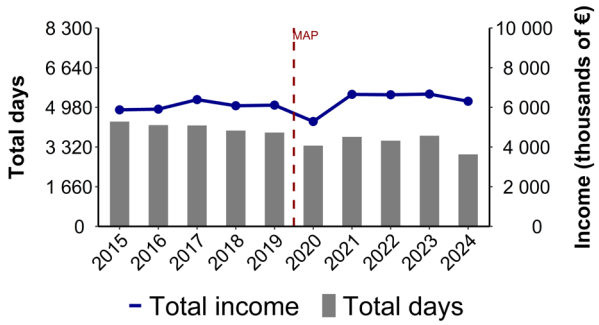


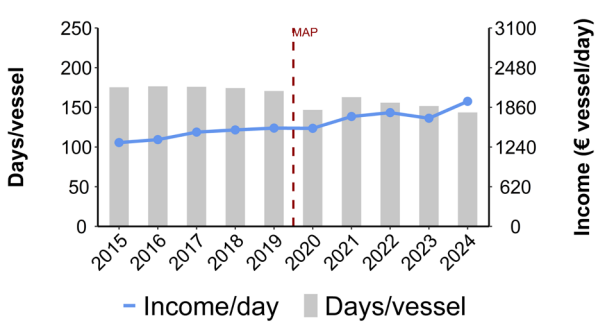


Palamós









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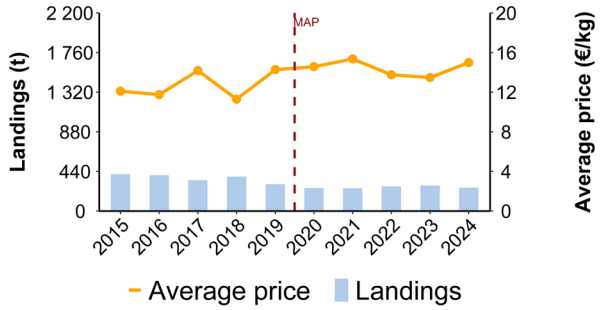
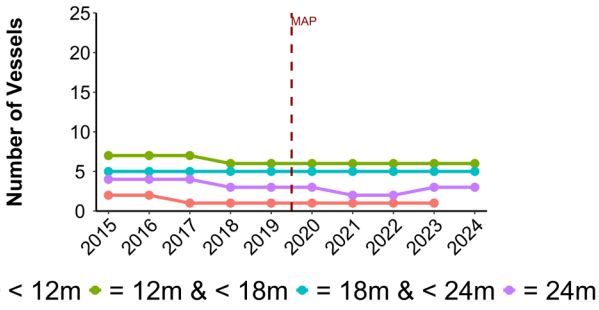
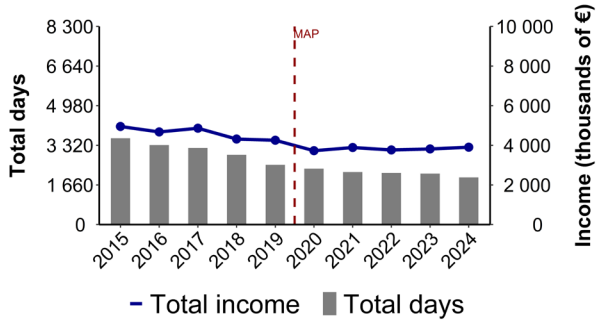
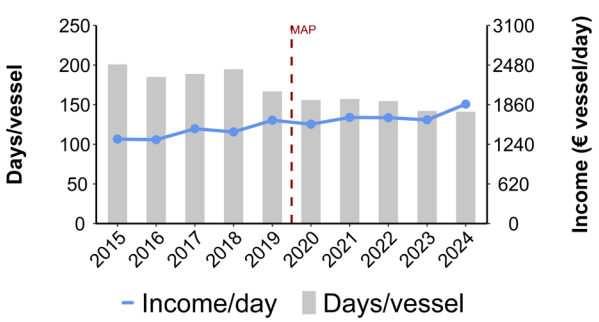
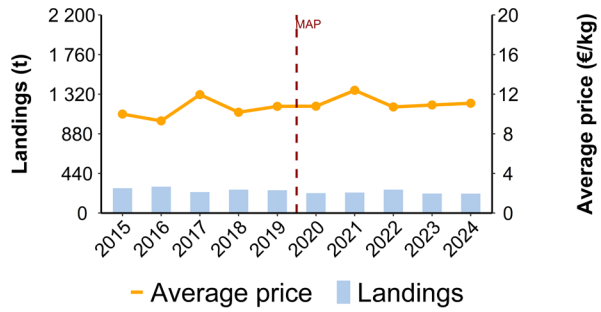


