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Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization

Report of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)

16-19 June 2003
Copenhagen, Denmark

NAFO
Dartmouth, N.S., Canada
2003

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Report of the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC)

16-19 June 2003
Copenhagen, Denmark

1. Opening of the Meeting

The Executive Secretary welcomed the participants to Copenhagen on June 16, 2003 at 10:00 hrs. and inquired if there was agreement among delegates on an interim Chairman for this meeting. Mr. Gene Martin (USA) was identified as a candidate. The Executive Secretary opened the meeting.

2. Election of Interim Chairman

It was agreed by unanimous consent that Mr. Gene Martin (USA) would serve as interim Chairman.

The Chairman welcomed delegates (list of delegates in Annex 1). There were no opening statements.

3. Appointment of Rapporteur

Mr. R. Steinbock (Canada) was appointed rapporteur.

4. Adoption of Agenda

The revised Provisional Agenda was adopted as modified (Annex 2). It was agreed to include discussion on the status of the pilot program with the caveat that the technical elements discussed at the STACTIC Working Group meeting in November 2002 would not be reopened. It was noted that the EU and Denmark intended to present proposals on a revised Observer Programme and thus Agenda item 6 was modified accordingly.

5. Evaluation of Part VI of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures – "Program for Observers and Satellite Tracking" (incl. STACTIC W.P. 02/31)

a) The Executive Secretary presented an evaluation of the Program for Observers and Satellite Tracking (STACTIC Working Paper 03/2-Annex 3) in accordance with the agreed Terms of Reference (STACTIC WP 02/31).

b) The delegate of Canada presented Canada's assessment of the Program for Observers and Satellite Tracking. The delegate of Canada concluded that the Program had contributed positively to monitoring and control, however a comprehensive analysis was not possible at this time in the absence of a common observer reporting format, doubtful implementation in some cases of the requirement for the impartiality and independence of observers, and the lack of full and consistent implementation of the observer component of the Program. The report provided 23 recommendations for improving the Program. The deck presentation is found in STACTIC Working Paper 03/3 - Annex 4.

c) The delegate of the EU presented a summary of the evaluation of the operation by the EU of the NAFO Observer Programme. The evaluation study was undertaken by an independent consultant and did not in all its views reflect the EU opinion. It acknowledged that the observer component of the Programme along with other enforcement mechanisms has had a positive effect on compliance after 1995 The report identifies however key problems in the management of the observer component of the Programme, including deficiencies in the interaction between inspectors and observers, and delays in the transmission of reports and data, thus undermining the usefulness of observer input. The report also mentions the significant problems concerning the lack of experience of some observers as well as inadequate training, pre-briefing and debriefing of observers. Insufficient attention has been paid to the quality of the data. It was also noted that NAFO plays a very limited role in the operation of the observer component of the Program.

The report makes certain recommendations; the most realistic of which calls for improving the management of the present observer programme in a number of ways to generate both short-and long-term benefits. This approach would result in increased costs, not only in terms of the contract with the observer provider but also due to the greater involvement of administrative staff. These improvements would entail additional costs for the EU which are estimated would increase from the present level of €3.3 million to €5.5 million.

6. Consideration and discussion of proposals to amend Part VI of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures – "Programme for Observers and Satellite Tracking".

The delegate of the EU referred to the decision of the Fisheries Commission at its 2002 annual meeting to prolong the observer program for one more year (Section 7b of the September 2002 STACTIC report, which was subsequently endorsed by the Fisheries Commission). In view of this situation, he considered that it is necessary for a replacement Programme to be adopted. He presented the EU's proposal for improving the Control Scheme of NAFO (STACTIC Working Paper 03/1) which was intended as a working paper to define the components of a revised observer programme. He explained that the proposal is intended to improve NAFO rules in light of experience. Even though the proposal is focused on the elaboration of a new observer scheme applicable from January 1, 2004, it also contains proposed complementary amendments to other parts of the Control Scheme intended to complement the new Observer Scheme. The two parts of this proposal should be seen as a global package of measures.

The main elements of this proposal were notably increased communications and follow up by way of enhanced interaction between observers/captains with inspection authorities at sea or in port; increased quality of observer data by way of strict provisions on training; clearer provisions on the tasks and obligations of observers as well as the obligations of the captain of the vessels; improved means to conduct an effective port inspection and, finally, increased use of VMS. He noted that these improvements would permit a reduction of the current observer coverage which would improve the poor cost-effectiveness of the current programme and bring the programme into line with observer coverage practice elsewhere. While the revised level of observer coverage level was deliberately not specified in the EU proposal in order to allow for debate within NAFO the EU was seeking a significant reduction. In essence; changes to the Programme went hand in hand with a reduction in observer coverage.

The delegate of Canada noted that the recommendations in Canada's assessment imply significant additional work to develop guidelines for the operation of the Observer Program including a Code of Conduct, a protocol for the revocation of certifications, a protocol for dealing with observer-noted infringements, and a protocol for replacement of observers in cases where lack of impartiality is proven.

The delegate of Canada disagreed with the premise of the EU's statement that the current Program expired at the end of 2003. He expressed the view that there was no immediate urgency to adopt a new program in 2004 as it was of indefinite duration like any other of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures The Chair noted that there was a fundamental difference of view between at least two Parties on the current Program whether it expired at the end of 2003, in the absence of a replacement program. He also noted it was uncertain whether the EU proposal was mutually exclusive or envisaged the possibility of proceeding with a pilot. The delegate of the EU explained his view that the pilot project following the meeting in November 2002 had already been submitted to the Fisheries Commission which will need to determine whether NAFO needs a permanent change to the Programme or a pilot project.

The delegate of Denmark (on behalf of the Faroes and Greenland) presented the impact on reported catches of having no observer on board a vessel based on a case in Greenland waters. (STACTIC Working Paper 03/5 – Annex 5). He noted that there is an on-going prosecution of the case based on VMS data. The delegate of Iceland also noted the usefulness of the VMS data and explained a case where captains of vessels had been found guilty for misreporting of catches by the Supreme Court of Iceland. This ruling was entirely based on VMS data received. The delegate of Denmark (on behalf of the Faroes and Greenland) presented a proposal to establish a working group on the harmonization of the communication of catches, VMS messages and reports by fishing vessels operating in the NAFO and NEAFC areas. (STACTIC Working Paper 03/4 (REVISED) - Annex 6). The delegate of the EU supported this proposal and advised that the EU would participate in the working group with a view to recommending a common approach for NAFO and NEAFC. It was agreed that Iceland would coordinate the working group discussion before the 2003 annual meeting.

Based on these presentations, delegates concurred there were significant shortcomings in the current observer component of the Program that warranted revisions to improve the Program.

There was a general discussion on the EU, Canadian and Danish recommendations. The meeting reviewed the ideas conceptually, discussed how they might fit into the current scheme and explored how to best advance the discussions. The delegate of Canada noted that there are a number of critical implementation questions with respect to the EU proposal, including a review of the technical competence of Parties to undertake the requirements of the scheme, obtaining assurances that the NAFO Secretariat has the demonstrated capacity to retrieve and analyse the requested data, and provision for evaluation of the scheme during implementation and, in case of increased non-compliance, agreed steps to correct the situation.

A smaller group of experts met to discuss the technical merits of these recommendations. The meeting resulted in a beneficial exchange of views and a detailed and constructive examination of the respective recommendations. The EU presented a revised proposal that sought to reflect these views however recognized that fundamental differences remained as regards the issue of scope. He stressed that any amendments of the current scheme would have to include a revision of the scope for the EU to subscribe to them. (STACTIC Working Paper 03/1-REVISION 2) (Annex 7).

There was consensus among STACTIC delegates to request the Scientific Council to review its SCS Doc. 00/23 to ensure there is still agreement with the elements of the document.

The delegate of Iceland made a presentation on software from the Icelandic Coast Guard for reporting catch and activity reports in the North Atlantic format that could easily be adapted to the NAFO Regulatory Area.

7. Overhaul of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures (report from inter-sessional work)

The delegate of the EU provided the background to the meetings and electronic working group exchanges intersessionally and during the last two years that resulted in the current draft document. The guidelines as adopted by the Fisheries Commission at its 2002 annual Meeting were laid down in STACTIC Working Paper 02/30 (revised). The meeting reviewed and concurred with the draft document. The Secretariat will post the consensus achieved on the NAFO website (STACTIC W.P. 03/6). STACTIC agreed to submit the revised draft of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures to the Fisheries Commission for adoption at the 2003 annual meeting.

The delegate of the EU proposed a process for STACTIC to provide better order for introducing future amendments that would facilitate the Fisheries Commission's understanding of the evolution of the measures as well as an assessment of future proposals for changes. The proposal included three elements as follows:

1. Any proposal for future amendments of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures should include a clear explanation of its rationale.
2. The proposal shall include the operative text of the amendment of the Conservation and enforcement Measures and clearly indicate the section or provision intended to be amended.
3. Amendments of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures shall include a footnote indicating when the amendment was adopted.

This proposal was fully supported by the meeting. It was also agreed to reflect this recommendation to the Fisheries Commission.

The meeting recognized and thanked the leadership and significant efforts of Mr. Staffan Ekwall of the EU over the last two years in coordinating this undertaking.

8. Review of Compliance (STACTIC W.P. 02/14 REVISED;) structure of work for STACTIC September meeting

The delegate of the EU explained the background which led to the work on initiating an annual review of compliance and report to the Fisheries Commission. It had been agreed that the Executive Secretary would compile a selected list of information in an electronic format which permits easy comparison of data from different sources, and would transmit this compilation of information to all Contracting Parties 60 days prior to the September 2003 annual meeting at which the information was to be discussed by STACTIC for its review of compliance of Contracting Parties in 2002 and its report to the Fisheries Commission. The Executive Secretary explained that, because the necessary steps had not been taken in 2002, the requested compilation will not be possible for the 2003 annual meeting. While the data for 2003 is currently being digitized, it would require additional resources to undertake this for the 2002 data. The delegate of Canada noted that launching the compliance review this year was seen as a priority for the Fisheries Commission. Canada saw it as part of the way forward in order to use the compliance review for benchmarking trends in future compliance. He saw it as unfortunate that the work would not be undertaken or completed this year. The delegate of the EU reiterated the priority of this item for the Fisheries Commission. He expressed uncertainty as to whether a reasonable fallback or alternative existed. The delegate of Denmark (on behalf of the Faroes and Greenland) advised that the Executive Secretary should identify the required resources to undertake this task and which may require a request for an increase in the Secretariat staff budget.

As a way of facilitating the submission of future catch reports, the Executive Secretary proposed that standardized formats could be posted on the NAFO secure protected site, completed by fisheries monitoring centres, port inspectors and at-sea inspectors and e-mailed to the Secretariat. Delegates agreed to consider this proposal, particularly in the context of its security implications, and discuss it further at the September 2003 STACTIC meeting.

9. Other Matters

- **Review of the status of the pilot project**

The delegate of Canada noted that while significant progress had been made at the STACTIC Working Group meeting in November 2002, it did not reach consensus on the scope for the pilot project which was viewed as a decision for the Fisheries Commission. STACTIC agreed to submit the pilot project (as developed at the November 2002 STACTIC meeting (http://www.nafo.int\Members\Documents\fc\fc02-023.pdf - Annex 5) to the Fisheries Commission for decision at the September 2003 annual meeting.

The representative of the EU reiterated that such action was not necessary as the pilot project had already been submitted to the Fisheries Commission following the November 2002 meeting.

- **Results from the conference call on the pilot project**

The Executive Secretary reported on the conference call of the STACTIC Working Group on the pilot project held on April 14, 2003 (FC Doc. 03/3). While concern had been raised that the overall cost appeared to be low relative to previous work undertaken by TRACKWELL, the cost estimate was confirmed by the contractor.

10. Time and Place of Next Meeting

It was agreed that the next STACTIC meeting should begin on September 15, 2003.

11. Adoption of Report

The report for the meeting was provisionally adopted. The report, as well as relevant working papers (Annex 8), will be posted to the NAFO website.

12. Adjournment

The meeting adjourned on Thursday, June 19, 2003 at 1710 hrs.

