

Monitoring requirements in discard bans (and the EU LO)

Lisa Borges



Discard bans around the world....

- Iceland 1977-1996
- New Zealand 1986*
- Norway 1987*
- Faroes Islands 1994
- Alaska 1998
- Chile 2001*
- EU 2015/2019*



ICES Journal of Marine Science; doi:10.1093/icesjms/fsw065

Food for Thought

Discard ban and balanced harvest: a contradiction?

Lisa Borges^{1*}, Luis Cocas², and Kåre Nolde Nielsen³

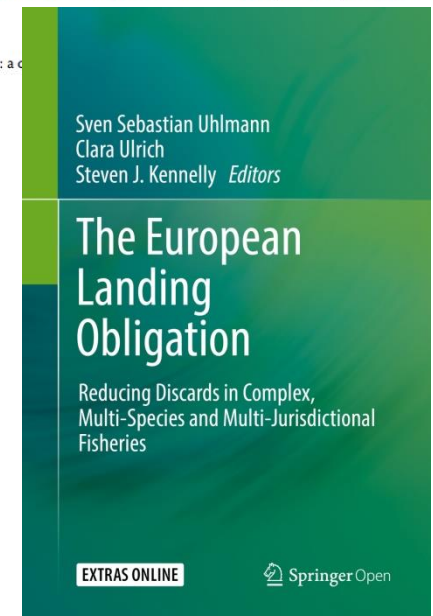
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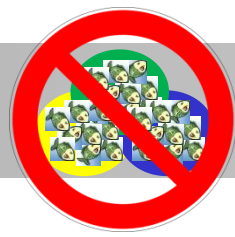
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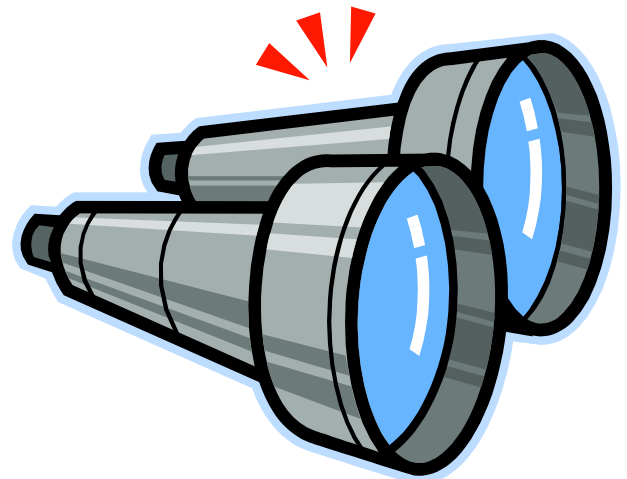
Borges, L., Cocas, L., and Nielsen, K. N. Discard ban and balanced harvest: a contradiction? doi: 10.1093/icesjms/fsw065.



Discard bans around the world....



- Iceland 1977-1996 – no monitoring + EM?
- New Zealand 1986 – no monitoring
- Norway 1987 – enforcement + reference fleet
- Faroes Islands 1994 – no monitoring
- Alaska 1998 – 100% Observers
- Chile 2001 – EM & 100% Observers
- EU 2015/2019 – ???



Incentives....

- Industry involvement
- Increase quota
- Preferential access
- Deregulation
- Less cost/funding
- Transparency
- Certification



Members of ICES Working Group on Technology Integration for Fishery-dependent Data (WGTIFD) at their first meeting in ICES Headquarters, Copenhagen.

- Monitoring requirements
- Sanctions

LO workshop

IFOMC

9th International Fisheries
Observer and
Monitoring Conference



Vigo | Galicia | Spain

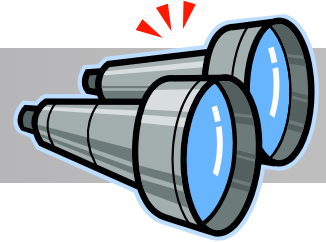
11 - 15 June 2018

- 52 participants
- worldwide discard bans
- science, control, industry, NGOs

- ❖ at-sea monitoring seen as compliance
- ❖ change in fishers behaviour
- ❖ catch data quality can deteriorate



At-sea monitoring



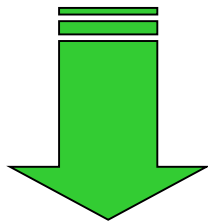
Voluntary

Discards legal

Confidential data

Scientific purposes

No change in behaviour



GOOD DATA!

