icatmar Institut Català de Recerca per a la Governança del Mar

2025

Economic Trends in Landings of the Fishing Sector in Catalonia

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Cofinançat per la Unió Europea

Generalitat de Catalunya

CSIC Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas

Institut de Ciències del Mar

This report presents data on landings and income for the Catalan fishing sector, classified by the main fishing methods 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 2022-2024 and 2025.

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 Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food of the Government of Catalonia and the Institute of Marine Sciences (ICM) of the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC).

The data included in this report come from:

Official sources of the fishing sector provided by the Directorate General for Maritime Policy and Sustainable Fisheries, with extraction date as of January 31, 2026.

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How to Cite This Document:

Catalan Institute of Research for the Governance of the Sea (ICATMAR). Economic Development of Landings in the Fishing Sector in Catalonia 2025 (ICATMAR, 26-02) 214 pp, Barcelona. DOI: 10.20350/digitalCSIC/18255

https://doi.org/10.20350/digitalCSIC/18255

Photographic Support:
Cover Photo: Marta Blanco
Section Photos:
- Part 1 Cover: Ferran Bustos
- Part 2 Cover: Ferran Bustos
- Part 3 Cover: Marta Pujol
- Part 4 Cover: Marta Pujol
- Appendix Cover: Ferran Bustos
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Index

Executive Summary 11
PART 1: General Analysis 13
- Historical Analysis of the Fishing Sector in Catalonia (2002-2025) 14
- Comparative Analysis 2022 - 2025 of the Fishing Sector in Catalonia 16
- Analysis of the Fleet in Catalonia by Fishermen's Association 17
- Co-management in Catalonia 18
- Most Important Species in Landings and Income for Catalonia as a Whole 19

PART 2: Analysis by Fishing Method 21
- Historical Analysis 2002-2025 23
- Key Indicators per Fishing Method 24
- Bottom trawl method 25
- Purse Seine Method 2 9
- Artisanal Fishing Method 33
- Fishing with drifting longlines method 37

PART 3: Analysis by Species 41
- Key Indicators per Species 43
- European hake (*Merluccius merluccius*), HKE 46
- Mullet (*Mullus spp.*), MUT, MUR, MUX 50
- European pilchard (*Sardina pilchardus*), PIL 54
- European anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*), ANE 58
- Sand eel (*Gymnammodytes spp.*), ZGC i ZGS 62
- Transparent goby (*Aphia minuta*), FIM 66
- Sand Eel Management Plan (CCPGS) 70
- Blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*), ARA 76
- Blue and Red Shrimp Management Plan of Palamós 80
- Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*), NEP 84
- Deep-water rose shrimp (*Parapenaeus longirostris*), DPS 88
- Spottail mantis shrimp (*Squilla mantis*), MTS 92
- Triple-grooved shrimp (*Penaeus kerathurus*), TGS 96
- Blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*), CRB 100
- Blue Crab Management Plan 104
- Horned octopus (*Eledone cirrhosa*), EOI 108
- Common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*), OCC 112
- Common octopus co-management 116
- Common octopus management plan for the central Catalan coast 116
- Common octopus management plan for Terres de l'Ebre 120
- Common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*), CTC 125
- Common cuttlefish management plan for the bays of Pals and Roses 129

PART 4: Analysis by Fish Auction Hall 135
- Comparative analysis of the period (2022-2024) with 2025 per fish auction hall 137
- Annual landings and income per fish auction hall and fishing method 139
- Catalan fish auction hall fact sheets 2023 141
- Llançà 142
- Port de la Selva 144
- Roses 146
- L'Escala 148
- Palamós 150
- Sant Feliu de Guíxols 152
- Blanes 154
- Arenys de Mar 156

Badalona 158
Barcelona 160
Vilanova i la Geltrú 162
Torredembarra 165
Tarragona 166
Cambrils 168
L'Ametlla de Mar 170
L'Ampolla 172
Deltebre 174
La Ràpita 176
Les Cases d'Alcanar 178
APPENDIX: Analysis of the effect of the MAP 180
Overall effect of the MAP in Catalonia 182
Effect of the MAP on the bottom trawl method 183
Effect of the MAP per fish auction hall 189
Effect of the MAP per fishermen's association 190
Llançà 190
Roses 191
Palamós 191
Blanes 192
Arenys de Mar 192
Barcelona 193
Vilanova i la Geltrú 193
Tarragona 194
Cambrils 194
L'Ametlla de Mar 195
La Ràpita 195
Effect of the MAP per species 200
European hake (*Merluccius merluccius*), HKE 201
Mullet (Mullus spp.), MUT, MUR, MUX 202
Blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*), ARA 203
Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*), NEP 204
Deep-water rose shrimp (*Parapenaeus longirostris*), DPS 205
Impact of selective gear in Catalonia 206
CONCLUSIONS 211

Index of Figures

Figure 1. Annual series of landings (t) and fish auction hall sale income (M€) from 2002 to 2004 14
Figure 2. Annual series of landings (t) and fish auction hall sale prices (€/kg) from 2002 to 2025 15
Figure 3. Annual series of landings (t) and total number of vessels in the fishing fleet from 2002 to 2025 15
Figure 4. Proportion of the co-managed fleet relative to the total fleet in Catalonia and relative to the artisanal fishing fleet 18
Figure 5. Most important species in landings for Catalonia as a whole in 2025 19
Figure 6. Most important species in income for Catalonia as a whole in 2025 20
Figure 7. Annual historical series of landings for the different fishing methods in Catalonia 23
Figure 8. Proportion of the fleet, annual landings, and income in 2025 per fishing method in Catalonia 24
Figure 9. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for the bottom trawl method 27
Figure 10. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for the purse seine 31
Figure 11. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for the artisanal fishing 34
Figure 12. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for the fishing with drifting longlines method 38
Figure 13. Annual landings (t) per target species under monitoring during 2025 in Catalonia 43
Figure 14. Annual income per target species during 2025 in Catalonia 44
Figure 15. Average price in first-sale notes per target species under monitoring during 2025 in Catalonia 45
Figure 16. Annual series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for European hake from 2002 to 2025 46
Figure 17. Monthly series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for European hake for the years 2022-2024 and 2025 48
Figure 18. Annual series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for Mullet from 2002 to 2025 50
Figure 19. Monthly series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for Mullet for the years 2022-2024 and 2025 52
Figure 20. Annual series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for European pilchard from 2002 to 2025 54
Figure 21. Monthly series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for European pilchard for the years 2022-2024 and 2025 56
Figure 22. Annual series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for European anchovy from 2002 to 2025 58
Figure 23. Monthly series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for European anchovy for the years 2022-2024 and 2025 60
Figure 24. Annual series of landings and average price at fish auction hall for Sand eel from 2002 to 2025 62
Figure 25. Monthly series of landings and average price at fish auction hall for Sand eel for the years 2022-2024 and 2025 64
Figure 26. Annual series of landings and average price at fish auction hall for Transparent goby from 2002 to 2025 66
Figure 27. Monthly series of landings and average price at fish auction hall for Transparent goby for the years 2022-2024 and 2025 68
Figure 28. Monthly series of landings in kg within the Sand Eel Co-Management Plan 74
Figure 29. Monthly series of income in euros (€) within the Sand Eel Co-Management Plan 74
Figure 30. Monthly series of average price within the Sand Eel Co-Management Plan 75
Figure 31. Annual series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of blue and red shrimp 76
Figure 32. Monthly series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of blue and red shrimp 78
Figure 33. Monthly series of landings (kg) of blue and red shrimp within the Palamós Management Plan 83
Figure 34. Monthly series of income (€) from blue and red shrimp within the Palamós Management Plan 83
Figure 35. Monthly series of average price (€/kg) of blue and red shrimp within the Palamós Management 83
Figure 36. Annual series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of Norway lobster 84
Figure 37. Monthly series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of Norway lobster 86
Figure 38. Annual series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of deep-water rose shrimp 88
Figure 39. Monthly series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of deep-water rose shrimp 90
Figure 40. Annual series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of spottail mantis shrimp 92
Figure 41. Monthly series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of spottail mantis shrimp 94
Figure 42. Annual series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of triple-grooved shrimp 96
Figure 43. Monthly series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of triple-grooved shrimp 98
Figure 44. Annual series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of blue crab 100
Figure 45. Monthly series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of blue crab 102
Figure 46. Monthly series of landings (kg) of blue crab managed within the co-management plan 107
Figure 47. Monthly series of income (€) from blue crab managed within the co-management plan 107
Figure 48. Monthly series of average price (€/kg) of blue crab managed within the co-management plan 107

Figure 49. Annual series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for horned octopus from 2002 to 2025 108
Figure 50. Monthly series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for horned octopus f for the years 2022-2024 and 2025 110
Figure 51. Annual series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for common octopus from 2002 to 2025 112
Figure 52. Monthly series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for common octopus for the years 2022-2024 and 2025 114
Figure 53. Monthly series of landings (kg) of common octopus managed between the period 2022-2024 and 2025 119
Figure 54. Monthly series of income (€) from common octopus managed between the period 2022-2024 and 2025 119
Figure 55. Monthly series of average price (€/kg) of common octopus managed between the period 2022-2024 and 2025 120
Figure 56. Monthly series of landings (kg) of common octopus managed between the period 2022-2024 and 2025 124
Figure 57. Monthly series of income (€) from common octopus managed between the period 2022-2024 and 2025 124
Figure 58. Monthly series of average price (€/kg) of common octopus managed between the period 2022-2024 and 2025 124
Figure 59. Annual series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for common cuttlefish from 2002 to 2025 125
Figure 60. Monthly series of landings (t) and average price (€/kg) for common cuttlefish for the period 2022-2024 and 2025 127
Figure 61. Monthly series of landings (kg) of common cuttlefish managed between the period 2022-2024 and 2025 133
Figure 62. Monthly series of income (€) from common cuttlefish managed between the period 2022-2024 and 2025 133
Figure 63. Monthly series of average price (€/kg) of common cuttlefish managed between the period 2022-2024 and 2025 133
Figure 64. Annual landings per fish auction hall and fishing method in 2025 in tonnes (t) 139
Figure 65. Annual income per fish auction hall and fishing method in Catalonia in 2025 in thousands of euros (k€). 141
Figure 66. Development 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. 183
Figure 67. Development 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). 185
Figure 68. Development 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). 186
Figure 69. Impact of selective gear in Catalonia 207
Figure 70. Impact of selective gear in Catalonia for mullet 208
Figure 71. Impact of selective gear in Catalonia for European hake 208
Figure 72. Impact of selective gear in Catalonia for Norway lobster 208
Figure 73. Impact of selective gear in Catalonia for deep-water rose shrimp 209
Figure 74. Impact of selective gear in Catalonia for blue and red shrimp 209

Index of Tables

Table 1. Record and variation between the 2022-2024 period and 2025 of the fishing fleet in Catalonia 16
Table 2. Record and variation between the 2022-2024 period and 2025 of shellfish harvesting and inland fishing in Catalonia 16
Table 3. Number of vessels per fishing method in each fishermen's association in Catalonia for the 2022-2024 and 2025 periods 17
Table 4. Most important species in landings and income for Catalonia as a whole in 2025 20
Table 5. Record and variation between the 2022-2024 period and 2025 for the bottom trawl method. 25
Table 6. Most important species in landings and income for Catalonia as a whole in 2025 26
Table 7. Temporary closures of the bottom trawl fleet in 2025 26
Table 8. Record and variation of landings, income and average price per fish auction hall for the bottom trawl method 28
Table 9. Record and variation between 2022 and 2023 for the purse seine method 29
Table 10. Temporary closures of the purse seine fleet in 2024 and 2025 30
Table 11. Most important species in landings and income for the purse seine method in 2025 30
Table 12. Record and variation of landings, income and average price per fish auction hall for the purse seine method 32

Table 13. Record and variation between the 2022-2024 period and 2025 for the artisanal fishing method 33
Table 14. Most important species in landings and income for the artisanal fishing method in 2025 34
Table 15. Record and variation of landed biomass, income and average price per fish auction hall for the artisanal fishing method 36
Table 16. Record and variation between the 2022-2024 period and 2025 for the fishing with drifting longlines method 37
Table 17. Most important species in landings and income for the fishing with drifting longlines method in 2025 38
Table 18. Stoppages of the fishing with drifting longlines fleet (species with close seasons: swordfish, Xiphias gladius) 39
Table 19. Record and variation of landings, income and average price per fish auction hall for the fishing with drifting longlines method 40
Table 20. Record and variation between 2022-2024 and 2025 of landings, income and average price of European hake per fishing method 47
Table 21. Importance of landings and income of European hake relative to the total landings and income of each fishing method 47
Table 22. Record and variation between 2022-2024 and 2025 of landings, income and average price of European hake per fish auction hall 49
Table 23. Record and variation between 2022-2024 and 2025 of landings, income and average price of mullet per fishing method 51
Table 24. Importance of landings and income of mullet relative to the total landings and income of each fishing method 51
Table 25. Record and variation between 2022-2024 and 2025 of landings, income and average price of mullet per fish auction hall 53
Table 26. Record and variation between 2022-2024 and 2025 of landings, income and average price of European pilchard per fishing method 55
Table 27. Importance of landings and income of European pilchard relative to the total landings and income of each fishing method 55
Table 28. Record and variation between 2022-2024 and 2025 of landings, income and average price of European pilchard per fish auction hall 57
Table 29. Record and variation between 2022-2024 and 2025 of landings, income and average price of European anchovy per fishing method 59
Table 30. Importance of landings and income of European anchovy relative to the total landings and income of each fishing method 59
Table 31. Record and variation between 2022-2024 and 2025 of landings, income and average price of European anchovy per fish auction hall 61
Table 32. Record and variation between 2022-2024 and 2025 of landings, income and average price of sand eel per fishing method 63
Table 33. Importance of landings and income of sand eel relative to the total landings and income of each fishing method 63
Table 34. Record and variation between 2022-2024 and 2025 of landings, income and average price of sand eel per fish auction hall 65
Table 35. Record and variation between 2022-2024 and 2025 of landings, income and average price of transparent goby per fish auction hall 67
Table 36. Importance of landings and income of transparent goby relative to the total landings and income of each fishing method 67
Table 37. Record and variation between 2022-2024 and 2025 of landings, income and average price of transparent goby per fish auction hall 69
Table 38. Landings, landed biomass, income and average price of sand eel under the Co-management Plan in 2022-2024 and 2025 70
Table 39. Temporary suspension of the fishing campaign for sand eel and goby under the Sand Eel Co-management Plan 2025 71
Table 40. Monthly landings per fish auction hall: landed biomass, income and average price of sand eel 72
Table 41. Monthly landings per fish auction hall of goby within the Sand Eel Co-Management Plan in 2025 73
Table 42. Record and variation of landings, income and average price of blue and red shrimp by fishing method 77
Table 43. Importance of landings and income of blue and red shrimp relative to the total landings and income of each fishing method 77
Table 44. Record and variation of landings, income and average price of blue and red shrimp per fish auction hall 79
Table 45. Landings, income and average price of blue and red shrimp within the management plan of Palamós relative to the total in Catalonia 80
Table 46. Monthly record of landings income and average price of blue and red shrimp in Palamós 81
Table 47. Record and variation of landings, income and average price of Norway lobster by fishing method 85
Table 48. Importance of landings and income of Norway lobster relative to the total landings and income of each fishing method 85
Table 49. Record and variation of landings, income and average price of Norway lobster per fish auction hall 87
Table 50. Record and variation of landings, income and average price of deep-water rose shrimp by fishing method 89
Table 51. Importance of landings and income of deep-water rose shrimp relative to the total landings and income of each fishing method 89

Table 52. Record and variation of landings, income and average price of deep-water rose shrimp per fish auction hall 91
Table 53. Record and variation of landings, income and average price of spottail mantis shrimp by fishing method 93
Table 54. Importance of landings and income of spottail mantis shrimp relative to the total landings and income of each fishing method 93
Table 55. Record and variation of landings, income and average price of spottail mantis shrimp per fish auction hall 95
Table 56. Record and variation of landings, income and average price of triple-grooved shrimp by fishing method 97
Table 57. Importance of landings and income of triple-grooved shrimp relative to the total landings and income of each fishing method 97
Table 58. Record and variation of landings, income and average price of triple-grooved shrimp per fish auction hall 99
Table 59. Record and variation of landings, income and average price of blue crab by fishing method 101
Table 60. Importance of landings and income of blue crab relative to the total landings and income of each fishing method 101
Table 61. Record and variation of landings, income and average price of blue crab per fish auction hall 103
Table 62. Landings, income and average price of blue crab within the management plan relative to the total in Catalonia 104
Table 63. Monthly record of landings, income and average price of blue crab managed in 2025 105
Table 64. Record and variation of landings, income and average price of horned octopus by fishing method 109
Table 65. Importance of landings and income of horned octopus relative to the total landings and income of each fishing method 109
Table 66. Record and variation of landings, income and average price of horned octopus per fish auction hall 111
Table 67. Record and variation of landings, income and average price of common octopus by fishing method 113
Table 68. Importance of landings and income of common octopus relative to the total landings and income of each fishing method 113
Table 69. Record and variation of landings, income and average price of common octopus per fish auction hall 115
Table 70. Comparative analysis of landings, income and average price of common octopus within the management plans in Catalonia 116
Table 71. Stoppages of vessels for common octopus fishing with pots and traps 117
Table 72. Monthly record of landings, income and average price of common octopus managed in 2025 118
Table 73. Stoppages of artisanal fishing vessels for common octopus fishing with pots and traps 121
Table 74. Monthly record of landings, income and average price of common octopus managed in 2025 122
Table 75. Record and variation of landings, income and average price of common cuttlefish by fishing method 126
Table 76. Importance of landings and income of common cuttlefish p relative to the total landings and income of each fishing method 126
Table 77. Record and variation of landings, income and average price of common cuttlefish per fish auction hall 128
Table 78. Landings, income and average price of common cuttlefish within the management plan relative to the total in Catalonia 129
Table 79. Temporary stoppages of the artisanal fleet of the management plan for common cuttlefish 130
Table 80. Monthly record of landings, income and average price of common cuttlefish managed in 2025 131
Table 81. Landings and income at Catalan fish auction halls during 2025 138
Table 82. Record and variation between the 2015-2017 period and 2025 of the fishing fleet in Catalonia 182
Table 83. Record and variation between the period 2015-2017 and 2025 of the number of vessels, landings (t), income (in thousands of €, k€), and total fishing days for bottom trawl vessels in Catalonia. 182
Table 84. Development 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. DE 183
Table 85. Development over the last ten years of indicators in bottom trawl vessels in Catalonia 187
Table 86. Development over the last ten years in bottom trawl vessels in Catalonia 188
Table 87. Effect of the MAP in Catalan fish auction halls 189
Table 88. Development over the last ten years of bottom trawling vessels in Catalonia per fishermen's association (North) 196
Table 89. Development over the last ten years of bottom trawling vessels in Catalonia per fishermen's association (Centre) 197
Table 90. Development over the last ten years of bottom trawling vessels in Catalonia per fishermen's association (South) 198
Table 91. Development over the last ten years of bottom trawling vessels in Catalonia per fishermen's association (Delta) 199
Table 92. Impact of selective gear in Catalonia 207

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 in the historical series of 15,464 t in 2025. Income also declined from its peak of 130 million euros (M€) in 2007 to a minimum of 86.2 M€ in 2023, whereas in 2025, income was recorded at 87.5 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 5.7 €/kg in 2025. Regarding the number of vessels, the Catalan fishing fleet decreased from 1,087 in 2002 to 507 in 2025. Compared to the 2022-2024 period, the total landings for the entire fleet in 2025 decreased by 16.1%, while income decreased by 1.4% and the average first-sale price increased by 17.4% (€ +0.84 €/kg). On the other hand, inland fishing and shore shellfish harvesting landed 177.6 t in 2025, generating income of 2.4 M€ and resulting in a decline of 29.2% and an increase of 11.3% respectively, compared to the 2022-2024 period. In 2025, 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 2025, 36% of the commercial fishing fleet and 66% of the artisanal fishing fleet were managed through co-management committees.

The analysis of 2025 indicators for the main fishing methods 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 method.

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*), triple-grooved shrimp (*Penaeus kerathurus*), blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*), horned octopus (*Eledone cirrhosa*), common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) and common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*). In 2025, the European pilchard and the round sardinella were the species with the highest landing volumes, at 3,934.8 t and 1,274.7 t respectively, followed by European anchovy at 1,178.3 t and mackerel at 999.5 t. The remaining species did not exceed 750 t landed. However, the blue and red shrimp generated the highest income (14 M€), followed by the European pilchard (8.0 M€), European hake (5.7 M€), mullet (5.1 M€), deep-water rose shrimp (5.0 M€) and Norway lobster (4.9 M€). The remaining species generated income below 4 M€ each. Regarding the average price, the blue and red shrimp reached the highest value (47.5 €/kg), followed by the sand eel (39.1 €/kg), Norway lobster (27.2 €/kg), and triple-grooved shrimp (18.9 €/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 (2.0 €/kg).

Data on landings and income from each of the 20 fish auction halls in Catalonia were analysed. In 2025, landings declined at 15 fish auction halls, whereas income decreased at only 10 of the 19 auction halls analysed, compared with the 2022-2024 period. The most significant declines in landings occurred in Port de la Selva (73.9%) and L'Ampolla (38.8%), whilst the most substantial reductions in income were recorded in Port de la Selva (64.8%) and Torredembarra (29.5%). La Ràpita was the fish auction hall with the highest landings and income in 2025, with 2,066 t landed and 15.2 M€. The method 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 WMMAP (Western Mediterranean Multiannual Plan), 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 method, by fish auction hall, by fishermen's association, and by species. This year's report also includes an analysis of the selectivity measures adopted by the bottom trawl fleet across the entire GSA 6 region to offset the reduction in fishing effort resulting from the WMMAP.

PART 1
General Analysis

Historical and Comparative Analysis 2022 – 2024 and 2025 of the Fishing Sector in Catalonia



Historical Analysis of the Fishing Sector in Catalonia (2002-2025)

This section compiles and analyses data on the biomass landed and marketed at fish auction halls (hereinafter 'landings'), alongside fishing income from vessels, shore shellfish harvesting and shore inland fishing over the 2002-2025 period. Aquaculture production data are excluded from this analysis. All landings reported at Catalan fish auction halls are included, comprising those from Catalan vessels using the main fishing methods (bottom trawl, purse seine, artisanal fisheries and set longlines), as well as from vessels from other autonomous communities and countries. In Figure 1, the development of landings and income levels is shown. To represent the development of 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, 2025) as a reference to compare values across different years. Constant euro prices were calculated by applying the inflation percentage for each year relative to 2025 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 methods: bottom trawling, purse seining, artisanal fisheries, and fishing with drifting longlines. For the analysis by fish auction hall, all sales made at each fish auction hall were considered, as well as identifying sales made by individuals or legal entities as corresponding to shellfish gatherers.

Fishing is an important economic activity in Catalonia, but analyses indicate a declining trend in landings since the beginning of the 2000s. In 2006, a maximum of 37,044 tonnes (t) was reached, and landings in 2025, amounting to 15,641 t, represent the lowest value in the time series. 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, Table 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 2025 (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 507 in 2025 (Figure 3, Table 1). In this case, the analysed data includes landings from the entire fleet except those from shellfish harvesting.

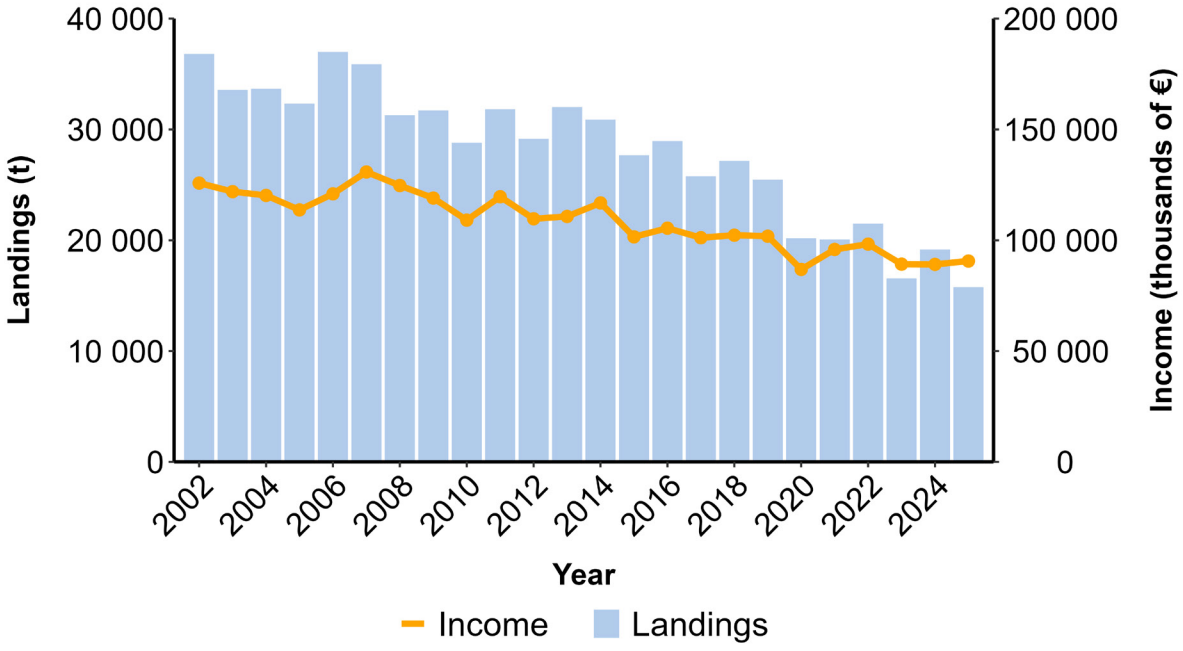


Figure 1. Annual series of landings (t) and fish auction hall sale income (thousand €) from 2002 to 2025. The analysed data correspond to the landings of the entire fleet, including those from shellfish harvesting. t=tonnes.

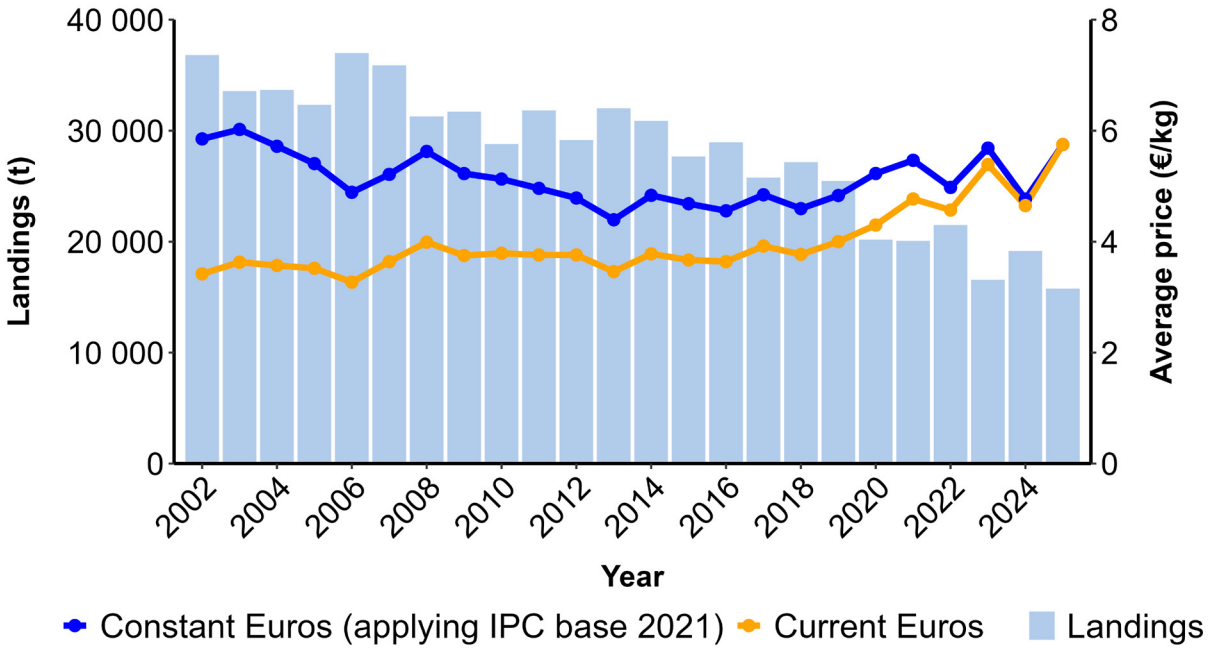


Figure 2. Annual series of landings (t) and fish auction hall sale prices (€/kg) from 2002 to 2025. The analysed data correspond to the landings of the entire fleet, including those from shellfish harvesting. t=tonnes.

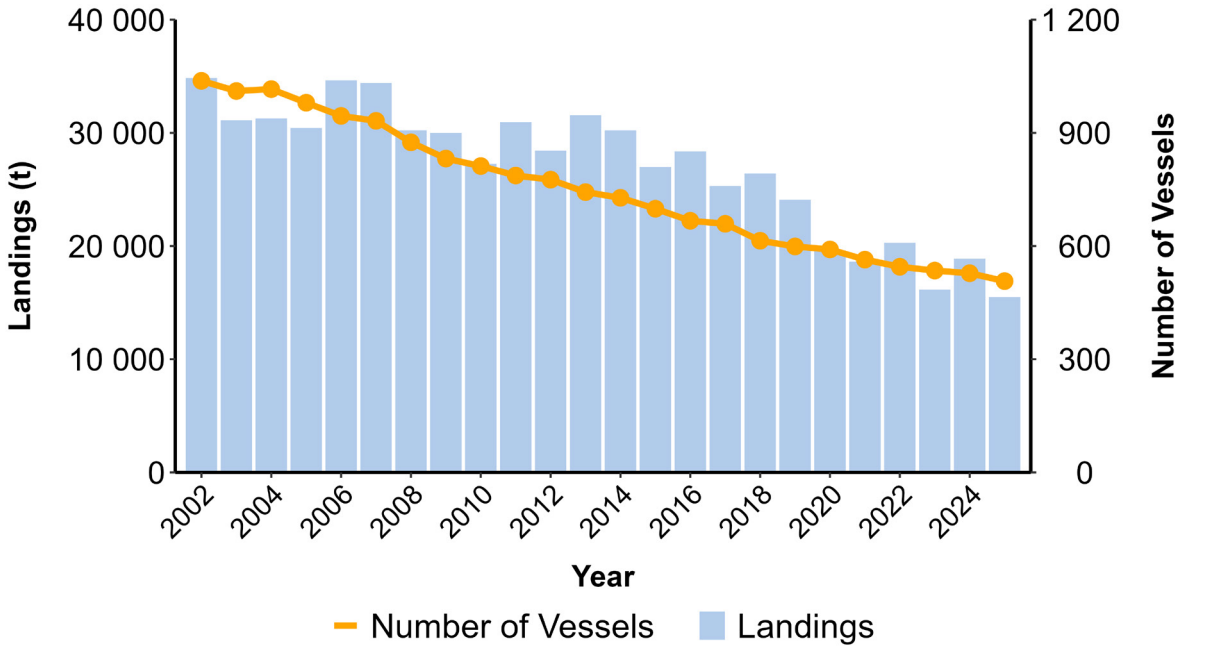


Figure 3. Annual series of landings (t) and total number of vessels in the fishing fleet from 2002 to 2025. The analysed data correspond to the landings of the entire fleet, excluding those from shellfish harvesting. t=tonnes.

Comparative Analysis of the 2022-2024 and 2025 Periods of the Fishing Sector in Catalonia

In 2025, a total of 15,463 t were sold at fish auction halls from the fishing fleet based in Catalonia (Table 1), and 177 t came from shore shellfish harvesting and inland fishing (Table 2). A total of 507 vessels made sales at Catalan fish auction halls, representing a reduction of 5.41% (29 vessels) compared to the 2021-2024 period. These sales generated 89,656 thousand euros (k€), of which 97.6% corresponded to the fishing fleet and the remaining 2.39% (2,147 k€) to shellfish harvesting and inland fishing. In 2025, income from the fishing fleet at fish auction halls was 1.36% lower than in the previous period. Regarding the average first-sale price, the value for 2025 was 5.66 €/kg, representing an increase of 17.43% compared to the 2022-2024 period, or € +0.84 per kilogram.

Table 1. Record and variation between the 2022-2024 period and 2025 of the number of vessels, landings, and income for the entire fishing fleet in Catalonia.

	2022-2024	2025	% Var. 2022-2024/2025
Vessels	536	507	-5.41
Landings (t)	18 421.70	15 463.60	-16.06
Income (k€)	88 710.89	87 508.40	-1.36
€/kg	4.82	5.66	17.43
t/vessel	34.37	30.50	-11.26
k€/vessel	165.51	172.60	4.28
Days/vessel	131	123	-6.11

The number of shellfish farmers decreased by 7.3% in 2025 (Table 2). Landings from this fishing method also fell by 29.17%, although both income (€k) and the average price per kilo (€/kg) rose by 11.31% and 57.22%, respectively, compared with the 2022-2024 period.

Table 2. Record and variation between the 2022-2024 period and 2025 of landings and income from shellfish harvesting and inland fishing in Catalonia.

	2022-2024	2025	% Var. 2022-2024/2025
Shellfish gatherers	137	127	-7.3
Landings (t)	250.77	177.61	-29.17
Income (k€)	1 929.54	2 147.67	11.30
€/kg	7.69	12.09	57.22
t/shellfish gatherer	1.83	1.40	-23.50
k€/shellfish gatherer	14.12	16.91	19.76
Days/shellfish gatherer	64	68	6.25

Analysis of the Fleet in Catalonia by Fishermen's Association

In 2025, the Catalan fishing fleet had a total of 507 registered vessels (Table 3). Among the 28 fishermen's associations in Catalonia, La Ràpita had the largest fleet, with 92 vessels divided between bottom trawling and artisanal fisheries. Regarding the different fishing methods at the Catalan level, artisanal fisheries represented 54.24% of the total vessels (275 artisanal fishing vessels) and was also the predominant method in the La Ràpita fishermen's association (60 vessels). Bottom trawling was the second most representative fishing method, with 35.10% of the vessels, and again La Ràpita was the most relevant fishermen's association (32 vessels). The purse seining fleet represented 9.07% of the vessels, with Barcelona as the fishermen's association with the most registered vessels (10). The drifting longlines fleet was the least representative, with only 1.57% of the total vessels. The port with the highest number of vessels using drifting longlines was Vilanova i la Geltrú, with three boats, unchanged from the previous period.

In 2025, the distribution of vessels by fishermen's associations was similar to the previous period (2022-2024), although the fleet census registered a decrease of 29 vessels (Table 3). This decline affected all fishermen's associations, although the Cambrils association experienced the most significant reduction (six bottom trawlers), followed by Vilanova i la Geltrú (four vessels: one purse seiner and three bottom trawlers). However, in some specific ports, such as L'Ametlla de Mar and La Ràpita, the fishing fleet increased by two and seven vessels, respectively.

Table 3. Number of vessels per fishing method in each fishermen's association in Catalonia for the 2022-2024 and 2025 periods.

Fisher's association	Purse seine		Bottom trawl		Small-scale fisheries		Drifting longlines		Total	
	2022-2024	2025	2022-2024	2025	2022-2024	2025	2022-2024	2025	2022-2024	2025
Llançà	0	0	7	7	7	6	0	0	14	13
Port de la Selva	0	0	1	0	6	7	0	0	7	7
Cadaqués	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2
Roses	2	1	18	17	9	8	0	0	29	26
L'Escala	3	3	0	0	10	10	0	0	13	13
L'Estartit	0	0	0	0	7	9	0	0	7	9
Palamós	3	3	23	20	17	17	0	0	43	40
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	13	19	17	3	2	41	38
Sant Pol de Mar	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0
Arenys de Mar	3	3	13	12	25	24	1	1	42	40
Mataró	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	3
El Masnou	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3
Montgat	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Badalona	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	5	4
Barcelona	10	10	9	9	3	2	0	0	22	21
Sitges	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	2
Vilanova i la Geltrú	8	7	19	16	17	17	3	3	47	43
Calafell	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	1
Torredembarra	0	0	1	1	3	3	0	0	4	4
Tarragona	5	5	23	23	5	2	2	2	35	32
Cambrils	4	4	10	6	7	5	0	0	21	15
L'Ametlla de Mar	2	2	17	19	18	18	0	0	37	39
L'Ampolla	0	0	2	0	12	12	0	0	14	12
Deltebre	0	0	0	0	25	24	0	0	25	24
La Ràpita	0	0	37	32	51	60	0	0	88	92
Les Cases d'Alcanar	0	0	3	3	7	7	0	0	10	10
Total	**48**	**46**	**198**	**178**	**283**	**275**	**10**	**8**	**539**	**507**

Co-management in Catalonia

Catalonia currently has nine co-management plans and five management plans. This report presents five co-management plans and one management plan, implemented through various co-management committees and working groups targeting species studied as part of ICATMAR's biological monitoring programme. 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 Common Octopus Co-Management Committee for Terres de l'Ebre

In 2025, 36% of the total fleet in Catalonia was managed through Management Plans. However, for vessels belonging to the artisanal fishing fleet, 66% 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.

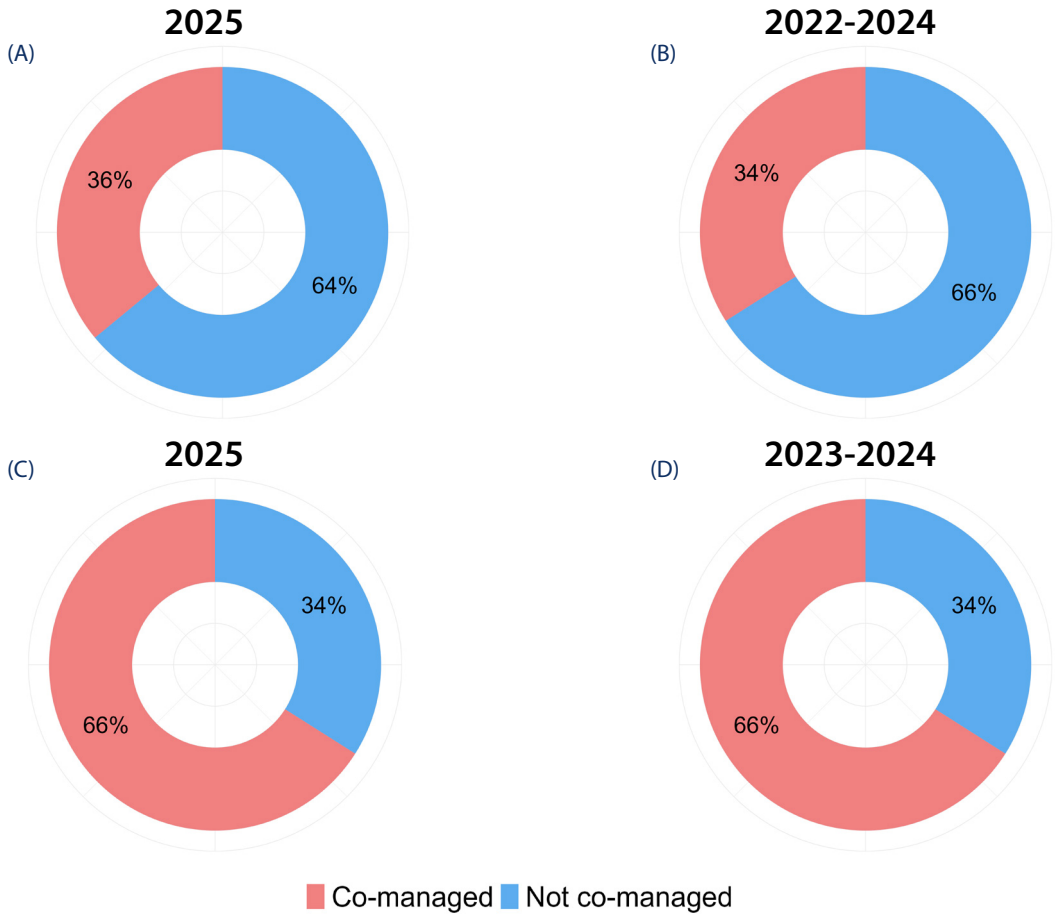


Figure 4. Proportion of the co-managed fleet relative to the total fleet in Catalonia in 2025 (A), in the 2022-2024 period (B), and relative to the artisanal fishing fleet in 2025 (C) and in the 2023-2024 period (D).

Most Important Species in Landings and Income for Catalonia as a Whole

In 2025, the most important species in terms of landings were the small pelagic species (Figure 5). The European pilchard, the round sardinella and European anchovy represented 25%, 8% and 7%, respectively, of the total landings in Catalonia, followed by other fish species such as mackerel, mullet and European hake, with landings of 6%, 4%, and 4%, respectively, of the total. Next was the deep-water rose shrimp at 3%, followed by the blue crab, common octopus, and blue and red shrimp, each accounting for around 2% of total landings.

In terms of income, the most relevant species was the blue and red shrimp, representing 16% of total income (Figure 6). These were followed by the European pilchard, European hake and mullet, at 9%, 6% and 6%, respectively. The remaining crustacean species, deep-water rose shrimp and Norway lobster, accounted for 6% and 5% of income, respectively. Finally, the common octopus, angler and European anchovy accounted for around 3% each, while swordfish contributed 2%.

The comparison between the 2022-2024 period and 2025 for the most relevant species in Catalonia shows different variations depending on the species (Table 4). Regarding landings, five species saw an increase in 2025, with notable rises for the deep-water rose shrimp and mackerel (both over 40%), round sardinella (36.07%) and common octopus (18.98%). European hake landings increased, albeit only marginally (1.67%). Conversely, five species saw their landings decline in 2025, most notably the European anchovy, which experienced a sharp 69.65% reduction. Landings of blue and red shrimp fell by 17.53%, while those of European pilchard and mullet decreased by 12.35% and 6.30%, respectively. Blue crab landings remained virtually stable, with a reduction of just 0.60%. In terms of income, eight species saw an increase and only two experienced a decrease. A highly significant reduction of 67.78% was observed for the European anchovy, linked to the decline in landings. Blue and red shrimp also saw a reduction, although the decrease in income was much smaller (6.21%). Conversely, the species showing the most significant increases in income were the Norway lobster, common octopus and mullet, with rises of 24.9%, 22.9% and 20.56%, respectively. These were followed by swordfish and deep-water rose shrimp at 15.21% and 14.32%, respectively, with more modest increases for the European hake, European pilchard and angler at 7.93%, 3.26% and 2.53%, respectively.

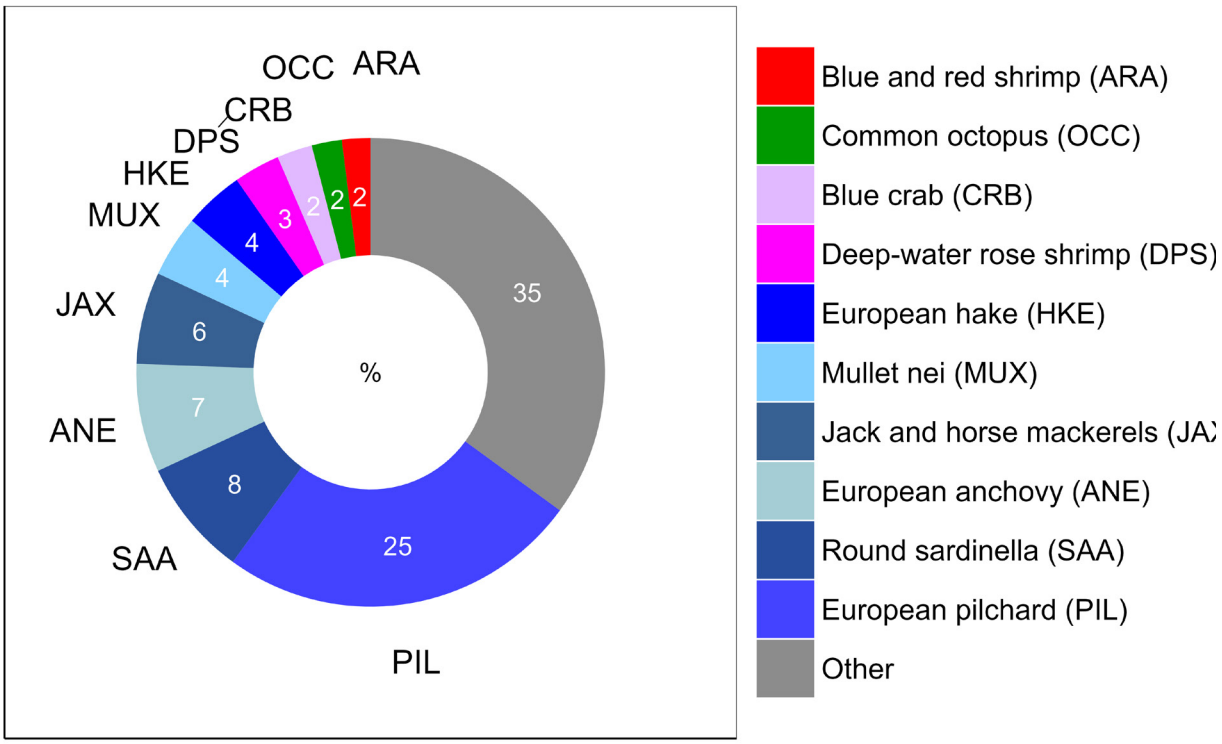


Figure 5. Most important species in landings for Catalonia as a whole in 2025.

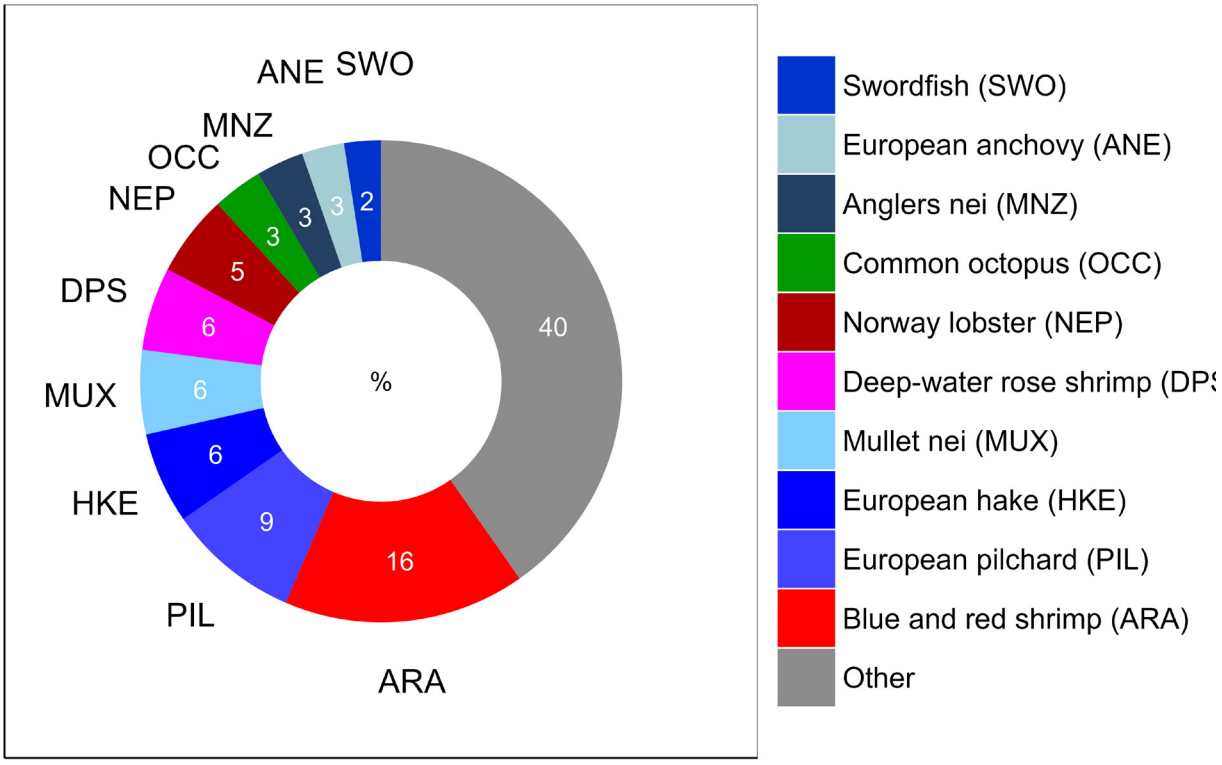


Figure 6. Most important species in income for Catalonia as a whole in 2025.

Table 4. Most important species in landings and income for Catalonia as a whole during 2025, percentage of landings and income represented by each species relative to the total species recorded in Catalonia (%) and percentage variation of landings and income per species in 2025 compared to the 2022-2024 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	3 934.80	24.98	-12.35%	*Aristeus antennatus*	Blue and red shrimp	14 702.63	16.22	-6.21%
Sardinella aurita	Round sardinella	1 274.72	8.09	36.07%	*Sardina pilchardus*	European pilchard	8 020.63	8.85	3.26%
Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy	1 178.29	7.48	-69.65%	*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	5 563.77	6.14	7.93%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	999.47	6.35	43.72%	*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	5 110.77	5.64	20.56%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	673.80	4.28	-6.30%	*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Deep-water rose shrimp	5 061.32	5.58	14.32%
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	648.91	4.12	1.67%	*Nephrops norvegicus*	Norway lobster	4 944.12	5.46	24.95%
Parapenaeus	Deep-water rose shrimp	503.34	3.20	45.08%	*Octopus vulgaris*	Common octopus	3 054.36	3.37	22.90%

PART 2
Analysis by Fishing Method

Analysis of Landings and Income of Fishing Methods in Catalonia



Analysis by Fishing Method

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 methods in Catalonia (bottom trawling, purse seining, artisanal fishing, and fishing with drifting longlines) are analysed, and a historical analysis (2002-2025) of landings, income, average first-sale price, and fishing days is conducted. For each method, a comparison is made between the 2022-2024 period and 2025, including the variation of the main indicators during 2025: 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 method. For methods with close seasons, a table is included with the months in which the stoppages occur. Additionally, the monthly development of landings and average price for the 2022-2024 period and 2025 is represented, and data per fish auction hall are shown.

Historical 2002-2024

If the annual landing series from 2002 to 2025 are analysed for each fishing method, a generalised decrease in landings is observed (Figure 7). The bottom trawl method experienced a progressive reduction in landings from 2006 to 2025. Similarly, the purse seine method shows a rapid and pronounced reduction in landings starting in 2018, with 2025 being the last year in the series, recording the minimum landing value. Finally, artisanal fishing and fishing with drifting longlines methods show stabilisation in landings with slight fluctuations. Despite the overall decline in landings, income across all fishing methods remained relatively stable over the years, mainly due to an increase in the average first-sale price since 2002. The exception was purse seine fishing, for which 2025 saw the lowest landings in the historical series. In this sense, it is observed that from 2013 onward, there is a progressive increase in the average first-sale price for all methods except purse seining, which remains stable over the years with values not exceeding 2 €/kg. Regarding total fishing days per method over the annual series, it is noted that the bottom trawl and artisanal fishing methods have experienced a progressive decrease, especially since 2009. On the other hand, purse seining and fishing with drifting longlines methods show stabilisation in fishing days with small fluctuations over the entire time series.

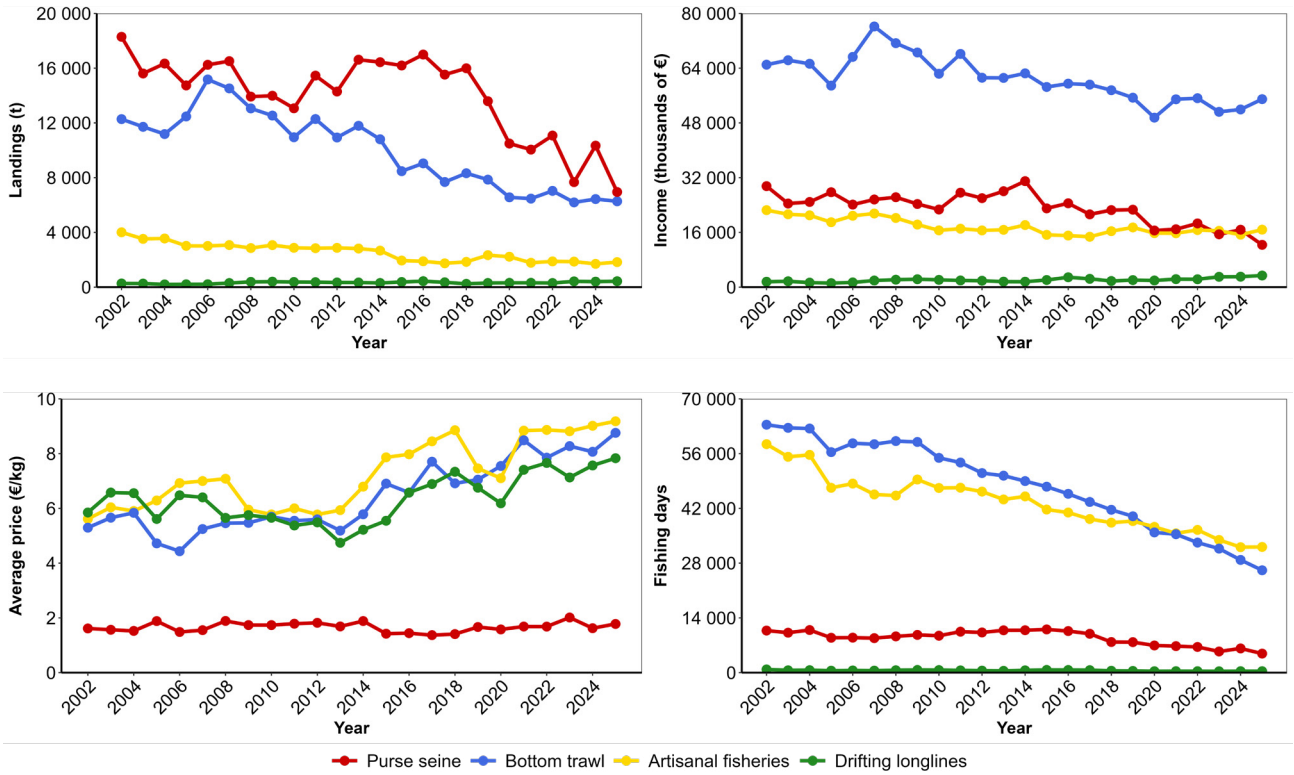


Figure 7. Annual historical series of landings (t), income (thousands of euros), average first-sale price (€/kg), and total fishing days for the different fishing methods in Catalonia.

Key Indicators per Fishing Method

By analysing the data of the main indicators for the described fishing methods in 2025, it is observed that the most numerous fleet in Catalonia was artisanal fishing, followed by bottom trawling (Figure 8). On the other hand, the purse seine method 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 method achieved the highest first-sale prices.

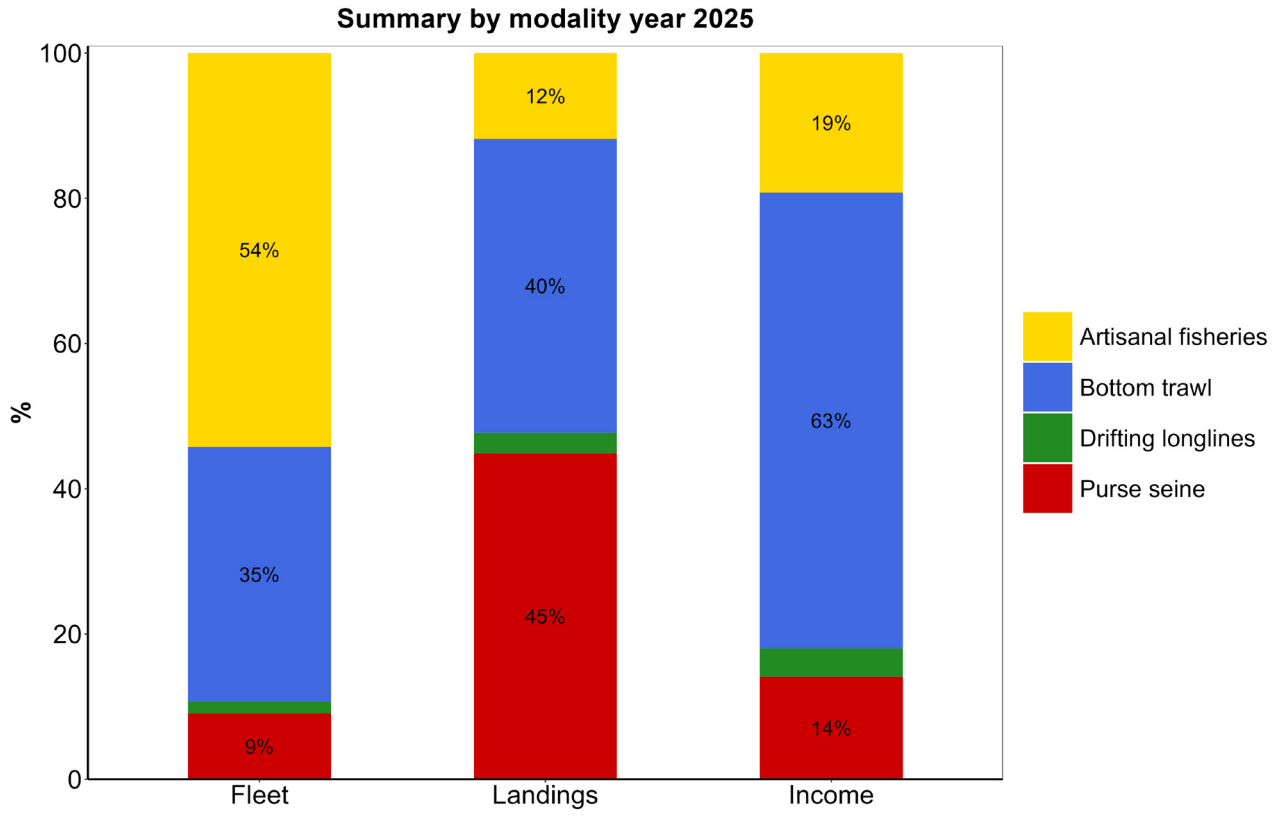


Figure 8. Proportion of the fleet, annual landings, and income in 2025 per fishing method in Catalonia.

Bottom trawl method

In 2025, the bottom trawl method represented 35% of the total fleet, 40% of the landings, and generated 63% of the fishing sector's income in Catalonia (Figure 8). During this year, 6,260.78 t were sold at fish auction halls, representing a decrease of 4.37% compared to the landings of the 2022-2024 period. Total income at fish auction halls increased by 4.07% compared to the previous period, generating a total of 54,945.34 thousand € (Table 5). Looking at the average first-sale price at fish auction halls, the value for 2025 was 8.78 €/kg, representing an increase of 8.93% compared to the 2022-2024 period, or € +0.72/kg. Regarding global data per vessel, on average, a Catalan bottom trawl vessel landed 35.17 t and earned 308.68 thousand € in 2025, with an average of 146 fishing days. Comparing these parameters with the 2022-2024 period, it is concluded that, on average, each vessel increased landings by 6.35% and income by 15.76%, reducing fishing days by fourteen days.

Table 5. Record and variation between the 2022-2024 period and 2025 of the number of vessels, landings (t), income (k€), average first-sale price (€/kg), and fishing days for the bottom trawl method.

	2022-2024	2025	% Var. 2022-2024/2025
Vessels	198	178	-10.10%
Landings (t)	6 547.09	6 260.78	-4.37%
Income (k€)	52 796.31	54 945.34	4.07%
€/kg	8.06	8.78	8.93%
t/vessel	33.07	35.17	6.35%
k€/vessel	266.65	308.68	15.76%
Days/vessel	157	146	-7.01%
Total days	31 025.00	26 040.00	-16.07%

In Table 6, the 10 most important species in terms of landings and income for the bottom trawl method in 2025 are represented. Mackerel was the species that reported the most landings, with 12.94% of the total, followed by European hake and mullet. Among crustaceans, the blue and red shrimp stood out with 8.01%, followed by deep-water rose shrimp and spottail mantis shrimp, with 4.94% and 4.10%, respectively. Regarding income, the blue and red shrimp was the species that generated the most, with a percentage of 26.76% of the total. The second most important species was the European hake, with 9.96%. Regarding crustacean species, the deep-water rose shrimp and Norway lobster followed, accounting for 9.19% and 8.96% of income, respectively. Among fish species, mullet followed at 7.47% and angler at 4.47%. Among cephalopods, the horned octopus and European squid stood out in terms of income, with 2.16% and 2.07%.

For the bottom trawl method, there are permanent geographical closed areas aimed at favouring the reproduction and recruitment of some target species, such as European hake and Norway lobster, as well as close seasons (ICATMAR, 22-05). Below is a table summarising the main closure periods for the bottom trawl fleet of each fishermen's association in 2025, considering an extension, either by continuing the temporary close season or in different months, due to the reduction in days established annually by WMMAP (Western Mediterranean Multiannual Plan) (Table 7) (see Appendix for a detailed analysis of the WMMAP).

Table 6. Primary species in terms of landings and income for bottom trawling in 2025, and the percentage of landings and income each species represents. 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€)
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	809.91	12.94		*Aristeus antennatus*	Blue and red shrimp	14 701.19	26.76
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	619.73	9.90		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	5 324.28	9.69
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	584.21	9.33		*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Deep-water rose shrimp	5 049.30	9.19
Parapenaeus longirostris	Deep-water rose shrimp	501.33	8.01		*Nephrops norvegicus*	Norway lobster	4 923.38	8.96
Aristeus antennatus	Blue and red shrimp	309.25	4.94		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	4 103.23	7.47
Illex coindetii	Broadtail squid	277.94	4.44		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	2 458.72	4.47
Squilla mantis	Spottail mantis shrimp	256.81	4.10		*Squilla mantis*	Spottail mantis shrimp	1 283.24	2.34
Lophius spp.	Anglers nei	247.23	3.95		*Eledone cirrhosa*	Horned octopus	1 189.20	2.16
Phycis blennoides	Greater forkbeard	218.65	3.49		*Loligo vulgaris*	European squid	1 135.21	2.07
Nephrops norvegicus	Norway lobster	180.98	2.89		*Trachurus spp.*	Jack and horse mackerels	1 108.39	2.02

Table 7. Temporary closures of the bottom trawl fleet in 2025. In blue: *Order APA/85/2025 of 27 January, amending the closed fishing periods and areas established in Annex III to Order APA/423/2020 of 18 May, which establishes a management plan for the conservation of demersal fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea.* In red: closures regulated by the reduction in fishing days, based on the maximum number of days established for 2025 under *Regulation (EU) 2025/219 and Regulation (EU) 2019/1022, which establishes a multiannual plan for fisheries exploiting demersal stocks in the western Mediterranean.*

CLOSURES OF BOTTOM TRAWL FISHERY (2025)													START	END
Llançà, Roses														
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**02/10**	**31/10**
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**21/01**	**03/03**
Palamós														
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**16/10**	**16/11**
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**02/01**	**16/02**
Blanes														
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**17/02**	**18/03**
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**03/01**	**16/02**
Arenys														
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**14/08**	**16/09**
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**20/01**	**02/03**
Barcelona														
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**01/10**	**31/10**
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**31/03**	**09/05**
Vilanova i la Geltrú														
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**30/07**	**31/08**
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**27/01**	**09/03**
Torredembarra, Tarragona														
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**02/05**	**02/06**
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**03/06**	**30/06**
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**12/09**	**09/10**
Cambrils														
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**02/05**	**02/06**
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**03/06**	**30/06**
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**03/11**	**30/11**
L'Ampolla, L'Ametlla de Mar														
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**02/05**	**02/06**
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**15/04**	**01/05**
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**03/06**	**30/06**
La Ràpita														
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**30/07**	**31/08**
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**17/04**	**05/05**
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**01/07**	**29/07**
Les Cases d'Alcanar														
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**30/07**	**31/08**
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**20/03**	**02/04**
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**01/07**	**29/07**

The average first-sale price and landings of the Catalan bottom trawl fleet show a similar trend when comparing the 2022-2024 period with 2025 (Figure 9). In 2025, the average price increased during the summer months (June to August). In both graphs, the average price reached the highest values in August, and landings peaked in September.

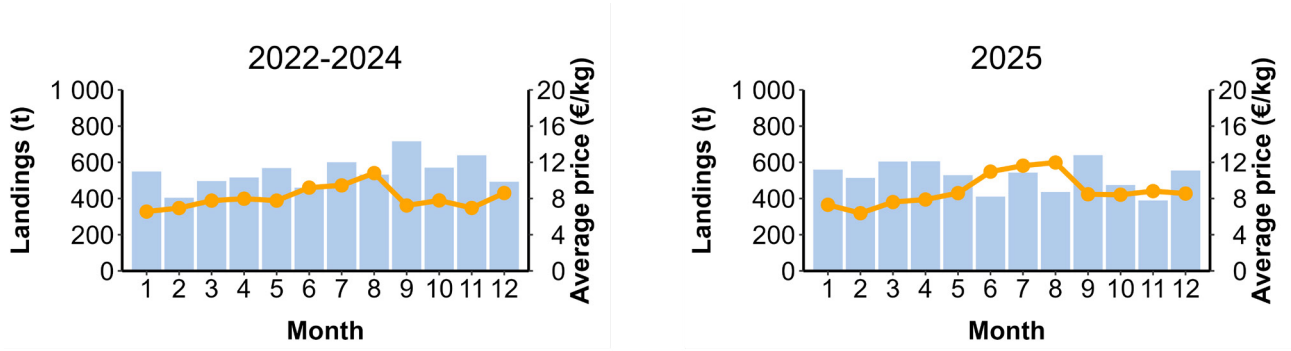


Figure 9. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for the bottom trawl method

In Table 8, the data on landings, sales, and average price per kilogram for the bottom trawl method per fish auction hall for the 2022-2024 period and 2025 are analysed. Comparing the general data between the two it is observed that in 2025, there was a decrease of 4.37% in landings, an increase of 4.07% in income, and an increase of 8.93% 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 2025, the landings of the bottom trawl fleet in La Ràpita reached 1,416.59t, generating income of 8,074.84 thousand € with an average price of 5.70 €/kg. Compared with the 2022-2024 period, there was a decrease in landings, but an increase in both income and the average first-sale price. As a general comparison, L'Ametlla de Mar auction hall recorded the highest increase in landings compared with the 2022-2024 period, at 8.34%. Meanwhile, Blanes auction hall showed the highest increase in income between the two periods, at 18.94%, as well as the largest rise in the first-sale price (29.14%). Conversely, the largest decreases were observed at the port of Torredembarra, where landings fell by 29.96% and income by 32.20%. Notably, two auction halls recorded no bottom trawl sales in 2025: Port de la Selva and L'Ampolla.

Table 8. Record and variation of landings (t), income (thousands of euros, k€), and average price (€/kg) per fish auction hall for the bottom trawl method.

Fish auction hall	t (2022-2024)	t (2025)	% Var (t)	k€ (2022-2024)	k€ (2025)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2022-2024)	€/kg (2025)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	389.62	350.48	-10.05%	3 602.66	3 597.27	-0.15%	9.25	10.26	11.00%
Port de la selva	4.14	0.00	-100.00%	92.32	0.00	-100.00%	22.30	0.00	
Roses	701.30	663.92	-5.33%	6 168.59	6 432.96	4.29%	8.80	9.69	10.16%
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	472.92	448.99	-5.06%	6 555.16	6 308.12	-3.77%	13.86	14.05	1.36%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Blanes	281.99	259.73	-7.89%	3 974.22	4 727.13	18.94%	14.09	18.20	29.14%
Arenys de Mar	228.76	219.88	-3.88%	2 488.20	2 532.43	1.78%	10.88	11.52	5.89%
Badalona	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Barcelona	325.60	340.94	4.71%	3 437.05	3 706.85	7.85%	10.56	10.87	3.00%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	408.11	378.68	-7.21%	4 395.23	4 500.43	2.39%	10.77	11.88	10.35%
Torredembarra	4.13	2.89	-29.96%	28.01	18.99	-32.20%	6.78	6.57	-3.21%
Tarragona	704.39	684.68	-2.80%	6 029.66	6 455.04	7.05%	8.56	9.43	10.14%
Cambrils	503.76	428.59	-14.92%	2 562.51	2 321.74	-9.40%	5.09	5.42	6.49%
L'Ametlla de Mar	852.82	923.96	8.34%	4 955.80	5 490.38	10.79%	5.81	5.94	2.26%
L'Ampolla	75.17	0.00	-100.00%	401.06	0.00	-100.00%	5.34	0.00	
Deltebre	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
La Ràpita	1 463.27	1 416.59	-3.19%	7 449.86	8 074.84	8.39%	5.09	5.70	11.96%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	131.11	141.45	7.89%	655.98	779.17	18.78%	5.00	5.51	10.09%
Total	6 547.09	6 260.78	-4.37%	52 796.31	54 945.34	4.07%	8.06	8.78	8.93%

Purse Seine Method

In 2025, the purse seine method represented 9% of the total fleet, 45% of the landings, and generated 14% of the fishing sector's income in Catalonia (Figure 8). Sales at fish auction halls were recorded for 46 vessels (Table 9). The landings corresponding to the entire purse seining fleet in 2025 amounted to 6,942.04 t, representing a decrease of 28.36% compared to the 2022-2024 period. Income decreased by 27.07%, reaching a total of 12,362.73 thousand €. The average first-sale price at auction halls increased by 1.71%. Overall data per vessel show that, on average, landings and income decreased by 25.24% and 23.90%, respectively. On average, vessels in the purse seining fleet carried out their activity for 106 days in 2025, 20 days less than the average for the previous four years.

For the purse seine method, close seasons occurred in all ports of Catalonia during the winter months, with all of them coinciding in January and December. In the ports of Vilanova i la Geltrú

Table 9. Record and variation between the 2022-2024 period and 2025 of the number of vessels, landings (t), income (k€), average first-sale price (€/kg), and fishing days for the purse seine method.

	2022-2024	2025	% Var. 2022-2024/2025
Vessels	48	46	-4.17%
Landings (t)	9 689.64	6 942.04	-28.36%
Income (k€)	16 952.33	12 362.73	-27.07%
€/kg	1.75	1.78	1.71%
t/vessel	201.87	150.91	-25.24%
k€/vessel	353.17	268.76	-23.90%
Days/vessel	126	106	-15.87%
Total days	6 045.0	4 854.0	-19.70%

and the Tarragona province, the close season was extended by one more month, in February 2025. However, the start and end periods varied depending on the area (Table 10). In 2025, the close season was 3 months, the same as in 2024.

In Table 11, the 10 most important species in terms of landings and income for the purse seining method in 2025 are represented. The European pilchard was the species with the highest landings, followed by the round sardinella, with 56.42% and 18.32%, respectively. Regarding income, the European pilchard and European anchovy remain the two most important species, with 64.57% from the European pilchard and 20.55% from the European anchovy.

Table 10. Temporary closures of the purse seine fleet in 2024 and 2025 (in blue). Temporary closures for the protection of juvenile European pilchard (in red). Extract from the resolution: *Order APA/1204/2025 of 27 October 2025, amending the Annex setting out the closed fishing periods and other technical details of Order APA/852/2023 of 13 July, which establishes a management plan for fishing with purse seine gear in the Mediterranean sub-area.*

CLOSURES OF PURSE SEINE FISHERY (2024-2025)												2024 START	2025 END
Roses, L'Escala, Sant Feliu de Guíxols, Palamós, Blanes, Arenys de Mar													
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC	**02/12**	**17/01**
Barcelona													
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC	**01/11**	**07/01**
Vilanova i la Geltrú													
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC	**23/12**	**23/02**
Tarragona, Cambrils, l'Ametlla de Mar													
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC	**20/12**	**20/02**

Table 11. Primary species in terms of landings and income for purse seine in 2025, and the percentage of landings and income each species represents. 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	3 916.98	56.42		*Sardina pilchardus*	European pilchard	7 982.25	64.57
Sardinella aurita	Round sardinella	1 271.59	18.32		*Engraulis encrasicolus*	European anchovy	2 540.10	20.55
Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy	1 160.51	16.72		*Sardinella aurita*	Round sardinella	726.72	5.88
Scomber colias	Chub mackerel	230.83	3.33		*Trachurus spp.*	Jack and horse mackerels	255.35	2.07
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	179.05	2.58		*Scomber colias*	Chub mackerel	246.88	2.00
Euthynnus alletteratus	Little tunny	61.36	0.88		*Seriola dumerili*	Greater amberjack	241.85	1.96
Auxis rochei	Bullet tuna	57.40	0.83		*Loligo vulgaris*	European squid	103.58	0.84
Seriola dumerili	Greater amberjack	18.30	0.26		*Euthynnus alletteratus*	Little tunny	67.26	0.54
Sarda sarda	Atlantic Bonito	10.69	0.15		*Auxis rochei*	Bullet tuna	62.80	0.51
Boops boops	Bogue	6.95	0.10		*Sarda sarda*	Atlantic Bonito	55.85	0.45

If the landings of the purse seine method are analysed monthly (Figure 10), the maximum values for the 2022-2024 period, were reached from May to July, reaching the maximum landings in June. By contrast, landings peaked in May 2025. 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 2025, differences were observed in the monthly distribution of landings, with no marked increase during the summer months. During the first few months of 2025, landings were low, before reaching a peak in May. Thereafter, landings remained stable until November, when they began to decline. In December, the minimum landings of all years were recorded, coinciding with the close season in most Catalan ports. Regarding the average first-sale price, there were significant variations throughout 2025, with the highest values in June, July and December and the lowest in February and May. During the 2022-2024 period, however, greater stability was observed throughout the year.

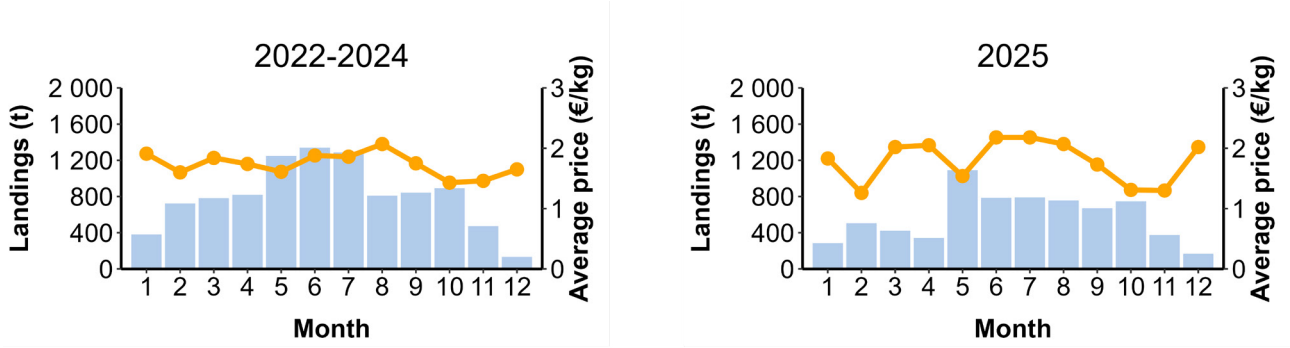


Figure 10. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for the purse seine method.