Annex 1. List of Participants

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Annex 2. Agenda

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Election of Interim Chairman
3. Appointment of Rapporteur
4. Adoption of Agenda
5. Evaluation of Part VI of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures - "Programme for Observers and Satellite Tracking" (incl. STACTIC W.P. 02/31)
6. Consideration and discussion of proposals to amend Part VI of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures – "Programme for Observers and Satellite Tracking"
7. Overhaul of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures (report from inter-sessional work)
8. Review of Compliance (STACTIC W.P. 02/14-Revised;); structure of work for STACTIC September Meeting
9. Other Matters
    - review of the status of the pilot project
    - results from conference call on pilot project
10. Time and Place of Next Meeting
11. Adoption of Report
12. Adjournment

Annex 3. Evaluation of the Program for Observers and Satellite Tracking - Presentation by the Executive Secretary regarding information requested in STACTIC W.P. 02/31

(STACTIC W.P. 03/2)

Table 1

(as requested by STACTIC WP 02/31, Annex 1)

Contracting Party	Number of Observers	Observer Employer	Status of Observer Employer (e.g. state body, private contractor)	Who trains the observers?	How are the observers paid?	Other pertinent details
Bulgaria						
Canada	179	Seawatch Inc., Biorex, Javitech Ltd.	Private	Contractor	Contractor	Updated twice yearly
Cuba						
Faroe Islands	9	Faroese Fishery Control	State	Faroese Fishery Control	Faroese Government	
Greenland	27	Greenland Fisheries License Control	State	Greenland Institute of Natural Resources	Greenland Fisheries License Control	
Estonia	16	Estonian Environmental Inspectorate	State	Environmental Inspectorate	State	
European Union [1)]	72	MEP	Private	Contractor	Contractor	Contractor is paid by the EU Commission
France St. Pierre & Miquelon						
Iceland	6	Directorate of Fisheries	State	Directorate of Fisheries	Vessels owners pay Directorate who pay obs.	
Japan	2	Japan Fisheries Resource Conservation Association	State	Japan Marine Fisheries Resource Research Center	Vessels owners pay JFRCA who then pay obs.	
Korea						
Latvia	7	SIA Burinieki, SIA Skaga, SIA Batterfisa, SIA Danlat	Private	Recruited when having a certificate	Vessel owner	
Lithuania	12	Department of Fisheries	State	By Canadian instructors and have certificates	Vessel owners to Dept. of Fish. to obs.	
Norway	85	Seawatch Inc.	Private	Contractor		
Poland						
Russia	11	Polar research institute	State	PINRO, Murmanrybvod	PINRO, Murmanrybvod, shipowners	
Ukraine [1)]	10	Ship owners	Private	YugNIRO	Ship owners	
USA		US Government	State	US Government	US Government	

[1)] **Number of Observers from notifications to Secretariat**

Table 2

(as requested by STACTIC WP 02/31, Annex 1a)

Employers Name	Employers Address
Seawatch Inc.	P. O. Box 8951 St. A, St. John's NL, A1B 3R9 Canada
Biorex	198 Boul. De Gaspe, Suite 102 Gaspe Quebec, G4X 1B1 Canada
Javitech Ltd.	115 Joseph Zatzman Dr., Dartmouth, NS, B3B 1N3 Canada
Greenland Fisheries License Control	c/o Post Box 501, 3600 Nuuk Greenland
Estonian Environmental Inspectorate	Kopli 76, 10416 Tallinn Estonia
MEP	56 High Street, Lymington, Hants, England
Directorate of Fisheries	Ingolfstraeti 1, 101Reykjavik, Iceland
Japan Fisheries Resource Conservation Association	Tokyo Suisan-Building 4-18 Toyomi-cho, Chuo-ku Tokyo 104-0055 Japan
SIA Burinieki	Talsu Region Mersrags, LV-3284 Latvia
SIA Skaga	147/1 k. Valdemara st., Riga LV-1013 Latvia
SIA Batterfisa	3-68, Celmu St., Liepaja LV-3401 Latvia
SIA Danlat	Seafood Ltd., 15/17 Audupes St., Riga LV-1030 Latvia
Fisheries Department Under the Ministry of Agriculture	Gedimino av. 19, LT-2025 Vilninus Lithuania
Polar research institute	(PINRO-Murmansk, Knipovich street 6), Murmansrybvod-Murmansk, Kominterna street 7

Table 3

(as requested by STACTIC WP 02/31, Annex 2 A)

Implementation of Observer Program (F=Full, P=Partial, N=None)

Contracting Party	Part VI - NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures												
	1a)	2	3a) i)	3 a) ii)	3a) iii)	3a) iv)	3b)	3 c)	3 d)	4	5	6	7
Bulgaria													
Canada	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Cuba													
Faroes	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F		F	F	F	F
Greenland[1)]	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	N	F	F
Estonia	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
EU	F	N	F	F	F	F	F	N	F	F	F	F	F
France (SP)													
Iceland	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Japan	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Korea													
Latvia	F	P	F	F	F	F	F	P	P	F	F	P	F
Lithuania	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P[2)]	F	F	F	F
Norway	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Poland													
Russia	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	N	F	F
Ukraine													
USA													

[1)] Infringements are reported to Greenland Fisheries License Control Authority, which reports it to NAFO Secretariat which reports to NAFO Secretariat.

[2)] Observers report to the Fisheries Department sent after completion of trip. These trips sometimes extend over a period of over 6 months. There are also delays in receiving observer reports.

Table 4

(as requested by STACTIC WP 02/31, Annex 2B)

Implementation of VMS (F=Full, P=Partial, N=None)

Contracting Party	Part VI NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures						
	B. 1	B. 2	B. 3	B. 4	B. 5	B. 6	B. 7
Bulgaria							
Canada	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Cuba							
Faroes	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Greenland	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Estonia	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
EU	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
France (SP)							
Iceland	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Japan	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Korea							
Latvia	F	F	F	F	F	P	F
Lithuania	F	P [2)]	F	F	F	P [2)]	P [2)]
Norway	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Poland							
Russia	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Ukraine							
USA							

[2)] Lithuanian FMC was established in 2002, 11 April 2003 a legal act on implementation of VMS fulfilling all NAFO requirements was adopted. Software problems regarding transmission and receipt of data to and from other FMCs will be soon solved through a software leasing agreement with Trackwell from 21 May 2003.

Table 5

(as requested by STACTIC WP 02/31, Annex 3a/b)

Expenditures 1999 (Can $)

Observers

Contracting Party	Observer Sea Days	Observer Transit Days	Travel	Recruitment and Training	Administration	Other (Specify	Total	Footnotes
Canada	25,200	1,000	2,000	30,000	105,800	-	**164,000**	-
Estonia	60,000	4,050	96,450	-	-	-	**160,500**	-
European Union	1,745,000	537,000	-	-	-	-	**2,282,000**	b)
Faroe Islands	217,857	-	10,476	7,143	28,572	4,643	**268,691**	m)
Greenland	-	-	-	-	22,750	-	**22,750**	-
Iceland	311,063	65,527	13,271	-	-	1,213	**391,074**	e)
Japan	87,600	1,875	5,775	-	11,956	-	**107,206**	-
Latvia	44,423	6,231	6,900	450	-	-	**58,004**	-
Lithuania	68,295	-	-	-	-	-	**68,295**	i)
Norway	76,065	13,412	-	3,269	29,421	-	**122,167**	-
Russia	50,100	5,625	8,400	900	16,650	-	**81,675**	

Satellite Tracking/Vessel Monitoring System.

Contracting Party	Hardware	Software	Transmissions	Maintenance	Training	Monitoring	Other (Specify)	Total	Footnotes
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0**	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0**	-
European Union	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0**	-
Faroe Islands	23,810	71,429	2,273	11,904	11,904	11,904	-	**133,223**	-
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0**	-
Iceland	38,500	288,400	-	9,070	-	-	-	**335,970**	f)
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,557	**114,557**	g)
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0**	h)
Lithuania	-	-	-	-		-	-	**0**	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0**	-
Russia	360,000	214,200	3,750	12,300		9,150	11,700	**611,100**	

Table 6

(as requested by STACTIC WP 02/31, Annex 3a/b)

Expenditures 2000 (Can $)

Observers

Contracting Party	Observer Sea Days	Observer Transit Days	Travel	Recruitment and Training	Administration	Other (Specify	Total	Footnotes
Canada	42,300	2,300	6,500	30,000	109,900	-	**191,000**	-
Estonia	75,000	4,200	90,300	-	-	-	**169,500**	-
European Union	1,985,000	537,000	-	-	-	-	**2,522,000**	b)
Faroe Islands	210,476	-	24,524	7,739	29,762	4,524	**277,023**	m)
Greenland	-	-	-	-	74,550	-	**74,550**	-
Iceland	371,740	78,310	29,854	-	-	6,274	**486,178**	e)
Japan	59,800	938	2,888	-	11,956	-	**75,582**	-
Latvia	56,582	5,427	4,185	600	-	-	**66,794**	-
Lithuania	71,055	-	-	-	-	-	**71,055**	i)
Norway	111,306	26,828	-	3,388	30,492	-	**172,014**	-
Russia	103,650	27,188	25,950	4,950	21,450		**183,188**	

Satellite Tracking/Vessel Monitoring System.

Contracting Party	Hardware	Software	Transmissions	Maintenance	Training	Monitoring	Other (Specify)	Total	Footnotes
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0**	-
Estonia	10,500	106,500	-	-	-	-	-	**117,000**	-
European Union	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0**	-
Faroe Islands	11,904	30,953	2,225	11,904	11,904	11,904	-	**80,793**	-
Greenland	126,839	236,209	528	36,161	-	-	-	**399,737**	-
Iceland	-	96,200	-	28,260	-	-	-	**124,460**	f)
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,557	**114,557**	g)
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0**	h)
Lithuania	6,705	25,043	-	-		-	-	**31,748**	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0**	-
Russia	-	-	31,800	48,750	-	169,350	79,350	**329,250**	-

Table 7

(as requested by STACTIC WP 02/31, Annex 3a/b)

Expenditures 2001 (Can $)

Observers

Contracting Party	Observer Sea Days	Observer Transit Days	Travel	Recruitment and Training	Administration	Other (Specify	Total	Footnotes
Canada	23,100	1,600	7,000	30,000	105,400	-	**167,100**	-
Estonia	169,200	10,800	42,750	3,000	6,000	-	**231,750**	a)
European Union	2,200,000	805,000	-	-	-	-	**3,005,000**	b)
Faroe Islands	287,381	-	31,905	9,524	30,953	5,834	**365,595**	m)
Greenland	-	-	-	-	2,450	-	**2,450**	-
Iceland	177,249	37,338	19,336	-	-	3,835	**237,758**	e)
Japan	126,600	1,875	6,000	-	11,956	-	**146,431**	-
Latvia	54,873	6,734	7,650	600	-	-	**69,857**	-
Lithuania	98,130	-	-	-	-	-	**98,130**	i)
Norway	448,305	52,982	-	12,320	110,880	-	**624,487**	-
Russia	188,475	36,000	31,800	9,150	25,650	-	**291,075**	

Satellite Tracking/Vessel Monitoring System.

Contracting Party	Hardware	Software	Transmissions	Maintenance	Training	Monitoring	Other (Specify)	Total	Footnotes
Canada	40,000	10,000	200	12,000	5,000	40,000	-	**107,200**	-
Estonia	1,500	-	25,500	12,750	3,000	-	-	**42,750**	-
European Union	250,000	250,000	2,100	250,000	-	420,000	-	**1,172,100**	c), d)
Faroe Islands	4,763	11,904	2,859	11,904	5,952	11,904	-	**49,286**	-
Greenland	-	-	17	28,482	-	-	-	**28,499**	-
Iceland	9,500	134,600	-	31,230	-	-	-	**175,330**	f)
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	175,213	**175,213**	g)
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0**	h)
Lithuania	-	-	-	-		-	-	**0**	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0**	-
Russia	-	-	174,300	220,650	-	810,150	334,350	**1,539,450**	-

Table 8

(as requested by STACTIC WP 02/31, Annex 3a/b)

Expenditures 2002 (Can $)

Observers

Contracting Party	Observer Sea Days	Observer Transit Days	Travel	Recruitment and Training	Administration	Other (Specify	Total	Footnotes
Canada	11,400	700	2,800	30,000	102,700	-	**147,600**	-
Estonia	165,000	7,500	42,000	7,500	6,000	-	**228,000**	a)
European Union	1,880,000	587,000	-	-	-	-	**2,467,000**	b)
Faroe Islands	239,523	-	8,096	8,333	30,953	4,524	**291,428**	m)
Greenland	-	-	-	-	28,000	-	**28,000**	-
Iceland	173,716	36,594	13,020	-	-	271	**223,601**	e)
Japan	97,400	1,313	6,625	-	8,114	-	**113,452**	-
Latvia	36,984	4,221	2,850	600	-	-	**44,655**	-
Lithuania	105,375	-	-	-	-	-	**105,375**	i)
Norway	352,541	59,876	-	10,752	96,768	-	**519,937**	-
Russia	185,850	31,500	38,700	7,950	27,150	-	**291,150**	-

Satellite Tracking/Vessel Monitoring System.