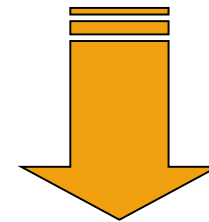
Compulsory

Discards illegal

Public data

Scientific & Control purposes

Change in behaviour

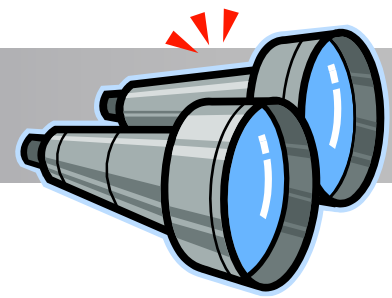


MEDIUM DATA?



TIME

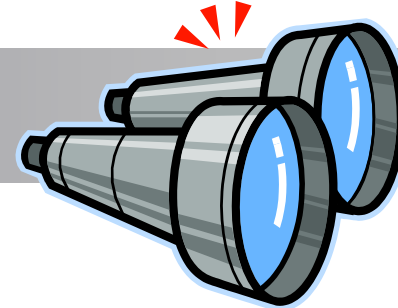
Solutions



- ✓ Increase sampling coverage
- ✓ introducing other/new sampling technologies (ex. EM)
- ✓ better communication between stakeholders
- ✓ positive incentives, such as preferential quota location, to increase compliance
- ✓ environmental certification



At-sea monitoring



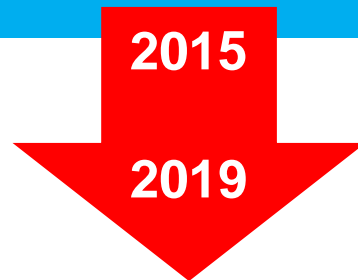
	Observers	EM	Reference fleet	Self-sampling
Cost	high	medium	medium-low	low
Data availability	high	medium	high	medium
Data quality	high	high	high-medium	medium
Verification	no	perhaps	yes	yes
Engagement	medium	no	yes	yes
Behavior change	yes	yes	perhaps	no