In Table 12, the data on landings, sales, and average price per kilogram for the purse seine method per fish auction hall for the 2022-2024 period and 2025 are analysed. In the case of purse seining, it should be noted that there are vessels assigned to a home port but that usually make sales at other fish auction halls, which is why sales are concentrated in certain fish auction halls (e.g. traditionally, purse seining vessels from Ametlla de Mar sell their landings at the Tarragona fish auction hall). Comparing the overall data for the 2022-2024 period with 2025, it can be observed that the latter year saw a decrease in both landings and income, by 28.36% and 27.07%, respectively. Conversely, the average price saw a slight increase of 1.71%.

In 2025, the L'Escala fish auction hall was the most important in terms of landings, reaching 1,564.86 t. The average first-sale price was 1.28 €/kg, generating income of 2,004.87 thousand €. Compared to the 2022-2024 period, the L'Escala fish auction hall showed an increase of 11.46% in landings and 2.87% in income, while the average price decreased by 7.70%, representing a reduction of € -0.11.

Furthermore, the ports showing the most significant decreases in both landings and income were Barcelona and Tarragona, with reductions of 48.85% and 66.11% in landings, and 39.10% and 66.28% in income, respectively.

It should be noted that the decrease in landings and income at the port of Roses, as well as the increase in these figures at the port of L'Ametlla de Mar, was due to the suspension of sales activity at these auction halls or, alternatively, to its resumption in 2025.

Table 12. Record and variation of landings (t), income (thousands of euros, k€), and average price (€/kg) per fish auction hall for the purse seine method.

	Fish auction hall	t (2022-2024)	t (2025)	% Var (t)	k€ (2022-2024)	k€ (2025)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2022-2024)	€/kg (2025)	% Var (€/kg)
1	Llançà	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
2	Port de la selva	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
3	Roses	23.31	0.00	-100.00%	25.64	0.00	-100.00%	1.10	0.00	
4	L'Escala	1 403.98	1 564.86	11.46%	1 948.86	2 004.87	2.87%	1.39	1.28	-7.70%
5	L'Estartit	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
6	Palamós	603.92	514.15	-14.87%	1 237.91	949.31	-23.31%	2.05	1.85	-9.92%
7	Sant Feliu de Guíxols	588.40	503.29	-14.46%	1 184.98	982.88	-17.06%	2.01	1.95	-3.03%
8	Blanes	1 329.65	1 063.14	-20.04%	2 549.53	2 094.31	-17.86%	1.92	1.97	2.74%
9	Arenys de Mar	763.05	571.49	-25.10%	1 315.98	1 058.36	-19.58%	1.72	1.85	7.38%
10	Badalona	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
11	Barcelona	1 952.91	998.89	-48.85%	3 197.88	1 947.48	-39.10%	1.64	1.95	19.06%
12	Vilanova i la Geltrú	1 292.46	777.20	-39.87%	2 214.82	1 511.73	-31.74%	1.71	1.95	13.51%
13	Torredembarra	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
14	Tarragona	1 147.28	388.86	-66.11%	2 208.23	744.55	-66.28%	1.92	1.91	-0.52%
15	Cambrils	502.90	407.77	-18.92%	909.24	760.33	-16.38%	1.81	1.86	3.13%
16	L'Ametlla de Mar	89.54	152.38	70.18%	167.81	308.91	84.08%	1.87	2.03	8.17%
17	L'Ampolla	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
18	Deltebre	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
19	La Ràpita	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
20	Les Cases d'Alcanar	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
31	Total	9 689.64	6 942.04	-28.36%	16 952.33	12 362.73	-27.07%	1.75	1.78	1.71%

Artisanal Fishing Method

In 2025, artisanal fishing represented 54% of the total fleet, 12% of the landings, and generated 19% of the fishing sector's income in Catalonia (Figure 8). Sales at fish auction halls were recorded for 275 vessels, five fewer than in the previous period (Table 13).
The landings of the entire artisanal fishing fleet in 2025 amounted to 1,827.16 t, representing an increase of 1.04% compared to the 2022-2024 period. This increase in landings is also reflected in a 3.97% rise in income and a 2.91% increase in the average first-sale price, generating a total of 16,803.44 thousand €.
If the global data per vessel are analysed, it is observed that landings reached 6.64 t and income reached 61.10 thousand € per vessel, representing an increase of 3.91% and 6.99%, respectively. On average, vessels in the artisanal fishing fleet carried out their activity for 113 days in 2025, a reduction of 2.59% compared to the 116 days in the 2022-2024 period.

Table 13. Record and variation between the 2022-2024 period and 2025 of the number of vessels, landings (t), income (k€), average first-sale price (€/kg), and fishing days for the artisanal fishing method.

	2022-2024	2025	% Var. 2022-2024/2025
Vessels	283	275	-2.83%
Landings (t)	1 808.44	1 827.16	1.04%
Income (k€)	16 161.50	16 803.44	3.97%
€/kg	8.94	9.20	2.91%
t/vessel	6.39	6.64	3.91%
k€/vessel	57.11	61.10	6.99%
Days/vessel	116	113	-2.59%
Total days	32 861.00	30 946.00	-5.83%

In Table 14, the 10 most important species in terms of landings and income for the artisanal fishing method in 2025 are represented. Regarding landings, the blue crab was the most important crustacean, with 18.73% of the total. Among cephalopods, the common octopus was the species with the highest landings, with 11.06%, followed by the common cuttlefish with 7.83%. This was followed by the gilthead seabream, accounting for 6.49%. The common octopus was the most important species in terms of income due to its high commercial value, with 11.27% of the total, followed by the gilthead seabream (9.87%) and the common cuttlefish (8.55%).

Table 14. Primary species in terms of landings and income for the artisanal fishing method in 2025, and the percentage of landings and income each species represents. 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	343.00	18.73		*Octopus vulgaris*	Common octopus	1 894.36	11.27
Octopus vulgaris	Common octopus	202.50	11.06		*Sparus aurata*	Gilthead seabrem	1 658.57	9.87
Sepia officinalis	Common cuttlefish	143.38	7.83		*Sepia officinalis*	Common cuttlefish	1 437.06	8.55
Sparus aurata	Gilthead seabrem	118.89	6.49		*Callinectes sapidus*	Blue crab	1 352.50	8.05
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	86.75	4.74		*Penaeus kerathurus*	Triple-grooved shrimp	1 295.61	7.71
Penaeus kerathurus	Triple-grooved shrimp	71.29	3.89		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	986.79	5.87
Seriola dumerili	Greater amberjack	62.98	3.44		*Soleidae*	Soles nei	980.80	5.84
Thunnus thynnus	Nothern bluefin tuna	57.27	3.13		*Gymnammodytes spp.*	Gymnammodytes sandeels	928.39	5.52
Liza ramada	NA	46.49	2.54		*Seriola dumerili*	Greater amberjack	624.26	3.71
Soleidae	Soles nei	42.71	2.33		*Thunnus thynnus*	Nothern bluefin tuna	557.73	3.32

An analysis of monthly landings for artisanal fisheries (Figure 11) reveals a broadly similar trend in both the development of landings and the average first-sale price throughout the year. 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.

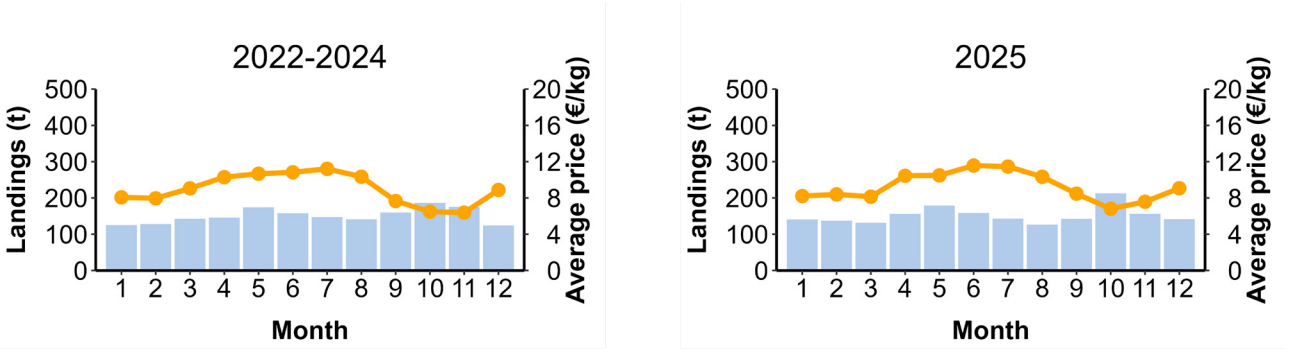


Figure 11. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for the artisanal fishing method.

In Table 15, the data on landings, income, and average price per kilogram for the artisanal fishing method per fish auction hall for the 2022-2024 period and 2025 are analysed. Comparing the general data between the two periods, it is observed that in 2025, there was an increase of 1.04% in landings, 3.97% in income, and an increase of 2.91% in the average first-sale price.

In both periods, the La Ràpita fish auction hall was the most important in terms of landing volume and income, both of which increased by more than 100%. In 2025, this auction hall achieved landings of 601.69 t, generating income of 5,001.48 thousand € with an average price of 8.31 €/kg. Next, the fish auction halls with the highest landing volumes in 2025 were Deltebre, Vilanova i la Geltrú and l'Ametlla de Mar, with landing volumes between 280 and 156 t and an income of 1,657.52, 1,618.34, and 1,466.97 thousand €, respectively.

Regarding the average first-sale price in 2025, a generalised increase is observed, except in the Roses fish auction hall. At Port de la Selva auction hall, a 70.09% increase was observed in the average first-sale price.

Table 15. Record and variation of landings (t), income (thousands of euros, k€), and average price (€/kg) per fish auction hall for the artisanal fishing method.

Fish auction hall	t (2022-2024)	t (2025)	% Var (t)	k€ (2022-2024)	k€ (2025)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2022-2024)	€/kg (2025)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	12.22	18.77	53.56%	159.92	273.66	71.12%	13.08	14.58	11.44%
Port de la selva	7.03	3.80	-45.91%	66.74	61.40	-8.00%	9.49	16.14	70.09%
Roses	32.43	64.98	100.39%	340.55	679.42	99.51%	10.50	10.46	-0.44%
L'Escala	4.38	10.01	128.66%	40.61	108.99	168.39%	9.28	10.89	17.38%
L'Estartit	2.16	0.00	-100.00%	41.03	0.00	-100.00%	19.01	0.00	
Palamós	35.92	64.31	79.05%	500.29	974.34	94.76%	13.93	15.15	8.77%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	9.29	14.11	51.95%	168.75	275.10	63.02%	18.17	19.49	7.29%
Blanes	51.39	84.45	64.33%	713.82	1 199.06	67.98%	13.89	14.20	2.22%
Arenys de Mar	81.71	82.08	0.44%	979.82	1 016.90	3.78%	11.99	12.39	3.33%
Badalona	8.34	7.44	-10.73%	106.53	124.45	16.82%	12.78	16.72	30.86%
Barcelona	8.50	4.88	-42.58%	81.80	52.52	-35.80%	9.63	10.77	11.81%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	109.93	163.62	48.84%	1 024.82	1 618.34	57.91%	9.32	9.89	6.09%
Torredembarra	23.29	14.16	-39.20%	214.46	152.15	-29.05%	9.21	10.74	16.68%
Tarragona	36.88	37.56	1.84%	319.69	378.07	18.26%	8.67	10.07	16.12%
Cambrils	70.37	50.81	-27.80%	495.11	408.70	-17.45%	7.04	8.04	14.33%
L'Ametlla de Mar	81.66	156.87	92.11%	700.78	1 466.97	109.33%	8.58	9.35	8.97%
L'Ampolla	121.77	120.80	-0.79%	840.84	904.84	7.61%	6.91	7.49	8.47%
Deltebre	251.13	280.46	11.68%	1 483.34	1 657.52	11.74%	5.91	5.91	0.06%
La Ràpita	265.78	601.69	126.38%	2 134.99	5 001.48	134.26%	8.03	8.31	3.48%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	20.85	46.35	122.32%	180.14	449.55	149.55%	8.64	9.70	12.25%
Total	1 808.44	1 827.16	1.04%	16 161.50	16 803.44	3.97%	8.94	9.20	2.91%

Fishing with drifting longlines method

In 2025, sales were recorded in the fish auction halls for 8 vessels using this method, with two fewer vessels than in the previous period (Table 16). The landings of the entire fishing with drifting longlines fleet in 2025 amounted to 433.62 tonnes, representing a 15.16% increase compared to the previous period. This increase in landings was also reflected in a 21.29% rise in income, generating a total of €3,396.89 thousand.

As for the average first-sale price, it increased slightly, rising from €7.44/kg in the 2022-2024 period to €7.83/kg in 2025, a 5.24% increase. By analysing the global data per vessel, it was observed that, on average, in 2025, each vessel landed 54.20 tonnes and earned €424.61 thousand, representing an increase compared to the previous period.
Comparing this activity with that of the 2022-2024 period, it was concluded that, on average, the vessels in the fishing with drifting longlines fleet operated for 46 days, 10 days more than in the previous period.

Table 16. Record and variation between the 2022-2024 period and 2025 of the number of vessels, landings (t), income (k€), average first-sale price (€/kg), and fishing days for the fishing with drifting longlines method.

	2022-2024	2025	% Var. 2022-2024/2025
Vessels	10	8	-20.00%
Landings (t)	376.53	433.62	15.16%
Income (k€)	2 800.75	3 396.89	21.29%
€/kg	7.44	7.83	5.24%
t/vessel	37.65	54.20	43.96%
k€/vessel	280.08	424.61	51.60%
Days/vessel	36	46	27.78%
Total days	360.00	367.00	1.94%

In Table 17, the 10 most important species in terms of landings and income in 2025 are represented. Swordfish was the most important species, as more than half of the landings (52.34%) and income (64.09%) from the fishing with drifting longlines technique came from this species. In terms of landings, these were followed by albacore and little tunny, at 16.86% and 14.04%, respectively. In terms of income, northern bluefin tuna and albacore ranked second and third, accounting for 14.92% and 14.52%, respectively.

Table 17. Primary species in terms of landings and income for the drifting longline fishing method in 2025, and the percentage of landings and income each species represents. Landings are reported in tonnes (t) and income in thousands of euros (k€).

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Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)
Xiphias gladius	Swordfish	226.96	52.34		*Xiphias gladius*	Swordfish	2 177.06	64.09
Thunnus alalunga	Albacore	73.09	16.86		*Thunnus thynnus*	Nothern bluefin tuna	506.71	14.92
Euthynnus alletteratus	Little tunny	60.86	14.04		*Thunnus alalunga*	Albacore	493.20	14.52
Thunnus thynnus	Nothern bluefin tuna	50.97	11.76		*Euthynnus alletteratus*	Little tunny	83.91	2.47
Katsuwonus pelamis	Skipjack tuna	8.77	2.02		*Coryphaena hippurus*	Common dolphinfish	54.41	1.60
Tetrapturus belone	Mediterranean spearfish	6.39	1.47		*Tetrapturus belone*	Mediterranean spearfish	48.47	1.43
Coryphaena hippurus	Common dolphinfish	5.26	1.21		*Katsuwonus pelamis*	Skipjack tuna	17.66	0.52
Brama brama	Atlantic pomfret	1.18	0.27		*Brama brama*	Atlantic pomfret	14.93	0.44
Conger conger	European conger	0.03	0.01		*Pollachius virens*	NA	0.20	0.01
Prionace glauca	Blue shark	0.06	0.01		*Conger conger*	European conger	0.08	0.00

After analysing the monthly landings for the fishing with drifting longlines technique in 2025 (Figure 12), it was observed that they remained low during the first quarter, coinciding with the swordfish close season (Table 18), 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 2022-2024 period and 2025, with only minor monthly differences.

The average first-sale price was inversely related to landings, reaching its lowest levels in June and July. Conversely, the highest prices were obtained in the first months of the year, coinciding with the lowest landings.

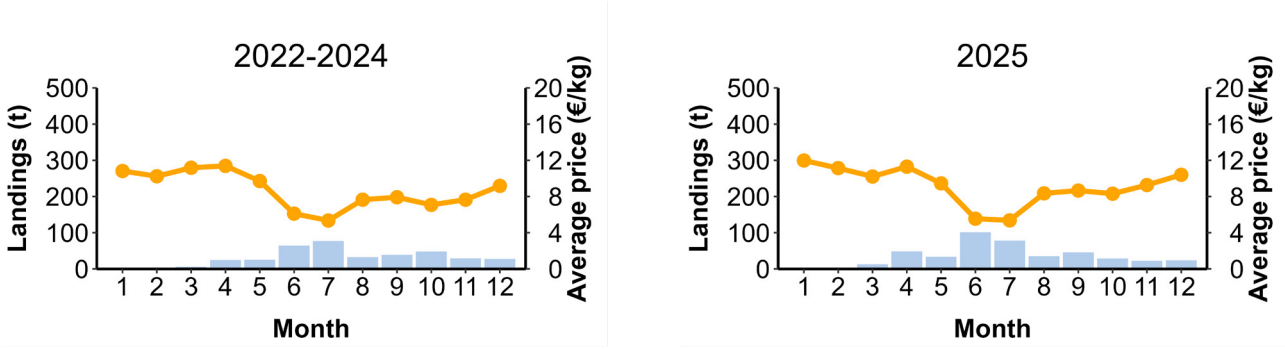


Figure 12. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for the fishing with drifting longlines method.

Table 18 shows the close seasons of the fishing with drifting longlines fleet for 2025.

Table 18. Stoppages of the fishing with drifting longlines fleet (species with close seasons: swordfish, *Xiphias gladius*). Resolution: *Order AAA/658/2014 of 22 April regulating fishing with drifting longlines for highly migratory species* (Annex IV).

CLOSURES OF SURFACE LONGLINES FISHERY FOR THE CATCH OF HIGHLY MIGRATORY SPECIES (species subject to a ban: swordfish, *Xiphias gladius*) (2024-2025)												START	END
Ban on the capture of swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) by the entire surface longline fleet **Arenys de mar, Blanes, Vilanova i la Geltrú, Tarragona**													
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC	**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.													
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC	**01/10**	**30/11**

In Table 19, the data on landings, sales, and average first-sale prices for the fishing with drifting longlines technique per fish auction hall are analysed for the 2022-2024 period and 2025. Comparing the general data between the two periods, it was observed that in 2025, there was an increase in landings (15.16%), income (21.29%), and the average first-sale price (5.24%).

In 2025, 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. For the 2022-2024 period and 2025, the fish auction hall in Tarragona was the most important in terms of landings and income. In 2025, the landings of the fleet from this port reached 197.61 tonnes, generating an income of €1,550.93 thousand, with an average price of €7.85/kg. Compared to the previous period, a general increase was observed: landings rose by 44.85%, income by 42.46%, and the average first-sale price by 1.65%. In second place was Vilanova i la Geltrú auction hall, where a decrease in both landings and income was observed compared with the 2022-2024 period, corresponding to reductions of 12.09% and 2.27%, respectively. In contrast, the average first-sale price increased by 11.17%. By contrast, increases in both landings and income were observed at Blanes and Arenys de Mar auction halls, which ranked third and fourth, respectively. The increases in landings were 19.35% and 17.92%, in income 29.16% and 23.73%, and in the average first-sale price 8.22% and 7.66%, respectively.

Table 19. Record and variation of landings (t), income (thousands of euros, k€), and average price (€/kg) per fish auction hall for the fishing with drifting longlines method.

	Fish auction hall	t (2022-2024)	t (2025)	% Var (t)	k€ (2022-2024)	k€ (2025)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2022-2024)	€/kg (2025)	% Var (€/kg)
1	Llançà	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
2	Port de la selva	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
3	Roses	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
4	L'Escala	0.00	0.74		0.00	7.47		0.00	10.08	
5	L'Estartit	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
6	Palamós	1.32	0.00	-100.00%	11.33	0.00	-100.00%	8.56	0.00	
7	Sant Feliu de Guíxols	7.09	0.00	-100.00%	39.80	0.00	-100.00%	5.61	0.00	
8	Blanes	57.13	68.18	19.35%	452.46	584.40	29.16%	7.92	8.57	8.22%
9	Arenys de Mar	49.87	57.31	14.92%	350.44	433.60	23.73%	7.03	7.57	7.66%
10	Badalona	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
11	Barcelona	41.27	31.50	-23.68%	238.84	182.05	-23.78%	5.79	5.78	-0.13%
12	Vilanova i la Geltrú	89.04	78.27	-12.09%	653.26	638.43	-2.27%	7.34	8.16	11.17%
13	Torredembarra	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
14	Tarragona	136.42	197.61	44.85%	1 088.70	1 550.93	42.46%	7.98	7.85	-1.65%
15	Cambrils	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
16	L'Ametlla de Mar	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
17	L'Ampolla	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
18	Deltebre	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
19	La Ràpita	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
20	Les Cases d'Alcanar	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
41	Total	376.53	433.62	15.16%	2 800.75	3 396.89	21.29%	7.44	7.83	5.24%

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), triple-grooved shrimp (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 method, and home port. To analyse all sales of a species, data were grouped considering the census by method and the home port assigned to each vessel, meaning vessels with a home port in Catalonia were selected for each type of fishing method (bottom trawling, purse seining, fishing with drifting longlines, and artisanal fishing). Vessels from other regions (with home ports in other regions) and from other countries (vessels with foreign home ports) were considered separately. On the other hand, sales made by individuals or legal entities were identified as corresponding to shellfish gatherers.

Key Indicators per 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 pelagic species, European pilchard and European anchovy, with values of 3,934.80 t and 1 178.29 t annually, respectively. The remaining species remain below 700 t (Figure 13).

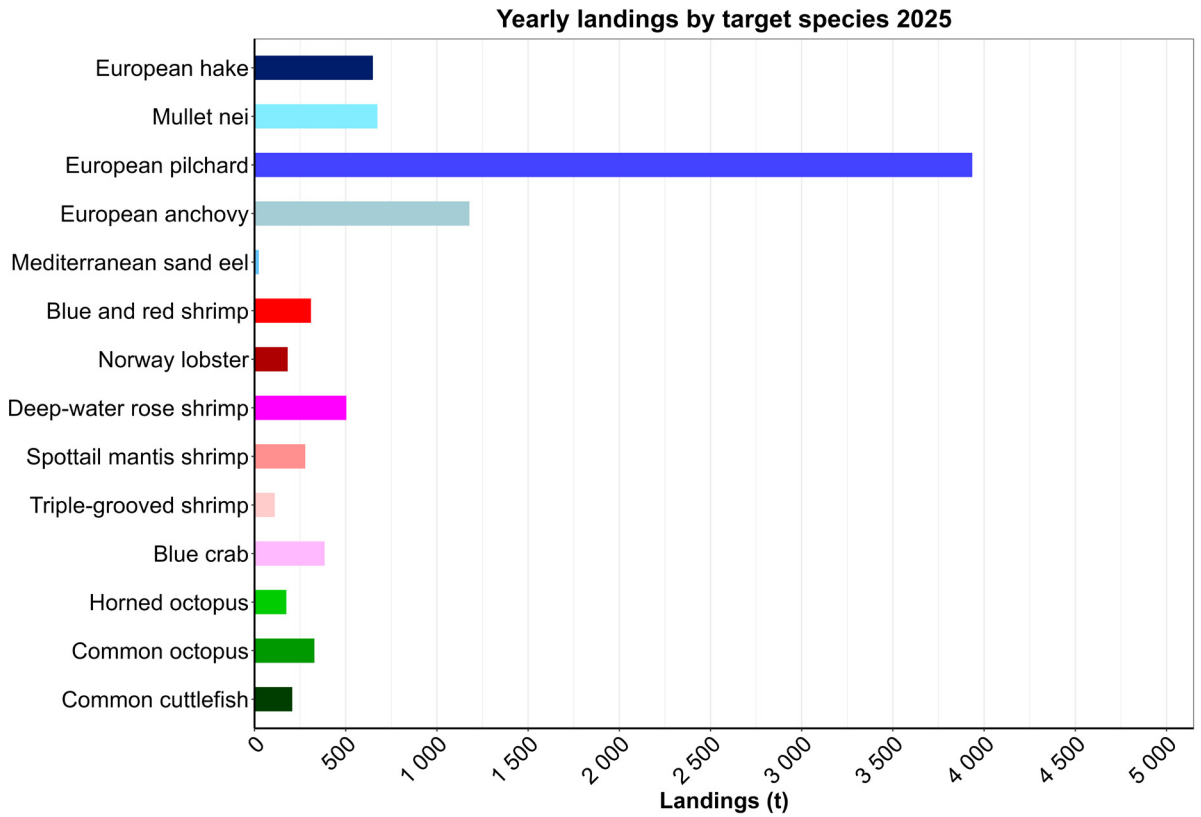


Figure 13. Annual landings (t) per target species under monitoring during 2025 in Catalonia.

On the other hand, the highest annual income (M€) comes from landings of blue and red shrimp, with 14.70 M€, followed by European pilchard and European hake, with 8.02 M€ and 5.56 M€, respectively. Generating around €5M were the mullet (€5.11M) and deep-water rose shrimp (€5.06M), followed by the Norway lobster (€4.94M). The remaining monitored species generated income below 3.50 M€ (Figure 14).

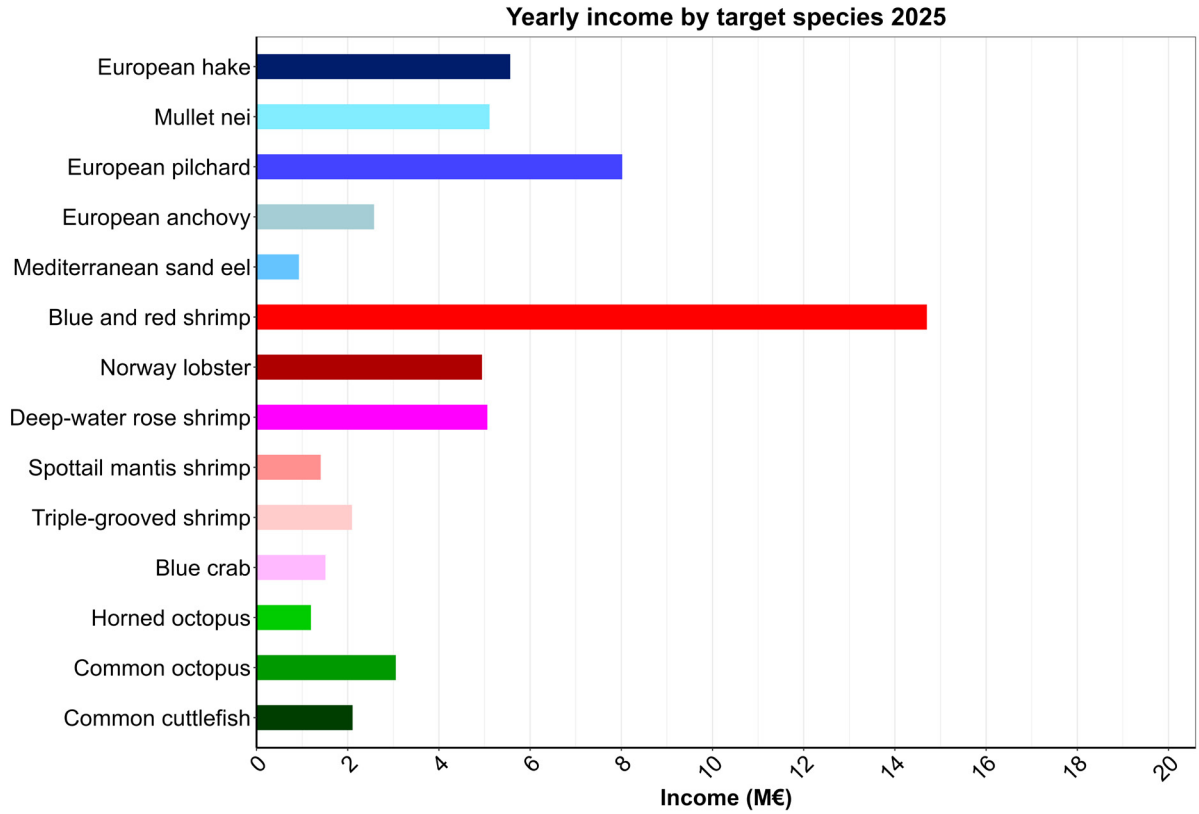


Figure 14. Annual income per target species during 2025 in Catalonia.

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 47.52 €/kg, followed by Norway lobster at 27.20 €/kg and triple-grooved shrimp at 18.89 €/kg. Among the fish, the sand eel achieved the highest average first-sale price, at 39.13 €/kg, surpassing Norway lobster and triple-grooved shrimp. The remaining monitored species are below 12 €/kg, with the lowest value corresponding to European pilchard, with an average first-sale price of 2.04 €/kg (Figure 15).

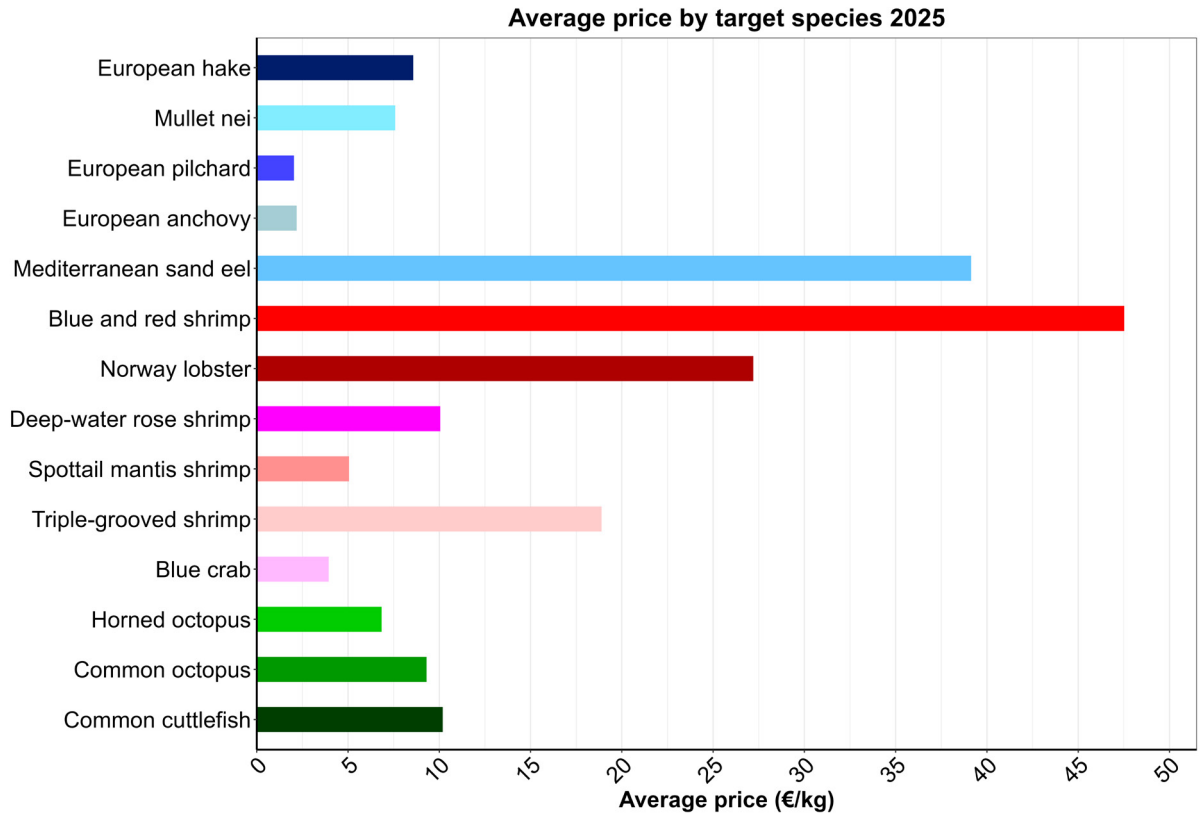


Figure 15. Average price in first-sale notes per target species under monitoring during 2025 in Catalonia.

European hake (Merluccius merluccius), HKE

By analysing the annual landing series of European hake in Catalonia from 2002 to 2025 (Figure 16), 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. From 2020 onwards, landings presented a degree of stabilisation at around 600 t, with a peak in 2022 and a low point in 2024, which coincided with the lowest European hake landings in the entire series. 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.

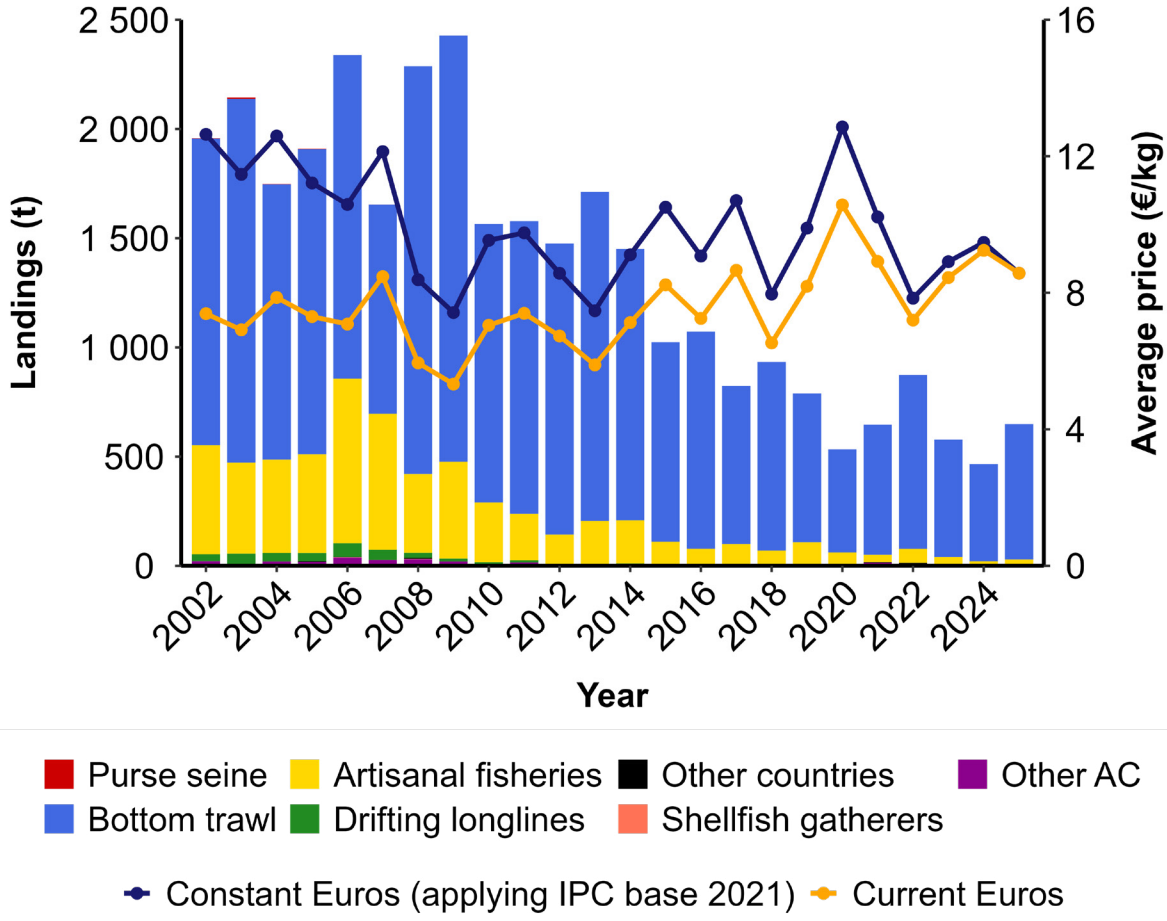


Figure 16. Annual series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for European hake (*Merluccius merluccius*) from 2002 to 2025.

In 2025, 648.91 t of European hake were caught in Catalonia, generating a total of 5,563.77 thousand € at first sale. The average price in Catalonia during this year was 8.57 €/kg. Compared to the 2022-2024 period, European hake landings and income increased by 1.29% and 7.58%, respectively. The average price per kilogram increased by 6.22%, equivalent to €0.50 more per kilo (Table 20).

Most of the European hake caught came from the bottom trawl method (Table 21). Specifically, in 2025, 95.50% of the European hake caught and 95.70% of the income from this species came from bottom trawling. In relation to this fishing method, European hake represented 9.90% of landings and 9.70% of economic income in 2025.

The second most important method, both in terms of landings and income for this species, is artisanal fisheries. In 2025, 4.10% of the European hake caught and 3.90% of the income from European hake came from this method. In relation to artisanal fisheries, European hake represented 1.50% of landings and 1.30% of economic income in 2025 (Table 21).

If 2025 is compared to the 2022-2024 reference period, the bottom trawl sector saw increases in European hake landings, income and average price of 4.66%, 11.52% and 6.56%, respectively. By contrast, artisanal fisheries saw European hake landings fall by 35.73% and income by 37.11%, alongside a 2.14% reduction in the average first-sale price (Table 20).

Table 20. Record and variation between 2022-2024 and 2025 of landed biomass (t), income (k€), and average price (€/kg) of European hake (*Merluccius merluccius*) per fishing method.

Modality	t(2022-2024)	t(2025)	% Var(t)	k€(2022-2024)	k€(2025)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2022-2024)	€/kg(2025)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	592.16	619.73	4.66%	4 774.18	5 324.28	11.52%	8.06	8.59	6.56%
Purse seine	0.03	0.01	-50.74%	0.23	0.10	-57.64%	8.73	7.50	-14.01%
Artisanal fisheries	41.29	26.53	-35.73%	348.03	218.89	-37.11%	8.43	8.25	-2.14%
Other AC	3.69	2.51	-31.79%	26.24	19.35	-26.24%	7.12	7.70	8.14%
Other countries	3.49	0.12	-96.64%	22.83	1.14	-94.99%	6.54	9.76	49.19%
Total	640.65	648.91	1.29%	5 171.51	5 563.77	7.58%	8.07	8.57	6.22%

Table 21. Importance of landings (t) and income (k€) of European hake (*Merluccius merluccius*) relative to the total landings and income of each fishing method. Landings/income method (%): percentage of the target species landed by this method. Landings/income species (%): percentage of the method 's landings corresponding to the target species.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Purse seine 2022-2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Purse seine 2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bottom trawl 2022-2024	92.40	9.00	92.30	9.00
Bottom trawl 2025	95.50	9.90	95.70	9.70
Artisanal fisheries 2022-2024	6.40	2.30	6.70	2.10
Artisanal fisheries 2025	4.10	1.50	3.90	1.30
Other AC 2022-2024	0.60	0.90	0.50	2.10
Other AC 2025	0.40	9.30	0.30	10.20
Other countries 2022-2024	0.50	2.50	0.40	2.20

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

The monthly landing series and average price per kilogram of European hake show similar trends between the years 2022-2024 and 2025 (Figure 17). In 2025, monthly European hake landings remained below 60 t, except during the autumn months when they increased, reaching a peak of nearly 80 t in December. The average price remained stable during the first half of the year at over €8/kg, before gradually declining over the second half to reach values close to €5/kg in December.

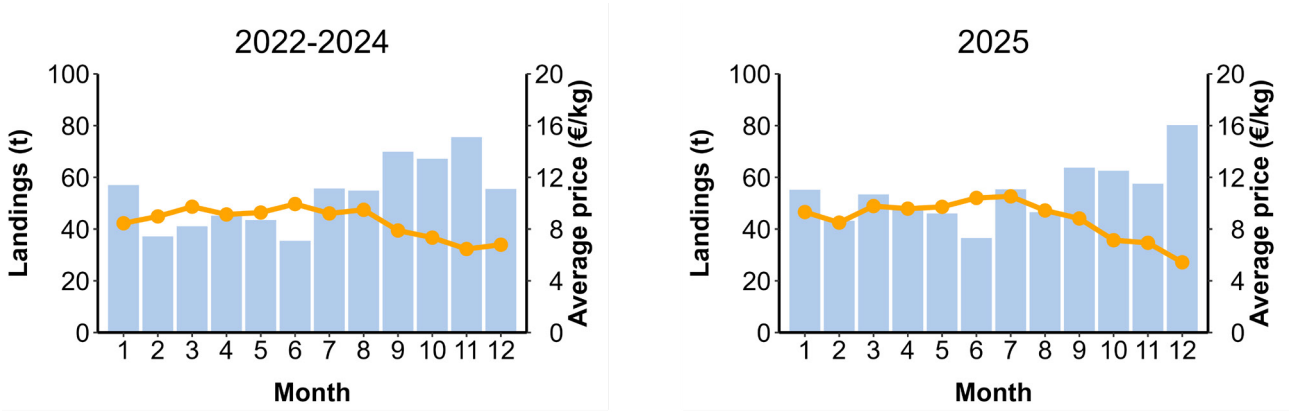


Figure 17. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for European hake (*Merluccius merluccius*) for the years 2022-2024 and 2025.

If we analyse European hake sales at the fish auction hall level (Table 22), in 2025, the La Ràpita fish auction hall was the most important in the sector in terms of landings. In this fish auction hall, 113.79 t of European hake were unloaded in 2025, generating 847.51 thousand € at an average first-sale price of 7.45 €/kg. Compared to the 2022-2024 period, there was an increase of 6.15% in landings and 2.73% in income, although the average first-sale price decreased by 3.22%.

Roses auction hall was the second most important in terms of landings, but ranked first in income generated by European hake. At this auction hall, 104.79 t of European hake were landed in 2025, generating €898.88 thousand at an average first-sale price of €8.58/kg, which was higher than at La Ràpita auction hall. Compared with the 2022-2024 period, European hake landings, income and average first-sale price at Roses increased by 0.62%, 15.88% and 15.17%, respectively.

L'Ametlla de Mar auction hall was the third most important for both landings and income generated by European hake in 2025. Compared with the 2022-2024 reference period, European hake landings and income at L'Ametlla de Mar auction hall increased by 21.78% and 26.24%, respectively, in 2025.

Despite not presenting high levels of European hake landings, the auction halls at Blanes, Arenys de Mar and Vilanova i la Geltrú recorded the highest average European hake prices in 2025, at €10.54/kg, €10.81/kg and €10.88/kg, respectively.

Overall, an increase in the average first-sale price of European hake was observed in 2025, particularly at northern auction halls. Landings remained relatively stable compared with the 2022-2024 reference period, while income increased slightly due to the rise in the average price. In 2025, La Ràpita and Roses auction halls accounted for 33.68% of the total European hake landed in Catalonia.

Table 22. Record and variation between 2022-2024 and 2025 of landed biomass (t), income (k€), and average price (€/kg) of European hake (*Merluccius merluccius*) per fish auction hall.

Fish auction hall	t (2022-2024)	t (2025)	% Var (t)	k€ (2022-2024)	k€ (2025)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2022-2024)	€/kg (2025)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	57.78	49.32	-14.65%	411.20	410.78	-0.10%	7.12	8.33	17.04%
Port de la selva	0.44	0.00	-100.00%	2.95	0.00	-100.00%	6.64	0.00	
Roses	104.15	104.79	0.62%	775.69	898.88	15.88%	7.45	8.58	15.17%
L'Escala	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.03		0.00	6.66	
L'Estartit	0.01	0.00	-100.00%	0.06	0.00	-100.00%	10.52	0.00	
Palamós	42.21	52.95	25.43%	341.30	464.16	36.00%	8.09	8.77	8.43%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	0.05	0.08	42.82%	0.71	1.48	108.58%	13.33	19.47	46.05%
Blanes	22.79	20.91	-8.25%	234.19	220.27	-5.94%	10.28	10.54	2.51%
Arenys de Mar	17.32	18.16	4.85%	180.76	196.38	8.64%	10.44	10.81	3.62%
Badalona	0.64	0.53	-16.70%	6.10	4.89	-19.91%	9.51	9.15	-3.85%
Barcelona	32.51	38.33	17.91%	286.53	336.18	17.33%	8.81	8.77	-0.49%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	31.35	27.72	-11.59%	315.27	301.48	-4.37%	10.05	10.88	8.16%
Torredembarra	0.73	0.38	-47.89%	8.86	3.12	-64.77%	12.21	8.25	-32.40%
Tarragona	66.76	67.14	0.57%	566.83	617.09	8.87%	8.49	9.19	8.25%
Cambrils	65.00	53.59	-17.56%	520.68	467.91	-10.14%	8.01	8.73	9.00%
L'Ametlla de Mar	73.82	89.90	21.78%	567.95	716.97	26.24%	7.69	7.98	3.66%
L'Ampolla	8.52	0.23	-97.32%	62.80	1.05	-98.33%	7.37	4.58	-37.89%
Deltebre	0.02	0.00	-84.10%	0.10	0.01	-85.20%	4.99	4.64	-6.92%
La Ràpita	107.20	113.79	6.15%	824.98	847.51	2.73%	7.70	7.45	-3.22%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	6.95	11.09	59.41%	48.19	75.56	56.81%	6.93	6.82	-1.63%
Total	638.26	648.91	1.67%	5 155.16	5 563.77	7.93%	8.08	8.57	6.15%

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

By analysing the annual landing series of mullet in Catalonia from 2002 to 2025 (Figure 18), 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. In the final year of the series, the average price increased to above €7/kg.

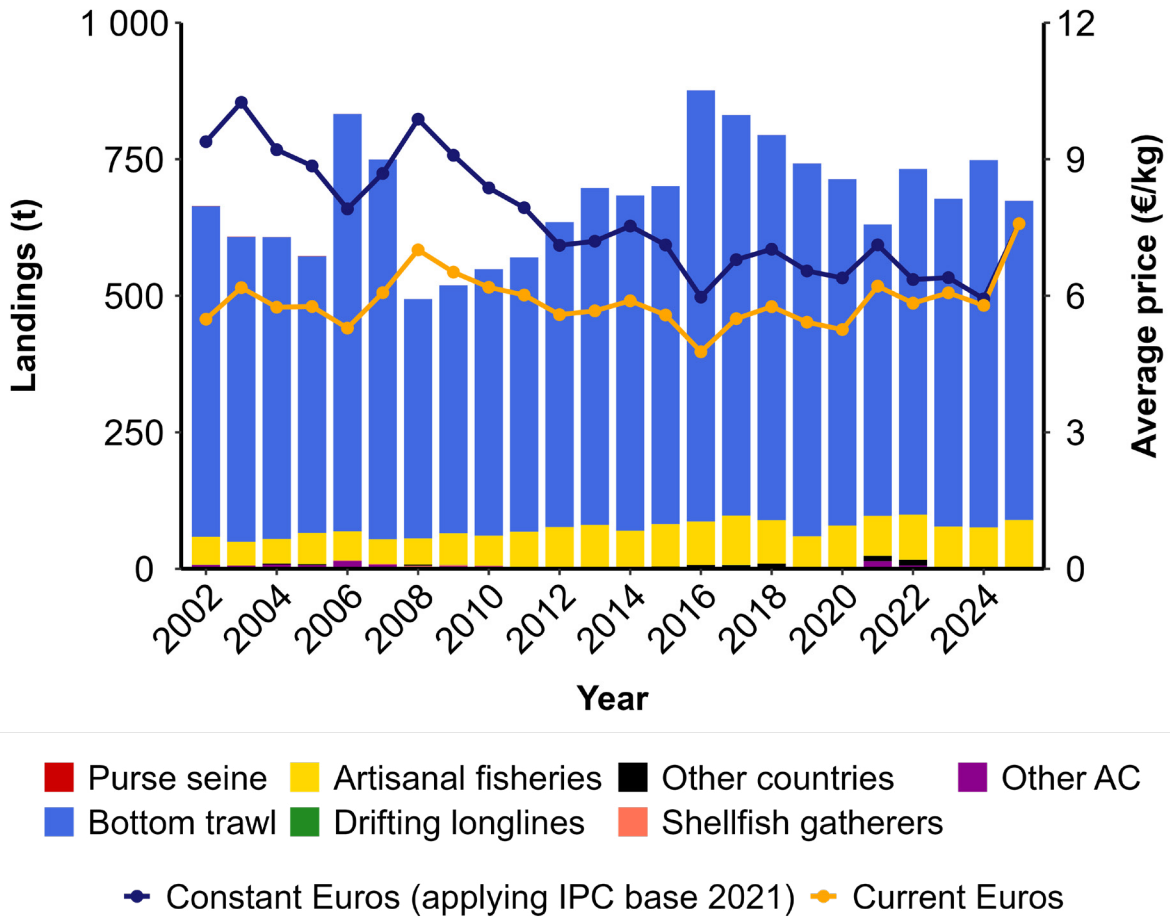


Figure 18. Annual series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for mullet (*Mullus spp.*) from 2002 to 2025.

In 2025, 673.80 t of mullet were landed in Catalonia, generating a total of €5,110.77 thousand at first sale. The average price in Catalonia during this year was 7.58 €/kg. Compared with the 2022-2024 reference period, mullet landings fell by 6.72%, but income increased by 20.05% due to a 28.70% rise in the average price per kilo, equivalent to an additional €1.69 per kilo (Table 23).

Most of the mullet landed came from bottom trawl methods (Table 24). Specifically, in 2025, 86.70% of the mullet landed and 80.30% of the income from this species came from bottom trawling. In relation to this fishing method, mullet represented 9.30% of landings and generated 7.50% of income in 2025.

The second most important method, both in terms of landings and income, is artisanal fisheries. In 2025, 12.90% of the mullet landed and 19.30% of the income from mullet came from this method. Within artisanal fisheries, mullet accounted for 4.70% of landings and generated 5.90% of income in 2025 (Table 24).

In a year-on-year comparison, the bottom trawl sector reduced its landings by 8.01%, while artisanal fisheries increased their landings by 11.82%. The bottom trawl sector reported an 18.64% increase in income from mullet in 2025, driven by a 28.96% rise in the average price. In artisanal fisheries, income increased by 32.61% in 2025, with the sale price also rising by 18.59% (Table 23).

Table 23. Record and variation between 2022-2024 and 2025 of landed biomass (t), income (k€), and average price (€/kg) of mullet (*Mullus spp.*) per fishing method.

Modality	t(2022-2024)	t(2025)	% Var(t)	k€(2022-2024)	k€(2025)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2022-2024)	€/kg(2025)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	635.05	584.21	-8.01%	3 458.63	4 103.23	18.64%	5.45	7.02	28.96%
Purse seine	0.04	0.09	95.77%	0.37	0.78	113.37%	8.43	9.18	8.99%
Artisanal fisheries	77.58	86.75	11.82%	744.15	986.79	32.61%	9.59	11.38	18.59%
Other AC	4.29	2.66	-37.88%	28.49	19.42	-31.85%	6.65	7.29	9.71%
Other countries	5.38	0.10	-98.11%	25.45	0.55	-97.83%	4.73	5.43	14.80%
Shellfish gatherers	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.01	0.00	-100.00%	6.90	0.00	-100.00%
Total	722.34	673.80	-6.72%	4 257.10	5 110.77	20.05%	5.89	7.58	28.70%

Table 24. Importance of landings (t) and income (k€) of mullet (*Mullus spp.*) relative to the total landings and income of each fishing method. Landings/income method (%): percentage of the target species landed by this method. Landings/income species (%): percentage of the method 's landings corresponding to the target species.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Purse seine 2022-2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Purse seine 2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bottom trawl 2022-2024	87.90	9.70	81.20	6.50
Bottom trawl 2025	86.70	9.30	80.30	7.50
Artisanal fisheries 2022-2024	10.70	4.30	17.50	4.60
Artisanal fisheries 2025	12.90	4.70	19.30	5.90
Other AC 2022-2024	0.60	1.00	0.70	2.30
Other AC 2025	0.40	9.90	0.40	10.20
Other countries 2022-2024	0.70	3.90	0.60	2.40
Other countries 2025	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
Shellfish gatherers 2022-2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

*Methods with values of 0.00 indicate that landings and/or income represent less than 0.01%. Years with no landings for a specific method 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 2025 (Figure 19). In both cases, mullet landings remained relatively stable throughout the year at around 40-50 t per month, before increasing during the autumn months and exceeding 100 t in September. The average price followed an opposite trend. The average price remained high during the first half of the year (>€7/kg) when landings were lower, before falling in autumn to around €5/kg, coinciding with the peak in landings. It is worth noting that, in 2025, the average first-sale price of mullet remained higher during the second half of the year compared with the previous period, owing to lower landings during the autumn months.

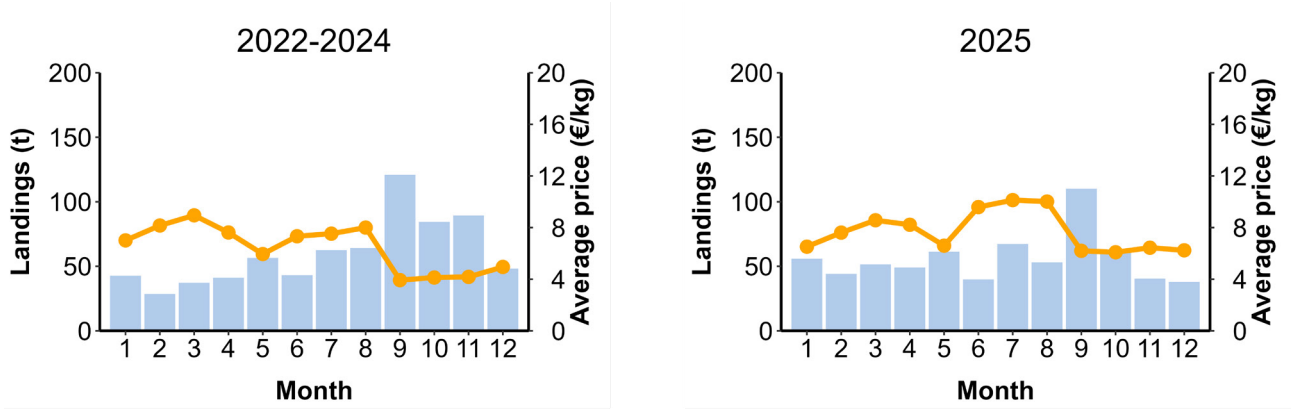


Figure 19. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for mullet (*Mullus spp.*) for the years 2022-2024 and 2025.

When analysing mullet sales by fish auction hall (Table 25), La Ràpita auction hall was the most important for the sector in 2025, in terms of both landings and income. At La Ràpita auction hall, 176.18 t of mullet were landed in 2025, representing 26.15% of all landings and generating €1,170.83 thousand at an average first-sale price of €6.65/kg. Compared with the previous period, landings fell by 6.60%, while income rose by 28.20%, owing to a 37.27% increase 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, 90.43 t of mullet were unloaded in 2025, generating 803.53 thousand € at an average first-sale price of 8.89 €/kg. Compared with previous years, landings fell by 14.25% but income from mullet rose by 10.57%, driven by a 28.94% increase in the average first-sale price.

The next highest mullet landings in 2025 were reported at Cambrils and Tarragona auction halls, with 67.67 t and 65.45 t, respectively, both of which saw their average first-sale price increase by 24%. Roses and Les Cases d'Alcanar auction halls recorded highly significant increases in the average first-sale price of mullet compared with the previous period, at 36.95% and 48.56%, respectively.

Overall, 2025 saw a widespread decline in mullet landings across all auction halls compared with the previous period, while the average first-sale price was higher, resulting in increased income generated by this species (Table 25).

Table 25. Record and variation between 2022-2024 and 2025 of landed biomass (t), income (k€), and average price (€/kg) of mullet (*Mullus spp.*) per fish auction hall

Fish auction hall	t (2022-2024)	t (2025)	% Var (t)	k€ (2022-2024)	k€ (2025)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2022-2024)	€/kg (2025)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	41.68	38.35	-8.00%	221.34	270.53	22.22%	5.31	7.05	32.85%
Port de la selva	0.16	0.00	-100.00%	1.19	0.00	-100.00%	7.38	0.00	
Roses	62.74	50.77	-19.08%	359.39	398.29	10.83%	5.73	7.84	36.95%
L'Escala	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.01	0.00	-100.00%	20.00	0.00	
L'Estartit	0.03	0.00	-100.00%	0.49	0.00	-100.00%	17.06	0.00	
Palamós	23.20	22.07	-4.88%	139.65	166.00	18.87%	6.02	7.52	24.97%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	0.09	0.07	-16.87%	1.47	0.99	-32.83%	17.17	13.87	-19.20%
Blanes	24.52	22.48	-8.33%	181.95	201.95	10.99%	7.42	8.98	21.07%
Arenys de Mar	32.14	32.84	2.18%	216.59	254.35	17.44%	6.74	7.74	14.93%
Badalona	0.36	0.24	-32.05%	2.52	1.52	-39.65%	7.07	6.28	-11.18%
Barcelona	35.77	38.70	8.19%	204.12	264.55	29.60%	5.71	6.84	19.79%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	56.73	53.89	-5.00%	330.85	396.34	19.79%	5.83	7.35	26.10%
Torredembarra	1.10	0.38	-65.19%	11.48	4.17	-63.65%	10.48	10.94	4.43%
Tarragona	51.75	65.45	26.48%	341.38	535.84	56.96%	6.60	8.19	24.10%
Cambrils	75.33	67.67	-10.17%	497.04	554.80	11.62%	6.60	8.20	24.26%
L'Ametlla de Mar	105.45	90.43	-14.25%	726.74	803.53	10.57%	6.89	8.89	28.94%
L'Ampolla	6.20	0.30	-95.18%	35.25	1.13	-96.79%	5.68	3.78	-33.43%
Deltebre	0.03	0.00	-93.35%	0.07	0.01	-89.74%	2.42	3.73	54.13%
La Ràpita	188.64	176.18	-6.60%	913.25	1 170.83	28.20%	4.84	6.65	37.27%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	13.37	13.97	4.49%	55.36	85.93	55.24%	4.14	6.15	48.56%
Total	719.29	673.80	-6.32%	4 240.13	5 110.77	20.53%	5.89	7.58	28.67%

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 2025 (Figure 20), 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 fell sharply again to 6,000 t, a figure that remained relatively stable until 2022, except for a rebound in 2016 to around 8,000 t. During this latter period, the average price gradually increased, reaching 2.00 €/kg. 2023 recorded the lowest landing volume in the series, dropping below 3,000 t. In contrast, the average first-sale price reached a historic maximum, standing at 2.27 €/kg. In 2024, landings rose to 6,000 t, while the average first-sale price fell to €1.59/kg. In 2025, however, annual landings declined again to around 4,000 t, with an average price of €2.04/kg, slightly higher than the previous year. It should be noted that almost all landings of this species were made using the purse seine method.

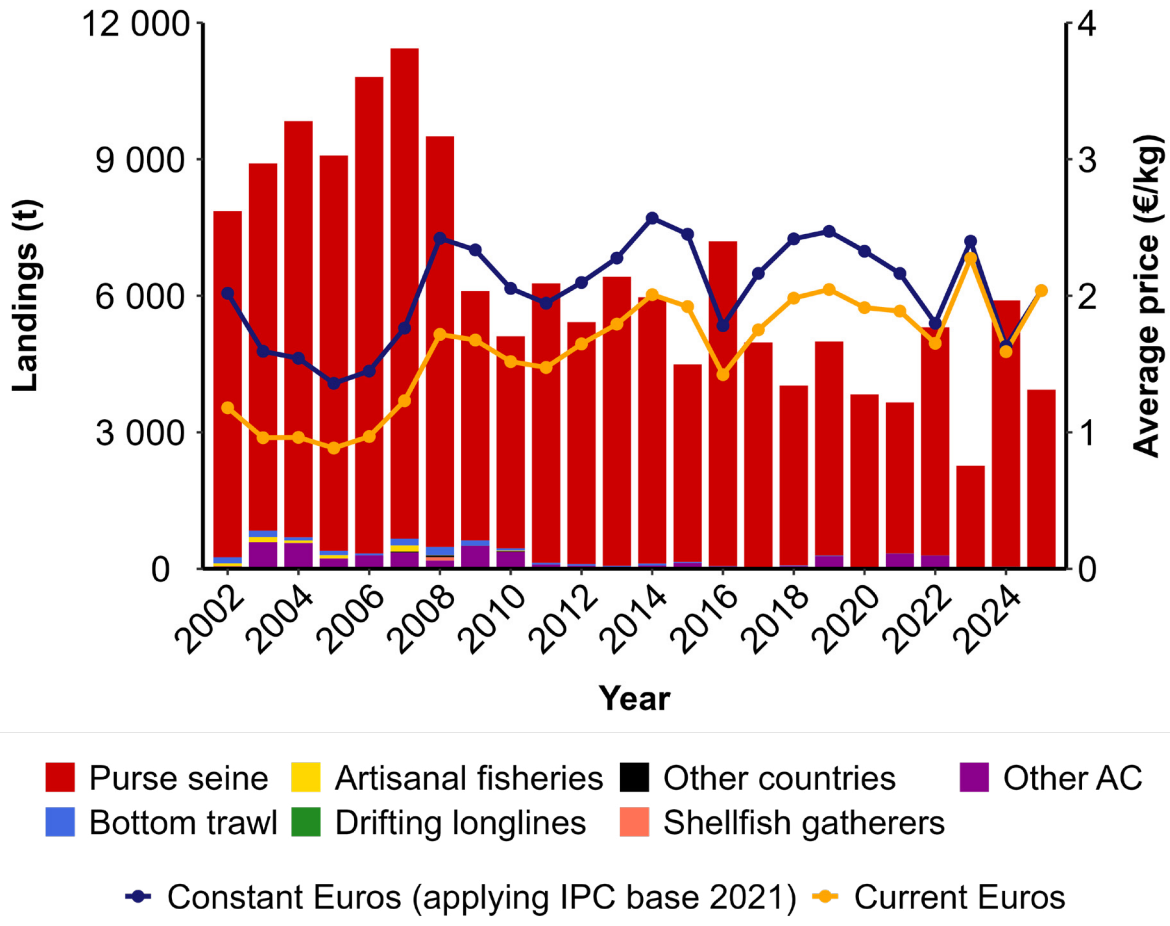


Figure 20. Annual series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for European pilchard (*Sardina pilchardus*) from 2002 to 2025.

In Table 26, it can be seen that in 2025, a total of 3,934.80 t of European pilchard were landed at the fish auction halls of Catalonia, representing an increase of 13.39% compared to the comparative (2022- 2024) period. Income also increased, reaching a total of 8,020.63 thousand €. Conversely, the average price increased by 18.04%, from 1.73 €/kg in the years 2022-2024 to 2.04 €/kg in 2025.

Table 26. Record and variation between 2022-2024 and 2025 of landed biomass (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of European pilchard (*Sardina pilchardus*) per fishing method.

Modality	t(2022-2024)	t(2025)	% Var(t)	k€(2022-2024)	k€(2025)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2022-2024)	€/kg(2025)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	6.82	8.88	30.26%	8.75	13.91	58.99%	1.28	1.57	22.05%
Purse seine	4 374.32	3 916.98	-10.46%	7 602.67	7 982.25	4.99%	1.74	2.04	17.25%
Artisanal fisheries	0.05	0.00	-100.00%	0.08	0.00	-100.00%	1.84	0.00	-100.00%
Other AC	161.80	0.14	-99.92%	233.90	0.33	-99.86%	1.45	2.44	68.79%
Other countries	0.07	0.26	274.29%	0.10	0.20	105.52%	1.43	0.79	-45.09%
Shellfish gatherers	0.00	8.55		0.00	23.93		0.00	2.80	
Total	4 543.06	3 934.80	-13.39%	7 845.50	8 020.63	2.23%	1.73	2.04	18.04%

Following the trend of the compared years, almost all of the European pilchard landings in 2025 (99.50%) came from the purse seine method (Table 27). Similarly, the vast majority of income from this species also came from this method (99.50%). On the other hand, European pilchard landings represented 56.40% of the total purse seining landings in Catalonia in 2025. The sale of European pilchard in 2025 represented 64.60% of the income from purse seining.

Table 27. 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 method. Landings/income method (%): percentage of the target species landed by this method. Landings/income species (%): percentage of the method 's landings corresponding to the target species.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Purse seine 2022-2024	96.30	45.10	96.90	44.80
Purse seine 2025	99.50	56.40	99.50	64.60
Bottom trawl 2022-2024	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.00
Bottom trawl 2025	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.00
Artisanal fisheries 2022-2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other AC 2022-2024	3.60	38.30	3.00	18.90
Other AC 2025	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.20
Other countries 2022-2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other countries 2025	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00

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

The monthly landing series of European pilchard in 2025 shows the highest landing values were concentrated during the spring and summer months (Figure 21), peaking in May. Overall, 2025 landings were broadly stable compared with the reference period, except during the winter months when figures were lower due to the sector's closure periods. As for the average first-sale price, 2025 saw fluctuations throughout the year, with minimum values of around €1.50/kg in spring and maximum values exceeding €3/kg in winter, coinciding with the month of lowest landings.

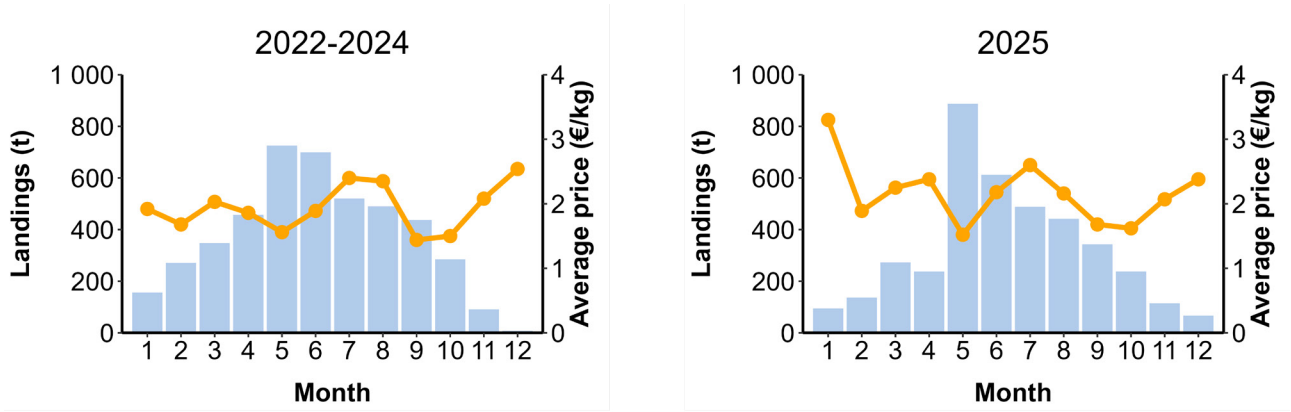


Figure 21. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for European pilchard (*Sardina pilchardus*) for the years 2022-2024 and 2025.

In Table 28, data on landings, income, and average first-sale price of European pilchard by fish auction hall for the 2022-2024 period and 2025 are analysed. Overall, compared to 2022-2024, 2025 saw a decrease in landings (12.35%) and an increase in income (3.26%). The average first-sale price experienced an increase of 17.80%, rising from an average of 1.73 €/kg in the comparison period to 2.04 €/kg in 2025.

In terms of landings of this species by auction hall, 2025 saw a reduction across almost all locations, with Port de la Selva, Roses, Badalona and l'Ampolla experiencing the largest declines, at around 100% compared with the 2022-2024 period. Conversely, Cambrils, l'Ametlla de Mar and Llançà recorded the most notable increases, up by 97.88%, 198.57% and 76.94%, respectively, compared with the previous period. The port with the highest European pilchard landings in 2025 was Barcelona, as was the case in the 2022-2024 period; this same port saw a 34.94% rise in the average first-sale price despite the 49.54% decline in income.

Table 28. Record and variation between 2022-2024 and 2025 of landed biomass (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of European pilchard (*Sardina pilchardus*) per fish auction hall.

Fish auction hall	t (2022-2024)	t (2025)	% Var (t)	k€ (2022-2024)	k€ (2025)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2022-2024)	€/kg (2025)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	0.15	0.26	76.94%	0.19	0.20	7.59%	1.29	0.79	-39.20%
Port de la selva	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	1.00	0.00	
Roses	4.59	0.18	-96.09%	6.11	0.30	-95.03%	1.33	1.69	27.06%
L'Escala	703.91	630.68	-10.40%	1 058.60	1 096.52	3.58%	1.50	1.74	15.61%
L'Estartit	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Palamós	228.68	298.77	30.65%	471.76	566.26	20.03%	2.06	1.90	-8.13%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	218.46	273.55	25.22%	454.99	591.77	30.06%	2.08	2.16	3.87%
Blanes	486.59	516.09	6.06%	981.65	1 244.53	26.78%	2.02	2.41	19.53%
Arenys de Mar	301.38	299.76	-0.54%	541.44	615.51	13.68%	1.80	2.05	14.29%
Badalona	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.02	0.00	-100.00%	5.04	0.00	
Barcelona	1 373.51	693.02	-49.54%	2 300.57	1 566.35	-31.91%	1.67	2.26	34.94%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	699.74	569.37	-18.63%	1 187.60	1 154.75	-2.77%	1.70	2.03	19.50%
Torredembarra	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Tarragona	295.33	267.84	-9.31%	469.70	467.85	-0.39%	1.59	1.75	9.83%
Cambrils	137.43	271.94	97.88%	229.86	488.69	112.60%	1.67	1.80	7.44%
L'Ametlla de Mar	37.54	112.09	198.57%	63.37	226.68	257.74%	1.69	2.02	19.81%
L'Ampolla	0.07	0.00	-100.00%	0.08	0.00	-100.00%	1.20	0.00	
Deltebre	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
La Ràpita	1.71	1.24	-27.21%	1.54	1.21	-21.90%	0.90	0.97	7.30%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	4 489.09	3 934.80	-12.35%	7 767.49	8 020.63	3.26%	1.73	2.04	17.80%

European anchovy (Engraulis encrasicolus), ANE

When analysing the annual series of European anchovy landings and average first-sale price in Catalonia from 2002 to 2025 (Figure 22), 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 2025 recording the lowest value in the last ten years, around 1,000 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 eight years (2016-2025), prices remained low, albeit with a gradual increase over time. After adjusting for the CPI, the average price in constant euros followed the same trend as the average price in current euros.

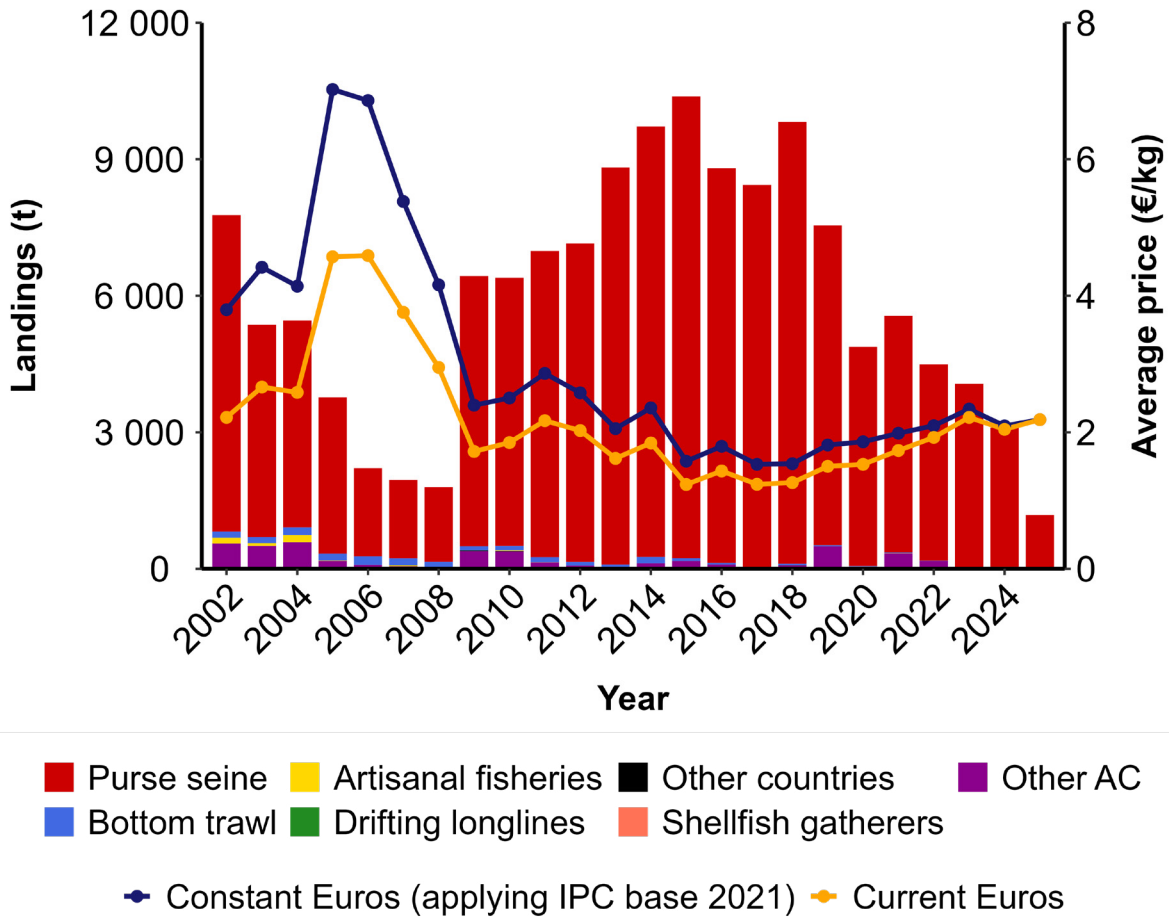


Figure 22. Annual series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for European anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*) from 2002 to 2025.

In 2025, 1,178.29 t of European anchovy were landed in Catalonia, generating a total of 2,577.71 thousand € at first sale. The average price in Catalonia during this year was 2.19 €/kg. If we focus on the 2022-2024 period compared to 2025, both landings and income decreased by 69.91% and 68.06%, respectively, while the average sale price increased by 6.15% (Table 29).

Table 29. Record and variation between 2022-2024 and 2025 of landed biomass (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of European anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*) per fishing method.

Modality	t(2022-2024)	t(2025)	% Var(t)	k€(2022-2024)	k€(2025)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2022-2024)	€/kg(2025)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	8.85	17.62	99.12%	18.86	37.17	97.05%	2.13	2.11	-1.04%
Purse seine	3 805.94	1 160.51	-69.51%	7 841.43	2 540.10	-67.61%	2.06	2.19	6.23%
Artisanal fisheries	0.06	0.00	-100.00%	0.16	0.00	-100.00%	2.75	0.00	-100.00%
Other AC	101.49	0.16	-99.85%	211.05	0.45	-99.79%	2.08	2.87	38.02%
Other countries	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	1.71	0.00	-100.00%
Total	3 916.35	1 178.29	-69.91%	8 071.51	2 577.71	-68.06%	2.06	2.19	6.15%

In Table 30, it can be observed that almost all European anchovies landed, 99.50%, and the corresponding income generated, 98.50%, came from purse seining. In relation to this fishing method, European anchovy landings in 2025 accounted for 16.70% of total landings and 20.50% of income.