Contracting Party	Hardware	Software	Transmissions	Maintenance	Training	Monitoring	Other (Specify)	Total	Footnotes
Canada	-	10,000	100	24,000	-	40,000	-	**74,100**	-
Estonia	-	2,100	25,500	12,750	3,000	-	-	**43,350**	-
European Union	-	-	8,600	250,000	-	420,000	-	**678,600**	c)
Faroe Islands	23,810	196,428	2,207	11,904	47,619	11,904	-	**293,871**	-
Greenland	-	-	198	23,323	-	-	-	**23,521**	-
Iceland	4,800	163,400	-	62,250	-	-	-	**230,450**	f)
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	191,713	**191,713**	g)
Latvia	30,000	450,000	2,250	67,500	1,500	3,750	-	**555,000**	h)
Lithuania	-	1,851	-	-		-	-	**1,851**	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0**	-
Russia	14,550	9,750	209,550	252,900	-	844,200	458,850	**1,789,800**	

Table 9

(as requested by STACTIC WP 02/31, Annex 4)

Expenditures total 1999-2002 (Can $)

Observers

Contracting Party	Observer Sea Days	Observer Transit Days	Travel	Recruitment and Training	Administration	Other (Specify	Total
Canada	102,000	5,600	18,300	120,000	423,800	-	**669,700**
Faroe Islands	469,200	26,550	271,500	10,500	12,000	-	**789,750**
Greenland	7,810,000	2,466,000	-	-	-	-	**10,276,000**
Estonia	955,236	-	75,000	32,738	120,239	19,524	**1,202,736**
European Union	-	-	-	-	127,750	-	**127,750**
Iceland	1,033,768	217,769	75,481	-	-	11,593	**1,338,611**
Japan	371,400	6,001	21,288	-	43,982	-	**442,671**
Latvia	192,861	22,613	21,585	2,250	-	-	**239,309**
Lithuania	342,855	-	-	-	-	-	**342,855**
Norway	988,217	153,098	-	29,729	267,561	-	**1,438,605**
Russia	528,075	100,313	104,850	22,950	90,900	-	**847,088**

Satellite Tracking/Vessel Monitoring System.

Contracting Party	Hardware	Software	Transmissions	Maintenance	Training	Monitoring	Other (Specify)	Total
Canada	40,000	20,000	300	36,000	5,000	80,000	-	**181,300**
Faroe Islands	12,000	108,600	51,000	25,500	6,000	-	-	**203,100**
Greenland	250,000	250,000	10,700	500,000	-	840,000	-	**1,850,700**
Estonia	64,286	310,713	9,563	47,616	77,379	47,616	-	**557,172**
European Union	126,839	236,209	743	87,966	-	-	-	**451,757**
Iceland	52,800	682,600	-	130,810	-	-	-	**866,210**
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	596,040	**596,040**
Latvia	30,000	450,000	2,250	67,500		3,750	-	**-**
Lithuania	6,705	26,894	-	-	-	-	-	**33,599**
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Russia	374,550	223,950	419,400	534,600	-	1,832,850	884,250	**-**

Table 10

(as requested by STACTIC WP 02/31, Annex 4)

Expenditures - Traditional Means of Surveillance (Can $) in 2002

Contracting Party	Sea Surveillance	Air Surveillance	Port Inspections	Other	Total
Canada	7,000,000	6,000,000	500,000	1,500,000	**15,000,000**
Faroe Islands	214,286	-	23,333	-	**237,618**
Greenland	-	-	-	-	**0**
Estonia	-	-	-	-	**0**
European Union	2,800,000	-	70,000	-	**2,870,000**
Iceland	-	-	626,923	-	**626,923**
Japan	-	-	-	-	**0**
Latvia	-	-	-	-	**0**
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	**0**
Norway	-	-	-	-	**0**
Russia	-	-	2,500	-	**2,500**

Footnotes for previous pages.

a) Salary, allowance and equipment.
the number of days deployed on board fishing vessels. Expenditure
for travel, training and administration is included in the daily rate.
c) Expenditures for the FMC's in 4 member states concerned covers all activity. In these member states only 2%
the vessels fitted with VMS operate in the R. A.
d) Only 4 months covered in 2001 by NAFO VMS scheme.
e) Clothes, equipment etc.
f) Total cost of system NAFO, NEAFC, etc.
g) Total cost
h) FMC of other countries were used (Canada & Russia).
i) Costs are approximate (including transit days and travel).
j) For 2001 and 2002 only.
k) Inspectors.
l) For 1999 and 2002 only.
m) Others = insurance

Figure 1. Assessment of Observer independence and Impartiality

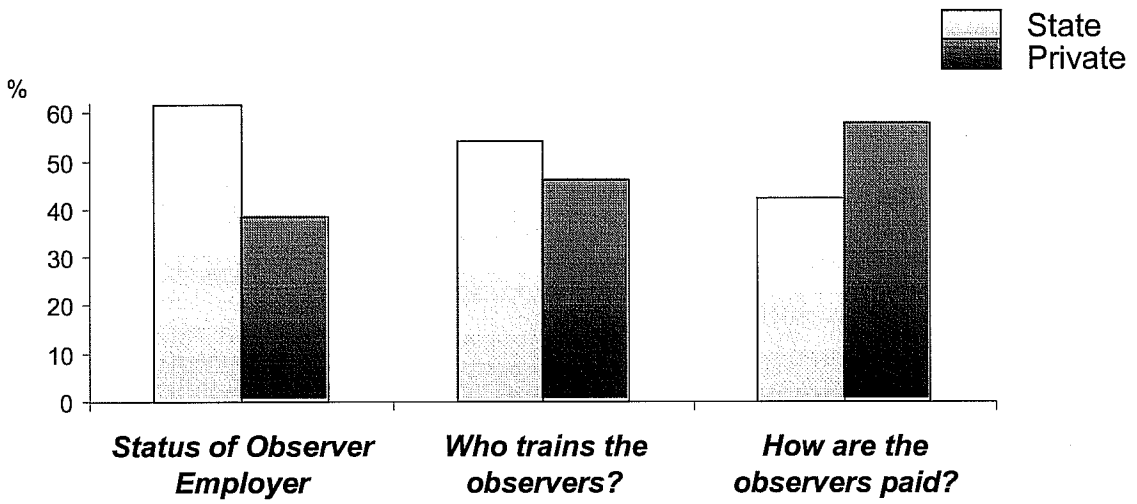


Figure 2. Comparison of costs of all programs in 2002

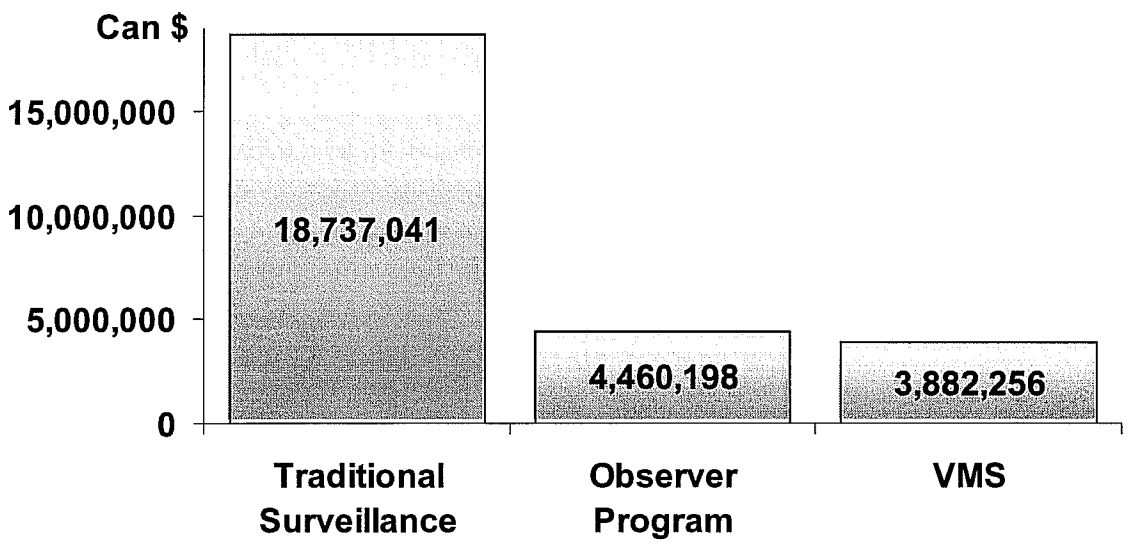


Figure 3. Expenditures for Observer Program

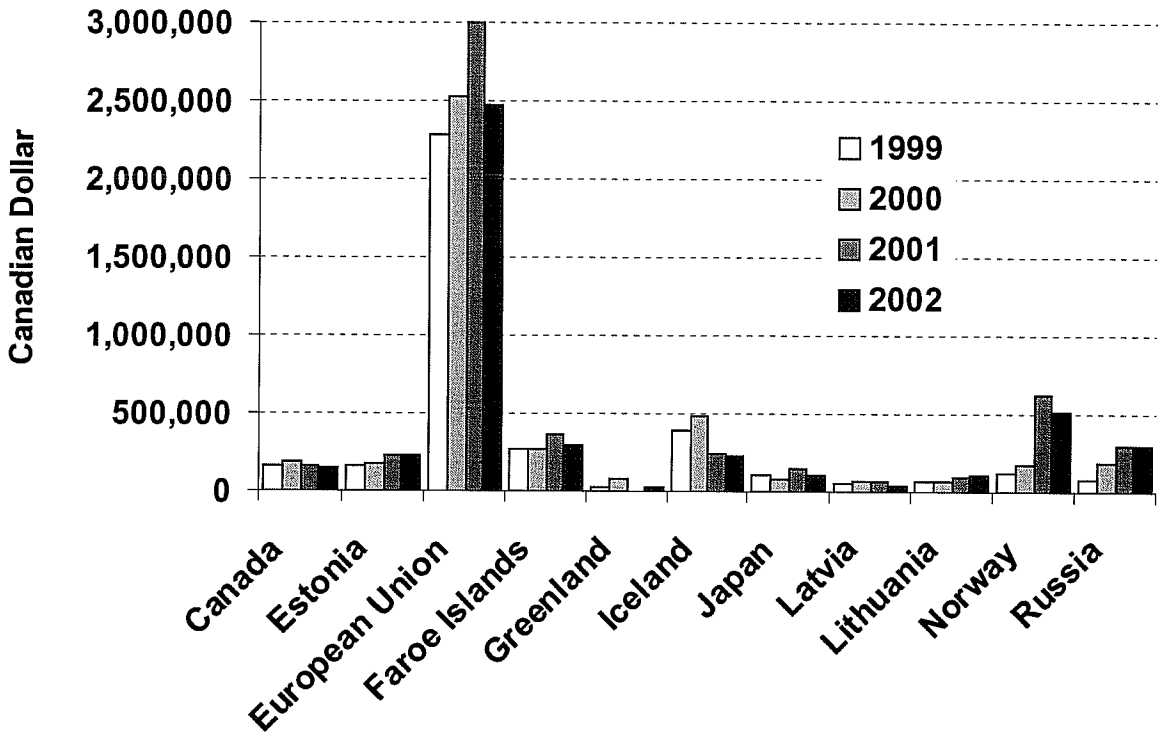


Figure 4. Expenditures for VMS

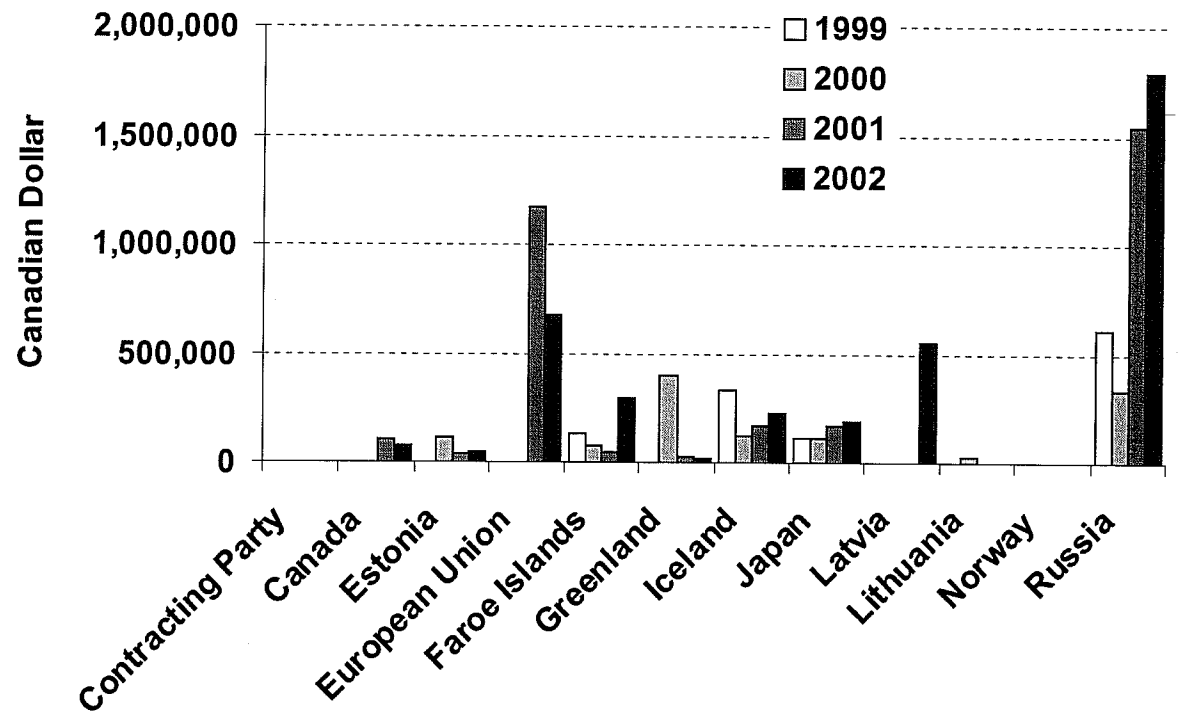


Figure 5. Expenditures for Traditional Means of Surveillance (2002)