EU Landing Obligation



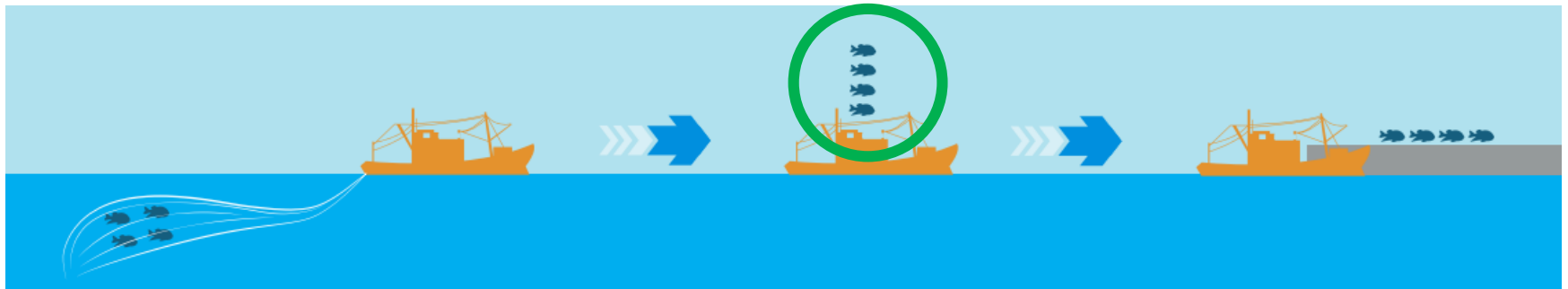
Objective – reduce unwanted catches

Applicable – TAC & MS species

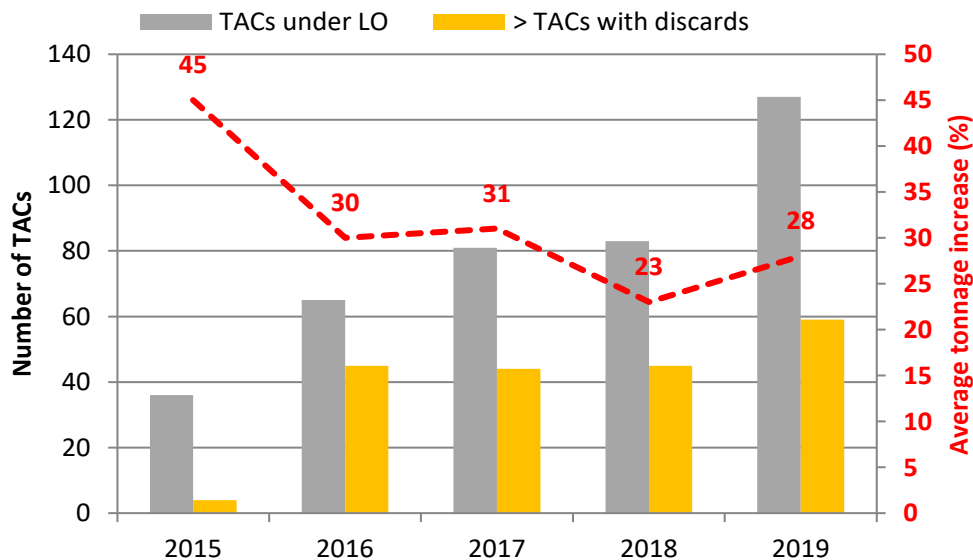


2015

2019



EU positive incentives



Shopp - Heineken - 2010 / Shopp.net

De minimis exemptions

1. By way of derogation from Article 15(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, the following quantities may be discarded pursuant to Article 15(5)(c) of that Regulation:

- (a) for hake (*Merluccius merluccius*), up to a maximum of 6 % in 2019 of the total annual catches of that species by vessels using trawls and seines (gear codes: OTT, OTB, PTB, OT, PT, TBN, TBS, TX, SSC, SPR, TB, SDN, SX, SY) in ICES subareas 8 and 9;
- (b) for common sole (*Solea solea*), up to a maximum of 5 % of the total annual catches of that species by vessels using beam trawl and bottom trawl (gear codes: OTB, OTT, PTB, TBN, TBS, TBB, OT, PT and TX) in ICES divisions 8a and 8b;

le (*Solea solea*), up to a maximum of 3 % of the total annual catches of that species by vessels using 10 gillnets (gear codes: GNS, GN, GND, GNC, GTN, GTR and GEN) in ICES divisions 8a and 8b;

Beryx spp.), up to a maximum of 5 % of the total annual catches of that species by vessels using (gear codes: LHP, LHM, LLS, LLD) in ICES subarea 10;

ard (*Phycis blennoides*), up to a maximum of 3 % of the total annual catches of that species by vessels 3 lines (gear codes: LHP, LHM, LLS, LLD) in ICES subarea 10;

rel (*Trachurus* spp.), up to a maximum of 7 % in 2019 of the total annual catches of that species by sun trawl, bottom trawl and seines (gear codes: OTB, OTT, PTB, TBN, TBS, TBB, OT, PT, TX, SSC, TV) in ICES subareas 8 and 9;

rel (*Trachurus* spp.), up to a maximum of 3 % in 2019 of the total annual catches of that species by lines (gear codes: GNS, GND, GNC, GTR, GTN) in ICES subareas 8, 9 and 10 and CECAF areas 34.2.0;

comber scombrus), up to a maximum of 7 % in 2019 of the total annual catches of that species by sun trawl, bottom trawl and seines (gear codes: OTB, OTT, PTB, TBN, TBS, TBB, OT, PT, TX, SSC, TV) in ICES subareas 8 and 9;

comber scombrus), up to a maximum of 3 % in 2019 of the total annual catches of that species by lines (gear codes: GNS, GND, GNC, GTR, GTN) in ICES subareas 8, 9 and 10 and CECAF areas 34.2.0;

granulis macracanthus), up to a maximum of 7 % in 2019 of the total annual catches of that species by sun trawl, bottom trawl and seines (gear codes: OTB, OTT, PTB, TBN, TBS, TBB, OT, PT, TX, SSC, TV) in ICES subareas 8 and 9;

