

EUROPEAN FISHERIES CONTROL AGENCY



Monitoring the Compliance with the Landing Obligation

NWWAC-EFCA-NWW CEG

**Joint workshop on monitoring, control and
enforcement of the Landing Obligation**



EFCA role: LO



Support the LO uniform implementation

- **Use JDPs to control and monitor the implementation of the LO and obtain indicators**
- **Develop risk analysis on the LO**
- **Cooperation with regional control bodies**
 - Evaluate compliance with the LO
 - Support dialogue with stakeholders on LO
 - Promote standardisation of inspections, guidelines and common interpretation of the application of EU regulations

Why Risk Analysis?

- Limited resources (human and economic)



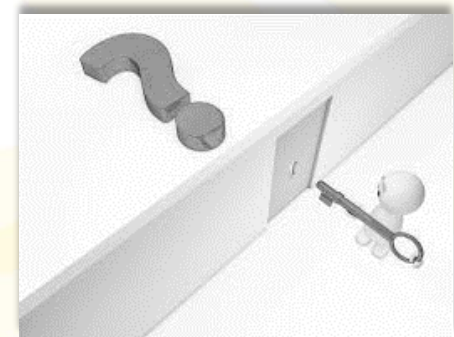
Why Risk Analysis?

- Limited resources (human and economic)
- Tool to identify priorities:
 - a) Position of a patrol vessel
 - b) Number of inspectors in a team
 - c) More adequate control / monitoring means
 - d) Etc.



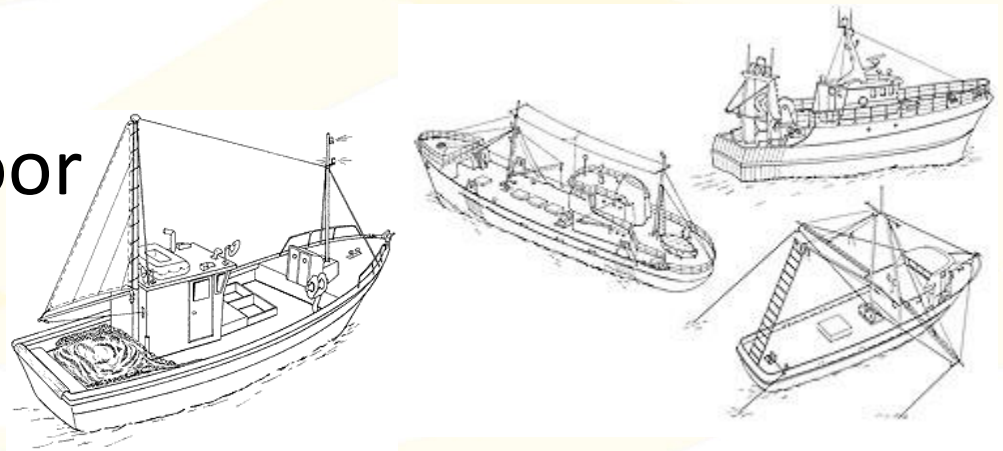
Why Risk Analysis?

- Limited resources (human and economic)
- Tool to identify priorities:
 - Position of a patrol vessel
 - Number of inspectors in a team
 - More adequate control / monitoring means
 - Etc.
- The basis for the JDP!



Analysis

- Conducted at fleet segment level: gear / mesh / area
- Based on standard risk assessment methodology
- Adapted to data poor cases



Knowledge about:

- Fishery
- Level of catches
- Stock status
- Applicable regulation
- Risk characterization
- Fisheries seasonality



Unit EU Waters and North Atlantic



▲ Last update: 01/10/2018 14:09

Fishery Fact Sheet - Baltic Sea

Fishery Segment: Demersal active gears, OT¹ ≥105

Segment ID: BS01

Fishing Gear(s): Otter trawls (OTB) with a mesh size equal to or above 105mm in the cod end and ≥120mm in the escape window (BACOMA) or ≥120mm in the cod end and extension piece (T-90).

Target Species: COD

By-catch Species: PLE, DAB, FLE, TUR

Discards/Unwanted Catches: Cod below the minimum conservation reference sizes; other species depending on the market situation.

Fishing Season: All year round with the greatest cod catches being made in the winter months.