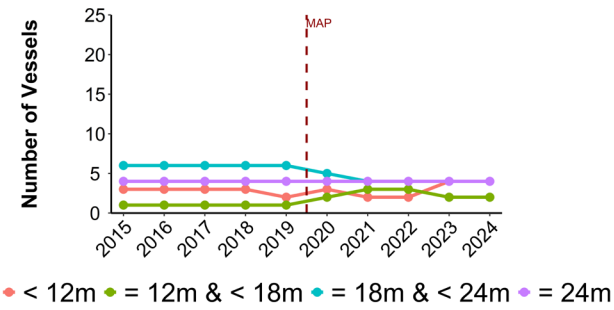


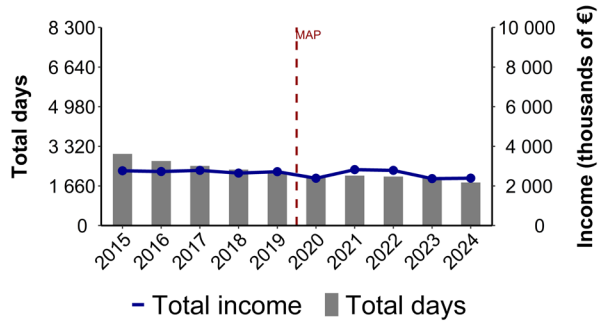


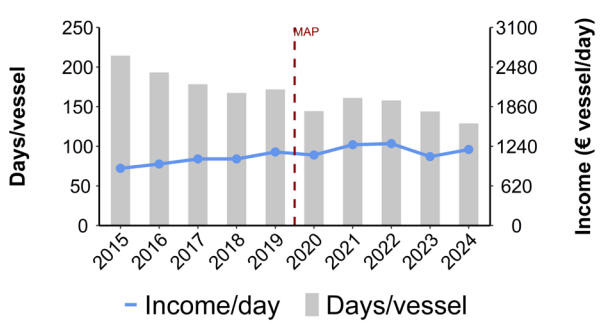


Arenys de Mar

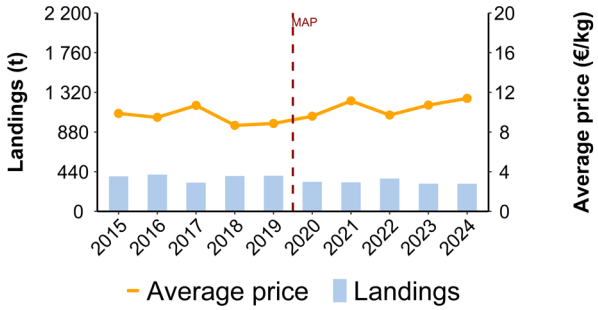


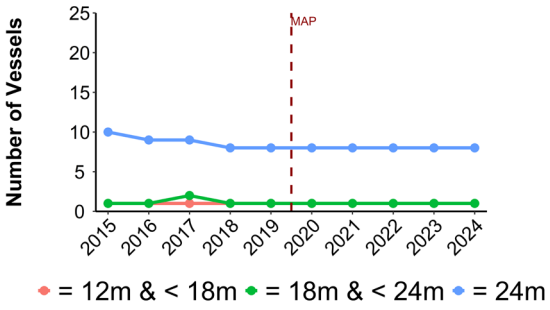


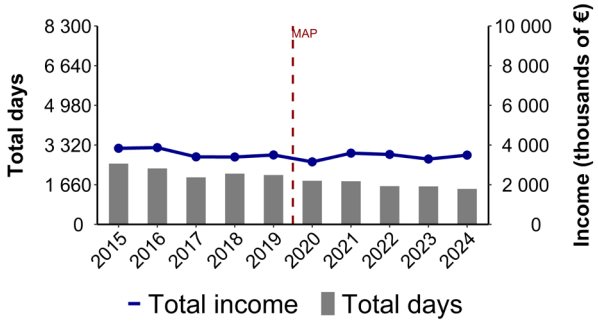


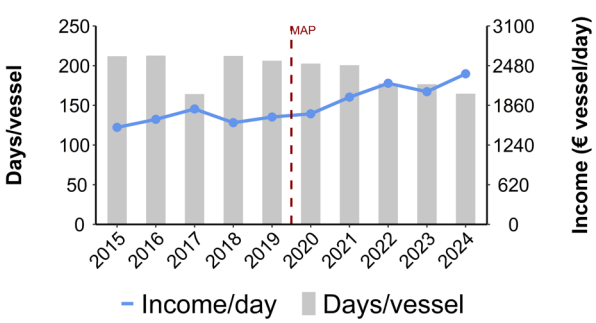


Barcelona

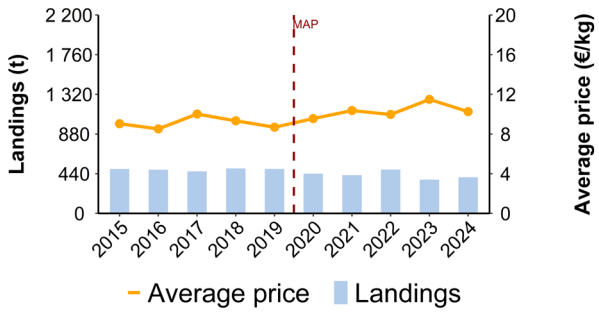


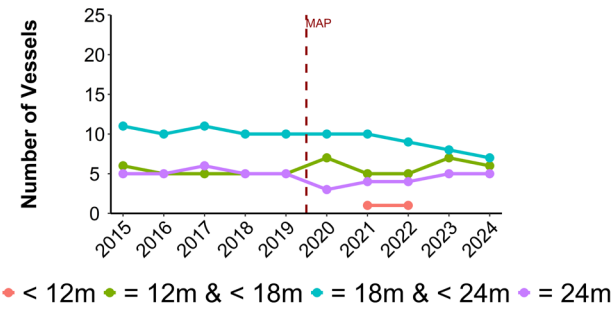


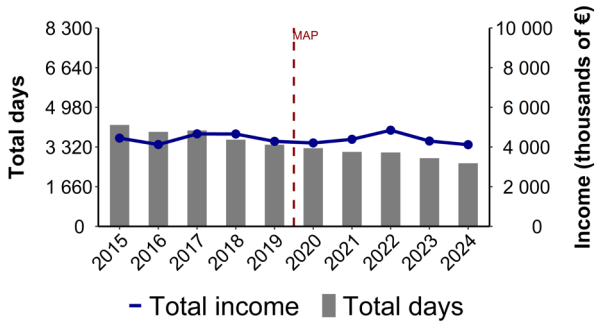


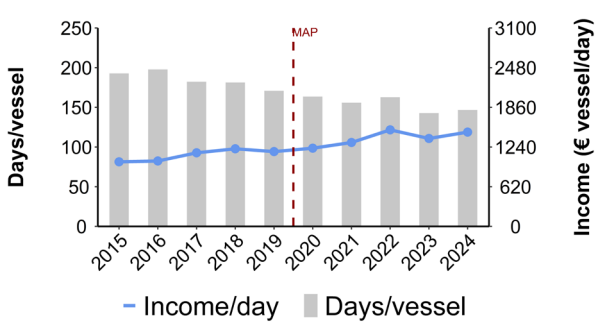


Vilanova i la Geltrú

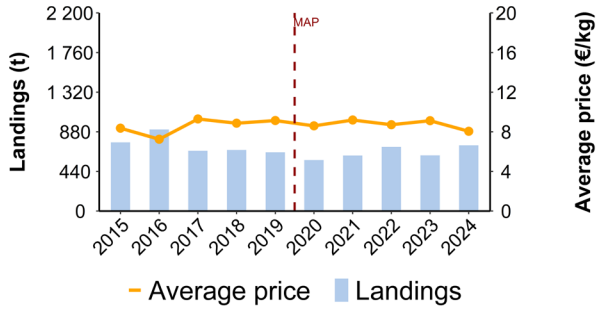


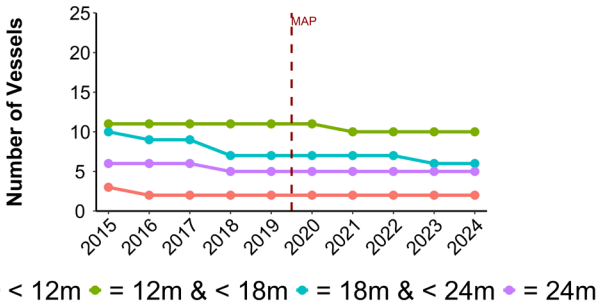


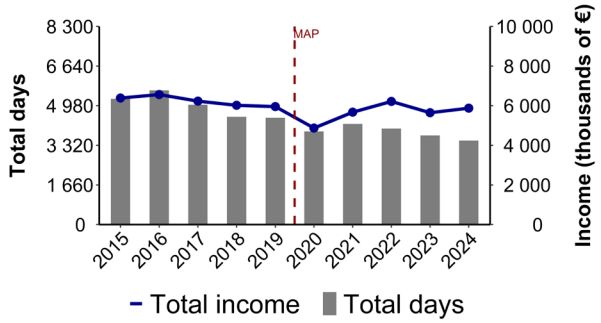


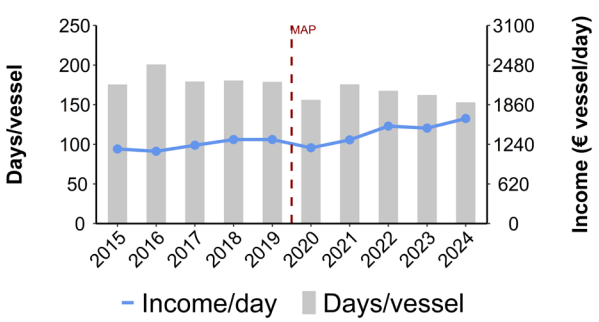


Tarragona

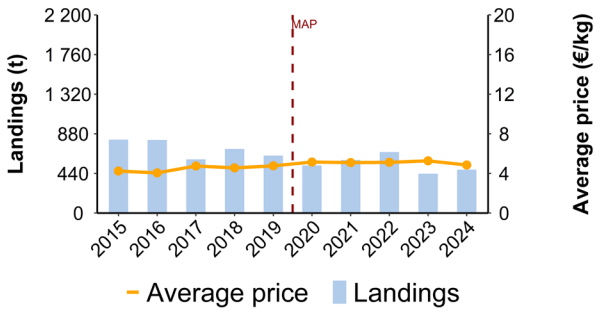