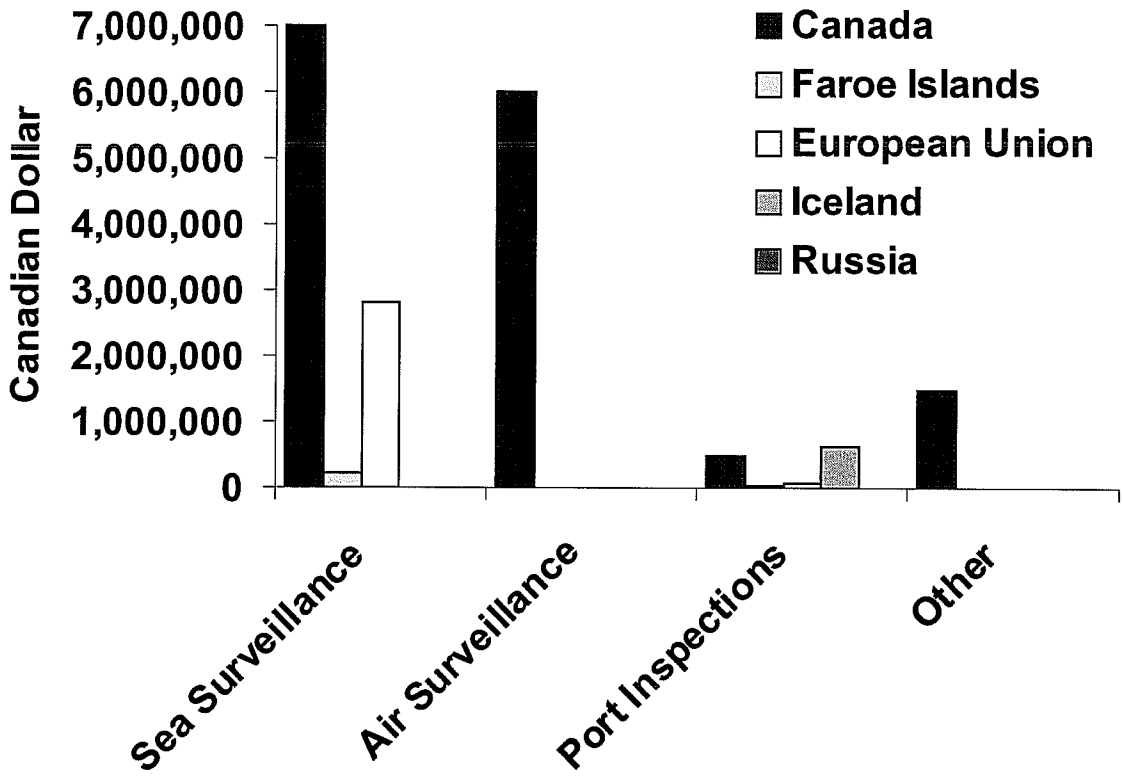
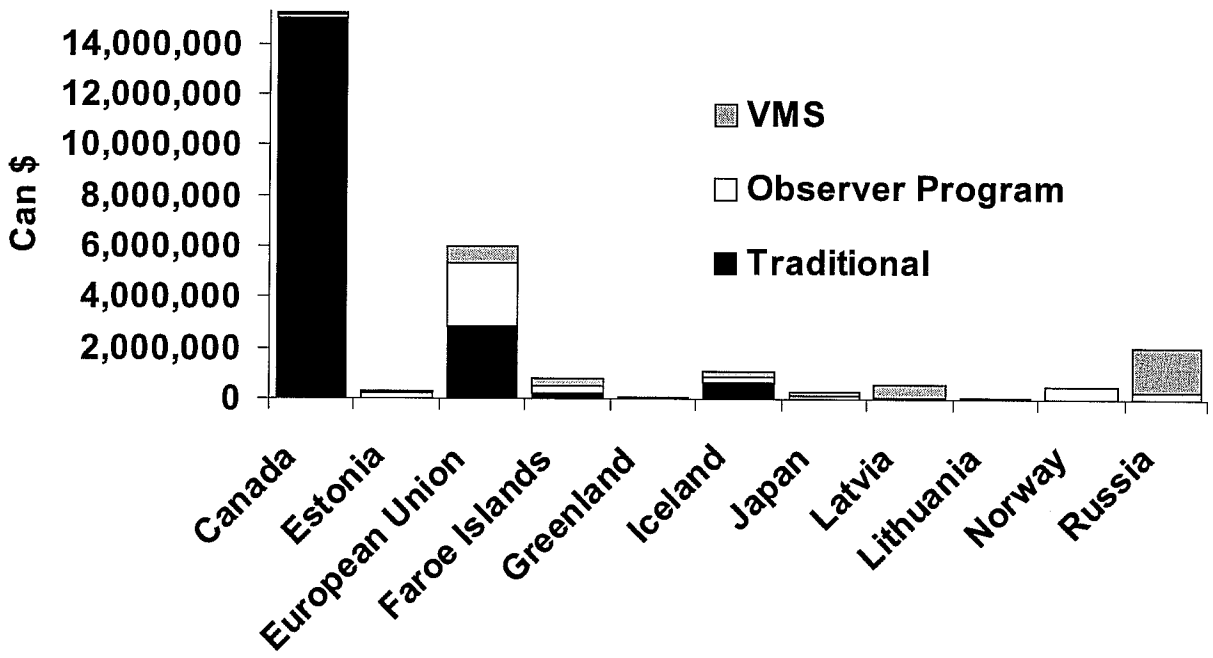


Figure 6. Comparison of expenditures by CP in 2002



Annex 4. Canadian Assessment of the Program for Observers and Satellite Tracking (STACTIC W.P. 03/3)

Background

Initiated as a Canada - EU pilot project in 1995 to "improve and maintain compliance with the Conservation and Enforcement Measures".

Adopted as a pilot project by Fisheries Commission in 1996 and adopted as a permanent Part (VI) of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures in 1999.

Amended in 2001 to require 100% satellite tracking coverage of all vessels in NRA.

The elements of this program are subject to review and revision, as appropriate, for application in 2004 and subsequent years.

2003 Assessment

The 2003 Canadian assessment examines the operation of the program since the last review (1998-2002) from 2 perspectives:

1. Canadian participation and performance with respect to specific requirements in Part VI of the NCEM
2. Other Contracting Parties' performance from perspective of an Inspecting Party

Context

The greatest threats to conservation of fish stocks in the NRA continue to be directed fishing for moratoria species, misreporting of catch and illegal gear usage.

The Program for Observers and Satellite Tracking aids in the detection and deterrence of these and other infringements of the NCEM.

Observers, in particular, can directly monitor catch and use of gear.

Assessment - Canadian Program

Canadian Observer Program utilizes in excess of 16,000 days annually, approximately 0.5% of which are deployed in the NRA.

In the 1998-2002 period, Canada had almost 80,000 observer days, less than 400 of which were deployed to the NRA.

The Canadian Atlantic fleet is comprised of 5000 vessels greater than 9m, of which less than 50 are greater than 19.7m.

Assessment - Canadian Program

Observer Program – Implementation

Part VI A.1.(a)

"*each Contracting Party shall have primary responsibility to obtain, for placement on its vessels, independent and impartial observers… observersare not to perform duties, other than those described in sections 4, 5 and 6 below*".

Canadian observers are trained and certified to a standard established by a National Standards Board (Government of Canada). This standard contains a Code of Conduct, including Conflict of Interest Guidelines.

Part VI A.3.(a)

"*Observers shall*:

monitor a vessel's compliance..In particular, they shall:

…observe and estimate catches…record the gear type, mesh size and attachments…verify entries made to logbooks.."

All Canadian observers are issued an Operations Manual which provides detailed technical instruction and guidelines. This manual is used in concert with the current NCEM to provide direction for observers. They are also issued a standardized equipment kit which includes certified mesh gauges.

Part VI A.3.(d)

"*within 30 days following the completion of an assignment…provide a report to the Contracting Party...and the Executive Secretary, who shall make the report available to any Contracting Party that requests it."*

Canadian observers are debriefed as quickly as possible after a trip ends, usually within a few days. The complete data package, including the trip report, is reviewed as part of the debriefing process and submitted to Canadian authorities immediately following the debriefing and subsequently forwarded to the Executive Secretary.

Part VI A.3.(d)

"*...copies of reports sent to Other Contracting Parties … will include daily totals of catch by species and division."*

Canadian trip reports include set by set, daily catch by division as well as summaries of catch by NAFO division.

Part VI A.5.

"*When an apparent infringement of the NCEM is identified by an observer, the observer shall, within 24 hours, report it to a NAFO inspection vessel using an established code."*

Canadian observers report infringements in coded at-sea situation reports as well as providing details in the trip-end report.

Assessment - Canadian Program

Satellite Tracking - Implementation

Canada has less than 50 vessels >19 m but currently has 1200 vessels > 9m equipped with satellite tracking devices. With the following exceptions, all vessels operating in the NRA since January 2001 have sent 6 hour positional reports:

- Four incidents of non compliance occurred during 1998 - 2002 related to inoperable systems - charges have been laid in each instance.

- On one occasion a technical error at the FMC prevented the forwarding of positional information for one vessel.

The Canadian system is not yet equipped for the automated transmission of entry and exit hails, which continue to be sent manually.

Assessment - Canadian Program

Conclusion

Canadian Observer and VMS Program has been implemented in accordance with the requirements outlined in Part VI of the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures.

Assessment - OCP Programs

Observer Program - Implementation

Part VI A.1.(a)

"*each Contracting Party shall have primary responsibility to obtain, for placement on its vessels, independent and impartial observers. Observers are not to perform duties, other than those described…"*

Canada issued 8 infringements in 1998 to vessels without observers. Since 1999, all inspected vessels have identified an observer onboard; however, incidents in 2002 have revealed questionable impartiality.

- March - Canadian media interviewed crew member of a vessel who had earlier identified himself as the observer to Canadian inspectors.
- June - Observer was revealed to be ship's engineer and part owner.
- August - Observers on 2 vessels of 1 CP stated to Canadian inspectorsthat they performed duties of crewmembers.

Excerpt from 2002 observer report:

The captain of the vessel felt that the system whereby vessels could name a crewmember to act as an observer was defeating the purpose of having observers onboard. The [vessel] had a quota which was taken in 4 days.

Another vessel spent approximately 2 weeks fishing the same quota. This vessel had a crewmember acting as the observer.

[Other] captains feel that crewmembers acting as observers allows too easily for abuse, particularly in a fixed quota area.

Part VI A.3.(a)

"*Observers shall:*

monitor a vessel's compliance..In particular, they shall:

…observe and estimate catches..."

The catch estimation procedures described in some observer reports states that they multiply the master's pan weights by the master's conversion factors to arrive at their estimates.

A number of observer report stated that "When there was any doubt over estimates, the captain's figures were used."

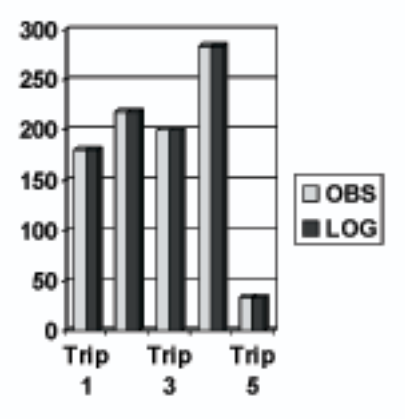
Part VI A.3.(a)

"*Observers shall:*

monitor a vessel's compliance..In particular, they shall:

…observe and estimate catches..."

The following table reflects the observed *vs* logged catch figures for one vessel which made 5 trips in 2001. In 4 of the 5 trips (161 fishing days), the observers catch estimates matched the master's logs exactly.



Part VI A.3.(a)

"*Observers shall monitor a vessel's compliance… In particular, they shall…record the gear type, mesh size and attachments…"*

A significant number of reports indicate that when observers conduct mesh measurements, they do so with a gauge provided by the vessel.