Fishing Fleet(s): Small to mid-sized trawlers (OTB, PTB) usually in mixed fisheries with a by catch of flatfishes.

Fishing Area(s): Sub-divisions 22, 23 and 24

Stock Status, TAC and % of Catches:

	COD (SD 22-24)	PLE (SD 21-23)	PLE (SD 24-32)
Stock status	gtd.27.22-24	ple.27.21-23	ple.27.24-32
TAC 2017 (t)	6 978 ²	8 181 ³	8 181 ^c
Total catches of the stock/	5 615 (SD 22-24)	2 201 (SD 22-23)	574 (SD 24-32)
Catches of BS01 2017 (t) (logbook)	2 592	1 237	386
Catches as % of TAC	37.1%	19.4%	5.7%
Catches of BS01 as % of total catch	46.2%	56.2%	67.2%

Applicable Regulation:

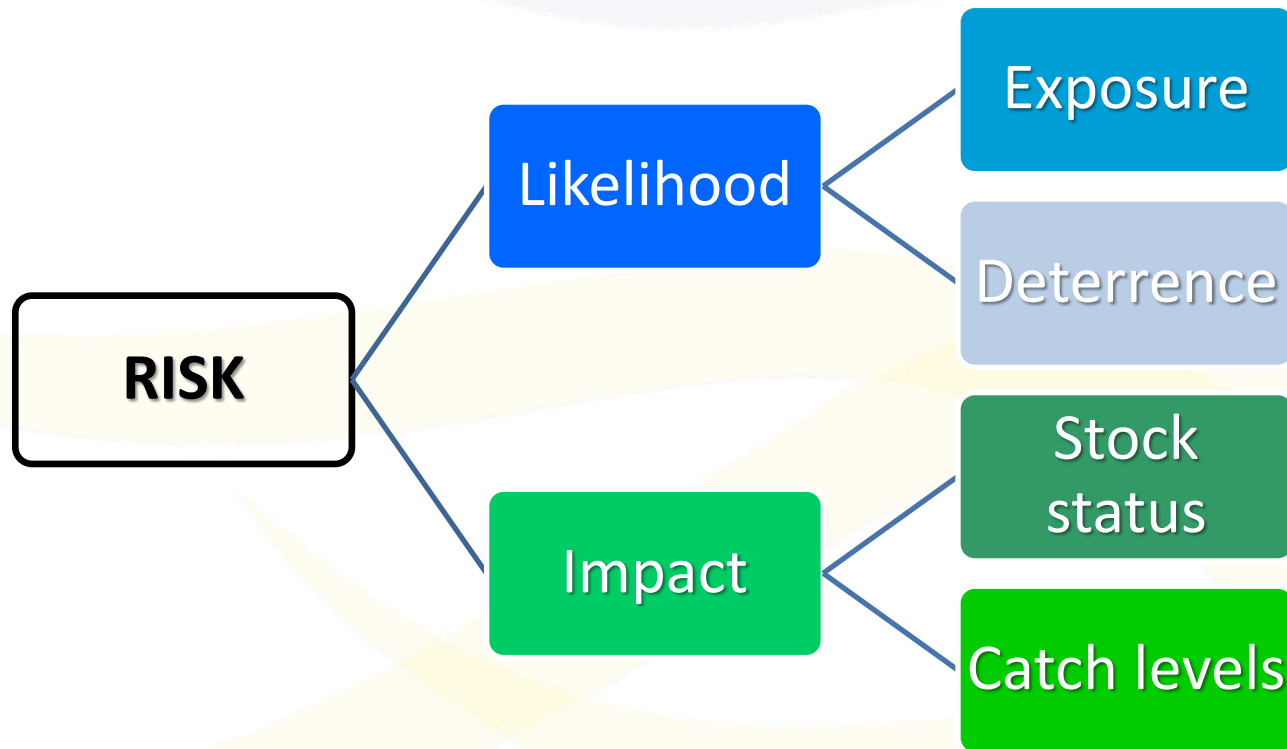
- **Inputs (effort) & Output (catch) control measure:** (See TAC and catches graphs)
 - TAC 2017 according to data extracted from FIDES on 06/03/2018
- **Technical measures:**
 - 'T90 trawls' means trawls, Danish seines, and similar gears having a codend and extension piece produced from a standard diamond knotted netting turned 90° so that the main direction of run of the netting twine is parallel to the towing direction.
 - Gear size: BACOMA (cod end ≥105mm and ≥120mm in the escape window), T-90 (≥120mm)
 - All year closures in a small area for active gears and closures from 1/5 to 31/10 in 3 smaller areas for all gears (CR 2187/2005 Art. 16 and 16a).
- **Minimum conservation reference sizes (MCRS):** COD: 35 cm; PLE: 25 cm
- **Rules applicable regarding landing obligation to fishing vessels operating in this segment (discard plan: Commission Delegated Reg. (EU) No. 1396/2014):**
 - **Species subject to landing obligation:** COD, PLE (2017)

