

Fisheries Control in the EU

- Revision of the Fisheries Control Regulation

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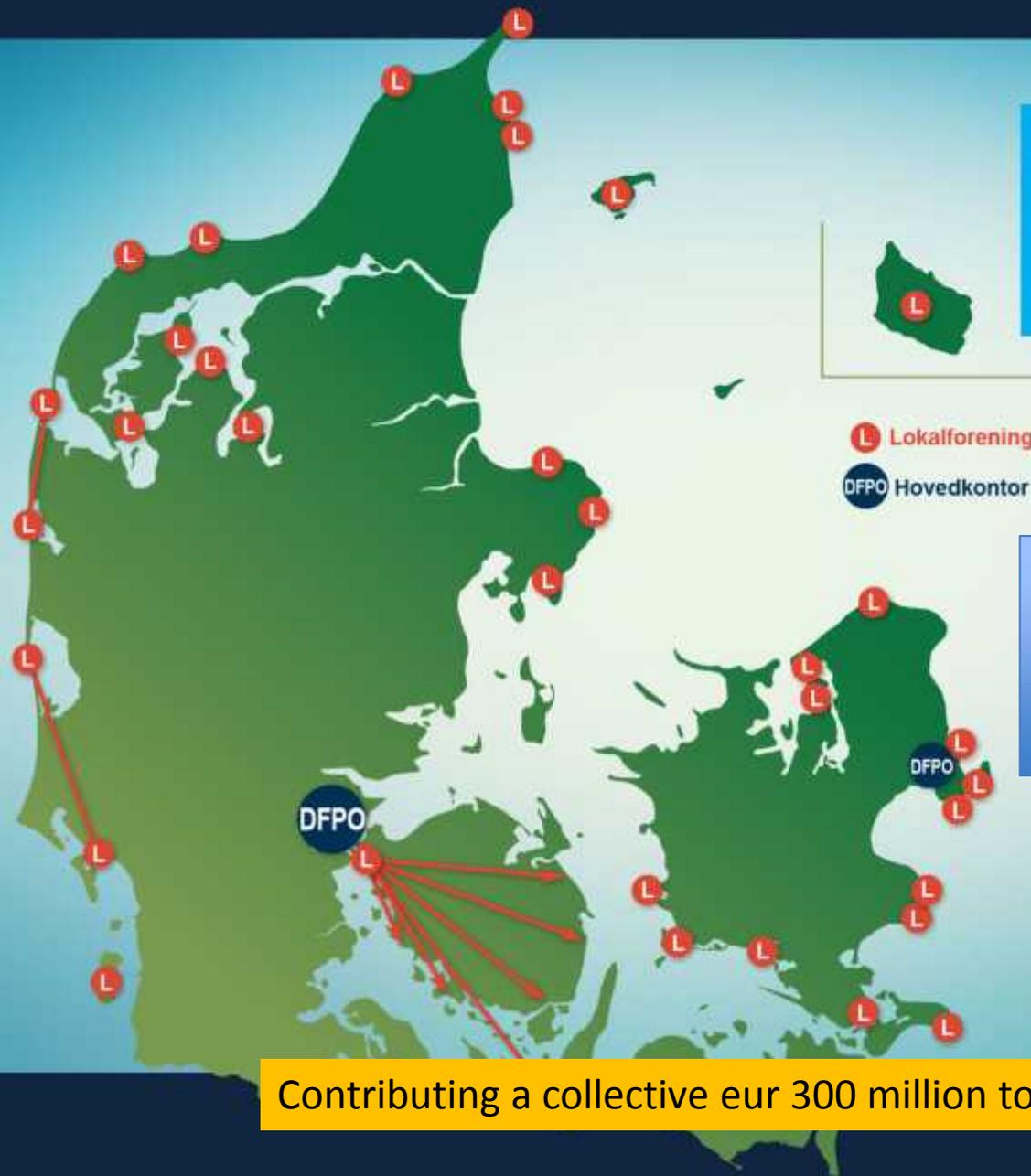
Organising demersal, scallops
and forrage fishing in Denmark

Danish Fishermen PO

Among the largest
fisheries
associations in EU

32 local associations,
700 vessels, of which
550 are below 17 m.

Contributing a collective eur 300 million to the Danish economy.



Revision of the Fisheries Control regulation

Commision:

- **The present one is outdated (from 2009).**
- **Simplification and more efficient control system:**
 - **Facilitate the work of control authorities and better documentation of catches through increased use of electronic monitoring.**
 - **Simplification is to be achieved by replacing paper based systems with electronic, real-time transmissions from all vessels, irrespective of size.**
 - **Particular attention is devoted to incorporating the inshore fleets into the system of monitoring and control by such means and this extends also into the recreational fisheries.**

Framework Regulation 1380/2013, PART IX

CONTROL AND ENFORCEMENT

Article 36

Objectives

- 1. Compliance with the CFP rules shall be ensured through an effective Union fisheries control system, including the fight against IUU fishing.**

- 2. Control and enforcement of the CFP shall in particular be based on and shall include the following:**
 - (a) a global, integrated and common approach;
 - (b) cooperation and coordination between Member States, the Commission and the Agency;
 - (c) cost-efficiency and proportionality;
 - (d) the use of efficient control technologies for the availability and quality of data on fisheries;
 - (e) a Union framework for control, inspection and enforcement;
 - (f) a risk-based strategy focused on systematic and automated cross-checks of all available relevant data;
 - (g) the development of a culture of compliance and co- operation among all operators and fishermen.