Table 30. 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 method. Landings/income method (%): percentage of the target species landed by this method. Landings/income species (%): percentage of the method 's landings corresponding to the target species.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Purse seine 2022-2024	97.20	39.30	97.10	46.30
Purse seine 2025	98.50	16.70	98.50	20.50
Bottom trawl 2022-2024	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.00
Bottom trawl 2025	1.50	0.30	1.40	0.10
Artisanal fisheries 2022-2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other AC 2022-2024	2.60	24.10	2.60	17.00
Other AC 2025	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.20
Other countries 2022-2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

The monthly landing series (Figure 23) shows a seasonal trend for 2022-2024; by contrast, landings in 2025 remained broadly stable throughout the year, with European anchovy landings never exceeding 200 t per month. The highest landing values were concentrated in the spring months, while the lowest values occurred in the winter months. In both the 2022-2024 period and 2025, the month with the highest landings was July. Regarding the average first-sale price, it showed more variations during 2025 compared to previous years, reaching a maximum of around 3 €/kg in June and a minimum below 2 €/kg in February.

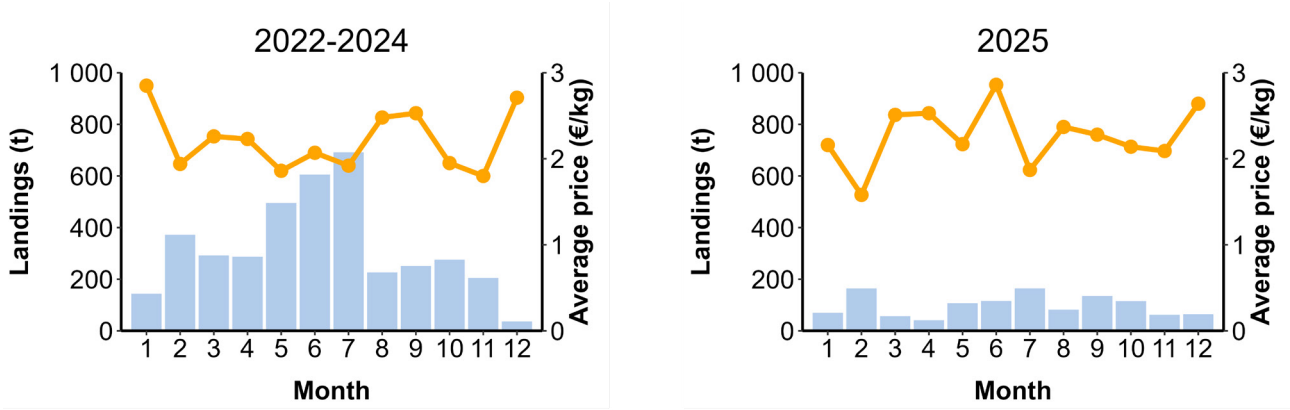


Figure 23. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall for European anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*) for the years 2022-2024 and 2025.

In Table 31, data on landings, income, and average first-sale price of European anchovy by fish auction hall for the 2022-2024 period and 2025 are analysed. Overall, 2025 saw 1,178.29 t of European anchovy landed, generating income of €2,577.71 thousand, representing decreases of 69.65% and 67.78%, respectively. In contrast, the average first-sale price increased by 6.13%, equivalent to a rise of 0.13 €/kg.

Among the various auction halls, L'Escala recorded the highest volume of landings, with 320.85 t of European anchovy landed, despite a 21.62% decrease compared with the average of the preceding years and a 24.21% decline in income relative to the reference period. Meanwhile, Tarragona auction hall recorded the highest landings during the 2022-2024 period but suffered an 86.37% drop in 2025, resulting in an 84.10% decrease in income and a 16.61% increase in the average first-sale price.

Table 31. Record and variation between 2022-2024 and 2025 of landed biomass (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of European anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*) per fish auction hall.

Fish auction hall	t (2022-2024)	t (2025)	% Var (t)	k€ (2022-2024)	k€ (2025)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2022-2024)	€/kg (2025)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	0.01	0.00	-100.00%	0.01	0.00	-100.00%	0.79	0.00	
Port de la selva	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Roses	10.72	0.02	-99.82%	11.30	0.07	-99.36%	1.05	3.69	250.20%
L'Escala	409.34	320.85	-21.62%	691.02	523.73	-24.21%	1.69	1.63	-3.31%
L'Estartit	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Palamós	320.77	118.60	-63.03%	722.74	277.15	-61.65%	2.25	2.34	3.71%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	284.71	94.27	-66.89%	596.76	211.38	-64.58%	2.10	2.24	6.98%
Blanes	598.40	175.41	-70.69%	1 328.77	452.23	-65.97%	2.22	2.58	16.10%
Arenys de Mar	224.41	69.42	-69.06%	467.71	165.53	-64.61%	2.08	2.38	14.40%
Badalona	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Barcelona	316.46	51.87	-83.61%	725.70	110.01	-84.84%	2.29	2.12	-7.52%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	554.32	77.40	-86.04%	1 048.74	207.01	-80.26%	1.89	2.67	41.37%
Torredembarra	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Tarragona	825.12	112.49	-86.37%	1 699.78	270.24	-84.10%	2.06	2.40	16.61%
Cambrils	280.41	111.02	-60.41%	588.35	258.01	-56.15%	2.10	2.32	10.77%
L'Ametlla de Mar	52.73	39.82	-24.49%	108.56	87.98	-18.96%	2.06	2.21	7.33%
L'Ampolla	0.25	0.00	-100.00%	0.61	0.00	-100.00%	2.43	0.00	
Deltebre	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
La Ràpita	4.85	6.98	43.96%	11.12	14.11	26.95%	2.29	2.02	-11.82%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	0.02	0.15	683.55%	0.02	0.26	1 121.55%	1.10	1.71	55.90%
Total	3 882.52	1 178.29	-69.65%	8 001.16	2 577.71	-67.78%	2.06	2.19	6.16%

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 2025, a clear inflection point is observed with the implementation of the Sand Eel Seiner Management Plan in 2014 (Figure 24). From that year onwards, landings declined drastically compared with previous years, dropping from around 500-700 t annually to below 100 t per year. From this point onwards, landings remained low for the rest of the historical series, with occasional peaks between 2018 and 2020 reaching values above 250 t. As for 2025, it was the year with the lowest landings since 2002. The average first-sale price rose from around €3/kg during the early part of the series, increasing progressively to reach approximately €40/kg in 2025.

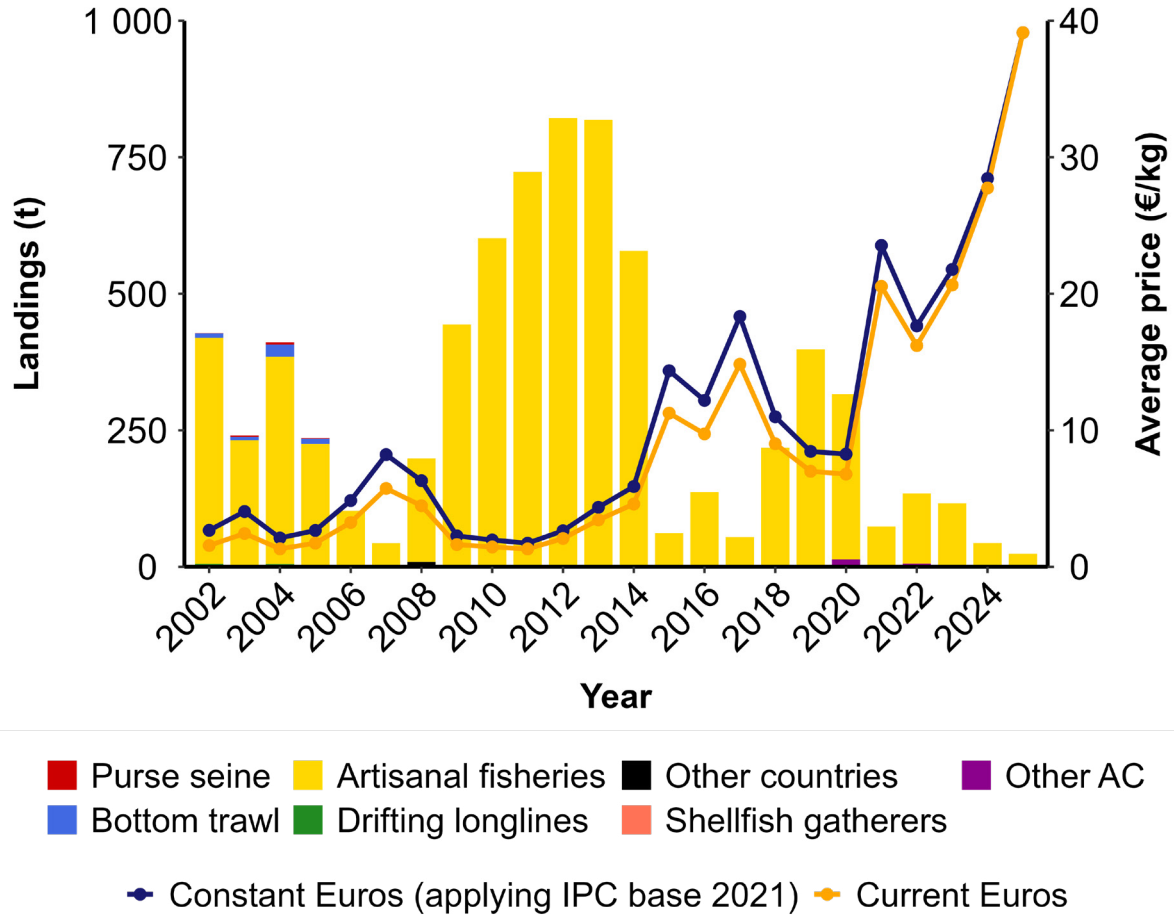


Figure 24. Annual series of landings and average first-sale price at fish auction hall for sand eel (G. *cicerelus and G.semisquamatus*) from 2002 to 2025.

In 2025, 23.72 t of sand eel were landed in Catalonia, generating a total of 928 thousand € at first sale. The average price in Catalonia during this year was 39.13 €/kg. Compared to the 2022-2024 period, sand eel landings and income decreased by 75.40% and 51.89%, respectively. By contrast, the average first-sale price increased by 95.52%.

Table 32. Record and variation between 2022-2024 and 2025 of landed biomass (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of sand eel (G. *cicerelus and* G.*semisquamatus*) per fishing method.

Modality	t(2022-2024)	t(2025)	% Var(t)	k€(2022-2024)	k€(2025)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2022-2024)	€/kg(2025)	% Var(€/kg)
Artisanal fisheries	96.42	23.72	-75.40%	1 929.91	928.39	-51.89%	20.01	39.13	95.52%
Total	96.42	23.72	-75.40%	1 929.91	928.39	-51.89%	20.01	39.13	95.52%

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 2025, 1.30% of artisanal fisheries landings corresponded to sand eel, as did 5.50% of the income generated by this method (Table 33).

Table 33. Importance of landings and income of sand eel (*G. cicerelus* i *G. semisquamatus*) relative to the total landings and income of each fishing method.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Artisanal fisheries 2022-2024	100.00	5.30	100.00	11.90
Artisanal fisheries 2025	100.00	1.30	100.00	5.50

The monthly series of landings and average first-sale price shows variations during the sand eel fishing months between the comparison period and 2025 (Figure 25). During the 2020-2024 period, landings were distributed from March to December, peaking in September and October at around 15 t per month, with the average first-sale price remaining below €15/kg. In 2025, however, landings were concentrated between April and July; due to the decline in landings, it was agreed under the Management Plan to keep the fishery closed for the remainder of the year. During these months, landings remained below 10 t per month, and the average first-sale price rose above €40/kg in July, the month with the lowest volume of landings. In the comparison period graphs, landings from March to December are shown because, as stipulated in Order AAM/87/2014, the sand eel fishing season (*G. cicerelus and G. semisquamatus*) begins on March 1 and ends on December 15 each year, with a two-and-a-half-month close season during the reproduction period (December 16 to February 28).

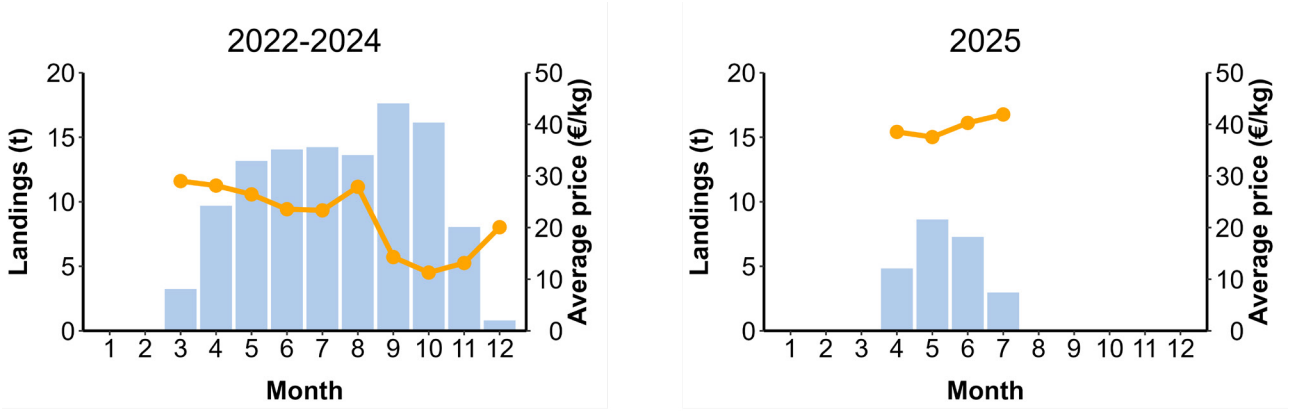


Figure 25. Monthly series of landings and average first-sale price at fish auction hall for sand eel (*Gymnammodytes cicerelus and G. semisquamatus*) for the years 2021-2024 and 2025.

When analysing sand eel data per fish auction hall (Table 34), Arenys de Mar and Blanes were the fish auction halls with the highest landing volumes in 2025 and in the 2022-2024 period. Throughout that year, all fish auction halls experienced a reduction in landing volumes.

Income also declined across all fish auction halls compared with the reference period. By contrast, the average first-sale price rose considerably across all fish auction halls in 2025, increasing by 95.52% overall.

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 34. Record and variation between 2022-2024 and 2025 of landed biomass (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of sand eel (*G. cicerelus* i *G. semisquamatus*) per fishing method.

Fish auction hall	t (2022-2024)	t (2025)	% Var (t)	k€ (2022-2024)	k€ (2025)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2022-2024)	€/kg (2025)	% 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	2.09	0.15	-93.04%	35.61	5.79	-83.73%	17.03	39.80	133.68%
L'Escala	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Estartit	0.27	0.00	-100.00%	4.43	0.00	-100.00%	16.40	0.00	
Palamós	17.69	5.43	-69.30%	375.63	217.89	-41.99%	21.23	40.12	88.96%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	8.42	2.59	-69.25%	181.29	103.57	-42.87%	21.53	40.00	85.76%
Blanes	30.05	7.35	-75.54%	616.44	292.59	-52.54%	20.51	39.80	94.04%
Arenys de Mar	37.74	8.21	-78.26%	713.47	308.54	-56.75%	18.90	37.60	98.90%
Badalona	0.15	0.00	-100.00%	3.04	0.00	-100.00%	19.68	0.00	
Barcelona	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	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	96.42	23.72	-75.40%	1 929.91	928.39	-51.89%	20.01	39.13	95.52%

Transparent goby (Aphia minuta), FIM

In the annual series of landings and average prices for transparent goby (*Aphia minuta*) between 2002 and 2025 (Figure 26), the early years show fluctuating landings with peaks not exceeding 4 t. From 2012 onwards, and following the subsequent entry into force of the Sand Eel Seiner Management Plan in 2014, landings of the species showed clear stabilisation at around 2 t per year. 2022 saw the lowest landing figures in the entire historical series; however, in subsequent years, landings of the species increased, reaching just under 2 t by 2025. The average first-sale price rose progressively throughout the series, from average values of around €10/kg during the initial period to values exceeding €70/kg in the final years.

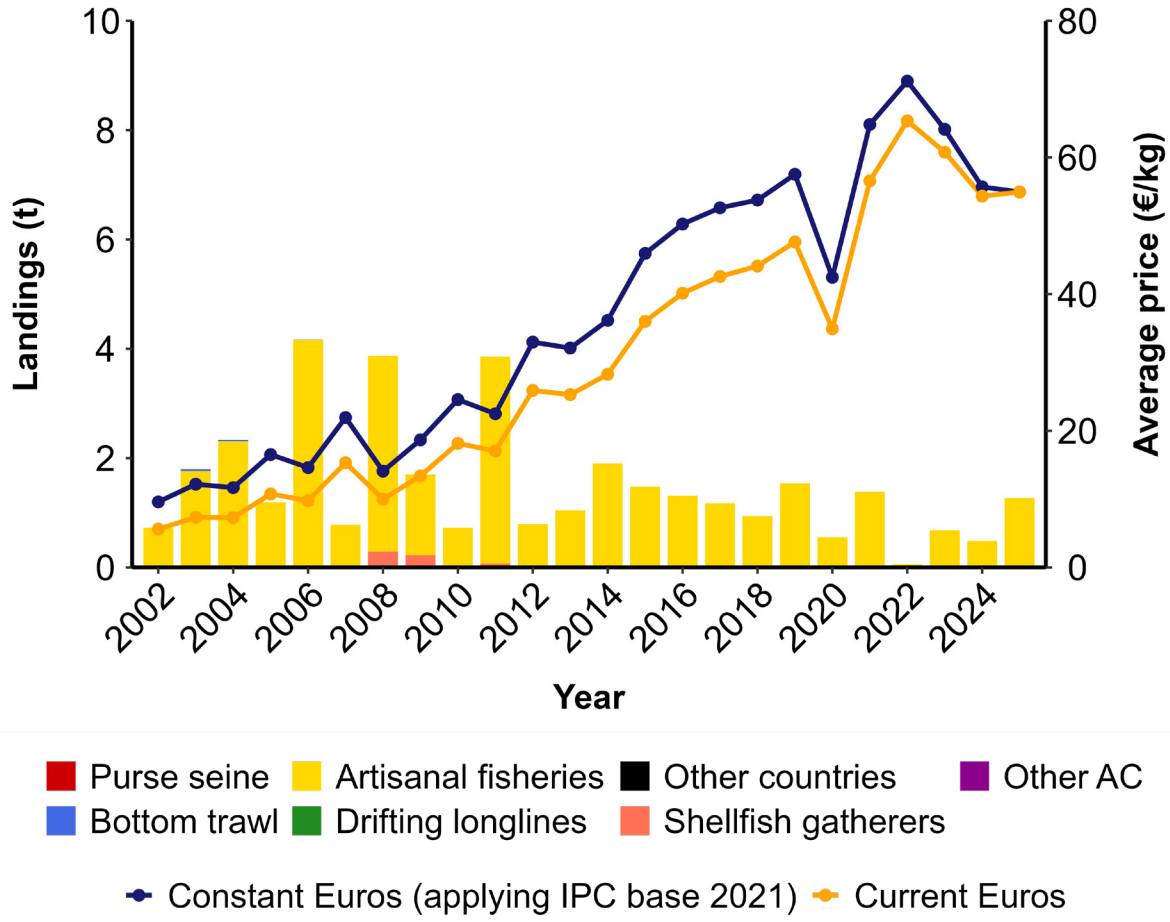


Figure 26. Annual series of landings and average first-sale price at fish auction hall for transparent goby (*Aphia minuta*) from 2002 to 2025.

In 2025, 1.27 t of goby were landed in Catalonia, generating a total of 69.88 thousand € at first sale. The average price in Catalonia during this year was 54.95 €/kg. Compared with the 2022-2024 period, landings and income increased by 211.56% and 192.94%, respectively, while the average first-sale price fell by 5.99% (Table 35).

Table 35. Record and variation between 2022-2024 and 2025 of landed biomass in tonnes (t), income in millions of euros (K€), and average price (€/kg) of transparent goby (*Aphia minuta*) by fishing method.

Modality	t(2022-2024)	t(2025)	% Var(t)	k€(2022-2024)	k€(2025)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2022-2024)	€/kg(2025)	% Var(€/kg)
Artisanal fisheries	0.41	1.27	211.56%	23.86	69.88	192.94%	58.44	54.95	-5.98%
Total	0.41	1.27	211.56%	23.86	69.88	192.94%	58.44	54.95	-5.98%

Goby fishing falls under the artisanal fishing method; 100% of the landings and 100% of the income for this species come from the artisanal fishing method in every year. Specifically in 2025, 0.10% of landings and 0.40% of income in the artisanal fishing category corresponded to transparent goby (Table 36).

Table 36. Importance of landings and income of transparent goby (*Aphia minuta*) relative to the total landings and income of each fishing method.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Artisanal fisheries 2022-2024	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.10
Artisanal fisheries 2025	100.00	0.10	100.00	0.40

The monthly series of landings and average first-sale prices show clear seasonality across all years, both in the 2022-2024 period and in 2025. In 2025, landings in April were considerably higher than in previous years. This seasonality thus coincides with the closed season for sand eel (Figure 27). During 2025, the volume of landings and the average price reached higher values than in previous years, never exceeding 70 €/kg.

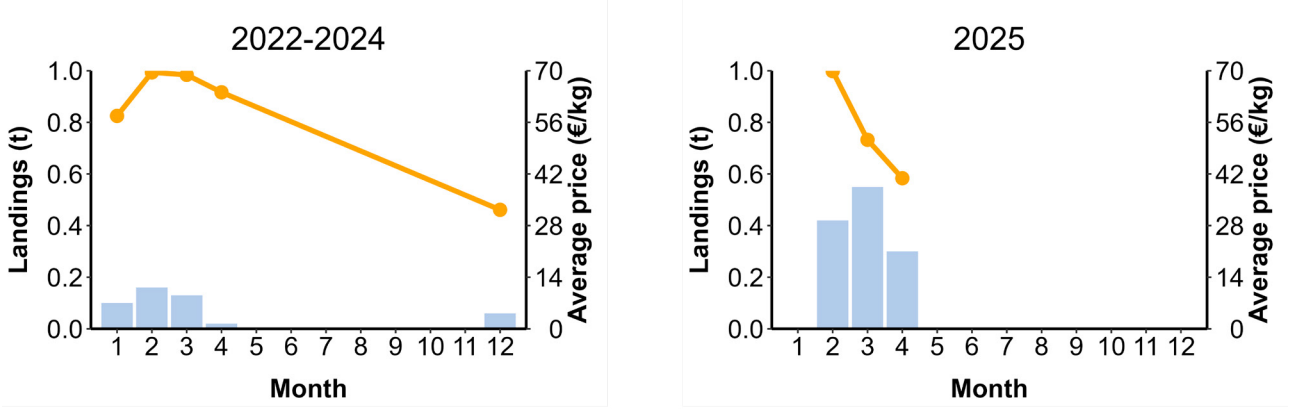


Figure 27. Monthly series of landings and average first-sale price at fish auction hall for transparent goby (*Aphia minuta*) for the years 2022-2024 and 2025.

An analysis of transparent goby data by fish auction hall (Table 37) shows that the only auction halls with landings in 2025 were Arenys de Mar with 0.02 t, Badalona with 1.06 t and Barcelona with 0.20 t. This represents an overall increase of 210.19% across all Catalan auction halls.

The variation in income shows a very significant rise compared with the reference period, increasing by 191.80% across all auction halls. Regarding the average first-sale price in 2025, decreases of 17.20% and 10.53% were recorded at Arenys and Badalona auction halls, respectively, alongside a 25.42% increase at Barcelona, compared with the 2022-2024 period.

The absence of landings at Catalonia's remaining ports is due to the fact that this species is only caught in these specific areas of the Catalan coast.

Table 37. Record and variation between 2022-2024 and 2025 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 (2022-2024)	t (2025)	% Var (t)	k€ (2022-2024)	k€ (2025)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2022-2024)	€/kg (2025)	% 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	0.02	560.74%	0.14	0.77	447.10%	51.94	43.01	-17.20%
Badalona	0.35	1.06	203.17%	20.79	56.38	171.24%	59.58	53.30	-10.53%
Barcelona	0.06	0.20	235.92%	3.02	12.74	321.30%	51.77	64.93	25.42%
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	0.41	1.27	210.19%	23.95	69.88	191.80%	58.41	54.95	-5.93%

Sand Eel Management Plan (CCPGS)

The sand eel (*G. 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 method, representatives of fishermen's 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).

100% of sand eel and goby landings and income in Catalonia correspond to the Co-Management Plan. Table 38 shows how sand eel landings fell from 98,128.81 kg in the 2022-2024 period to 23,723.82 kg in 2025, with income dropping from €1,929,889.31 to €928,386.64, while the average first-sale price rose from €21.53/kg to €39.13/kg. With respect to the transparent goby, both landings and income increased in 2025 compared with previous years, whereas the average first-sale price decreased. Finally, no crystal goby landings were recorded in 2025.

Table 38. Landings, landed biomass in kilograms (kg), income in euros (€), and average price (€/kg) of sand eel (*G. cicerelus and G. semisquamatus*) and goby (*Aphia minuta*) under the Co-management Plan in 2022-2024 and 2025.

Species	Landings (kg) 2022-2024	Income (€) 2022-2024	€/kg 2022-2024	Landings (kg) 2025	Income (€) 2025	€/kg 2025
Mediterranean sand eel	98 128.81	1 929 889.31	21.53	23 723.82	928 386.64	39.13
Transparent goby	408.19	23 855.56	60.16	1 271.75	69 882.70	54.95
Crystal goby	30.42	1 612.71	53.01	0	0	0

The official closure of the sand eel fishery (Table 39) ran from 16 December 2024 to 28 February 2025, as established by Order ACC/155/2021 of 20 July, approving the Management Plan for the Sand Eel Seiner Fishery along the Catalan Coast (2021-2026). Furthermore, Article 6.6 of this Order stipulated that if 50% of the quota is not reached, the fishery will be closed the following month, although experimental scientific monitoring by ICATMAR will continue. This situation arose in August 2025, when the fishery was closed and remained so until December of that same year.

Table 39. Temporary suspension of the fishing campaign for sand eel and 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.

CLOSURES OF THE SAND EEL FISHERY (2024-2025)												2024 START	2025 END	2025 START	2025 END
Sand eel (*Gymnammodytes cicerelus* and *G. semisquamatus*) **Barcelona, Badalona, Arenys de Mar, Blanes, Palamós, Sant Feliu de Guíxols and l'Estartit**															
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC	**16/12**	**28/02**	**06/08**	**15/12**
Transparent goby (*Aphia minuta* and *Crystallogobius linearis*) Barcelona, Badalona, Arenys de Mar, Blanes, Palamós, Sant Feliu de Guíxols, and l'Estartit															
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC		**01/05/25**	**15/12/25**	

The monthly development of sand eel landings by fish auction hall in 2025 under the Sand Eel Management Plan show that the leading auction hall was Arenys de Mar, followed by Blanes and Palamós. Across all three fish auction halls, the highest landing volumes and income were recorded in May and June (Table 40).

With respect to the transparent goby, in 2025 it was marketed at just two fish auction halls, Badalona and Barcelona, in February, March and April (Table 41). No crystal goby landings were recorded that year.

Table 40. Monthly landings by fish auction hall: landed biomass (kg), income in euros (€) and average price (€/kg) for sand eel (*G. cicerelus* and *G. semisquamatus*).

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
(RSS) kg	-	-	-	-	-	145.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	145.60
(RSS) €	-	-	-	-	-	5 794.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 794.42
(RSS) €/kg	-	-	-	-	-	39.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.80
(STT) kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(STT) €	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(STT) €/kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(PLM) kg	-	-	-	1 104.00	1 836.55	1 565.00	925.30	-	-	-	-	-	5 430.85
(PLM) €	-	-	-	43 075.15	67 900.57	64 689.73	42 221.99	-	-	-	-	-	217 887.43
(PLM) €/kg	-	-	-	39.02	36.97	41.34	45.63	-	-	-	-	-	40.12
(SFG) kg	-	-	-	560.00	457.01	1 022.00	550.50	-	-	-	-	-	2 589.51
(SFG) €	-	-	-	22 069.80	18 172.92	42 105.80	21 226.00	-	-	-	-	-	103 574.52
(SFG) €/kg	-	-	-	39.41	39.76	41.20	38.56	-	-	-	-	-	40.00
(BLA) kg	-	-	-	1 320.00	2 924.55	2 261.65	845.10	-	-	-	-	-	7 351.30
(BLA) €	-	-	-	50 771.98	112 342.79	92 951.80	36 524.07	-	-	-	-	-	292 590.65
(BLA) €/kg	-	-	-	38.46	38.41	41.10	43.22	-	-	-	-	-	39.80
(ARE) kg	-	-	-	1 857.80	3 409.25	2 287.75	651.76	-	-	-	-	-	8 206.56
(ARE) €	-	-	-	70 695.57	125 441.11	87 751.03	24 651.91	-	-	-	-	-	308 539.62
(ARE) €/kg	-	-	-	38.05	36.79	38.36	37.82	-	-	-	-	-	37.60
(BDN) kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(BDN) €	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(BDN) €/kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 41. Monthly landings per fish auction hall: biomass landed (kg), income in euros (€), and average price (€/Kg) of 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	-	305.92	459.18	292.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 057.70
(BDN) €	-	21 240.56	23 221.04	11 914.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56 376.35
(BDN) €/kg	-	69.43	50.57	40.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.30
(BCN) kg	-	115.20	81.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196.21
(BCN) €	-	8 192.62	4 546.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 739.08
(BCN) €/kg	-	71.12	56.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64.93

Figure 28 shows the monthly landings by fish auction hall for all species included in the Management Plan, all of which were caught by sand eel seiner. The fish auction hall recording the highest landings for both the 2022-2024 period and 2025 was Arenys de Mar, followed by Blanes and Palamós. In 2025, these landings were lower than in the reference period; nevertheless, income remained at very similar levels, with an annual peak in May at most fish auction halls (Figure 29). The average price per kilo rose in 2025 at most fish auction halls, remaining at around €50/kg for nearly all months, except January and February, when values reached around €70/kg (Figure 30).

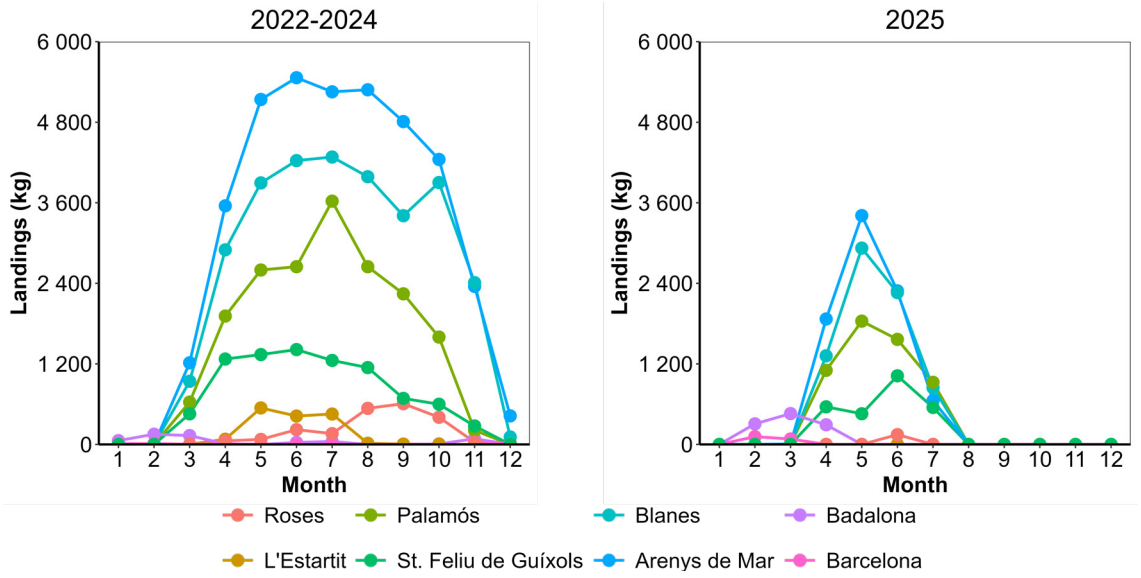


Figure 28. Monthly series of landings by port in kg of sand eel (*Gymnammodytes cicerelus* and *G. semisquamatus*) and transparent goby (Aphia minuta) within the Sand Eel Co-Management Plan.

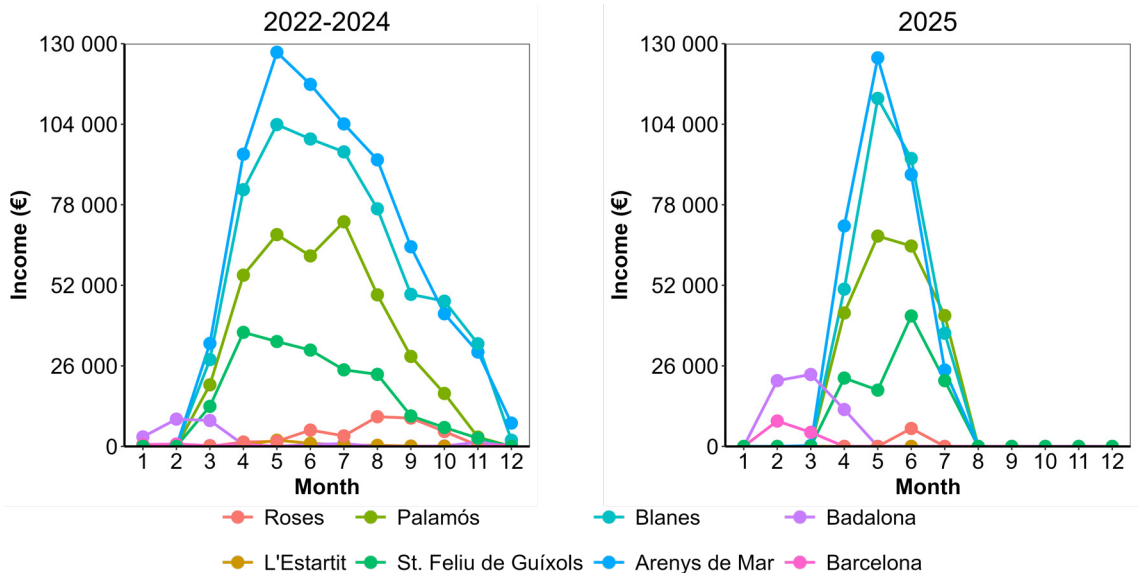


Figure 29. Monthly series of income in euros (€) by port from sand eel (*Gymnammodytes cicerelus* and *G. semisquamatus*) and transparent goby (Aphia minuta) within the Sand Eel Co-Management Plan.

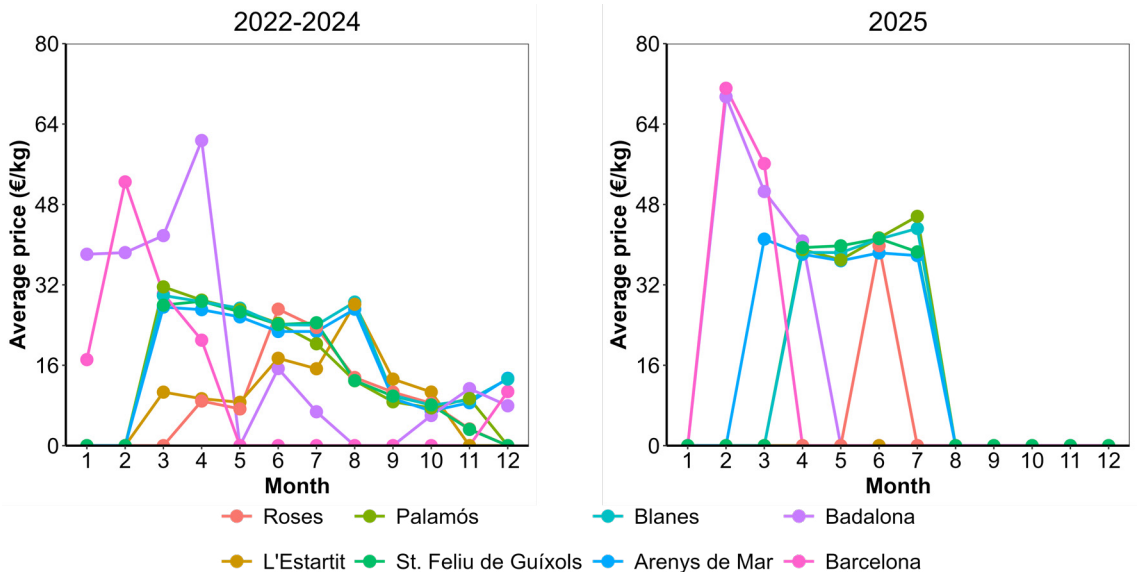


Figure 30. Monthly series of average first-sale price by port of sand eel (*G. cicerelus* and *G. semisquamatus*) and transparent goby (Aphia minuta) within the Sand Eel Co-Management Plan.

Blue and red shrimp (Aristeus antennatus), ARA

The following graph presents the development of landings and first-sale prices, including constant and current prices, for blue and red shrimp during the period from 2002 to 2025 (Figure 31). 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€. In 2025, a decline in landings of blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*) was observed, although this trend does not reflect a reduction in the abundance of the resource in the exploited stocks. Rather, it is associated primarily with the implementation of landing quotas, the effects of which were particularly evident during the latter part of the year.

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 2025. 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 45 €/kg in 2025.

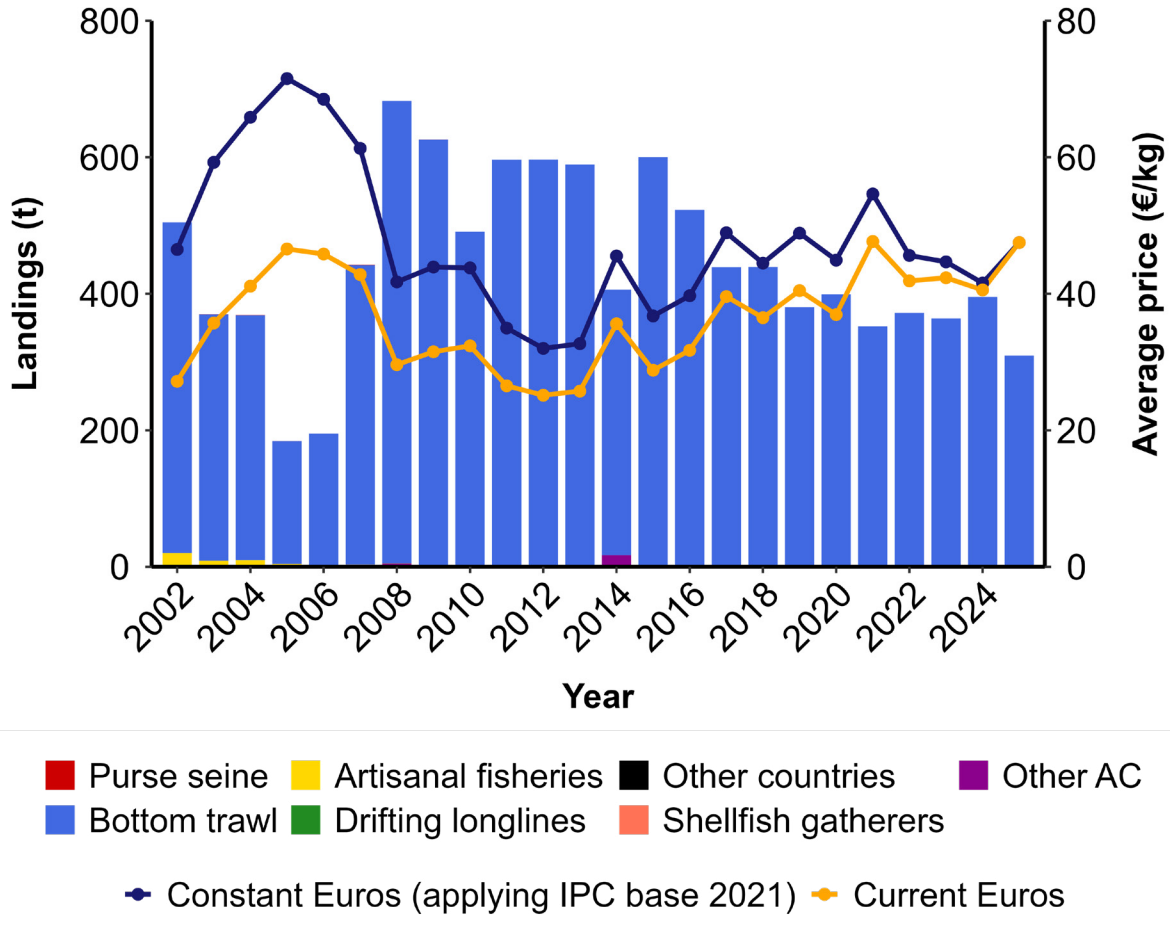


Figure 31. Annual series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*).

In 2025, 309.4 t of blue and red shrimp were landed in Catalonia, generating a total of 14,702.63 thousand € at first sale. The average price in Catalonia during this year was 47.52 €/kg. Compared to the previous period (2022-2024), landings and income decreased by -17.53% and -6.21%, respectively, although the average price per kilogram increased by 13.73%, which is equivalent to 5 € more per kilogram (Table 42).

All blue and red shrimp fishing comes from bottom trawling (Table 43). In 2025, blue and red shrimp accounted for 4.9% of landings and 26.80% of the income from this fishing method, which is slightly lower than in the previous period (2022-2024).

Table 42. Record and variation of landings (t), income (k€), and average price (€/kg) of blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*) by fishing method.

Modality	t(2022-2024)	t(2025)	% Var(t)	k€(2022-2024)	k€(2025)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2022-2024)	€/kg(2025)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	375.14	309.25	-17.56%	15 675.71	14 701.19	-6.22%	41.79	47.54	13.76%
Other countries	0.03	0.12	353.93%	0.43	1.43	234.86%	16.05	11.84	-26.23%
Total	375.16	309.37	-17.54%	15 676.14	14 702.63	-6.21%	41.78	47.52	13.73%

Table 43. Importance of landings (t) and income (k€) of blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*) relative to total landings and income of each fishing method. Landings/income method (%): percentage of target species landed by this method. Landings/income species (%): percentage of landings from the method corresponding to the target species.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Bottom trawl 2022-2024	100.00	5.70	100.00	29.70
Bottom trawl 2025	100.00	4.90	100.00	26.80
Other countries 2022-2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other countries 2025	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20

*Methods with values of 0.00 indicate that landings or income represent less than 0.01%. Years with no landings for a specific method 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 2022-2024 period and 2025 (Figure 32). The highest landings are observed during the summer months, peaking in July with values close to 40 t. The average first-sale price reaches its highest values in winter, which coincides with the lowest landings, and stabilises around 40 €/kg during spring and summer. It progressively increases towards the end of the year, reaching values close to 65 €/kg in December. In 2025, as previously indicated, the implementation of shrimp quotas led to a decrease in landings towards the end of the year.

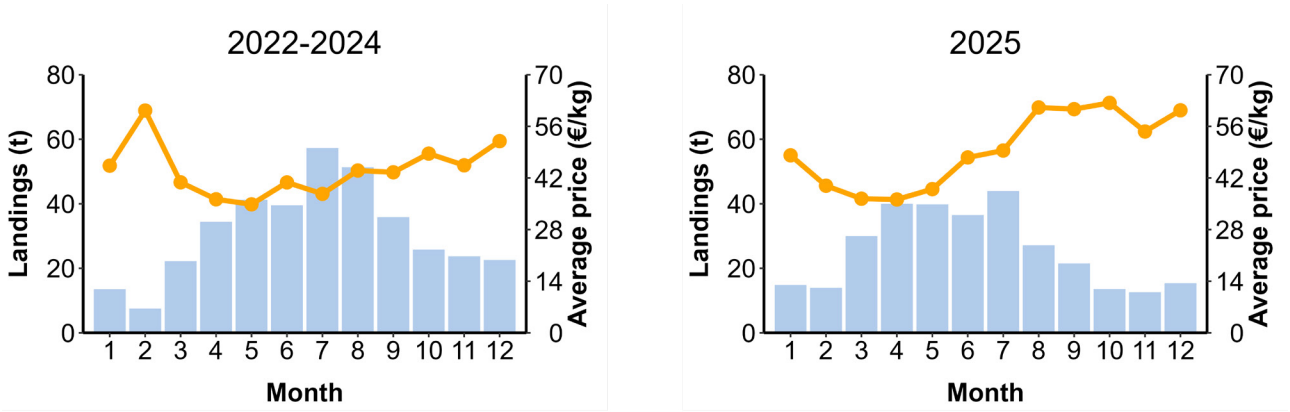


Figure 32. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*).

When analysing blue and red shrimp sales by fish auction hall (Table 44), in 2025, 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 2025, 68.22 t of blue and red shrimp were landed at the Palamós fish auction hall, generating 3,220.14 k€ at an average first-sale price of 47.20 €/kg. Compared to the previous period, landings in Palamós decreased by -24.21% and income by -13.21%, despite the 14.52% increase in the average price. At the Blanes fish auction hall, the second most important, 52.04 t of blue and red shrimp were landed, generating 2,219.11 thousand € at an average price of 42.64 €/kg. However, in this fish auction hall, both landings and income decreased by -14.39% and 2.61% compared to the 2022-2024 period.

In general, in 2025, landings of blue and red shrimp decreased in most fish auction halls compared to the previous year. This trend is less evident in income. Regarding the average first-sale price, it generally fluctuates around 42 €/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 (66.58€/kg).

Table 44. 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 (2022-2024)	t (2025)	% Var (t)	k€ (2022-2024)	k€ (2025)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2022-2024)	€/kg (2025)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	23.18	17.12	-26.17%	1 109.82	954.10	-14.03%	47.87	55.74	16.44%
Port de la selva	2.37	0.00	-100.00%	83.41	0.00	-100.00%	35.19	0.00	
Roses	40.84	35.32	-13.54%	1 837.37	1 824.75	-0.69%	44.99	51.67	14.86%
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	90.02	68.22	-24.21%	3 710.05	3 220.14	-13.21%	41.21	47.20	14.52%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Blanes	60.79	52.04	-14.39%	2 278.61	2 219.11	-2.61%	37.48	42.64	13.76%
Arenys de Mar	30.77	28.14	-8.52%	1 143.97	1 212.06	5.95%	37.18	43.07	15.82%
Badalona	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Barcelona	38.97	35.66	-8.49%	1 565.93	1 525.20	-2.60%	40.18	42.77	6.44%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	51.20	41.94	-18.10%	2 064.90	1 962.42	-4.96%	40.33	46.79	16.04%
Torredembarra	0.00	0.00	466.67%	0.02	0.10	369.05%	70.00	57.94	-17.23%
Tarragona	27.74	23.88	-13.93%	1 380.75	1 317.47	-4.58%	49.77	55.18	10.86%
Cambrils	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Ametlla de Mar	8.69	6.95	-20.07%	473.42	462.69	-2.27%	54.45	66.58	22.27%
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	0.57	0.11	-81.32%	27.78	4.59	-83.48%	48.39	42.77	-11.61%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	375.16	309.37	-17.53%	15 676.02	14 702.63	-6.21%	41.79	47.52	13.73%

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 2025, blue and red shrimp was the species that generated the most income, accounting for 26% 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 Fishermen's 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 close seasons; 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 45, 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 2022-2024 and 2025 is shown. The data indicate that in 2025, 22.05% of blue and red shrimp landings and 21.90% of the income generated by this species came from the Management Plan, values similar to the previous period. Specifically, in 2025, in Palamós, 68,223.72 kg of managed blue and red shrimp were landed, generating 3,220,137.72 € at an average first-sale price of 47.20 €/kg.

Table 45. 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) 2022-2024	Income (€) 2022-2024	€/kg 2022-2024	Landings (kg) 2025	Income (€) 2025	€/kg 2025
Total Catalonia	375 155.60	15 676 003.49	41.80	309 374.74	14 702 626.43	47.52
Total managed	90 017.36	3 710 053.91	41.19	68 223.72	3 220 137.72	47.20
% Total managed vs Total	23.99	23.67	-	22.05	21.90	-

The monthly record of landings, income, and average first-sale price of blue and red shrimp in Palamós for 2025 (Table 46) shows that the highest landings occur during the summer months, from June to August. July registered a peak in income, with 619,526.37 € generated. In contrast, October recorded the highest average price of 53.94 €/kg. In December, the average price of blue and red shrimp reached its second-highest value of the year, at €73.65/kg, as a result of the reduced supply. No landings were recorded during January, as this coincides with the close season, a measure included in the Management Plan.

Table 46. Monthly record of landings (kg), income (€), and average price (€/kg) of blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*) in Palamós.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
(PLM) kg	-	5 982.65	5 355.35	10 218.87	8 943.20	8 067.50	10 795.74	9 577.36	3 483.86	1 644.64	621.35	3 533.20	68 223.72
(PLM) €	-	191 083.07	199 244.88	341 182.50	344 555.04	378 101.97	522 386.60	619 526.37	234 712.80	121 135.37	44 319.56	223 889.55	3 220 137.72
(PLM) €/kg	-	31.94	37.20	33.39	38.53	46.87	48.39	64.69	67.37	73.65	71.33	63.37	47.20

The monthly series of landings, income, and average price of managed blue and red shrimp in Palamós show similar trends between the 2022-2024 period and 2025. Although the trend was similar across both periods, the biomass landed in 2025 was lower than in the previously analysed period; it should also be noted that the implementation of the shrimp quota caused greater irregularity in values during the latter part of the year (Figure 33). Regarding income, the trend was very similar to landings (Figure 34), with a peak in July and August, followed by a sharp decline until reaching the minimum income in November with a peak in December. The development of the average first-sale price of blue and red shrimp in 2025 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 October, both exceeding 60 €/kg (Figure 35).

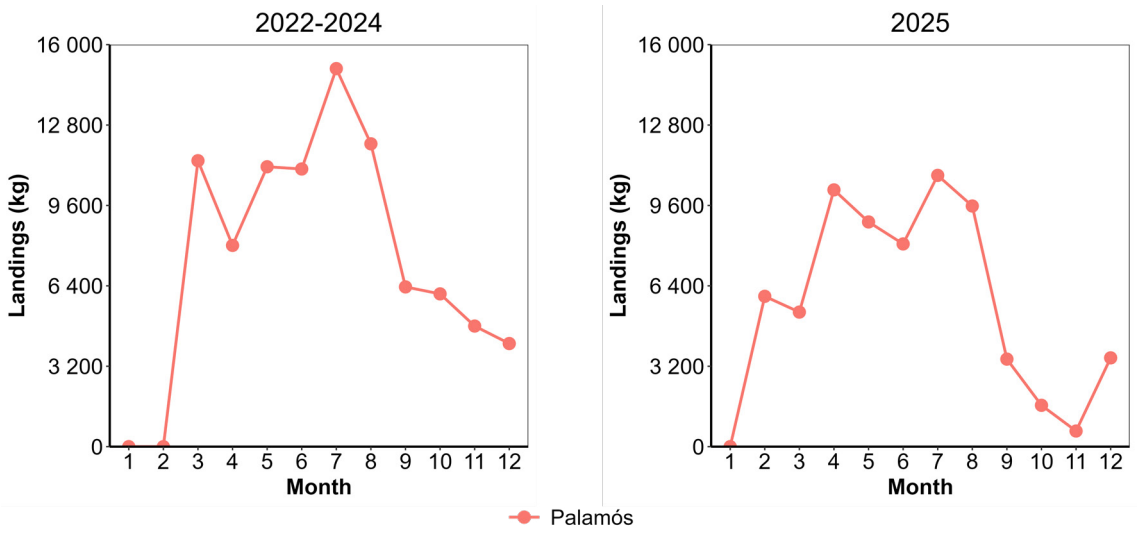


Figure 33. Monthly series of landings (kg) of blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*) within the Palamós Management Plan.

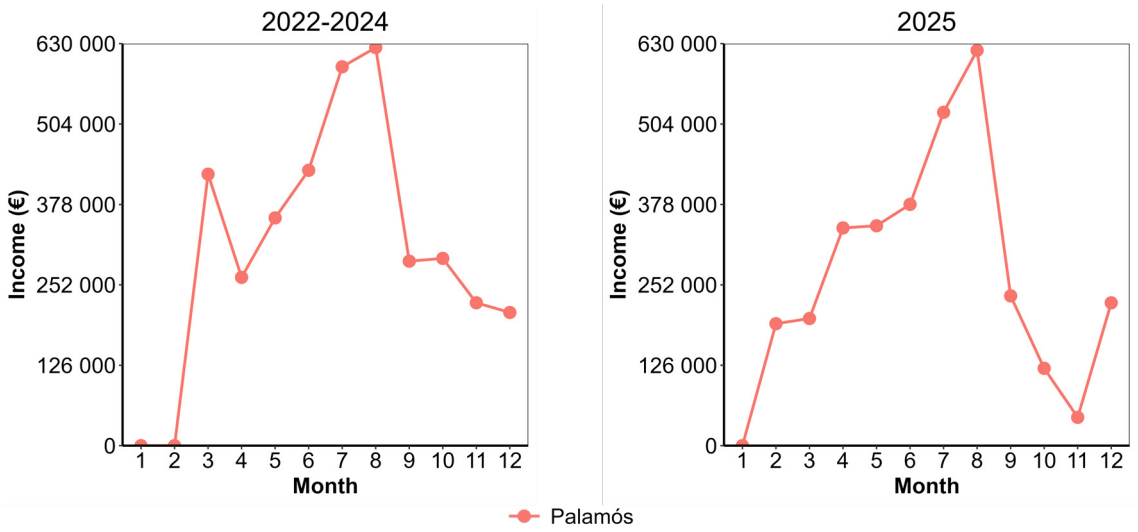


Figure 34. Monthly series of income (€) from blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*) within the Palamós Management Plan.

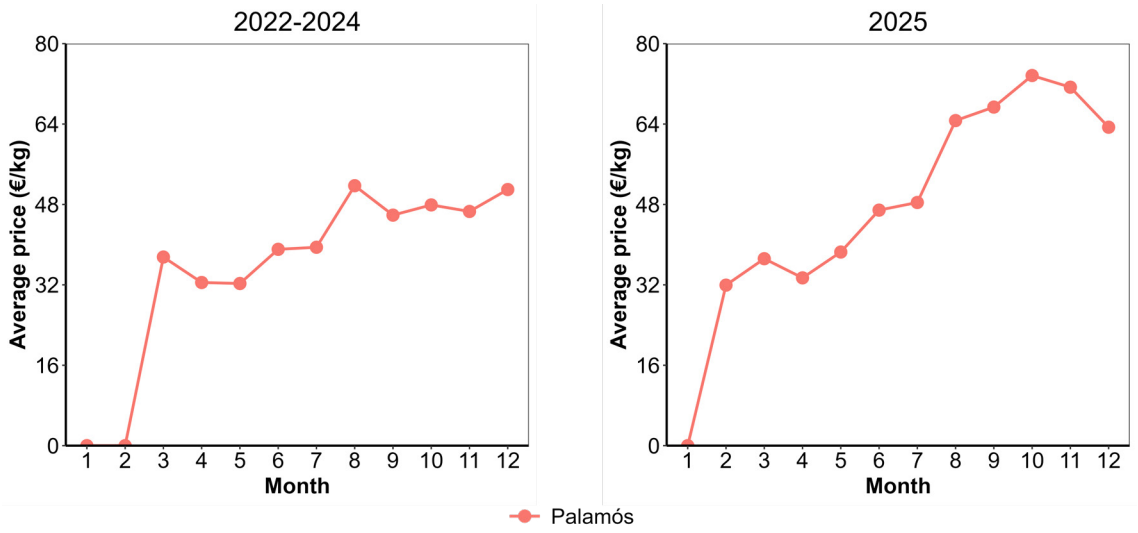


Figure 35. Monthly series of average price (€/kg) of blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*) within the Palamós Management Plan.

Norway lobster (Nephrops norvegicus), NEP

The historical series of landings and the average price of Norway lobster from 2002 to 2025 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 2025 (Figure 36). 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.

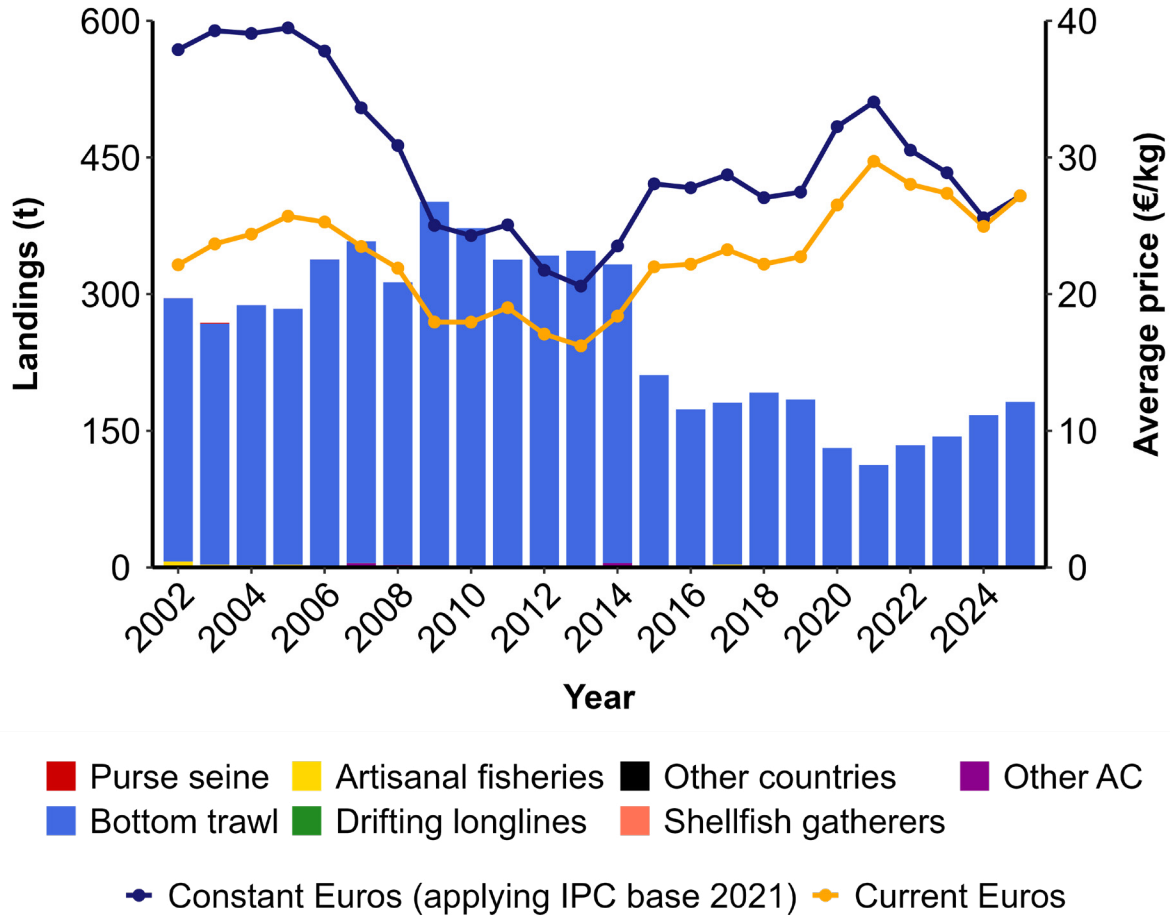


Figure 36. Annual series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*).

In 2025, 181.77 t of Norway lobster were landed in Catalonia, generating a total of 4,944.12 thousand € at first sale. The average price in Catalonia during this year was 27.20 €/kg. Compared to the previous period (2022-2025), landings and income increased by 22.58% and 24.95% respectively, although the average price per kilo increased by 1.94%, which is equivalent to €0.52 more per kilo (Table 47).

Almost all Norway lobster fishing comes from the bottom trawl method (Table 48). In 2025, Norway lobster accounted for 2.90% of landings and 9.00% of the economic income of this fishing method, figures slightly higher than in the previous period.

Table 47. Record and variation of landings (t), income (k€), and average price (€/kg) of Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*) by fishing method.

Modality	t(2022-2024)	t(2025)	% Var(t)	k€(2022-2024)	k€(2025)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2022-2024)	€/kg(2025)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	148.01	180.98	22.28%	3 947.84	4 923.38	24.71%	26.67	27.20	1.99%
Artisanal fisheries	0.01	0.01	-18.87%	0.68	0.49	-27.22%	62.62	56.18	-10.29%
Other AC	0.11	0.00	-100.00%	5.00	0.00	-100.00%	46.53	0.00	-100.00%
Other countries	0.33	0.77	131.12%	9.88	20.25	105.03%	29.51	26.18	-11.29%
Total	148.47	181.77	22.43%	3 963.40	4 944.12	24.74%	26.70	27.20	1.89%

Table 48. Importance of landings (t) and income (k€) of Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*) relative to total landed catches and income of each fishing method. Landed catches/income method (%): percentage of target species landed by this method. Landed catches/income species (%): percentage of landings from the method corresponding to the target species.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Bottom trawl 2022-2024	99.70	2.30	99.60	7.50
Bottom trawl 2025	99.60	2.90	99.60	9.00
Artisanal fisheries 2022-2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Artisanal fisheries 2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other AC 2022-2024	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.40
Other countries 2022-2024	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.90
Other countries 2025	0.40	1.00	0.40	2.60

*Methods with values of 0.00 indicate that landings or income represent less than 0.01%. Years with no landings for a specific method 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 27 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 2025, a generalised increase in landings was observed compared to the previous year. The maximum average price was recorded in December 2025, reaching values close to 40 €/kg (Figure 37).

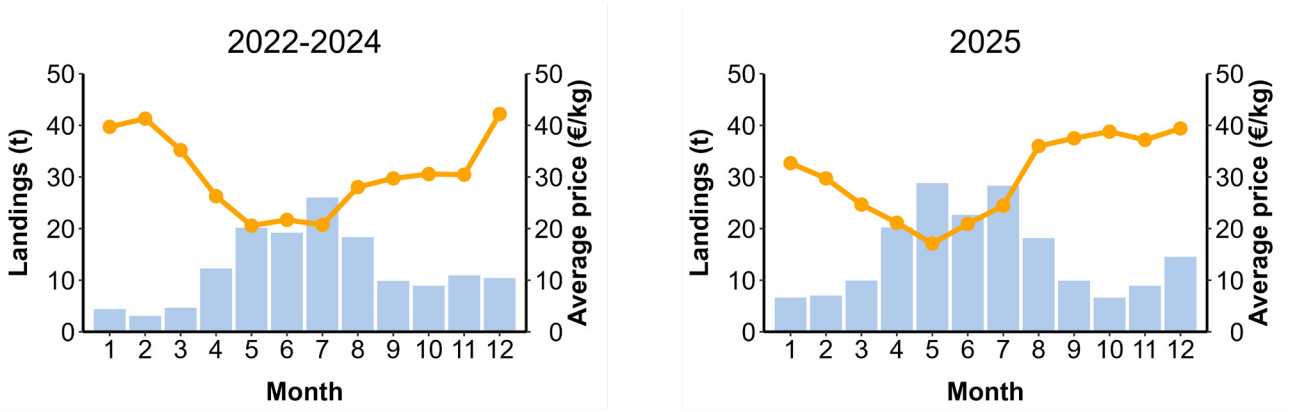


Figure 37. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*).

If we analyse Norway lobster data at the fish auction hall level (Table 49), it is observed that in 2025, the Blanes fish auction hall was the most important in the sector in terms of landings and economic income. In 2025, 32.61 t of Norway lobster were landed at the Blanes fish auction hall, generating 995.86 thousand € at an average first-sale price of 30.54 €/kg. Compared to the previous period, landings in Blanes increased by 88.39% and income by 141.24%, while the average price increased by 28.06%. Another fish auction hall with significant landings and importance for Norway lobster is Palamós where 31.69 t of Norway lobster were landed, generating 761.40 thousand € at an average price of 24.02 €/kg. In this fish auction hall, both landings and income increased by 27.74% and 20.70% compared to previous years.

Overall, Norway lobster landings and income increased across Catalonia. In the southern sector, auction halls such as Les Cases d'Alcanar, La Ràpita and Tarragona showed an increase in relative importance. This trend was also evident in the central and northern sectors, with landings increasing by 10% in Barcelona and 27% in Palamós. Although the price remained relatively stable, the increase in landings at some fish auction halls led to a decrease in the average price.

Table 49. 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 (2022-2024)	t (2025)	% Var (t)	k€ (2022-2024)	k€ (2025)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2022-2024)	€/kg (2025)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	20.66	22.32	8.01%	556.84	569.82	2.33%	26.95	25.53	-5.26%
Port de la selva	0.06	0.00	-100.00%	1.59	0.00	-100.00%	26.62	0.00	
Roses	23.07	24.31	5.37%	551.78	531.09	-3.75%	23.91	21.84	-8.66%
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	24.81	31.69	27.74%	630.85	761.40	20.70%	25.43	24.02	-5.52%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Blanes	17.31	32.61	88.39%	412.80	995.86	141.24%	23.85	30.54	28.06%
Arenys de Mar	9.86	10.75	9.04%	206.55	224.88	8.88%	20.95	20.92	-0.15%
Badalona	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Barcelona	15.96	17.62	10.44%	410.22	444.70	8.41%	25.71	25.23	-1.84%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	11.76	11.64	-0.98%	363.98	372.88	2.45%	30.96	32.04	3.46%
Torredembarra	0.18	0.11	-39.15%	4.90	2.75	-43.80%	26.49	24.47	-7.64%
Tarragona	19.85	25.60	28.97%	623.67	845.95	35.64%	31.42	33.05	5.17%
Cambrils	0.11	0.06	-46.13%	3.85	1.88	-51.06%	33.65	30.57	-9.15%
L'Ametlla de Mar	1.13	1.20	6.39%	50.25	53.68	6.83%	44.44	44.63	0.42%
L'Ampolla	0.13	0.00	-100.00%	5.84	0.00	-100.00%	44.40	0.00	
Deltebre	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.02	0.00	-100.00%	39.89	0.00	
La Ràpita	3.28	3.68	12.06%	128.55	132.37	2.97%	39.19	36.01	-8.11%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	0.11	0.17	57.35%	5.11	6.84	33.95%	47.62	40.54	-14.87%
Total	148.28	181.77	22.58%	3 956.78	4 944.12	24.95%	26.68	27.20	1.94%

Deep-water rose shrimp (Parapenaeus longirostris), DPS

The historical series of landings and the average first-sale price of deep-water rose shrimp from 2002 to 2025 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 2025 with over 450 t landed (Figure 38). 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.

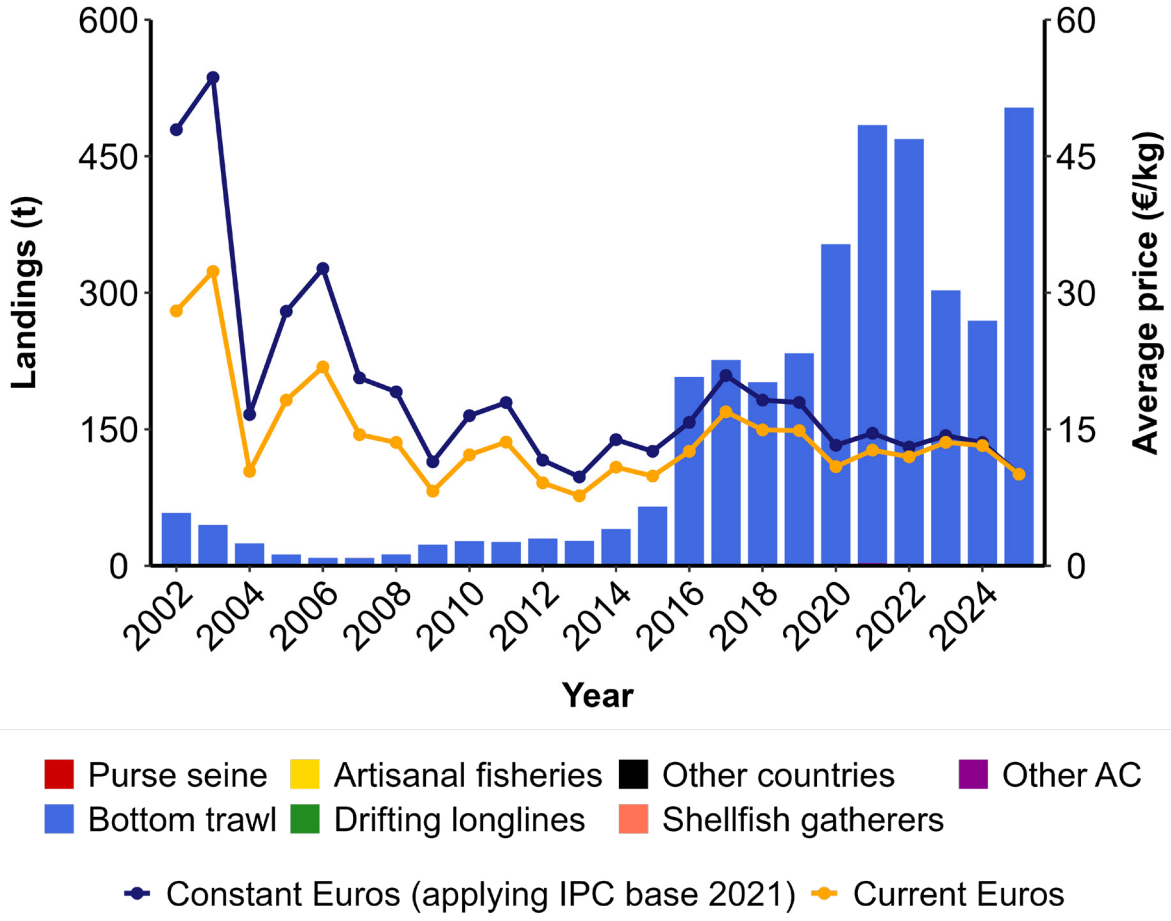


Figure 38. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of deep-water rose shrimp (*Parapenaeus longirostris*).

In 2025, 503.34 t of deep-water rose shrimp were landed in Catalonia, generating a total of 5,061.32 thousand € at first sale. The average price in Catalonia during this year was 10.06 €/kg. Compared to the previous period from 2022 to 2024, landings and generated income increased by 45.07% and 14.32% respectively. The average first-sale price, however, decreased by -21.20%, equivalent to €2.70 less per kilo (Table 50).

All deep-water rose shrimp fishing comes from bottom trawling. In 2025, deep-water rose shrimp accounted for 8.00% of landings and 9.20% of the economic income generated by this method, showing values slightly higher than the previous period (Table 51).

Table 50. Record and variation of landings (t), income (k€), and average price (€/kg) of deep-water rose shrimp (*Parapenaeus longirostris*) by fishing method.

Modality	t(2022-2024)	t(2025)	% Var(t)	k€(2022-2024)	k€(2025)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2022-2024)	€/kg(2025)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	346.25	501.33	44.79%	4 421.66	5 049.30	14.19%	12.77	10.07	-21.13%
Artisanal fisheries	0.01	0.00	-40.96%	0.06	0.05	-22.79%	11.47	15.00	30.76%
Other AC	2.02	1.94	-4.01%	16.34	11.63	-28.84%	8.07	5.98	-25.87%
Other countries	0.03	0.06	86.37%	0.26	0.35	35.02%	7.93	5.74	-27.55%
Total	348.31	503.34	44.51%	4 438.33	5 061.32	14.04%	12.74	10.06	-21.09%

Table 51. Importance of landings (t) and income (k€) of deep-water rose shrimp (*Parapenaeus longirostris*) relative to total landed catches and income of each fishing method. Landed catches/income method (%): percentage of target species landed by this method. Landed catches/income species (%): percentage of landings from the method corresponding to the target species.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Bottom trawl 2022-2024	99.40	5.30	99.60	8.40
Bottom trawl 2025	99.60	8.00	99.80	9.20
Artisanal fisheries 2022-2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Artisanal fisheries 2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other AC 2022-2024	0.60	0.50	0.40	1.30
Other AC 2025	0.40	7.20	0.20	6.10
Other countries 2022-2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other countries 2025	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00

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

The monthly development of deep-water rose shrimp landings shows differences between 2022-2024 and 2025 (Figure 39). Overall, deep-water rose shrimp landings in 2025 were higher across all months compared with the previous period. Conversely, the average price was lower, with peak values during the summer months and minimum values during the winter.

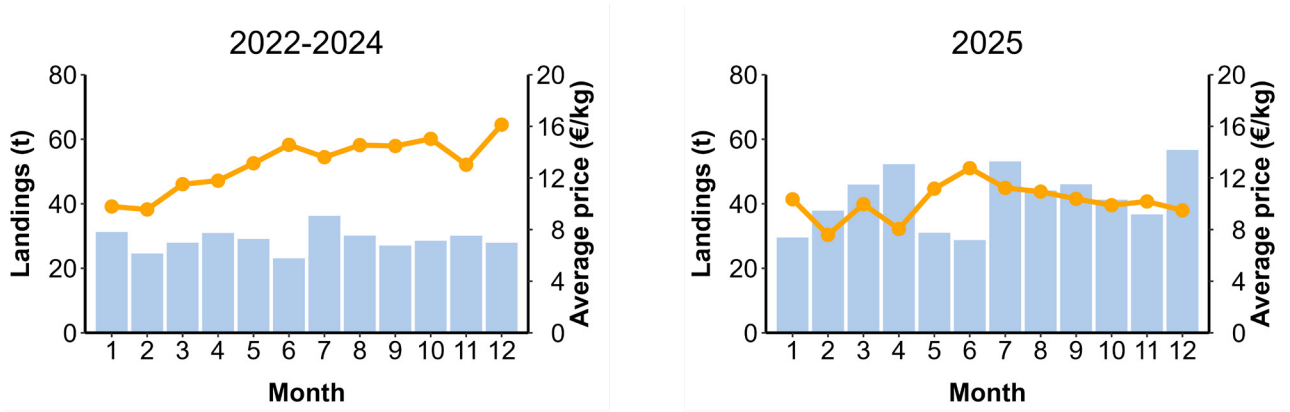


Figure 39. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of deep-water rose shrimp (*Parapenaeus longirostris*).

If we analyse deep-water rose shrimp data at the fish auction hall level (Table 52), it can be observed that in 2025, the Tarragona fish auction hall was the most important in the sector in terms of both landings and income. In 2025, 102.14 t of deep-water rose shrimp were landed at the Tarragona fish auction hall, generating 1,007.21 thousand € at an average first-sale price of 9.86 €/kg. Compared to the 2022-2024 period, landings in Tarragona increased by 47.76% and income by 17.33%, despite a decrease in the average price of -20.61%. 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 2025. Both fish auction halls experienced variations in landings in 2025 compared to the 2022-2024 period, with Roses showing an increase of 52.55% and L'Ametlla de Mar an increase of 72.82%. However, the average first-sale price in Roses was higher than in L'Ametlla de Mar, at 12.50 €/kg and 6.00 €/kg respectively, which led to Roses, despite having lower landings than L'Ametlla de Mar, generating higher economic income.