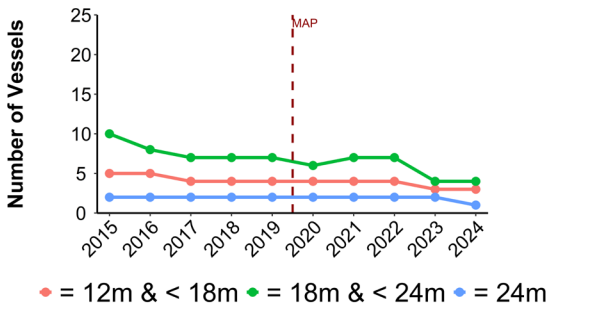


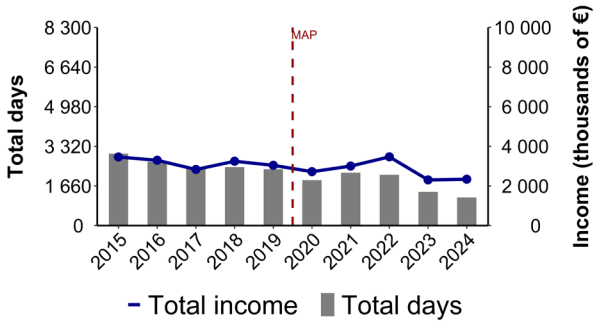


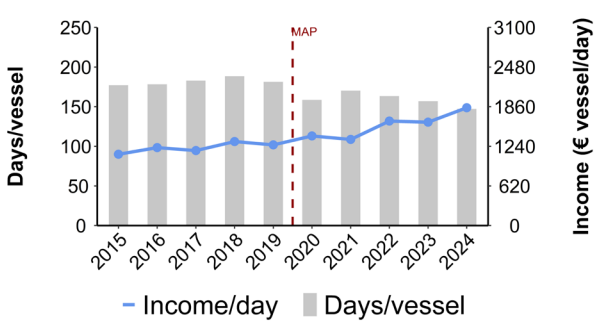


Cambrils

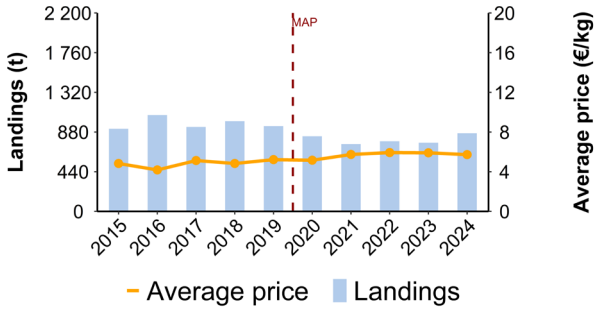


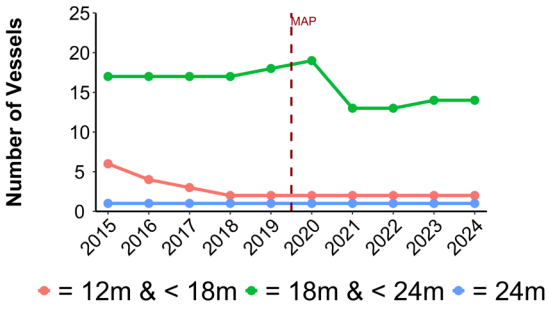


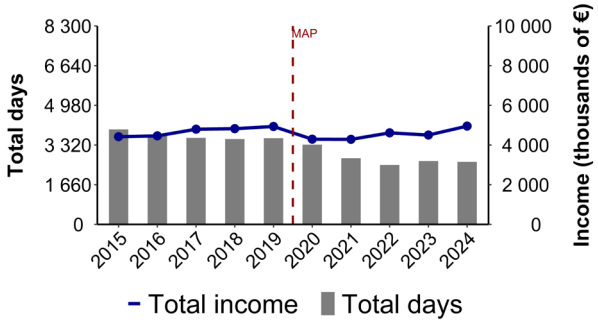


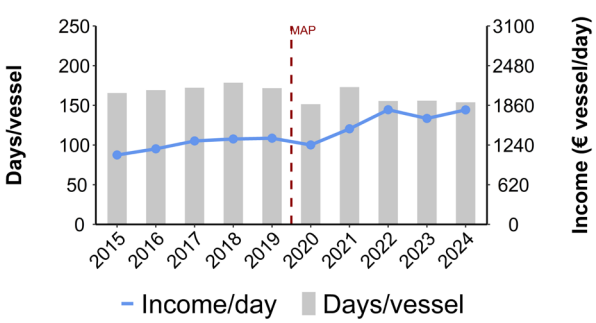


L'Ametlla de Mar

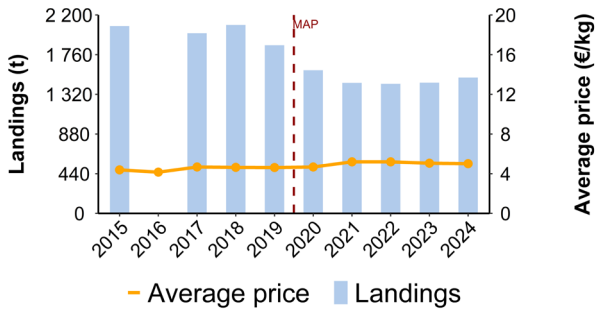


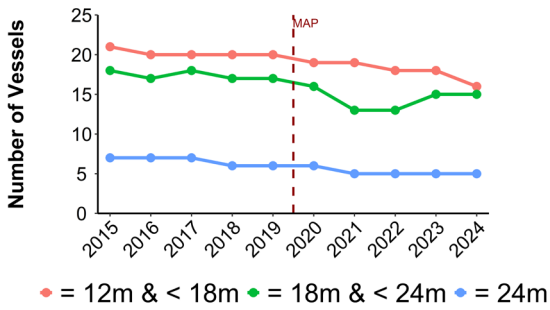


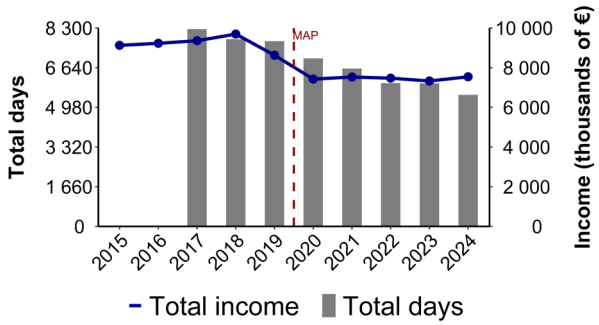




La Ràpita







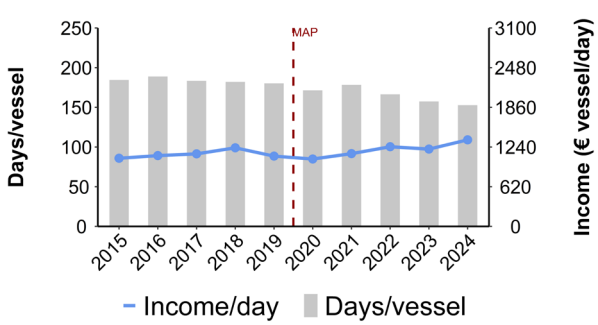


Table 89. Trend over the last ten years of landings, income, average price, number of vessels, total fishing days, days per vessel and income per day in bottom trawl vessels in Catalonia per fishers' association (Llançà, Roses and Palamós). SD (standard deviation).