- 3. Member States shall adopt appropriate measures for ensuring control, inspection and enforcement of activities carried out within the scope of the CFP, including the establishment of effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties.**

Basic principles for fisheries control (1/2):

- Monitoring, control and enforcement are an integral part of any functioning fisheries management system.**

- Should aim for achieving high levels of compliance.**
 - This require a number of preconditions including:
 - coherent and enforceable fisheries legislation,
 - a fleet capacity broadly in line with available fishing opportunities,
 - strong lines of two-way communication between the regulators and the regulated.

- Proportionality between the control measures, sanctions and the and level and the scale of risk.**

Basic principles for fisheries control (2/2):

❑ **Even-playing-field and Regionalisation:**

- Even playing field should mean a broad equivalence between areas and that fishermen operating within a given sea-basin, targeting the same species, or group of species with the same gear, should be subject to the same regulatory requirements. It does not mean that all fishing vessels should be subject to the same rules, irrespective of geography or regional variations.

❑ **Modern enforcement and control systems require a and multi-dimensional approach based on:**

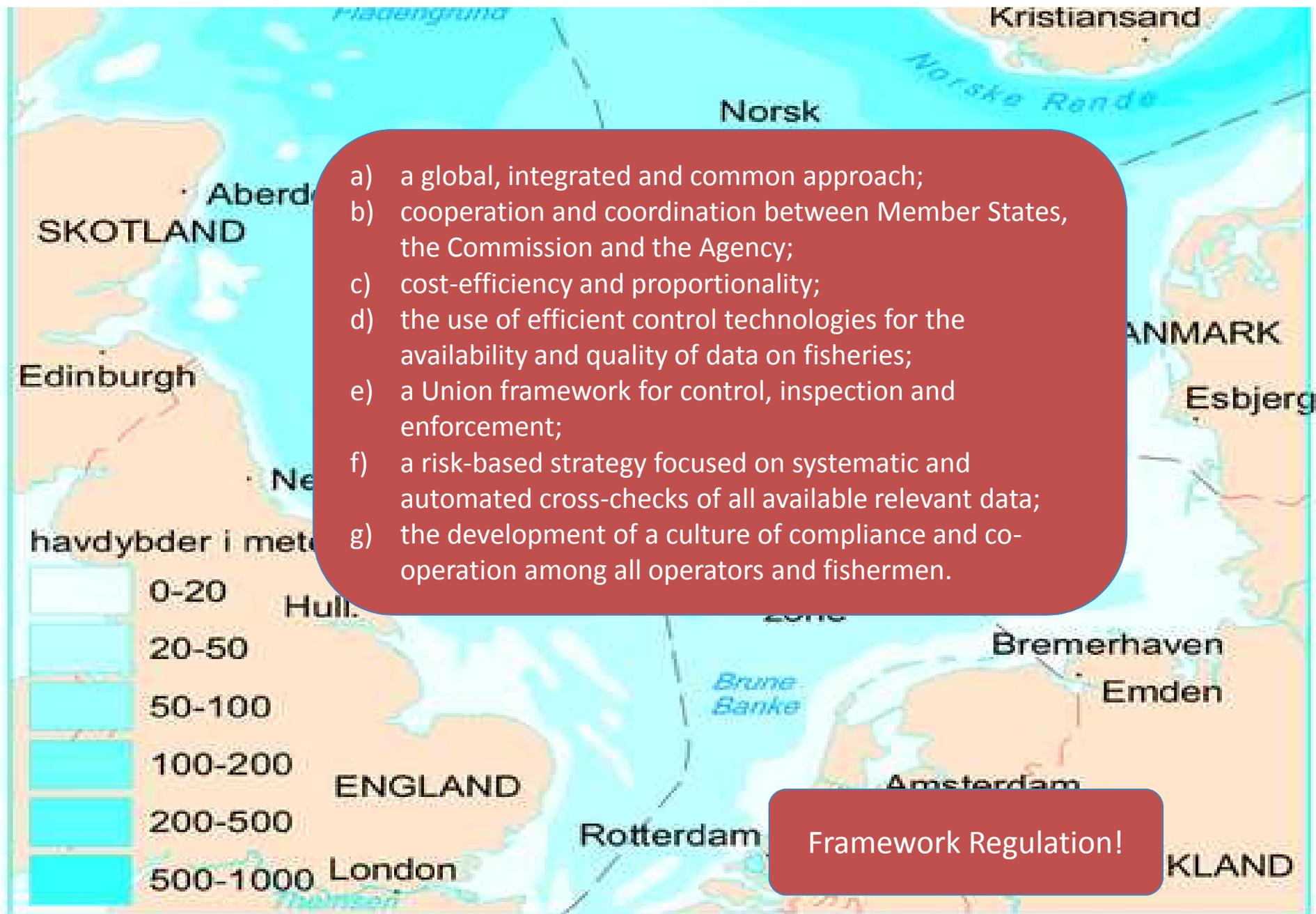
- Information
- Education
- Enforcement



Particularly elements in the Commission Proposal

- Small-scale fisheries**
- Fishing log-books**
- Control of the landing obligation**
- Engine power and tonnage**
- Enforcement and sanctions**





My message:

To ensure a high level of COMPLIANCE in the common fisheries policy,

Regulations and provisions in the Common Fisheries Policy must:

- serve a purpose commonly recognised
 - be coherent and work in practice
 - be kept simple (KISS)
 - be enforceable
-



Thank you for your attention!

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