Overall, deep-water rose shrimp landings and income increased in 2025 at all fish auction halls compared with the previous year. Regarding the average first-sale price, in 2025 it decreased in almost all fish auction halls by between 10% and 30%, attributed to the increase in landings.

Table 52. 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 (2022-2024)	t (2025)	% Var (t)	k€ (2022-2024)	k€ (2025)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2022-2024)	€/kg (2025)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	15.39	20.67	34.28%	272.43	320.58	17.67%	17.70	15.51	-12.37%
Port de la selva	0.04	0.00	-100.00%	0.47	0.00	-100.00%	12.85	0.00	
Roses	38.92	59.38	52.55%	702.66	742.14	5.62%	18.05	12.50	-30.77%
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	37.06	42.42	14.46%	581.39	569.07	-2.12%	15.69	13.42	-14.49%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Blanes	15.90	24.62	54.83%	246.78	443.40	79.67%	15.52	18.01	16.05%
Arenys de Mar	16.83	16.21	-3.67%	220.08	162.51	-26.16%	13.08	10.03	-23.34%
Badalona	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Barcelona	21.67	30.87	42.43%	271.98	325.26	19.59%	12.55	10.54	-16.04%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	18.98	40.58	113.74%	262.55	439.72	67.48%	13.83	10.84	-21.64%
Torredembarra	0.66	0.81	24.16%	6.22	3.04	-51.08%	9.50	3.74	-60.60%
Tarragona	69.11	102.14	47.79%	858.41	1 007.21	17.33%	12.42	9.86	-20.61%
Cambrils	23.61	19.48	-17.51%	233.28	157.34	-32.55%	9.88	8.08	-18.23%
L'Ametlla de Mar	49.28	85.16	72.82%	457.21	510.80	11.72%	9.28	6.00	-35.36%
L'Ampolla	3.56	0.00	-100.00%	33.54	0.00	-100.00%	9.44	0.00	
Deltebre	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
La Ràpita	31.99	54.18	69.39%	255.71	344.60	34.76%	7.99	6.36	-20.44%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	3.97	6.82	71.99%	24.77	35.66	43.97%	6.24	5.23	-16.29%
Total	346.96	503.34	45.07%	4 427.48	5 061.32	14.32%	12.76	10.06	-21.20%

Spottail mantis shrimp (Squilla mantis), MTS

An analysis of the historical series of landing and first-sale prices for spottail mantis shrimp shows that the trend remained fairly stable throughout the entire period (Figure 40). However, a decline in landings was recorded from 2020 onwards, with 2025 seeing the lowest landings of the entire series.

The average first-sale price for spottail mantis shrimp, adjusted for the CPI, stood at around €8/kg until 2009. From that point onwards, a notable decline occurred, subsequently stabilising at around €5/kg until 2025.

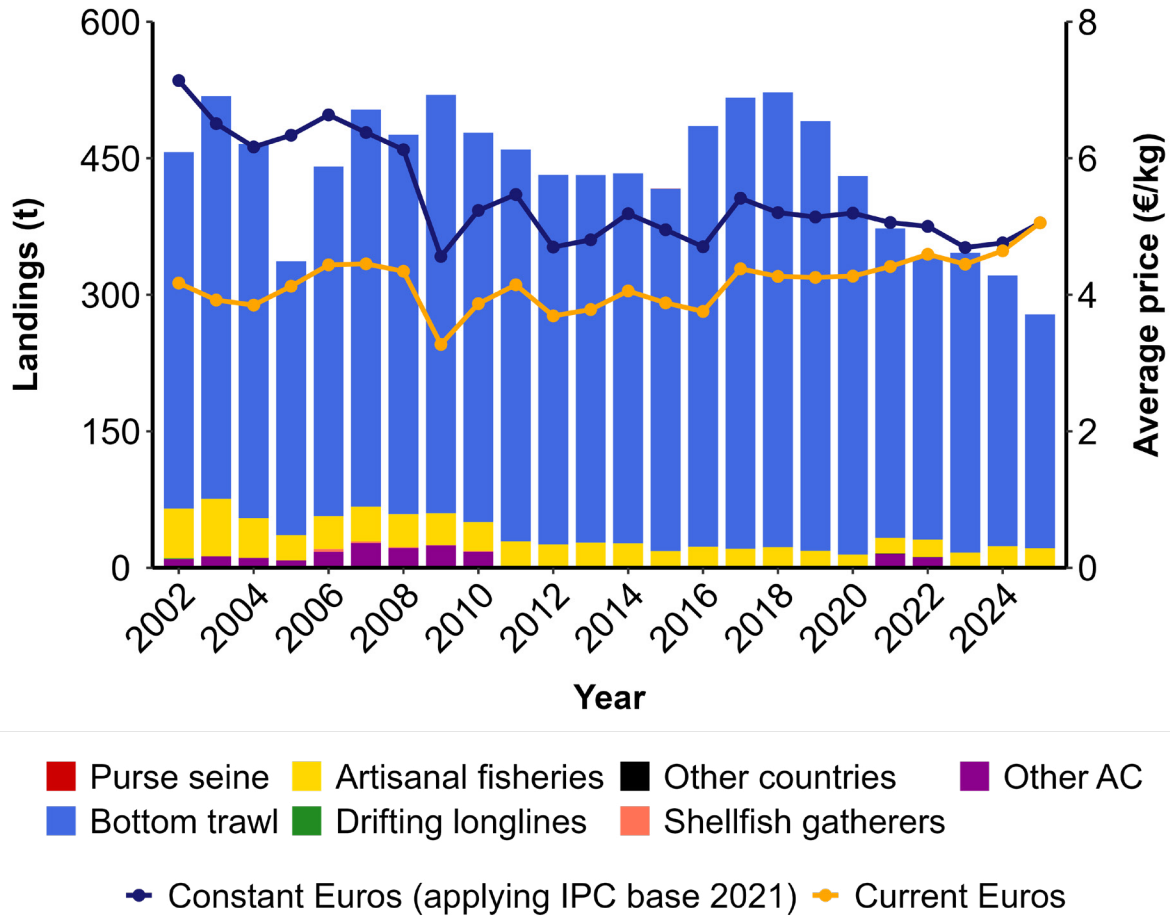


Figure 40. Annual series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of spottail mantis shrimp (*Squilla mantis*).

In 2025, 278.34 t of spottail mantis shrimp were landed in Catalonia, generating a total of 1,407.15 thousand € at first sale. The average price in Catalonia during this year was 5.06 €/kg. Compared to the period from 2022 to 2024, spottail mantis shrimp landings and economic income decreased by 17.61% and 8.75% despite the average first-sale price increasing by 10.74%, which is equivalent to €0.50 per kilo.

Almost all landed spottail mantis shrimp came from bottom trawling and, to a lesser extent, artisanal fishing (Table 53). Specifically, in 2025, 92.26% of landings and 91.19% of income from this species came from bottom trawling. In relation to the total bottom trawling in Catalonia, spottail mantis shrimp represented 4.80% of landings and 2.70% of economic income (Table 54).

Table 53. Record and variation of landings (t), income (k€), and average price (€/kg) of spottail mantis shrimp (*Squilla mantis*) by fishing method.

Modality	t(2022-2024)	t(2025)	% Var(t)	k€(2022-2024)	k€(2025)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2022-2024)	€/kg(2025)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	312.01	256.81	-17.69%	1 406.46	1 283.24	-8.76%	4.51	5.00	10.85%
Purse seine	0.00	0.01		0.00	0.07		0.00	13.01	
Artisanal fisheries	19.65	21.50	9.39%	105.69	123.60	16.94%	5.38	5.75	6.90%
Other AC	5.75	0.03	-99.51%	26.42	0.21	-99.20%	4.60	7.48	62.72%
Other countries	0.39	0.00	-99.22%	3.39	0.03	-99.18%	8.76	9.30	6.13%
Shellfish gatherers	0.02	0.00	-100.00%	0.18	0.00	-100.00%	7.72	0.00	-100.00%
Total	337.82	278.34	-17.61%	1 542.14	1 407.15	-8.75%	4.56	5.06	10.74%

Table 54. Importance of landings (t) and income (k€) of spottail mantis shrimp (*Squilla mantis*) relative to total landings and income of each fishing method. Landed catches/income method (%): percentage of target species landed by this method. Landed catches/income species (%): percentage of landings from the method corresponding to the target species.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Purse seine 2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bottom trawl 2022-2024	92.40	4.80	91.20	2.70
Bottom trawl 2025	92.30	4.10	91.20	2.30
Artisanal fisheries 2022-2024	5.80	1.10	6.90	0.70
Artisanal fisheries 2025	7.70	1.20	8.80	0.70
Other AC 2022-2024	1.70	1.40	1.70	2.10
Other AC 2025	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
Other countries 2022-2024	0.10	0.30	0.20	0.30
Other countries 2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shellfish gatherers 2022-2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

The monthly development of landed spottail mantis shrimp shows similar trends between years (Figure 41). The highest landing values occur in the winter months, with a peak in January exceeding 50 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 40 t monthly in December. 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 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.

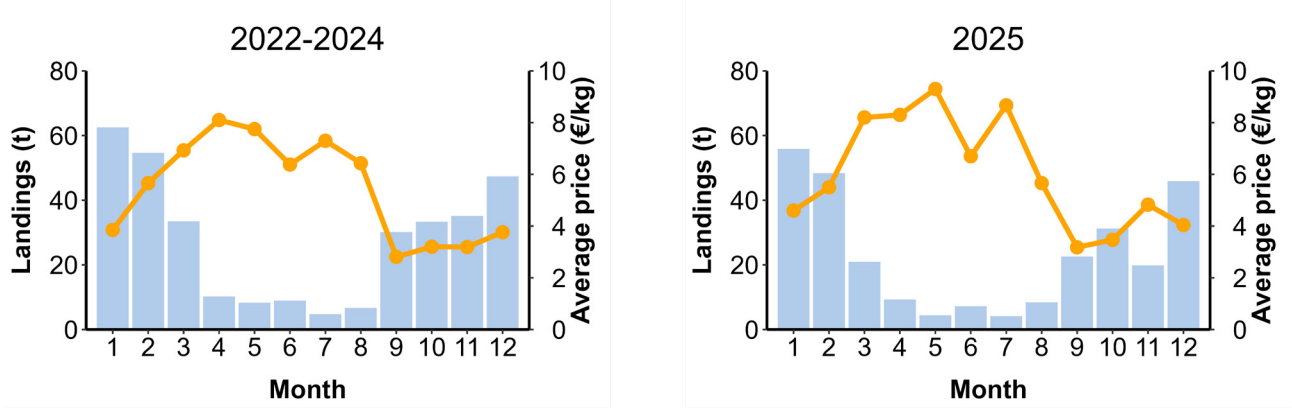


Figure 41. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of spottail mantis shrimp (*Squilla mantis*).

If we analyse spottail mantis shrimp data at the fish auction hall level, it is observed that in 2025, the La Ràpita fish auction hall was the most important in the sector in terms of both landings and economic income (Table 55). In 2025, 192.75 t were landed there, generating income of 977.97 thousand € at an average price of 5.07 €/kg. Compared to the previous period, in this fish auction hall, there was a decrease of 12.46% in landings and 0.67% in income, although the average first-sale price rose by 13.47%. The second most important fish auction hall was L'Ametlla de Mar, where in 2025, 46.83 t of spottail mantis shrimp were landed, generating 214.16 thousand € at an average price of 4.57 €/kg. In this fish auction hall, compared to the previous period, landings and income decreased by 18.45% and 14.85% respectively. La Ràpita fish auction hall accounted for almost 70% of total spottail mantis shrimp landings and income in Catalonia in 2025. Overall, it can be observed that spottail mantis shrimp is landed mainly on the southern coast of Catalonia (western coast).

Table 55. 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 (2022-2024)	t (2025)	% Var (t)	k€ (2022-2024)	k€ (2025)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2022-2024)	€/kg (2025)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	0.17	0.09	-50.33%	1.53	0.71	-53.56%	8.73	8.16	-6.50%
Port de la selva	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.02	0.00	-100.00%	6.44	0.00	
Roses	0.31	0.73	131.75%	2.67	5.34	99.88%	8.50	7.33	-13.75%
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	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.01		0.00	8.95	
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Blanes	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	7.27	0.00	
Arenys de Mar	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.01	0.00	-100.00%	13.60	0.00	
Badalona	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Barcelona	0.07	0.09	29.85%	0.60	0.72	19.80%	8.42	7.77	-7.74%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	0.46	0.27	-41.20%	4.90	3.34	-31.73%	10.74	12.47	16.10%
Torredembarra	0.04	0.03	-21.69%	0.32	0.26	-17.88%	8.97	9.40	4.86%
Tarragona	5.13	4.65	-9.39%	38.54	38.42	-0.32%	7.52	8.27	10.01%
Cambrils	10.88	6.40	-41.18%	63.90	40.18	-37.12%	5.87	6.28	6.90%
L'Ametlla de Mar	57.43	46.83	-18.45%	251.50	214.16	-14.85%	4.38	4.57	4.42%
L'Ampolla	9.14	1.42	-84.50%	41.26	7.93	-80.77%	4.52	5.60	24.08%
Deltebre	0.29	0.22	-25.51%	2.12	2.05	-3.11%	7.21	9.37	30.07%
La Ràpita	220.20	192.75	-12.46%	984.59	977.97	-0.67%	4.47	5.07	13.47%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	31.52	24.88	-21.07%	139.01	116.05	-16.52%	4.41	4.67	5.77%
Total	335.63	278.34	-17.07%	1 530.97	1 407.15	-8.09%	4.56	5.06	10.83%

Triple-grooved shrimp (Penaeus kerathurus), TGS

Landings of triple-grooved shrimp from 2002 to 2025 (Figure 42) fluctuated between a maximum of 100 t in 2025 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 2025 being the years with the highest landings, around 100 t. By fishing method, higher landings of triple-grooved shrimp were observed over the years in artisanal fisheries, given that this species is found at shallower depths. Regarding the average first-sale price of triple-grooved shrimp, until 2011 it decreases progressively, remaining above 30 €/kg. From 2012 onwards, it stabilised at around 25 €/kg, before reaching its lowest values in the last two years, when it fell below 20 €/kg.

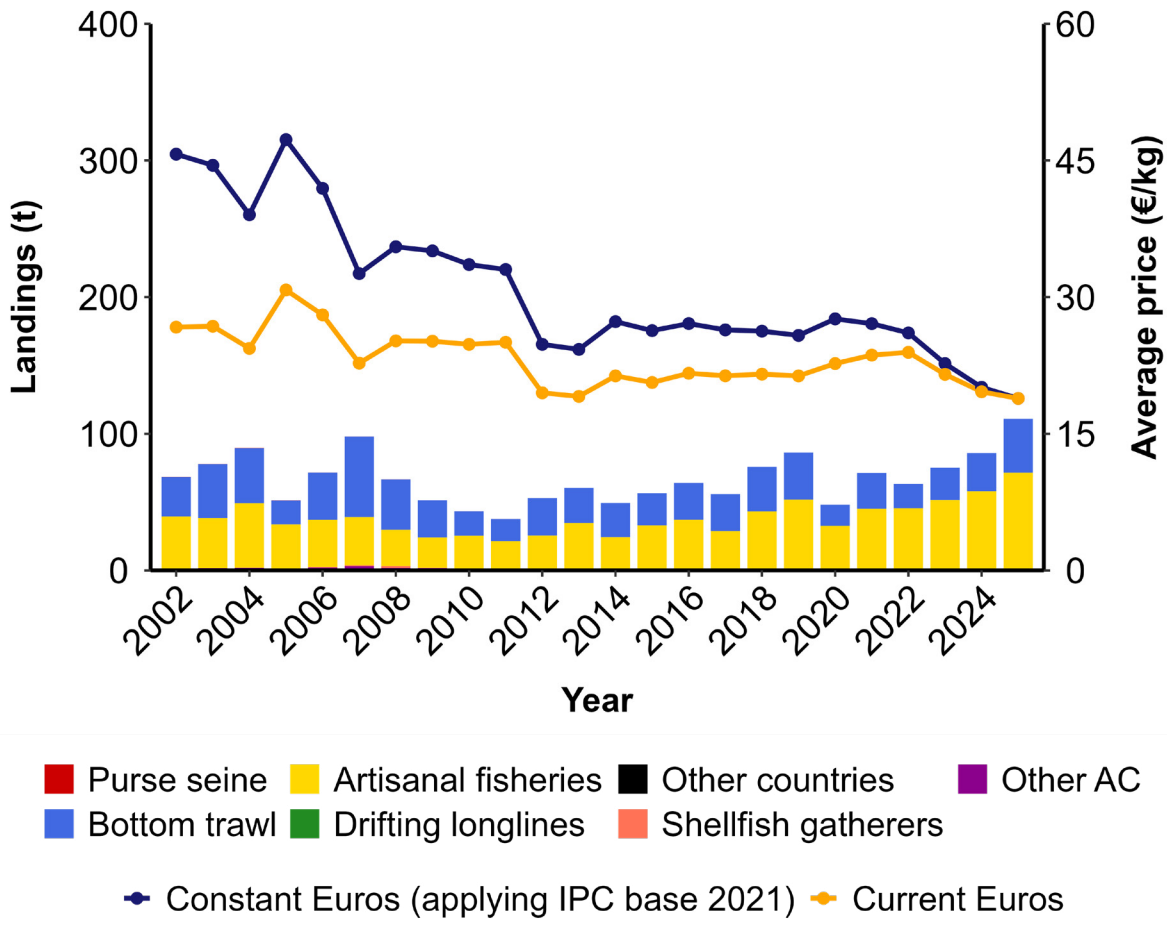


Figure 42. Annual series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of triple-grooved shrimp (*Penaeus kerathurus*).

In 2025, 110.27 t of triple-grooved shrimp were landed in Catalonia, generating a total of 2,093.97 thousand € at first sale. The average price in Catalonia during this year was 18.89 €/kg. Compared to the previous period (2022-2024), landings and income increased by 47.71% and 29.33% respectively, while the average price decreased by 12.44%, equating to a reduction of €2.68 per kilo (Table 56).

Almost all landed triple-grooved shrimp came from the artisanal fishing and bottom trawl methods (Table 57). Specifically, in 2025, 64.30% of landed triple-grooved shrimp and 61.90% of income from this species correspond to the artisanal fishing method, while the remaining 35.50% of landings and 38.00% of income correspond to the bottom trawl method. Regarding the importance of triple-grooved shrimp within each method, for artisanal fishing, it represented 3.90% of landings and 7.70% of income in 2025. In the case of bottom trawling, landings are much less significant, at 0.60%, representing only 1.40% of the income of this fleet.

Table 56. Record and variation of landings (t), income (k€), and average price (€/kg) of triple-grooved shrimp (*Penaeus kerathurus*) by fishing method.

Modality	t(2022-2024)	t(2025)	% Var(t)	k€(2022-2024)	k€(2025)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2022-2024)	€/kg(2025)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	23.20	39.37	69.68%	503.78	796.64	58.13%	21.71	20.24	-6.80%
Purse seine	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.01		0.00	27.71	
Artisanal fisheries	51.15	71.29	39.39%	1 097.15	1 295.61	18.09%	21.45	18.17	-15.28%
Other AC	0.71	0.00	-100.00%	17.99	0.00	-100.00%	25.40	0.00	-100.00%
Shellfish gatherers	0.00	0.21		0.13	1.71		34.25	8.17	-76.14%
Total	75.06	110.87	47.71%	1 619.06	2 093.97	29.33%	21.57	18.89	-12.44%

Table 57. Importance of landings (t) and income (k€) of triple-grooved shrimp (*Penaeus kerathurus*) relative to total landed catches and income of each fishing method. Landed catches/income method (%): percentage of target species landed by this method. Landed catches/income species (%): percentage of landings from the method corresponding to the target species.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Purse seine 2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bottom trawl 2022-2024	30.90	0.40	31.10	1.00
Bottom trawl 2025	35.50	0.60	38.00	1.40
Artisanal fisheries 2022-2024	68.10	2.80	67.80	6.80
Artisanal fisheries 2025	64.30	3.90	61.90	7.70
Other AC 2022-2024	0.90	0.20	1.10	1.50
Shellfish gatherers 2022-2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shellfish gatherers 2025	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10

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

The monthly development of landings and the average first-sale price of triple-grooved shrimp between the two comparison periods shows similar trends (Figure 43). Landings reach the highest values in spring and autumn, with two peaks, one in June and the other in October, exceeding 15 t in 2025. In summer, the minimum landings of triple-grooved shrimp 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.

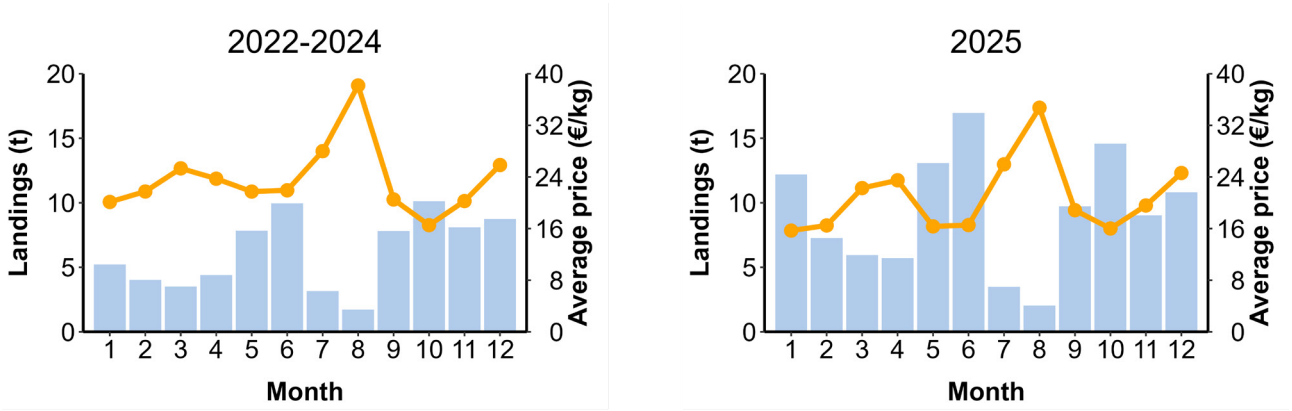


Figure 43. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of triple-grooved shrimp (*Penaeus kerathurus*).

If we analyse triple-grooved shrimp data at the fish auction hall level (Table 58), in 2025, 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 2025, 91.45 t of triple-grooved shrimp were landed in La Ràpita, generating income of 1,652.59 thousand € at an average price of 18.07 €/kg. Compared with the previous period, landings increased by 57.05% and income by 40.18%, while the average first-sale price fell by 10.74%. Of the total landings and income of triple-grooved shrimp in Catalonia in 2025, the La Ràpita fish auction hall contributed 82.48% and 78.92% of the species' landings and income respectively.

Table 58. Record and variation of landings (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of triple-grooved shrimp (*Penaeus kerathurus*) by fish auction hall.

Fish auction hall	t (2022-2024)	t (2025)	% Var (t)	k€ (2022-2024)	k€ (2025)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2022-2024)	€/kg (2025)	% 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	0.17	0.18	9.42%	6.66	7.08	6.31%	39.50	38.37	-2.85%
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	0.00	-91.58%	1.42	0.11	-92.30%	38.62	35.31	-8.56%
Arenys de Mar	0.25	0.11	-55.34%	7.88	4.17	-47.05%	31.88	37.79	18.55%
Badalona	0.01	0.01	-49.11%	0.56	0.28	-49.13%	38.21	38.19	-0.04%
Barcelona	0.12	0.10	-15.34%	2.82	2.53	-10.46%	24.47	25.88	5.77%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	3.61	1.78	-50.71%	96.09	54.02	-43.78%	26.60	30.33	14.05%
Torredembarra	0.00	0.02	1 184.62%	0.04	0.51	1 198.21%	30.00	30.32	1.06%
Tarragona	0.12	0.20	66.43%	3.92	5.98	52.73%	32.64	29.95	-8.23%
Cambrils	0.38	1.12	198.87%	9.95	23.19	133.12%	26.47	20.64	-22.00%
L'Ametlla de Mar	3.72	5.04	35.38%	97.00	112.54	16.02%	26.07	22.34	-14.30%
L'Ampolla	2.30	1.79	-21.92%	65.20	42.75	-34.43%	28.41	23.85	-16.02%
Deltebre	0.09	0.03	-67.47%	2.77	0.79	-71.30%	29.74	26.24	-11.78%
La Ràpita	58.23	91.45	57.05%	1 178.92	1 652.59	40.18%	20.25	18.07	-10.74%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	5.55	9.03	62.66%	133.76	187.42	40.11%	24.10	20.76	-13.86%
Total	74.58	110.87	48.64%	1 606.99	2 093.97	30.30%	21.55	18.89	-12.34%

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 44), an exponential increase in landings is observed from 2018 to 2020, followed by a stabilisation of around 400 t until 2025. As for the average first-sale price (in current euros) of blue crab, this stabilised at around €4/kg. 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 four years.

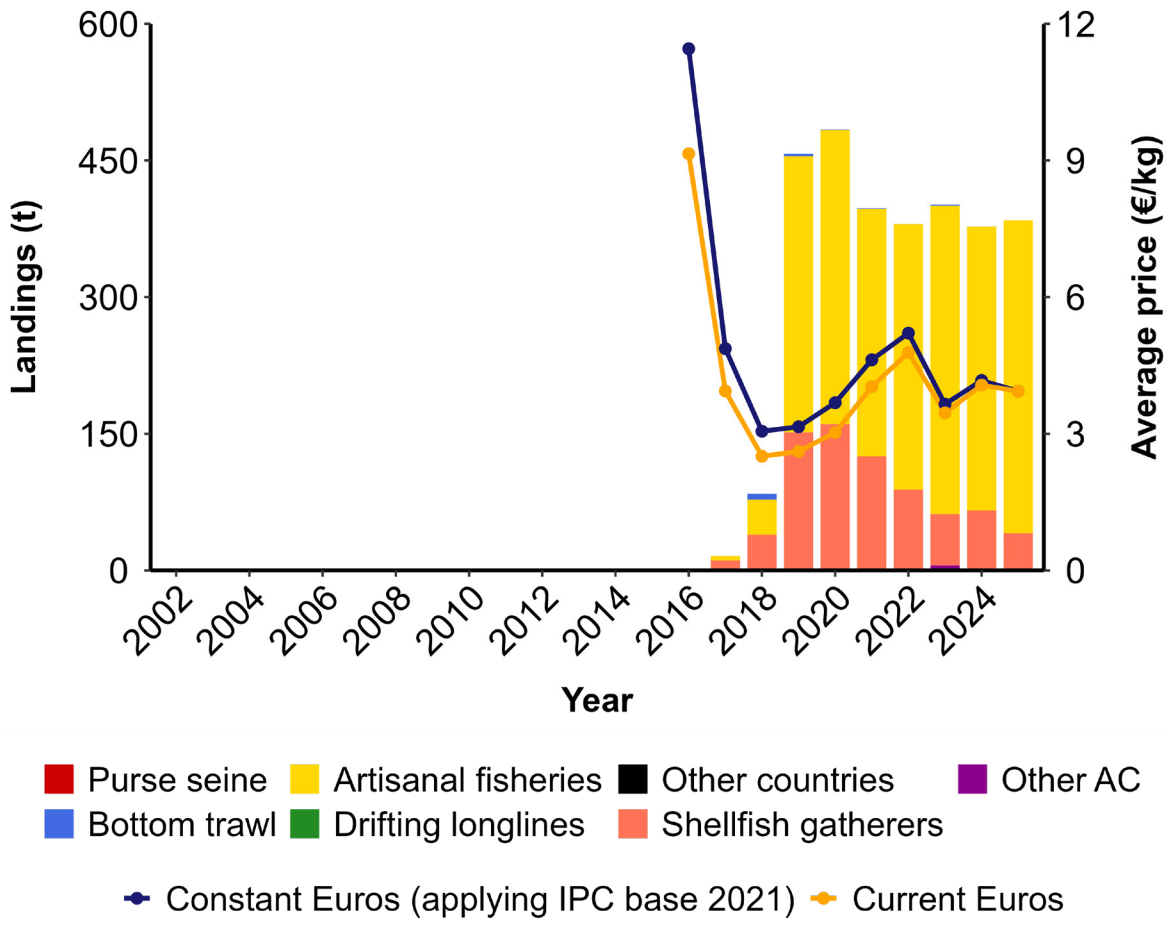


Figure 44. Annual series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*).

In 2025, 383.97 t of blue crab were landed in Catalonia, generating a total of 1,512.00 thousand € at first sale (Table 59). The average price in Catalonia during this year was 3.94 €/kg. Compared to the previous period, blue crab landings decreased by 0.60%, and economic income also decreased by 4.38% due to a reduction in the average first-sale price of 3.80%, which is equivalent to €0.15 less per kilo.

Most blue crab landings come from the artisanal fisheries method (Table 60). Specifically, in 2025, 89.30% of landed blue crab and 89.50% of income from this species came from the artisanal fisheries method. In relation to this fishing method, blue crab represented 18.80% of landings and 8.00% of the economic income generated in 2025. The contribution of shellfish gatherers, a significant method in blue crab fishing, should also be highlighted. 10.70% of landings and 10.50% of income from this species come from shellfish gatherers. In relation to this method, blue crab represented 23.00% of landings and 7.40% of income, which are values lower than the previous period (2022-2024).

Table 59. Record and variation of landings (t), income (k€), and average price (€/kg) of blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*) by fishing method.

Modality	t(2022-2024)	t(2025)	% Var(t)	k€(2022-2024)	k€(2025)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2022-2024)	€/kg(2025)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	0.54	0.02	-95.97%	0.29	0.06	-79.19%	0.54	2.78	416.96%
Purse seine	0.00	0.05		0.00	0.10		0.00	2.07	
Artisanal fisheries	313.56	343.00	9.39%	1 283.10	1 352.50	5.41%	4.09	3.94	-3.64%
Other AC	2.08	0.00	-100.00%	7.14	0.00	-100.00%	3.43	0.00	-100.00%
Shellfish gatherers	70.11	40.89	-41.67%	290.70	159.34	-45.19%	4.15	3.90	-6.03%
Total	386.29	383.97	-0.60%	1 581.22	1 512.00	-4.38%	4.09	3.94	-3.80%

Table 60. Importance of landings (t) and income (k€) of blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*) relative to total landed catches and income of each fishing method. Landed catches/income method (%): percentage of target species landed by this method. Landed catches/income species (%): percentage of landings from the method corresponding to the target species.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Purse seine 2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bottom trawl 2022-2024	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bottom trawl 2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Artisanal fisheries 2022-2024	81.20	17.20	81.10	7.90
Artisanal fisheries 2025	89.30	18.80	89.50	8.00
Other AC 2022-2024	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.60
Shellfish gatherers 2022-2024	18.10	27.90	18.40	15.00
Shellfish gatherers 2025	10.70	23.00	10.50	7.40

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

The monthly series of landings and the average first-sale price of blue crab shows similar trends (Figure 45). 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 October. In contrast, the average price of blue crab remains above 6 €/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 3 €/kg.

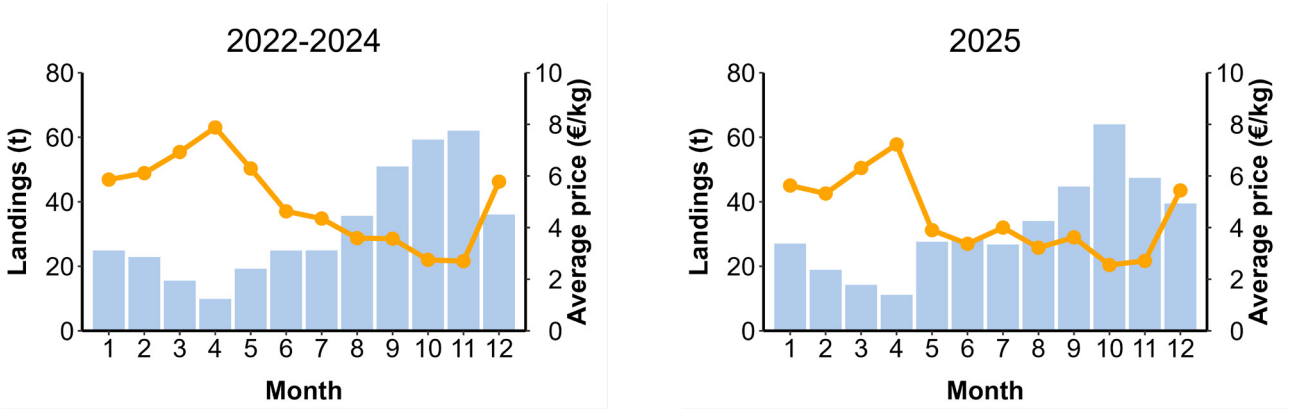


Figure 45. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of blue crab (*Callinectes* sapidus).

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 2025, 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 61).

In 2025, 220.73 t were landed in La Ràpita, generating income of 800.89 thousand € at an average price of 3.63 €/kg. Compared with 2022-2024, landings at this auction hall rose by 0.31%, while income fell by 5.01% as a result of a 5.31% decline in the average price.

In second place, the Deltebre fish auction hall landed 126.19 t of blue crab in 2025, generating income of 546.80 thousand € at an average price of 4.33 €/kg. At this auction hall, landings increased by 3.30% compared with the 2022-2024 period, while income and the average price fell by 0.42% and 3.60%, respectively.

Of the total blue crab landings and income in Catalonia in 2025, La Ràpita auction hall accounted for 57.49% of landings and 52.97% of income. In turn, Deltebre auction hall contributed 32.86% of blue crab landings and 36.17% of income.

Table 61. 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 (2022-2024)	t (2025)	% Var (t)	k€ (2022-2024)	k€ (2025)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2022-2024)	€/kg (2025)	% 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	0.01	0.98%	0.07	0.07	0.34%	4.90	4.87	-0.63%
L'Escala	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Estartit	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.01	0.00	-100.00%	10.00	0.00	
Palamós	0.04	0.03	-37.20%	0.22	0.17	-23.24%	5.15	6.29	22.23%
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	0.01	0.00	-100.00%	0.04	0.00	-100.00%	4.03	0.00	
Barcelona	0.01	0.05	479.70%	0.03	0.10	260.46%	3.33	2.07	-37.82%
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	0.01	0.00	-83.04%	0.03	0.01	-71.22%	1.85	3.14	69.71%
Cambrils	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Ametlla de Mar	0.13	0.10	-21.76%	0.40	0.32	-19.12%	3.16	3.27	3.38%
L'Ampolla	43.01	36.36	-15.46%	187.05	162.81	-12.96%	4.35	4.48	2.96%
Deltebre	122.16	126.19	3.30%	549.12	546.80	-0.42%	4.50	4.33	-3.60%
La Ràpita	220.04	220.73	0.31%	843.12	800.89	-5.01%	3.83	3.63	-5.31%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	0.89	0.50	-43.76%	1.21	0.83	-30.92%	1.36	1.67	22.85%
Total	386.31	383.97	-0.61%	1 581.28	1 512.00	-4.38%	4.09	3.94	-3.80%

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 fishermen's 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 methods have been extracted.

In Table 62, 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 2022-2024 and 2025 is shown. The data indicate that more than 99% of landings and income of blue crab are within the management plan.

Table 62. Landings (kg), income (€), and average price (€/kg) of blue crab (*Callinectes* sapidus) within the management plan relative to the total in Catalonia.

	Landings (kg) 2022-2024	Income (€) 2022-2024	€/kg 2022-2024	Landings (kg) 2025	Income (€) 2025	€/kg 2025
Total Catalonia	386 287.57	1 581 222.69	4.11	383 968.41	1 511 998.07	3.94
Total managed	385 607.78	1 580 048.83	4.11	383 745.45	1 511 253.70	3.94
% Total managed vs Total	99.82	99.93	-	99.94	99.95	-

The data shown in Table 63 indicate that the La Ràpita fish auction hall is the most important in the management plan, with 220,732.45 kg of blue crab landed, generating 800,889.57 € at an average first-sale price of 3.63 €/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 111,271.20 € in December at the La Ràpita fish auction hall. The average first-sale price of blue crab fluctuates between 2 and 5 €/kg during the months of highest landings and rises to values between 5-7 €/kg in winter, which coincides with the period when fewer landings are reported.

Table 63. Monthly record of landings (kg), income (€), and average price (€/kg) of blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*) managed in 2025 by the home 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	6 244.65	2 534.45	1 210.85	827.70	1 037.70	1 709.70	3 002.30	4 201.80	5 035.10	4 668.90	2 738.65	3 145.45	36 357.25
(AMP) €	37 498.12	13 102.35	6 637.93	4 872.26	4 424.88	5 974.46	12 458.58	15 726.30	19 319.80	15 664.45	8 115.70	19 011.33	162 806.14
(AMP) €/kg	6.00	5.17	5.48	5.89	4.26	3.49	4.15	3.74	3.84	3.36	2.96	6.04	4.48
(DLT) kg	5 154.30	6 404.10	5 780.45	4 235.15	8 311.65	11 905.25	12 544.40	8 845.10	10 744.65	20 585.85	17 796.70	13 881.60	126 189.20
(DLT) €	33 529.14	37 093.01	37 198.05	30 805.06	35 370.58	41 728.75	54 797.44	35 332.25	45 544.23	57 982.56	52 862.96	84 556.08	546 800.13
(DLT) €/kg	6.51	5.79	6.44	7.27	4.26	3.51	4.37	3.99	4.24	2.82	2.97	6.09	4.33
(SCR) kg	15 486.80	9 922.80	7 232.85	6 038.60	18 206.30	14 974.80	11 123.20	20 926.80	28 900.40	38 717.80	26 785.00	22 417.10	220 732.45
(SCR) €	80 787.51	50 197.57	46 025.10	44 673.85	67 654.32	48 763.77	39 609.24	58 600.90	96 832.83	89 294.02	67 179.25	111 271.20	800 889.57
(SCR) €/kg	5.22	5.06	6.36	7.40	3.72	3.26	3.56	2.80	3.35	2.31	2.51	4.96	3.63
(LCA) kg	119.40	29.30	29.50	23.95	36.80	0.70	63.95	57.65	46.10	24.30	4.40	30.50	466.55
(LCA) €	279.06	41.17	40.01	66.44	62.44	2.93	65.32	37.87	52.97	22.91	10.56	76.19	757.86
(LCA) €/kg	2.34	1.41	1.36	2.77	1.70	4.18	1.02	0.66	1.15	0.94	2.40	2.50	1.62

The monthly series of landings, income, and average price of blue crab managed by fish auction halls show similar trends between the years 2022-2024 and 2025. In 2025, blue crab landings increased drastically at the La Ràpita fish auction hall starting in August, reaching peak values in October and November, and exceeding 20,000 kg landed (Figure 46). In 2025, blue crab landings at La Ràpita auction hall were higher than during the comparison period, reaching values of up to 39,000 kg per month in October. 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 47). The development 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 48).

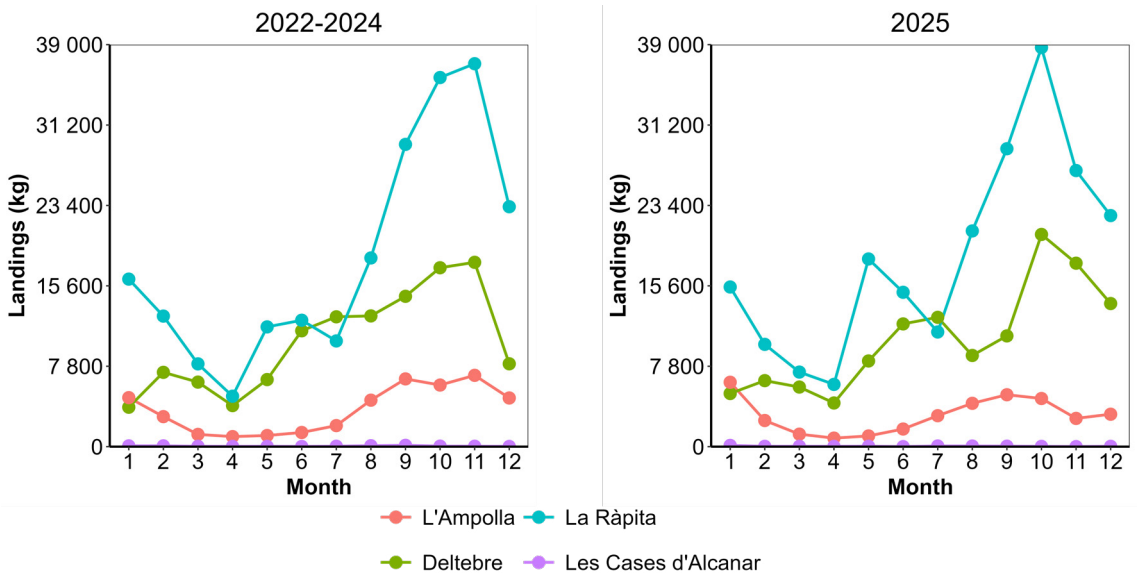


Figure 46. Monthly series of landings (kg) of blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*) managed according to the fish auction halls of the productive units included in the plan.

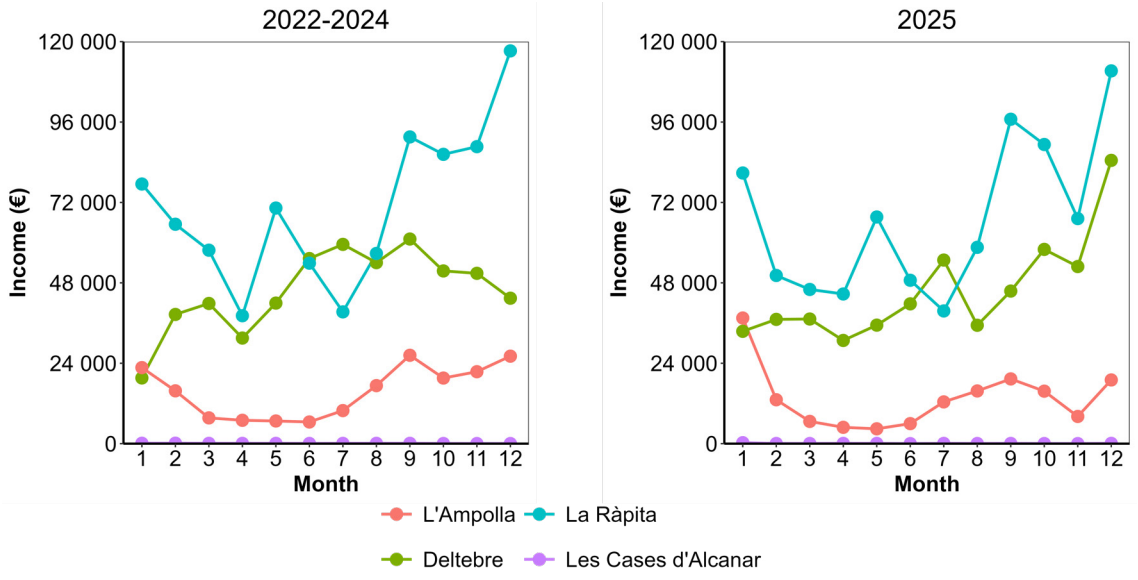


Figure 47. Monthly series of income (€) from blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*) managed according to the fish auction halls of the productive units included in the plan.

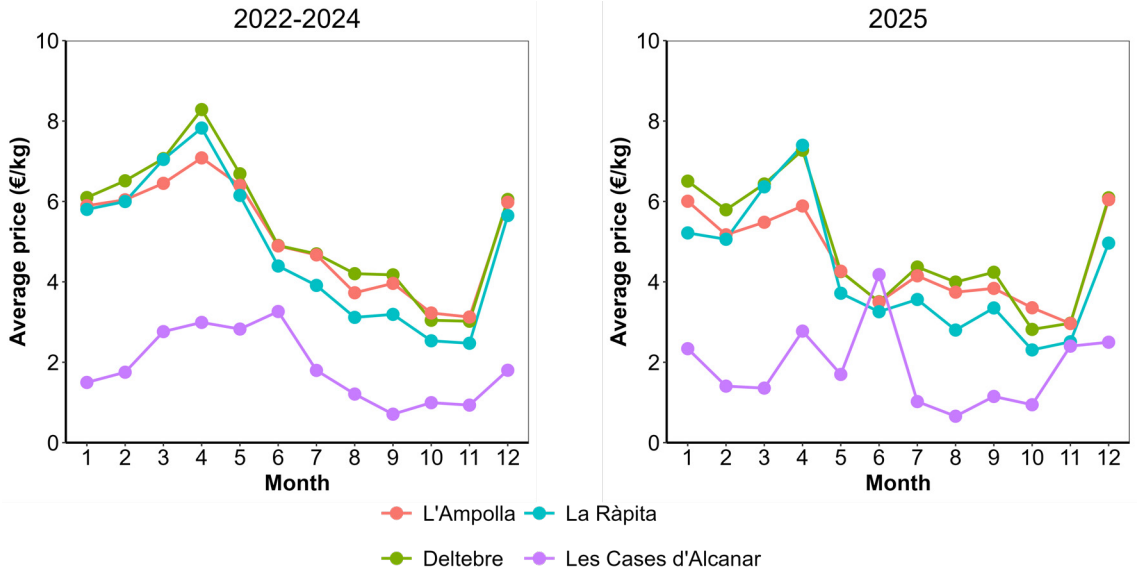


Figure 48. Monthly series of average price (€/kg) of blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*) managed according to the fish auction halls of the productive units included in the plan.

Horned octopus (Eledone cirrhosa), EOI

The historical series of landings and average first-sale price for horned octopus showed fluctuations in landings up to 2013. From that year onwards, landings declined until 2021, saw a slight increase in 2022 and then decreased again through to 2025, coinciding with a gradual rise in the first-sale price since 2013 (Figure 49).

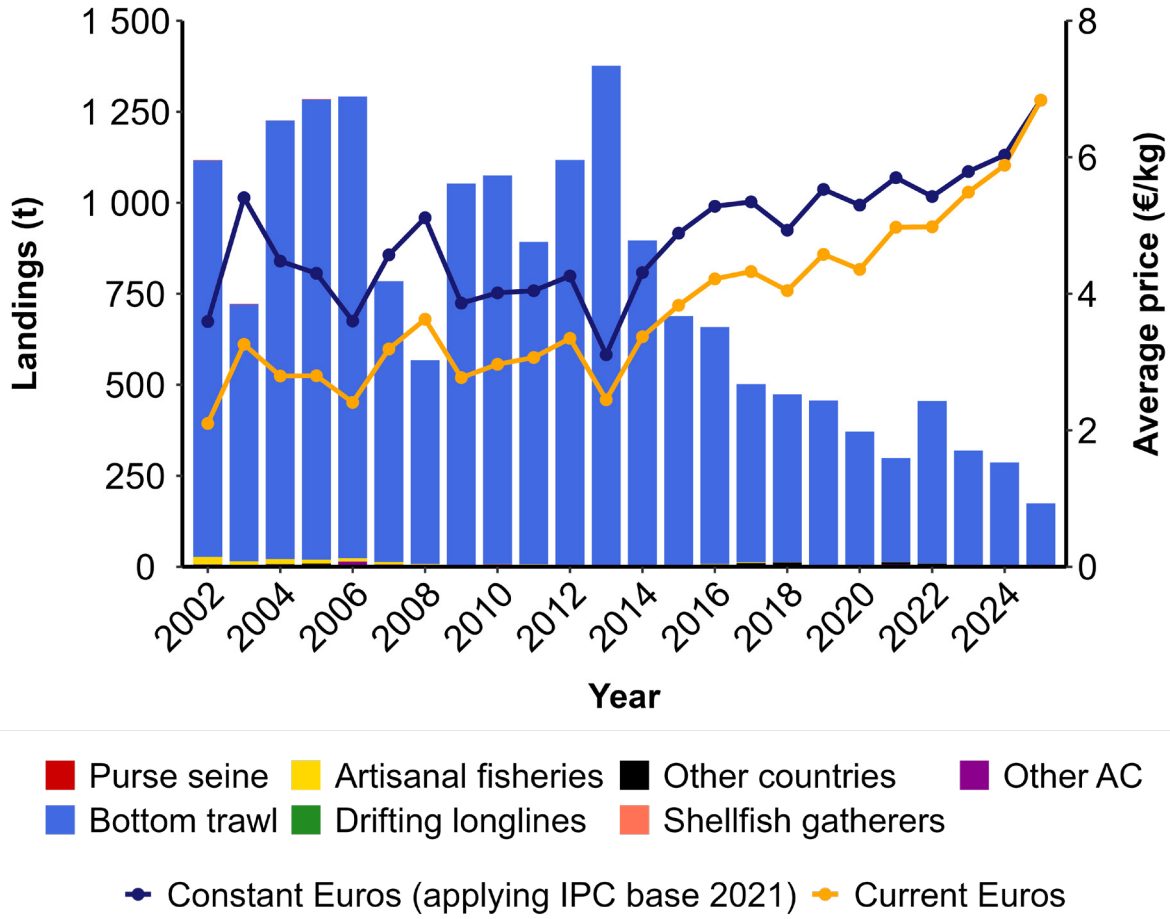


Figure 49. Annual series of landings (t) and average first-sale (constant and current) price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of horned octopus (*Eledone* cirrhosa) from 2002 to 2025.

In 2025, 174.58 t of horned octopus were caught in Catalonia, generating a total of 1,193.91 thousand € at first sale (Table 64). The average price in Catalonia during this year was 6.84 €/kg. Compared to the period between 2022 and 2024, horned octopus landings decreased by 51.06%, income by 37.68%, and the average price per kilogram increased by 27.35%.

Table 64. Record and variation between the period 2022-2024 and 2025 of landed biomass (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of horned octopus (*Eledone cirrhosa*) by fishing method.

Modality	t(2022-2024)	t(2025)	% Var(t)	k€(2022-2024)	k€(2025)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2022-2024)	€/kg(2025)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	350.37	173.85	-50.38%	1 888.31	1 189.20	-37.02%	5.39	6.84	26.93%
Artisanal fisheries	0.28	0.12	-56.13%	1.15	0.50	-56.72%	4.07	4.02	-1.34%
Other AC	2.67	0.61	-77.02%	11.03	4.22	-61.77%	4.14	6.89	66.40%
Other countries	3.43	0.00	-99.99%	15.30	0.00	-100.00%	4.46	1.39	-68.83%
Shellfish gatherers	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.02	0.00	-100.00%	6.97	0.00	-100.00%
Total	356.76	174.58	-51.06%	1 915.81	1 193.91	-37.68%	5.37	6.84	27.35%

Almost all horned octopus landings came from bottom trawling (Table 65). Specifically, in 2025, bottom trawling accounted for 99.60% of horned octopus landings and income from this species. In relation to this fishing method, horned octopus represented 2.80% of landings and 2.20% of income in 2025, which are slightly lower figures than those for the 2022-2024 period.

Table 65. Importance of landings (t) and income (k€, thousands of euros) of horned octopus (*Eledone* cirrhosa) relative to total landings and income of each fishing method. Landings/income method (%): percentage of the target species landed by this method. Landings/income species (%): percentage of the method 's landings corresponding to the target species.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Bottom trawl 2022-2024	98.20	5.40	98.60	3.60
Bottom trawl 2025	99.60	2.80	99.60	2.20
Artisanal fisheries 2022-2024	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00
Artisanal fisheries 2025	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other AC 2022-2024	0.70	0.60	0.60	0.90
Other AC 2025	0.40	2.30	0.40	2.20
Other countries 2022-2024	1.00	2.50	0.80	1.50
Other countries 2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

The average first-sale price of horned octopus between the 2022-2024 period and 2025 shows a similar trend, with the highest values between July and September (Figure 50). Regarding landings in 2025, the lowest values were recorded between August and November, while the highest occurred between January and April, and in December. This trend differs from that observed in the 2022-2024 period, where the highest values were recorded from November to May. In general, during 2025, landings were lower than in the comparison period almost every month, and did not exceed 30 t/ month in April.

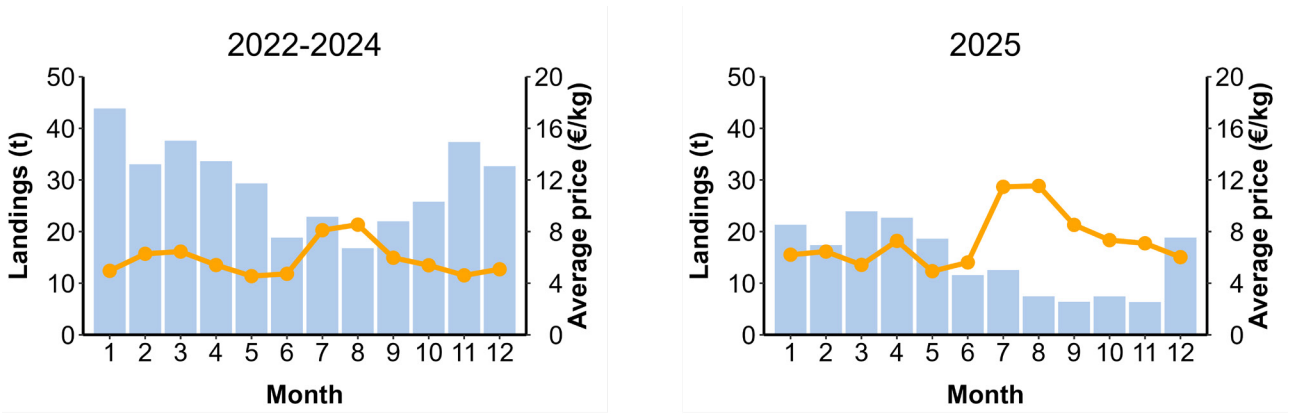


Figure 50. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of horned octopus (*Eledone cirrhosa*) between the period 2022-2024 and 2025.

When analysing horned octopus data at the fish auction hall level in 2025, a generalised decrease in landings is clear across all fish auction halls compared to the 2022-2024 period (Table 66). In 2025, the most important fish auction halls in terms of landings were Roses and Tarragona, with total landings of 38.09 t and 36.65 t, representing 21.82% and 20.99% of total landings in Catalonia. The average first-sale price increased across all auction halls in Catalonia relative to the comparison period. The Tarragona fish auction hall maintained the highest average price for this species (10.32 €/kg) in 2025, higher than the 2022-2024 period (8.96 €/kg). It is also the fish auction hall that recorded the highest income from horned octopus (378.04 thousand €). In general, landings and income in 2025 were lower than in the comparison period, while the average price increased in almost all ports.

Table 66. Record and variation between the period 2022-2024 and 2025 of landed biomass (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of horned octopus (*Eledone cirrhosa*) per fish auction hall.

Fish auction hall	t (2022-2024)	t (2025)	% Var (t)	k€ (2022-2024)	k€ (2025)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2022-2024)	€/kg (2025)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	19.88	11.28	-43.28%	82.69	60.68	-26.62%	4.16	5.38	29.37%
Port de la selva	0.10	0.00	-100.00%	0.25	0.00	-100.00%	2.46	0.00	
Roses	53.02	38.09	-28.16%	218.66	214.90	-1.72%	4.12	5.64	36.81%
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	17.13	12.72	-25.76%	68.60	60.74	-11.46%	4.00	4.78	19.27%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Blanes	7.14	4.81	-32.59%	28.96	23.67	-18.28%	4.06	4.92	21.22%
Arenys de Mar	8.35	5.02	-39.89%	34.73	24.93	-28.22%	4.16	4.96	19.42%
Badalona	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Barcelona	6.81	4.04	-40.70%	27.08	20.06	-25.93%	3.97	4.96	24.90%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	16.62	8.30	-50.07%	73.94	46.11	-37.65%	4.45	5.56	24.90%
Torredembarra	0.40	0.04	-88.86%	1.60	0.22	-86.41%	4.04	4.93	21.97%
Tarragona	64.88	36.65	-43.52%	581.28	378.04	-34.96%	8.96	10.32	15.15%
Cambrils	43.65	17.06	-60.91%	234.00	129.74	-44.55%	5.36	7.60	41.83%
L'Ametlla de Mar	51.33	21.09	-58.92%	259.61	139.65	-46.21%	5.06	6.62	30.94%
L'Ampolla	6.11	0.00	-100.00%	28.85	0.00	-100.00%	4.72	0.00	
Deltebre	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
La Ràpita	54.65	14.34	-73.76%	247.57	89.68	-63.77%	4.53	6.25	38.05%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	3.76	1.15	-69.39%	15.53	5.49	-64.62%	4.13	4.77	15.59%
Total	353.83	174.58	-50.66%	1 903.34	1 193.91	-37.27%	5.38	6.84	27.13%

Common octopus (Octopus vulgaris), OCC

The peak in common octopus landings was recorded in 2007 (736 t; Figure 51). From this point, landings fluctuated, following a slightly downward trend, accentuated from 2020. Landings reached their lowest volume in 2024, at 250 t, before increasing in 2025 compared with the preceding five years. 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 2025 landings, they were slightly higher than in 2024, and similarly current Euros were higher compared to the previous year.

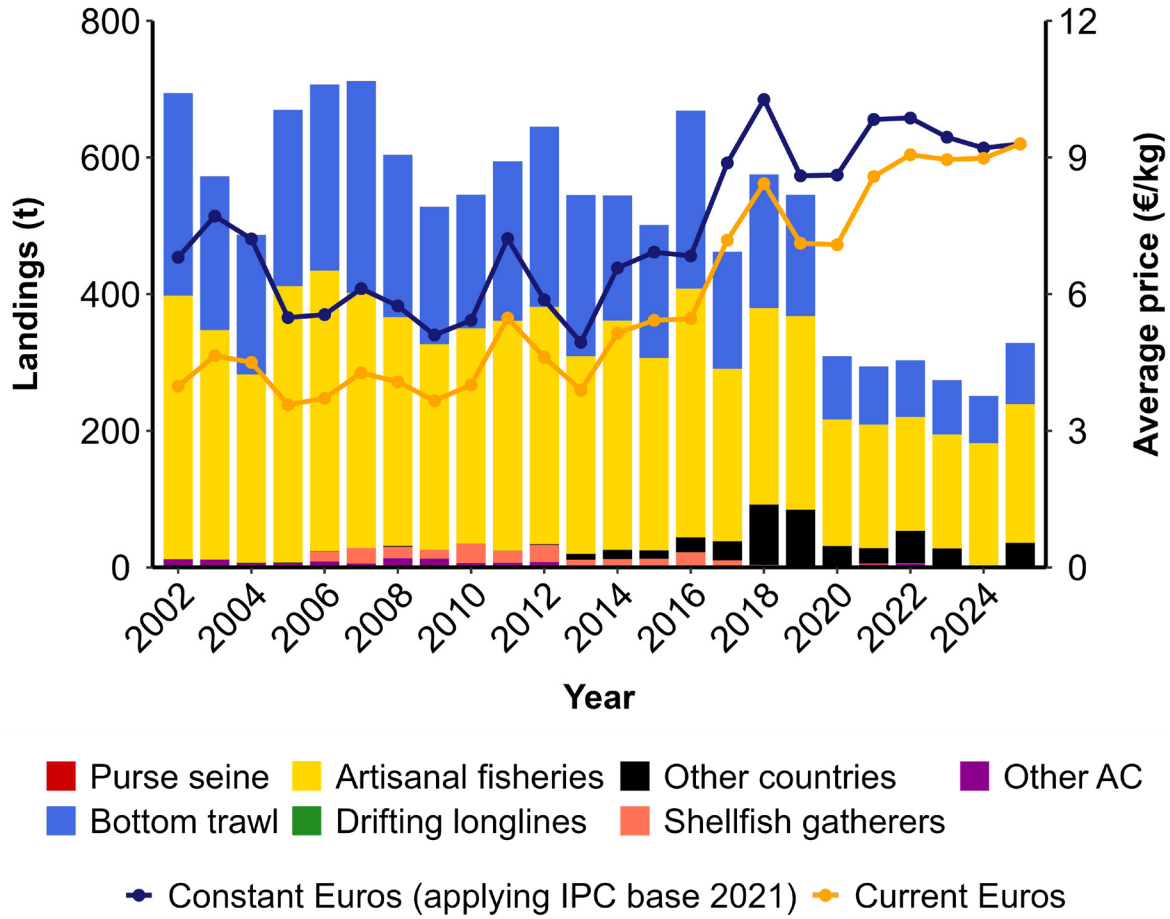


Figure 51. Annual series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) from 2002 to 2025.

In 2025, 328.39 t of common octopus were caught in Catalonia, generating a total of 3,054.36 thousand € at first sale (Table 67). The average price in Catalonia during this year was 9.30 €/kg. Compared with the 2022-2024 period, landings of this species rose by 13.98%, the average price per kilo increased by 3.19% (equivalent to €0.29/kg) and income grew by 17.61%. In terms of fishing methods, common octopus landings were mainly from artisanal fisheries and bottom trawling.

Table 67. Record and variation between the period 2022-2024 and 2025 of landed biomass (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) per fishing method.

Modality	t(2022-2024)	t(2025)	% Var(t)	k€(2022-2024)	k€(2025)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2022-2024)	€/kg(2025)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	77.36	89.74	15.99%	683.33	836.63	22.43%	8.83	9.32	5.55%
Purse seine	0.00	0.01		0.00	0.08		0.00	9.17	
Artisanal fisheries	171.27	202.50	18.24%	1 549.01	1 894.36	22.30%	9.04	9.35	3.43%
Other AC	2.33	0.27	-88.60%	22.04	2.44	-88.94%	9.46	9.18	-2.98%
Other countries	36.31	35.66	-1.79%	334.93	318.81	-4.81%	9.22	8.94	-3.08%
Shellfish gatherers	0.84	0.22	-74.29%	7.64	2.04	-73.33%	9.13	9.47	3.71%
Total	288.11	328.39	13.98%	2 596.95	3 054.36	17.61%	9.01	9.30	3.19%

As shown in Table 68, in 2025, artisanal fisheries accounted for 61.70% of common octopus landings and generated 62.00% of income from this species. For bottom trawling, it represented 27.30% and 27.40% 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 11.10% of landings and 11.30% of income of the total landings in artisanal fisheries. For bottom trawling, this species accounted for 1.40% and 1.50% of the total landings and income of the method, respectively. Common octopus landings represented 0.10% of landings and income for shellfish gatherers.

Table 68. Importance of landings (t) and income (k€, thousands of euros) of common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) relative to total landings and income of each fishing method. Landings/income method (%): percentage of target species landed by this method. Landings/income species (%): percentage of the method 's landings corresponding to the target species.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Purse seine 2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bottom trawl 2022-2024	26.90	1.20	26.30	1.30
Bottom trawl 2025	27.30	1.40	27.40	1.50
Artisanal fisheries 2022-2024	59.40	9.40	59.60	9.50
Artisanal fisheries 2025	61.70	11.10	62.00	11.30
Other AC 2022-2024	0.80	0.60	0.80	1.80
Other AC 2025	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.30
Other countries 2022-2024	12.60	26.10	12.90	31.90
Other countries 2025	10.90	44.40	10.40	40.40
Shellfish gatherers 2022-2024	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.40
Shellfish gatherers 2025	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

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

The volume of common octopus landings varies depending on the month and year (Figure 52). 2025 landings reached their highest volume in December, exceeding 40 t. This was in stark contrast to the 2022-2024 period, when the month with the highest volume was June, with an average of 35 t. The lowest landings in 2025 were recorded in August, coinciding with the close season along a large part of the Catalan coast. Overall, 2025 landings were higher than in the comparison period. Regarding the average first-sale price, common octopus remained relatively stable throughout 2025, around 9 €/kg, except in August and December, when it reached the highest price at nearly 12 €/kg.

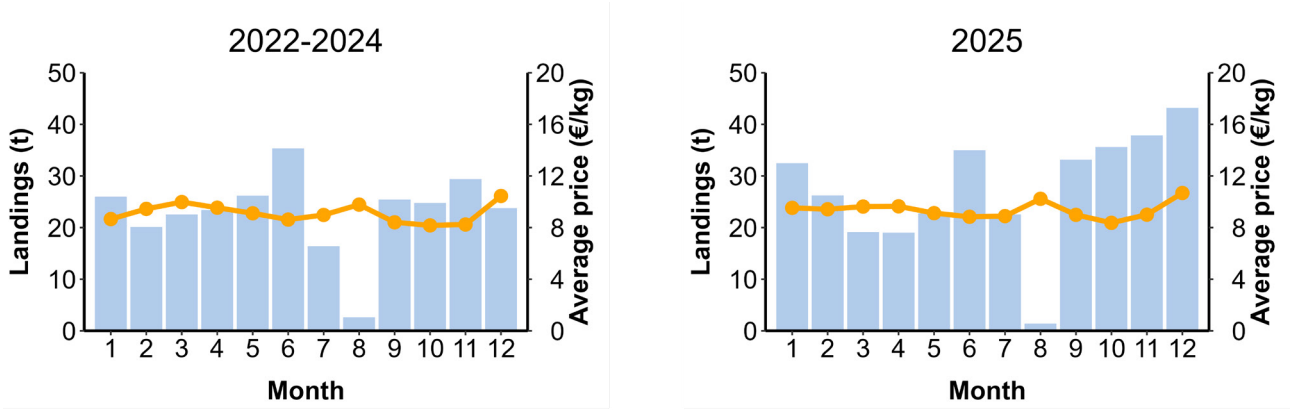


Figure 52. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) between the period 2022-2024 and 2025.

When analysing common octopus data at the fish auction hall level (Table 69), it is observed that the La Ràpita, L'Ametlla de Mar and Deltebre fish auction halls are the most important in the sector, with landings of 74.16 t, 49.01 t and 47.33 t, representing 22.58%, 14.92% and 14.41% of total landings in Catalonia.

The La Ràpita 2025 fish auction hall generated income of 718.46 thousand € at an average price of 9.69 €/kg. Compared to the 2022-2024 period, this fish auction hall saw an increase of 46.55% and 54.77% in landings and income, respectively. The average price increased by 5.61% compared to the comparison period.

Southern Catalonia is the main area for this fishery, especially L'Ametlla de Mar and Deltebre auction halls. In both cases, landings increased compared to the 2022-2024 period by 26.61 % and 15.02%, respectively. In the central region, a general decline in landing volumes was recorded, with Vilanova i la Geltrú auction hall registering the highest volume of landings at 30.12 t. However, landings at this auction hall remained similar to those of the comparison period; income fell by 6.83%, even though the price rose by 2.06% compared with the comparison period.

On the other hand, the minimum average first-sale price was recorded at the Barcelona fish auction hall (8.38 €/kg), and the maximum at Sant Feliu de Guíxols (12.00 €/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 9 and 10 €/kg.

Table 69. Record and variation between the period 2022-2024 and 2025 of landed biomass (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) per fish auction hall.

Fish auction hall	t (2022-2024)	t (2025)	% Var (t)	k€ (2022-2024)	k€ (2025)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2022-2024)	€/kg (2025)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	28.62	31.43	9.82%	252.75	275.65	9.06%	8.83	8.77	-0.69%
Port de la selva	4.50	2.89	-35.80%	44.44	31.77	-28.50%	9.88	11.01	11.37%
Roses	17.17	25.98	51.32%	154.55	230.22	48.96%	9.00	8.86	-1.56%
L'Escala	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Estartit	0.60	0.00	-100.00%	6.31	0.00	-100.00%	10.57	0.00	
Palamós	1.70	2.60	52.74%	14.76	23.85	61.52%	8.66	9.16	5.75%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	1.11	2.02	81.85%	14.46	24.26	67.73%	13.01	12.00	-7.76%
Blanes	3.25	3.71	14.02%	29.92	31.78	6.24%	9.19	8.57	-6.82%
Arenys de Mar	3.77	3.74	-0.83%	32.86	32.60	-0.80%	8.72	8.72	0.03%
Badalona	0.10	0.08	-19.82%	1.00	0.91	-8.72%	9.51	10.83	13.85%
Barcelona	2.09	1.74	-16.97%	15.11	14.56	-3.64%	7.22	8.38	16.05%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	32.99	30.12	-8.72%	288.80	269.07	-6.83%	8.75	8.93	2.06%
Torredembarra	4.75	4.99	5.02%	51.91	56.68	9.20%	10.92	11.35	3.98%
Tarragona	10.43	11.89	14.07%	94.58	110.19	16.51%	9.07	9.27	2.14%
Cambrils	8.07	8.98	11.26%	74.06	85.80	15.85%	9.17	9.55	4.13%
L'Ametlla de Mar	38.71	49.01	26.61%	355.27	471.70	32.77%	9.18	9.62	4.87%
L'Ampolla	17.40	16.57	-4.80%	148.21	145.25	-2.00%	8.52	8.77	2.94%
Deltebre	41.15	47.33	15.02%	362.50	429.03	18.35%	8.81	9.06	2.90%
La Ràpita	50.60	74.16	46.55%	464.21	718.46	54.77%	9.17	9.69	5.61%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	8.97	11.14	24.23%	79.59	102.57	28.87%	8.87	9.20	3.73%
Total	276.01	328.39	18.98%	2 485.31	3 054.36	22.90%	9.00	9.30	3.29%

Common octopus co-management

In 2025, in Catalonia, 51.61% of landings and 51.87% of income from total common octopus were under the protection of management plans. This implies a total of 169,466.28 kg in landings and 1,584,312.52 € in income, framed within the management plans of Central Catalonia (CCPGPCC by its initials in Catalan) and Terres de l'Ebre (Table 70). Below are details of the two active common octopus management plans in Catalonia.

Table 70. 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 2022-2024 and 2025.

	Landings (kg) 2022-2024	Income (€) 2022-2024	€/kg 2022-2024	Landings (kg) 2025	Income (€) 2025	€/kg 2025
Total Catalonia	276 006.84	2 485 308.89	9.00	328 390.18	3 054 356.40	9.30
Total co-managed	143 897.42	1 295 428.81	9.01	169 466.28	1 584 312.52	9.35
Co-managed Central Plan	38 870.34	354 146.34	9.12	37 138.88	347 443.68	9.36
Co-managed Southern Plan	105 027.08	941 282.46	8.97	132 327.40	1 236 868.84	9.35
% Total co-managed vs Total	52.14	52.12	-	51.61	51.87	-
% Center vs Total co-managed	27.01	27.34	-	21.92	21.93	-
% South vs Total co-managed	72.99	72.66	-	78.08	78.07	-

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

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 fishermen's associations of Sitges, Vilanova i la Geltrú, Torredembarra, Tarragona, and Cambrils. Previously, Calafell was also included in the plan, but since 2022, this fishermen's association no longer has any vessels authorised for this method. The management plan is constituted by a Co-Management Committee made up of fishermen from the mentioned ports and methods, representatives of the fishermen's 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 21.92% of the total managed landings of this species and 21.93% of income relative to the total managed octopus in Catalonia. Overall, the average first-sale price of managed octopus from Central Catalonia, 9.36 €/kg, has been similar to that of common octopus caught in the rest of Catalonia, at 9.30 €/kg (Table 70).

Below is a table with the closed seasons included in the fishery's management plan (Table 71). This period of inactivity in some ports is reflected in Table 72.

Table 71. Stoppages of productive units for common octopus fishing with pots and traps, and establishment of the close season corresponding to the scope of the common octopus management plan for the central Catalan coast. Extract from the resolution (Order ARP/2326/2025 dated June 18, Appendix, a1.

CLOSURES OF VESSELS FOR COMMON OCTOPUS FISHERY (2025)												START	END
Sitges													
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC	**01/08**	**30/09**
Vilanova i la Geltrú													
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC	**01/08**	**15/10**

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 72). 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, 21.92% of the landings and 21.93% of the income of co-managed octopus come from this area.

Of the octopus landed in 2025 under the Central Catalonia management plan, 64.36% was sold at the Vilanova i la Geltrú fish auction hall, 16.10% at Torredembarra 13.54% Tarragona, and 6.00% at Cambrils. The highest average first-sale price per kilogram was obtained at the Torredembarra fish auction hall (11.37 €/kg), while the lowest was recorded Vilanova i la Geltrú (8.98 €/kg; Table 72).

Table 72. Monthly record of landings (kg), income (€), and average price (€/kg) of common octopus (*Octopus* vulgaris) managed in 2025 by the home 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	1 519.15	1 151.45	794.80	1 352.20	3 876.05	5 651.65	4 950.85	-	-	1 969.70	1 819.50	1 824.95	24 910.30
(VNG) €	13 915.56	9 997.53	7 737.02	13 008.95	35 040.46	48 671.76	44 365.65	-	-	15 399.41	15 663.77	19 809.72	223 609.84
(VNG) €/kg	9.16	8.68	9.73	9.62	9.04	8.61	8.96	-	-	7.82	8.61	10.85	8.98
(TDR) kg	358.30	587.80	563.60	624.80	1 096.40	1 081.40	-	-	-	-	413.70	193.50	4 919.50
(TDR) €	4 044.10	6 758.60	6 407.30	7 005.60	12 421.20	12 220.75	-	-	-	-	4 649.00	2 440.40	55 946.95
(TDR) €/kg	11.29	11.50	11.37	11.21	11.33	11.30	-	-	-	-	11.24	12.61	11.37
(TGN) kg	536.30	552.80	155.25	235.20	1 182.25	1 195.20	5.65	-	-	18.80	492.43	695.70	5 069.58
(TGN) €	5 264.85	5 243.96	1 541.69	2 257.54	10 238.57	10 031.99	69.52	-	-	179.35	4 734.94	7 490.09	47 052.51
(TGN) €/kg	9.82	9.49	9.93	9.60	8.66	8.39	12.30	-	-	9.54	9.62	10.77	9.28
(CBR) kg	131.85	43.30	54.55	101.75	896.80	484.65	-	-	-	29.55	221.25	275.80	2 239.50
(CBR) €	1 195.11	360.91	493.67	923.18	8 226.90	4 400.46	-	-	-	260.88	1 832.67	3 140.61	20 834.39
(CBR) €/kg	9.06	8.34	9.05	9.07	9.17	9.08	-	-	-	8.83	8.28	11.39	9.30

The monthly series of landings and income show marked seasonality. In all three cases, the 2022-2024 period and 2025 follow similar trends (Figure 53, Figure 54, and Figure 55). 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 2022-2024 period and 2025. The average octopus price remained stable in both years and similar across all fish auction halls, between 8 and 12 €/kg. It should be noted that, in July 2025, the average price at Tarragona auction hall rose above €12/kg.