Part VI A.3.(d)

"*within 30 days following the completion of an assignment…provide a report to the Contracting Party..."*

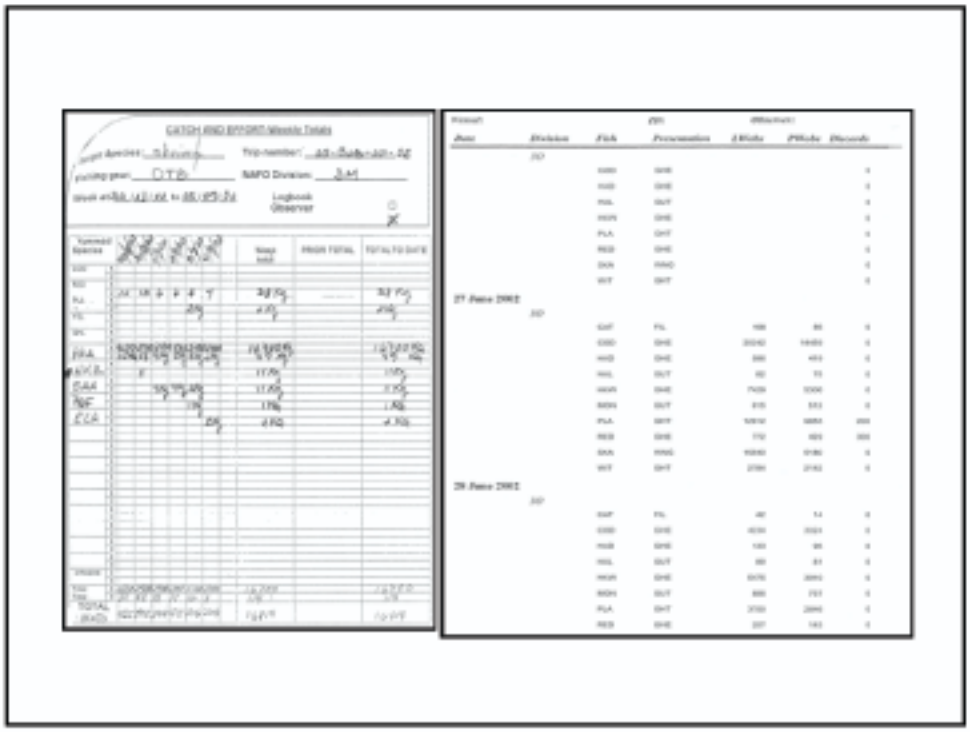
Without a system to track outstanding reports, the exact number of outstanding reports cannot be determined, but it is estimated that at least 20% of 2002 reports have yet to be submitted.

Part VI A.3.(d)

"*...copies of reports sent to Other Contracting Parties … will include daily totals of catch by species and division."*

The 12 variations of observer reports do not always include daily totals of catch by species and division:

- 4 of 12 different formats in use report daily catch by division.
- 3 formats report set details but no daily catch.
- A further 3 formats report summary data only and another provides daily totals but not by division.
- 1 format is not in English.



CATCH AND EFFORT Weekly Totals

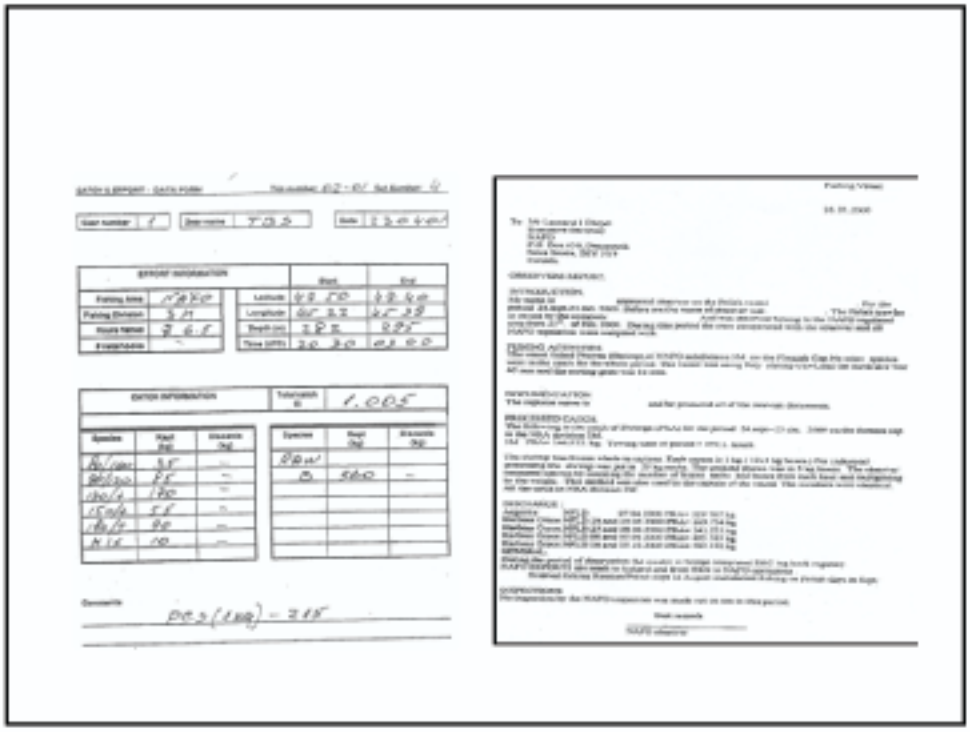
Vessel Name/No.: [illegible] Trip number: [illegible]

Fishing gear: OTB NAFO Division: 3M

Week of 06/12/94 to 06/18/94 Logbook / Observer

Species	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Week total	PRIOR TOTAL	TOTAL TO DATE
COD									
HAD									
POL									
WOL									
SKA									
RED									
WIT									
PLA									
HAL									
CAA									
TOT									
FCA									
SPECIES									
TOW									
TOW									
TOTAL (KGS)									

Date	Division	Fish	Presentation	# Hooks	# Pots	Discards
	3M					
		[illegible]	[illegible]			0
		[illegible]	[illegible]			0
		POL	GUT			0
		[illegible]	[illegible]			0
		PLA	GHT			0
		RED	GHE			0
		SKA	RAIO			0
		WIT	GHT			0
27 June 1992						
	3M					
		GHT	FIL	108	86	0
		COD	GHE	20242	16455	0
		HAD	GHE	586	453	0
		WOL	GUT	82	73	0
		HAD	GHE	7428	5306	0
		SKA	GUT	815	553	0
		PLA	GHT	5810	4884	000
		RED	GHE	772	605	000
		SKA	RAIO	6000	6186	0
		WIT	GHT	2781	2162	0
28 June 1992						
	3M					
		GHT	FIL	40	14	0
		COD	GHE	4230	3324	0
		HAD	GHE	130	96	0
		WOL	GUT	88	61	0
		HAD	GHE	6376	4864	0
		SKA	GUT	800	721	0
		PLA	GHT	3720	2846	0
		RED	GHE	227	163	0



CATCH & EFFORT - DAILY FORM Trip number: 02 - 01 Set Number: 4

User number: 1 User name: T. [illegible] Date: 12 of 6-01

EFFORT INFORMATION		Start	End
Fishing time		[illegible]	
Fishing Division		3 M	
Hourly Retrait		3 6 F	
If HAND HAUL		-	
	Latitude	48 50	48 54
	Longitude	047 32	47 38
	Depth (m)	220	220
	Time (HR)	20 30	21 00

CATCH INFORMATION			Tallysheet ID:	1.005	
Species	Kept (kg)	Discards (kg)	Species	Kept (kg)	Discards (kg)
AC/GRE	35	—	POU		
BRE/SQU	55	—	(S)	4540	—
COD/4	180	—			
CRE/4	55	—			
HAD/4	90	—			
M LE	100	—			

Comments: POU (1000) = 2.15

Fishing Vessel

10.05.2000

To: Mr. Leonard J. Dwyer
Executive secretary
NAFO
2 St. Paul's Place
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, B2Y 1G9
Canada

OBSERVER'S REPORT

INFRINGEMENTS
His name is [illegible] observed on the Polish vessel [illegible] For the period 24 August to 30th August 2000. Before and the name of observer on board. The Polish vessel [illegible] is known by the observer. Additional observer belongs to the NAFO regulated area there [illegible] on this date. During this period the crew conducted with the observer and all NAFO regulations were complied with.

FISHING Activities
The vessel United Pioneer (Belonging to NAFO subsidiaries Ltd. on the Flemish Cap this week. Species were mostly upon the the whole period. The vessel was using Poly viking nylon 130 mm which was the average grade was 14 mm.

OBSERVER'S
The vigilance name is [illegible] and for prosecution of the observer documents.

BREACHES CAUGHT
The following is the result of [illegible] for the period: 24 August – 31 [illegible] to the NEA database list.
Old Polish Herring 111 kg. Turning rate of period = [illegible] knots.

The shrimp trawl was [illegible] Each square is 1 kg [illegible] The collected processing the shrimp was put in [illegible] The [illegible] observer measured catches by counting the number of [illegible] Mesh. And boxes from each haul was weighed by the master. This method was also used by the captain of the vessel. The numbers were checked on the vessel on NEA division list.

DISCHARGE

Species	NAFO	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

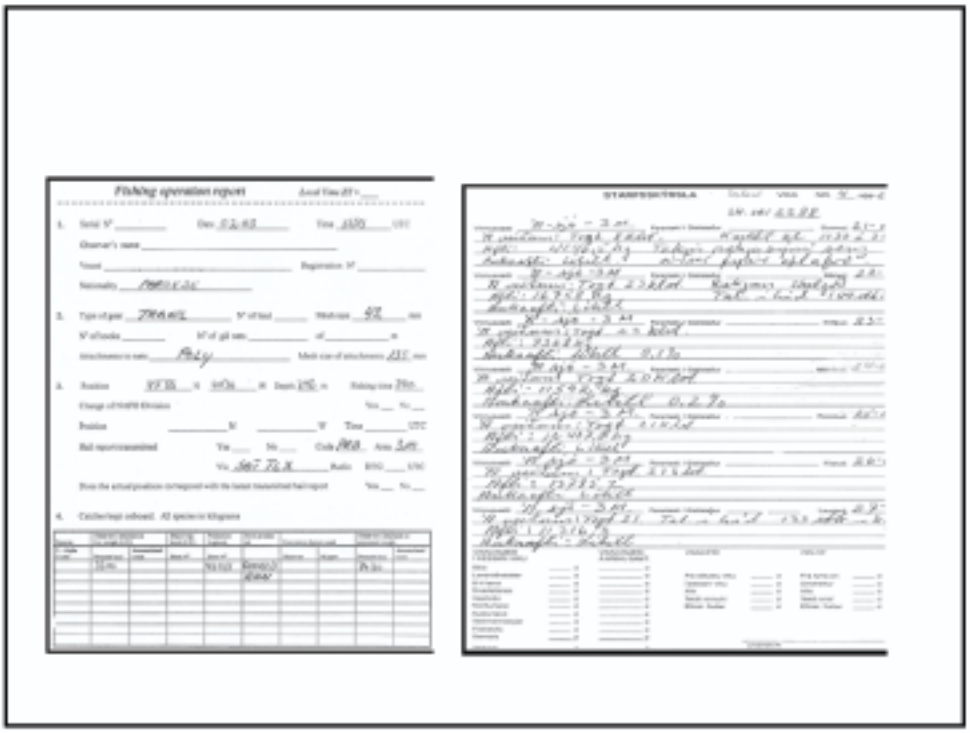
OBSERVATIONS
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Observer



- Part VI A.5.NCEM:

"When an apparent infringement of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures is identified by an observer, the observer shall, within 24 hours, report it to a NAFO inspection vessel using an established code ,which shall report it to the Executive Secretary."

To date, Canadian patrol vessels nor the Executive Secretary have received a report of infringement.

Assessment - OCP Programs

Observer-Reported Infringements

Some reports contain sections which identify and provide details on infringements. Most have no direct reference to infringements but some contain enough relevant information to establish that infringements may have occurred. Excerpts from 2002 reports:

"Observer figures for RED and WIT in 3L differ substantially from the captain's and underreporting of discards was a factor…by 40.1% with RED and 25.3% with WIT."

"The fishing master completed fishing operations and production logs every five to seven days. Depending on the movement of the inspection vessel, this period of delay in completing daily logs could be extended by as long as two weeks."

Assessment - OCP Programs

Infringements Not Detected by Observers

Illegal Gear

With the exception of a small mesh infringement in the 1F redfish fishery, there have been no report of illegal gear use in any observer report even though Canadian inspectors have noted an increase in the use of liners/small mesh in the 3O redfish fishery.

Assessment - OCP Programs

Satellite Tracking - Implementation

Part VI B.1.NCEM:

"*Each Contracting Party shall ensure that each of its vessels operating in the Regulatory Area is equipped with a satellite tracking device allowing the continuous tracking of its position by the Contracting Party."*

Most Contracting Parties are compliant with NCEM requirements; positional data is being received and forwarded; however, one Contracting Party does not have a fully functional satellite-tracking system and some vessels report inoperable systems coincident with suspected periods of misreporting.

Part VI A.4.NCEM:

"*The observer shall monitor the functioning of, and report upon anyinterference with, the satellite system."*

There are some indications in observer reports of interference:

"Automatic vessel position recording facilities were installed… sometimes the antenna was masked."

"… if you put a zinc metal bucket over the antenna it will distort reading or position of black box…when fishing in the North Atlantic… the reading can be off by 100 miles or 1000 miles making them think even though its operational they must be having a problem….."

Assessment - OCP Program

Satellite Tracking - Implementation

One VMS reporting format is used in the NRA, yet no two observer reports are identical, hindering proper assessment.

However, the observer program can still provide valuable information on compliance that would only be enhanced with consistent program implementation.

