

H2020 DiscardLess (2015-2019) ***Værdi i landingsforpligtelsen (2016-2018)***



Lessons learnt

www.discardless.eu

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UDENRIGSMINISTERIET
Fiskeristyrelsen



$$M2_i = \frac{\sum_j \frac{dR}{dt} N_j \frac{\varphi_{ji}}{\varphi_j}}{N_i \omega_i} \int_a^b \varepsilon \Theta^{\sqrt{17}} + \Omega \int \delta e^{i\pi} = \{2.7182818284\}$$

∞ χ^2 Σ $!$ $>$ \approx

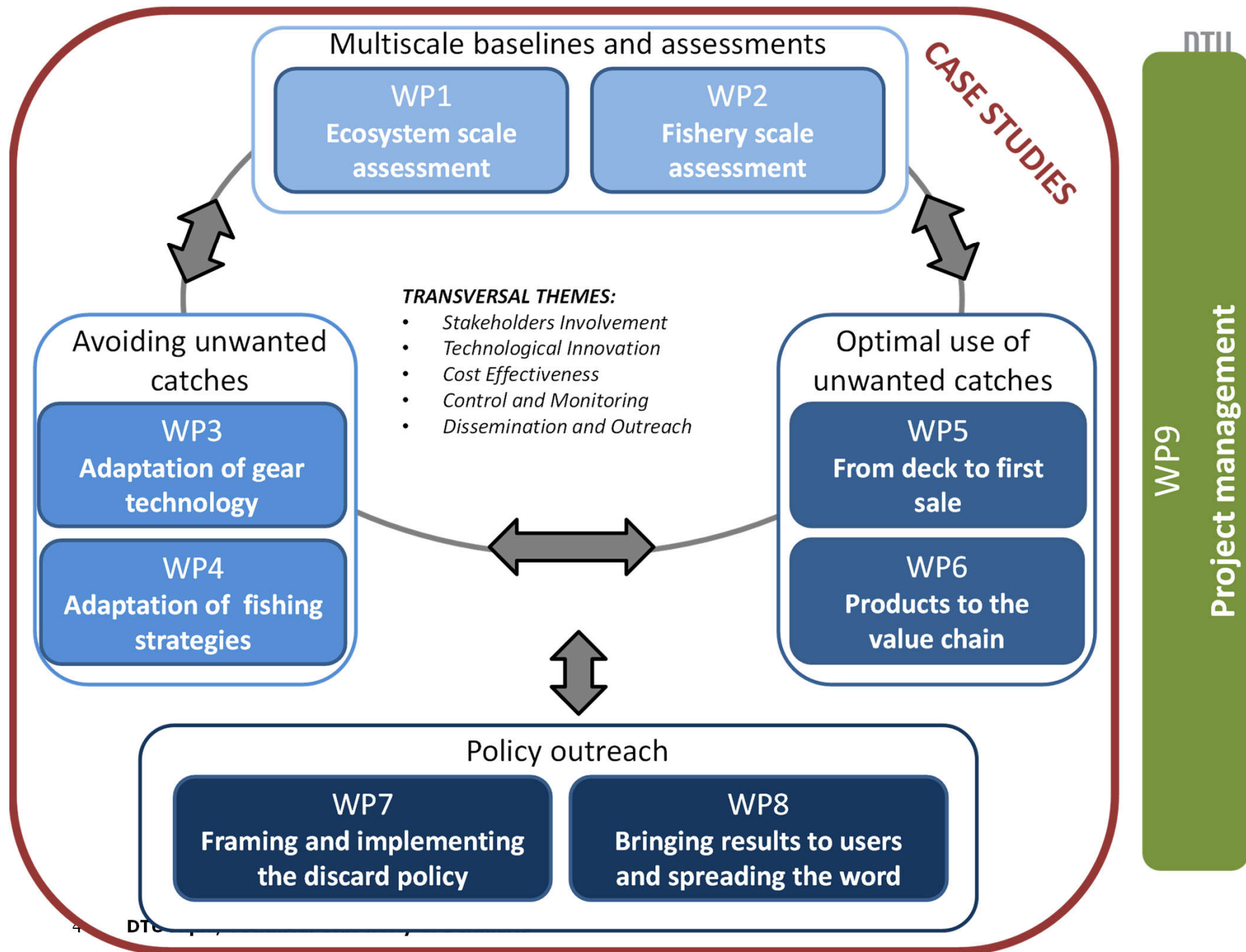
DTU Aqua
National Institute of Aquatic Resources