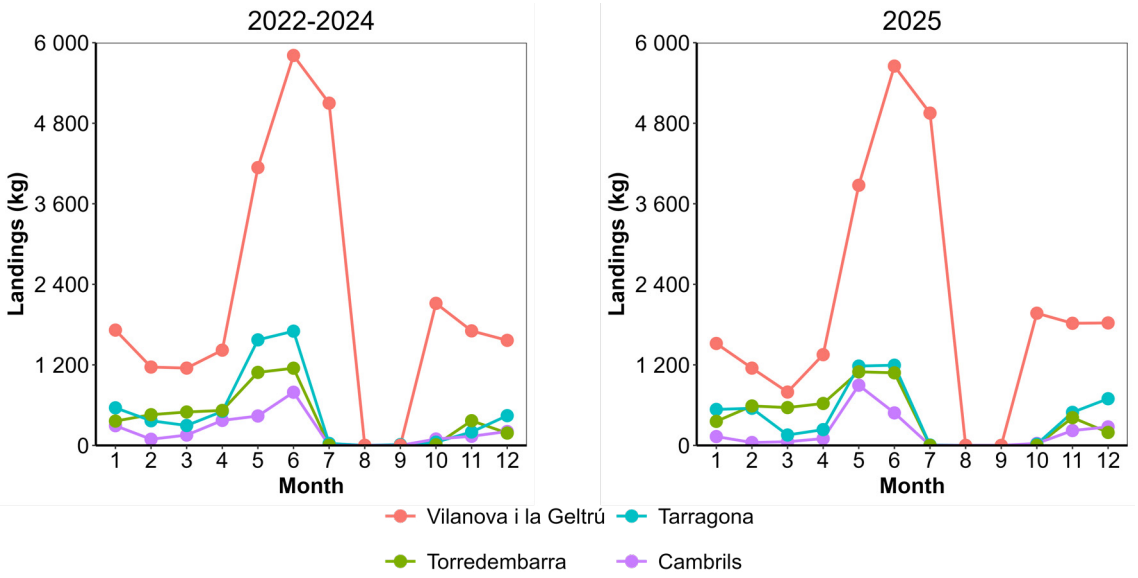


Figure 53. Monthly series of landings (kg) of common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) managed between the period 2022-2024 and 2025 according to the home port of the productive units included in the plan.

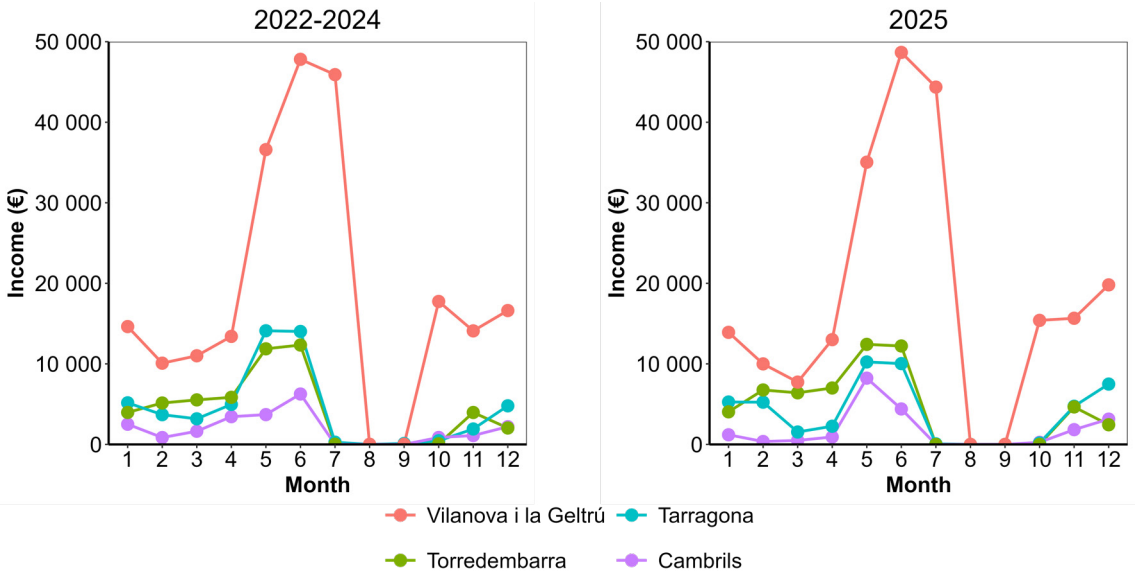


Figure 54. Monthly series of income (€) from common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) managed between the period 2022-2024 and 2025 according to the home port of the productive units included in the plan.

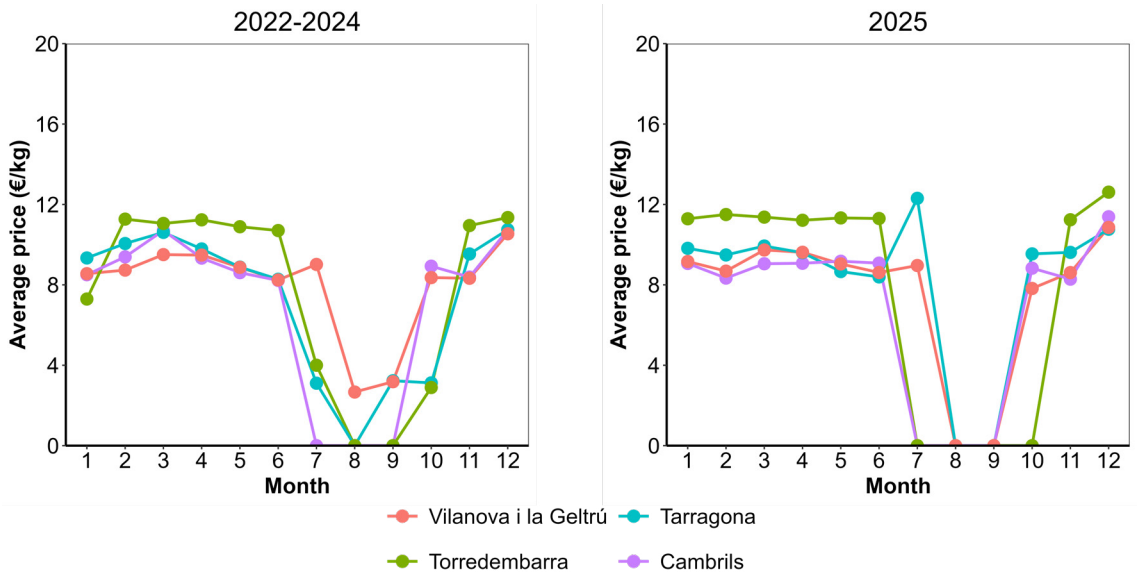


Figure 55. Monthly series of average price (€/kg) of common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) managed between the period 2022-2024 and 2025 according to the home port of the productive units included in the plan.

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 fishermen's 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 methods, the Territorial Federation of Fishermen's Associations of Tarragona, the National Catalan Federation of Fishermen's 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 78.08% of the total managed common octopus landings and 78.07% of income relative to the total managed octopus in Catalonia. Overall, the average first-sale price of octopus managed in Terres de l'Ebre, 9.35 €/kg, is similar to that of common octopus caught throughout Catalonia, at 9.30 €/kg (Table 74).

Below is a table with the closed seasons included in the Common Octopus Management Plan for Terres de l'Ebre (Table 73).

Table 73. Stoppages of artisanal productive units 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 ARP/2326/2025 dated June 18. Annex a2.

CLOSURES OF VESSELS FOR COMMON OCTOPUS FISHERY (2025)												START	END
L'Ametlla de Mar, l'Ampolla, La Ràpita i Les Cases d'Alcanar													
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC	**01/07**	**31/08**
Deltebre													
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC	**01/05** **01/08**	**31/05** **31/08**

Of the octopus landed in 2025 under the Southern Management Plan, 34.68% was sold at Deltebre auction hall, 27.99% at La Ràpita, 22.18% at L'Ametlla de Mar, 10.95% at L'Ampolla and 4.20% at Les Cases d'Alcanar. The highest average price per kilogram at first sale was achieved at the La Ràpita fish auction hall (9.79 €/kg), while the lowest was recorded at l'Ampolla (€8.77/kg; Table 74).

Table 74. Monthly record of landings (kg), income (€), and average price (€/kg) of common octopus (*Octopus* vulgaris) managed in 2025 by the home port of the productive units included in the plan (AMM: L'Ametlla de Mar, 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
(AMM) kg	4 465.40	3 889.40	2 004.10	1 850.65	3 467.50	3 085.20	-	-	1 885.55	2 450.25	1 403.15	4 156.30	28 657.50
(AMM) €	45 261.99	37 765.83	20 018.78	18 013.57	31 066.66	27 358.38	-	-	16 608.22	19 981.71	11 634.14	46 126.61	273 835.88
(AMM) €/kg	10.14	9.71	9.99	9.73	8.96	8.87	-	-	8.81	8.15	8.29	11.10	9.56
(AMP) kg	1 280.10	864.75	590.95	444.30	436.90	232.85	-	-	59.75	3 689.60	4 271.65	3 533.40	15 404.25
(AMP) €	11 470.19	7 616.23	5 190.01	3 939.16	3 329.25	2 082.76	-	-	517.13	28 268.52	35 028.41	37 701.74	135 143.40
(AMP) €/kg	8.96	8.81	8.78	8.87	7.62	8.94	-	-	8.65	7.66	8.20	10.67	8.77
(DLT) kg	4 535.65	3 993.65	1 741.55	1 371.50	-	2 965.75	3 671.15	-	13 345.60	8 074.05	3 567.05	3 964.75	47 230.70
(DLT) €	44 090.77	37 939.24	17 249.67	13 949.27	-	28 001.05	33 915.89	-	115 976.62	66 042.15	29 979.25	41 004.76	428 148.66
(DLT) €/kg	9.72	9.50	9.90	10.17	-	9.44	9.24	-	8.69	8.18	8.40	10.34	9.07
(LCA) kg	411.65	256.25	47.80	95.40	254.90	653.00	-	-	183.65	598.45	1 268.55	1 703.45	5 473.10
(LCA) €	3 661.78	2 278.65	440.07	1 009.01	2 838.68	6 599.03	-	-	1 599.29	4 738.53	10 778.66	17 872.11	51 815.81
(LCA) €/kg	8.90	8.89	9.21	10.58	11.14	10.11	-	-	8.71	7.92	8.50	10.49	9.47
(SCR) kg	2 809.90	924.40	528.10	165.05	37.10	22.30	-	-	1 603.75	5 363.60	13 762.30	10 068.65	35 285.15
(SCR) €	28 138.78	8 709.93	5 485.09	1 807.79	402.04	216.02	-	-	14 741.68	47 505.59	130 515.68	108 033.01	345 555.61
(SCR) €/kg	10.01	9.42	10.39	10.95	10.84	9.69	-	-	9.19	8.86	9.48	10.73	9.79

Below are the monthly series of landings, income, and average first-sale price per kilogram of octopus managed in Terres de l'Ebre. In 2025, landings followed similar trends to the 2022-2024 period, except at La Ràpita auction hall, where they increased considerably in October, November and December, and at Deltebre, where they were higher in September and October compared with previous years (Figure 56).

Revenue followed a trend similar to that of landings, with a very noticeable absence of revenue in July and August at most of the fish auction halls included in the Management Plan (Figure 57). It is worth highlighting that, in 2025, income at Deltebre in September and at La Ràpita in October, November and December increased considerably, coinciding with the rise in landings at these auction halls.

Regarding the average first-sale price, it remained relatively stable across all fish auction halls. The highest prices were recorded in December (Figure 58).

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.

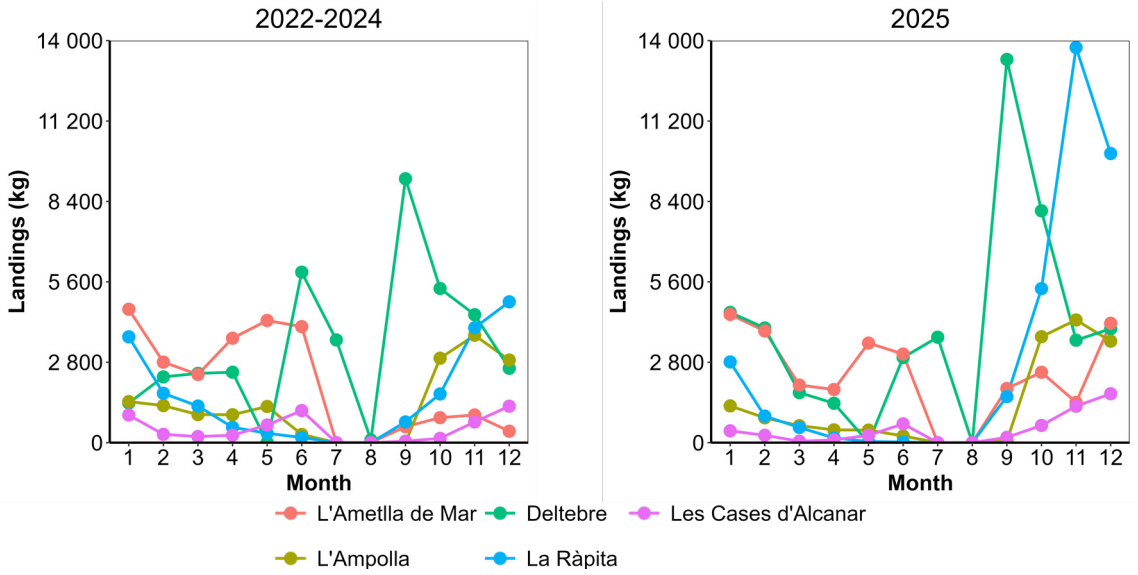


Figure 56. Monthly series of landings (kg) of common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) managed between the period 2022-2024 and 2025 according to the home port of the productive units included in the plan.

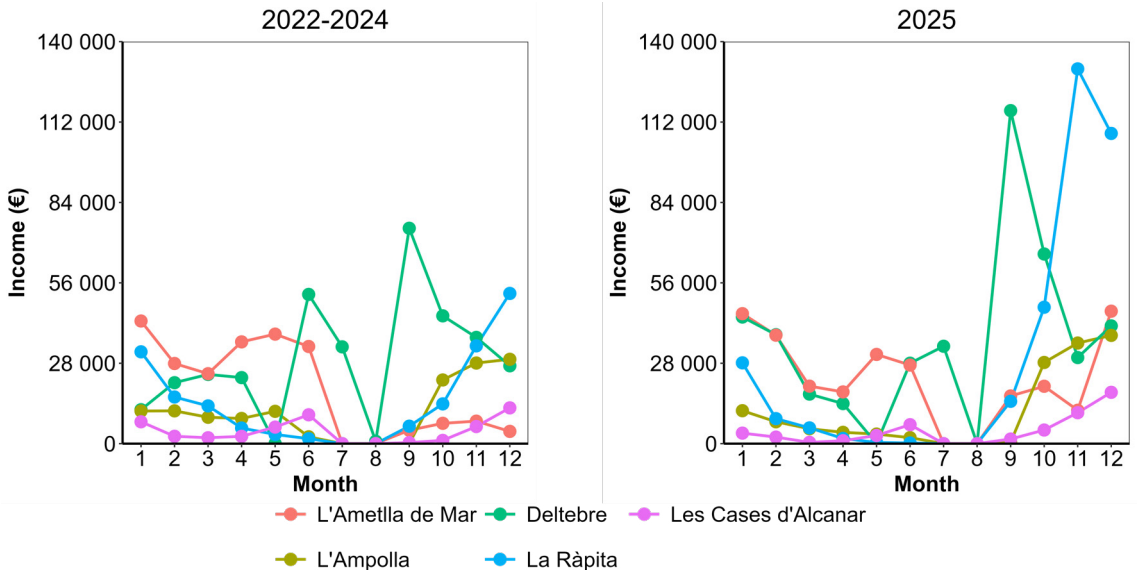


Figure 57. Monthly series of income (€) from common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) managed between the period 2022-2024 and 2025 according to the home port of the productive units included in the plan.

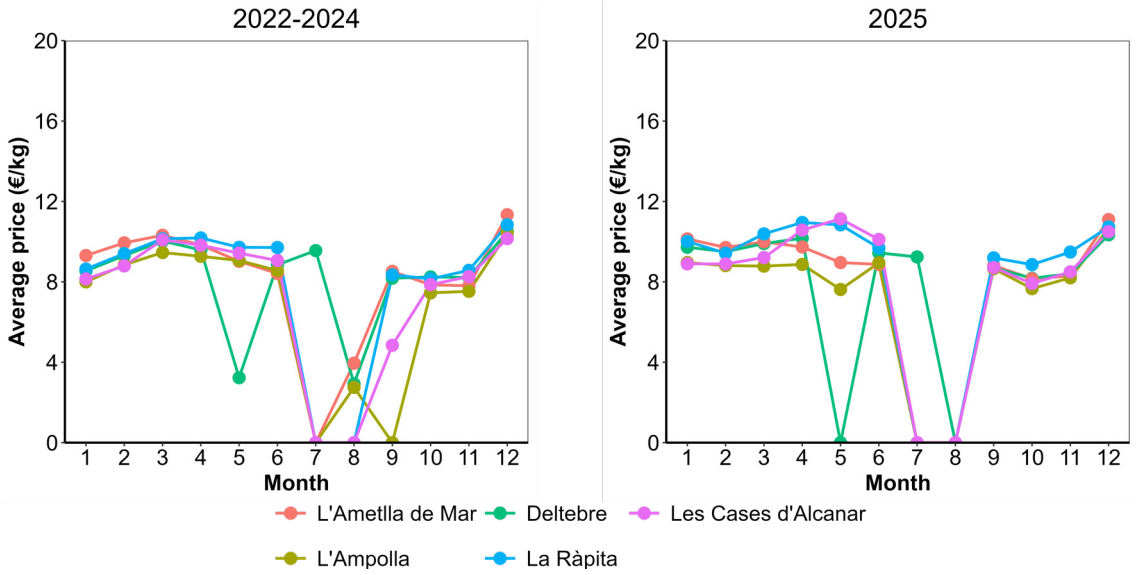


Figure 58. Monthly series of average price (€/kg) of common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) managed between the period 2022-2024 and 2025 according to the home port of the productive units included in the plan.

Common cuttlefish (Sepia officinalis), CTC

When analysing the annual series of common cuttlefish landings in Catalonia from 2002 to 2025 (Figure 59), 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 2025, the price remained stable compared with 2024, which also coincided with an increase in landings that year.

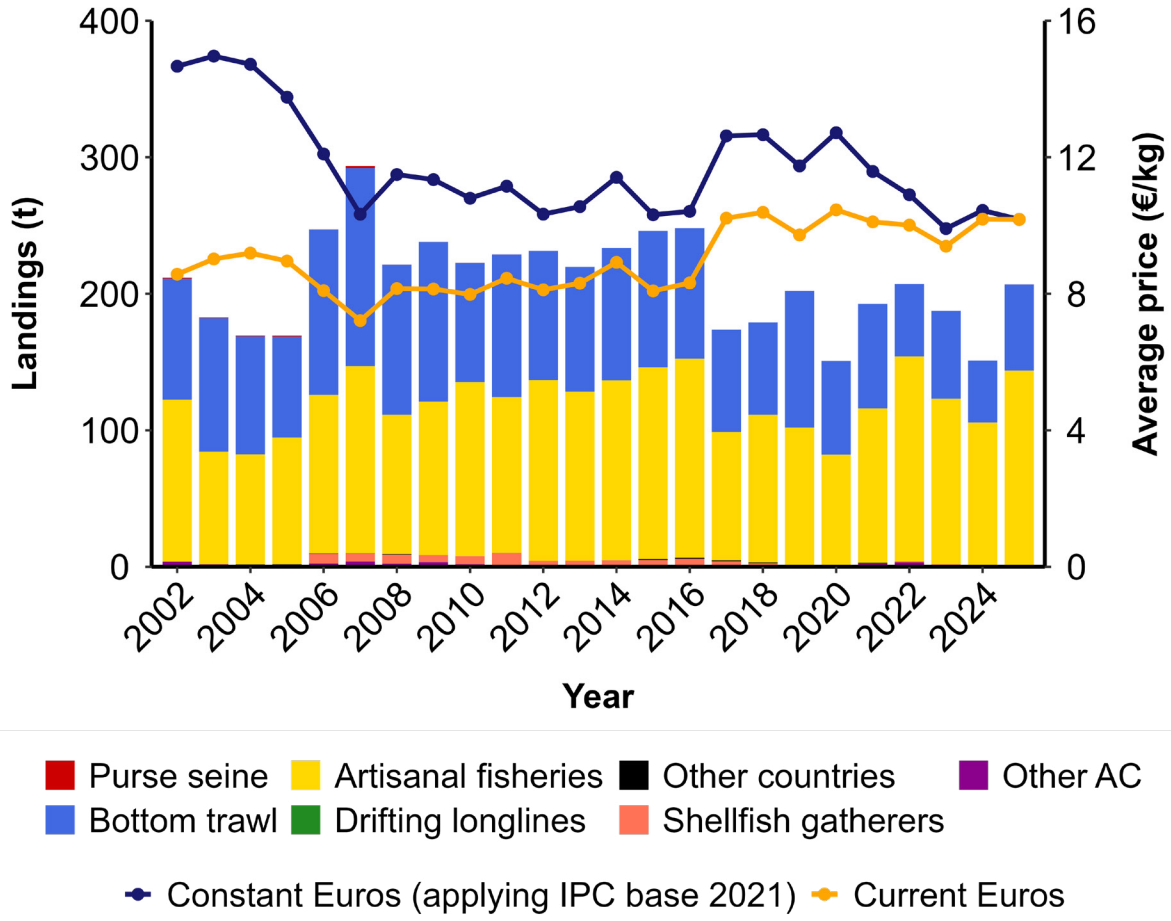


Figure 59. Annual series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) at fish auction hall of common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*) from 2002 to 2025.

In 2025, 206.77 t of common cuttlefish were caught in Catalonia, generating a total of 2,106.16 thousand € at first sale. The average price in Catalonia during this year was 10.19 €/kg. Compared with the 2022-2024 period, common cuttlefish landings and income increased by 13.90% and 17.49%, respectively, with the average price per kilo also rising by 3.15% (Table 75).

Table 75. Record and variation between the period 2022-2024 and 2025 of landed biomass (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*) per fishing method.

Modality	t(2022-2024)	t(2025)	% Var(t)	k€(2022-2024)	k€(2025)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2022-2024)	€/kg(2025)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	54.36	63.21	16.27%	543.19	666.40	22.68%	9.99	10.54	5.52%
Purse seine	0.00	0.03		0.01	0.45		12.53	16.01	27.80%
Artisanal fisheries	125.15	143.38	14.56%	1 231.49	1 437.06	16.69%	9.84	10.02	1.86%
Other AC	1.56	0.05	-96.67%	13.64	0.93	-93.19%	8.72	17.83	104.47%
Other countries	0.11	0.10	-11.69%	1.39	1.31	-5.33%	12.18	13.06	7.19%
Shellfish gatherers	0.34	0.00	-100.00%	2.92	0.00	-100.00%	8.55	0.00	-100.00%
Total	181.54	206.77	13.90%	1 792.63	2 106.16	17.49%	9.87	10.19	3.15%

Almost all common cuttlefish caught came from artisanal fisheries and bottom trawl (Table 76). Specifically, in 2025, 69.30% of common cuttlefish caught and 68.20% of the income from this species came from artisanal fisheries. In relation to this fishing method, common cuttlefish represented 7.80% of landings and 8.60% of economic income in 2025.

The second most important method, both in terms of landings and income, was bottom trawl. In 2025, 30.60% of common cuttlefish caught and 30.30% of common cuttlefish income came from this method. In relation to bottom trawl, common cuttlefish represented 1.00% of landings and 1.20% of economic income in 2025. Compared with the 2022-2024 period, artisanal fisheries saw landings fall by 68.90%, while income rose by 68.70%, and the average price remained at similar levels, with a slight increase in 2025 (Table 76).

Table 76. Importance of landings (t) and income (k€, thousands of euros) of common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*) relative to total landings and income of each fishing method. Landings/income method (%): percentage of the target species landed by this method. Landings/income species (%): percentage of the method 's landings corresponding to the target species.

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Purse seine 2022-2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Purse seine 2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bottom trawl 2022-2024	29.90	0.80	30.30	1.00
Bottom trawl 2025	30.60	1.00	31.60	1.20
Artisanal fisheries 2022-2024	68.90	6.90	68.70	7.60
Artisanal fisheries 2025	69.30	7.80	68.20	8.60
Other AC 2022-2024	0.90	0.40	0.80	1.10
Other AC 2025	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.50
Other countries 2022-2024	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Other countries 2025	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.20
Shellfish gatherers 2022-2024	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.20

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

The monthly series of landings and average price per kilogram of common cuttlefish show very similar trends between the 2022-2024 period and 2025 (Figure 60).

Landings ranged from 15 to 25 t during the first few months of the year, dropped sharply at the start of summer and increased again in September. November recorded the highest monthly landings during 2022-2024, while December recorded the highest monthly landings in 2025, exceeding 20 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. Overall, 2025 recorded a higher volume of landings than in the comparison period. In contrast, the average first-sale price remained constant between the comparison period and the year, reaching values close to 10 €/kg all year except in the summer months, when it was above 20 €/kg.

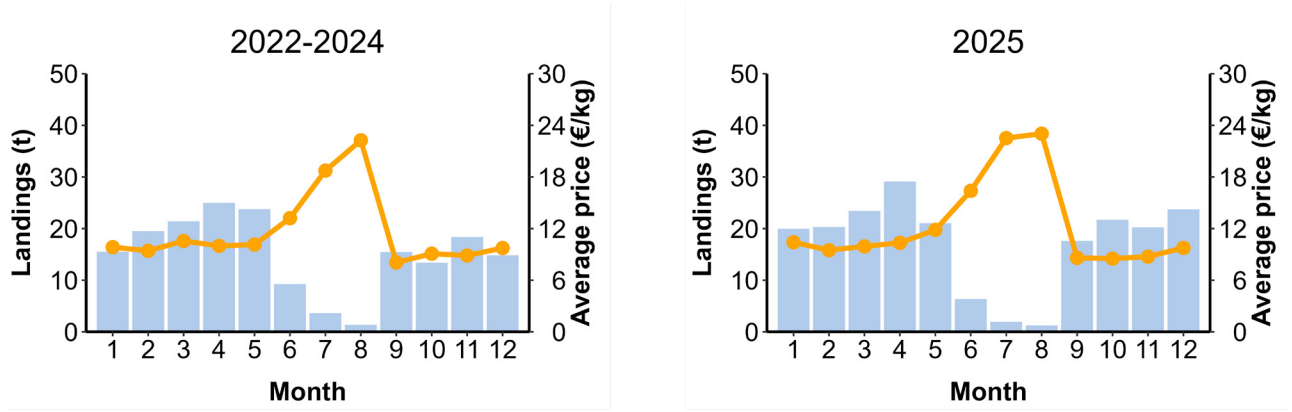


Figure 60. Monthly series of landings (t) and average first-sale price (€/kg) of common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*) for the period 2022-2024 and 2025.

When analysing common cuttlefish sales at the fish auction hall level (Table 77), in 2025, 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, 94.64 t were landed in 2025, generating income of 834.45 thousand € at an average first-sale price of 8.82 €/kg. Compared to the 2022-2024 period, this fish auction hall saw a 27.12% increase in landings, a 35.68% increase in income, and a 6.73% increase in the average first-sale price. The second most important fish auction hall in terms of landings was Vilanova i la Geltrú. At this fish auction hall, 27.31 t of common cuttlefish were landed in 2025, generating 299.05 thousand € at an average first-sale price of 10.95 €/kg. By contrast, L'Ampolla auction hall, third in landing volume and income in 2025, saw landings fall by 2.43% but income rise by 1.56%, while the first-sale price also increased by 4.08% in 2025.

Overall, both common cuttlefish landings and income increased in most fish auction halls compared to the 2022-2024 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 77. Record and variation between the period 2022-2024 and 2025 of landed biomass (t), income (k€, thousands of euros), and average price (€/kg) of common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*) per fish auction hall.

Fish auction hall	t (2022-2024)	t (2025)	% Var (t)	k€ (2022-2024)	k€ (2025)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2022-2024)	€/kg (2025)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Port de la selva	0.02	0.00	-100.00%	0.23	0.00	-100.00%	10.88	0.00	
Roses	5.35	5.21	-2.62%	70.28	71.66	1.95%	13.13	13.74	4.69%
L'Escala	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
L'Estartit	0.11	0.00	-100.00%	1.69	0.00	-100.00%	15.08	0.00	
Palamós	4.57	7.01	53.48%	88.39	126.60	43.23%	19.36	18.07	-6.68%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	0.06	0.06	-2.13%	1.12	1.17	4.64%	18.02	19.27	6.91%
Blanes	2.23	2.27	1.83%	33.13	32.14	-2.99%	14.84	14.14	-4.73%
Arenys de Mar	8.93	8.93	-0.10%	108.80	109.79	0.91%	12.18	12.30	1.02%
Badalona	0.46	0.86	87.41%	5.60	9.14	63.15%	12.27	10.68	-12.95%
Barcelona	1.71	1.84	7.38%	20.46	21.65	5.83%	11.95	11.78	-1.44%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	20.14	27.31	35.59%	220.94	299.05	35.35%	10.97	10.95	-0.18%
Torredembarra	3.34	2.56	-23.46%	40.73	28.16	-30.85%	12.20	11.02	-9.66%
Tarragona	7.47	7.41	-0.72%	113.39	110.66	-2.40%	15.18	14.93	-1.69%
Cambrils	4.21	2.85	-32.29%	43.44	32.93	-24.19%	10.32	11.56	11.96%
L'Ametlla de Mar	12.54	14.00	11.62%	120.61	139.61	15.75%	9.62	9.97	3.70%
L'Ampolla	16.95	16.54	-2.43%	148.48	150.79	1.56%	8.76	9.12	4.08%
Deltebre	5.54	4.36	-21.39%	45.48	38.83	-14.63%	8.21	8.91	8.60%
La Ràpita	74.45	94.64	27.12%	615.00	834.45	35.68%	8.26	8.82	6.73%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	13.38	10.93	-18.36%	114.08	99.52	-12.76%	8.53	9.11	6.85%
Total	181.47	206.77	13.94%	1 791.86	2 106.16	17.54%	9.87	10.19	3.16%

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 fishermen's 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 2025, under the Common Cuttlefish Management Plan for the bays of Pals and Roses, 7,984.10 kg of common cuttlefish were caught, generating 116,067.45 € at an average first-sale price of 14.54 €/kg. Comparing these figures to the total for the species in Catalonia in 2025, it is clear that 3.86% of common cuttlefish landings and 5.51% of income are managed under the Management Plan (Table 78).

Table 78. 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 2022-2024 and 2025.

	Landings (kg) 2022-2024	Income (€) 2022-2024	€/kg 2022-2024	Landings (kg) 2025	Income (€) 2025	€/kg 2025
Total Catalonia	181 461.04	1 791 704.43	9.90	206 770.69	2 106 156.43	10.19
Total managed	7 130.67	91 652.24	12.95	7 984.10	116 067.45	14.54
% Total managed vs Total	3.93	5.12	-	3.86	5.51	-

One of the measures approved in the management plan to preserve the resource is the establishment of a close season (Table 79). 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 close season, 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 79. Temporary stoppages 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/3345/2025 of 9 September, amending certain management measures and establishing the closed fishing period and conditions for the 2025-2026 campaign in internal waters between Cap de Begur and Illa de la Maça d'Or for professional artisanal fishing vessels and all recreational fishing methods targeting common cuttlefish.

CLOSURES OF THE ARTISANAL FLEET OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE COMMON CUTTLEFISH FISHERY (2025)												START	END
Sípia de les badies de Pals i Roses **Roses, l'Escala, l'Estartit**													
JN	FB	MR	AP	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OC	NV	DC	**01/02 01/09**	**28/02 30/11**

Of the common cuttlefish caught in 2025 under the Pals and Roses Bays Management Plan, 49.80% were sold at the Roses fish auction hall, and 50.19% at Palamós. The highest average price per kilogram at first sale was achieved at the Palamós fish auction hall (15.50 €/kg), while the lowest was recorded at Roses (€13.69/kg; Table 80). On the other hand, the peak landings occurred in spring, between April and May, while no landings were recorded in September, November and February due to the implementation of the close season. The absence of landings in L'Escala and in L'Estartit is due to no common cuttlefish being sold at this port.

Table 80. Monthly record of landings (kg), income (€), and average price (€/kg) of common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*) managed in 2025 by the home 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	459.30	-	805.40	1 349.55	1 040.90	307.40	66.90	6.55	-	-	-	183.20	4 219.20
(RSS) €	6 091.67	-	9 957.79	17 396.22	14 516.73	5 326.28	1 355.19	163.30	-	-	-	2 948.05	57 755.22
(RSS) €/kg	13.26	-	12.36	12.89	13.95	17.33	20.26	24.93	-	-	-	16.09	13.69
(SCL) kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(SCL) €	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(SCL) €/kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(STT) kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(STT) €	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(STT) €/kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(PLM) kg	308.45	-	694.05	1 114.00	990.25	461.00	65.20	1.05	-	-	-	122.05	3 756.05
(PLM) €	4 861.38	-	8 617.31	15 025.77	16 596.74	9 126.92	1 684.40	32.45	-	-	-	2 257.27	58 202.23
(PLM) €/kg	15.76	-	12.42	13.49	16.76	19.80	25.83	30.90	-	-	-	18.49	15.50

Monthly landing series, income, and average price for managed common cuttlefish show differences between the 2022-2024 period and 2025. The ports of Palamós and Roses show similar landing values in both cases, but in 2022-2024, L'Escala and L'Estartit also gained importance compared to 2025. 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 61). It should be noted that a fishing ban was introduced in February 2025.

Regarding income, the monthly trend is almost identical to that of landings (Figure 62). April and May of 2025 generated the highest income of the series, whereas the same months in the 2022-2024 period generated lower income due to fewer landings compared with 2025.

The development in the average first-sale price shows a variable trend over the months in the 2022-2024 and 2025 periods (Figure 63). In the first half of 2025, Roses and Palamós showed similar variations in the average price, at around €14/kg, taking into account the fishing ban in February 2025. L'Estartit, however, showed lower and more variable values. The highest average price occurred in summer, exceeding 12 €/kg and coinciding with an abrupt decrease in landings. The trend described for 2025 is similar to the comparison period, but with an overall increase in the average price, which peaked at over €30/kg in August at the port of Palamós. An exception was L'Estartit auction hall, which recorded no landings in 2025 (Figure 61).

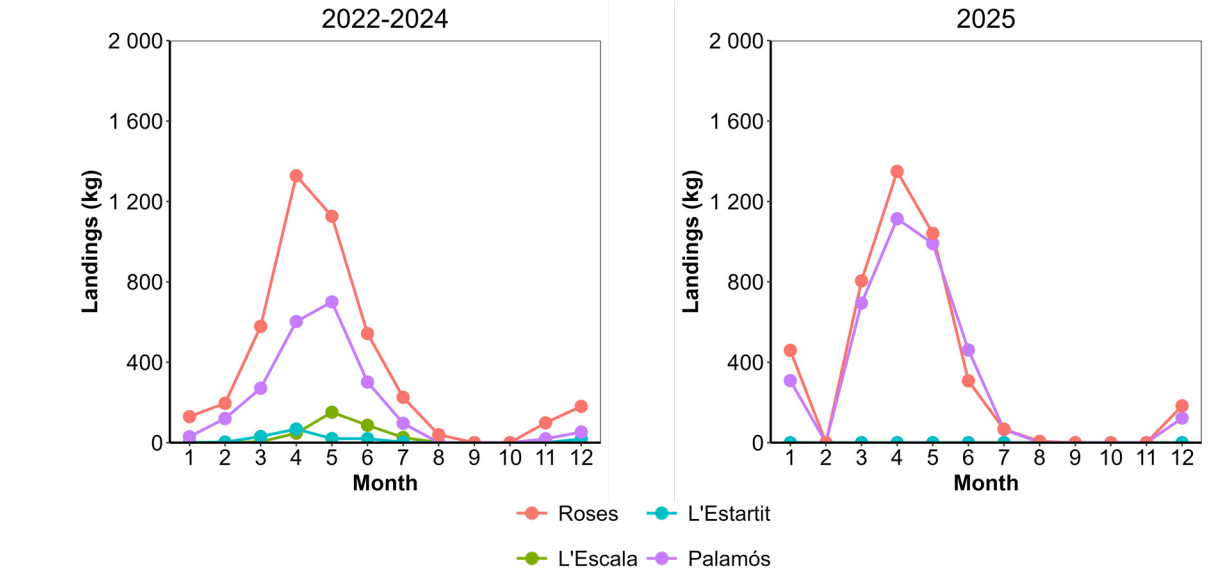


Figure 61. Monthly series of landings (kg) of common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*) managed between the period 2022-2024 and 2025 according to the home port of the vessels included in the plan.

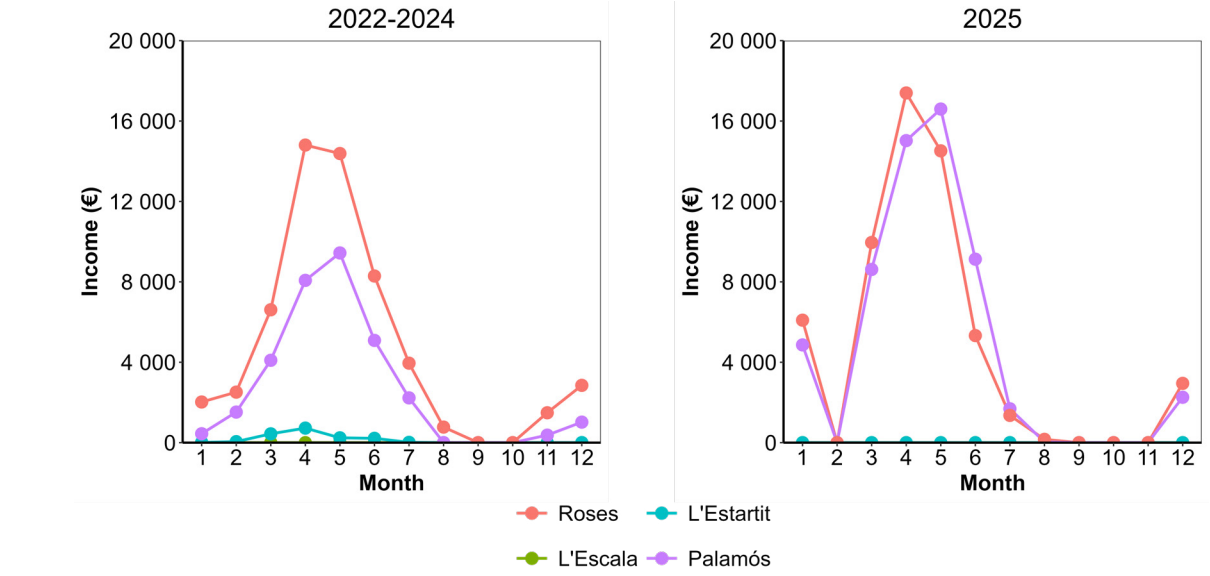


Figure 62. Monthly series of income (€) from common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*) managed between the period 2022-2024 and 2025 according to the home port of the vessels included in the plan.

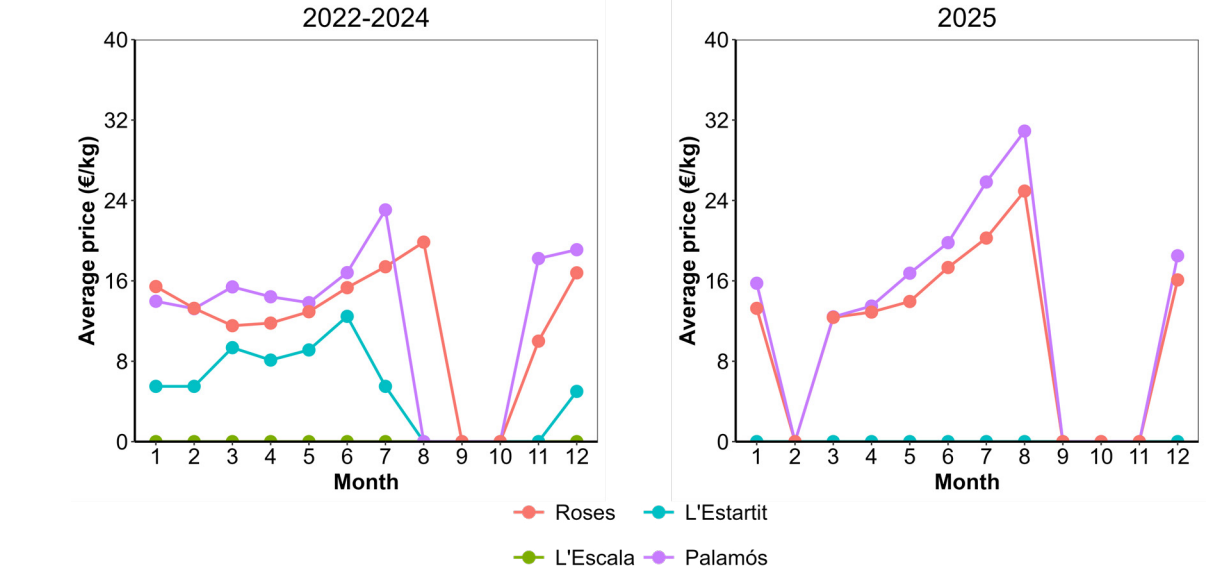


Figure 63. Monthly series of average price (€/kg) of common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*) managed between the period 2022-2024 and 2025 according to the home port of the vessels included in the plan.

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 home ports in other regions) and foreign vessels (with home 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 methods: purse seining, bottom trawling, artisanal fisheries, and drifting longlines.

To create the table of the ten most important species per 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 per fish auction hall, on one hand, Catalan vessels were divided by fishing method (shown using line graphs), and on the other, by the calculated total landings and income (shown using bar graphs). The average price by fishing method 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 method, 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 per fish auction hall, they are only categorised from 2019 onwards.

Comparative analysis of the period (2022-2024) with 2025 per fish auction hall

In 2025, Catalan fish auction halls recorded total landings of 15,748.48 t, generating 90,635.29 thousand €. Compared to the 2022-2024 period, landings and economic income at Catalan fish auction halls decreased by 17.34% and 1.65%, respectively.

The leading fish auction hall in the sector in terms of landings in 2025 was La Ràpita, where 2,066.06 t were landed, representing 13.12% of landings in Catalonia, although this figure was 3.95% lower than in the 2022-2024 period. La Ràpita was also the leading fish auction hall in terms of income, generating €13,748.82k, equivalent to 15.17% of income across Catalonia. L'Escala was the second most important fish auction hall in terms of landings, with 1,575 t, representing 10% of all landings. The third most important auction hall in terms of landings was Blanes, followed by Vilanova i la Geltrú and Barcelona, with 1,475.5 t, 1,397.78 t and 1,376.21 t, respectively. Tarragona was the second fish auction hall in terms of revenue, generating €9,129.38k, which represented 10.07% of the sector's income in Catalonia. The third auction hall in economic terms was Blanes, followed by Vilanova i la Geltrú and Palamós, with revenue of €8,604.89k, €8,268.92k and €8,268.89k, respectively, accounting for 9.49%, 9.12% and 9.12%, respectively, of total income at Catalan fish auction halls (Table 81).

Nearly all fish auction halls in Catalonia experienced a decline in landings in 2025 compared with the 2022-2024 period, with particularly significant decreases at Port de la Selva, Barcelona, L'Ampolla, Torredembarra and Tarragona, which saw reductions of 73.87%, 43.54%, 38.81%, 37.91% and 36.0%, respectively (Table 81). Other fish auction halls, such as Blanes, Arenys de Mar and Cambrils, saw reductions of around 20%, while others, such as Palamós and Llançà, recorded decreases of around 10%. By contrast, the fish auction halls at L'Escala, L'Ametlla de Mar, Deltebre and Les Cases d'Alcanar saw increases of between 8.64% and 11.38%.

Total income was slightly lower than in the previous year, although the changes varied across auction halls. The most significant decline, at 89.12%, was experienced by Port de la Selva fish auction hall, owing to a decrease in the number of bottom trawl and artisanal fishing vessels making sales there. Torredembarra and L'Ampolla followed, with more moderate reductions of 29.51% and 27.43%, respectively. By contrast, other fish auction halls saw increased revenue, with the most notable rises at Les Cases d'Alcanar, Deltebre and Badalona, up 20.78%, 18.39% and 16.82%, respectively.

Table 81. Landings and income at Catalan fish auction halls during 2025, 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 per fish auction hall in 2025 compared to the previous period (2022-2024) (% Var). Landings are reported in tonnes (t) and income in thousands of euros (k€).

Fish auction hall	Landings (t) 2025	% Landings 2025	% Var (t) 2022-2024 / 2025	Income (k€) 2025	% Income 2025	% Var (k€) 2022-2024 / 2025
Llançà	437.34	2.78	-9.21%	4 551.99	5.02	3.49%
Port de la selva	3.89	0.02	-73.87%	61.89	0.07	-64.77%
Roses	759.20	4.82	-3.75%	7 355.35	8.12	6.00%
L'Escala	1 575.68	10.01	11.23%	2 122.54	2.34	5.76%
Palamós	1 033.70	6.56	-10.75%	8 268.89	9.12	-6.52%
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	536.06	3.40	-14.18%	1 351.19	1.49	-16.39%
Blanes	1 475.50	9.37	-18.26%	8 604.89	9.49	1.75%
Arenys de Mar	930.76	5.91	-19.46%	5 041.29	5.56	-8.27%
Badalona	7.44	0.05	-10.73%	124.45	0.14	16.82%
Barcelona	1 376.21	8.74	-43.54%	5 888.91	6.50	-18.66%
Vilanova i la Geltrú	1 397.78	8.88	-30.77%	8 268.92	9.12	-5.68%
Torredembarra	17.06	0.11	-37.91%	171.14	0.19	-29.51%
Tarragona	1 309.47	8.31	-36.00%	9 129.60	10.07	-7.17%
Cambrils	887.16	5.63	-17.63%	3 490.77	3.85	-12.00%
L'Ametlla de Mar	1 247.13	7.92	11.38%	7 371.89	8.13	10.96%
L'Ampolla	122.21	0.78	-38.81%	921.35	1.02	-27.43%
Deltebre	378.02	2.40	8.64%	2 932.69	3.24	18.39%
La Ràpita	2 066.06	13.12	-3.95%	13 748.82	15.17	8.65%
Les Cases d'Alcanar	187.81	1.19	8.47%	1 228.72	1.36	20.78%
Total	15 748.48	100.00	-17.34%	90 635.29	100.00	-1.65%

Annual landings and income per fish auction hall and fishing method

Annual landings by fish auction hall and fishing method for 2025 (Figure 64) show that the purse seine method contributed most to total landings at seven of the 20 Catalan auction halls (L'Escala, Palamós, Sant Feliu de Guíxols, Blanes, Arenys de Mar, Barcelona, and Vilanova i la Geltrú), while bottom trawling was the main contributor at seven auction halls (Llançà, Roses, Tarragona, Cambrils, L'Ametlla de Mar, La Ràpita and Les Cases d'Alcanar). Artisanal fishing was the primary method only at L'Ampolla and Deltebre. Regarding fishing using drifting 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. Furthermore, it is important to note the contribution of landings by vessels from other autonomous communities at Roses, and by foreign vessels at Llançà.

The annual income per fish auction hall and fishing method for 2025 (Figure 65) shows that bottom trawl was the method 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 was purse seining (L'Escala and Sant Feliu de Guíxols), and in the remaining four, it is artisanal fisheries (Badalona, Torredembarra, L'Ampolla, and Deltebre). Fishing with drifting longlines was of little importance in terms of income, with the most significant contribution being at the fish auction hall of Tarragona, followed by Vilanova i la Geltrú, Blanes and Arenys de Mar. Income from shellfish gatherers was notable at the fish auction halls of La Ràpita and Deltebre. Moreover, it is worth noting the income generated by vessels from other autonomous communities at Roses fish auction hall, as well as the income from foreign vessels at Llançà fish auction hall.

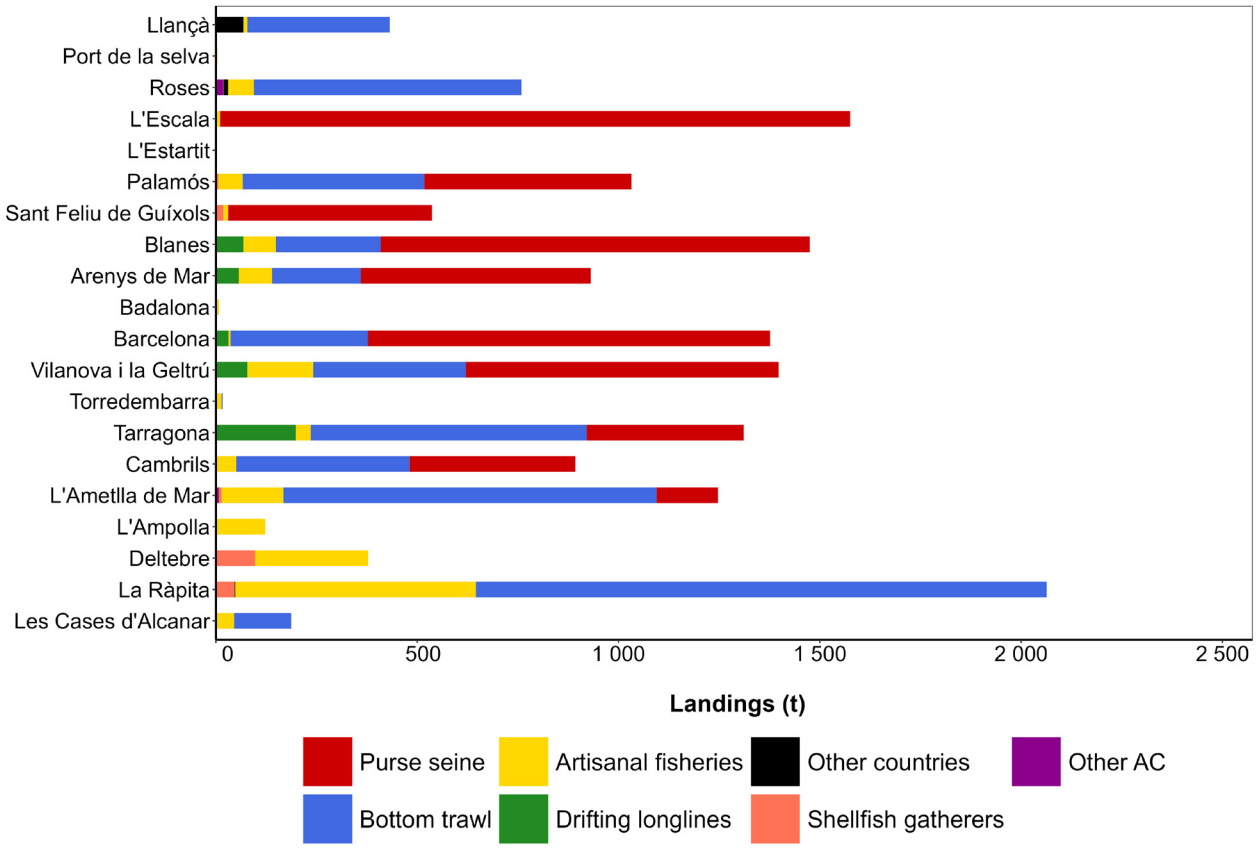


Figure 64. Annual landings per fish auction hall and fishing method in 2025 in tonnes (t).

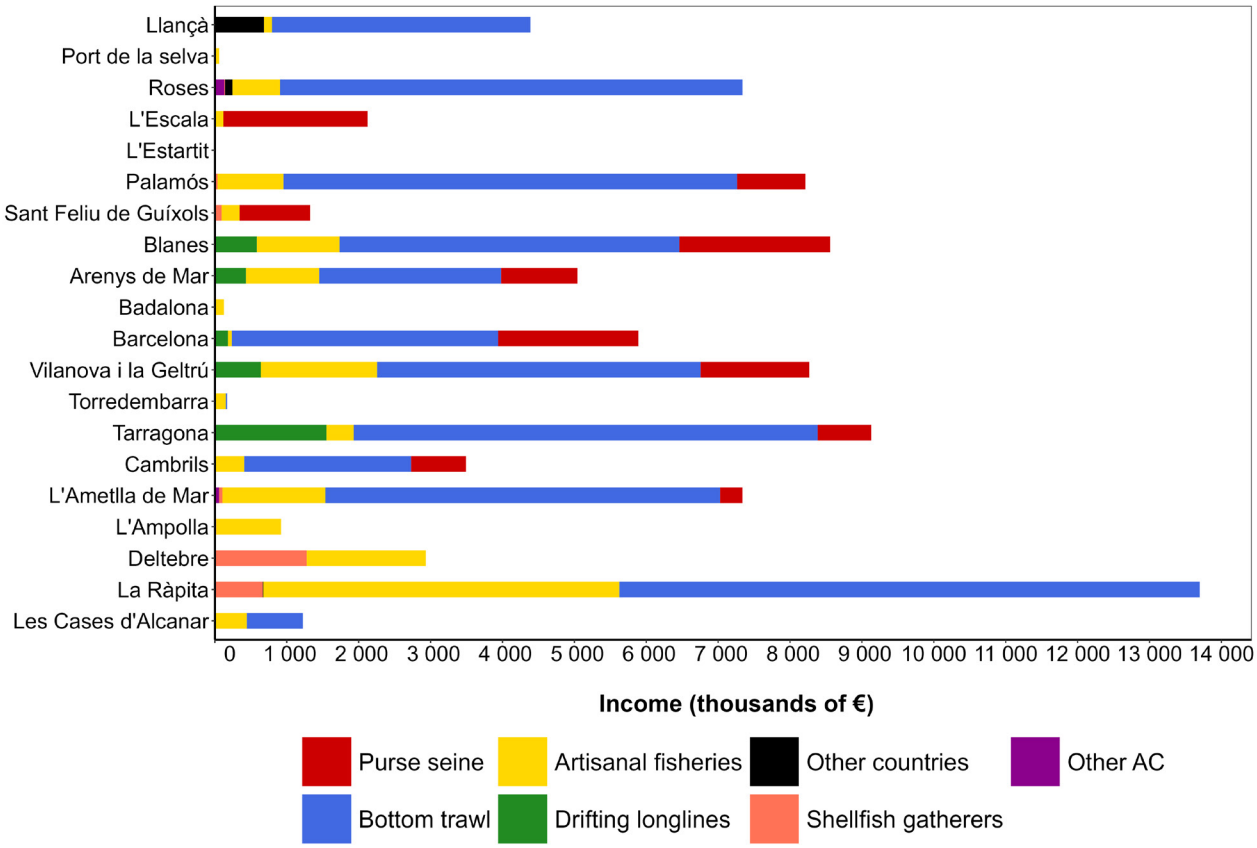


Figure 65. Annual income per fish auction hall and fishing method in Catalonia in 2025 in thousands of euros (k€).

Catalan fish auction hall fact sheets 2025

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 method, 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 method for 2025, as well as the variation (%) in landings and income for each method 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 2025, indicating the relative importance of each species and the percentage variation compared to the 2022-2024 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.

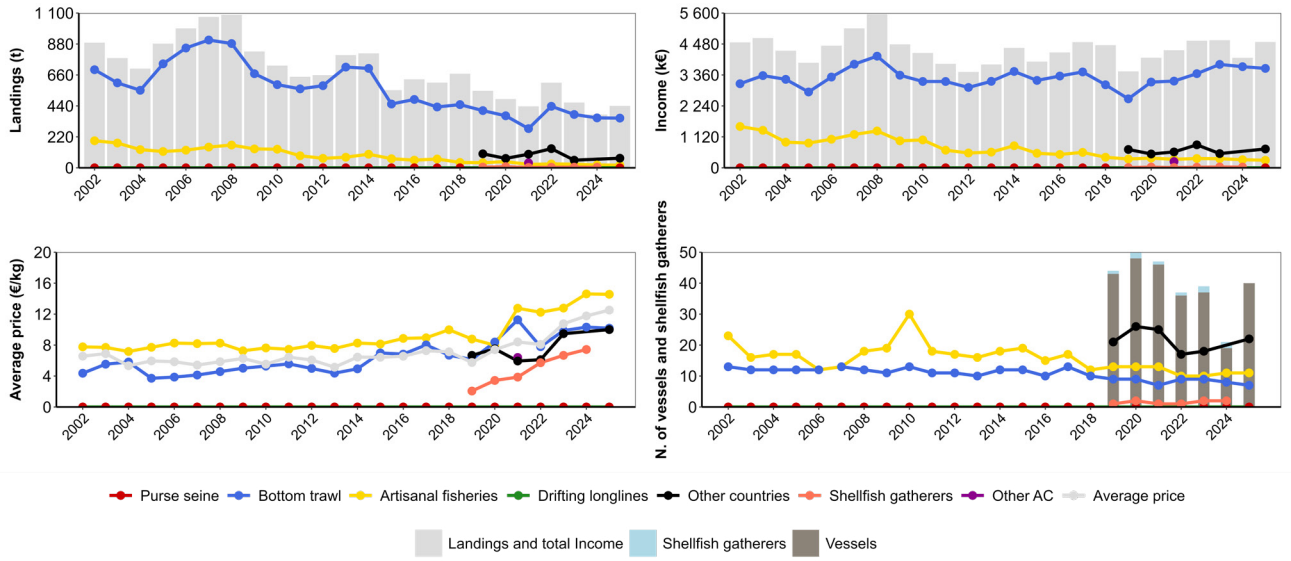
The detailed results per fish auction hall show that the fish auction hall with the highest number of vessels selling was La Ràpita, with a total of 136: 35 bottom trawlers, 66 artisanal fishing vessels and 33 shellfishers. In second place was the Deltebre fish auction hall, with a total of 101 vessels, 25 of which were artisanal fisheries vessels and 76 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 33.38% of landings and 18.65% of economic income.

The analysis of the most important species in terms of landings and revenue by fish auction hall shows that, in six of the twelve auction halls where bottom trawling contributed most to revenue, mainly in northern and central Catalonia, blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*) was the most relevant species in terms of revenue generated. This species represents more than 20% of total landings at the fish auction halls of Llançà (20.96%), Roses (24.8%), Palamós (38.9%), Blanes (25.79%), Arenys de Mar (24.04%), and Vilanova i la Geltrú (23.73%). In general, fish auction halls in southern Catalonia are more diversified, with no single species accounting for more than 20% of total revenue.

At the two fish auction halls where purse seining was the most important method 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 pilchard and European anchovy represented 51.66% and 24.67% of income, respectively. At the Sant Feliu de Guíxols fish auction hall, European pilchard represented 43.80% of income and European anchovy 15.64%. One species that saw increased landings in 2025, becoming the third most caught species overall, was the round sardinella (*Sardinella aurita*), particularly at L'Escala (up 119.55%). Meanwhile, at Sant Feliu de Guíxols, mackerel (*Trachurus* spp.) was the third most caught species, seeing a 498.92% increase compared to 2022-2024.

Among the fish auction halls where artisanal fisheries was the most important method 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 33.38% and 29.42%, respectively, of the fish auction hall's total landings. The fish auction halls at Port de la Selva, Torredembarra and Badalona recorded the lowest landings. At both Port de la Selva and Torredembarra, the primary species in terms of landings and income in 2025 was the common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*). At the Badalona fish auction hall in 2025, the most important species in terms of landings were anglers (*Lophius spp.*), representing 21.24% of total landings, while the transparent goby (*Aphia minuta*) was the species generating the most income by contributing 45.30% of the fish auction hall's total income.

Llançà

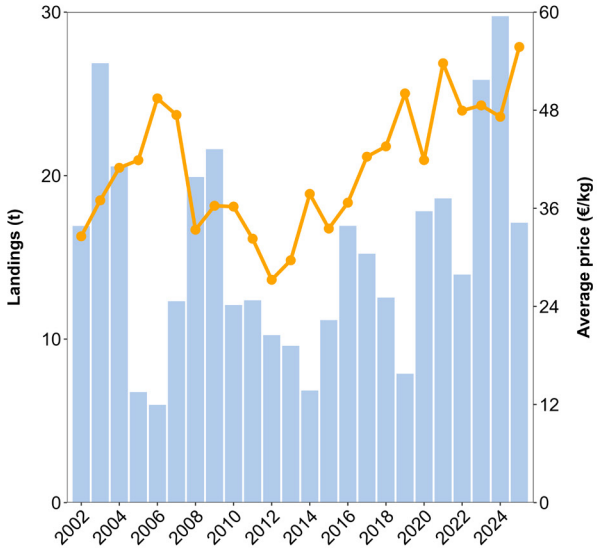


Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Bottom trawl	7	-19.23%	350.48	80.14	-10.05%	3597.27	79.03	-0.15%
Artisanal fisheries	11	10.00%	18.77	4.29	-23.22%	273.66	6.01	-14.44%
Drifting longlines	0		0.00	0.00		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	
Other countries	22	25.71%	68.09	15.57	-28.49%	681.07	14.96	1.17%
Total	40	5.73%	437.34	100.00	-14.82%	4551.99	100.00	-1.54%

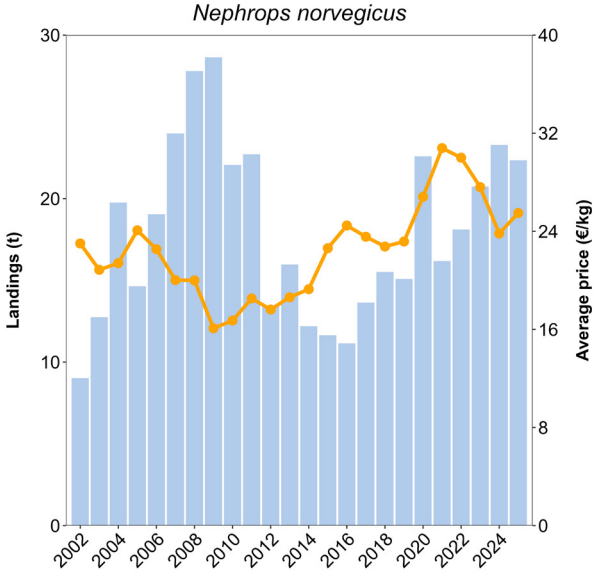
Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	49.32	11.28	-14.65%		*Aristeus antennatus*	Blue and red shrimp	954.10	20.96	-14.03%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	38.35	8.77	-8.00%		*Nephrops norvegicus*	Norway lobster	569.82	12.52	2.33%
Micromesistius poutassou	Blue whiting	37.52	8.58	-16.06%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	410.78	9.02	-0.10%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	35.76	8.18	-18.06%		*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Deep-water rose shrimp	320.58	7.04	17.67%
Octopus vulgaris	Common octopus	31.43	7.19	9.82%		*Octopus vulgaris*	Common octopus	275.65	6.06	9.06%
Lophius spp.	Anglers nei	24.54	5.61	14.10%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	270.53	5.94	22.22%
Nephrops norvegicus	Norway lobster	22.32	5.10	8.01%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	228.56	5.02	14.06%
Parapenaeus longirostris	Deep-water rose shrimp	20.67	4.73	34.28%		*Micromesistius poutassou*	Blue whiting	165.78	3.64	26.11%
Aristeus antennatus	Blue and red shrimp	17.12	3.91	-26.17%		*Parastichopus regalis*	Royal cucumber	160.12	3.52	3.28%
Phycis blennoides	Greater forkbeard	14.49	3.31	-15.95%		*Sparus aurata*	Gilthead seabrem	123.13	2.70	90.35%

Llançà

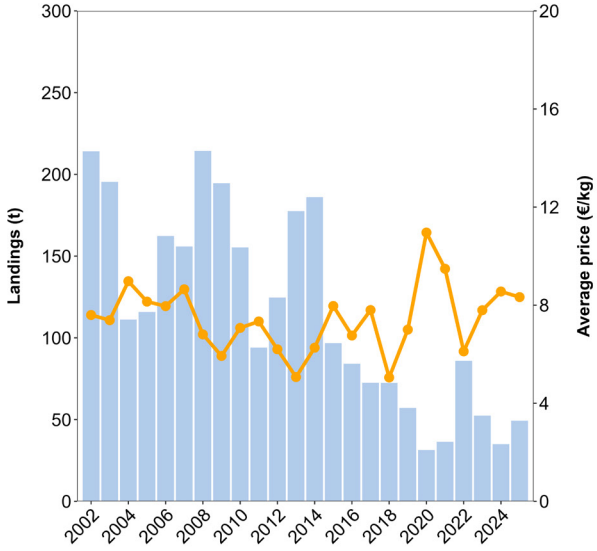
Aristeus antennatus



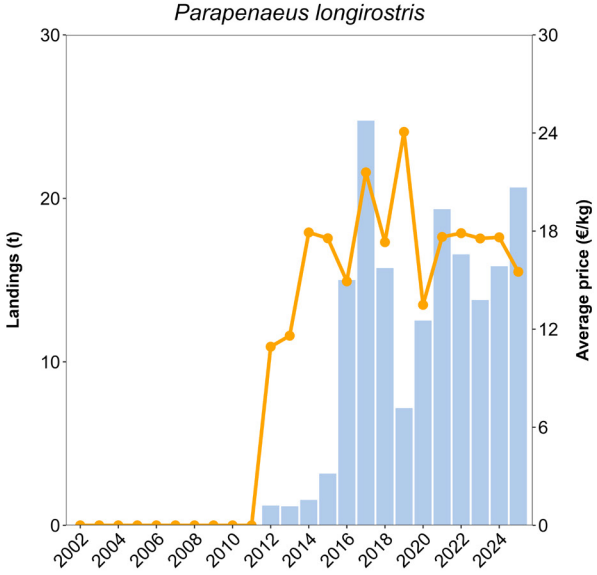
Nephrops norvegicus



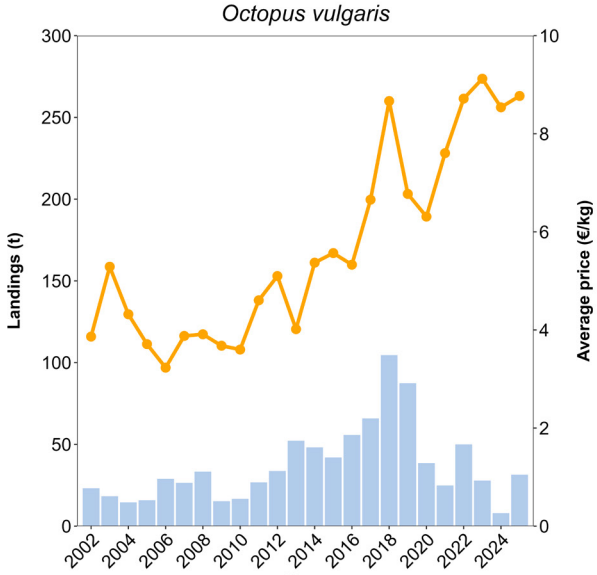
Merluccius merluccius



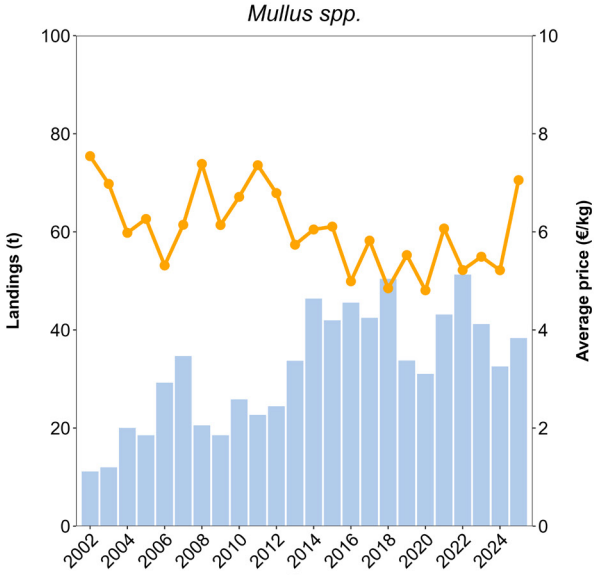
Parapenaeus longirostris



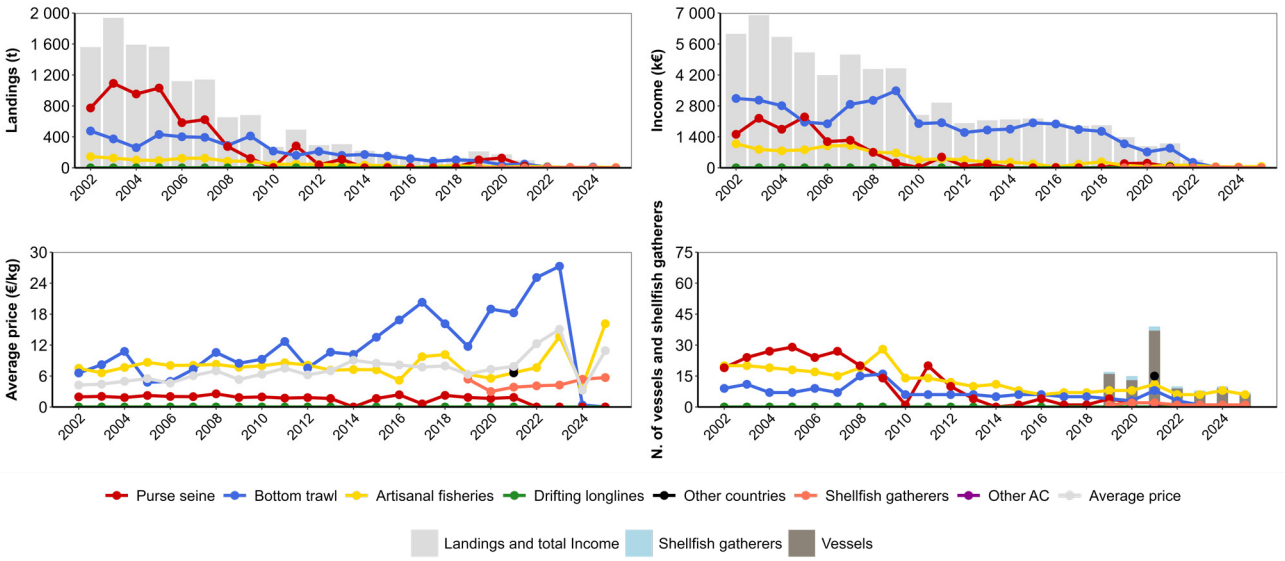
Octopus vulgaris



Mullus spp.