- ✓ **Bycatch TACS**
- ✓ **TACs deleted**
- ✓ **Prohibited species**

21.12.2018 Official Journal of the European Union

Article 4

Survivability exemption for common sole

1. In ICES division 7d, within six nautical miles of the coast but outside identified nursery areas, the survivability exemption provided for in Article 15(4)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 shall apply to catches of common sole (*Solea solea*) below the minimum conservation reference size made using otter trawl gears (gear codes: OTT, OTB, TBS, TBN, TB, PTB, OT, PT, TX) with a cod end mesh size of 50-99 mm, by vessels:
 - (a) having a maximum length of 10 meters and a maximum engine power of 221 kW; and
 - (b) fishing in waters with the depth of 30 meters or less and with tow durations of no more than 1:30 hours.
2. When discarding common sole caught in cases referred to in paragraph 1, the common sole shall be released immediately.

Article 5

Survivability exemption for skates and rays

1. The survivability exemption provided for in Article 15(4)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 shall apply to total allowable catches of skates and rays (*Rajiformes*) caught by any fishing gear in the North Western Waters (ICES subareas 6 and 7).
2. Member States having a direct management interest shall submit, every year as soon as possible before 31 May, additional scientific information supporting the exemption laid down in paragraph 1. The Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) shall assess the provided scientific information before 1 August every year.
3. The exemption set out in paragraph 1 shall apply to Cuckoo ray until 31 December 2019. Member States having a direct management interest shall submit as soon as possible before 31 May 2019, additional scientific information supporting this exemption. The Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) shall assess the provided scientific information before 1 August 2019.
4. When discarding skates and rays caught in cases referred to in paragraph 1, the skates and rays shall be released immediately and below the sea surface.

Article 6

Survivability exemption for plaice

1. The survivability exemption provided for in Article 15(4)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 shall apply to:
 - (a) plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*) caught in ICES divisions 7d, 7e, 7f and 7g with trammel nets;
 - (b) plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*) caught in ICES divisions 7d, 7e, 7f and 7g with otter trawls;
 - (c) plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*) caught in ICES divisions 7a-7k by vessels having a maximum engine greater than 371 kW and using beam trawl (BTP) fitted with a fish-in cone or beam trawl net.



- **Sanctions delayed**
- **No monitoring**
- **No reporting**
- **No discards landed**



LO introduction 2015-2018



reducing unwanted catch and changing fishing practices has been **minimal** due to a combination of policy changes and insufficient monitoring and control



that illegal and unrecorded discarding is widespread



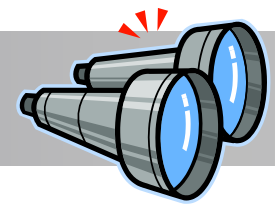
Exemptions full monitored

TAC increase full monitored

Risk assessment



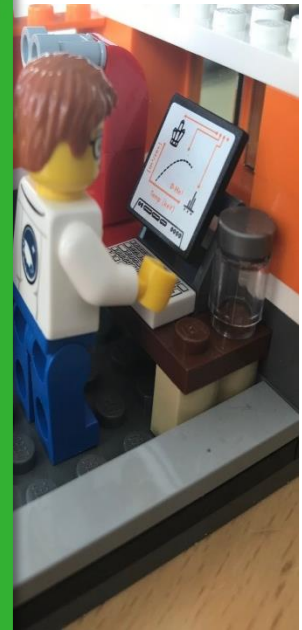
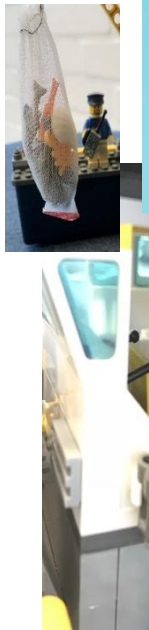
At-sea monitoring



Fully documented fisheries (observers, EM)

zone & ty

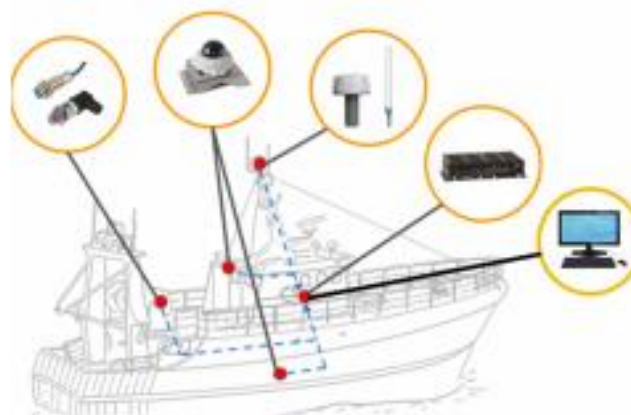
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EU Electronic Monitoring