¹ OT includes the following gear codes according to Annex XI of Regulation (EU) No 404/2011: OTB, TBN, TBS, TB, OTT, OTM

² Subdivisions 22-24

³ Union waters of Subdivisions 22-32

Methodology





2019 RRA: NNW demersal



FLEET	GEAR	AREA	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH LO
NWW01	Trawls \geq 120mm	5.b	MEDIUM
		6	VERY HIGH
		7.a	VERY HIGH
		7.d	N.A.
		rest of 7	MEDIUM
NWW02	Trawls < 120mm	5.b	LOW
		6	VERY HIGH
		7.a	VERY HIGH
		7.d	HIGH
		rest of 7	VERY HIGH
NWW03	Deep water trawl	5.b	N.A.
		6	MEDIUM
NWW04	TBB \geq 80 - < 99 mm	7.a	N.A.
		7.d	LOW
		rest of 7	LOW



2019 RRA: NNW demersal



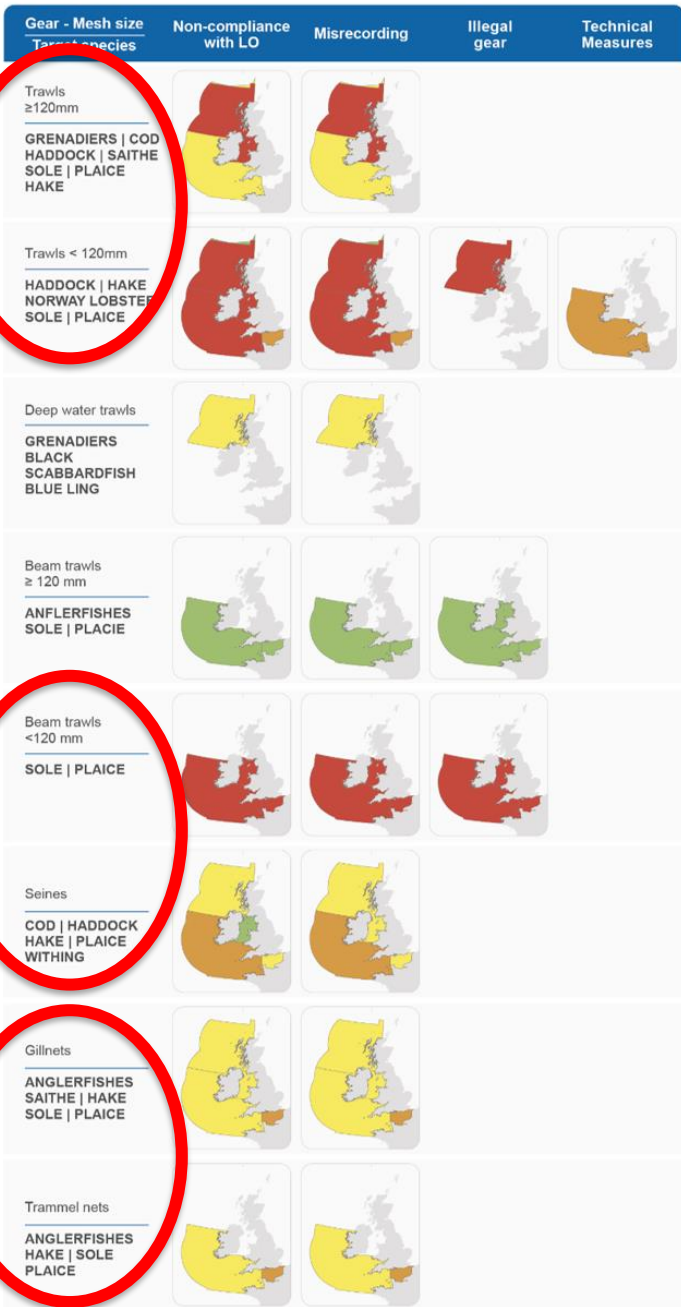
FLEET	GEAR	AREA	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH LO
NWW05	Beam trawl, <120mm	7.a	VERY HIGH
		7.d	VERY HIGH
		rest of 7	VERY HIGH
NWW06	Seines	5.b	N.A.
		6	MEDIUM
		7.a	LOW
		7.d	MEDIUM
		rest of 7	HIGH
NWW07	Gillnet	5.b	N.A.
		6	MEDIUM
		7.a	MEDIUM
		7.d	HIGH
		rest of 7	MEDIUM