Data Element:	Code:	Mandatory / Optional	Remarks:
Start of Record	SR	M	Indicates start of the record
From	FR	M	ISO-3166 Address. Address of the transmitting Party
Address	AD	M	ISO-3166 Address. Destination address, **"XNW"** for NAFO
Record Number	RN	M	NNNNNN, serial number of the record in the relevant year
Record Date	RD	M	YYYYMMDD, Year, month and day
Record Time	RT	M	HHMM, Hours and minutes in UTC
Sequence Number	SQ	M	Message serial number between vessel and land.
Type of Message	TM	M	Message detail; message type, "**POS**"
International radio call sign	RC	M	IRCS Code. International Radio Call sign of the vessel
Trip Number	TN	O	Activity detail; fishing trip serial number in current year.
Name	NA	M	ISO 8859.1. Name of vessel
External identification	XR	M	ISO 8859.1. Side number of the vessel
Latitude(decimal)	LT	M	±DD.ddd (WGS84) Values negative if latitude is on the southern hemisphere. Note: LA will still be supported.
Longitude(decimal)	LG	M	±DDD.ddd (WGS84) Values negative if longitude is on the western hemisphere. Note: LO will still be supported.
Date	DA	M	YYYYMMDD, Year, month and day of position
Time	TI	M	HHMM, Hours and minutes in UTC of position
End Record	ER	M	End of record

Contributions to Monitoring and Control

Annual monitoring and control programs in the NRA are primarily provided by Canada ($10.2M) and the EU ($7.5M).

As a percentage of the value of NRA fisheries, the annual cost of observer coverage in the NRA is approximately 1%. (0.9 for groundfish and 1.2 % for shrimp).

The Observer/VMS Program represents an opportunity for all CP to make contributions to monitoring and control based on their level of participation in the fishery and, for many CPs, this program represents their only contribution.

Other Considerations

Collection of scientific data

Harmonized Data Collection proposal (NAFO doc. 00/23) was adopted by Fisheries Commission in 2000 but has yet to be implemented by any Contracting Party.

Interaction with Inspectors

Canadian inspectors report that observers onboard some CP vessels are reluctant to discuss vessel operations with them, even in situations when an infringement has been clearly identified.

Conclusions

The Program for Observers and Satellite Tracking has evolved into 2 distinct programs:

Satellite Tracking has developed as a consistent program operated with common elements by most Contracting Parties.

Observer Coverage has evolved into 12 separate and distinct programs with no common reporting or operational processes.

A comprehensive analysis on the effectiveness of the Observer Program is not possible until all Contracting Parties have fully and consistently implemented all elements of the program.

Although the Observer Program has not been fully or consistently implemented, even incomplete data available confirms reports from other sources indicating levels of non-compliance.

The Satellite Tracking Program is a significant asset in patrol planning although any application beyond that role has yet to be demonstrated.

Recommendations

1. Develop a set of guidelines for the operation of the observer program, including a Code of Conduct for Observers.
2. ES should certify all observers upon receipt of appropriate documentation by the relevant CP. Protocols could be developed for the revocation of certifications.
3. ES should regularly update the list of "current" observers and distribute to CP.
4. Develop a training standard and require all observers be trained to this standard in order to receive certification.
5. CP should ensure that, where possible, NAFO inspectors participate in the training and briefing and debriefing processes.
6. Develop a set of clear and consistent guidelines for use by all CP in the observer briefing and debriefing processes
7. Develop protocol to clearly define transparent process for use by all CP in dealing with observer-noted infringements. This protocol should include real-time reporting of infringements to any inspection vessel in the area, directly or through the ES.
8. CP should indicate those infringements identified by observers in their annual report to the ES on the disposition of infringements.
9. Develop common data package, including situation and trip end reports for use by all observers. Reports should at a minimum:

   be in electronic format and in English include logged as well as observed daily catch include mandatory identification of infringements
10. Develop standardized equipment kit for each observer; including certified mesh gauges, scales, and sampling

equipment.

11. Develop a plan for the collection of data to meet SC requirements.
12. Incorporate observer data into the annual compliance review
13. Develop a data collection plan for different fisheries to include product weight, conversion factor and density factor experiments.
14. Develop a protocol for the replacement of observers (at CP expense) in cases where lack of impartiality is proven.
15. CP should deploy at-sea observer coordinators on PV to receive situation reports and conduct briefing/debriefing, where possible.
16. Develop an interview form for inspectors to complete with observers containing checklist of issues to review with observers.
17. Develop a process to encourage feedback from observers on the operation of the program, possibly through a separate report submitted directly to the ES.
18. ES should analyze satellite data to define "trips" and identify late observer reports.
19. Develop notification process to advise CP when observer reports have not been submitted within the allotted time.
20. Require any CP without operational satellite tracking system submit a plan for compliance by January 1, 2004.
21. Require that positional reporting through the satellite system be increased to intervals of 2 hours including manual reports when the satellite system is non-operational.
22. Require daily observed and logged catch records to be submitted *via* satellite system.
23. Require observer reports be submitted *via* the satellite system to facilitate and guide port inspections by flag state authorities.

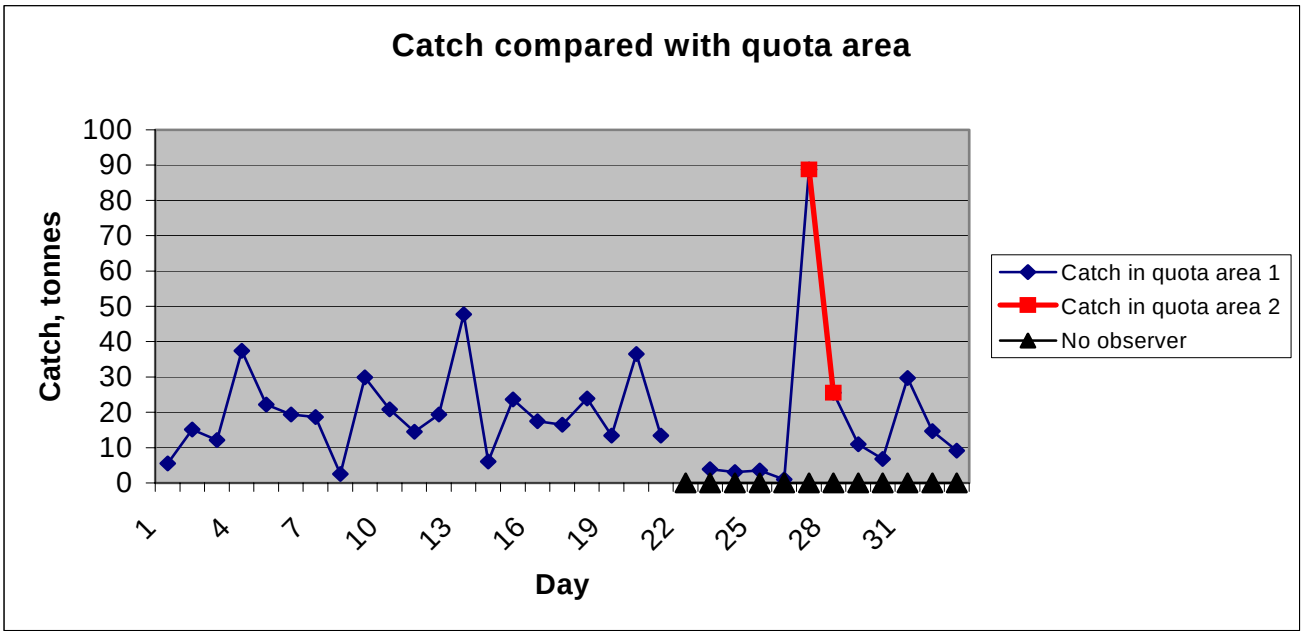
Annex 5. Working Paper by Denmark (in respect of Greenland and Faroe Islands)
Produced by Greenland -The Effect of Observers
(STACTIC W.P. 03/5)

A case study

Through analyse Greenland became aware that some vessels would stop the fishery in an area where they were having a good fishery and moved to another quota area, where the fishery normally is very poor. At these trips the vessel had unusually good catches and no observer on board.

There was especially one trip for one vessel that seemed gross. We therefore compared the data in the vessels logbook (catch, time of hauls) with the data from the Vessel Monitoring System (speed). Furthermore we added the days the observer was on board the vessel. The day after the observer left the vessel the vessel started to move to the new quota area.

Figure 1: Catch compared with quota area and the presence of observer at the vessel.
Source: Catch record from the logbook.



At the figure 1 it is obvious that the catches are very low 5 days (below 4 tons/day) before the vessel enters the new quota area and 2 days (10 tons/day) after the leaving the area. In the area the vessel caught 90 tons on one day, which is very unusual.

In the attachment 1 the speed of the vessel is compares with the hauls notes in the logbook. The vessel speed is 1-2 knob when the trawl is at the bottom while the speed is 5-7 knots when the vessels are steaming.

Day 25 is a normal fishing day for the vessel. When the vessel is trawling the speed are approx. 1-2 knots and when the vessel is steaming it has a speed of 5-6 knots or more. The trawl is out nearly all day. But the catch is only approx. 4 ton.

Day 26 the vessel has a low speed (normal speed when fishing) for 6 hours but there are no records in the logbook that the trawl is fishing. This is the day before the vessel enters the new quota area.

At day 27 contrary there is noted several hauls in the logbook whiles the VMS shows that the vessel had a speed at 6-7 knots (normal speed when steaming). The vessel caught around 90 tons during the time period of 9-10 hours. Normally this vessel has maximum catch of 40-50 tonnes/day.

The assumption can be made that the vessels do not write the correct catch and time of the catch in the logbook when there is no observer onboard. Such logbooks have no value to the scientists.

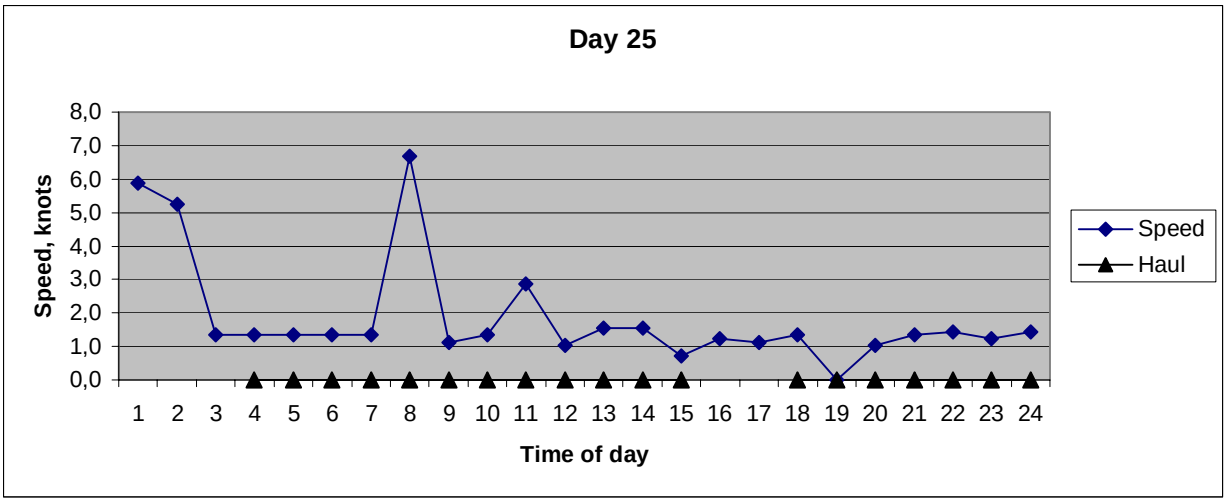
If the observer coverage percentage is going to be lowered following things can be recommended:

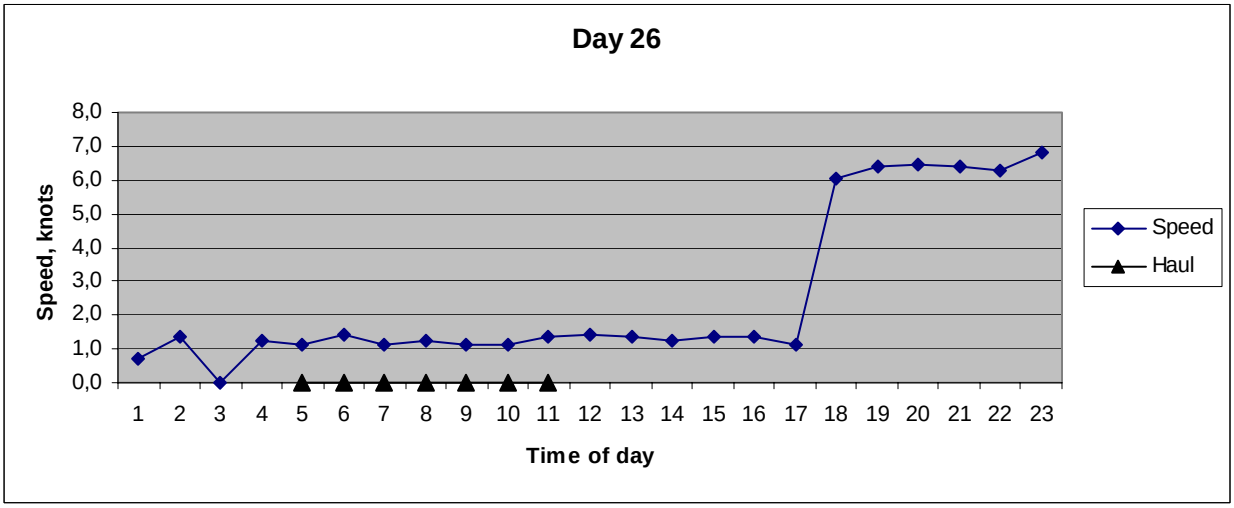
1. Increased frequency in VMS position reports for example every hour