Fishing association	Year	Landings (t)	Incomes (miles €)	Average price mitjà (€/kg)	Income (€ vessel & day)	DE (€ vessel & day)	Total days totals	% Variaton days - year before	Days/vessel	DE (days/vessel)	Num.Ves.
Llançà	2015	452.63	3157.87	6.98	1725.42	196.87	1756		175.60	8.99	10
Llançà	2016	485.2	3306.01	6.81	2135.36	219.54	1526	-13.10	190.75	4.59	8
Llançà	2017	427.41	3409.57	7.98	2091.35	251.99	1592	4.33	176.89	5.25	9
Llançà	2018	448.94	3008.07	6.7	1856.83	200.73	1519	-4.59	168.78	20.14	9
Llançà	2019	407.24	2513.57	6.17	2269.08	238.57	1075	-29.23	153.57	21.21	7
Llançà	2020	356.42	3005.55	8.43	2373.99	234.60	1262	17.40	180.29	9.69	7
Llançà	2021	355.12	3994.04	11.25	2952.11	268.89	1322	4.75	165.25	6.95	8
Llançà	2022	445.03	3640.75	8.18	2920.12	180.23	1251	-5.37	156.38	12.07	8
Llançà	2023	367.81	3395.07	9.23	3056.81	257.21	1107	-11.51	158.14	4.79	7
Llançà	2024	344.54	3351.87	9.73	3099.24	262.00	1071	-3.25	153.00	5.52	7
Roses	2015	878.24	6357.88	7.24	1461.07	113.79	4135		196.90	8.61	21
Roses	2016	1001.64	7584.08	7.57	1668.08	151.30	4311	4.26	195.95	8.28	22
Roses	2017	833.16	7078.5	8.5	1614.48	131.78	4117	-4.50	187.14	10.81	22
Roses	2018	936.21	6264.54	6.69	1587.53	108.39	3886	-5.61	194.30	8.73	20
Roses	2019	979.23	6484.57	6.62	1597.18	115.19	4029	3.68	191.86	7.39	21
Roses	2020	762.62	6300.38	8.26	1633.16	126.10	3728	-7.47	177.52	12.19	21
Roses	2021	677.56	6757.4	9.97	2012.23	142.01	3334	-10.57	185.22	2.30	18
Roses	2022	744.9	6243.49	8.38	2008.96	145.47	3109	-6.75	172.72	9.63	18
Roses	2023	662.17	5948.55	8.98	1945.13	187.29	3002	-3.44	166.78	7.49	18
Roses	2024	654.69	6068.09	9.27	2103.54	181.15	2723	-9.29	151.28	10.55	18
Palamós	2015	510.68	5874.96	11.5	1310.3	117.51	4384		175.36	8.15	25
Palamós	2016	483.99	5909.93	12.21	1356.57	131.13	4235	-3.40	176.46	4.19	24
Palamós	2017	444.72	6389.73	14.37	1473.17	150.20	4223	-0.28	175.96	4.37	24
Palamós	2018	461.66	6081.87	13.17	1507.42	162.68	4009	-5.07	174.30	3.07	23
Palamós	2019	488.7	6112.53	12.51	1535.82	164.19	3924	-2.12	170.61	4.37	23
Palamós	2020	373.07	5289.11	14.18	1532.59	149.77	3376	-13.97	146.78	3.10	23
Palamós	2021	494.45	6653.88	13.46	1716.87	164.25	3746	10.96	162.87	3.32	23
Palamós	2022	539.24	6637.14	12.31	1777.33	174.66	3585	-4.30	155.87	3.98	23
Palamós	2023	463.41	6670.05	14.39	1689.46	164.91	3791	5.75	151.64	8.76	25
Palamós	2024	410.62	6306.46	15.36	1954.59	219.76	3014	-20.50	143.52	7.18	21

Table 90. Trend over the last ten years of landings, income, average price, number of vessels, total fishing days, days per vessel and income per day in bottom trawl vessels in Catalonia per fishers' association (Blanes, Arenys de Mar and Barcelona). SD (standard deviation).

Fishing association	Year	Landings (t)	Incomes (miles €)	Average price mitjà (€/kg)	Income (€ vessel & day)	DE (€ vessel & day)	Total days totals	% Variaton days - year before	Days/vessel	DE (days/vessel)	Num.Ves.
Blanes	2015	409.15	4950.8	12.1	1321.15	179.44	3615		200.83	4.84	18
Blanes	2016	397.91	4677.86	11.76	1311.95	176.25	3328	-7.94	184.89	11.25	18
Blanes	2017	343.02	4862.41	14.18	1484.18	198.22	3210	-3.55	188.82	5.99	17
Blanes	2018	382.13	4316.04	11.29	1433.69	198.74	2921	-9.00	194.73	4.99	15
Blanes	2019	298.11	4255.83	14.28	1616.55	237.21	2502	-14.34	166.80	15.79	15
Blanes	2020	255.81	3729.22	14.58	1555.16	215.53	2340	-6.47	156.00	6.11	15
Blanes	2021	253.03	3887.67	15.36	1661.3	263.26	2201	-5.94	157.21	7.17	14
Blanes	2022	273.94	3768.15	13.76	1656.55	260.65	2163	-1.73	154.50	9.22	14
Blanes	2023	283.09	3816.93	13.48	1622.36	233.90	2133	-1.39	142.20	10.89	15
Blanes	2024	260.57	3906.11	14.99	1869.07	265.79	1976	-7.36	141.14	14.12	14
Arenys de Mar	2015	276.76	2765.57	9.99	895.21	126.53	3002		214.43	7.92	14
Arenys de Mar	2016	293.05	2727.38	9.31	963.45	134.38	2705	-9.89	193.21	7.59	14
Arenys de Mar	2017	233.07	2786.74	11.96	1042.51	140.07	2498	-7.65	178.43	14.08	14
Arenys de Mar	2018	260.11	2647.58	10.18	1042.06	141.76	2343	-6.20	167.36	15.12	14
Arenys de Mar	2019	252.72	2721.21	10.77	1151.59	159.07	2233	-4.69	171.77	9.05	13
Arenys de Mar	2020	221.13	2386.51	10.79	1104.21	148.85	2021	-9.49	144.36	9.24	14
Arenys de Mar	2021	227.87	2822.4	12.39	1265	191.14	2093	3.56	161.00	9.13	13
Arenys de Mar	2022	260.16	2787.18	10.71	1282.2	189.37	2053	-1.91	157.92	9.72	13
Arenys de Mar	2023	217.14	2369.98	10.91	1078.88	176.34	2016	-1.80	144.00	11.01	14
Arenys de Mar	2024	215.72	2391.35	11.09	1190.43	198.60	1805	-10.47	128.93	11.03	14
Barcelona	2015	388.37	3834	9.87	1515.87	112.75	2543		211.92	17.49	12
Barcelona	2016	407.91	3868.59	9.48	1641.18	132.76	2339	-8.02	212.64	3.11	11
Barcelona	2017	318.46	3402.65	10.68	1803.41	145.45	1970	-15.78	164.17	21.82	12
Barcelona	2018	391.47	3395.69	8.67	1588.72	135.83	2123	7.77	212.30	2.84	10
Barcelona	2019	395.27	3500.58	8.86	1677.58	127.97	2063	-2.83	206.30	3.90	10
Barcelona	2020	328.23	3152.29	9.6	1727.8	41.07	1824	-11.59	202.67	2.49	9
Barcelona	2021	322.3	3591.29	11.14	1988.73	72.16	1805	-1.04	200.56	0.96	9
Barcelona	2022	362.82	3524.44	9.71	2205.34	67.79	1598	-11.47	177.56	2.47	9
Barcelona	2023	307.36	3294.39	10.72	2074	47.38	1590	-0.50	176.67	1.33	9
Barcelona	2024	306.6	3492.32	11.39	2353.04	78.13	1483	-6.73	164.78	3.78	9

Table 91. Trend over the last ten years of landings, income, average price, number of vessels, total fishing days, days per vessel and income per day in bottom trawl vessels in Catalonia per fishers' association (Vilanova i la Geltrú, Tarragona and Cambrils). SD (standard deviation).