2019 RRA: NNW demersal



FLEET	GEAR	AREA	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH LO
NWW08	Trammel nets	5.b	N.A.
		6	N.A.
		7.a	N.A.
		7.d	HIGH
		rest of 7	MEDIUM
NWW09	Lines	5.b	N.A.
		6	MEDIUM
		7.a	LOW
		7.d	LOW
		rest of 7	MEDIUM
NWW10	Pots and Traps	5.b	N.A.
		6	LOW
		7.a	LOW
		7.d	LOW
		rest of 7	LOW



LEVEL OF RISK | ● Low ● Medium ● High ● Very High

Planning control activities

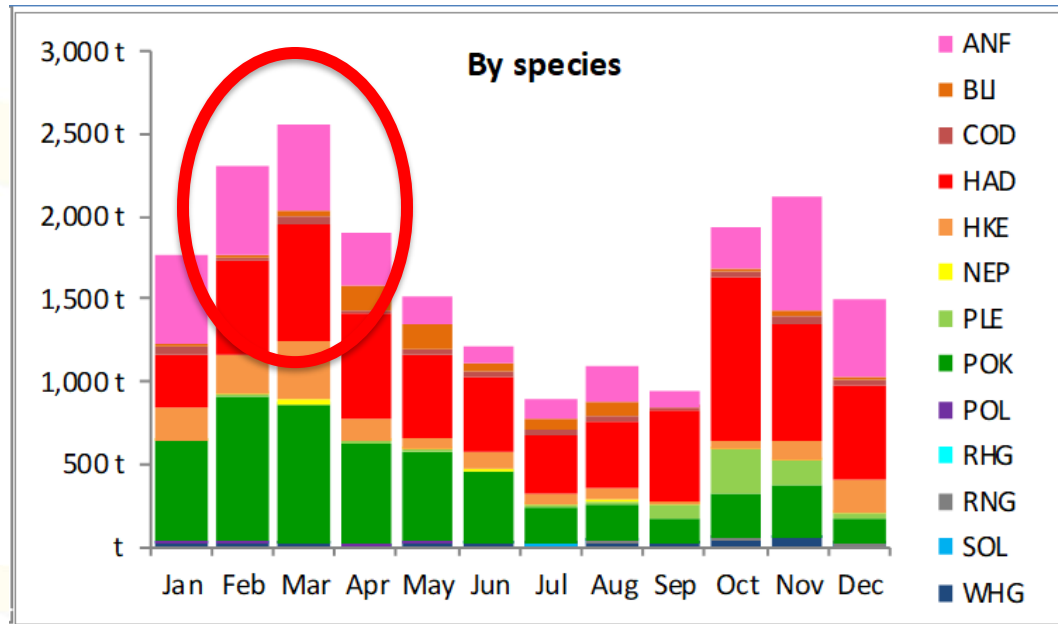


Identify fleet segments of higher risk

Identify areas of higher risk

Planning control activities

Identify adequate season:





What about compliance?