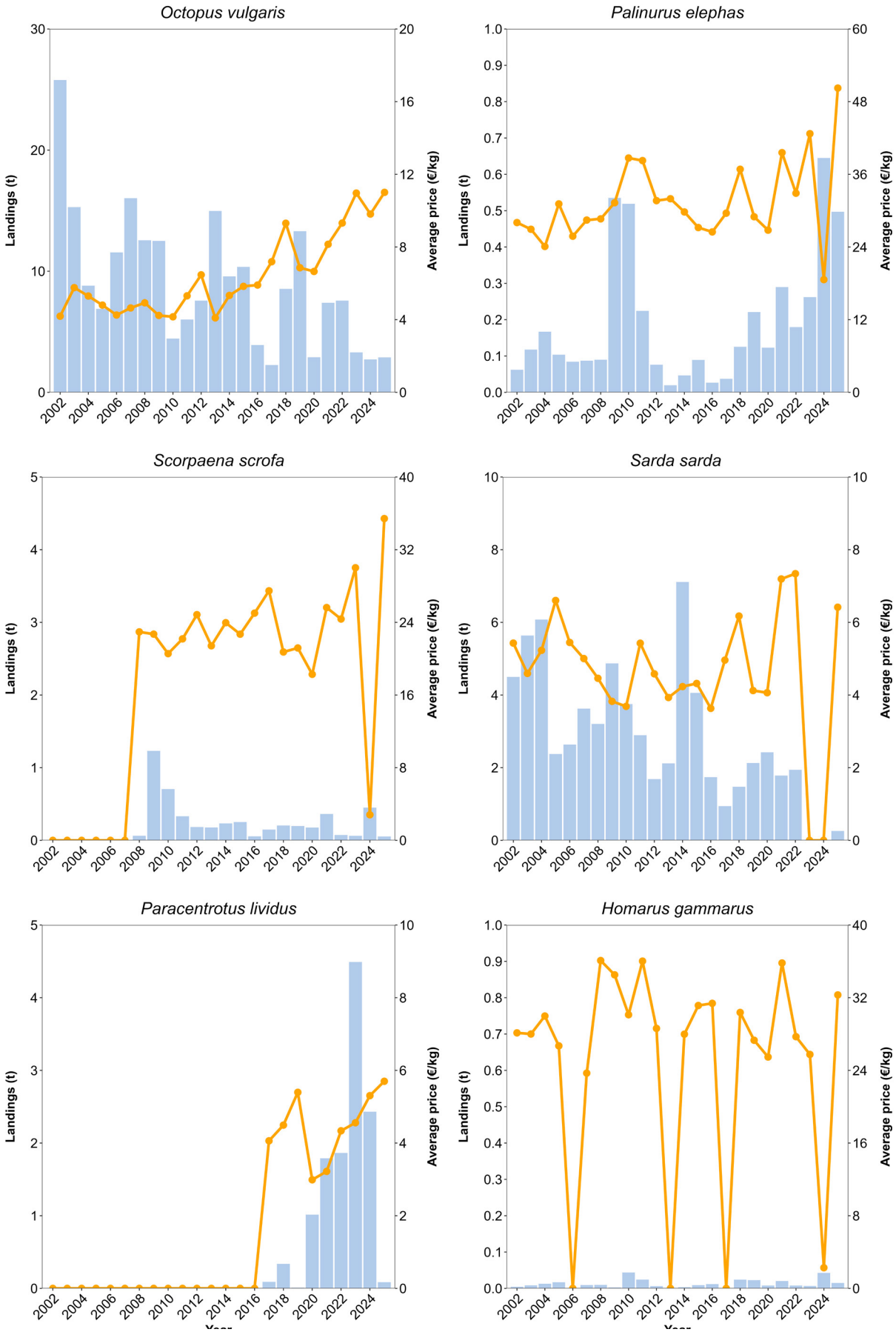
Port de la Selva



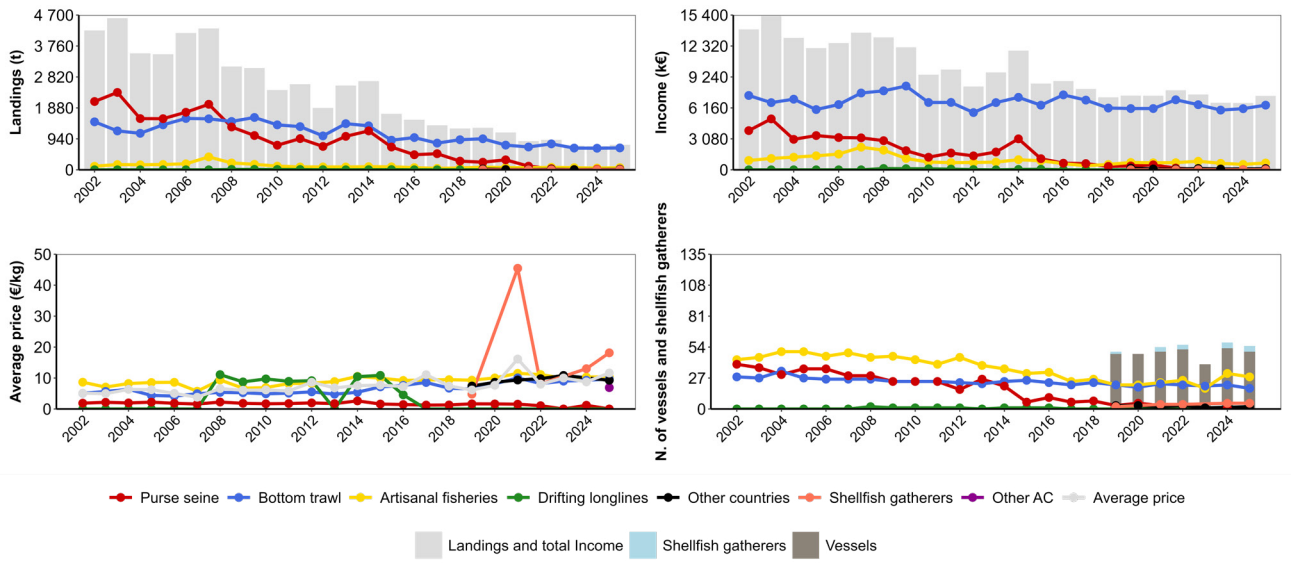
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Bottom trawl	0	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Artisanal fisheries	6	-10.00%	3.80	97.82	-45.91%	61.40	99.22	-8.00%
Drifting longlines	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Shellfish gatherers	1		0.08	2.18	-97.71%	0.48	0.78	-97.09%
Other AC	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Other countries	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	7	-22.22%	3.89	100.00	-73.87%	61.89	100.00	-64.77%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Octopus vulgaris	Common octopus	2.89	74.21	-35.80%		*Octopus vulgaris*	Common octopus	31.77	51.34	-28.50%
Palinurus elephas	Common spiny lobster	0.50	12.78	109.71%		*Palinurus elephas*	Common spiny lobster	24.97	40.35	157.49%
Sarda sarda	Atlantic Bonito	0.26	6.64	-86.70%		*Scorpaena scrofa*	Large-scaled scorpion fish	1.90	3.07	15.21%
Paracentrotus lividus	Stony sea archin	0.08	2.18	-97.06%		*Sarda sarda*	Atlantic Bonito	1.66	2.68	-88.38%
Scorpaena scrofa	Large-scaled scorpion fish	0.05	1.38	-8.18%		*Homarus gammarus*	European lobster	0.48	0.78	197.20%
Euthynnus alletteratus	Little tunny	0.05	1.33	-97.88%		*Paracentrotus lividus*	Stony sea archin	0.48	0.78	-96.50%
Palinurus mauritanicus	NA	0.02	0.41			*Palinurus mauritanicus*	NA	0.19	0.31	
Homarus gammarus	European lobster	0.01	0.38	142.28%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	0.18	0.29	-92.26%
Lophius spp.	Anglers nei	0.01	0.29	-96.61%		*Euthynnus alletteratus*	Little tunny	0.15	0.24	-96.37%
Galeus melastomus	Blackmouth catshark	0.01	0.26			*Spondyliosoma cantharus*	Black seabream	0.08	0.13	499.28%

Port de la Selva



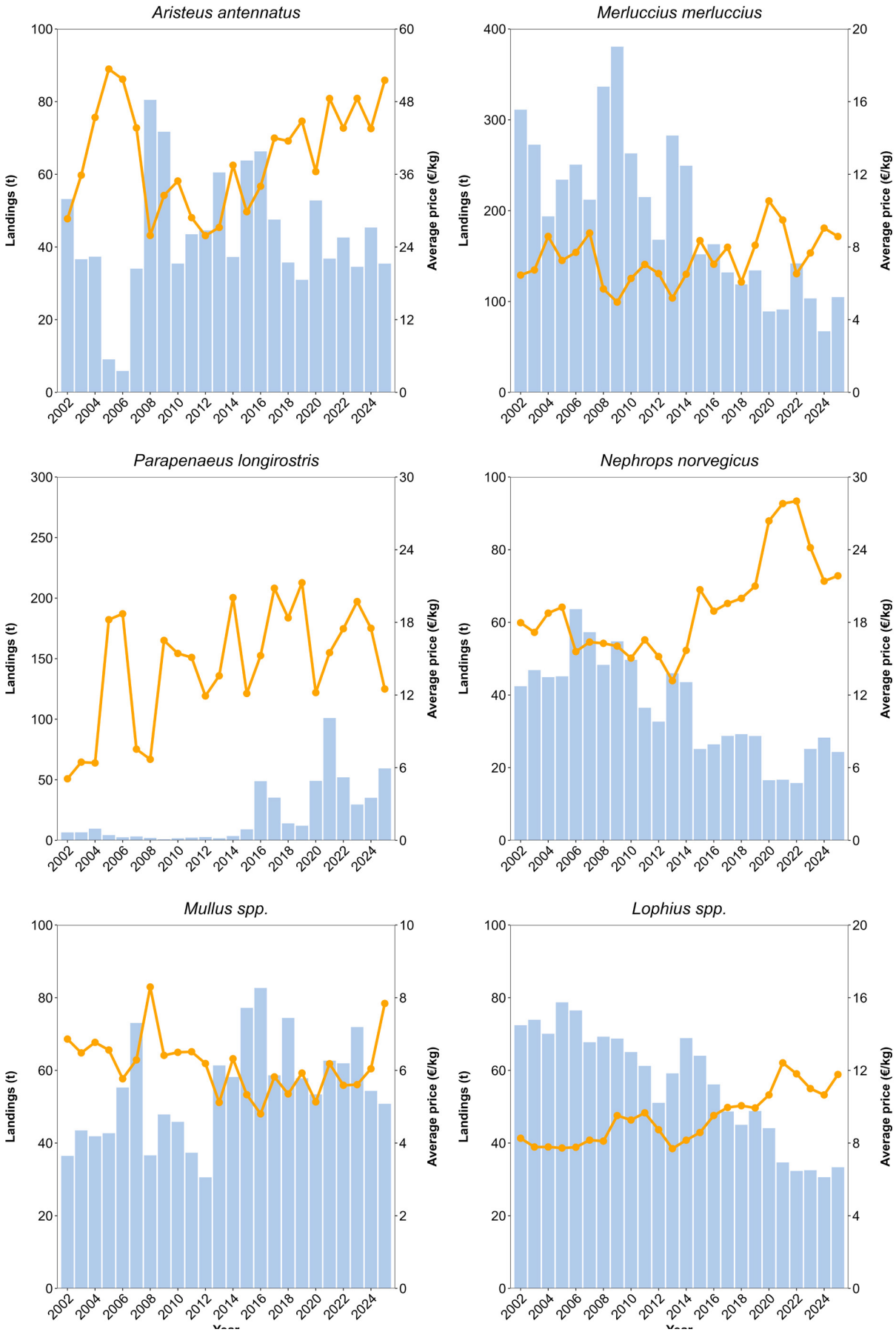
Roses



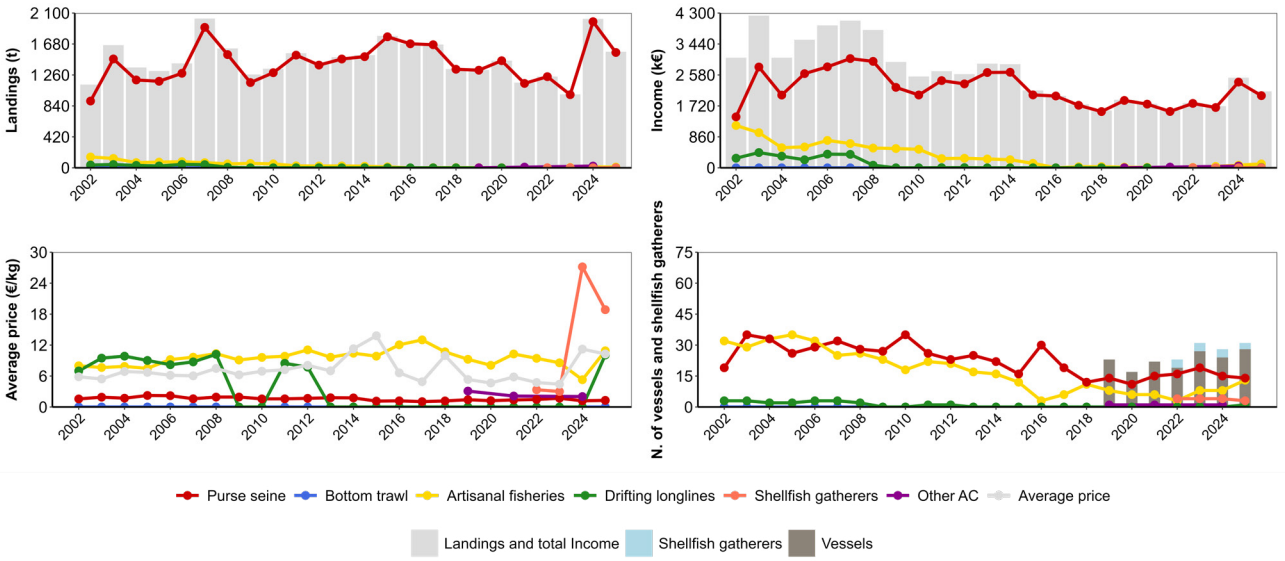
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	0	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Bottom trawl	18	-12.90%	663.92	87.45	-5.33%	6432.96	87.46	4.29%
Artisanal fisheries	28	15.07%	64.98	8.56	0.20%	679.42	9.24	-0.25%
Drifting longlines	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Shellfish gatherers	5	11.11%	0.68	0.09	53.97%	12.32	0.17	175.77%
Other AC	1		18.73	2.47		129.79	1.76	
Other countries	2		10.88	1.43	6.29%	100.86	1.37	-2.93%
Total	54	0.93%	759.20	100.00	-5.12%	7355.35	100.00	5.32%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	104.79	13.80	0.62%		*Aristeus antennatus*	Blue and red shrimp	1 824.75	24.81	-0.69%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	91.20	12.01	23.11%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	898.88	12.22	15.88%
Parapenaeus longirostris	Deep-water rose shrimp	59.38	7.82	52.55%		*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Deep-water rose shrimp	742.14	10.09	5.62%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	50.77	6.69	-19.08%		*Nephrops norvegicus*	Norway lobster	531.09	7.22	-3.75%
Illex coindetii	Broadtail squid	41.79	5.50	-15.98%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	398.29	5.41	10.83%
Micromesistius poutassou	Blue whiting	40.18	5.29	-15.17%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	392.42	5.34	10.52%
Eledone cirrhosa	Horned octopus	38.09	5.02	-28.16%		*Octopus vulgaris*	Common octopus	230.22	3.13	48.96%
Phycis blennoides	Greater forkbeard	37.00	4.87	14.63%		*Eledone cirrhosa*	Horned octopus	214.90	2.92	-1.72%
Aristeus antennatus	Blue and red shrimp	35.32	4.65	-13.54%		*Micromesistius poutassou*	Blue whiting	185.33	2.52	12.57%
Lophius spp.	Anglers nei	33.30	4.39	4.66%		*Parastichopus regalis*	Royal cucumber	182.37	2.48	65.38%

Roses


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

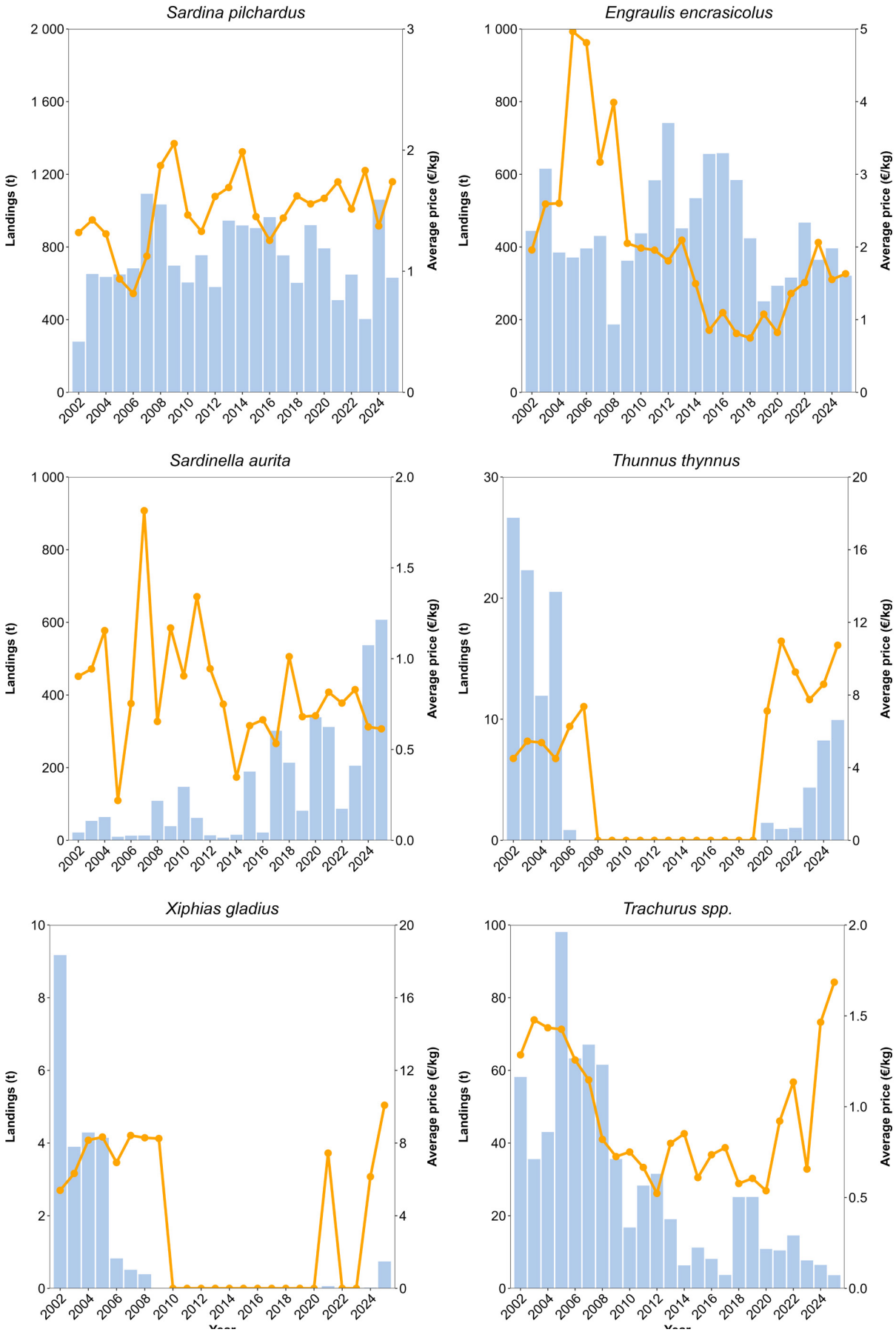
L'Escala



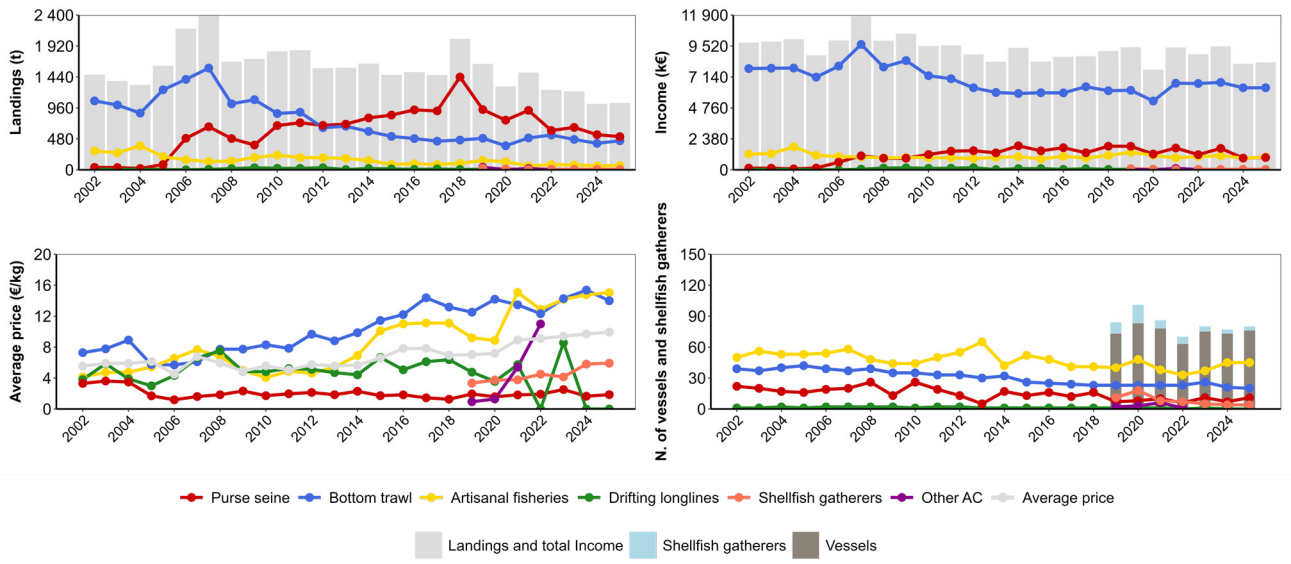
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	14	-16.00%	1564.86	99.31	11.46%	2004.87	94.46	2.87%
Bottom trawl	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Artisanal fisheries	13	105.26%	10.01	0.64	128.66%	108.99	5.14	168.39%
Drifting longlines	1		0.74	0.05		7.47	0.35	
Shellfish gatherers	3	-25.00%	0.06	0.00	-81.41%	1.21	0.06	-24.06%
Other AC	0	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Other countries	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	31	10.71%	1575.68	100.00	10.01%	2122.54	100.00	4.12%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Sardina pilchardus	European pilchard	630.68	40.03	-10.40%		*Sardina pilchardus*	European pilchard	1 096.52	51.66	3.58%
Sardinella aurita	Round sardinella	607.09	38.53	119.55%		*Engraulis encrasicolus*	European anchovy	523.73	24.67	-24.21%
Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy	320.85	20.36	-21.62%		*Sardinella aurita*	Round sardinella	372.70	17.56	95.58%
Thunnus thynnus	Nothern bluefin tuna	9.94	0.63	131.21%		*Thunnus thynnus*	Nothern bluefin tuna	106.74	5.03	180.41%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	3.64	0.23	-62.00%		*Xiphias gladius*	Swordfish	7.47	0.35	5 810.27%
Scomber colias	Chub mackerel	1.03	0.07	-88.11%		*Trachurus spp.*	Jack and horse mackerels	6.13	0.29	-40.76%
Xiphias gladius	Swordfish	0.74	0.05	3 505.16%		*Scomber scombrus*	Atlantic mackerel	2.57	0.12	-28.69%
Scomber scombrus	Atlantic mackerel	0.54	0.03	-44.89%		*Loligo vulgaris*	European squid	2.33	0.11	-3.32%
Boops boops	Bogue	0.35	0.02	82.86%		*Anguilla anguilla*	European eel	0.86	0.04	-31.09%
Sphyraena sphyraena	European barracuda	0.30	0.02	63.20%		*Sarda sarda*	Atlantic Bonito	0.58	0.03	-87.95%

L'Escala


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

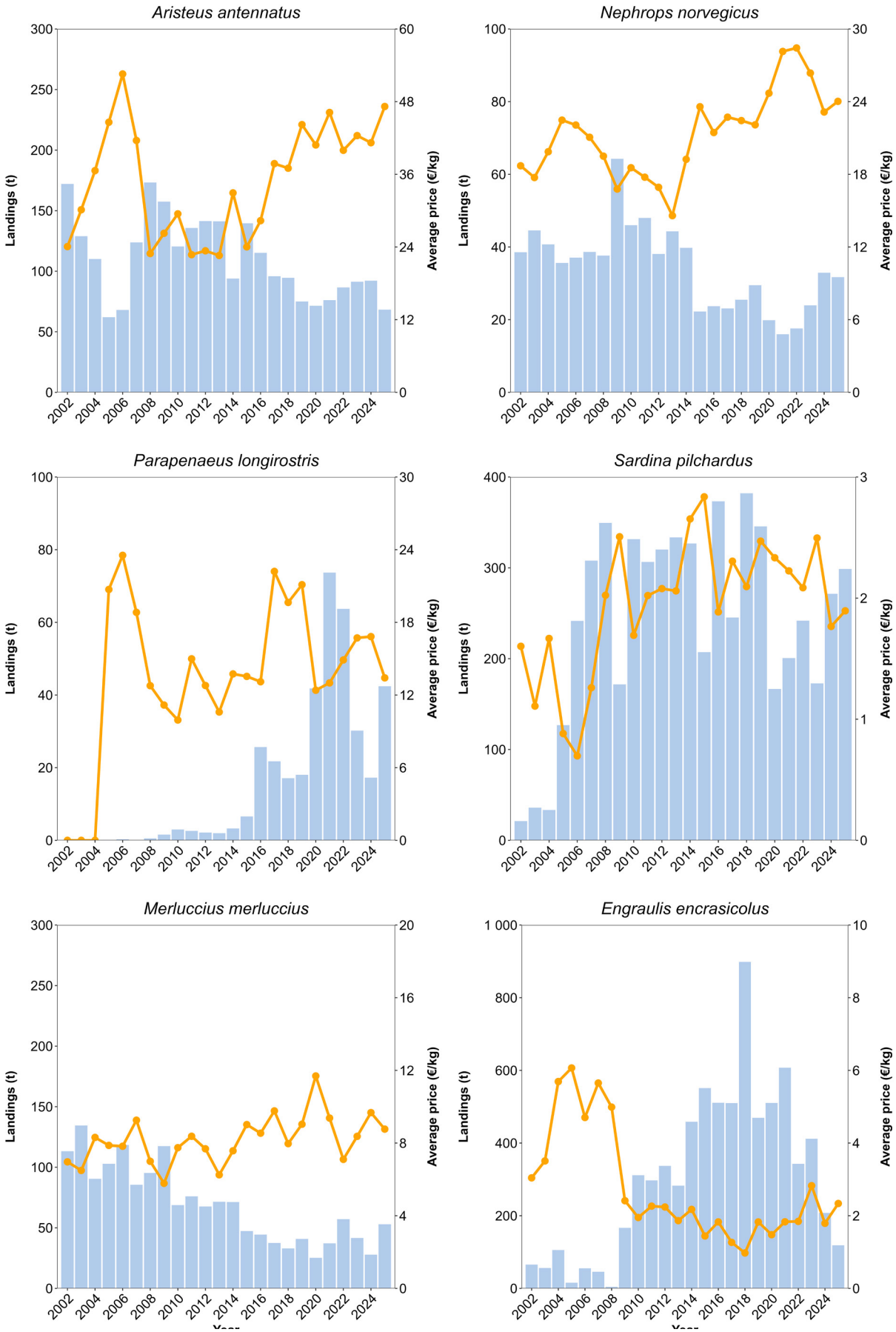
Palamós



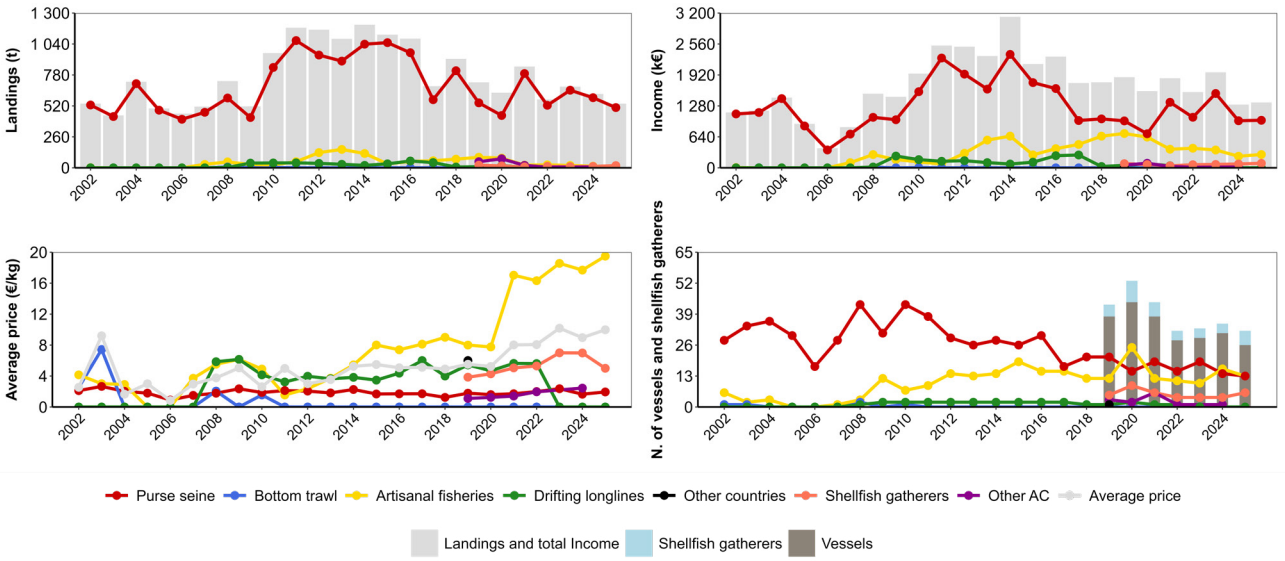
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	11	37.50%	514.15	49.74	-14.87%	949.31	11.48	-23.31%
Bottom trawl	20	-13.04%	448.99	43.44	-5.06%	6308.12	76.29	-3.77%
Artisanal fisheries	44	15.79%	64.31	6.22	-10.47%	974.34	11.78	-2.62%
Drifting longlines	0	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Shellfish gatherers	4	-25.00%	6.25	0.60	-24.22%	37.12	0.45	-5.46%
Other AC	0	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Other countries	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	79	3.49%	1033.70	100.00	-10.95%	8268.89	100.00	-6.79%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Sardina pilchardus	European pilchard	298.77	28.90	30.65%		*Aristeus antennatus*	Blue and red shrimp	3 220.14	38.94	-13.21%
Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy	118.60	11.47	-63.03%		*Nephrops norvegicus*	Norway lobster	761.40	9.21	20.70%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	97.25	9.41	85.47%		*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Deep-water rose shrimp	569.07	6.88	-2.12%
Aristeus antennatus	Blue and red shrimp	68.22	6.60	-24.21%		*Sardina pilchardus*	European pilchard	566.26	6.85	20.03%
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	52.95	5.12	25.43%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	464.16	5.61	36.00%
Sardinella aurita	Round sardinella	48.00	4.64	18.71%		*Engraulis encrasicolus*	European anchovy	277.15	3.35	-61.65%
Parapenaeus longirostris	Deep-water rose shrimp	42.42	4.10	14.46%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	222.53	2.69	-11.48%
Phycis blennoides	Greater forkbeard	38.19	3.69	-0.63%		*Gymnammodytes spp.*	Gymnammodytes sandeels	217.89	2.64	-41.99%
Nephrops norvegicus	Norway lobster	31.69	3.07	27.74%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	166.00	2.01	18.87%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	22.07	2.14	-4.88%		*Zeus faber*	John dory	137.78	1.67	90.25%

Palamós


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

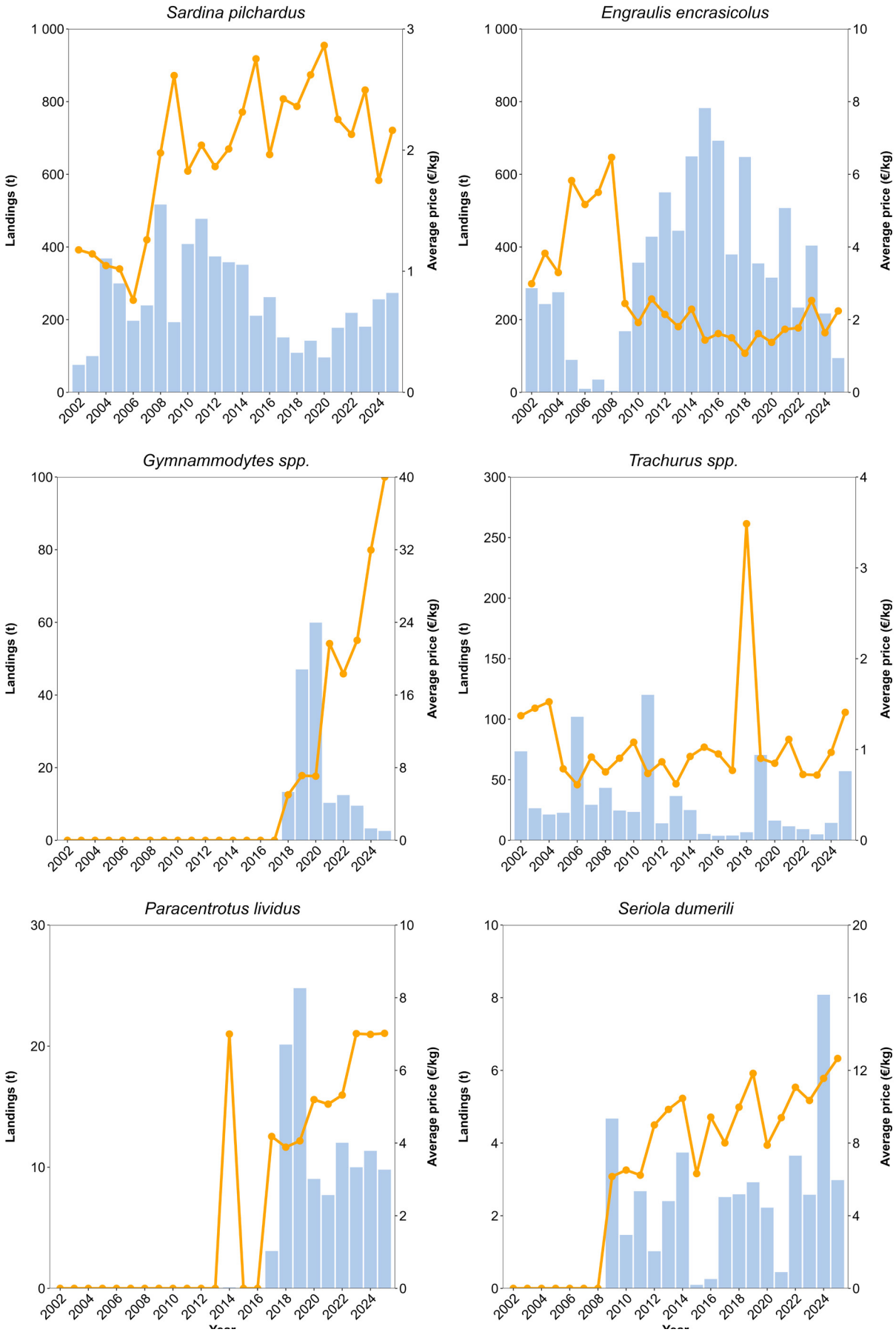
Sant Feliu de Guíxols



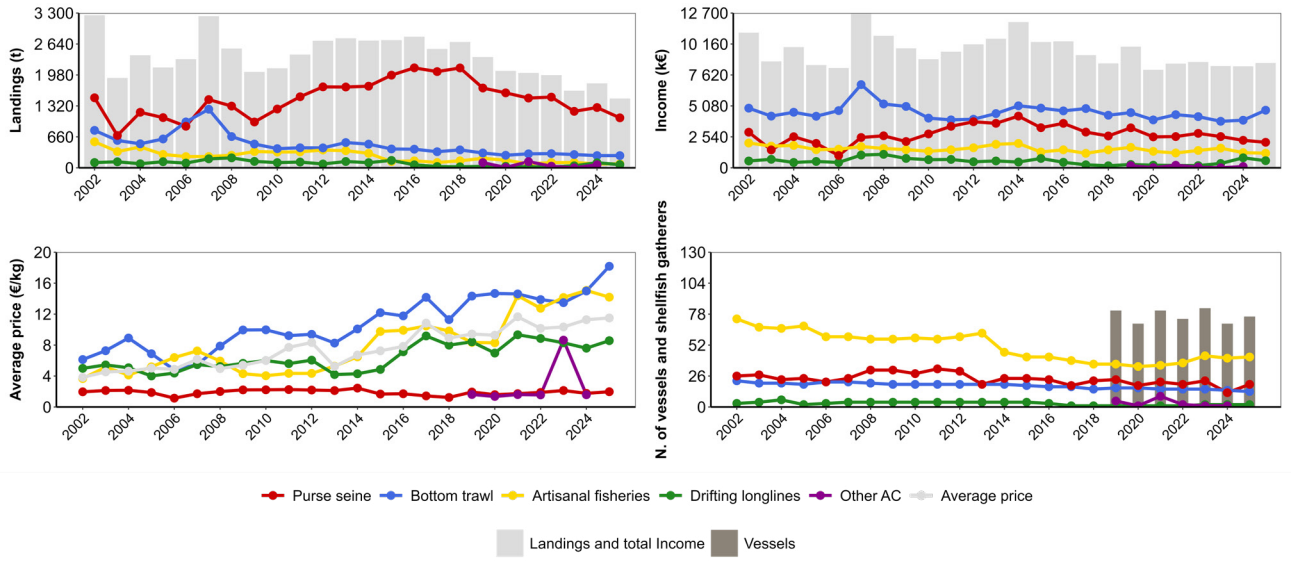
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	13	-17.02%	503.29	93.89	-14.46%	982.88	72.74	-17.06%
Bottom trawl	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Artisanal fisheries	13	5.41%	14.11	2.63	-24.03%	275.10	20.36	-18.49%
Drifting longlines	0	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Shellfish gatherers	6	50.00%	18.66	3.48	67.91%	93.21	6.90	31.45%
Other AC	0	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Other countries	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	32	-5.88%	536.06	100.00	-15.11%	1351.19	100.00	-17.97%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Sardina pilchardus	European pilchard	273.55	51.03	25.22%		*Sardina pilchardus*	European pilchard	591.77	43.80	30.06%
Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy	94.27	17.59	-66.89%		*Engraulis encrasicolus*	European anchovy	211.38	15.64	-64.58%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	57.09	10.65	498.92%		*Gymnammodytes spp.*	Gymnammodytes sandeels	103.57	7.67	-42.87%
Sardinella aurita	Round sardinella	33.21	6.20	-22.42%		*Trachurus spp.*	Jack and horse mackerels	80.53	5.96	897.09%
Scomber colias	Chub mackerel	25.35	4.73	22.38%		*Paracentrotus lividus*	Stony sea archin	68.83	5.09	-3.25%
Euthynnus alletteratus	Little tunny	11.35	2.12	2 462.34%		*Seriola dumerili*	Greater amberjack	37.71	2.79	-29.51%
Paracentrotus lividus	Stony sea archin	9.81	1.83	-11.86%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	30.65	2.27	-15.10%
Sarda sarda	Atlantic Bonito	4.61	0.86	-47.65%		*Brama brama*	Atlantic pomfret	25.20	1.87	36.74%
Auxis rochei	Bullet tuna	3.69	0.69	1 013.50%		*Octopus vulgaris*	Common octopus	24.26	1.80	67.73%
Sarpa salpa	Salema	3.04	0.57	896.34%		*Scomber colias*	Chub mackerel	24.11	1.78	71.80%

Sant Feliu de Guíxols



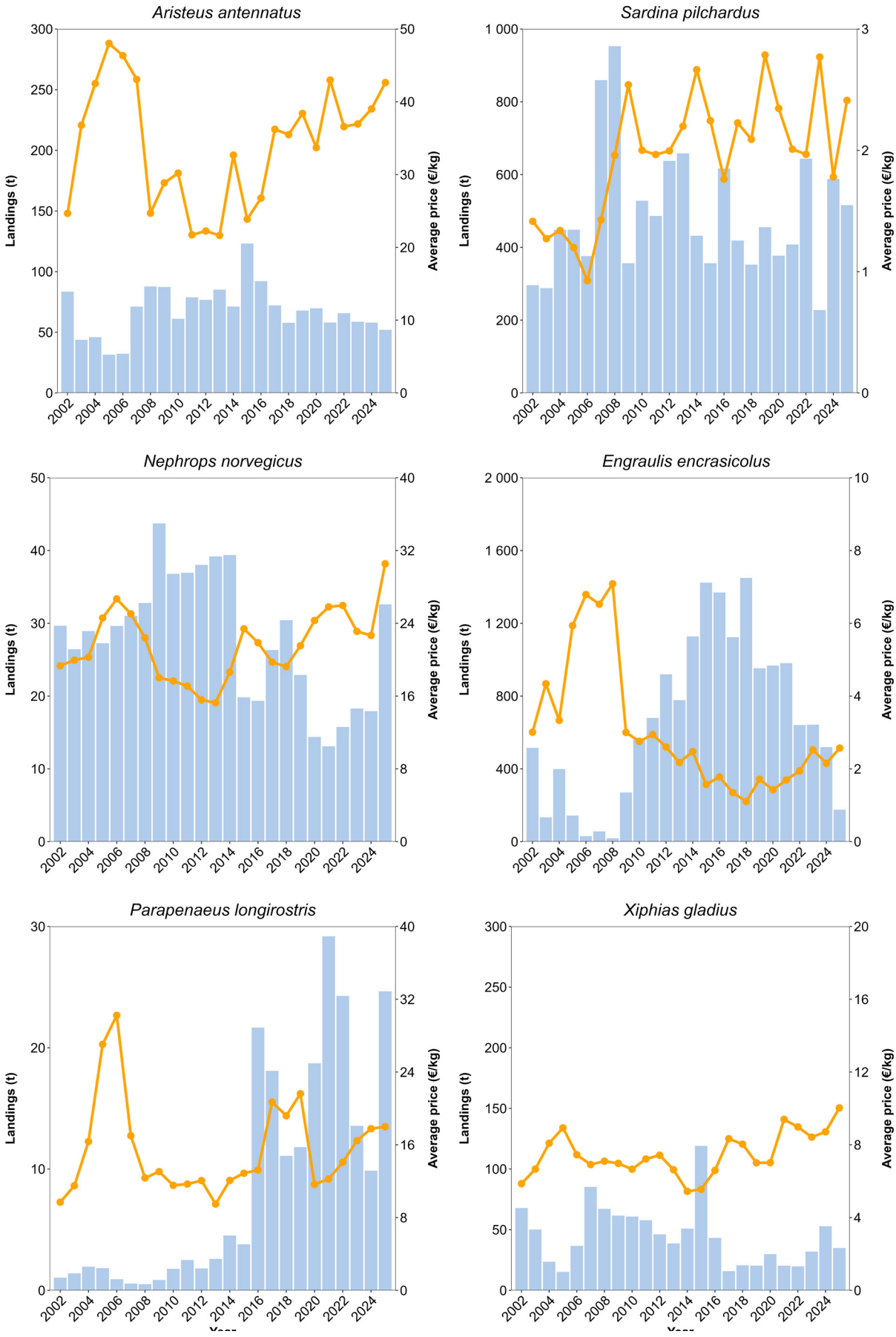
Blanes



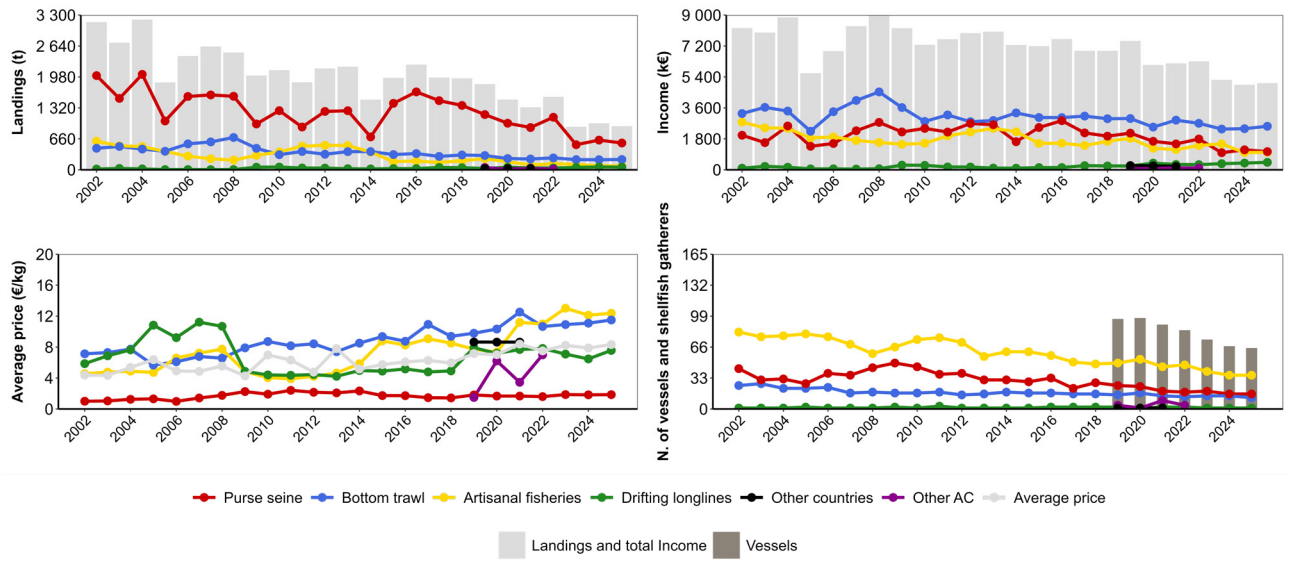
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	19	9.62%	1063.14	72.05	-20.04%	2094.31	24.34	-17.86%
Bottom trawl	13	-11.36%	259.73	17.60	-7.89%	4727.13	54.94	18.94%
Artisanal fisheries	42	4.13%	84.45	5.72	-17.84%	1199.06	13.93	-16.01%
Drifting longlines	2	20.00%	68.18	4.62	19.35%	584.40	6.79	29.16%
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%
Other countries	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	76	0.88%	1475.50	100.00	-18.26%	8604.89	100.00	1.75%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Sardina pilchardus	European pilchard	516.09	34.98	6.06%		*Aristeus antennatus*	Blue and red shrimp	2 219.11	25.79	-2.61%
Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy	175.41	11.89	-70.69%		*Sardina pilchardus*	European pilchard	1 244.53	14.46	26.78%
Sardinella aurita	Round sardinella	164.57	11.15	28.10%		*Nephrops norvegicus*	Norway lobster	995.86	11.57	141.24%
Scomber colias	Chub mackerel	100.94	6.84	16.17%		*Engraulis encrasicolus*	European anchovy	452.23	5.26	-65.97%
Aristeus antennatus	Blue and red shrimp	52.04	3.53	-14.39%		*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Deep-water rose shrimp	443.40	5.15	79.67%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	48.45	3.28	-11.79%		*Xiphias gladius*	Swordfish	350.03	4.07	15.69%
Auxis rochei	Bullet tuna	46.34	3.14	341.30%		*Gymnammodytes spp.*	Gymnammodytes sandeels	292.59	3.40	-52.54%
Xiphias gladius	Swordfish	34.89	2.36	0.06%		*Thunnus thynnus*	Nothern bluefin tuna	234.34	2.72	49.15%
Nephrops norvegicus	Norway lobster	32.61	2.21	88.39%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	220.27	2.56	-5.94%
Euthynnus alletteratus	Little tunny	32.11	2.18	289.94%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	201.95	2.35	10.99%

Blanes


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

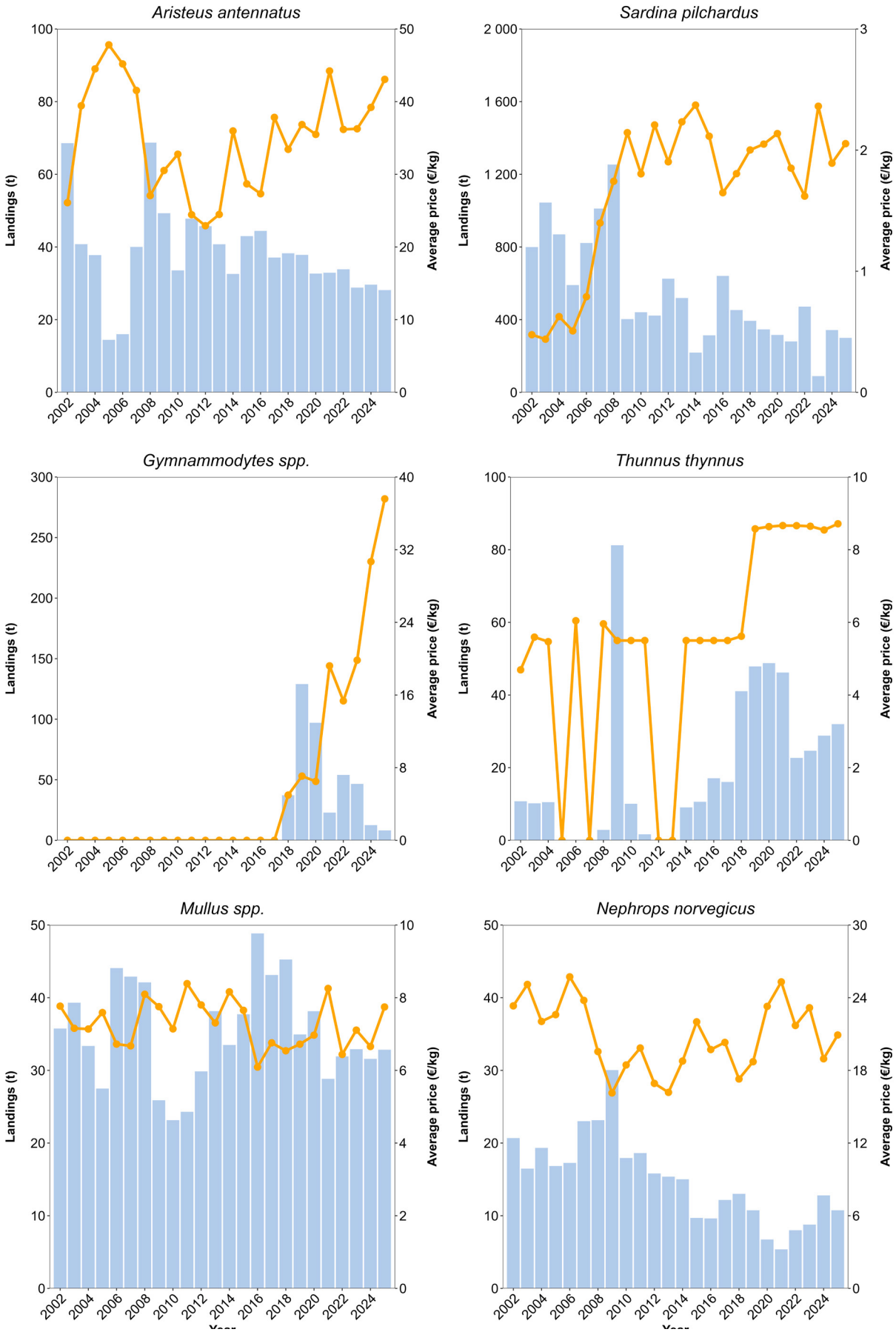
Arenys de Mar



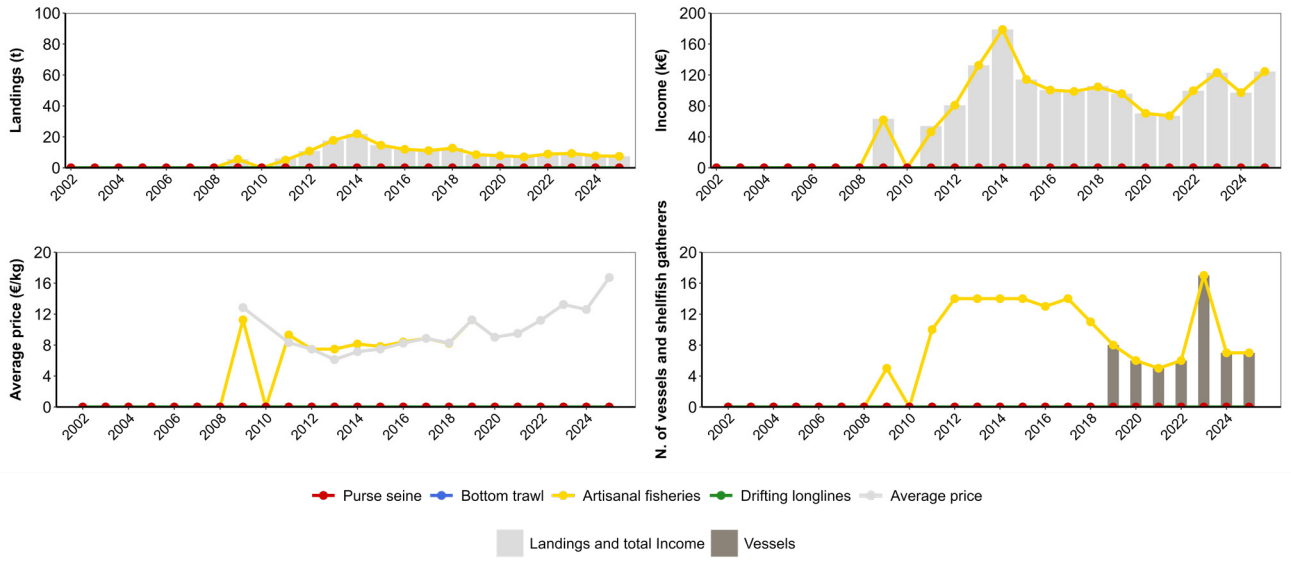
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	16	-7.69%	571.49	61.40	-25.10%	1058.36	20.99	-19.58%
Bottom trawl	12	-12.20%	219.88	23.62	-3.88%	2532.43	50.23	1.78%
Artisanal fisheries	36	-11.48%	82.08	8.82	-24.67%	1016.90	20.17	-22.16%
Drifting longlines	1	-25.00%	57.31	6.16	14.92%	433.60	8.60	23.73%
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%
Other countries	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	65	-15.58%	930.76	100.00	-20.14%	5041.29	100.00	-9.41%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Sardina pilchardus	European pilchard	299.76	32.21	-0.54%		*Aristeus antennatus*	Blue and red shrimp	1 212.06	24.04	5.95%
Sardinella aurita	Round sardinella	122.76	13.19	5.41%		*Sardina pilchardus*	European pilchard	615.51	12.21	13.68%
Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy	69.42	7.46	-69.06%		*Gymnammodytes spp.*	Gymnammodytes sandeels	308.54	6.12	-56.75%
Scomber colias	Chub mackerel	33.08	3.55	-59.45%		*Thunnus thynnus*	Nothern bluefin tuna	278.79	5.53	27.51%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	32.84	3.53	2.18%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	254.35	5.05	17.44%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	32.25	3.46	-0.53%		*Nephrops norvegicus*	Norway lobster	224.88	4.46	8.88%
Thunnus thynnus	Nothern bluefin tuna	32.00	3.44	26.34%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	196.38	3.90	8.64%
Aristeus antennatus	Blue and red shrimp	28.14	3.02	-8.52%		*Engraulis encrasicolus*	European anchovy	165.53	3.28	-64.61%
Xiphias gladius	Swordfish	22.39	2.41	42.23%		*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Deep-water rose shrimp	162.51	3.22	-26.16%
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	18.16	1.95	4.85%		*Xiphias gladius*	Swordfish	156.79	3.11	42.28%

Arenys de Mar



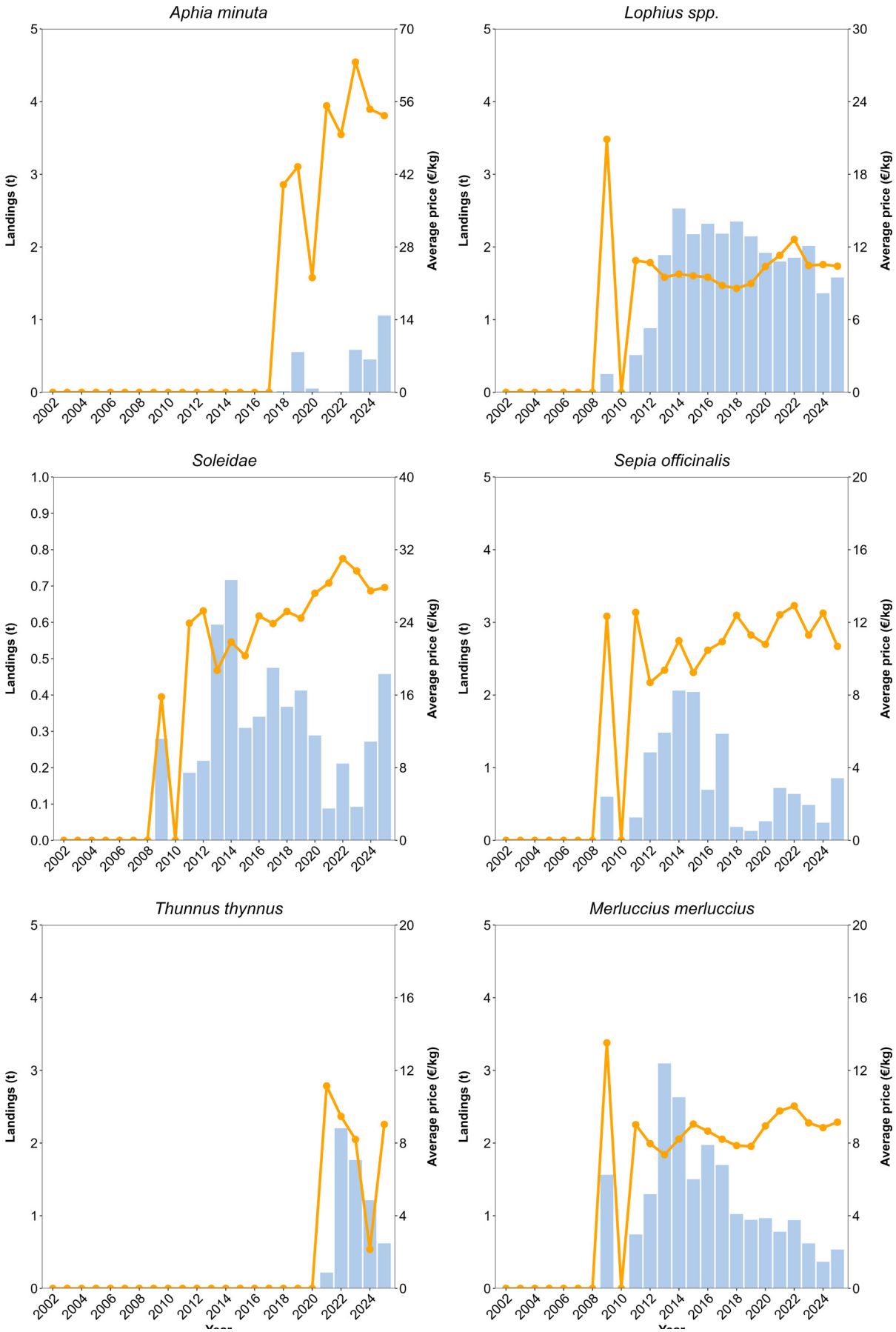
Badalona



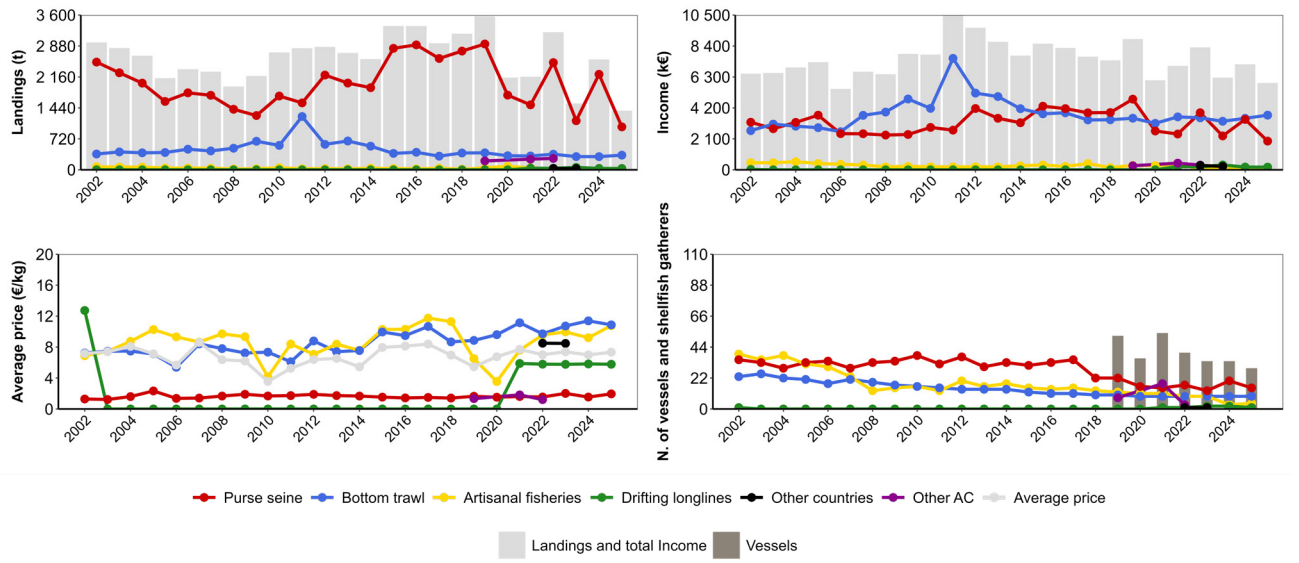
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Bottom trawl	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Artisanal fisheries	7	-30.00%	7.44	100.00	-10.73%	124.45	100.00	16.82%
Drifting longlines	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Shellfish gatherers	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Other AC	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Other countries	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	7	-30.00%	7.44	100.00	-10.73%	124.45	100.00	16.82%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Lophius spp.	Anglers nei	1.58	21.24	-9.33%		*Aphia minuta*	Transparent goby	56.38	45.30	171.24%
Aphia minuta	Transparent goby	1.06	14.21	203.17%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	16.47	13.23	-16.08%
Sepia officinalis	Common cuttlefish	0.86	11.49	87.41%		*Soleidae*	Soles nei	12.74	10.24	128.00%
Thunnus thynnus	Nothern bluefin tuna	0.62	8.33	-57.18%		*Sepia officinalis*	Common cuttlefish	9.14	7.34	63.15%
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	0.53	7.18	-16.70%		*Thunnus thynnus*	Nothern bluefin tuna	5.60	4.50	-55.75%
Soleidae	Soles nei	0.46	6.15	138.50%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	4.89	3.93	-19.91%
Uranoscopus scaber	Stargazer	0.39	5.25	-14.09%		*Scophthalmus rhombus*	Brill	3.16	2.54	309.51%
Raja asterias	Starry ray	0.31	4.18	56.41%		*Palinurus elephas*	Common spiny lobster	2.91	2.34	-35.72%
Mugil cephalus	Grey mullet	0.26	3.53	-6.25%		*Uranoscopus scaber*	Stargazer	1.96	1.57	-20.51%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	0.24	3.26	-32.05%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	1.52	1.22	-39.65%

Badalona


Aphia minuta
Lophius spp.
Soleidae
Sepia officinalis
Thunnus thynnus
Merluccius merluccius
Landings (t)
Average price (€/kg)
Year

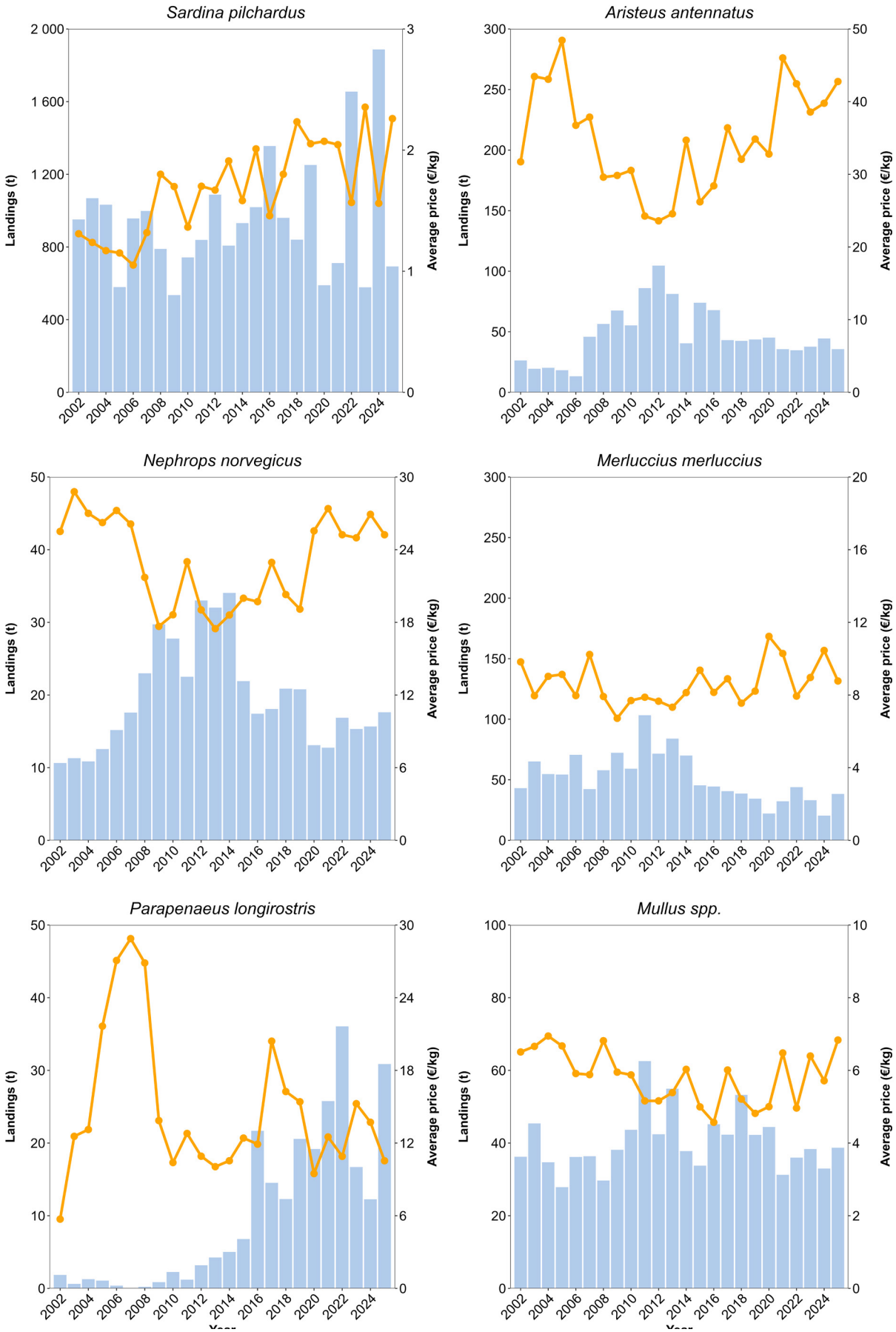
Barcelona



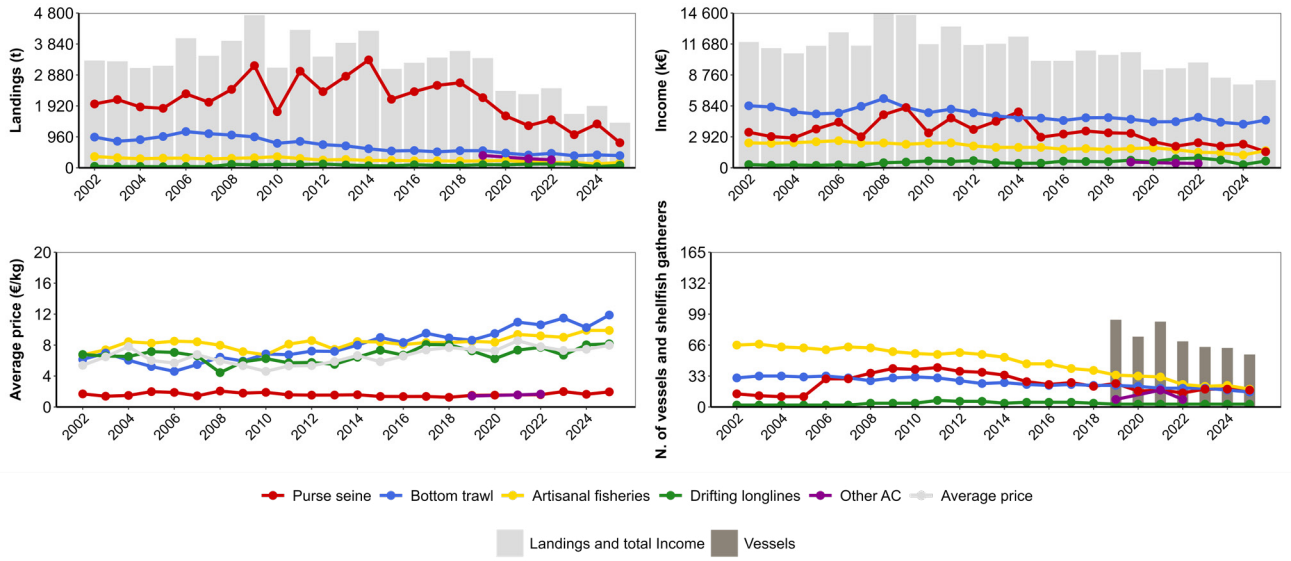
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	15	-10.00%	998.89	72.58	-48.85%	1947.48	33.07	-39.10%
Bottom trawl	9		340.94	24.77	4.71%	3706.85	62.95	7.85%
Artisanal fisheries	4	-42.86%	4.88	0.35	-42.58%	52.52	0.89	-35.80%
Drifting longlines	1	-40.00%	31.50	2.29	-23.68%	182.05	3.09	-23.78%
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%
Other countries	0	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Total	29	-24.35%	1376.21	100.00	-47.56%	5888.91	100.00	-21.92%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Sardina pilchardus	European pilchard	693.02	50.36	-49.54%		*Sardina pilchardus*	European pilchard	1 566.35	26.60	-31.91%
Sardinella aurita	Round sardinella	189.95	13.80	-20.81%		*Aristeus antennatus*	Blue and red shrimp	1 525.20	25.90	-2.60%
Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy	51.87	3.77	-83.61%		*Nephrops norvegicus*	Norway lobster	444.70	7.55	8.41%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	46.12	3.35	-12.24%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	336.18	5.71	17.33%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	38.70	2.81	8.19%		*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Deep-water rose shrimp	325.26	5.52	19.59%
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	38.33	2.78	17.91%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	264.55	4.49	29.60%
Aristeus antennatus	Blue and red shrimp	35.66	2.59	-8.49%		*Xiphias gladius*	Swordfish	180.65	3.07	-24.22%
Scomber colias	Chub mackerel	33.61	2.44	-47.77%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	137.27	2.33	27.71%
Phycis blennoides	Greater forkbeard	31.33	2.28	9.23%		*Engraulis encrasicolus*	European anchovy	110.01	1.87	-84.84%
Xiphias gladius	Swordfish	31.29	2.27	-23.85%		*Loligo vulgaris*	European squid	107.61	1.83	68.53%

Barcelona


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

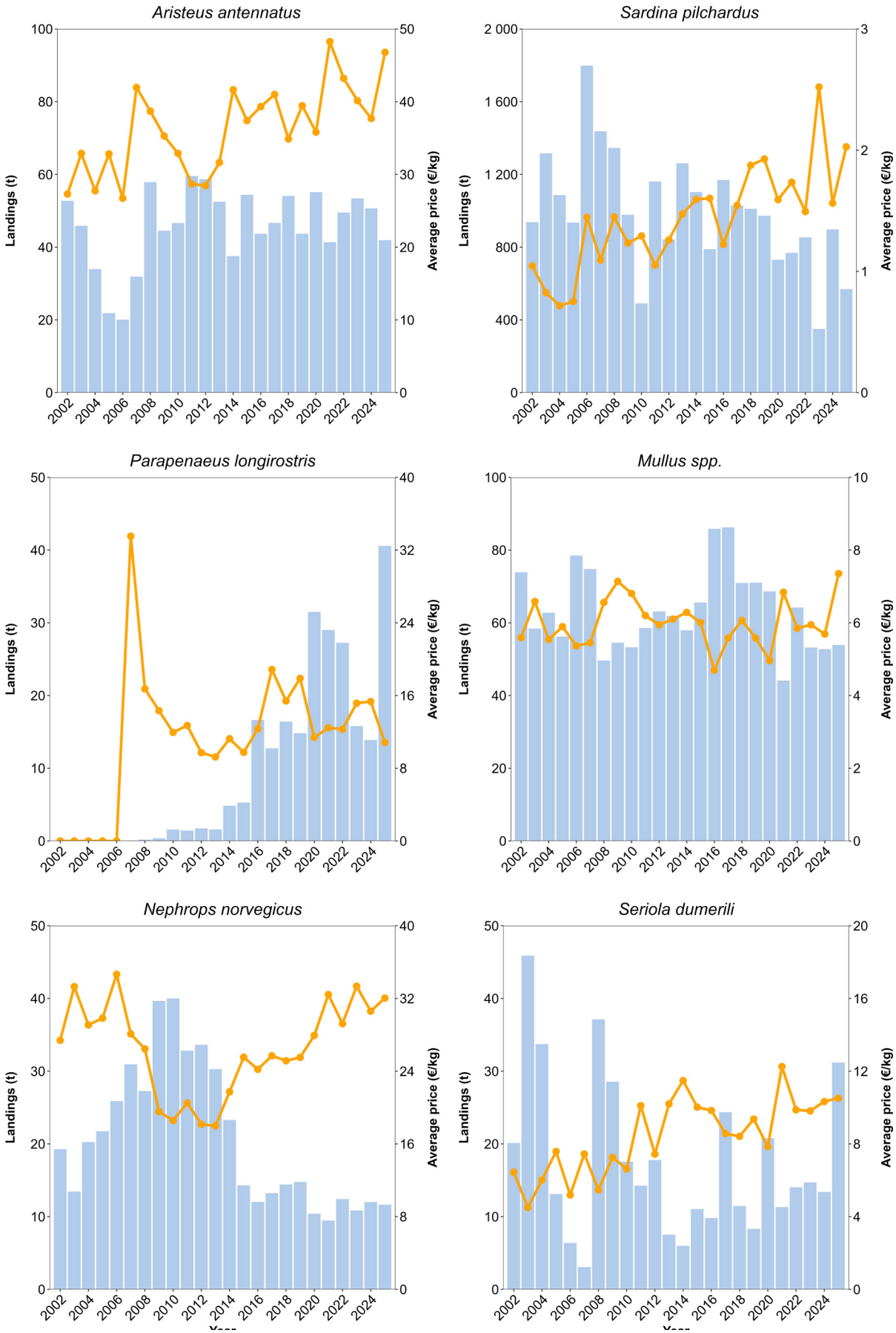
Vilanova i la Geltrú



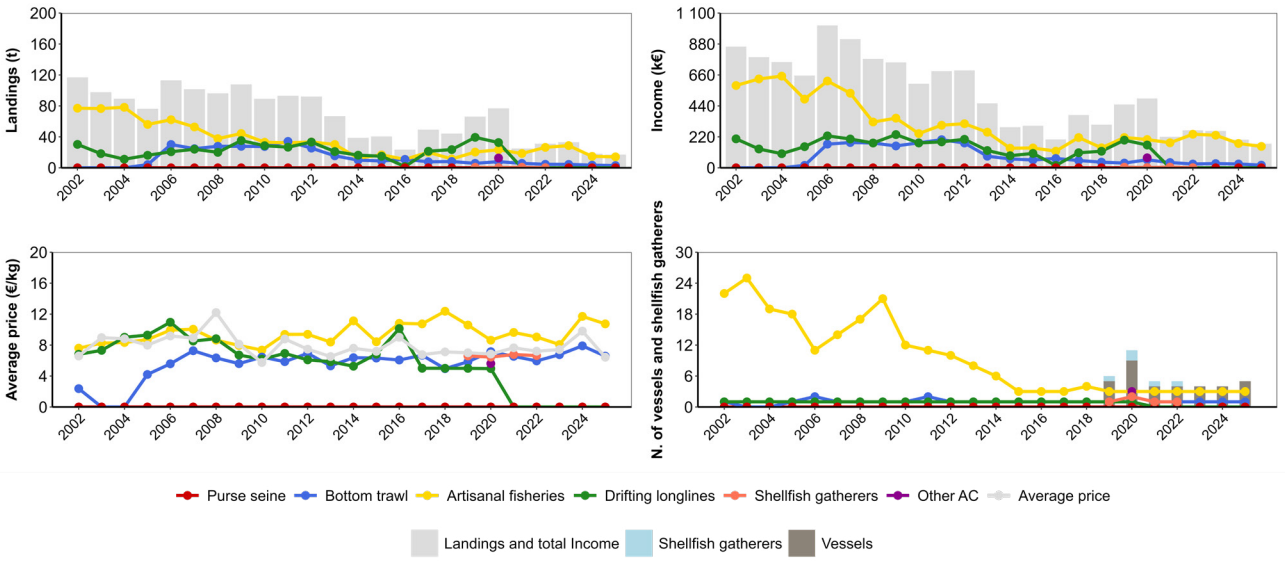
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	18	1.89%	777.20	55.60	-39.87%	1511.73	18.28	-31.74%
Bottom trawl	16	-15.79%	378.68	27.09	-7.21%	4500.43	54.43	2.39%
Artisanal fisheries	19	-14.93%	163.62	11.71	11.63%	1618.34	19.57	18.44%
Drifting longlines	3		78.27	5.60	-12.09%	638.43	7.72	-2.27%
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%
Other countries	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	56	-20.00%	1397.78	100.00	-36.03%	8268.92	100.00	-8.55%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Sardina pilchardus	European pilchard	569.37	40.73	-18.63%		*Aristeus antennatus*	Blue and red shrimp	1 962.42	23.73	-4.96%
Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy	77.40	5.54	-86.04%		*Sardina pilchardus*	European pilchard	1 154.75	13.96	-2.77%
Sardinella aurita	Round sardinella	73.06	5.23	21.35%		*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Deep-water rose shrimp	439.72	5.32	67.48%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	53.89	3.86	-5.00%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	396.34	4.79	19.79%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	51.48	3.68	-3.15%		*Nephrops norvegicus*	Norway lobster	372.88	4.51	2.45%
Aristeus antennatus	Blue and red shrimp	41.94	3.00	-18.10%		*Seriola dumerili*	Greater amberjack	327.91	3.97	133.54%
Parapenaeus longirostris	Deep-water rose shrimp	40.58	2.90	113.74%		*Xiphias gladius*	Swordfish	321.85	3.89	12.33%
Scomber colias	Chub mackerel	39.80	2.85	13.60%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	301.48	3.65	-4.37%
Xiphias gladius	Swordfish	33.46	2.39	6.00%		*Sepia officinalis*	Common cuttlefish	299.05	3.62	35.35%
Seriola dumerili	Greater amberjack	31.19	2.23	122.07%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	275.86	3.34	10.42%