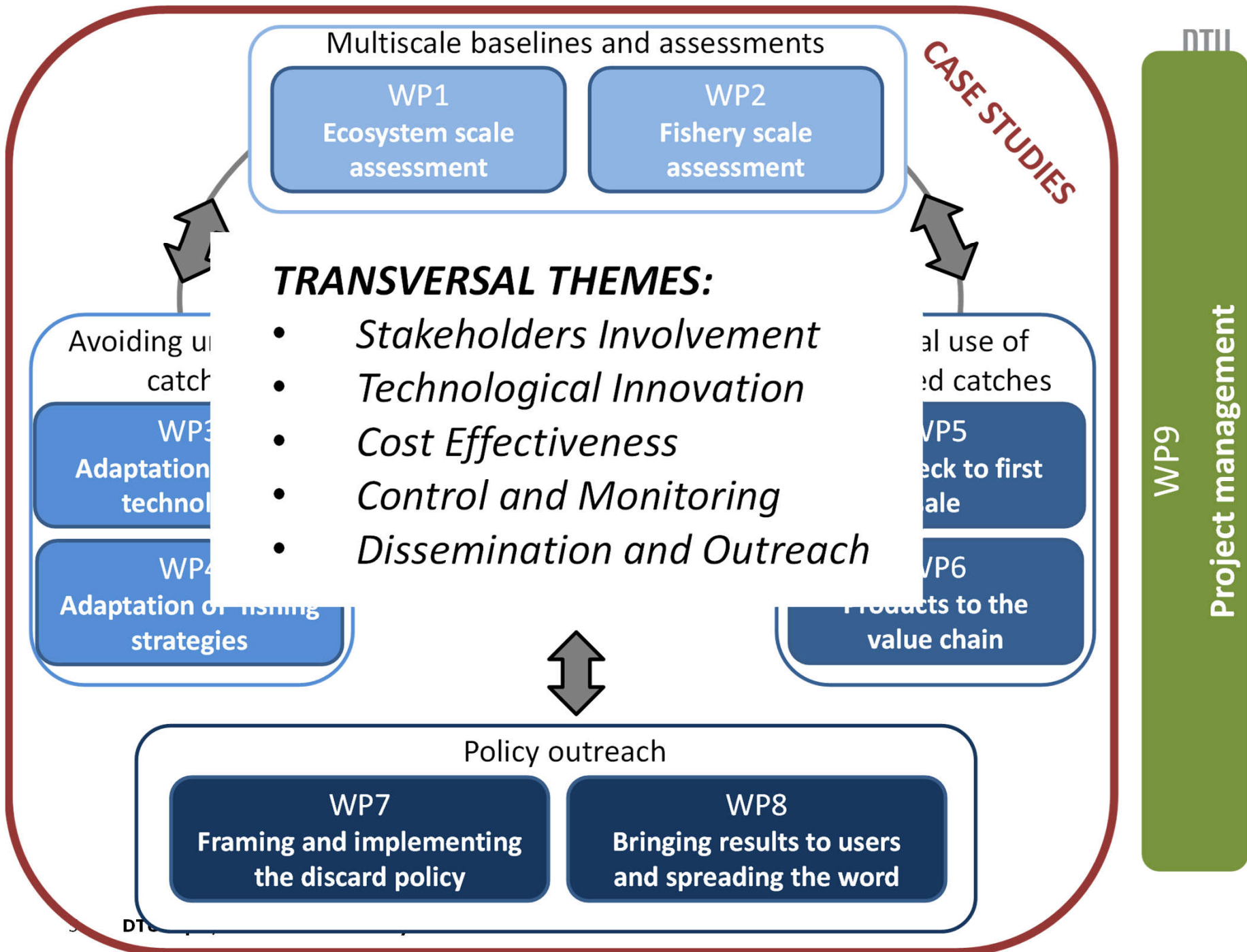
Fra ændrede fiskeredskaber til cost-benefit analyser

- Endnu et skifte i dansk og europæisk fiskeri
- Det har været en succes fra begyndelsen
- De ilandbragte mængder er tæt på ingenting
- Den forventede innovation af de tidligere discard mængder er udeblevet.

DiscardLess – a classic approach

- Previous experiences
- Cases – regional
- Different disciplines: economy, ecosystems, gears, behavior, practical solutions
- Syntheses and advice
- All actors involved – stakeholder strategy
- Too early to say if the approach is too ambitious?

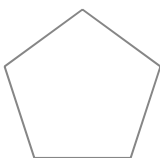




What is the scene and who are the actors

- 1. The political system, the society
- 2. Ecosystems and resources
- 3. Economic systems and Fisheries

Is it one scene or several scenes? Is it the voters and the NGO's, the biologist and international bodies and or business and the right to do as usual.



Resultatet

- Fiskerne har fortsat deres hidtidige aktiviteter
- Der er sket ændringer i adfærd – ændring i fangstpladser, tidspunkter
 - Skyldes dette kvotasystemet eller "truslen" fra inspektion eller anden retsforfølgelse
 - Er det et generelt problem indenfor EU?
 - Er der andre ændringer der har medvirket til dette forhold?