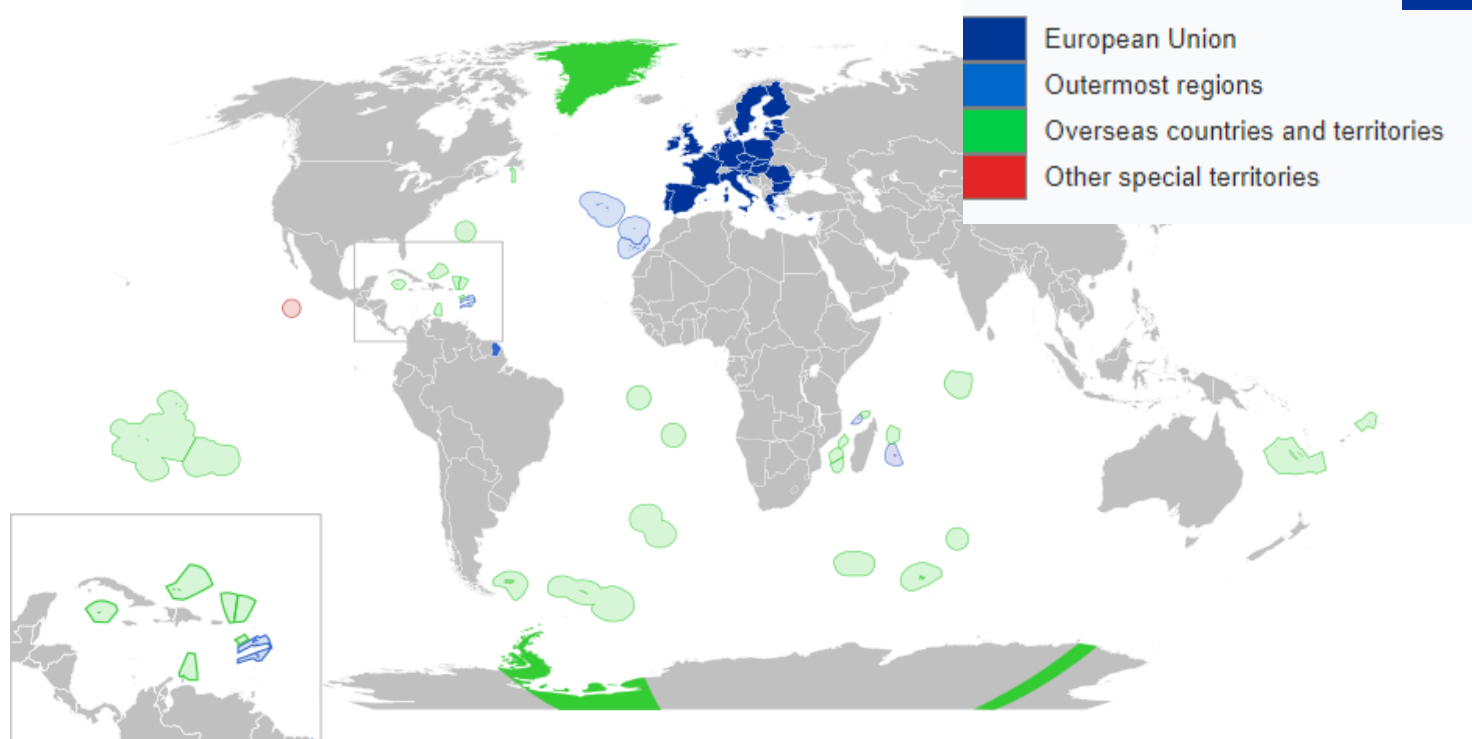


Technical guidelines and specifications for the implementation of Remote Electronic Monitoring (REM) in EU fisheries



European Fisheries Control Agency
Vigo, 2019

EWG Outermost Regions



JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE

STECF - Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries

identify & prioritize issues data collection, stock assessment, ecosystem knowledge, and social & economic impacts



Obrigada!



www.fishfix.eu