Vilanova i la Geltrú



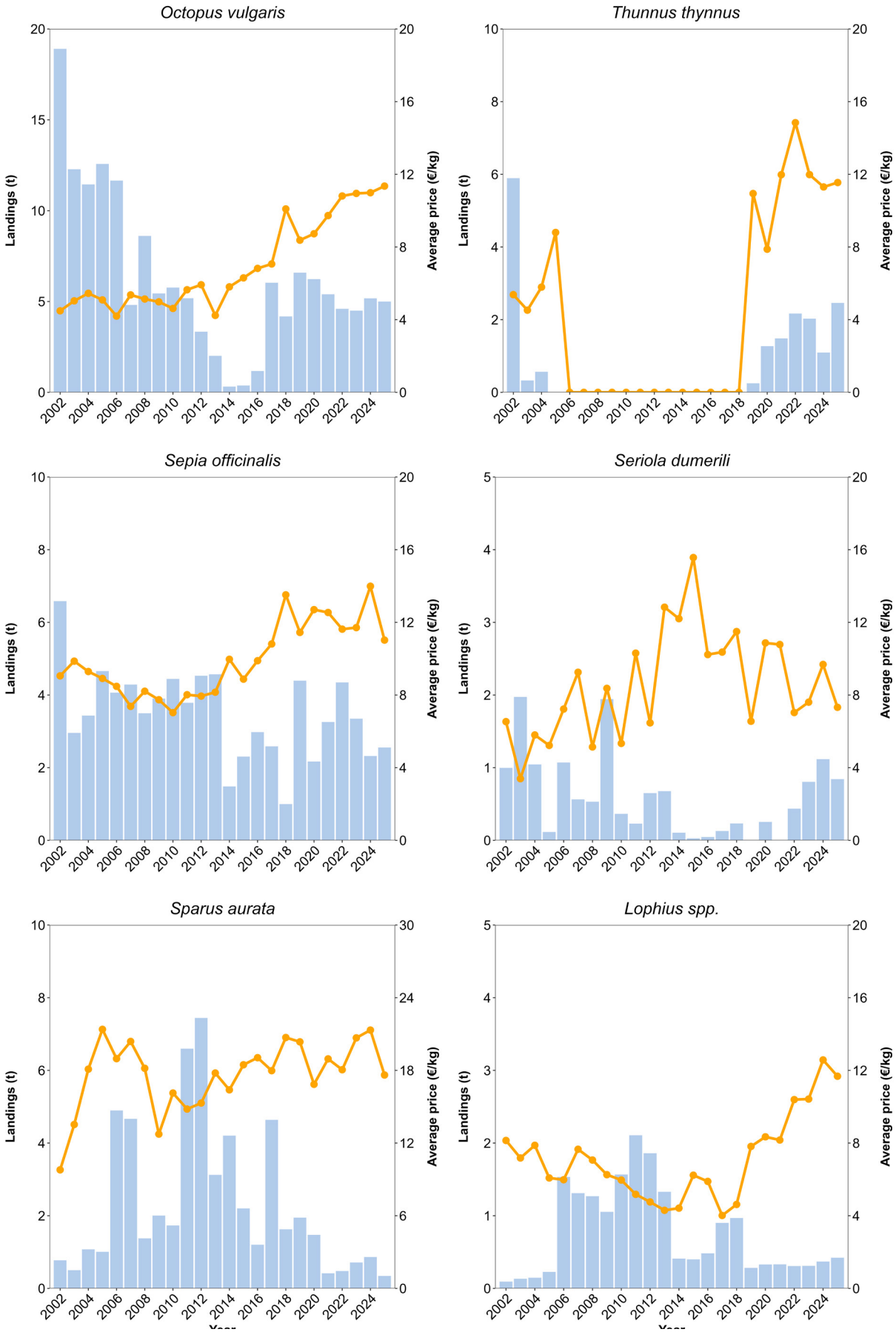
Torredembarra



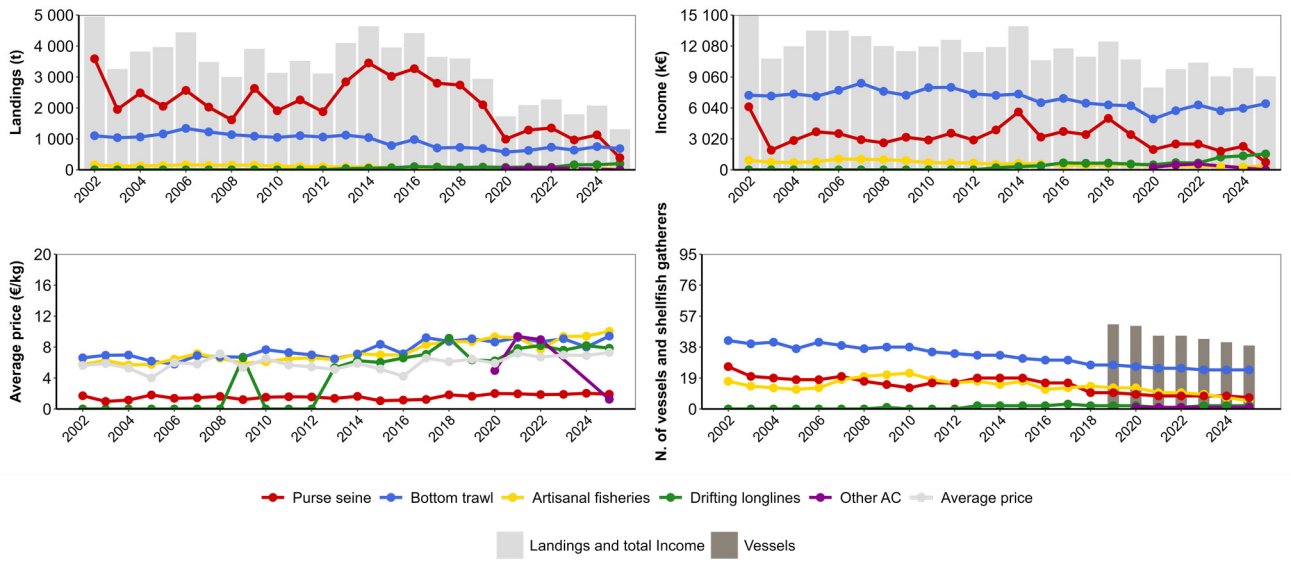
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Bottom trawl	1		2.89	16.96	-29.96%	18.99	11.10	-32.20%
Artisanal fisheries	3		14.16	83.04	-39.20%	152.15	88.90	-29.05%
Drifting longlines	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Shellfish 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	
Other countries	1		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	5		17.06	100.00	-38.11%	171.14	100.00	-29.68%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Octopus vulgaris	Common octopus	4.99	29.27	5.02%		*Octopus vulgaris*	Common octopus	56.68	33.12	9.20%
Sepia officinalis	Common cuttlefish	2.56	14.98	-23.46%		*Thunnus thynnus*	Nothern bluefin tuna	28.42	16.61	23.84%
Thunnus thynnus	Nothern bluefin tuna	2.46	14.43	39.57%		*Sepia officinalis*	Common cuttlefish	28.16	16.46	-30.85%
Seriola dumerili	Greater amberjack	0.84	4.94	7.15%		*Seriola dumerili*	Greater amberjack	6.17	3.61	-7.52%
Parapenaeus longirostris	Deep-water rose shrimp	0.81	4.77	24.16%		*Sparus aurata*	Gilthead seabrem	6.05	3.53	-56.55%
Euthynnus alletteratus	Little tunny	0.60	3.53	-91.31%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	4.92	2.88	33.38%
Pagellus erythrinus	Common pandora	0.44	2.60	-1.47%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	4.17	2.44	-63.65%
Lophius spp.	Anglers nei	0.42	2.47	28.12%		*Pagellus erythrinus*	Common pandora	3.56	2.08	-0.56%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	0.38	2.24	-65.19%		*Soleidae*	Soles nei	3.12	1.83	-79.04%
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	0.38	2.22	-47.89%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	3.12	1.82	-64.77%

Torredembarra



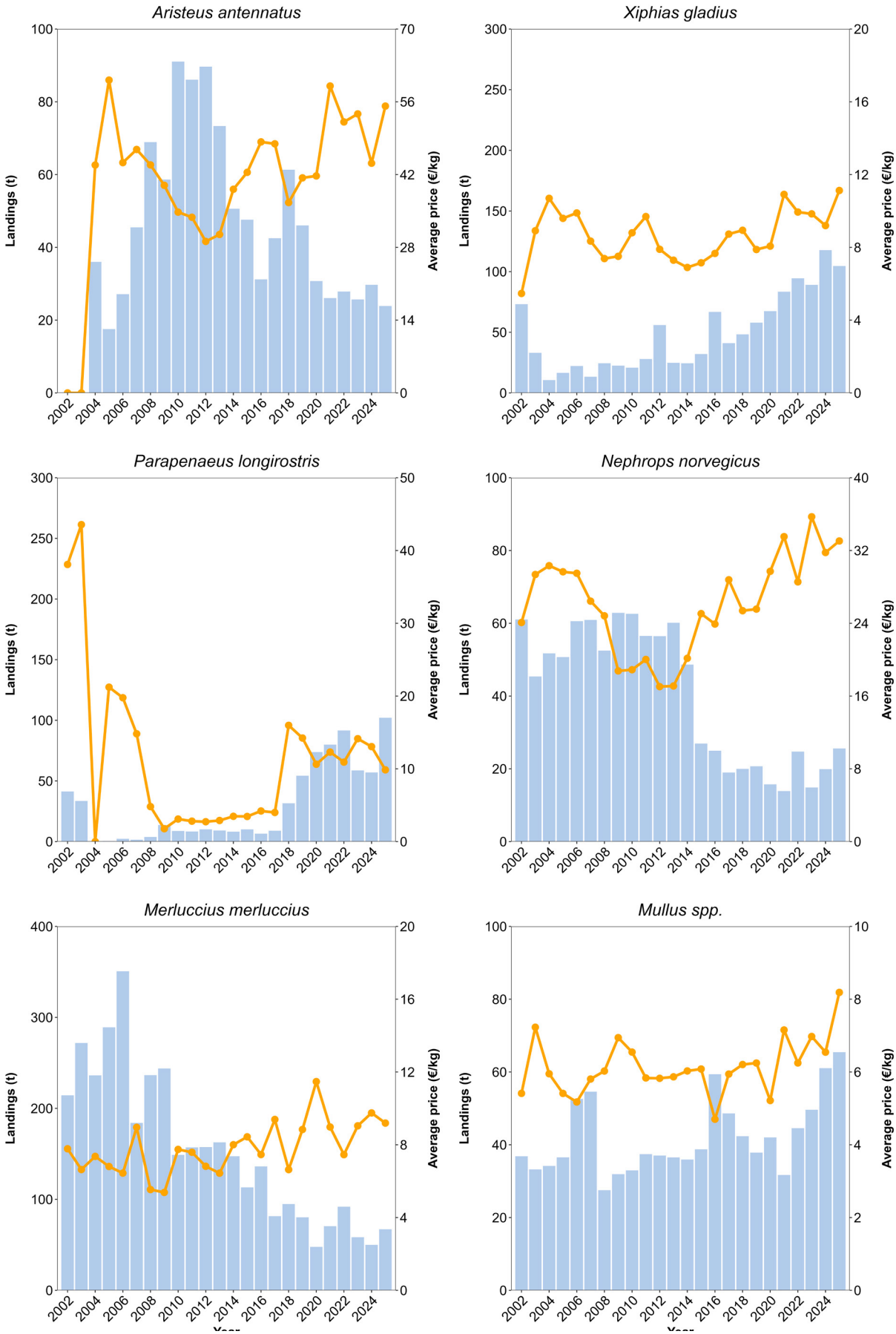
Tarragona



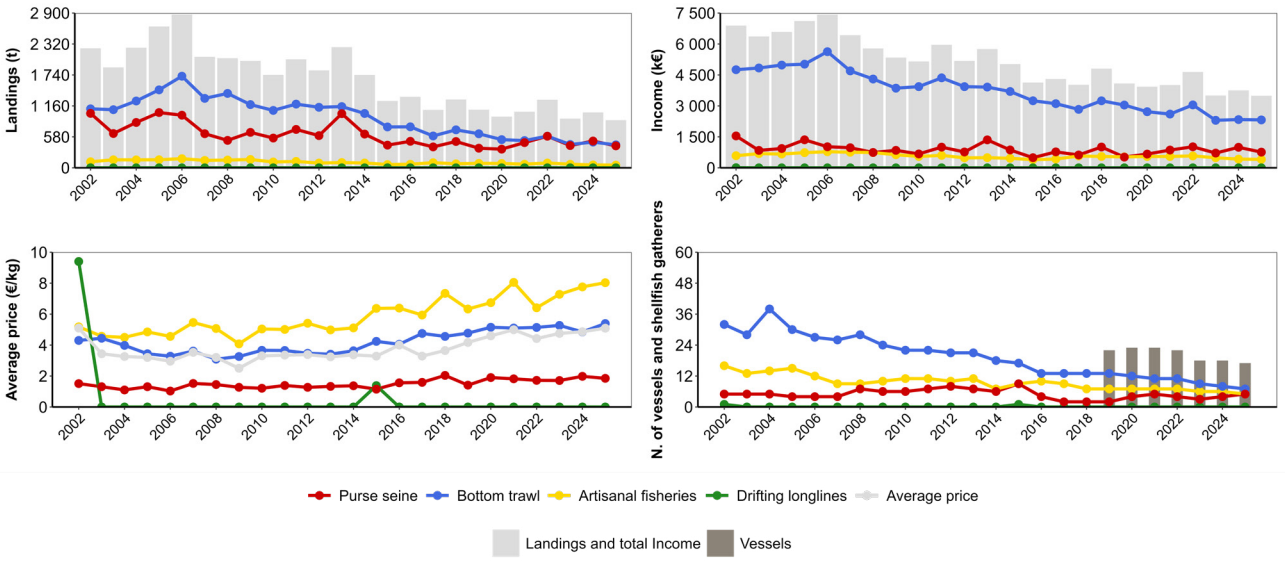
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	7	-12.50%	388.86	29.70	-66.11%	744.55	8.16	-66.28%
Bottom trawl	24	-1.37%	684.68	52.29	-2.80%	6455.04	70.70	7.05%
Artisanal fisheries	5	-42.31%	37.56	2.87	1.84%	378.07	4.14	18.26%
Drifting longlines	2	20.00%	197.61	15.09	44.85%	1550.93	16.99	42.46%
Shellfish gatherers	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Other AC	1		0.77	0.06	-98.78%	1.00	0.01	-99.82%
Other countries	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	39	-10.69%	1309.47	100.00	-37.29%	9129.60	100.00	-10.61%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Sardina pilchardus	European pilchard	267.84	20.45	-9.31%		*Aristeus antennatus*	Blue and red shrimp	1 317.47	14.43	-4.58%
Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy	112.49	8.59	-86.37%		*Xiphias gladius*	Swordfish	1 164.07	12.75	20.49%
Xiphias gladius	Swordfish	104.63	7.99	4.71%		*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Deep-water rose shrimp	1 007.21	11.03	17.33%
Parapenaeus longirostris	Deep-water rose shrimp	102.14	7.80	47.79%		*Nephrops norvegicus*	Norway lobster	845.95	9.27	35.64%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	67.58	5.16	67.60%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	617.09	6.76	8.87%
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	67.14	5.13	0.57%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	535.84	5.87	56.96%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	65.45	5.00	26.48%		*Sardina pilchardus*	European pilchard	467.85	5.12	-0.39%
Illex coindetii	Broadtail squid	60.65	4.63	-47.61%		*Eledone cirrhosa*	Horned octopus	378.04	4.14	-34.96%
Euthynnus alletteratus	Little tunny	45.94	3.51	153.81%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	321.78	3.52	23.57%
Thunnus alalunga	Albacore	37.77	2.88	7.20%		*Engraulis encrasicolus*	European anchovy	270.24	2.96	-84.10%

Tarragona


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

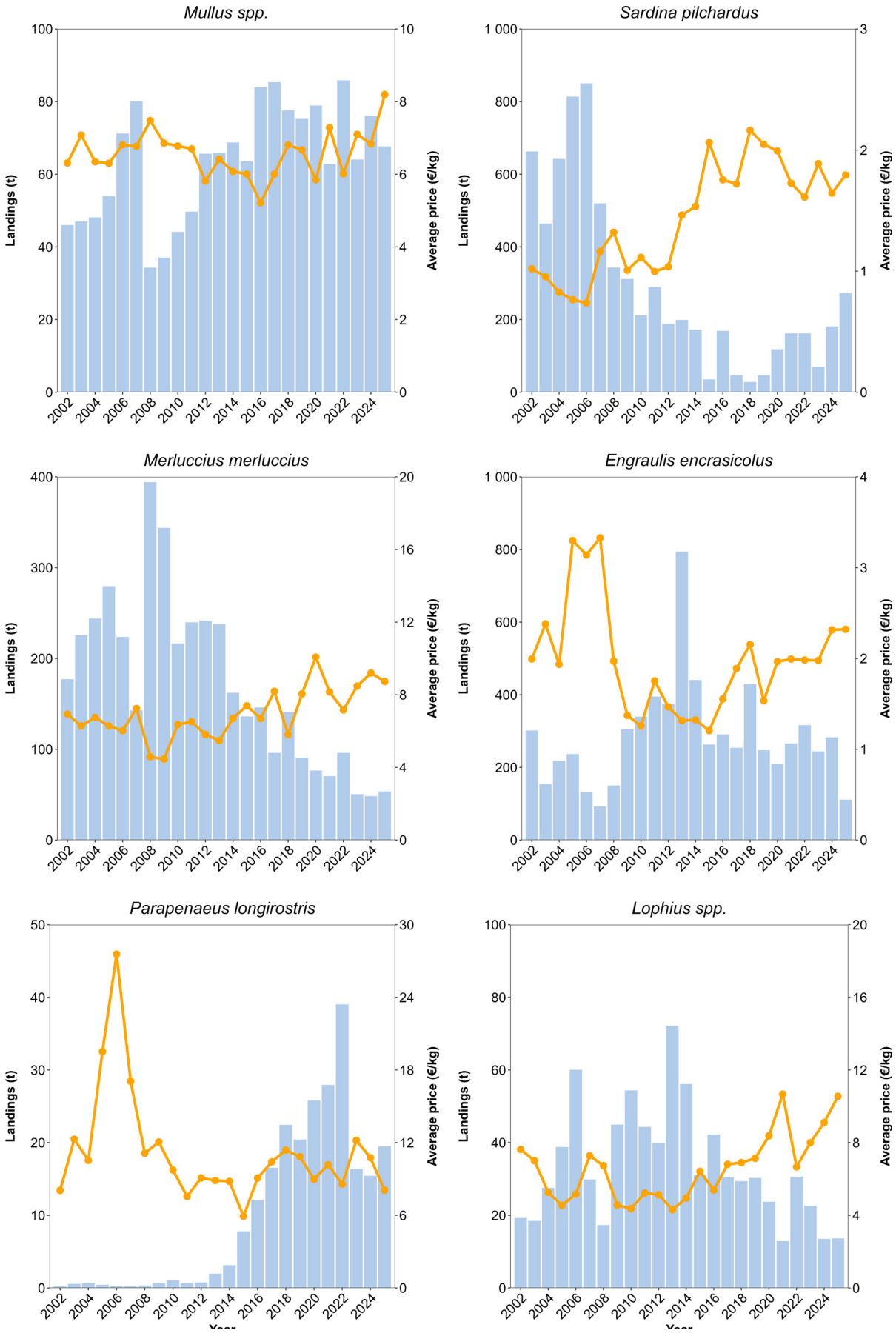
Cambrils



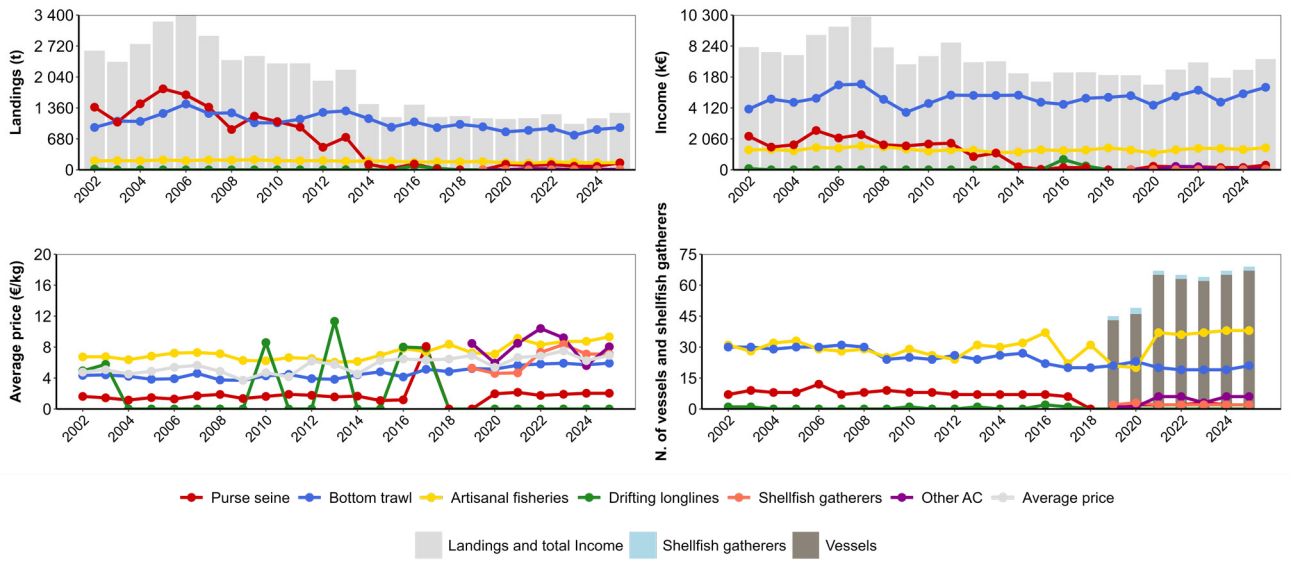
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	5	36.36%	407.77	45.96	-18.92%	760.33	21.78	-16.38%
Bottom trawl	7	-25.00%	428.59	48.31	-14.92%	2321.74	66.51	-9.40%
Artisanal fisheries	5	-21.05%	50.81	5.73	-27.80%	408.70	11.71	-17.45%
Drifting 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	
Other countries	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	17	-12.07%	887.16	100.00	-17.63%	3490.77	100.00	-12.00%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Sardina pilchardus	European pilchard	271.94	30.65	97.88%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	554.80	15.89	11.62%
Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy	111.02	12.51	-60.41%		*Sardina pilchardus*	European pilchard	488.69	14.00	112.60%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	100.93	11.38	25.10%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	467.91	13.40	-10.14%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	67.67	7.63	-10.17%		*Engraulis encrasicolus*	European anchovy	258.01	7.39	-56.15%
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	53.59	6.04	-17.56%		*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Deep-water rose shrimp	157.34	4.51	-32.55%
Illex coindetii	Broadtail squid	40.46	4.56	-46.16%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	143.91	4.12	-15.06%
Pagellus erythrinus	Common pandora	26.58	3.00	-9.01%		*Illex coindetii*	Broadtail squid	135.59	3.88	-45.94%
Sardinella aurita	Round sardinella	21.74	2.45	33.69%		*Loligo vulgaris*	European squid	134.60	3.86	103.39%
Parapenaeus longirostris	Deep-water rose shrimp	19.48	2.20	-17.51%		*Eledone cirrhosa*	Horned octopus	129.74	3.72	-44.55%
Eledone cirrhosa	Horned octopus	17.06	1.92	-60.91%		*Trachurus spp.*	Jack and horse mackerels	126.11	3.61	3.79%

Cambrils


Mullus spp.
Sardina pilchardus
Merluccius merluccius
Engraulis encrasicolus
Parapenaeus longirostris
Lophius spp.
Landings (t)
Average price (€/kg)
Year

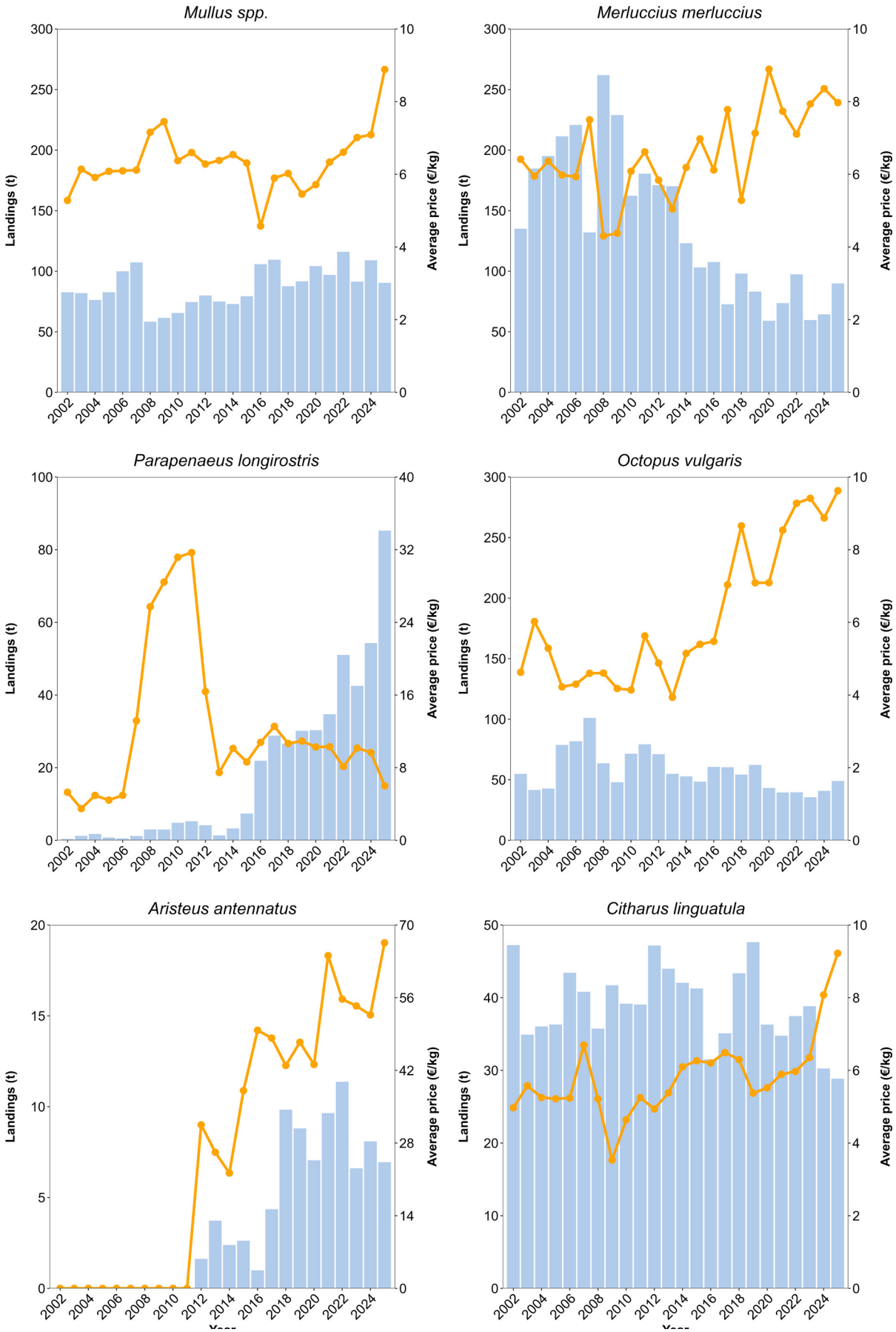
L'Ametlla de Mar



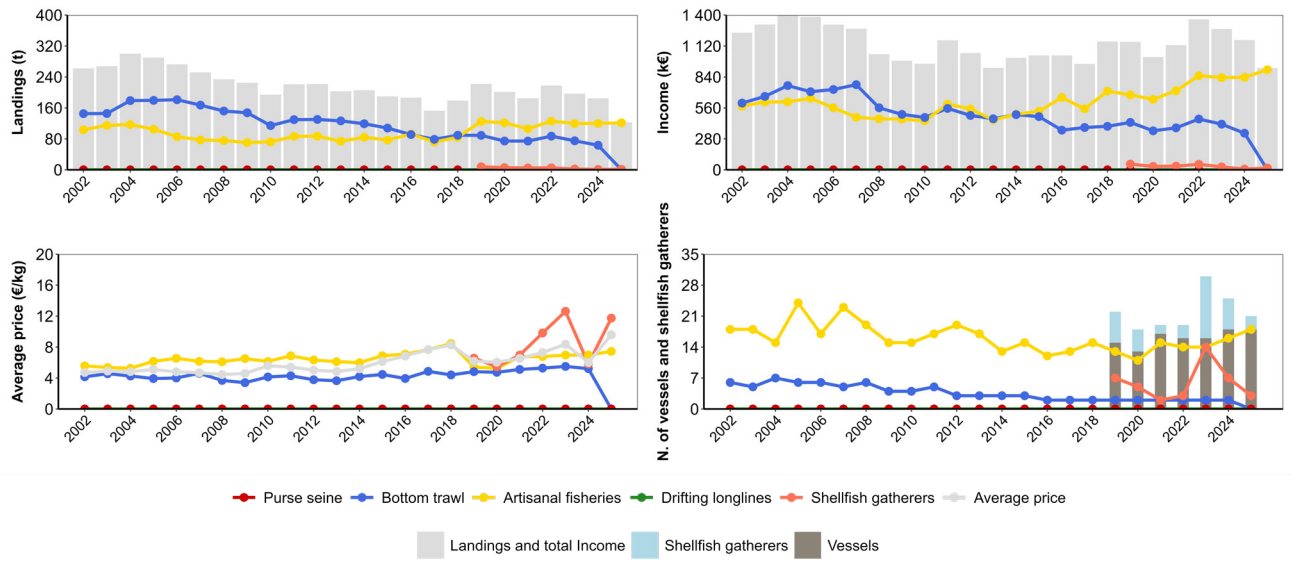
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	2	-14.29%	152.38	12.22	70.18%	308.91	4.19	84.08%
Bottom trawl	19	3.64%	923.96	74.09	8.34%	5490.38	74.48	10.79%
Artisanal fisheries	38	4.59%	156.87	12.58	-3.94%	1466.97	19.90	4.67%
Drifting longlines	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Shellfish gatherers	2		6.58	0.53	168.73%	46.62	0.63	153.11%
Other AC	6	20.00%	7.34	0.59	-36.43%	59.02	0.80	-41.07%
Other countries	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	67	4.69%	1247.13	100.00	11.38%	7371.89	100.00	10.96%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	166.18	13.32	120.90%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	803.53	10.90	10.57%
Sardina pilchardus	European pilchard	112.09	8.99	198.57%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	716.97	9.73	26.24%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	90.43	7.25	-14.25%		*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Deep-water rose shrimp	510.80	6.93	11.72%
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	89.90	7.21	21.78%		*Octopus vulgaris*	Common octopus	471.70	6.40	32.77%
Parapenaeus longirostris	Deep-water rose shrimp	85.16	6.83	72.82%		*Aristeus antennatus*	Blue and red shrimp	462.69	6.28	-2.27%
Octopus vulgaris	Common octopus	49.01	3.93	26.61%		*Citharus linguatula*	Spotted flounder	266.20	3.61	11.72%
Illex coindetii	Broadtail squid	48.34	3.88	-13.56%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	259.35	3.52	0.22%
Squilla mantis	Spottail mantis shrimp	46.83	3.75	-18.45%		*Alloteuthis spp.*	Alloteuthis squids	236.71	3.21	23.15%
Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy	39.82	3.19	-24.49%		*Loligo vulgaris*	European squid	232.65	3.16	128.14%
Pagellus erythrinus	Common pandora	35.91	2.88	-13.56%		*Trachurus spp.*	Jack and horse mackerels	229.39	3.11	49.54%

L'Ametlla de Mar



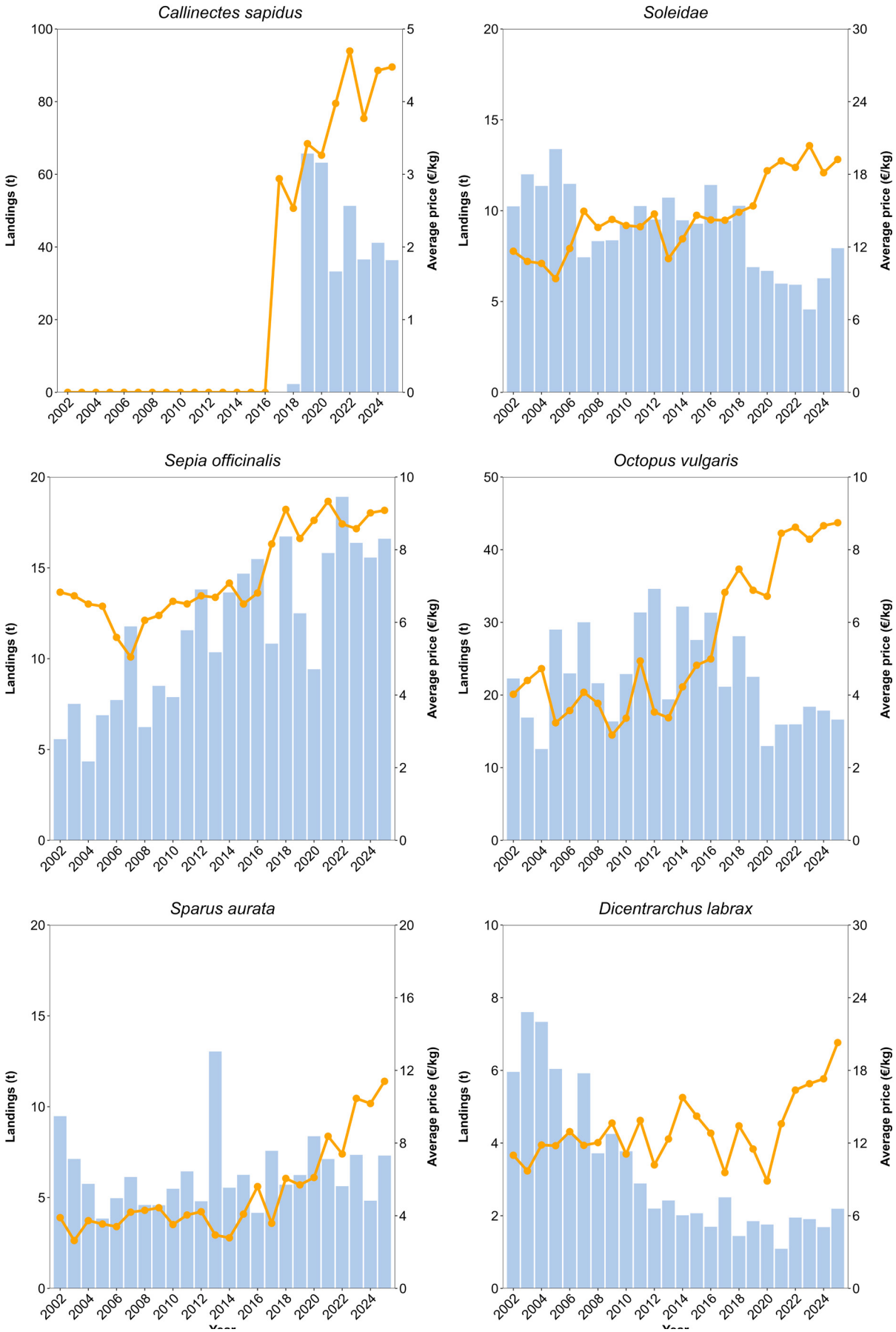
L'Ampolla



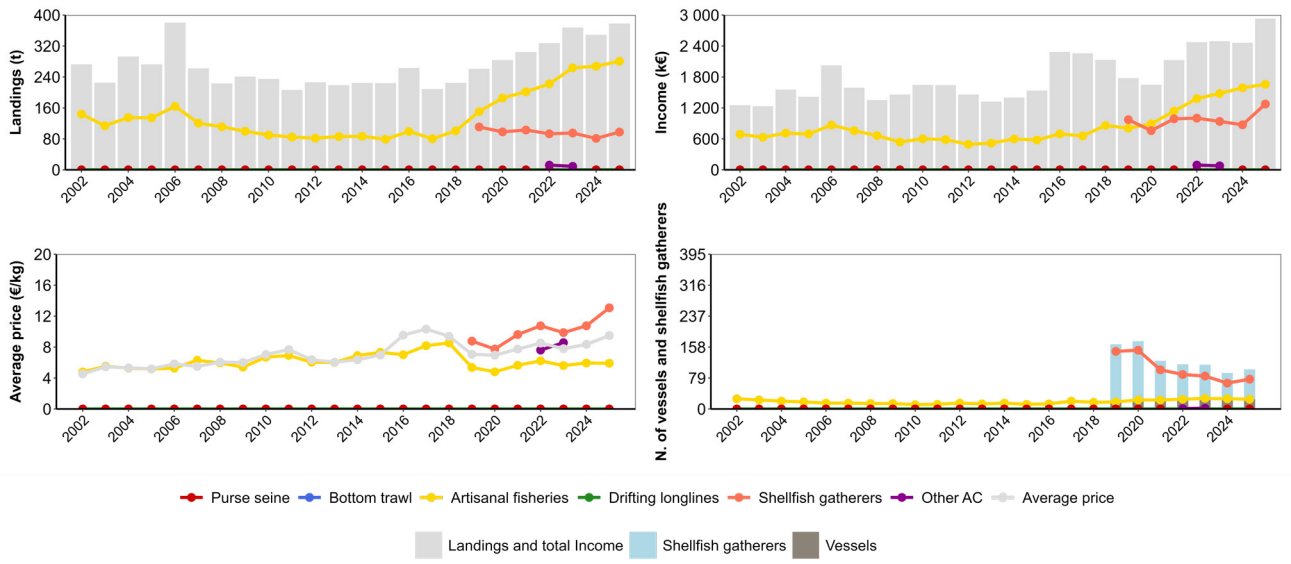
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Bottom trawl	0	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Artisanal fisheries	18	22.73%	120.80	98.85	-0.79%	904.84	98.21	7.61%
Drifting longlines	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Shellfish gatherers	3	-62.50%	1.41	1.15	-49.09%	16.51	1.79	-40.25%
Other AC	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Other countries	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	21	-14.86%	122.21	100.00	-38.81%	921.35	100.00	-27.43%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Callinectes sapidus	Blue crab	36.36	29.42	-15.46%		*Callinectes sapidus*	Blue crab	162.81	17.63	-12.96%
Octopus vulgaris	Common octopus	16.57	13.41	-4.80%		*Soleidae*	Soles nei	152.55	16.52	44.50%
Sepia officinalis	Common cuttlefish	16.54	13.38	-2.43%		*Sepia officinalis*	Common cuttlefish	150.79	16.33	1.56%
Soleidae	Soles nei	7.91	6.40	41.59%		*Octopus vulgaris*	Common octopus	145.25	15.73	-2.00%
Sparus aurata	Gilthead seabrem	7.11	5.76	19.88%		*Sparus aurata*	Gilthead seabrem	83.35	9.03	49.16%
Chelon auratus	Goldengrey mullet	4.18	3.38	65.49%		*Dicentrarchus labrax*	European seabass	44.49	4.82	43.08%
Lithognathus mormyrus	Striped seabream	3.82	3.09	-19.95%		*Penaeus kerathurus*	Triple-grooved shrimp	42.75	4.63	-34.43%
Thunnus thynnus	Nothern bluefin tuna	3.56	2.88	-31.32%		*Thunnus thynnus*	Nothern bluefin tuna	21.62	2.34	-44.50%
Mugil cephalus	Grey mullet	3.53	2.85	79.56%		*Lithognathus mormyrus*	Striped seabream	20.26	2.19	-12.28%
Dicentrarchus labrax	European seabass	2.18	1.76	17.89%		*Donax trunculus*	Truncate donax	14.18	1.54	-21.73%

L'Ampolla


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

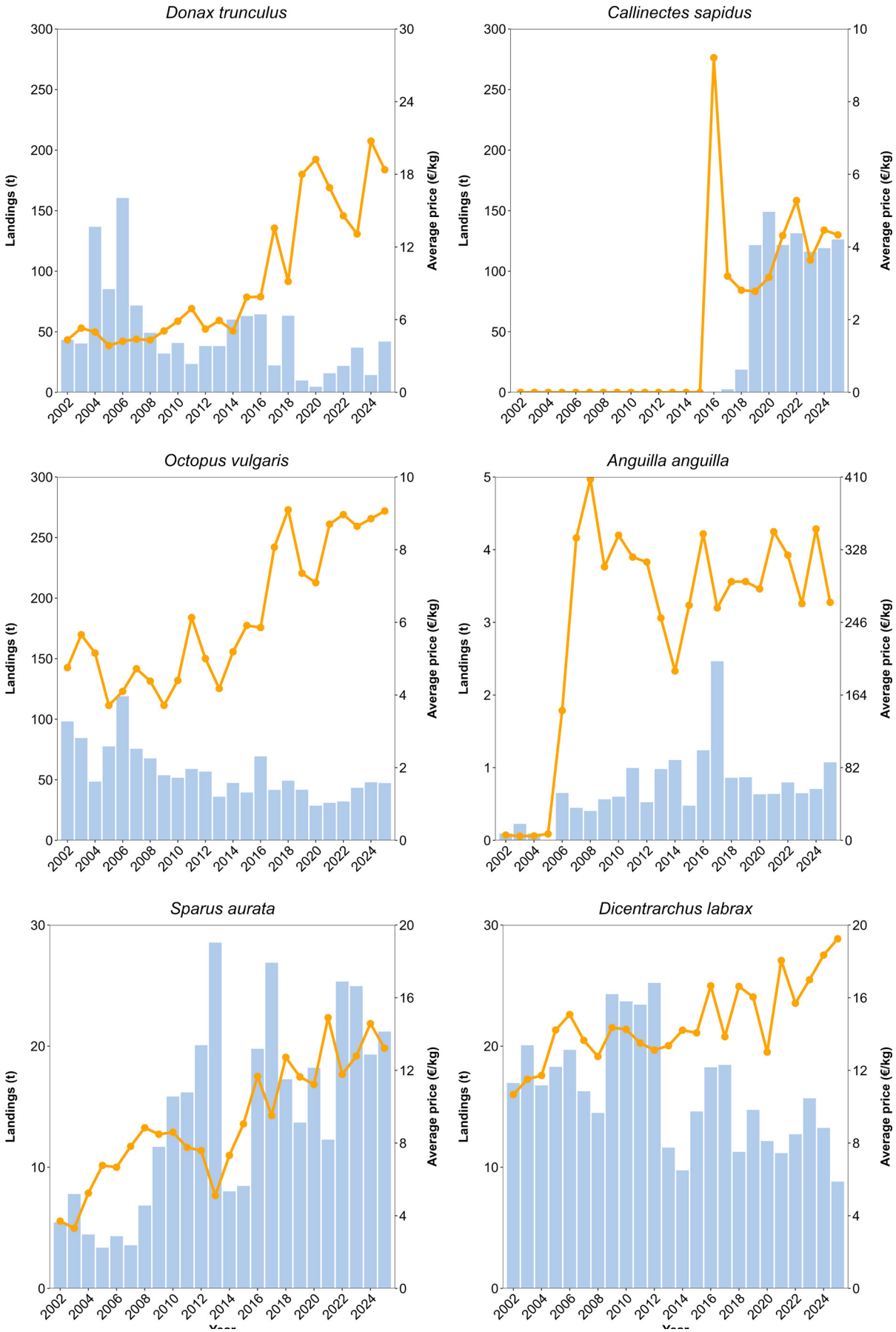
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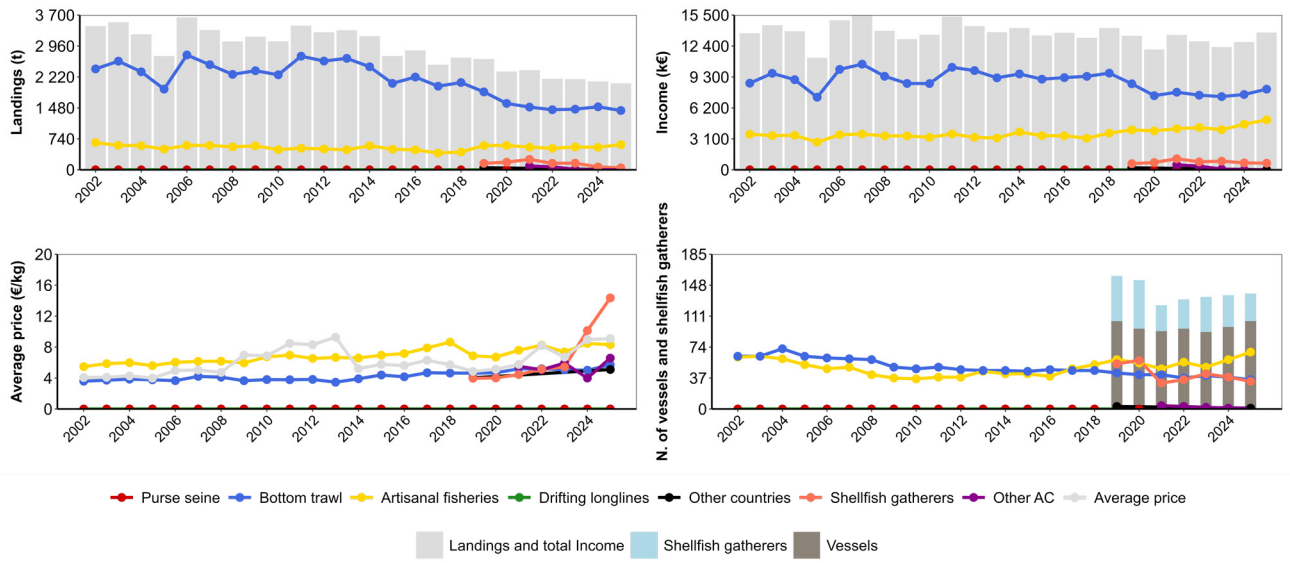
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Bottom trawl	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Artisanal fisheries	25	-3.85%	280.46	74.19	11.68%	1657.52	56.52	11.74%
Drifting longlines	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Shellfish gatherers	76	-4.20%	97.56	25.81	8.65%	1275.17	43.48	36.03%
Other AC	0	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00	0.00	-100.00%
Other countries	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	101	-5.46%	378.02	100.00	7.55%	2932.69	100.00	17.06%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Callinectes sapidus	Blue crab	126.19	33.38	3.30%		*Donax trunculus*	Truncate donax	770.63	26.28	111.05%
Octopus vulgaris	Common octopus	47.33	12.52	15.02%		*Callinectes sapidus*	Blue crab	546.80	18.65	-0.42%
Donax trunculus	Truncate donax	41.94	11.09	72.52%		*Octopus vulgaris*	Common octopus	429.03	14.63	18.35%
Ensis siliqua	Sword razor shell	33.13	8.76	5.69%		*Anguilla anguilla*	European eel	288.32	9.83	27.52%
Chelon ramada	Thinlip mullet	31.22	8.26	105.00%		*Sparus aurata*	Gilthead seabrem	280.38	9.56	-6.42%
Sparus aurata	Gilthead seabrem	21.20	5.61	-8.59%		*Dicentrarchus labrax*	European seabass	169.60	5.78	-28.28%
Chelon auratus	Goldengrey mullet	9.89	2.62	-48.62%		*Ensis siliqua*	Sword razor shell	100.13	3.41	-1.25%
Dicentrarchus labrax	European seabass	8.81	2.33	-36.55%		*Chelon ramada*	Thinlip mullet	53.30	1.82	83.82%
Chelon labrosus	Thicklip grey mullet	8.61	2.28	-12.10%		*Sepia officinalis*	Common cuttlefish	38.83	1.32	-14.63%
Cyprinus carpio	NA	8.16	2.16	16.41%		*Lichia amia*	Leer fish	31.43	1.07	39.13%

Deltebre


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

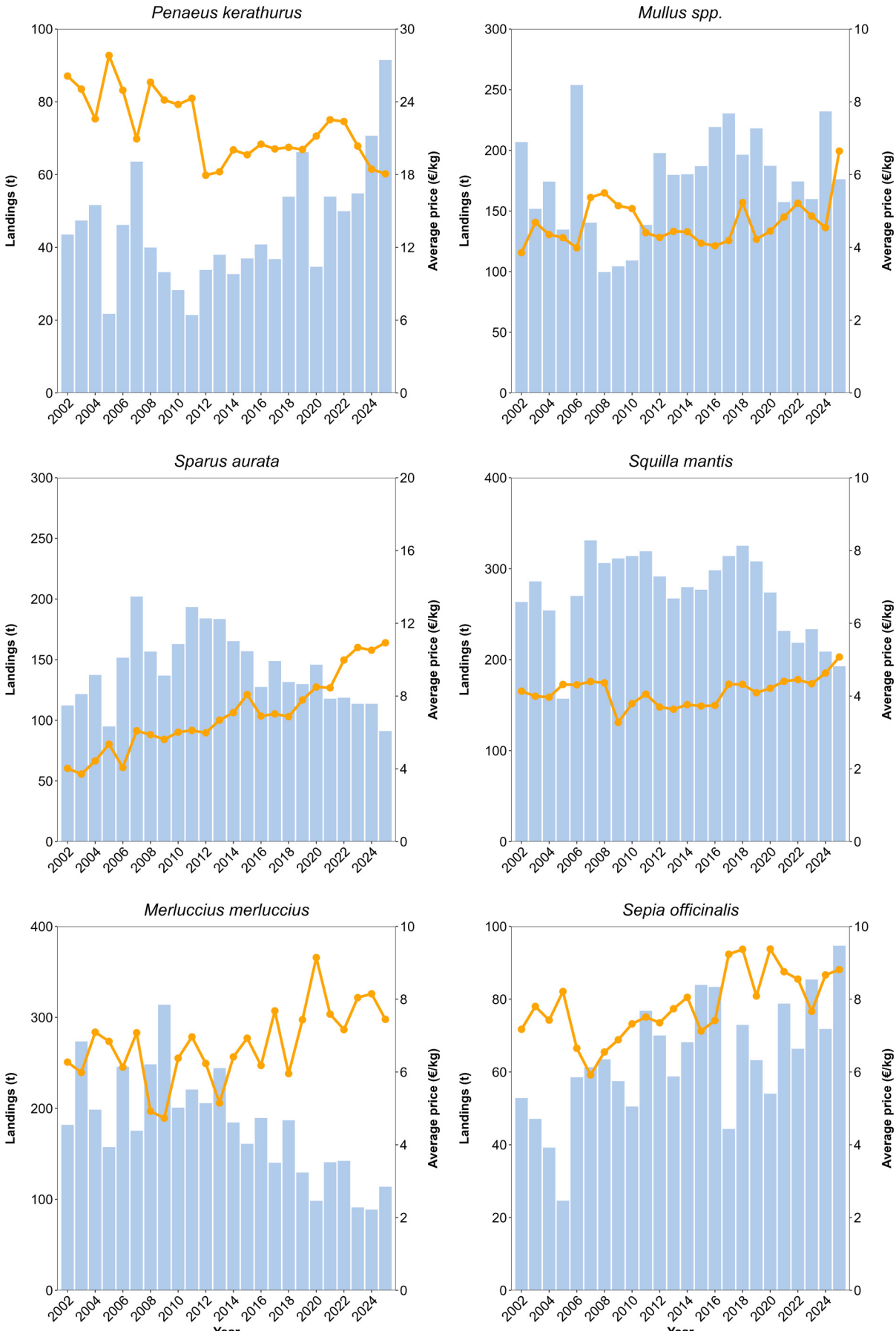
La Ràpita



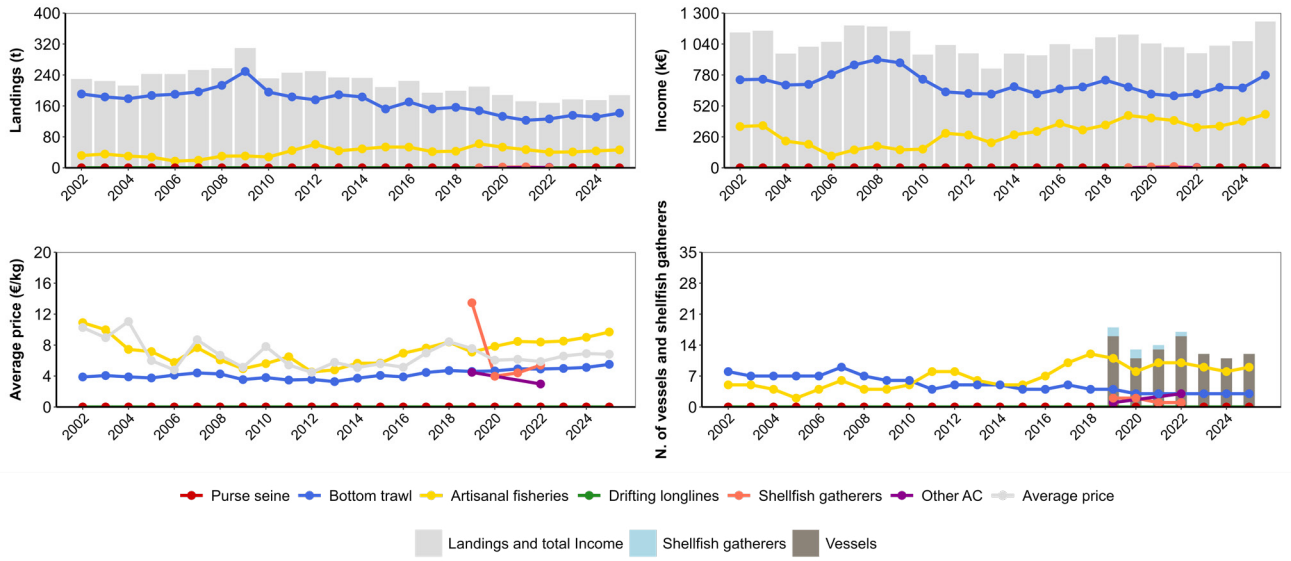
Modality	Vessels	% Var (Vessels)	Landings (t)	% Landings	% Var (t)	Income (k€)	% Income	% Var (k€)
Purse seine	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Bottom trawl	35	-7.08%	1416.59	68.56	-3.19%	8074.84	58.73	8.39%
Artisanal fisheries	66	21.47%	601.69	29.12	13.19%	5001.48	36.38	17.13%
Drifting longlines	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Shellfish gatherers	33	-13.91%	46.33	2.24	-63.76%	665.02	4.84	-15.49%
Other AC	1	-50.00%	0.06	0.00	-99.79%	0.39	0.00	-99.73%
Other countries	1		1.39	0.07		7.09	0.05	
Total	136	2.77%	2066.06	100.00	-3.95%	13748.82	100.00	8.65%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Callinectes sapidus	Blue crab	220.73	10.67	0.31%		*Penaeus kerathurus*	Triple-grooved shrimp	1 652.59	12.02	40.18%
Squilla mantis	Spottail mantis shrimp	192.75	9.32	-12.46%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	1 170.83	8.51	28.20%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	185.22	8.95	74.22%		*Sparus aurata*	Gilthead seabrem	996.30	7.24	-16.80%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	176.18	8.52	-6.60%		*Squilla mantis*	Spottail mantis shrimp	977.97	7.11	-0.67%
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	113.79	5.50	6.15%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	847.51	6.16	2.73%
Sepia officinalis	Common cuttlefish	94.64	4.58	27.12%		*Sepia officinalis*	Common cuttlefish	834.45	6.07	35.68%
Penaeus kerathurus	Triple-grooved shrimp	91.45	4.42	57.05%		*Callinectes sapidus*	Blue crab	800.89	5.82	-5.01%
Sparus aurata	Gilthead seabrem	91.15	4.41	-20.95%		*Octopus vulgaris*	Common octopus	718.46	5.22	54.77%
Octopus vulgaris	Common octopus	74.16	3.58	46.55%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	482.38	3.51	-2.41%
Parapenaeus longirostris	Deep-water rose shrimp	54.18	2.62	69.39%		*Soleidae*	Soles nei	435.11	3.16	15.17%

La Ràpita


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

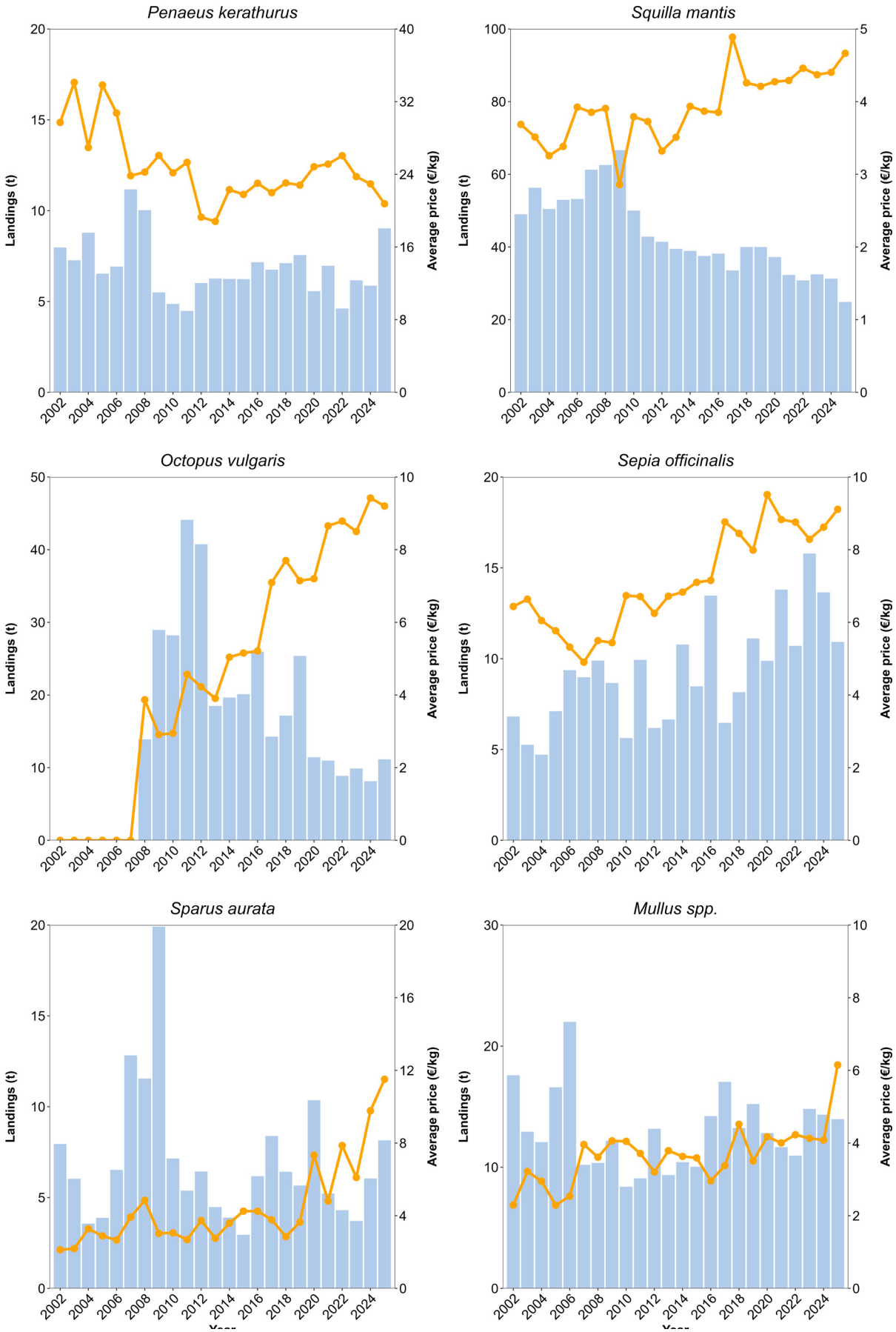
Les Cases d'Alcanar



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		141.45	75.32	7.89%	779.17	63.41	18.78%
Artisanal fisheries	8	-7.69%	46.35	24.68	11.16%	449.55	36.59	24.78%
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%
Other countries	0		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Total	11	-29.79%	187.81	100.00	8.06%	1228.72	100.00	20.54%

Species (Landings)	Name (Lan.)	t	% (t)	% Var (t)	-	Species (Income)	Name (Inc.)	k€	% (k€)	% Var (k€)
Squilla mantis	Spottail mantis shrimp	24.88	13.25	-21.07%		*Penaeus kerathurus*	Triple-grooved shrimp	187.42	15.25	40.11%
Trachurus spp.	Jack and horse mackerels	15.59	8.30	173.71%		*Squilla mantis*	Spottail mantis shrimp	116.05	9.44	-16.52%
Mullus spp.	Mullet nei	13.97	7.44	4.49%		*Octopus vulgaris*	Common octopus	102.57	8.35	28.87%
Octopus vulgaris	Common octopus	11.14	5.93	24.23%		*Sepia officinalis*	Common cuttlefish	99.52	8.10	-12.76%
Merluccius merluccius	European hake	11.09	5.90	59.41%		*Sparus aurata*	Gilthead seabrem	93.77	7.63	143.22%
Sepia officinalis	Common cuttlefish	10.93	5.82	-18.36%		*Mullus spp.*	Mullet nei	85.93	6.99	55.24%
Serranus hepatus	Brown comber	10.74	5.72	2.45%		*Merluccius merluccius*	European hake	75.56	6.15	56.81%
Citharus linguatula	Spotted flounder	10.51	5.60	-4.48%		*Citharus linguatula*	Spotted flounder	68.71	5.59	20.86%
Penaeus kerathurus	Triple-grooved shrimp	9.03	4.81	62.66%		*Soleidae*	Soles nei	39.84	3.24	-27.64%
Sparus aurata	Gilthead seabrem	8.14	4.33	73.60%		*Lophius spp.*	Anglers nei	38.48	3.13	90.62%

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 populations



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 (WMMAP)(Regulation (EU) 2019/1022). The aim was to achieve maximum sustainable yield (MSY) for the stocks of five species: red mullet (*Mullus barbatus*), European hake (*Merluccius merluccius*), blue and red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*), Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*) and deep-water rose shrimp (*Parapenaeus longirostris*). The regulation defines various measures, including a maximum number of fishing days per year (Art. 7), selectivity measures (Art. 13), and temporary and permanent closed seasons to reduce juvenile fishing (Art. 11). The populations of these five species are annually assessed by the STECF (Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries) and the GFCM (General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean). The regulation established a reduction in fishing effort based on the fishing mortality of the choke species, i.e. the species furthest from its MSY. Following the assessments carried out during 2024, the choke species for 2025 was the European hake. Based on the fishing mortality determined in the STECF assessments for European hake, bottom trawling effort in 2025 was limited to 27 days per vessel per year in GSA 6 (Regulation (EU) 2025/219, Article 7). This limitation raised significant concerns about the viability of the sector in the region. In response to this drastic reduction in fishing effort, the European Parliament encouraged the adoption of more selective gear by strengthening compensation mechanisms. Thus, in 2025, Member States were able to compensate for between 9.3% and 30% of fishing days for bottom trawlers that adopted a 45 mm square mesh in the codend in coastal fisheries, and between 15.4% and 50% of fishing days for fleets operating in deep-sea fishing grounds (Regulation (EU) 2025/219, Article 8). In the Spanish Mediterranean area, the entire bottom trawl fleet adopted selective gear as a compensatory measure for the reduction in fishing effort from 1 June 2025 (Order APA/312/2025).

This appendix evaluates the effect of the MAP on the Catalan fishing sector, specifically on the bottom trawl method. 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 11 years (2015-2025) 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 globally, by vessel length, by fishermen's association, and by species. A comparison of total income per fish auction hall between the 2015-2017 period and 2025 is also shown.

Additionally, an analysis of the impact of selective gear in Catalonia has been included, featuring a comparative calculation for the last six months of the year (from 1 June to 31 December) over the past four years. This covers the following indicators: landings (sum of total annual landings), average price (total income divided by total landings), kg per vessel per day, income per vessel per day, total days (sum of total annual fishing days) and total income (total annual revenue).

Overall effect of the MAP in Catalonia

Table 82. Record and variation between the period 2015-2017 and 2025 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	2025	% Var. (2015-17) vs 2025
Vessels	675	507	-24.89
Landings (t)	26 886.87	15 489.85	-42.39
Income (k€)	99 493.02	87 508.40	-12.05
€/kg	3.70	5.65	52.70
t/vessel	39.83	30.55	-23.30
k€/vessel	147.4	172.6	17.1
Days/vessel	144	125	-13.19

Effect of the MAP on the bottom trawl method

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 2025, landings decreased by 26.14% compared to the 2015-2017 period, although income per vessel increased by 25.97%. This increase in income is due to the average price rising by 24.61% (Table 83) (Figure 66). In 2025, the bottom trawl fleet in Catalonia consisted of 178 vessels, representing more than 32% of the bottom trawl fleet in the entire Spanish Mediterranean, and accounting for one-third of the days allocated to this method 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 83. Record and variation between the period 2015-2017 and 2025 of the number of vessels, landings (t), income (in thousands of €, k€), and total fishing days for bottom trawl vessels in Catalonia.

	2015-2017	2025	% Var. (2015-17) vs 2025
Vessels	241	178	-26.14
Landings (t)	8 399.73	6 273.69	-25.31
Income (k€)	59 055.00	54 945.34	-6.96
€/kg	7.03	8.76	24.61
t/vessel	34.85	35.25	1.15
k€/vessel	245.04	308.68	25.97
Days/vessel	189	147	-22.22

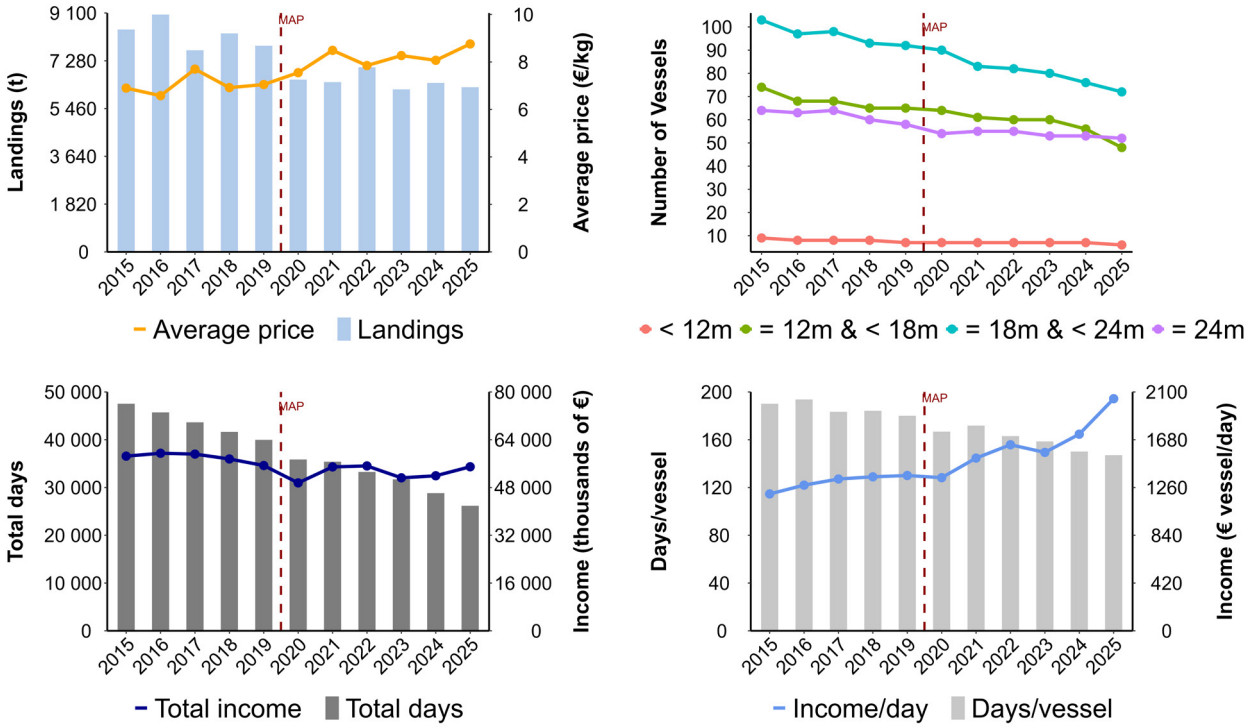


Figure 66. Development over the last eleven years of landings versus average price, the number of vessels per length type, total fishing days versus total income and days per vessel versus income per day in bottom trawl vessels in Catalonia.

Table 84. Development over the last eleven 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
2025	6273.67	54945.37	8.76	2040.44	72.43	26178	-9.17	147.07	2.42	178

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 2025 (Figure 67 and Figure 68). The number of vessels has also decreased, especially medium-sized vessels, with a total of 48 vessels between ≥12 and <18m in length, and 72 vessels between ≥18 and <24m in length in 2025 (Table 85 and Table 86). A stabilisation of landings and total income in 2025 compared to the previous two years is evident, while income per vessel and day increased in 2025, especially for vessels between ≥18 and <24m, due to the increase in the average first-sale price (Figure 67 and Figure 68).

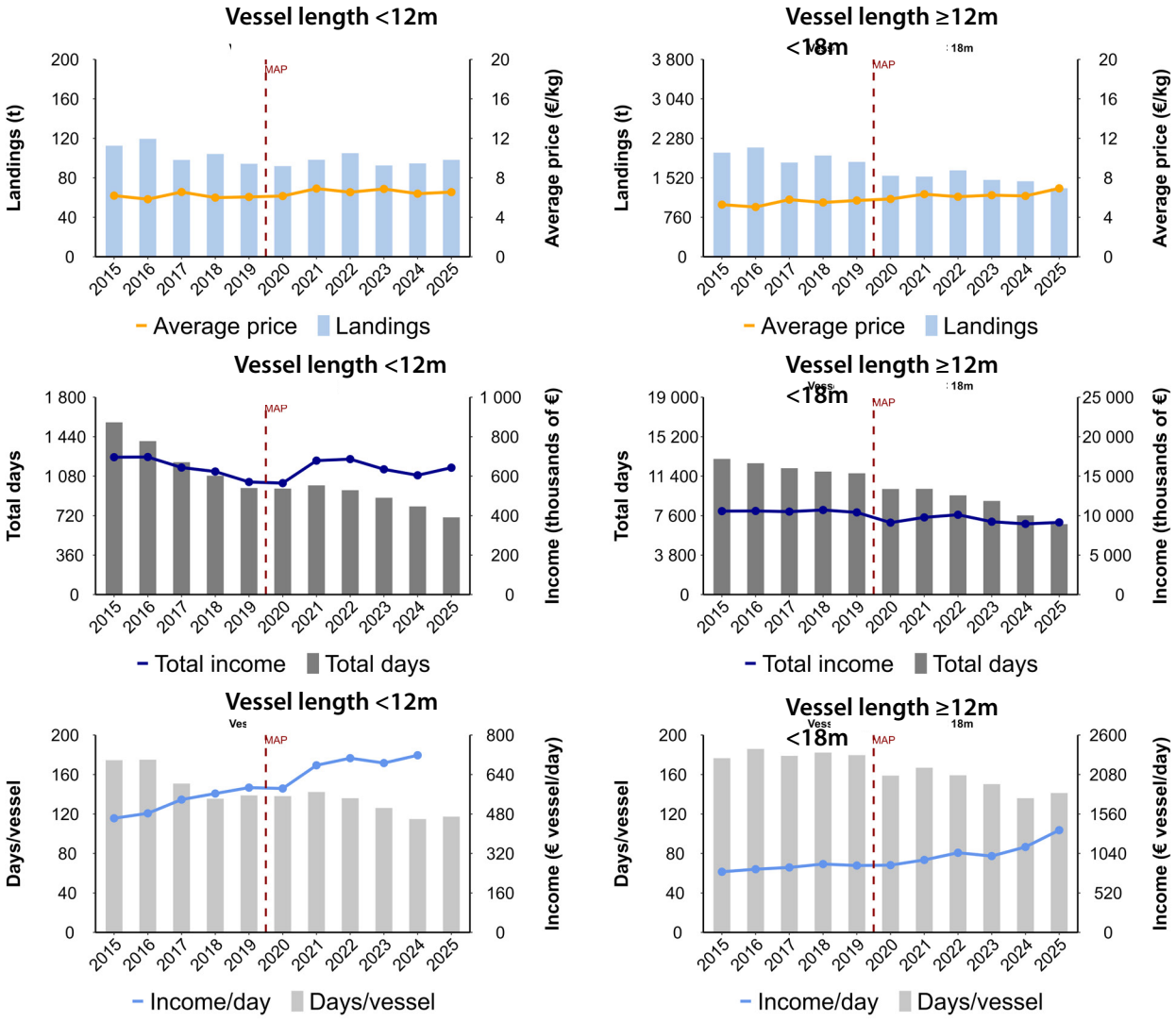


Figure 67. Development over the last eleven years of landings versus average price, the number of vessels per length type, total fishing days versus total income and days per vessel versus income per day in bottom trawl vessels in Catalonia for vessel lengths of <12m (left) and ≥12 and <18m (right).

