

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF POUR NORTH WESTERN LES EAUX OCCIDENTALES SEPTENTRIONALES

**WATERS ADVISORY COUNCIL**  CONSEJO CONSULTIVO PARA LAS ÁGUAS NOROCCIDENTALES

## FOCUS GROUP LANDING OBLIGATION

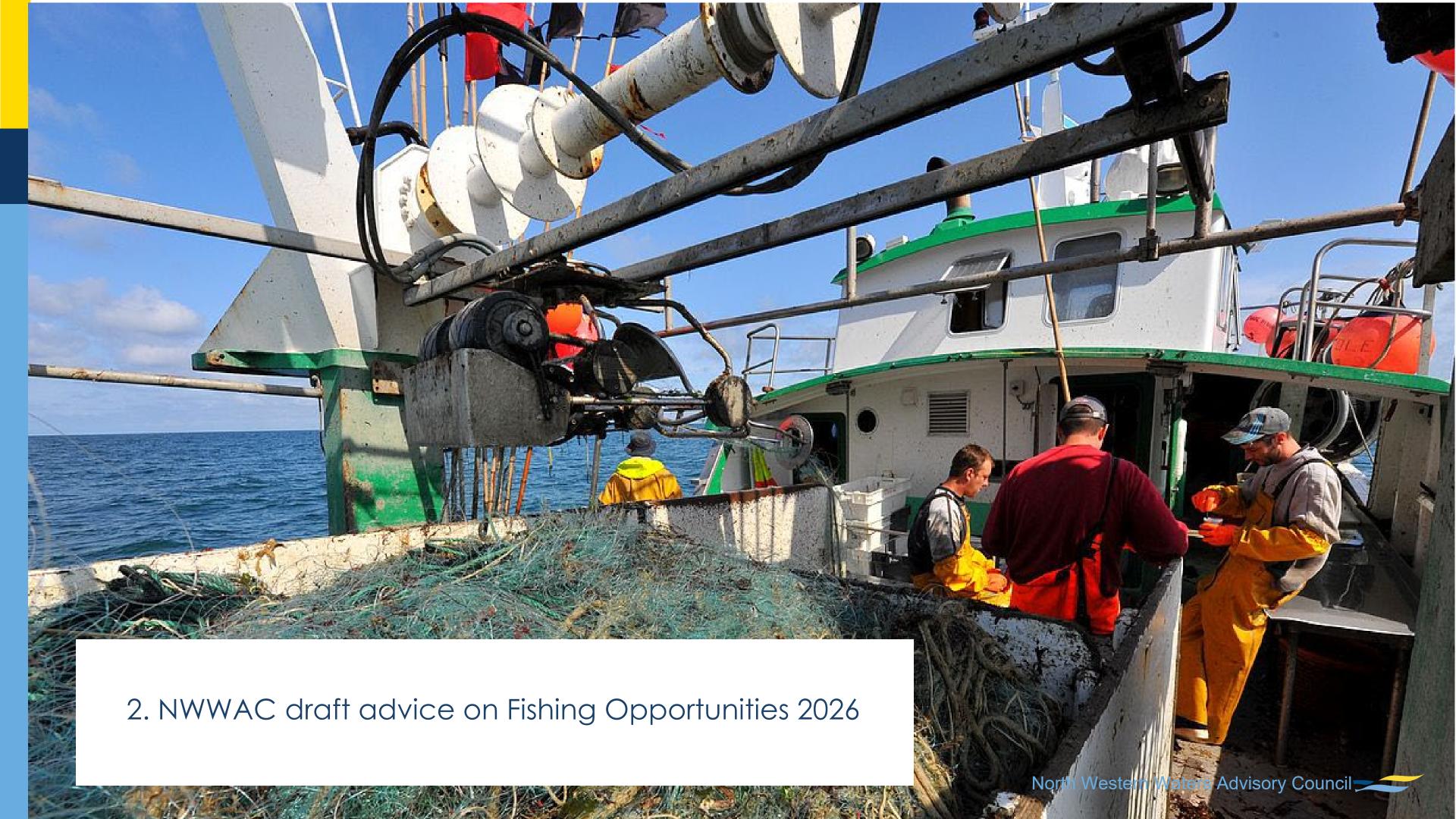
16 July 2025

# Agenda

10:30 – 10:35	<ul> <li>1. Welcome and introductions</li> <li>Welcome from the Chair (Emiel Brouckaert)</li> <li>Apologies</li> <li>Adoption of the agenda</li> <li>Action points from the last meeting (22 Nov. 2024)</li> </ul>
10:35 – 11:45	2. NWWAC draft advice on Fishing Opportunities 2026
	3. Landing Obligation Study: Highlights from the European Commission Meeting on the Study presentation
11:55 – 12:00	4. AOB & Action points and closure of the meeting

## Action points from the last meeting

- 1. FG will continue to follow developments on the evaluation of the landing obligation.
- 2. Secretariat to circulate updated version of the letter on priority stocks for ICES benchmarks to the FG for final review before starting the approval procedure.
- 3. Secretariat to share updated version of the choke spreadsheet, as well as an updated advice document, for FG members to review.



# 3. Landing Obligation Study: Highlights from the European Commission Meeting on the Study presentation (08 July)

- Assessed under the five evaluation criteria of the Better Regulation Guidelines: effectiveness; efficiency; relevance; coherence; EU "added value"
- Plus, two further aspects: complementarity and sustainability

**EFFECTIVENESS** 

The LO has **not been effectively implemented.** Despite some progress in promoting selective fishing and operational flexibility widespread use of exemptions, limited market development for unwanted catch, and significant regional and economic disparities have hindered its overall impact

**EFFICIENCY** 

The LO has led to additional costs and administrative burdens for both public authorities and operators, with efficiency gains limited by extensive use of flexibilities and uneven implementation across Member States.

**RELEVANCE** 

While the LO is relevant to EU policy goals, its perceived and practical relevance among stakeholders, particularly fishers, remains limited, reflecting a gap between strategic objectives and operational realities.

**COHERENCE** 

While the **overall objective** of the LO is **coherent** with the other EU interventions and international obligations, the **manner in which it has been implemented is less so** 

**EU ADDED VALUE** 

The EU-level intervention has been essential in facilitating coordinated implementation of the LO, but its added value is constrained by uneven uptake, compliance challenges, and limited region-specific adaptation.

COMPLEMENTARITY
AND
SUSTAINABILITY

While the LO is conceptually complementarity to other EU and MS policies, its practical integration has been inconsistent, and its sustainability depends on enhanced enforcement, infrastructure and stakeholder engagement.

#### **CONCLUSIONS**

## **Overall**

Successes

· Majority of success reported through pilot studies

Challenges

- Monitoring and enforcement
- Maintaining economic feasibility
- Difficulties implementing species and gear selectivity pilot studies

Compliance

- Level of monitoring and enforcement ineffective
- Lack of stakeholder 'buy-in' and low risk of detection

Funding

Used to support de minimis exemptions not always increase gear selectivity

Monitoring & reporting

Data for analyses at differing scale to implementation of LO

### Recommendations

- Strengthen monitoring and enforcement
- Enhance gear selectivity
- Improve data collection and analysis
- Provide economic and operational support
- Foster collaboration and targeted interventions

#### **North Sea and North Western Waters**

- Successful gear modifications piloted in trawl fisheries, including square mesh panels, square mesh cylinders and T90 codends
- Reduced fishing opportunities due to UK Exit, and ability to swap quotas