Fishing association	Year	Landings (t)	Incomes (miles €)	Average price mitjà (€/kg)	Income (€ vessel & day)	DE (€ vessel & day)	Total days totals	% Variaton days - year before	Days/vessel	DE (days/vessel)	Num.Ves.
Vilanova i la Geltrú	2015	492.23	4450.98	9.04	1009.27	78.63	4241		192.77	12.26	22
Vilanova i la Geltrú	2016	484.16	4126.46	8.52	1022.13	82.98	3955	-6.74	197.75	4.09	20
Vilanova i la Geltrú	2017	465.39	4664.27	10.02	1149.58	104.39	4010	1.39	182.27	6.91	22
Vilanova i la Geltrú	2018	498.71	4658.03	9.34	1212.92	115.71	3628	-9.53	181.40	9.72	20
Vilanova i la Geltrú	2019	493.09	4284.57	8.69	1168.75	114.56	3417	-5.82	170.85	12.06	20
Vilanova i la Geltrú	2020	440.22	4207.63	9.56	1222.12	124.16	3271	-4.27	163.55	9.93	20
Vilanova i la Geltrú	2021	423.36	4391.01	10.37	1311.26	153.25	3117	-4.71	155.85	10.78	20
Vilanova i la Geltrú	2022	486.13	4848.35	9.97	1508.37	188.16	3092	-0.80	162.74	6.15	19
Vilanova i la Geltrú	2023	374.49	4302.7	11.49	1374.37	178.09	2855	-7.66	142.75	10.15	20
Vilanova i la Geltrú	2024	401.41	4118.06	10.26	1473.55	178.17	2640	-7.53	146.67	9.65	18
Tarragona	2015	763.43	6388.04	8.37	1167.4	87.66	5267		175.57	6.70	30
Tarragona	2016	905.8	6564.89	7.25	1131.24	81.20	5623	6.76	200.82	6.29	28
Tarragona	2017	669.48	6229.37	9.3	1225.73	97.00	5019	-10.74	179.25	6.26	28
Tarragona	2018	678.71	6021.46	8.87	1314.17	126.30	4515	-10.04	180.60	2.86	25
Tarragona	2019	652	5956.71	9.14	1314.68	115.44	4473	-0.93	178.92	2.98	25
Tarragona	2020	566.43	4871.22	8.6	1185.83	85.70	3903	-12.74	156.12	8.61	25
Tarragona	2021	616.89	5671.16	9.19	1309.71	107.72	4217	8.05	175.71	6.01	24
Tarragona	2022	713.12	6215.36	8.72	1525.23	104.85	4020	-4.67	167.50	3.42	24
Tarragona	2023	618.88	5647.08	9.12	1493.21	108.91	3733	-7.14	162.30	1.89	23
Tarragona	2024	729.95	5875.07	8.05	1644.02	112.57	3521	-5.68	153.09	2.10	23
Cambrils	2015	815.49	3460.7	4.24	1115.65	80.82	3012		177.18	7.96	17
Cambrils	2016	812.32	3295.43	4.06	1219.28	84.19	2675	-11.19	178.33	12.23	15
Cambrils	2017	596.68	2831.66	4.75	1173.48	88.50	2378	-11.10	182.92	4.83	13
Cambrils	2018	711.62	3247.31	4.56	1315.14	99.18	2449	2.99	188.38	4.27	13
Cambrils	2019	637.88	3040.98	4.77	1262.14	94.04	2358	-3.72	181.38	9.80	13
Cambrils	2020	528.07	2718.88	5.15	1401.7	109.03	1902	-19.34	158.50	10.52	12
Cambrils	2021	588.9	3003.27	5.1	1348.18	77.86	2214	16.40	170.31	8.64	13
Cambrils	2022	677.38	3470.55	5.12	1635.44	100.44	2124	-4.07	163.38	5.48	13
Cambrils	2023	437.15	2302.23	5.27	1618.03	128.51	1412	-33.52	156.89	12.74	9
Cambrils	2024	481.73	2337.79	4.85	1843.91	161.77	1177	-16.64	147.13	21.93	8

Table 92. Trend over the last ten years of landings, income, average price, number of vessels, total fishing days, days per vessel and income per day in bottom trawl vessels in Catalonia per fishers' association (L'Ametlla de Mar and La Ràpita). SD (standard deviation).

Fishing association	Year	Landings (t)	Incomes (miles €)	Average price mitjà (€/kg)	Income (€ vessel & day)	DE (€ vessel & day)	Total days totals	% Variaton days - year before	Days/vessel	DE (days/vessel)	Num.Ves.
L'Ametlla de Mar	2015	915.99	4421.35	4.83	1084.52	84.25	3973		165.54	9.61	24
L'Ametlla de Mar	2016	1068.06	4461.47	4.18	1180.57	88.19	3722	-6.32	169.18	9.32	22
L'Ametlla de Mar	2017	936.52	4800.08	5.13	1304.22	106.37	3617	-2.82	172.24	7.07	21
L'Ametlla de Mar	2018	999.79	4826.71	4.83	1334.65	149.18	3572	-1.24	178.60	3.11	20
L'Ametlla de Mar	2019	945.64	4937.23	5.22	1346.78	128.81	3606	0.95	171.71	4.86	21
L'Ametlla de Mar	2020	832.97	4294.28	5.16	1241.36	118.58	3333	-7.57	151.50	5.05	22
L'Ametlla de Mar	2021	746.41	4284.8	5.74	1493.53	243.96	2767	-16.98	172.94	4.22	16
L'Ametlla de Mar	2022	777.75	4613.08	5.93	1791.72	255.82	2487	-10.12	155.44	5.14	16
L'Ametlla de Mar	2023	761.3	4502.86	5.91	1655.49	178.79	2650	6.55	155.88	3.27	17
L'Ametlla de Mar	2024	866.25	4956.06	5.72	1789.87	199.28	2615	-1.32	153.82	8.43	17
La Ràpita	2015	2077.8	9125.93	4.39	1064.78	44.63	8487		184.50	3.34	46
La Ràpita	2016	2217.08	9229.5	4.16	1105.86	46.68	8312	-2.06	188.91	1.30	44
La Ràpita	2017	1998.64	9358.63	4.68	1133.38	44.86	8252	-0.72	183.38	4.09	45
La Ràpita	2018	2089.89	9695.33	4.64	1228.04	50.83	7830	-5.11	182.09	2.72	43
La Ràpita	2019	1865.17	8625.79	4.62	1097.86	45.59	7750	-1.02	180.23	5.12	43
La Ràpita	2020	1587.35	7424.75	4.68	1052.95	41.25	7029	-9.30	171.44	2.24	41
La Ràpita	2021	1447.17	7530.47	5.2	1136.9	53.77	6600	-6.10	178.38	3.23	37
La Ràpita	2022	1436.86	7472.99	5.2	1244.79	61.67	5992	-9.21	166.44	1.75	36
La Ràpita	2023	1449.74	7330.51	5.06	1208.5	57.94	5982	-0.17	157.42	3.98	38
La Ràpita	2024	1505.88	7541.83	5.01	1352.8	63.41	5502	-8.02	152.83	6.06	36