Depending on many factors:

- **Control strategy and effort**
- **Management measures in place**
- **Sanction policy**
- **Legitimacy**
- **Others**



EFCA role: evaluation of compliance with LO



Set of agreed methodologies

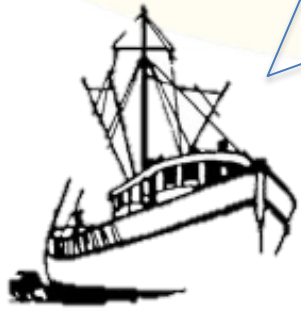
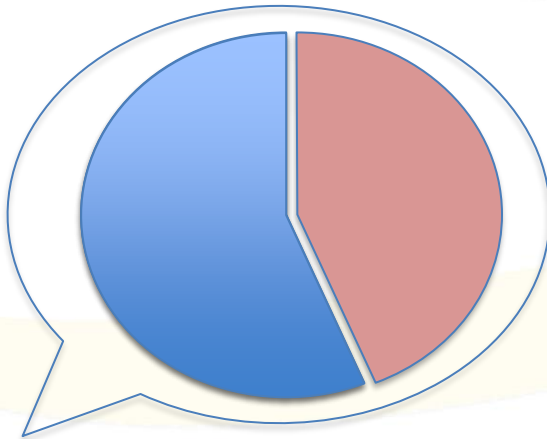
- **Quantitative, discard rates derived from:**
 - Inspection reference data
 - Scientific data collection
- **Qualitative, based on:**
 - Infringements trends
 - Polling of control experts and industry
 - Market analysis on utilization of unwanted catches



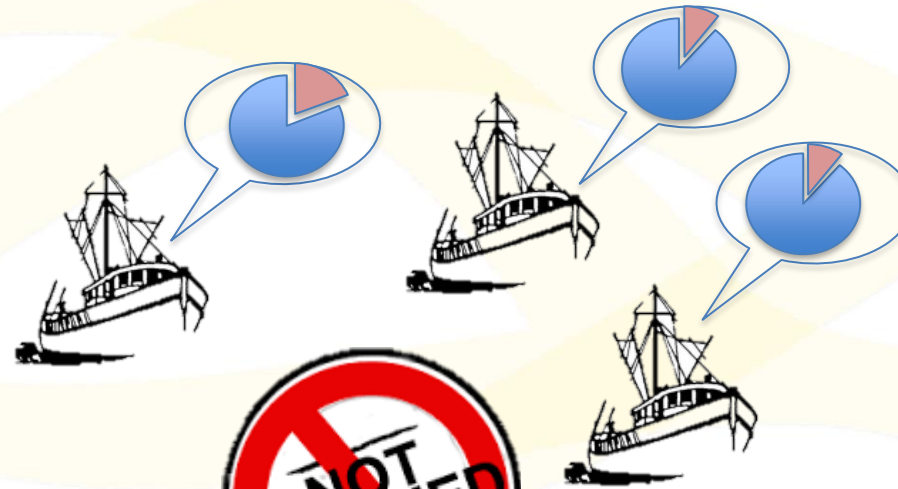
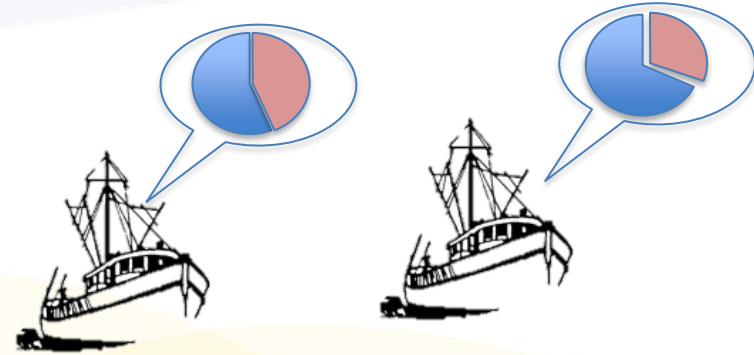
Compliance indicators