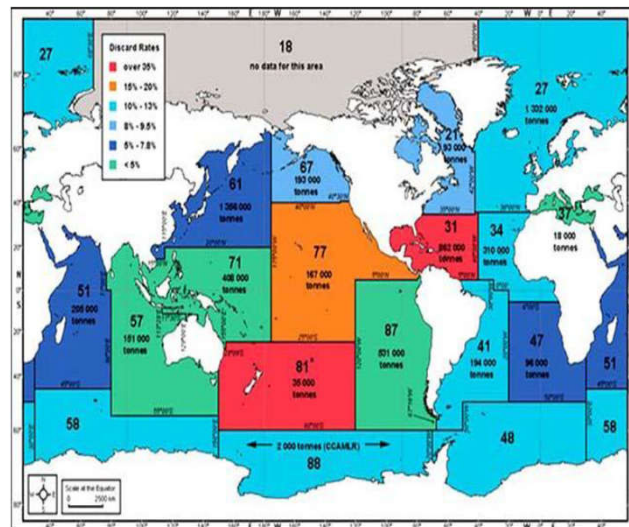
Reviewing discard practices and incentives a report



Deliberate
slipping

Choke
species

Highgrading



Low or non-
commercial value

MLS

By-catches

Discarding of rest raw
materials



Lessons learned from fisheries with LO experiences



- ✓ Iceland 1977
 - ✓ New Zealand 1986
 - ✓ Norway 1987
 - ✓ Faroe Islands 1994
 - ✓ Canada 1995
 - ✓ Alaska 1998
- The experience is that implementation, creation of efficient infrastructure, polishing of the management measures, MCS and compliance amongst fishermen takes time.
 - It took Iceland 30 years to reduce discards to 1-2% (current estimates).
 - Estimated discards in Norway are now 1-5%
 - When discarding becomes illegal it also becomes more difficult to monitor the discards
 - Do not expect that everything will be perfect as soon as the LO is implemented!

Hvor lang tid vil det tage EU fiskerne?



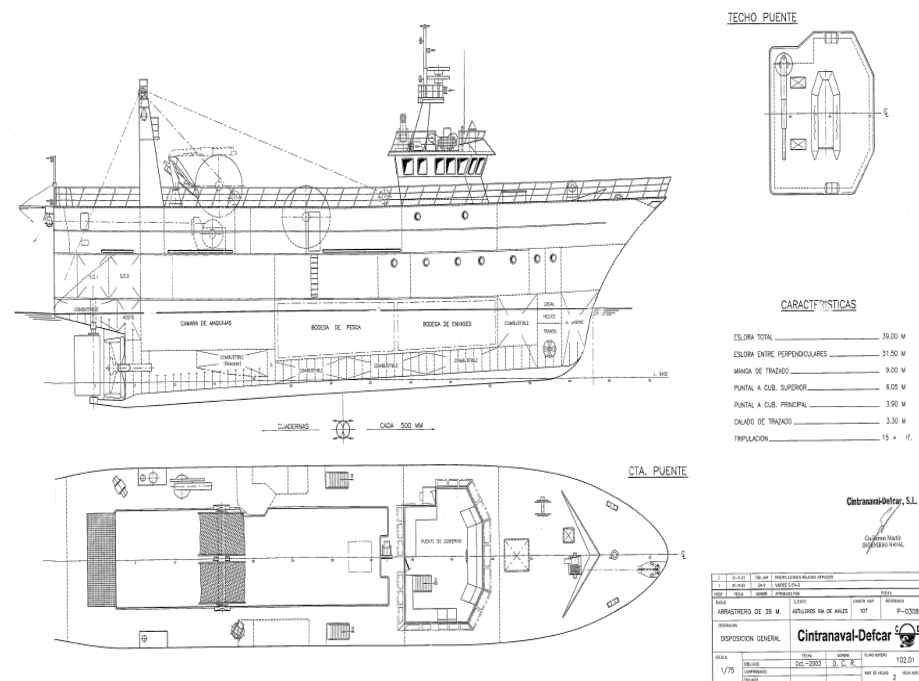
- Der vil ske en tilpasning indenfor de næste 5 til 10 år
- I nogle EU lande vil tilpasningen tage længere tid
- Vil der være nogle muligheder for at "speede" denne udvikling op?
 - Indførsel af CC kamera teknologi eller observatører
 - Hvad taler imod