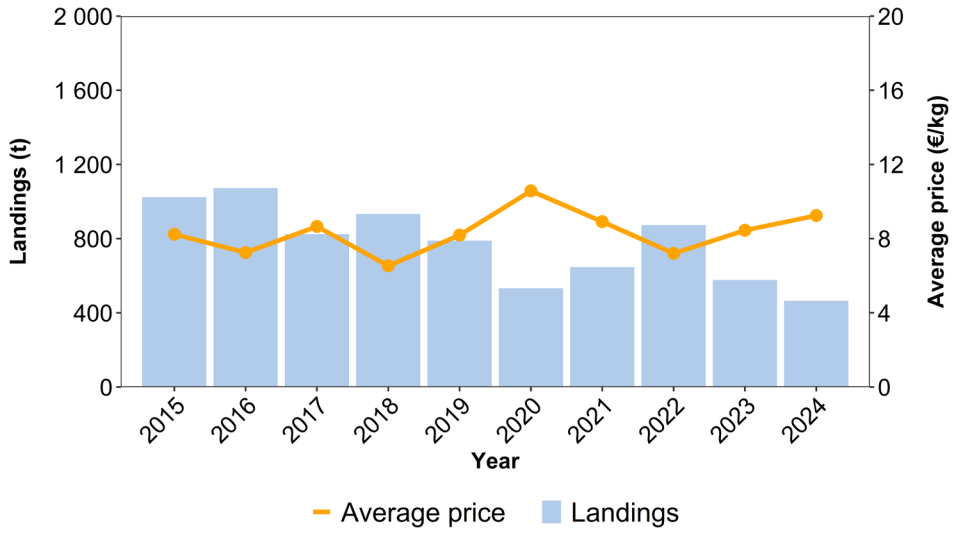
Effect of the MAP by species

The effect of the MAP by species is evaluated for the five species to which this plan applies: European hake (*Merluccius merluccius*), mullet (which also considers landings reported as *Mullus barbatus*, *Mullus surmuletus*, and *Mullus spp.*, given the difficulty in precise identification of this species at the fish auction hall), as well as blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*), Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*), and deep-water rose shrimp (*Parapenaeus longirostris*).

For each of these species, a specific fact sheet has been created, which includes the trend of landings and average price over the last ten years (2015-2024). Additionally, the record and variation between the reference period 2015-2017 and 2024 are presented for landings, income, and average first-sale price, broken down by fishing modality. Finally, the relative importance of landings and income for each species compared to the total for the fishing modality is analysed, indicating the percentage represented by the target species in the total landed/income for that modality (landings/income by modality (%)) and also the percentage of landings/income for the modality corresponding to the target species (landings/income by species (%)).

Overall, landings of four MAP species decreased in 2024 compared to the reference period 2015-2017, before the implementation of the MAP. The most significant decline is observed in European hake, with a 50% reduction in landings, followed by blue and red shrimp and Norway lobster, with decreases of 24% and 11% respectively. In contrast, the landings of mullet in 2024 have only decreased by 5% compared to the reference period, showing stabilisation over the last decade. The exception is deep-water rose shrimp, which in 2024 shows an increase in landings and income of 63% and 52% respectively, attributable to its expansion in the Catalan Sea. Despite the general decline in landings, the increase in the average first-sale price has helped mitigate the reduction in income by species. The average price of European hake in 2024 increased by 18% in the bottom trawl modality compared to the 2015-2017 period, while the average price of blue and red shrimp and Norway lobster rose by 21% and 11% respectively.

European hake (*Merluccius merluccius*), HKE

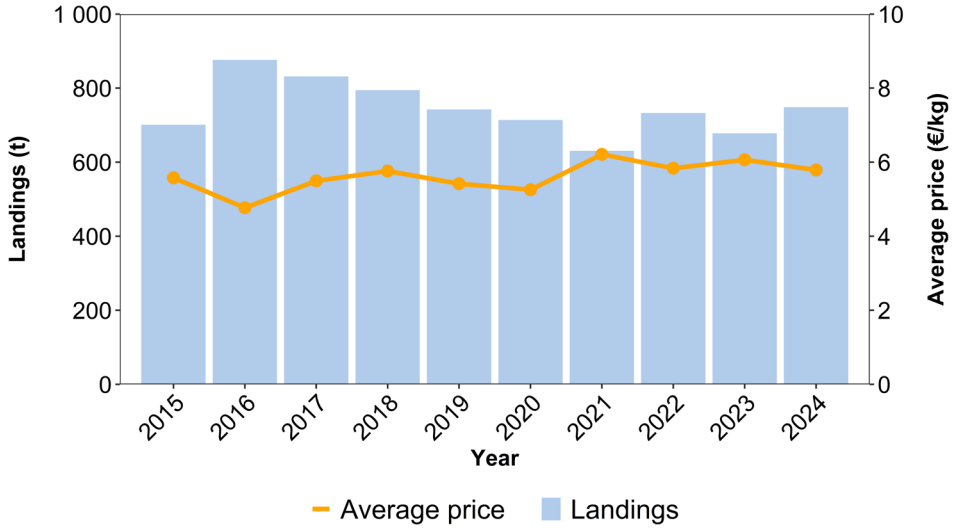


Modality	t(2015-2017)	t(2024)	% Var(t)	k€(2015-2017)	k€(2024)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2015-2017)	€/kg(2024)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	877.67	444.37	-49.37	6 785.07	4 103.18	-39.53	7.80	9.23	18.31
Purse seine	0.01	0.00	-86.88	0.11	0.03	-75.07	9.63	18.80	95.27
Artisanal fisheries	91.57	21.01	-77.06	961.19	198.57	-79.34	10.46	9.45	-9.64
Drifting longlines	1.69	0.00	-100.00	20.94	0.00	-100.00	11.35	0.00	-100.00
Other AC	0.02	0.00	-100.00	0.08	0.00	-100.00	4.88	0.00	-100.00
Other countries	2.87	0.00	-100.00	17.90	0.00	-100.00	6.13	0.00	-100.00
Shellfish gatherers	0.02	0.00	-100.00	0.09	0.00	-100.00	4.56	0.00	-100.00
Total	973.85	465.37	-52.21	7 785.39	4 301.78	-44.75	7.99	9.24	15.63

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Purse seine 2015-2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Purse seine 2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bottom trawl 2015-2017	90.10	10.40	87.20	11.50
Bottom trawl 2024	95.50	6.90	95.40	7.90
Artisanal fisheries 2015-2017	9.40	4.90	12.30	6.40
Artisanal fisheries 2024	4.50	1.20	4.60	1.30
Drifting longlines 2015-2017	0.20	0.40	0.30	0.80
Other countries 2015-2017	0.30	3.40	0.20	4.30
Shellfish gatherers 2015-2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

*Modalities with values of 0.00 indicate that landings or income represent less than 0.01%. Years with no landings for a specific modality are not shown in the Table.