The use of **reference data** in order to **assess non-compliance**

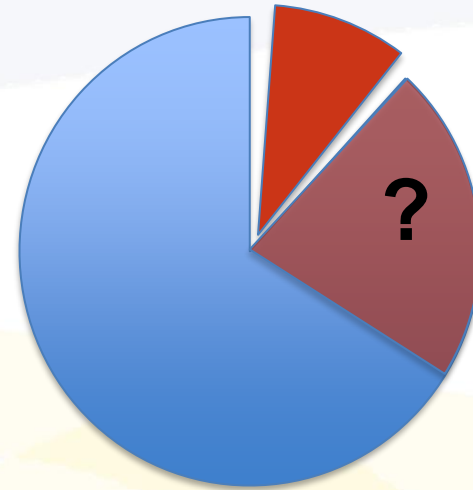
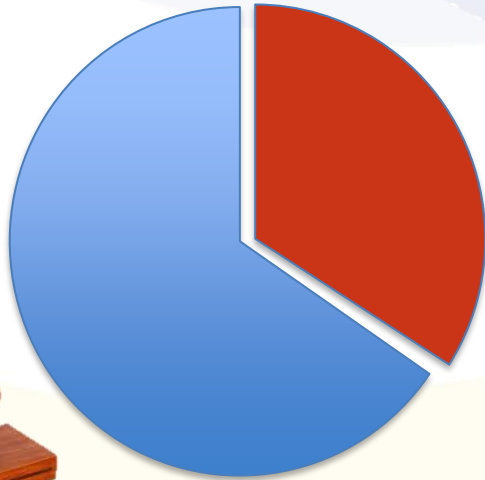


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Landing obligation compliance indicators



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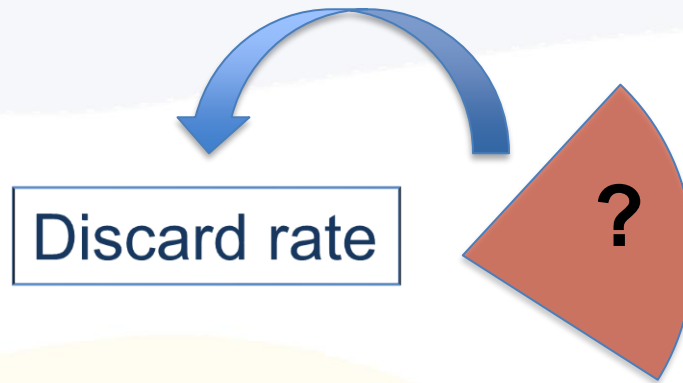
LSC / BMS

Species A / Species B

Grades size 1-2 / Grades 3-5



Landing obligation compliance indicators



Estimates of illegal discards used to measure compliance
Implementation of LO










Estimates of discards used as likelihood in risk assessment
Planning monitoring and control activities (JDPs)

Results: Methods 1 and 2

- Low number of LH, supplemented with method 2

Segment Code	ICES areas	HAD		HKE		WHG	
		2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
NWW01 Generic bottom trawl < 100mm	5.b	!		✗		✓	
	6	✗		!		✗	
	7.a	✗	✗	✗		✗	
	7.d	✓		✓		✗	✗
	rest of 7	✗		✗		✗	
NWW02 Generic bottom trawl ≥ 100mm	5.b	!		✗		✓	
	6	!	✓	!		✗	
	7.a	✗		✗		✗	
	7.d	✓		✓		✗	
	rest of 7	✗		✗	✗	✗	

Results: Methods 1 and 2

Segment Code	ICES areas	HAD		HKE		WHG	
		2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
NWW06 Generic gillnet	5.b						
	6						
	7.a						
	7.d						
	rest of 7						
NWW07 Trammel nets	5.b						
	6						
	7.a						
	7.d						
	rest of 7						
NWW08 Generic longline	5.b						
	6						
	7.a						
	7.d						
	rest of 7						



Results: Methods 3, 4 and 5



Trend of infringements (Method 3)

- No infringement recorded

Polling from control experts (4a) and industry (4b) (Method 4)

- Low response rate
- Control experts: very low compliance
- Industry: medium-high compliance

Market analysis (Method 5)

- Landings of small quantities of unwanted catches
- Some port assess low compliance with LO
- Retailers give low importance to LO compliance on their buying decisions



Main outcome



- **Few last haul inspections in demersal fisheries in NWW**
- **Overall evaluation shows low compliance for trawls**
- **No evaluation of recording requirements. Low recording of DIM**



Final considerations



- **Reliable reference data is essential for a valuable compliance evaluation**
- **Traditional control tools have proven inefficient in monitoring and enforcing the LO**
- **Considering the characteristics of this fishery the introduction of REM systems is considered the most efficient tool for both objectives:**
 - **Improving the reference data available**
 - **Monitoring and enforcing the LO**



THANK YOU!

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