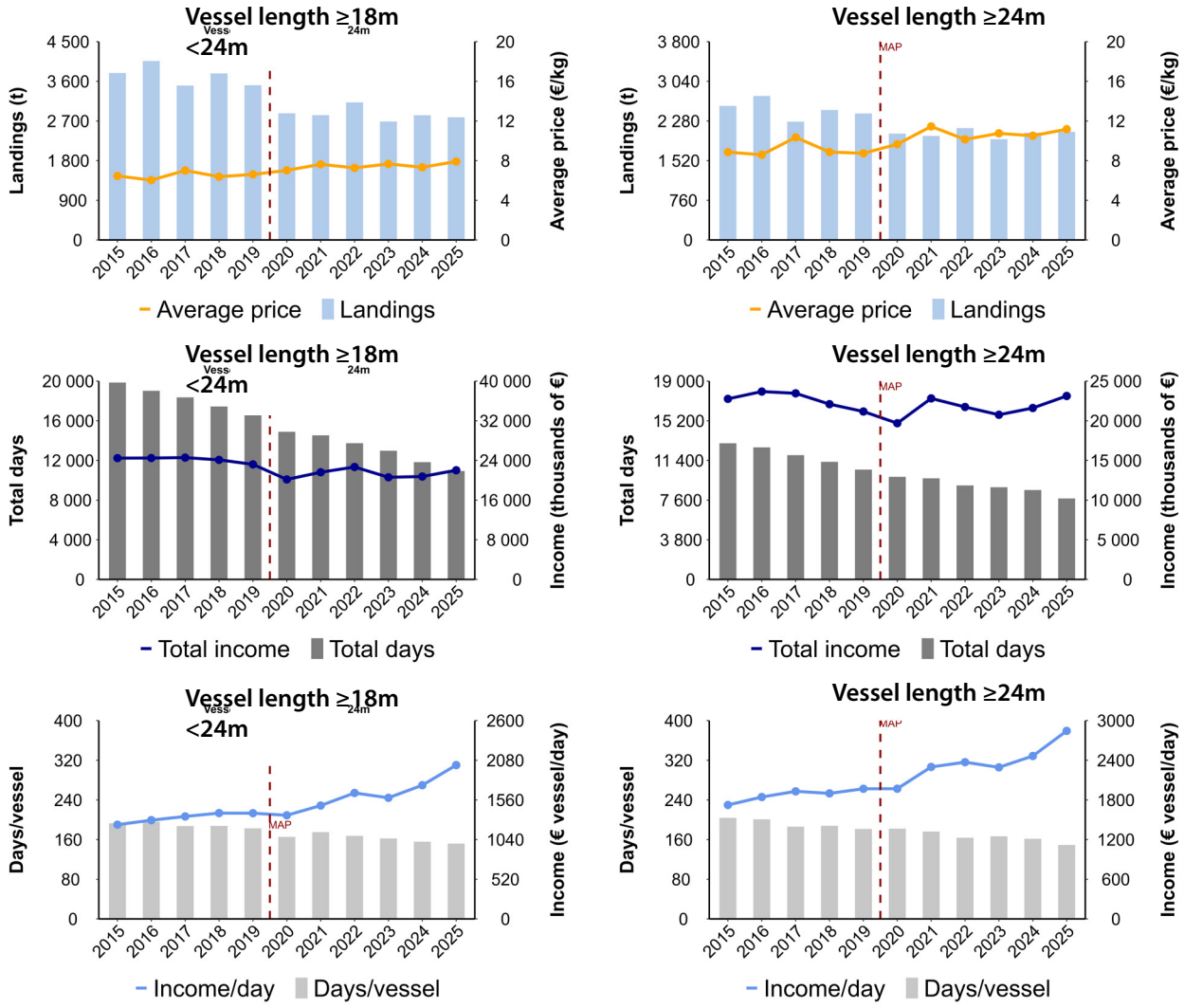


Figure 68. Development over the last eleven years of landings versus average price, the number of vessels per length type, total fishing days versus total income and days per vessel versus income per day in bottom trawl vessels in Catalonia for vessel lengths of ≥18 and <24m (left) and >24m (right).

Table 85. Development over the last eleven 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
< 12m	2015	112.52	696.16	6.19	462.76	47.74	1571	
< 12m	2016	119.5	697.11	5.83	482.72	48.81	1400	-10.88
< 12m	2017	98.09	643.71	6.56	538.42	49.50	1207	-13.79
< 12m	2018	104.14	623.43	5.99	562.95	39.90	1084	-10.19
< 12m	2019	94.21	570.45	6.06	586.98	45.28	972	-10.33
< 12m	2020	91.81	564.74	6.15	583.42	52.81	967	-0.51
< 12m	2021	98.23	678.75	6.91	677.43	52.38	996	3.00
< 12m	2022	104.98	686.39	6.54	706.34	78.05	952	-4.42
< 12m	2023	92.46	634.8	6.87	686.54	89.29	883	-7.25
< 12m	2024	94.59	604.44	6.39	718.14	78.30	804	-8.95
< 12m	2025	98.15	643	6.55	905.44	87.41	704	-12.44
= 12m i < 18m	2015	2003.95	10571.62	5.28	798.69	23.56	13064	
= 12m i < 18m	2016	2102.96	10592.86	5.04	832.52	25.49	12644	-3.21
= 12m i < 18m	2017	1814	10507.18	5.79	855.8	27.32	12167	-3.77
= 12m i < 18m	2018	1949.02	10714.56	5.5	900.41	27.88	11845	-2.65
= 12m i < 18m	2019	1826.08	10409.82	5.7	881.2	30.56	11677	-1.42
= 12m i < 18m	2020	1558.94	9112.81	5.85	886.28	32.29	10168	-12.92
= 12m i < 18m	2021	1543.34	9777.85	6.34	954.61	34.69	10181	0.13
= 12m i < 18m	2022	1663.09	10112.33	6.08	1049.46	39.67	9555	-6.15
= 12m i < 18m	2023	1479.64	9229.85	6.24	1005.7	39.46	9016	-5.64
= 12m i < 18m	2024	1453.41	8953.07	6.16	1125.65	48.01	7617	-15.52
= 12m i < 18m	2025	1319.82	9143.35	6.93	1346.89	66.23	6780	-24.80

Table 86. Development 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
= 18m i < 24m	2015	3788.34	24472.37	6.46	1235.5	31.20	19860	
= 18m i < 24m	2016	4062.45	24490.64	6.03	1294.7	36.43	19023	-4.21
= 18m i < 24m	2017	3504.13	24574.01	7.01	1343.4	34.66	18361	-3.48
= 18m i < 24m	2018	3779.84	24119.72	6.38	1387.47	36.05	17444	-4.99
= 18m i < 24m	2019	3511.01	23212.25	6.61	1386.33	38.09	16809	-3.64
= 18m i < 24m	2020	2874.45	20171.74	7.02	1358.66	38.41	14892	-11.40
= 18m i < 24m	2021	2833.61	21622.77	7.63	1486.55	50.85	14533	-2.41
= 18m i < 24m	2022	3121.72	22683.5	7.27	1651.34	50.51	13744	-5.43
= 18m i < 24m	2023	2688.49	20610	7.67	1588.21	48.97	12981	-5.55
= 18m i < 24m	2024	2831.05	20760.06	7.33	1753.05	57.52	11832	-8.85
= 18m i < 24m	2025	2784.3	22028.1	7.91	2016.82	66.09	10936	-7.57
= 24m	2015	2568.49	22764.92	8.86	1723.66	68.05	13048	
= 24m	2016	2758.7	23689.01	8.59	1843.97	74.21	12654	-3.02
= 24m	2017	2266.18	23465.5	10.35	1930.06	78.22	11910	-5.88
= 24m	2018	2490.26	22098.69	8.87	1898.91	81.53	11267	-5.40
= 24m	2019	2423.16	21172.28	8.74	1969.21	88.67	10521	-6.62
= 24m	2020	2038.47	19694.15	9.66	1969.96	80.52	9831	-6.56
= 24m	2021	1993.22	22825.68	11.45	2299.32	111.43	9689	-1.44
= 24m	2022	2143.06	21741.18	10.14	2371.05	106.39	9006	-7.05
= 24m	2023	1931.75	20761.04	10.75	2292.83	115.80	8833	-1.92
= 24m	2024	2057.18	21612.29	10.51	2464.86	117.39	8567	-3.01
= 24m	2025	2071.4	23130.92	11.17	2844.3	160.58	7758	-9.44

Table 87. Effect of the MAP in Catalan fish auction halls. Record and variation between the period 2015-2017 and 2025 of landings (t), income (k€, thousands of euros) and average price (€/kg) per fish auction hall.

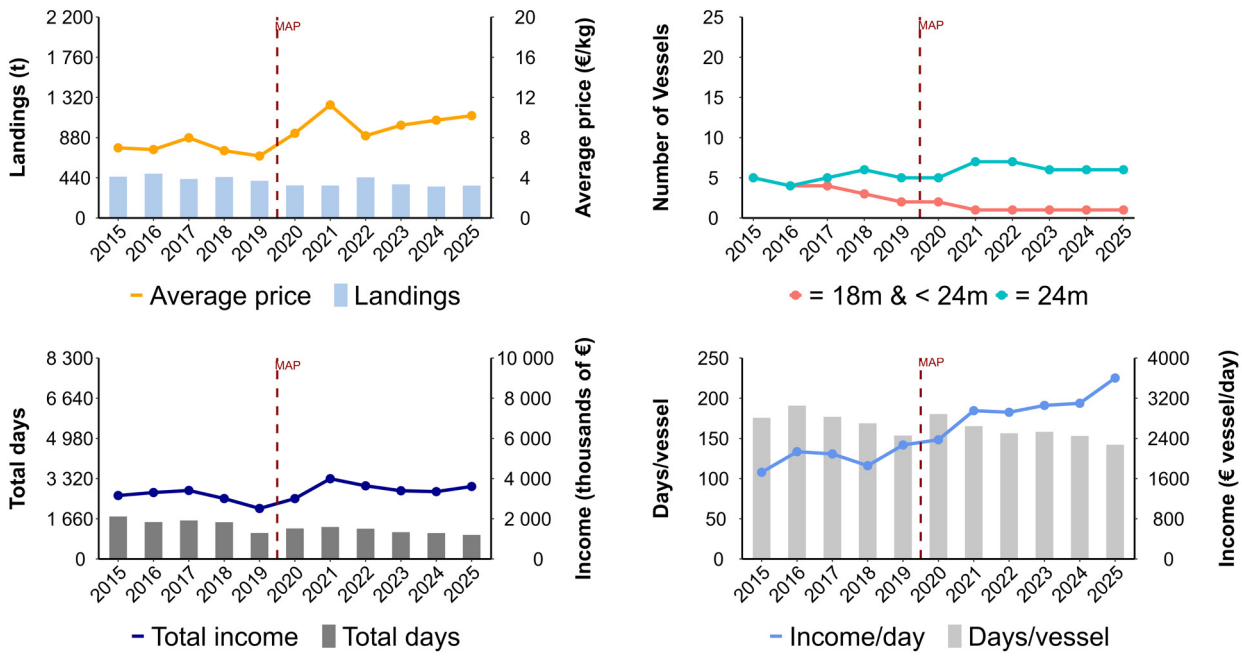
Fish auction hall	t (2015-2017)	t (2025)	% Var (t)	k€ (2015-2017)	k€ (2025)	% Var (k€)	€/kg (2015-2017)	€/kg (2025)	% Var (€/kg)
Llançà	595.58	440.14	-26.1	4 187.66	4 551.99	8.7	7.03	10.34	47.09
Port de la selva	137.47	3.89	-97.17	2 052.34	61.89	-96.98	14.93	15.91	6.57
Roses	1 524.03	760.71	-50.09	8 484.14	7 355.35	-13.3	5.57	9.67	73.69
L'Escala	1 715.43	1 575.68	-8.15	1 971.60	2 122.54	7.66	1.15	1.35	17.2
L'Estartit	0.14	0.00	-100	44.06	0.00	-100	316.60	0	
Palamós	1 484.95	1 036.38	-30.21	8 584.35	8 268.89	-3.67	5.78	7.98	38.02
Sant Feliu de Guíxols	963.06	538.70	-44.06	2 065.84	1 351.19	-34.59	2.15	2.51	16.93
Blanes	2 684.20	1 478.20	-44.93	9 981.90	8 604.89	-13.8	3.72	5.82	56.54
Arenys de Mar	2 056.90	931.17	-54.73	7 242.14	5 041.29	-30.39	3.52	5.41	53.77
Badalona	12.56	7.44	-40.73	104.40	124.45	19.2	8.31	16.72	101.13
Barcelona	3 211.80	1 376.21	-57.15	8 167.18	5 888.91	-27.9	2.54	4.28	68.28
Vilanova i la Geltrú	3 247.89	1 397.90	-56.96	10 417.35	8 268.92	-20.62	3.21	5.92	84.42
Torredembarra	37.79	17.06	-54.87	291.85	171.14	-41.36	7.72	10.03	29.93
Tarragona	4 005.37	1 311.19	-67.26	11 188.92	9 129.60	-18.41	2.79	6.96	149.25
Cambrils	1 222.91	892.75	-27	4 154.60	3 490.77	-15.98	3.40	3.91	15.09
L'Ametlla de Mar	1 249.37	1 250.92	0.12	6 278.44	7 371.89	17.42	5.03	5.89	17.27
L'Ampolla	176.35	122.82	-30.35	1 008.93	921.35	-8.68	5.72	7.5	31.12
Deltebre	231.97	378.02	62.96	2 027.09	2 932.69	44.67	8.74	7.76	-11.22
La Ràpita	2 695.67	2 067.80	-23.29	13 471.03	13 748.82	2.06	5.00	6.65	33.05
Les Cases d'Alcanar	209.13	187.90	-10.15	994.09	1 228.72	23.6	4.75	6.54	37.57
Total	27 462.56	15 774.88	-42.56	102 717.92	90 635.29	-11.76	3.74	5.75	53.61

Effect of the MAP per fishermen's association

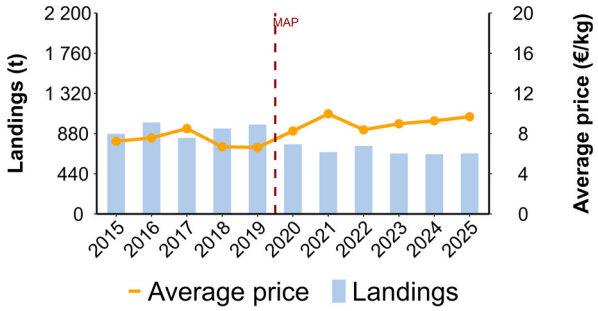
The effect of the MAP has been analysed in 11 fishermen's associations in Catalonia (Llançà, Roses, Palamós, Blanes, Arenys de Mar, Barcelona, Vilanova i la Geltrú, Tarragona, Cambrils, L'Ametlla de Mar, and La Ràpita), those where the bottom trawl method is relevant and which have more than five operational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

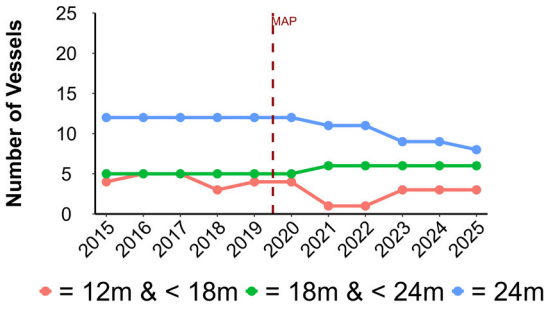
In general, it is observed that in most of the analysed fishermen's associations, landings in 2025 decreased compared to the reference period 2015-2017, which was before the implementation of the MAP. Considering the period following the implementation of the MAP, from 2021 onwards, landings and total income in 2025 remained stable or slightly higher in the analysed fishermen's 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 2025 in most Catalan fishermen's associations, due to an increase in the average first-sale price (Table 88, Table 89, Table 90 and Table 91).

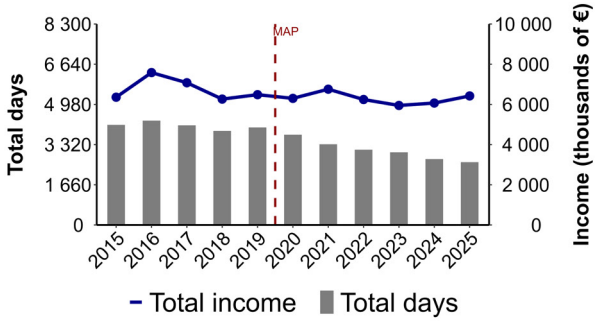
Llançà

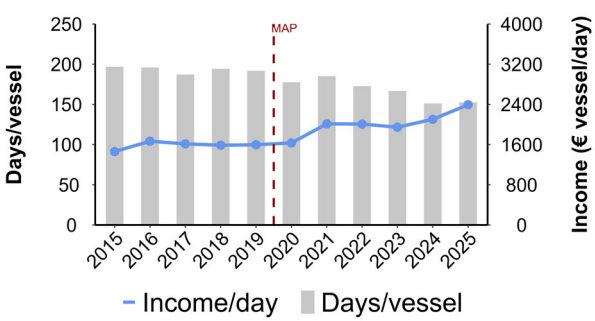


Roses

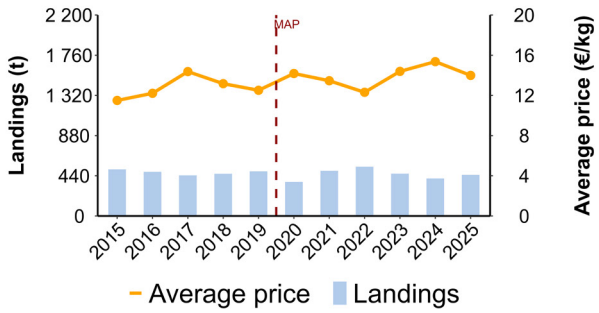


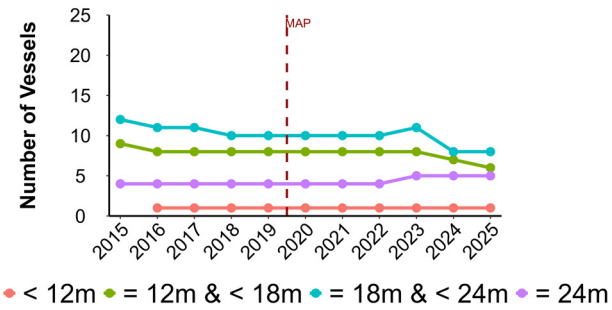


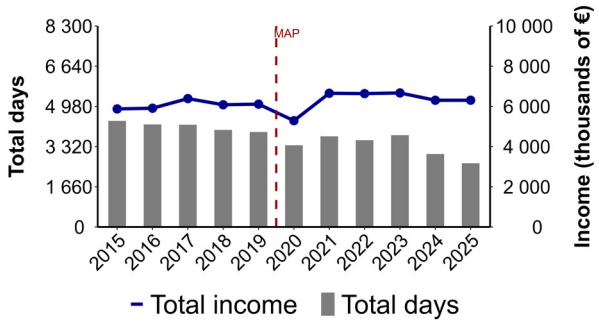


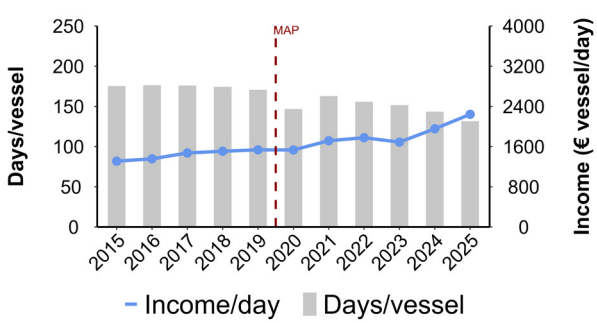


Palamós

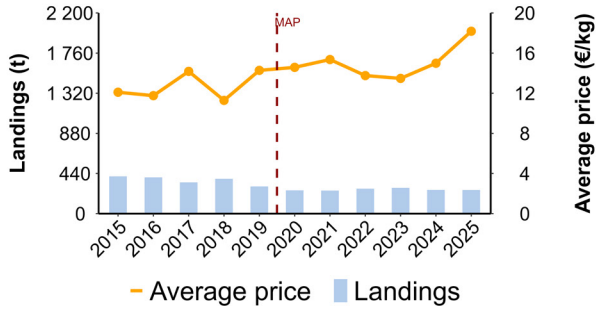


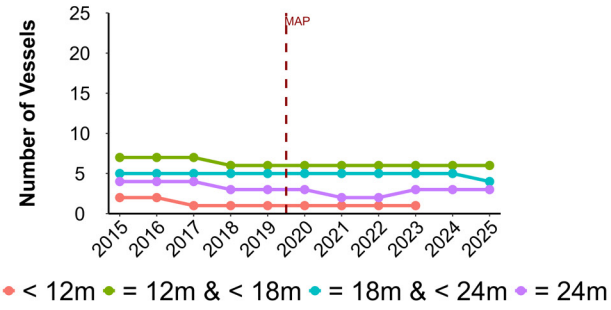


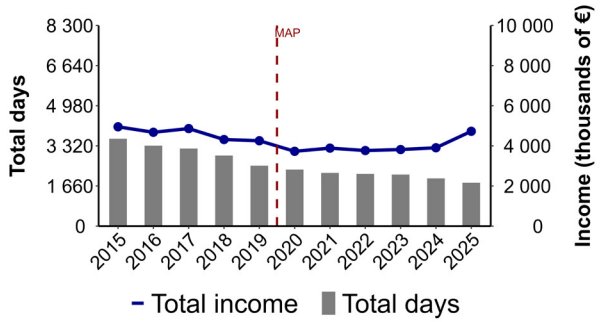


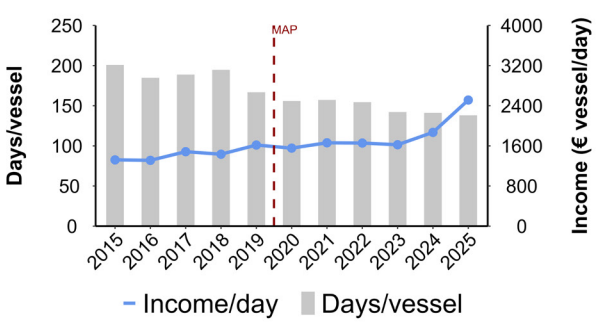


Blanes

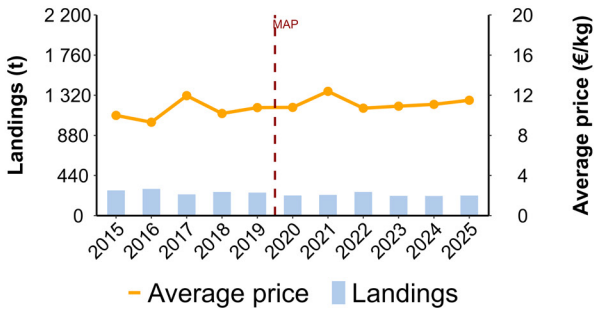


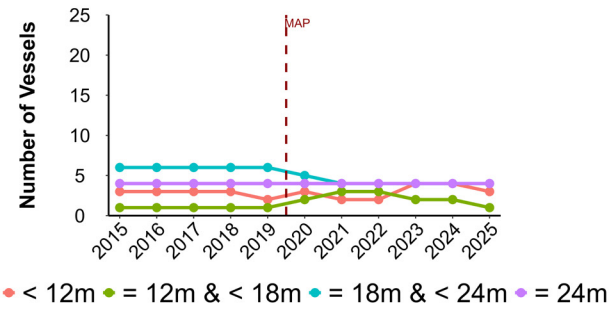


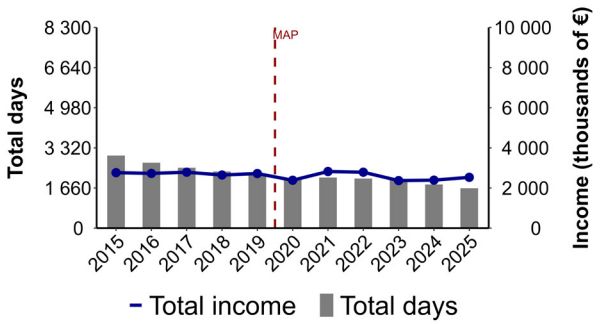


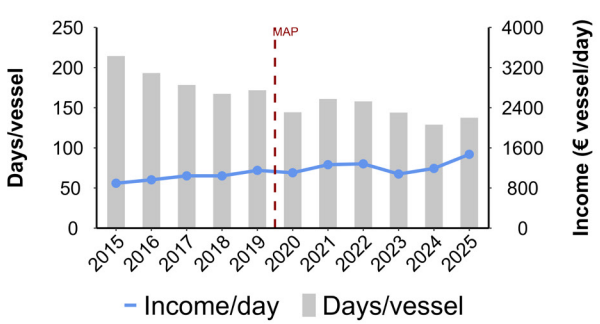


Arenys de Mar

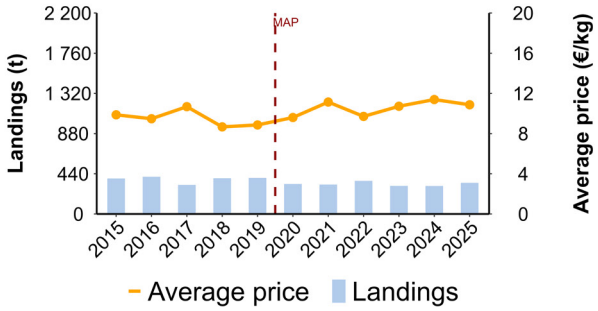


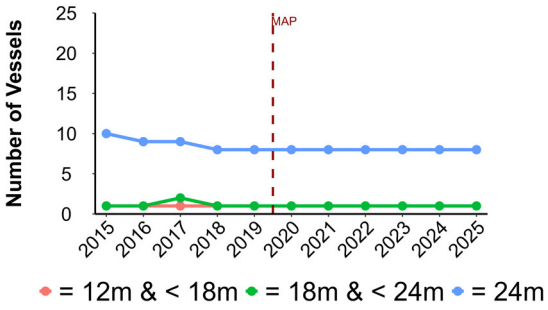


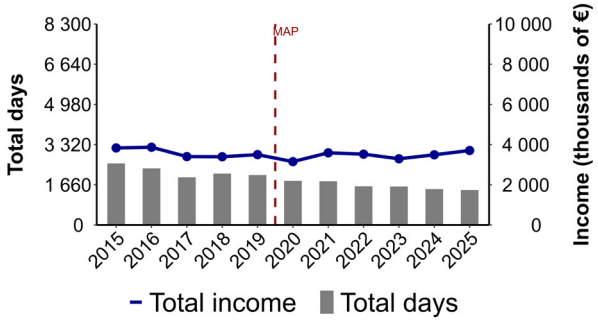


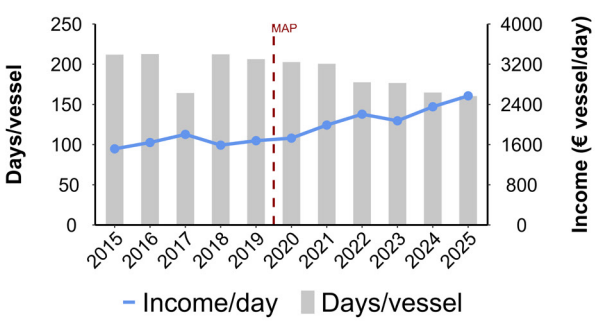


Barcelona

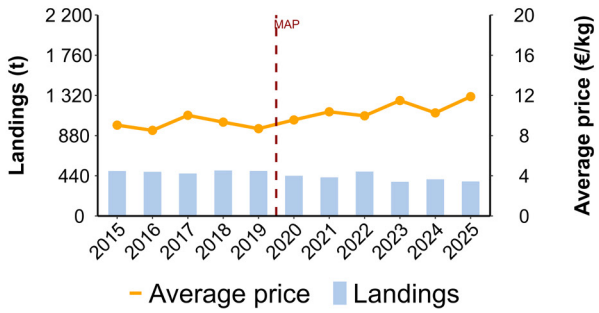


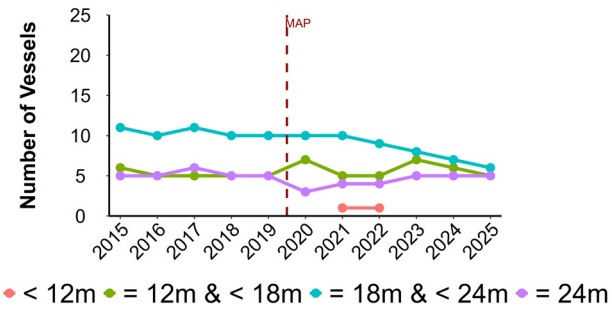


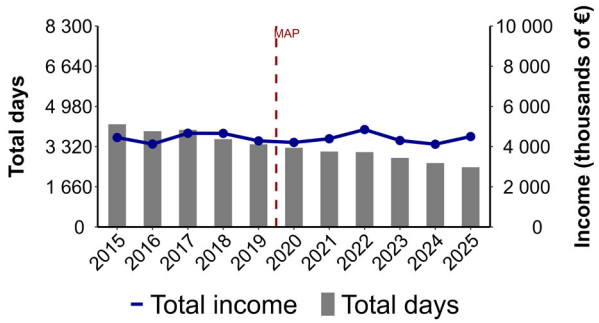


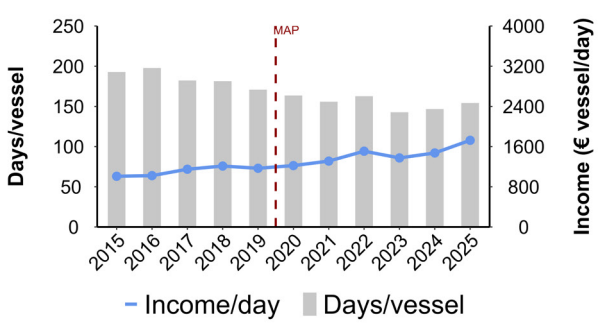


Vilanova i la Geltrú

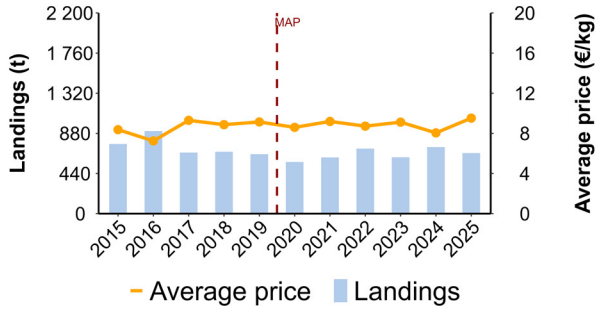


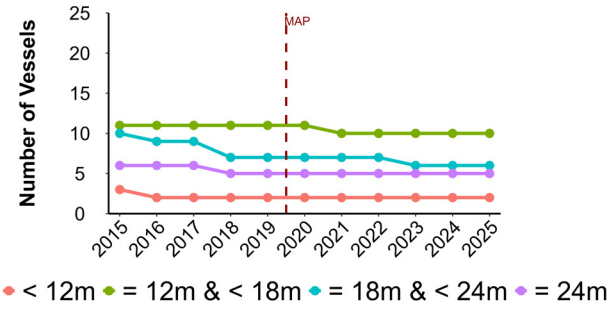


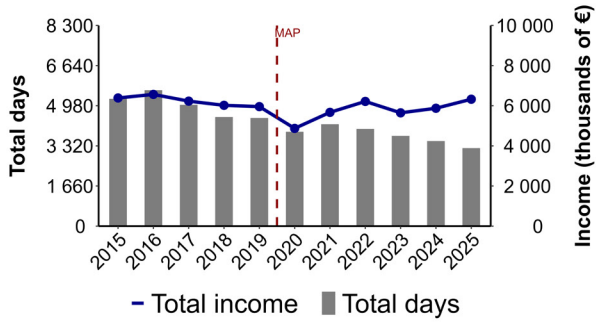


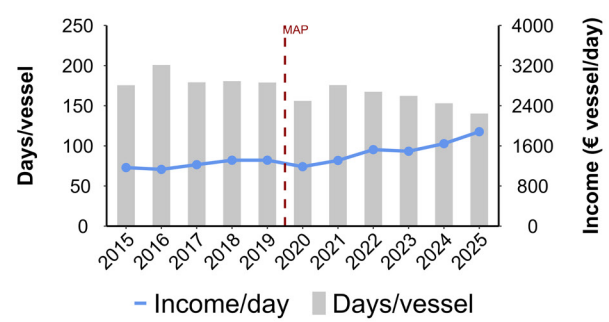


Tarragona

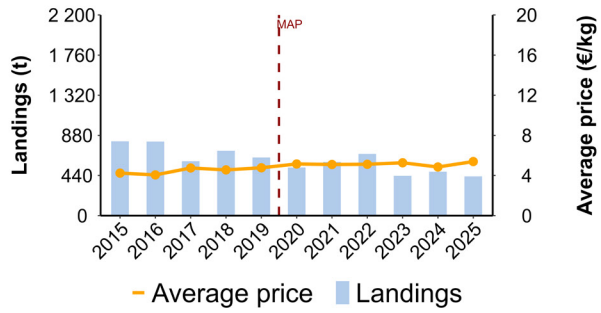


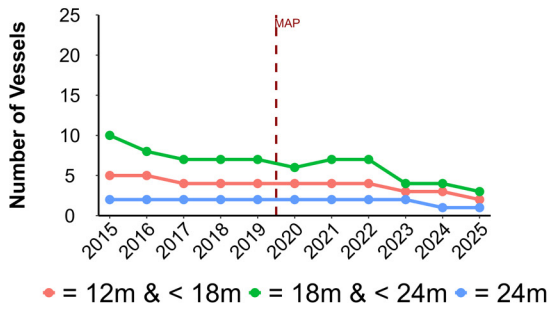


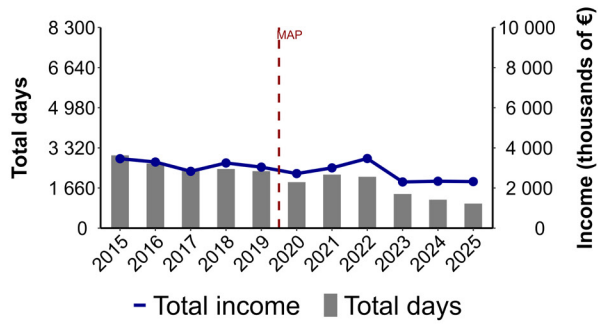


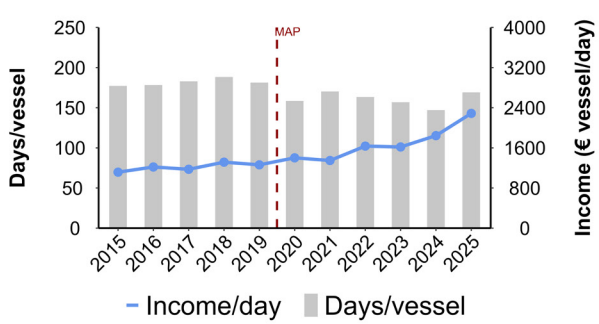


Cambrils

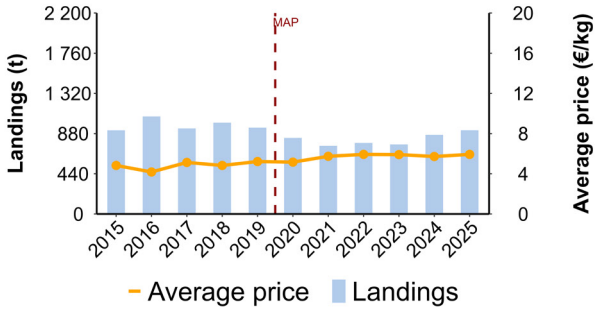


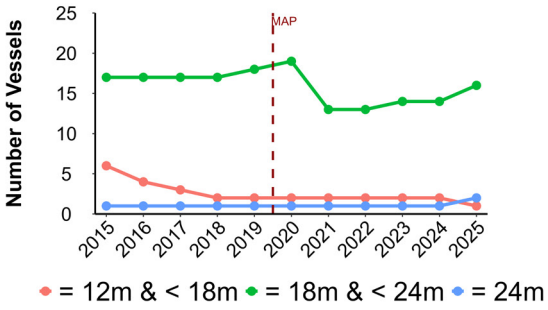


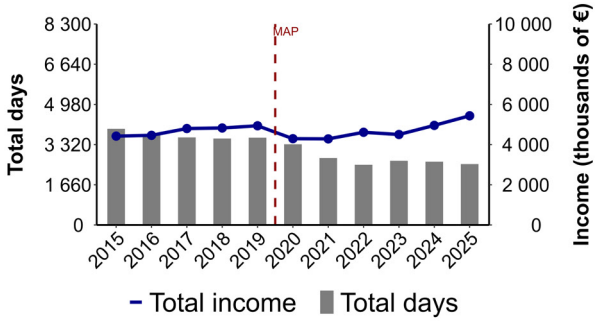


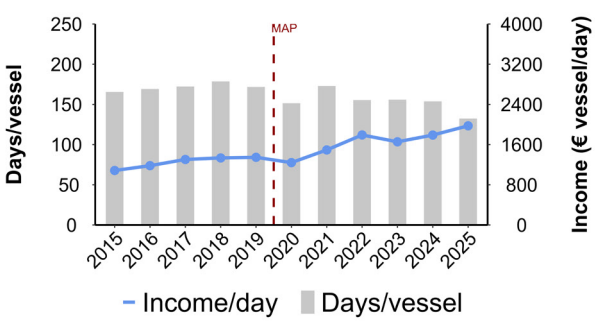


L'Ametlla de Mar

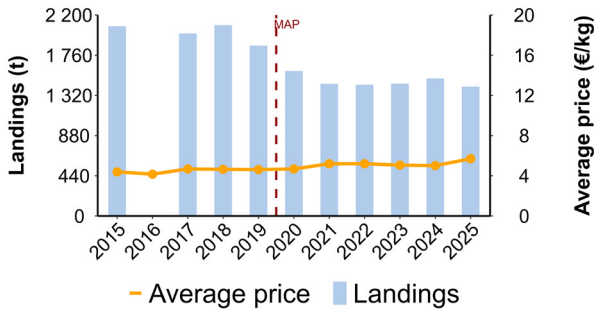


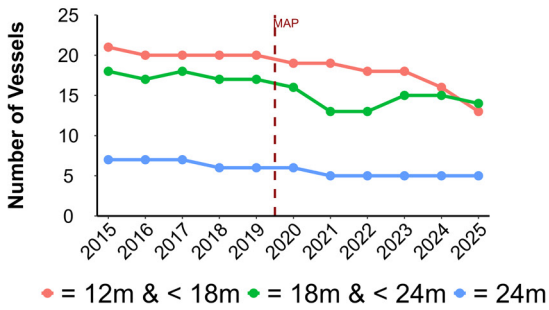


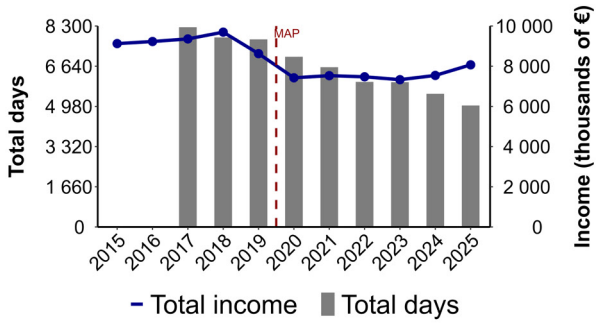




La Ràpita







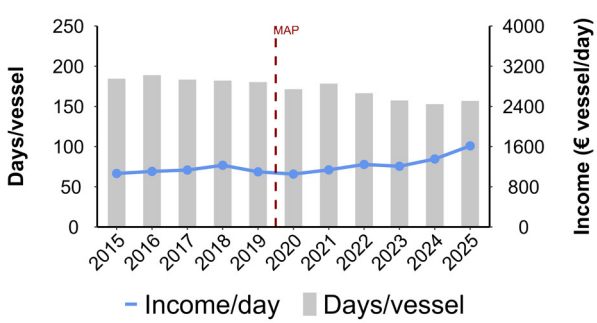


Table 88. Development over the last ten years of landings, income, average price, number of vessels, total fishing days, days per vessel and income per day in bottom trawl vessels in Catalonia per fishermen's association (Llançà, Roses and Palamós). SD (standard deviation).

Fishing association	Year	Landings (t)	Incomes (miles €)	Average price (€/kg)	Income (€ vessel & day)	DE (€ vessel & day)	Total days totals	% Variaton days - year before	Days/vessel	DE (days/vessel)	Num.Ves.
Llançà	2016	485.2	3306.01	6.81	2135.36	219.54	1526		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
Llançà	2025	354.54	3608.19	10.18	3602.19	349.49	995	-7.10	142.14	3.84	7
Roses	2016	1001.64	7584.08	7.57	1668.08	151.30	4311		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
Roses	2025	663.51	6422.03	9.68	2393.95	222.98	2594	-4.74	152.59	10.33	17
Palamós	2016	483.99	5909.93	12.21	1356.57	131.13	4235		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
Palamós	2025	450.83	6308.13	13.99	2242.44	242.21	2632	-12.67	131.60	9.09	20

Table 89. Development 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 fishermen's association (Blanes, Arenys de Mar and Barcelona). SD (standard deviation).

Fishing association	Year	Landings (t)	Incomes (miles €)	Average price (€/kg)	Income (€ vessel & day)	DE (€ vessel & day)	Total days totals	% Variaton days - year before	Days/vessel	DE (days/vessel)	Num.Ves.
Blanes	2016	397.91	4677.86	11.76	1311.95	176.25	3328		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
Blanes	2025	259.98	4727.14	18.18	2513.57	402.61	1795	-9.16	138.08	3.77	13
Arenys de Mar	2016	293.05	2727.38	9.31	963.45	134.38	2705		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
Arenys de Mar	2025	220.16	2532.42	11.5	1471.45	255.89	1651	-8.53	137.58	5.28	12
Barcelona	2016	407.91	3868.59	9.48	1641.18	132.76	2339		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
Barcelona	2025	340.93	3706.86	10.87	2570.58	79.97	1443	-2.70	160.33	2.11	9

Table 90. Development 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 fishermen's association (Vilanova i la Geltrú, Tarragona and Cambrils). SD (standard deviation).

Fishing association	Year	Landings (t)	Incomes (miles €)	Average price (€/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	2016	484.16	4126.46	8.52	1022.13	82.98	3955		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
Vilanova i la Geltrú	2025	378.75	4500.41	11.88	1725.32	229.91	2468	-6.52	154.25	6.91	16
Tarragona	2016	905.8	6564.89	7.25	1131.24	81.20	5623		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
Tarragona	2025	664.21	6324.47	9.52	1882.72	142.11	3227	-8.35	140.30	6.76	23
Cambrils	2016	812.32	3295.43	4.06	1219.28	84.19	2675		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
Cambrils	2025	430.31	2319.74	5.39	2287.54	103.85	1015	-13.76	169.17	0.79	6

Table 91. Development 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 fishermen's association (L'Ametlla de Mar and La Ràpita). SD (standard deviation).

Fishing association	Year	Landings (t)	Incomes (miles €)	Average price (€/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	2016	1068.06	4461.47	4.18	1180.57	88.19	3722		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
L'Ametlla de Mar	2025	916.55	5433.9	5.93	1974.3	235.25	2516	-3.79	132.42	8.44	19
La Ràpita	2016	2217.08	9229.5	4.16	1105.86	46.68	8312		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
La Ràpita	2025	1416.84	8069.34	5.7	1614.54	83.33	5019	-8.78	156.84	4.37	32

Effect of the MAP per 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 development of landings and average price over the last eleven years (2015-2025). Additionally, the record and variation between the reference period 2015-2017 and 2025 are presented for landings, income, and average first-sale price, broken down by fishing method. Finally, the relative importance of landings and income for each species compared to the total for the fishing method is analysed, indicating the percentage represented by the target species in the total landed/income for that method (landings/income by method (%)) and also the percentage of landings/income for the method corresponding to the target species (landings/income by species (%)).

Overall, landings of three MAP species decreased in 2025 compared to the reference period 2015-2017, before the implementation of the MAP.

The most significant decline was observed in blue and red shrimp, with a 41% reduction in landings, as a maximum catch quota was established for this species in 2025. The next species with a notable decrease in landings was European hake, followed by mullet, with reductions of 33% and 16%, respectively. In contrast, the landings of Norway lobster in 2025 have only decreased by 4% compared to the reference period, showing stabilisation over the last decade. The exception is deep-water rose shrimp, which in 2025 shows an increase in landings and income of 202% and 114% 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 per species. The average price of European hake in 2025 increased by 10% in the bottom trawl method compared to the 2015-2017 period, while the average price of blue and red shrimp and Norway lobster rose by 44% and 21% respectively.

European hake (Merluccius merluccius), HKE

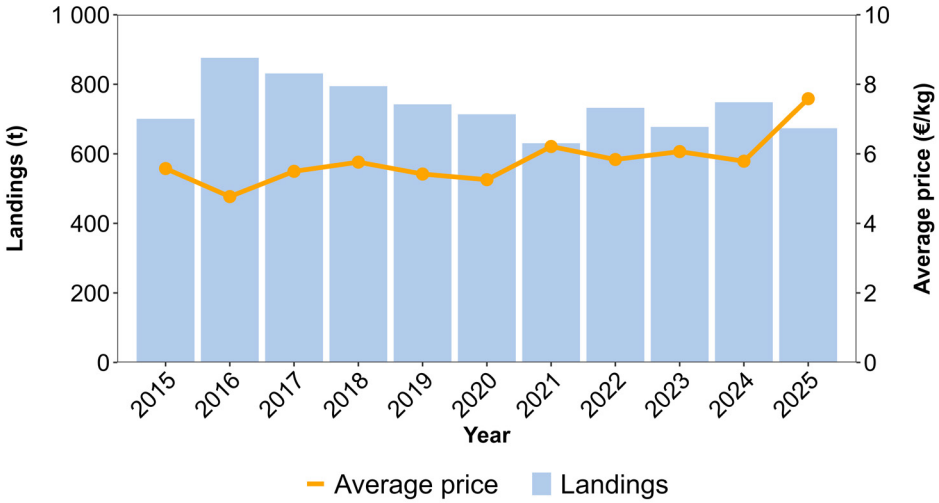


Modality	t(2015-2017)	t(2025)	% Var(t)	k€(2015-2017)	k€(2025)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2015-2017)	€/kg(2025)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	877.67	619.78	-29.38%	6 785.07	5 324.28	-21.53%	7.80	8.59	10.07%
Purse seine	0.01	0.01	13.97%	0.11	0.10	-13.56%	9.63	7.50	-22.06%
Artisanal fisheries	91.57	26.54	-71.02%	961.19	218.89	-77.23%	10.46	8.25	-21.15%
Drifting longlines	1.69	0.00	-100.00%	20.94	0.00	-100.00%	11.35	0.00	-100.00%
Other AC	0.02	2.51	11 932.06%	0.08	19.35	23 023.65%	4.88	7.70	57.81%
Other countries	2.87	0.12	-95.91%	17.90	1.14	-93.61%	6.13	9.76	59.31%
Shellfish gatherers	0.02	0.00	-100.00%	0.09	0.00	-100.00%	4.56	0.00	-100.00%
Total	973.85	648.96	-33.36%	7 785.39	5 563.77	-28.54%	7.99	8.57	7.24%

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Purse seine 2015-2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Purse seine 2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bottom trawl 2015-2017	90.40	10.40	87.40	11.50
Bottom trawl 2025	95.90	9.90	96.10	9.70
Artisanal fisheries 2015-2017	9.40	4.90	12.40	6.40
Artisanal fisheries 2025	4.10	1.40	3.90	1.30
Drifting longlines 2015-2017	0.20	0.40	0.30	0.80

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

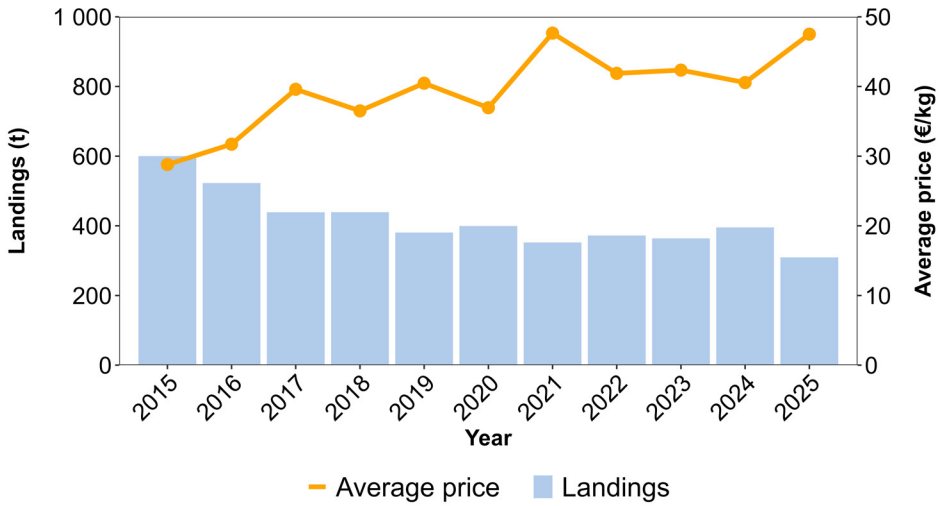
Mullet (Mullus spp.), MUT, MUR, MUX



Modality	t(2015-2017)	t(2025)	% Var(t)	k€(2015-2017)	k€(2025)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2015-2017)	€/kg(2025)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	714.14	584.23	-18.19%	3 467.75	4 103.23	18.33%	4.88	7.02	43.91%
Purse seine	0.05	0.09	73.58%	0.34	0.78	133.71%	7.11	9.18	29.18%
Artisanal fisheries	82.68	86.77	4.95%	726.14	986.79	35.89%	8.79	11.37	29.44%
Drifting longlines	0.26	0.00	-100.00%	2.14	0.00	-100.00%	8.06	0.00	-100.00%
Other AC	0.00	2.66	100 392.45%	0.01	19.42	143 936.28%	7.87	7.29	-7.42%
Other countries	5.03	0.10	-97.98%	21.60	0.55	-97.45%	3.95	5.43	37.60%
Shellfish gatherers	0.76	0.00	-100.00%	2.34	0.00	-100.00%	2.97	0.00	-100.00%
Total	802.92	673.84	-16.08%	4 220.32	5 110.77	21.10%	5.26	7.58	44.30%

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Purse seine 2015-2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Purse seine 2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bottom trawl 2015-2017	89.60	8.50	82.60	5.90
Bottom trawl 2025	87.10	9.30	80.70	7.50
Artisanal fisheries 2015-2017	10.40	4.40	17.30	4.80
Artisanal fisheries 2025	12.90	4.70	19.30	5.90
Drifting longlines 2015-2017	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10

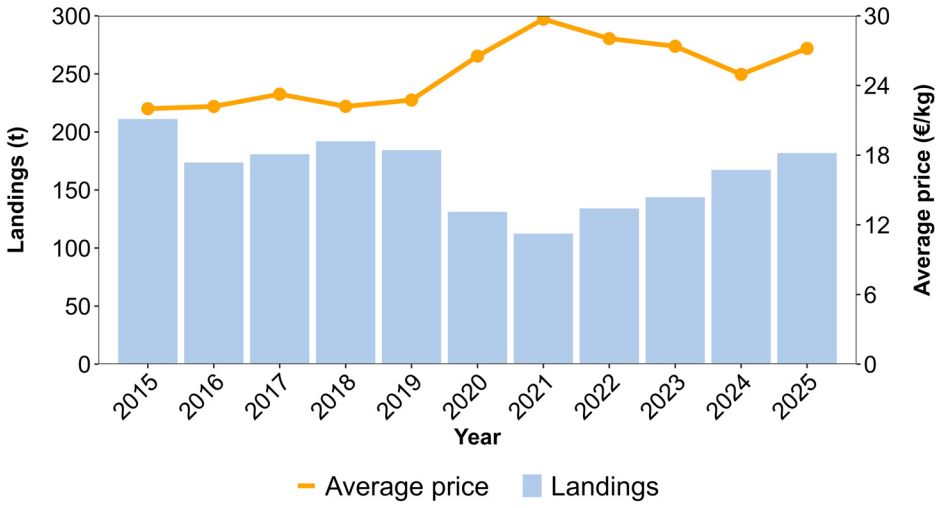
Blue and red shrimp (Aristeus antennatus), ARA



Modality	t(2015-2017)	t(2025)	% Var(t)	k€(2015-2017)	k€(2025)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2015-2017)	€/kg(2025)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	520.56	309.35	-40.57%	17 079.24	14 701.19	-13.92%	33.37	47.52	42.41%
Other countries	0.00	0.12		0.00	1.43		0.00	11.84	
Total	520.56	309.47	-40.55%	17 079.24	14 702.63	-13.92%	32.81	47.51	44.81%

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Bottom trawl 2015-2017	100.00	6.20	100.00	28.90
Bottom trawl 2025	100.00	4.90	100.00	26.70

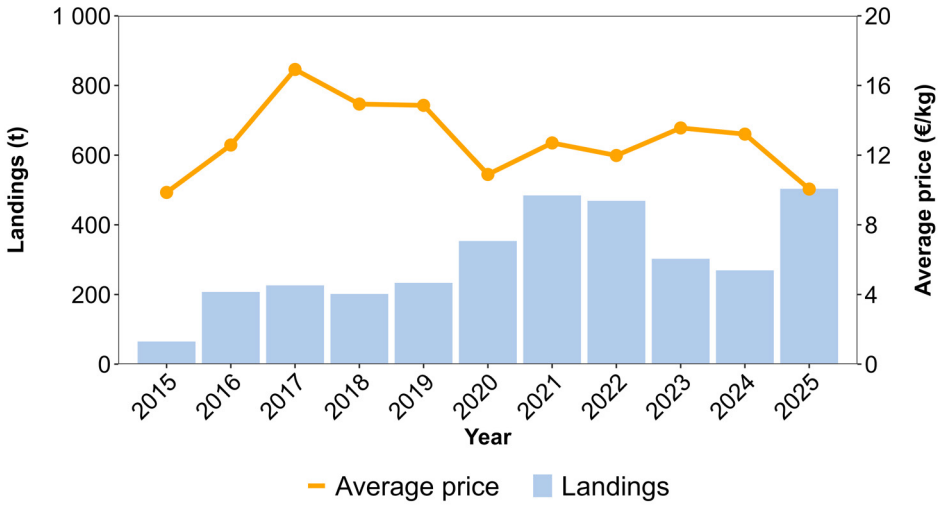
Norway lobster (Nephrops norvegicus), NEP



Modality	t(2015-2017)	t(2025)	% Var(t)	k€(2015-2017)	k€(2025)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2015-2017)	€/kg(2025)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	187.42	181.02	-3.42%	4 202.33	4 923.38	17.16%	22.45	27.20	21.17%
Artisanal fisheries	1.07	0.01	-99.08%	30.71	0.49	-98.39%	24.99	50.24	101.02%
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%
Other countries	0.00	0.77		0.00	20.25		0.00	26.18	
Total	188.52	181.80	-3.56%	4 233.86	4 944.12	16.78%	22.46	27.19	21.09%

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Bottom trawl 2015-2017	99.40	2.20	99.30	7.10
Bottom trawl 2025	100.00	2.90	100.00	8.90
Artisanal fisheries 2015-2017	0.60	0.10	0.70	0.20
Artisanal fisheries 2025	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(2025)	% Var(t)	k€(2015-2017)	k€(2025)	% Var(k€)	€/kg(2015-2017)	€/kg(2025)	% Var(€/kg)
Bottom trawl	165.69	501.47	202.66%	2 344.71	5 049.30	115.35%	13.09	10.07	-23.11%
Artisanal fisheries	0.74	0.01	-98.85%	21.44	0.05	-99.78%	24.46	5.59	-77.14%
Drifting longlines	0.14	0.00	-100.00%	1.87	0.00	-100.00%	13.54	0.00	-100.00%
Other AC	0.00	1.94		0.00	11.63		0.00	5.98	
Other countries	0.00	0.06	1 614.08%	0.07	0.35	380.10%	20.50	5.74	-71.99%
Total	166.56	503.48	202.28%	2 368.09	5 061.32	113.73%	14.22	10.05	-29.29%

	Landings modality (%)	Landings species (%)	Income modality (%)	Income species (%)
Bottom trawl 2015-2017	99.50	2.00	99.00	4.00
Bottom trawl 2025	100.00	8.00	100.00	9.20
Artisanal fisheries 2015-2017	0.40	0.00	0.90	0.10
Artisanal fisheries 2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Drifting longlines 2015-2017	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10

Impact of selective gear in Catalonia

In 2025, the deadline established by the WMMAP for achieving MSY for the populations of the five target species was not met. Consequently, selective gear was adopted as a compensatory measure for the limitation on fishing effort. Specifically, from 1 June 2025, 45 mm square-mesh codends were installed for coastal fishing, alongside 50 mm square meshes for deep-sea fishing (Order APA/312/2025). To assess the impact of adopting selective gear in Catalonia's bottom trawl fleet, a series of indicators were calculated for the most recent years analysed in this report (2022-2025). Only the last six months of each year were used, as this period allows for a comparison of the impact of the measures. The calculated indicators were: landings (sum of total annual landings), average price (total income divided by total landings), kg per vessel per day, income per vessel per day, total days (sum of total annual fishing days) and total income (total annual revenue).

Table 92 and Figure 69 show the indicators calculated for 2022-2024 versus 2025 for the latter part of the year, in order to assess the impact of applying more selective meshes to Catalonia's bottom trawl fleet. Regarding vessel numbers, it was observed that in the latter part of 2025, the number of bottom trawlers in Catalonia stood at 175, 10% fewer than in 2022-2024. Overall landings decreased by 14%, but income per vessel increased by 10%. The graphs in Figure 69, which display landings per vessel per day, show that these figures increased, with 2025 recording the highest values for both this indicator and income per vessel per day. The total number of days decreased, but total income was maintained.

For the five target species of the MAP, an analysis of the impact of selective gear was also carried out, considering only landings during the last six months of the analysed years. For each species, the following were calculated: landings (sum of total annual landings), average price (total income divided by total landings), kg per vessel per day and income per vessel per day. For these last two indicators, fishing days for the species were defined as days on which targeted fishing took place in the métier where the species is present. For mullet (Figure 70), both total landings and landings per day decreased compared to 2024, but the increase in price kept daily income stable. For European hake (Figure 71), landings in 2025 increased compared to 2024, and landings per vessel exceeded those of 2022, a year that saw a spike in European hake catches. In the case of Norway lobster (Figure 72), total landings remained stable, while both the price and daily income increased for this species. For deep-water rose shrimp (Figure 73), both total landings and kg per day increased, with 2025 recording the highest figures in the analysed series. For blue and red shrimp (Figure 74), total landings decreased in 2025 compared to the other years analysed. This species was managed under quotas in 2025, which made it difficult to observe the impact of selective gear from landed catches, although a significant increase in price and daily income was noted for this species.

	2022-2024	2025	% Var. (2022-24) vs 2025
Vessels	195	175	-10.26
Landings (t)	4 011.91	3 448.47	-14.04
Income (k€)	33 986.08	33 647.26	-1.00
€/kg	8.47	9.76	15.23
t/vessel	20.57	19.71	-4.18
k€/vessel	174.29	192.27	10.32
Days/vessel	101	88	-12.87

Table 92. Impact of selective gear in Catalonia. Record and variation between the 2022-2024 period and 2025 (for the latter part of the year, from 1 June to 31 December) in the number of vessels, landings (t), income (in thousands of euros, €k) and total fishing days for bottom trawlers in Catalonia.

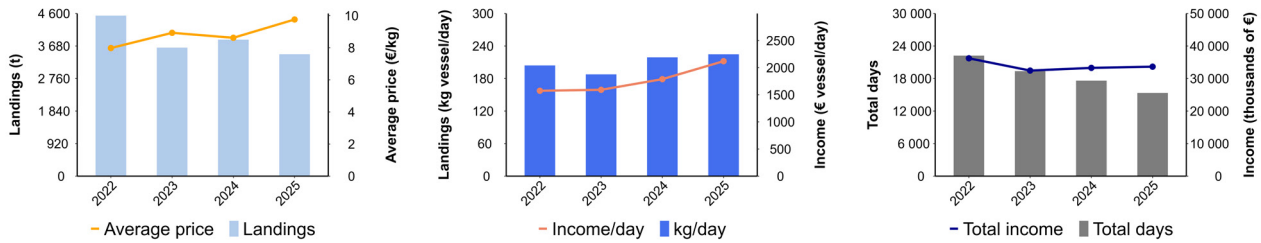


Figure 69. Impact of selective gear in Catalonia. Development over the last four years (for the latter part of the year, from 1 June to 31 December) of landings versus average price, landings per day versus income per day, and total fishing days versus total income for bottom trawlers in Catalonia.

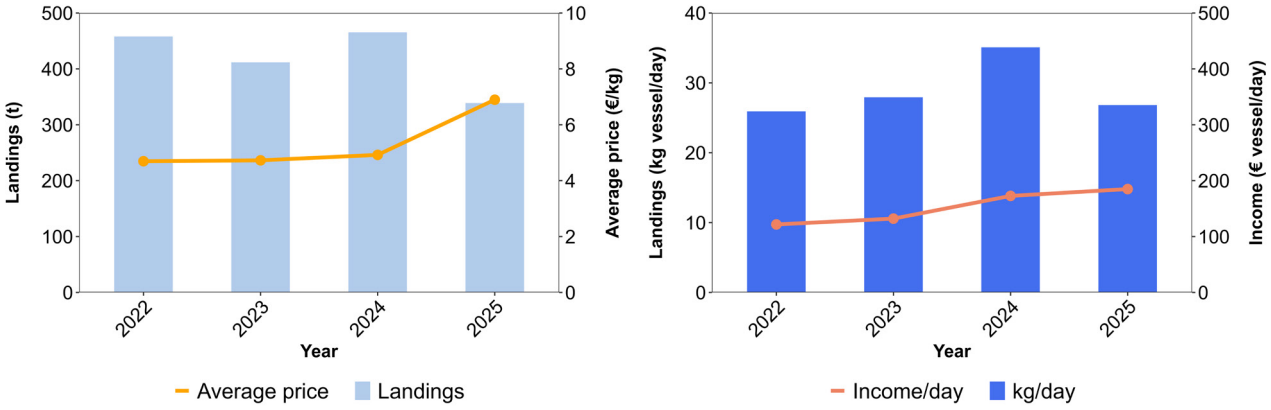


Figure 70. Impact of selective gear in Catalonia for mullet (including landings recorded for *Mullus barbatus*, *Mullus surmuletus* and *Mullus spp.*). Development over the last four years (for the latter part of the year, from 1 June to 31 December) of landings versus average price and landings per day versus income per day for bottom trawlers in Catalonia.

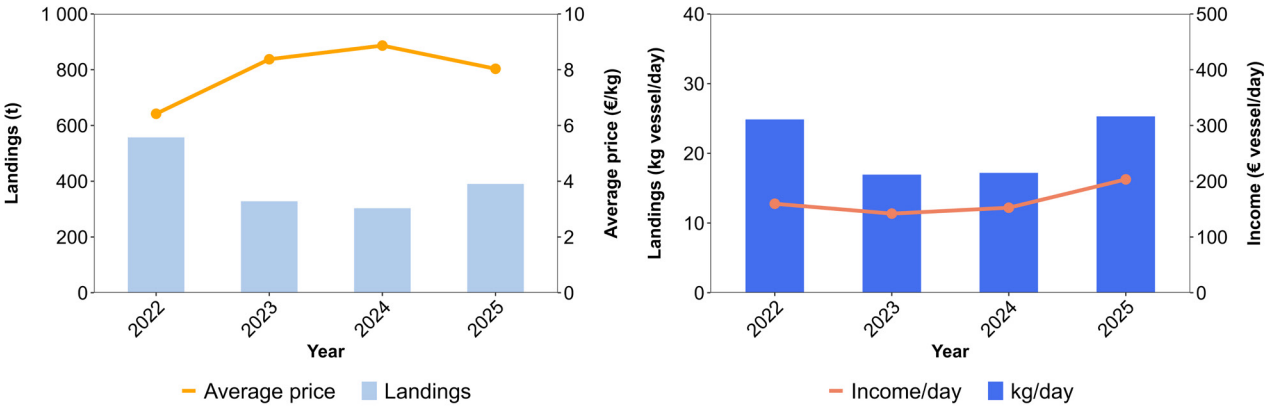


Figure 71. Impact of selective gear in Catalonia for European hake. Development over the last four years (for the latter part of the year, from 1 June to 31 December) of landings versus average price and landings per day versus income per day for bottom trawlers in Catalonia.

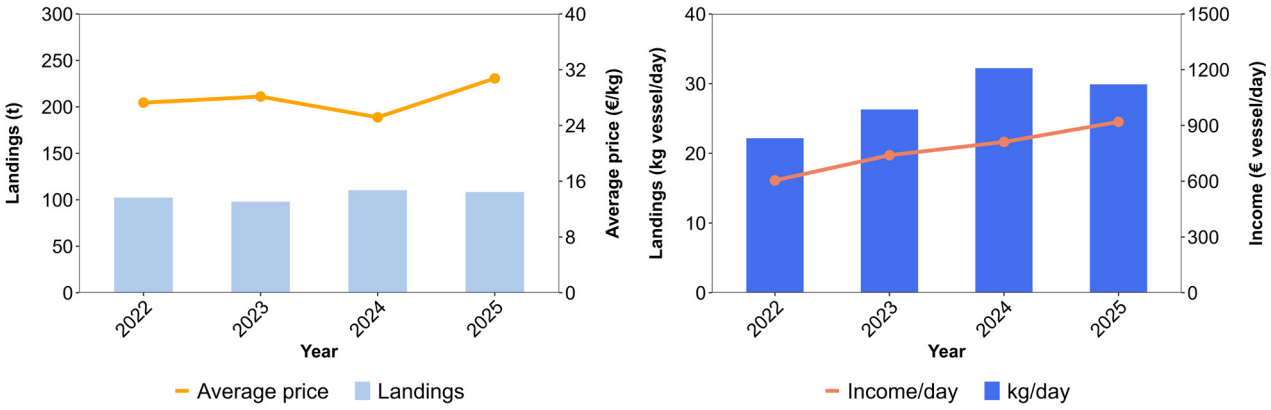


Figure 72. Impact of selective gear in Catalonia for Norway lobster. Development over the last four years (for the latter part of the year, from 1 June to 31 December) of landings versus average price and landings per day versus income per day for bottom trawlers in Catalonia.

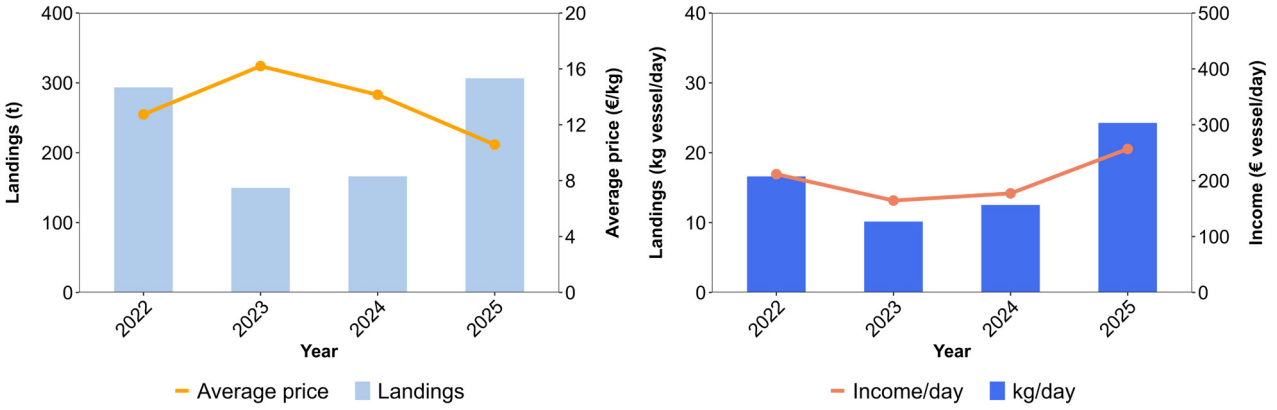


Figure 73. Impact of selective gear in Catalonia for deep-water rose shrimp. Development over the last four years (for the latter part of the year, from 1 June to 31 December) of landings versus average price and landings per day versus income per day for bottom trawlers in Catalonia.

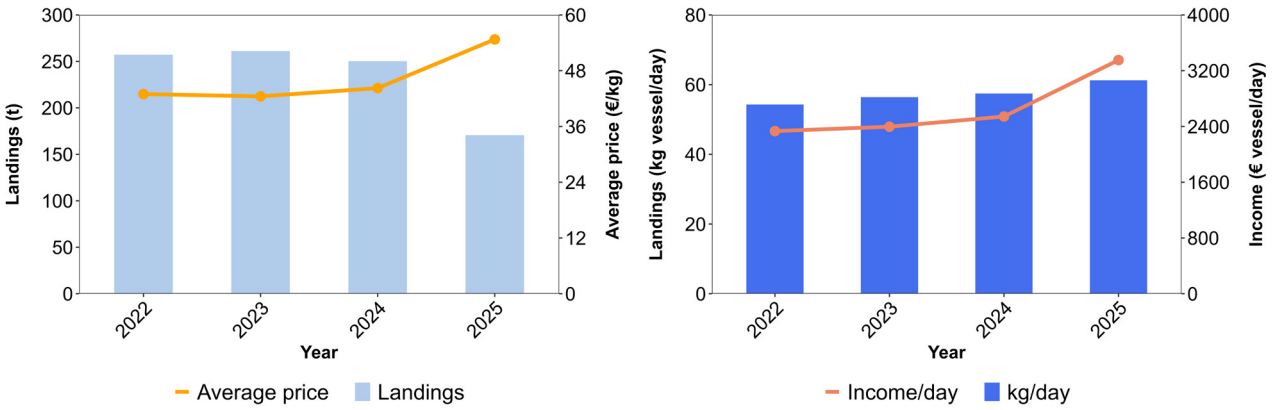


Figure 74. Impact of selective gear in Catalonia for blue and red shrimp. Development over the last four years (for the latter part of the year, from 1 June to 31 December) of landings versus average price and landings per day versus income per day for bottom trawlers in Catalonia.

CONCLUSIONS

Most important results of landings in Catalonia 2025



General conclusions

» The global analysis of the fishing fleet in Catalonia in 2025 shows a 16% decrease in landings compared to the previous period (2022-2024). Income remained stable, but the average first-sale price increased by 17%. Days per vessel reduced from 131 to 123 in 2025, and landings per vessel fell by 11%; nevertheless, income per vessel increased by 4%. The global data for shellfish harvesting in Catalonia indicate that this sector has reduced landings by more than 29% and income by 11%, although the average price has increased by 57%.

» Regarding the most important species in the Catalan fishing sector by volume of landings, 41% are target species of the purse seine fishery: European pilchard, European anchovy and round sardinella. In 2025, European pilchard played a significant role in overall revenue, ranking as the second most important species and accounting for over 8%. However, blue and red shrimp, despite being subject to landing quotas and representing only 2% of landings, was the primary species by income (16%). Other important species included the European hake (6%) and mullet (6%), caught by bottom trawlers. On the other hand, the common octopus, accounting for 52% of total co-managed landings, was among the top-10 species by revenue. Globally, the percentage of the total Catalan fleet participating in co-management plans increased by 2% in 2025 (36%).

» The bottom trawl method represented 63% of the income of the fishing sector in Catalonia in 2025. The most economically important species for this method is blue and red shrimp, which accounts for more than 26% of income, followed by European hake, at 10%, and deep-water rose shrimp, at 9%. In terms of landings, the primary species in 2025 was mackerel, which accounted for nearly 13% of landings, followed by European hake and then mullet. 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 26% in the number of bottom trawl vessels and a reduction of 22% in days per vessel, although income per vessel has increased by more than 26%. Following the STECF annual assessments, fishing opportunities for 2025 were reduced by 87% in the northwestern Mediterranean. In response to this drastic reduction in fishing effort, the European Parliament encouraged the adoption of more selective gear by strengthening compensation mechanisms. In the Spanish Mediterranean area, the entire bottom trawl fleet adopted selective gear as a compensatory measure for the reduction in fishing effort from 1 June 2025 (Order APA/312/2025). An analysis of landings from the second half of the year shows that there was no reduction in landings per vessel per day after selective gear was implemented, although income did increase. These results suggest that selectivity measures mainly reduce the bycatch of species below the minimum size, as indicated by previous studies (Bahamon et al.). 2024).

» Overall, landings from the bottom trawl fleet decreased across all Catalan fish auction halls, by 4.37% in total, while income increased by 4.07%. Income from bottom trawling increased at nine fish auction halls. At Llançà fish auction hall, income remained stable despite a reduction in landings of over 10%, partly because first-sale prices increased by 11%. At Palamós, one of the most important fish auction halls for bottom trawling, income decreased by almost 4%. At this auction hall, almost 40% of income came from blue and red shrimp, a species subject to a landing quota in 2025. The overall reduction in landings was offset in terms of income by an increase in average first-sale prices. Following the implementation of WMMAP regulatory measures for bottom trawling, the price of bottom-trawled products at Catalan fish auction halls increased progressively, which supported the sector's economic viability.

» The purse seine method, which presents considerable annual fluctuations, recorded a 28% decrease in landings; the two most important species, European pilchard and European anchovy, both saw landings decline in 2025. Income decreased by 27% compared to the previous period (2022-2024), despite a 1.71% increase in first-sale prices. At most Catalan fish auction halls, purse seine landings and income decreased, except at L'Escala and L'Ametlla de Mar, where landings increased by 11% and 70%, respectively.

» The Catalan artisanal fishing fleet saw a reduction in vessel numbers, from 283 in the analysed period (2022-2024) to 275 in 2025. The volume of landings remained stable, while income increased by nearly 4% and average first-sale prices rose by 3%. Most of the key species for this method, in terms of both landings and income, are covered by co-management plans: sand eel, common octopus, common cuttlefish and blue crab. Together, these species represent 33% of income and 38% of total landings in 2025 for artisanal fishing. Other important species for artisanal fisheries included gilthead seabream and triple-grooved shrimp, which accounted for 10% and 8% of income, respectively.

» The drifting longline method saw a reduction in vessel numbers in 2025, falling to eight vessels. Landings and income increased by 15% and 21%, respectively. The most important species for this method, both in landings and income, have been the swordfish, the northern bluefin tuna and the albacore.

» Regarding target species, landings increased for eight of the 15 species analysed in 2025: blue crab, common cuttlefish, deep-water rose shrimp, goby, European hake, Norway lobster, common octopus and triple-grooved shrimp. 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 prices occurred for sand eel (95%), horned octopus (27%), European pilchard (18%) and blue and red shrimp (14%). Among crustaceans, the most notable increases were seen in deep-water rose shrimp, whose landings increased by 45%, and Norway lobster, by 22%; conversely, blue and red shrimp landings decreased by over 17%. As for small pelagic species, European pilchard and European anchovy landings decreased in 2025. Regarding species primarily caught by artisanal fisheries, both common octopus and triple-grooved shrimp saw increases in both landings and income; however, sand eel landings decreased by over 75% and income by 52%.

» An analysis by fish auction hall shows that, in 2025, the most important auction hall in terms of both landings and income was La Ràpita, which accounted for over 15% of income in Catalonia. At La Ràpita, the main species in terms of landings was blue crab, while the most important in terms of income was triple-grooved shrimp. An increase in income was observed at nine of the 19 fish auction halls analysed, with the most notable increase at Les Cases d'Alcanar (21%). In terms of revenue, the second most important fish auction hall in 2025 was Tarragona, where the main species by landings were small pelagic species, while blue and red shrimp generated the highest revenue. Overall, there was a decrease in landings in 2025, except at L'Escala, L'Ametlla de Mar, Deltebre and Les Cases d'Alcanar fish auction halls. The most significant declines at fish auction halls with over 500 t landed, in terms of both landings and income, were recorded at Sant Feliu de Guíxols and Barcelona, mainly due to a reduction in landings of small pelagic species, European pilchard and European anchovy.



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