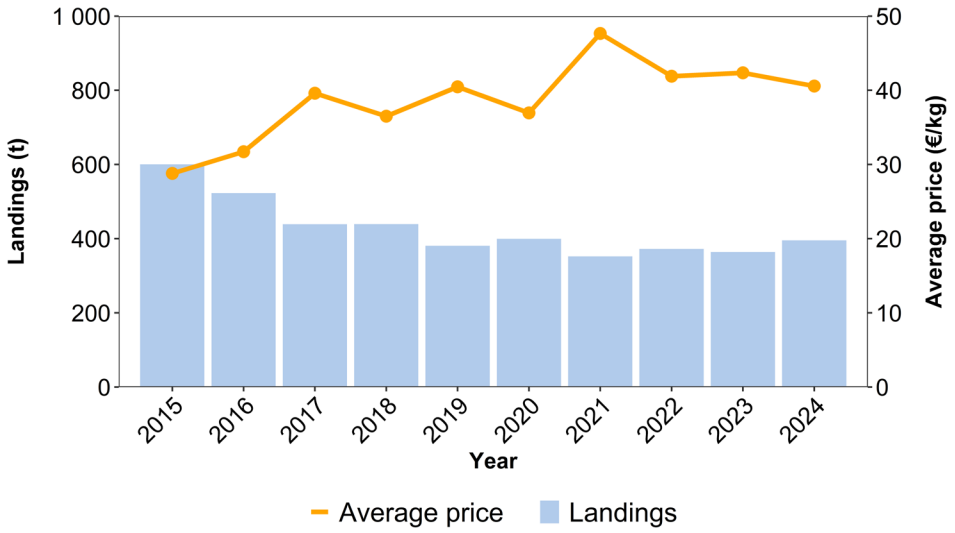
Mullet nei (*Mullus spp.*), MUT, MUR, MUX



Modality	t(2015-2017)	t(2024)	% Var(t)	k€(2015-2017)	k€(2024)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2015-2017)	€/kg(2024)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	714.14	672.32	-5.86	3 467.75	3 569.65	2.94	4.88	5.31	8.79
Purse seine	0.05	0.03	-41.58	0.34	0.21	-36.06	7.11	7.46	5.01
Artisanal fisheries	82.68	75.98	-8.10	726.14	762.25	4.97	8.79	10.03	14.17
Drifting longlines	0.26	0.00	-100.00	2.14	0.00	-100.00	8.06	0.00	-100.00
Other AC	0.00	0.00	-100.00	0.01	0.00	-100.00	7.87	0.00	-100.00
Other countries	5.03	0.00	-100.00	21.60	0.00	-100.00	3.95	0.00	-100.00
Shellfish gatherers	0.76	0.00	-100.00	2.34	0.00	-100.00	2.97	0.00	-100.00
Total	802.92	748.33	-6.80	4 220.32	4 332.12	2.65	5.26	5.79	10.14

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Purse seine 2015-2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Purse seine 2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bottom trawl 2015-2017	88.90	8.50	82.20	5.90
Bottom trawl 2024	89.80	10.40	82.40	6.90
Artisanal fisheries 2015-2017	10.30	4.40	17.20	4.80
Artisanal fisheries 2024	10.20	4.40	17.60	5.00
Drifting longlines 2015-2017	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10
Other countries 2015-2017	0.60	5.90	0.50	5.10
Shellfish gatherers 2015-2017	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.10

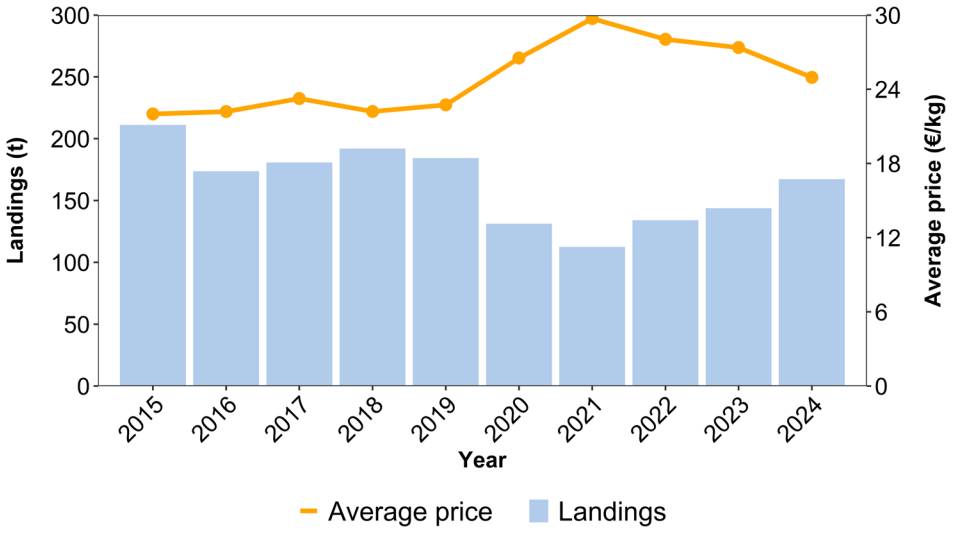
Blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*), ARA



Modality	t(2015-2017)	t(2024)	% Var(t)	k€(2015-2017)	k€(2024)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2015-2017)	€/kg(2024)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	520.56	395.31	-24.06	17 079.24	16 033.64	-6.12	33.37	40.56	21.54
Total	520.56	395.31	-24.06	17 079.24	16 033.64	-6.12	32.81	40.56	23.62

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Bottom trawl 2015-2017	100.00	6.20	100.00	28.90
Bottom trawl 2024	100.00	6.10	100.00	30.90

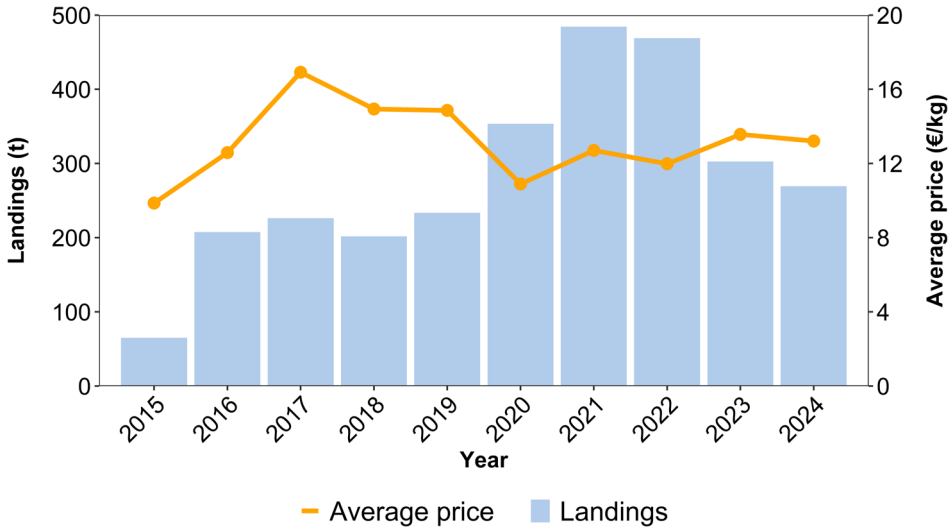
Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*), NEP