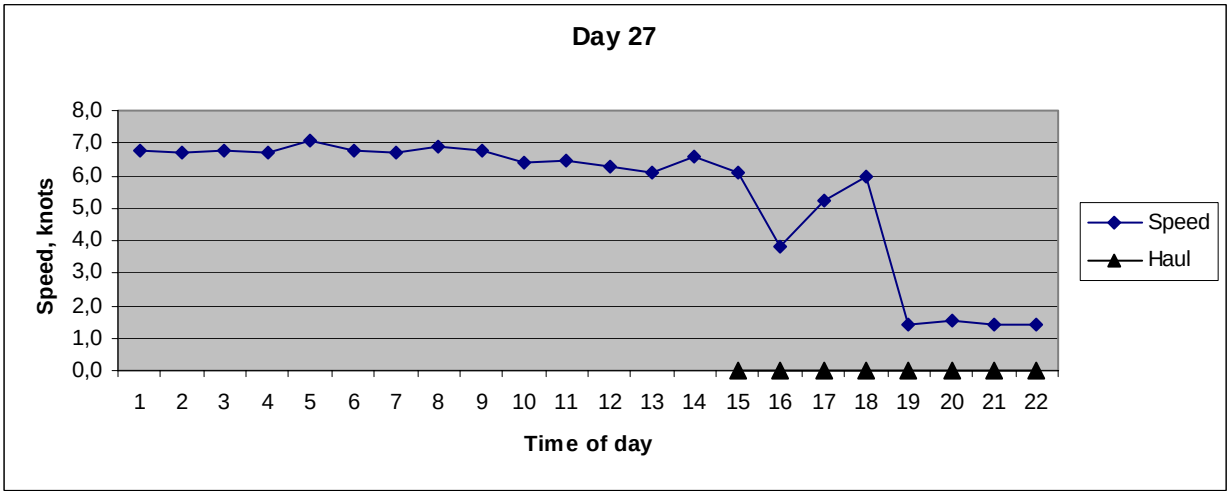
2. A more detailed catch report where time and position for every haul is noted in the logbook.

3. The recommendations in point 1 and 2 can be used in order to analyse where to deploy observers.

Attachment 1
The vessels speed compared with the time of hauls.
Source: Speed from VMS and time of hauls from the logbooks.







Annex 6. Proposal by Denmark (in respect of Greenland and Faroe Islands) to Establish a Working Group on Harmonization of Communication of Catches, VMS Messages and Reports by Fishing Vessels Operating in the NAFO-and NEAFC Area

The first period after the introduction of VMS in NAFO has shown a need for better harmonization of the reports exchanged between the FMCs of the CP and the NAFO Secretariat as well as the reports forwarded from the fishing vessels to the FMC or Secretariat of NAFO (and NEAFC). It is a practical problem for many fishermen, who are fishing both in NEAFC and NAFO's regulated areas, to administrate the differences in the reports. This can give some problem with for example missing data, quality of the data and so forth, which is received from the fishermen, and as a consequence give the administration more work. Furthermore this is also a considerable burden in the development of the VMS-software, which generated the messages and handles the communication to the different bodies.

In the attached scheme we have compared the data elements of the reports used by NAFO and NEAFC as 'Position' report, 'Catch on entry' and 'Catch on exit'. Some of the data elements are the same for the two organizations and the only difference is that some are mandatory for one organization and optional for the other. This is a minor problem for the fishermen because they can choose always to take the data element in the reports although it is only optional. But when there are data elements, which only exist in the report from one of the organisations, it can be a problem for the fishermen.

From a software point of view this can be solved but nevertheless it complicates and makes software much more expensive.

The comparison between the 'Catch on Entry' and 'Catch on Exit' shows that there are several differences. For the reports to NAFO four data elements are required: 'NAFO division to enter' (RA), 'Master of the vessel' (MA), 'Directed species' (DS) which is not mentioned in the NEAFC's reports.

If the reports of the two organizations were harmonised, the reports will arrive faster, the quality will be better, as well as make life easier for fishermen and the FMCs. Further there is a good foundation for developing cooperation between the two secretariats which run compatible systems and in the long term this could be a platform for the two organisations to share the burden as they may develop new systems and software together.

POSITION report/message

Data element	Code	NEAFC	NAFO	Description
Start Record	SR	M	M	System detail; indicates start of record
Address	AD	M	M	Message detail; destination, 'XNE' for NEAFC, 'XNW' for NAFO
Sequence Number	SQ	M[1]	O	Message detail; serial number in current year
Type of Message	TM	M	M	Message detail; message type, 'POS'
Radio Call sign	RC	M	M	Vessel registration detail; international radio call sign of the vessel
Trip Number	TN	O	O	Activity detail; fishing trip serial number in current year
Vessel Name	NA	O	M	Vessel registration detail; name of the vessel
Contracting Party Internal Reference Number	IR	O	-	Vessel registration detail. Unique Contracting Party vessel number as ISO-3 flag state code followed by number
External Registration Number	XR	O	M	Vessel registration detail; the side number of the vessel
Latitude	LA	M[2]	M[3]	Activity detail; position at time of transmission
Longitude	LO	M	M	Activity detail; position at time of transmission
Latitude (decimal)	LT	M[4]	M[5]	
Longitude (decimal)	LG	M	M	
Date	DA	M	M	Message detail; date of transmission
Time	TI	M	M	Message detail; time of transmission
From	FR	M	M	Name of transmitting party
Record Date	RD	M	M	Year, month and date
Record Time	RT	M	M	Hours and minutes in UTC
Record Number	RN	M	M	Serial number of the record in the relevant year
End of Record	ER	M	M	System detail; indicates end of the record

[1] Optional in case of a VMS message
[2] LO and LA mandatory for manual messages
[3] LO and LA mandatory for manual messages
[4] LT and LG mandatory for VMS messages
[5] LT and LG mandatory for VMS messages

CATCH ON ENTRY

Data element	Code	NEAFC	NAFO	Description
Start Record	SR	M	M	System detail; indicates start of record
Address	AD	M	M	Message detail; destination, 'XNE' for NEAFC, 'XNW' for NAFO
Sequence Number	SQ	M	O	Message detail; serial number in current year
Type of Message	TM	M	M	Message detail; message type, 'COE'
Radio Call sign	RC	M	M	Vessel registration detail; international radio call sign of the vessel
Trip Number	TN	O	O	Activity detail; fishing trip serial number in current year
Vessel Name	NA	O	M	Vessel registration detail; name of the vessel
Contracting Party Internal Reference Number	IR	O	-	Vessel registration detail. Unique Contracting Party vessel number as ISO-3 flag state code followed by number
External Registration Number	XR	O	M	Vessel registration detail; the side number of the vessel
Latitude	LA	M[6]	M	Activity detail; position at time of transmission
Longitude	LO	M[7]	M	Activity detail; position at time of transmission
Quantity on board Species Live weight	OB	 M M	 M M	Activity detail; quantity by species on board, in pairs as needed. FAO species code Live weight in kilograms, rounded to the nearest 100 kilograms.
Date	DA	M	M	Message detail; date of transmission
Time	TI	M	M	Message detail; time of transmission
From	FR	M	M	Address of the transmitting party (Contracting Party)
NAFO division to enter	RA	-	M	NAFO division into which the vessel is about to enter
Name of the master	MA	-	M	Name of the master of the vessel
Directed species	DS	-	M	
End of Record	ER	M	M	System detail; indicates end of the record

[6] Optional if a vessel is subject to satellite tracking.
[7] Optional if a vessel is subject to satellite tracking.

CATCH ON EXIT

Data element	Code	NEAFC	NAFO	Description
Start Record	SR	M	M	System detail; indicates start of record
Address	AD	M	M	Message detail; destination, 'XNE' for NEAFC, 'XNW' for NAFO
Sequence Number	SQ	M	O	Message detail; serial number in current year
Type of Message	TM	M	M	Message detail; message type, 'COX'
Radio Call sign	RC	M	M	Vessel registration detail; international radio call sign of the vessel
Trip Number	TN	O	-	Activity detail; fishing trip serial number in current year
Vessel Name	NA	O	M	Vessel registration detail; name of the vessel
Contracting Party Internal Reference Number	IR	O	-	Vessel registration detail. Unique Contracting Party vessel number as ISO-3 flag state code followed by number
External Registration Number	XR	O	M	Vessel registration detail; the side number of the vessel
Latitude	LA	M[8]	M	Activity detail; position at time of transmission
Longitude	LO	M[9]	M	Activity detail; position at time of transmission
Weekly catch Species Live weight	CA	 M M	 M M	Activity detail; Cumulative catch retained on board by species, either since commencement of fishing in the R.A. or last "Catch" report, in pairs as needed. FAO species code Live weight in kilograms, rounded to the nearest 100 kilograms.
Days fished	DF	M		Activity detail; number of fishing days in the Regulatory Area either since commencement of fishing in the R.A. or last "Catch" report
Date	DA	M	M	Message detail; date of transmission
Time	TI	M	M	Message detail; time of transmission
From	FR	M	M	Address of the transmitting party (Contracting Party)
NAFO division to enter	RA	-	M	NAFO division into which the vessel is about to enter
Name of the master	MA	-	M	Name of the master of the vessel
End of Record	ER	M	M	System detail; indicates end of the record

[8] Optional if a vessel is subject to satellite tracking.
[9] Optional if a vessel is subject to satellite tracking.

Annex 7. Proposal by the European Community with a View to Improving the Control Scheme of NAFO (STACTIC W.P. 03/1-Revision 2)

Explanatory Memorandum

At the 2002 Annual Meeting of NAFO, the Fisheries Commission endorsed a recommendation of STACTIC that the Scheme for observers and Satellite tracking should be extended for one more year until the end of 2003 pending a thorough revision. The issue has therefore been put on the agenda for the inter-sessional meeting of STACTIC in June 2003.

Experience has shown that at least the observer part of this scheme has been of a limited use for control and scientific purposes and not been applied in a consistent manner by all Contracting Parties. The observer scheme has also proved to be very costly. There is therefore an urgent need both to reinforce the effectiveness of the Scheme and improve its cost-effectiveness.

This proposal is intended to improve NAFO rules in light of experience. Even though the proposal is focused on the elaboration of a new observer scheme applicable from 1 January 2004, it also contains proposed amendments of other parts of the Control Scheme intended to complement the new observer Scheme. The two parts of this proposal should be seen as a global package of measures. The main features are as follows.

Observer Scheme

Improved communications and follow up – Observer findings are not reported on a real time basis and therefore in most cases not available to inspection and port authorities in time. Observers should therefore be obliged to transmit catch reports on a regular basis so that those data are available for inspection vessels for at sea inspections, and for port authorities when the vessel returns to port. In order to achieve this goal, observers should be provided with independent means to transmit reports electronically on a real time basis.

Improved quality of observer data – The current observer rules do not provide for any rules regarding training of observers. This has often led to the situation where insufficiently trained observers with very different backgrounds are being placed on vessels. The result has in many cases been that observer data has been considered unreliable and has not been used for control or scientific purposes. Therefore, all observers should be obliged to undergo a standardised training which should include a certification process.

Clearer provisions on the tasks and obligations of the observers as well as the obligations of the captain of the vessel are also needed to achieve this goal.

Increase cost effectiveness – The proposed amendments of the control Scheme which now are proposed will improve the monitoring and control of the fishing activities in such a way that the current requirement to place observers on all vessels will no longer be needed. The current 100 % coverage in the observer scheme can therefore be significantly reduced.

Other parts of the control Scheme

Improved VMS effectiveness – The current frequency requirement to send position reports every 6 hours is not always sufficient to monitor the activities of the vessel in a satisfactory manner. In other parts of the Atlantic, an increased frequency is being used. It would therefore seem appropriate to increase the frequency of position reports in NAFO.

Improved logbook reporting requirements – Logbook data is not reported by the captain on a real time basis and therefore not available to inspection authorities. Captains should therefore be obliged to transmit catch reports on a regular basis so that those data are be available for inspection vessels for at sea inspections, and for port authorities when the vessel returns to port. Such a requirement would be similar to those foreseen for observers.

Improved means for port inspections – Inspections in port constitute a corner stone of the control Scheme in NAFO. Port authorities do not, however, always have access to findings from observers, from at sea inspections nor VMS data, when the vessel intends to land its catch. Amendments to rectify this situation, including a requirement of prior notification of landing, are therefore necessary.