Lessons learnt from the Landing Obligation? 2015 -2018



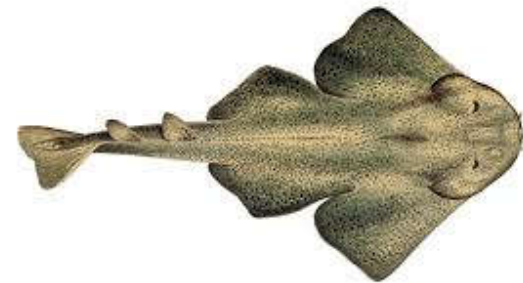
- Legislation without control is difficult
- The demand that the fishermen are not allowed to earn a profit of the UUC (unwanted unavoidable catch) is a negative driver
- And that the UUC can not been used for human consumption
- 2019 then the full legislation is implemented

On-board handling of discards and monitoring

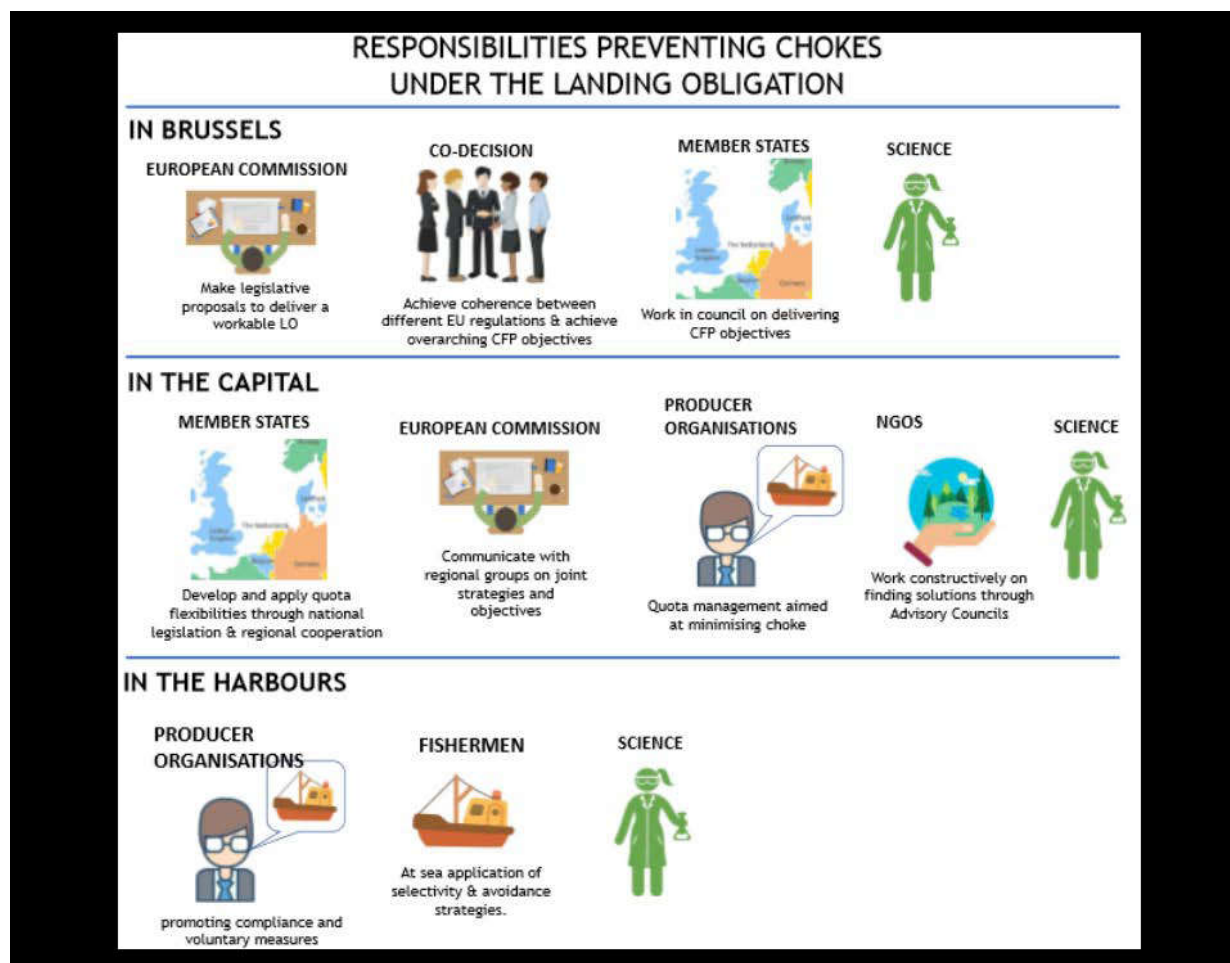


Are the amount of UUC what we expected?

- Danish data.
- The North Sea, total discard in 2010 - 5.681 tons
- Most important species: shrimps 2.911 tons, rays 947 tons, angelshark 288 tons, cod 284 tons and haddock 246 tons.
- Discard from the pelagic fishing



Choke species – the elephant in the room



*Choke situation not observed yet!
 Only speculations on what may happen if the landing obligation is fully enforced*

Thank you for your attention



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