Modality	t(2015-2017)	t(2024)	% Var(t)	k€(2015-2017)	k€(2024)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2015-2017)	€/kg(2024)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	187.42	167.31	-10.73	4 202.33	4 174.94	-0.65	22.45	24.95	11.17
Artisanal fisheries	1.07	0.02	-98.52	30.71	0.99	-96.78	24.99	62.39	149.64
Drifting longlines	0.02	0.00	-100.00	0.79	0.00	-100.00	38.37	0.00	-100.00
Other AC	0.00	0.00	-100.00	0.02	0.00	-100.00	18.92	0.00	-100.00
Total	188.52	167.33	-11.24	4 233.86	4 175.93	-1.37	22.46	24.96	11.13

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Bottom trawl 2015-2017	99.40	2.20	99.30	7.10
Bottom trawl 2024	100.00	2.60	100.00	8.00
Artisanal fisheries 2015-2017	0.60	0.10	0.70	0.20
Artisanal fisheries 2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Drifting longlines 2015-2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Deep-water rose shrimp (*Parapenaeus longirostris*), DPS



Modality	t(2015-2017)	t(2024)	% Var(t)	k€(2015-2017)	k€(2024)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2015-2017)	€/kg(2024)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	165.69	269.39	62.59	2 344.71	3 558.42	51.76	13.09	13.21	0.87
Artisanal fisheries	0.74	0.00	-100.00	21.44	0.00	-100.00	24.46	0.00	-100.00
Drifting longlines	0.14	0.00	-100.00	1.87	0.00	-100.00	13.54	0.00	-100.00
Other countries	0.00	0.00	-100.00	0.07	0.00	-100.00	20.50	0.00	-100.00
Total	166.56	269.39	61.73	2 368.09	3 558.42	50.27	14.22	13.21	-7.09

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Bottom trawl 2015-2017	99.50	2.00	99.00	4.00
Bottom trawl 2024	100.00	4.20	100.00	6.90
Artisanal fisheries 2015-2017	0.40	0.00	0.90	0.10
Drifting longlines 2015-2017	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10
Other countries 2015-2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

CONCLUSIONS

Most important results of landings in Catalonia 2024

General conclusions

» The general analysis of the fishing fleet in Catalonia in 2024 shows a 2.90% increase in landings compared to the previous period (2021-2023). Income has decreased by 2.85% due to a drop in the average first-sale price of 5.53%. However, despite a reduction in days per vessel, from 135 to 125, landings per vessel increased and income per vessel remained stable. The general data for shellfish harvesting in Catalonia indicate that this sector has reduced landings by more than 43% and income by 15%, although the average price has increased by 49%.

» Regarding the most important species in the Catalan fishing sector in terms of volume of landings, more than 50% correspond to target species of the purse seine modality: European pilchard, European anchovy and round sardinella. In relation to total income in Catalonia, European anchovy and European pilchard also represent a significant share (17% combined), but the blue and red shrimp, despite representing only 2% of landings, is the most important species (18%). On the other hand, the common octopus, a species with 48% of total co-managed landings, is among the top 10 most important species in 2024 in terms of income. In general, the percentage of the total Catalan fleet participating in co-management plans increased by 1% in 2024 (34%).

» The bottom trawl modality represented 60% of the income of the fishing sector in Catalonia in 2024. The most economically important species for this modality is the blue and red shrimp, as it contributes more than 30% of income, followed by the Norway lobster, which contributes 8%, and the European hake, which contributes almost 7.9%. In terms of landings, the most important species in 2024 was the mullet, which represented almost 11% of landings. The second most important species in terms of landings were mackerel, followed by the European flying squid. The analysis of the effect of the measures included in the WMMAP (Western Mediterranean Multiannual Plan) for demersal species populations indicates that, compared to the period before the plan's implementation (2015-2017), there has been a reduction of more than 20% in the number of bottom trawl vessels and in days per vessel, although income per vessel has increased by more than 10%. The bottom trawl fleet in Catalonia represents more than a third of the fleet in this sector in the Spanish Mediterranean, where more than 35% of days have been allocated to the Catalan fleet of this modality (Provision 17929 BOE no. 185 of 28 July 2023). Overall, landings from the bottom trawl fleet have decreased in all Catalan fish auction halls (2.26% overall), as well as income (3.45%). In the fish auction halls of L'Ametlla de Mar and Les Cases d'Alcanar, income from bottom trawl has increased. In some fish auction halls such as Llançà and Barcelona, despite experiencing a reduction in landings, income has remained stable or increased slightly, mainly due to an increase in the average price. These results suggest that there is a relationship between landings and price, and it would be necessary to find a balance between the volume of landings and the average first-sale price to maintain income and ensure the sustainability of the sector.

» The purse seine modality, which shows considerable annual fluctuations, recorded a 7.51% increase in landings. This increase in landings was mainly due to the landings of European pilchard which rose in 2024. Despite the increase in landings, income decreased compared to the previous period (2021-2023) by 1.29% due to a drop in the first-sale price of 7.91%. Although in most Catalan fish auction halls landings from purse seining have decreased, in the fish auction halls of Barcelona and L'Escala landings from this modality have increased significantly.

» The Catalan artisanal fishing fleet has reduced the number of vessels in 2024 by five boats compared to the previously analysed period (2021-2023). The volume of landings has decreased by 9.10% and income by almost 6%, although the average first-sale price has increased by more than 3%. Most of the most important species for this modality in terms of landings and income are included in co-management plans: sand eel, common octopus, common cuttlefish and blue crab. Together, these species represent 34% of income and 38% of total landings in 2024 for artisanal fishing.

» The surface longlines modality has maintained the number of vessels during 2024 and increased landings and income by 16% and 19%, respectively. The most important species for this modality, both in landings and income, have been the swordfish, the albacore and the northern bluefin tuna.

» Regarding target species, during 2024 landings have decreased in 10 of the 15 analysed species: European anchovy, blue crab, common cuttlefish, deep-water rose shrimp, horned octopus, sand eel, transparent goby, European hake, spottail mantis shrimp and common octopus. For most species where landings have fallen, the average first-sale price has increased, compensating for the drop in income. The largest increases in average price occurred in sand eel (67%), horned octopus (15%) and European hake (15%). Regarding crustaceans, the blue and red shrimp has increased in terms of landings and maintained income. On the other hand, in 2024 an increase in landings of Norway lobster and a decrease in landings of deep-water rose shrimp have been observed. For small pelagics, landings of European anchovy have decreased in 2024, while landings of European pilchard have increased by more than 50%.

» The analysis by fish auction hall shows that in 2024 the most important fish auction hall in terms of landings was Barcelona, mainly due to landings of European pilchard from the purse seine modality, while in terms of income La Ràpita remains the most important in Catalonia, representing 14.37% of the sector's income in the territory. The pronounced increase in landings is also observed in the fish auction hall of L'Escala (78%), also due to landings from purse seining. In terms of income, the second most important fish auction hall in 2024 is Tarragona, where the most important species by income were the European anchovy and the blue and red shrimp, followed by the fish auction halls of Blanes and Palamós, where between 27-40% of income comes from landings of blue and red shrimp (the species that generates the highest income overall). Overall, there has been a decrease in landings during 2024, except in fish auction halls where purse seining is of greater importance (L'Escala, Barcelona and Tarragona) and also L'Ametlla de Mar, Deltebre and Les Cases d'Alcanar. The most significant declines in fish auction halls with more than 500 t landed both in terms of landings and income were in Vilanova i la Geltrú, Palamós and Blanes.

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