EC proposal

Improving the NAFO Observer Programme from 2004

(N.B. References to Articles in this text refer to other Sections of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures)

Objectives

1. The Objective of the observer programme shall be:

   a) to monitor the compliance with the Conservation and Enforcement measures in force, and

   b) to collect catch and effort data, other scientific data and additional information related to the fishery in the Regulatory Area.

Scope

2. Each Contracting Party shall require that a minimum of [X %] of its vessels fishing in the Regulatory Area at any one time, carry at least one observer on board the vessel.

2a A Contracting Party with one vessel operating in the Regulatory Area shall ensure the presence of an observer on board that vessel for no less than X% of the time that the vessel is present in the Regulatory Area.

3. Contracting Parties shall immediately place an observer on board any vessel flying their flag that is cited for a serious infringement as described in Article X, unless the vessel is re-routed in accordance with Article X. Contracting Parties with an inspection presence in the Regulatory Area shall have their inspectors confirm their vessels' infringements before the observer is placed on board.

Obligations of the Contracting Parties

4. Contracting Parties shall recruit, designate and place observers on board vessels flying their flag as well as on vessels of non Contracting Parties that so agree. While on board, observers shall remain under the responsibility of the Contracting Party that designated them and respond to the relevant authorities thereof.

4a Where a Contracting Party has not placed an observer on board a vessel and is obliged to do so, any other Contracting Party may place an observer on board subject to the consent of the Contracting Party of the vessel, until the latter provides a replacement.

5. Contracting Parties shall ensure that an observer be on board the vessels referred to in section 2 at all times while fishing in the Regulatory Area.

6. The duties of the observer shall begin when the vessel enters into the Regulatory Area.

7. When selecting the vessels on board of which observers are to be placed, Contracting Parties shall take into account inter alia the history of compliance of individual vessels, as well as that of their owners and/or operators.

   Observers shall be rotated between all vessels and, as far as possible, a balance shall be maintained between the types of fishery in which the vessels are engaged.

7a Contracting Parties shall ensure that technical facilities on board their vessels necessary to send electronic observer reports have been tested with the Secretariat. The testing of this exchange shall be deemed successful once data exchanges have been completed with all recipients at a 100% reliability rate.

8. Contracting Parties shall ensure that the observers they designate have the following qualifications:

   a) sufficient experience to identify species and fishing gear;
   b) satisfactory knowledge of the relevant Conservation and Enforcement Measures;
   c) the ability to carry out scientific tasks or to observe and record fishing activities accurately;
   d) satisfactory knowledge of the language of the flag State of the vessel onboard which they carry out their duties;
   e) computer skills relevant for the exercise of their tasks;
   f) general nautical skills.

9. Contracting Parties shall further ensure that designated observers have completed the technical training required by the guidelines laid down in Annex X prior to any placement on vessels. This training shall last at least X weeks and shall include a certification process.

9a Contracting parties shall ensure that their observers carry adequate insurance for the tasks they are required to carry out and any other risks derived from their presence and activities on board.

10. Contracting Parties shall provide the observer with a portable computer and other means necessary to fulfil their tasks relating, in particular, to the drafting and transmission of reports by electronic means, as well as a standardised equipment kit including certified mesh gauges, scales and sampling equipment.

11. Contracting parties shall create a computerised data base where all data contained in weekly, summary and final reports in accordance with this programme is collected.

12. Contracting Parties shall provide the Executive Secretary with a list of certified observers operating under this programme, which shall be kept current. The Executive Secretary shall make this list available to Contracting parties with an inspection presence in the Regulatory Area.

[12a Contracting Parties shall ensure that vessels with catch on board when entering the Regulatory Area that do not carry observers are available for inspection at a pre-arranged checkpoint.]

Impartiality

13. Observers shall be independent and impartial and may not under any circumstances be a crew member or officer, nor have any links with the owner or crew of the vessel on board of which they are placed. An observer whose lack of impartiality has been proven shall be immediately replaced by the designating Contracting Party.

Tasks of the observers

14. The tasks of observers shall be the following:

a) monitor the vessel's compliance with the Conservation and Enforcement Measures adopted by the Fisheries Commission and in force. In particular, they shall

(o) estimate the catch held on board on entry into the Regulatory Area;

(i) record the fishing activities of the vessel and verify the position of the vessel engaged in fishing;

(ii) observe and estimate catches with a view to identifying catch composition and depth and monitoring discards, by-catches and undersized fish;

(iii) record gear type, mesh size and attachments deployed;

(iv) verify the entries made in the logbook;

(v) monitor the functioning of, and report on any tampering with, the Satellite tracking system;

(vi) be available to inspectors during at sea inspections;

(vii) upon request from the relevant inspection authorities, be available for a debriefing when the vessel enters into port;

(viii) if the observer considers it appropriate, signal any observations on possible violations to the captain

b) carry out scientific work as requested by the Fisheries Commission based on advice by the Scientific Council. In particular, they shall

(i) record details of the vessel's partition of time between searching, fishing and transit;

(ii) take samples of catches and record the biological data of species caught;

(iii) collect catch and effort data on a haul by haul basis. This data shall include location, depth, time of the net on the bottom, catch composition, discards, by-catches and undersized fish;

(iv) collect data, including location, on fishing gear loss and waste disposal.

Status of the Observer

~~[15. Observers shall be given the status of ship's officers.]~~

16. Observers shall have no enforcement authority. Observations made by observers in accordance with paragraph 14 (a) may not be construed as inspection findings made in accordance with Article XX.

Duties of the Observer

17. In performing its duties, the observer shall:

a) treat as confidential all information with respect to the fishing operations of the vessels and of the owners of the vessels and accept this requirement in writing as a condition for placement;

[b) comply with all requirements established in laws and regulations of the Contracting Party to the vessel to which the observer is assigned insofar as such requirements are not incompatible with the Conservation and Enforcement Measures adopted by the Commission and in force;]

c) respect the hierarchy and general rules of behaviour which apply to all vessel personnel, provided such rules do not interfere with the duties of the observer under this programme.

Obligations of the Captain

18. Captains of vessels carrying observers on board shall in particular

a) co-operate fully with the observer and ensure that all officers and crew do likewise, in order to facilitate the observer carrying out his/her tasks efficiently;

b) provide observers appropriate accommodation, including lodging, food and adequate sanitary facilities of a standard commensurate with the status of a ship's officer;

c) provide observers adequate space on the bridge or pilot house for clerical work, as well as work tables, scales and other equipment on deck adequate for carrying out observer duties;

d) give observers access to all fishing gear and any other relevant equipment, including satellite navigation equipment, radar display viewing screens and electronic means of communications available on board the vessel for transmission of observer reports;

e) give observers access to the vessels working deck during net and fish retrieval and to any specimen, alive or dead, that is brought onboard the vessel or to be discarded;

f) maintain a good and respectful working relationship with the observer, ensure their security and welfare in the performance of their duties and safeguard their freedom and dignity.

Reporting requirements of the observer

19. In carrying out his/her duties, observers shall establish the following reports in an electronic format:

a) a **weekly report** by division on catches by species retained on board, discards and undersized fish.

These reports shall be transmitted to the Contracting Party of the vessel and the Executive Secretary by Monday 24:00 UTC for the preceding week ending Sunday midnight. The VMS template described in Annex Y shall be used. If the electronic means for transmitting these reports to and from and FMC is not functioning, the observer shall notify the FMC of this failure and transmit the report by any other means of communication available, keep a written log of these transmissions on board and make them available to inspectors if requested;

b) a **summary report** at the end of the assignment. The VMS template described in Annex Z shall be used. This report should include observations on instances of possible serious violations, if any, including

instances where fishing activities in the Regulatory Area are being declared as having been taken outside this Area.

The summary report shall be transmitted to the Contracting Party of the vessel as well as directly to the inspection authorities of the port of landing at least 30 hours in advance of the vessel's entry into port. A copy of this report shall be made available to the captain of the vessel;

c) a **final report** within 5 days after the end of the assignment. This report shall include daily totals of catch by species and division.

The final report shall be transmitted to the Executive Secretary and the Contracting Party of the vessel.

Obligations of the Executive Secretary

20. Upon receipt of the reports referred to in paragraph 19, the Executive Secretary shall:

a) forward the weekly observer reports to Contracting Parties with an active inspection presence in the Regulatory Area.

b) notify the Contracting Party of any vessel from which no weekly reports have been received for 1 week without justification, and copy this notification to Contracting Parties with an inspection presence;

c) upon request, make the final report available to other Contracting Parties. Copies of reports made available to other Contracting Parties shall not include location of catch in latitude and longitude.

20a. The Executive Secretary shall also bring to the attention of any Contracting Party instances of incomplete reporting or the absence of final reports.

Costs

21. All costs arising from the assignment of observers under this Programme shall be borne by the Flag State Contracting Party of the vessel onboard which they are placed. Contracting Parties may charge their costs, in part or in full, to the operators of their vessels.

Review

22. This Observer Programme shall be subject to review and revision in 2005, except where levels of compliance would decrease to a level warranting the review or revision at an earlier date.

Annex Y

Observer Report

Data Element:	Code:	Mandatory/ Optional	Remarks:
Start record	SR	M	System detail; indicates start of record
Address	AD	M	Message detail; destination, "**XNW**" for NAFO
Sequence Number	SQ	M	Message detail; message serial number in current year
Type of Message	TM	M	Message detail; message type, "**OBR**" as Observer report
Radio call sign	RC	M	Vessel registration detail; international radio call sign of the vessel
Fishing Gear	GE	M	Activity detail; FAO code for fishing gear
Directed Species[7]	DS	M	Activity detail; FAO species code
Mesh Size	ME	M	Activity detail; average mesh size in millimeters
Relevant Area	RA	M	Activity detail; NAFO Division
Weekly Catches species live weight	CA	M M	Activity detail; cumulative catch by species retained on board, (exclusive of discards), either since commencement of fishing in R.A.[2] or last "Catch" report, in pairs as needed. FAO species code Live weight in kilograms, rounded to the nearest 100 kilograms
Discarding species live weight	RJ	M[1]	Activity detail; discarded catch by species, either since commencement of fishing in R.A.[2] or last "Catch" report, in pairs as needed. FAO species code Live weight in kilograms, rounded to the nearest 100 kilograms
Undersize species live weight	US	M[1]	Activity detail; undersize catch by species, either since commencement of fishing in R.A.[2] or last "Catch" report, in pairs as needed. FAO species code Live weight in kilograms, rounded to the nearest 100 kilograms
Log Book	LB	M	Activity detail; "Yes" or "No" [3]
Production	PR	M	Activity detail; code for the production
Hails	HA	M	Activity detail; observers verification if the reports made by the captain are correct, "Yes" or "No" [4]
Apparent Infringements	AF	M	Activity detail; "Yes" or "No" [5]
Observer Name	ON	M	Message detail; name of the observer signing the report
Date	DA	M	Message detail; date of transmission
Free Text	MS	O[6]	Activity detail; for further comments by the observer
Time	TI	M	Message detail; time of transmission
End of record	ER	M	System detail; indicates end of the record

1 Only to be transmitted if relevant
2 Meaning the first "Catch Report" in current fishing trip in the R.A.
3 "Yes" if the observer approves the Log Book entries by the captain
4 "Yes" if the observer approves the Hails transmitted by the captain
5 "Yes" if an infringement is observed
6 Mandatory if "LB" = "No", or "HA" = "No", or "AF" = "Yes".
7 Directed species is the species which represents the greatest catch for that day

Annex Z

Template for summary report (proposed Icelandic template).

Additional Amendments aiming at improving the NAFO Control Scheme

(falling outside the scope of the observer scheme)

1. **Increase frequency in VMS** position reports (currently 6 hours).

   Rationale: The current 6 hour frequency requirement for VMS position reports can be considered as insufficient to follow the movements of individual vessels in a satisfactory manner.. It therefore may be appropriate to increase the frequency in an appropriate fashion.

2. **Introduce a weekly catch report requirement for the master**. Such reporting requirement would be very similar to weekly reports of the observer. Such provision would be inserted in Part III section E (hail system) and could read:

"The master shall on a weekly basis transmit a report by division on aggregate catches by species retained on board, discards and undersized fish as recorded in the logbook. The VMS templates described in Annex Y shall be used.

The weekly reports shall be transmitted by Monday 24:00 UTC for the proceeding week ending Sunday midnight. If the electronic means for transmitting these reports to and from and FMC is not functioning, the master shall notify the FMC of this failure and transmit the report by any other means of communication available, keep a written log of these transmissions on board and make them available to inspectors if requested.

Contracting Parties shall ensure that technical facilities on board their vessels necessary to send electronic catch reports have been tested with the Secretariat. The testing of this exchange shall be deemed successful once data exchanges have been completed with all recipients at a 100% reliability rate.

The Executive Secretary shall notify the Contracting Party of any vessel from which no weekly reports have been received for 2 consecutive weeks without justification, and copy this notification to Contracting Parties with an inspection presence in the Regulatory Area."

Rationale: Unless they board the vessel, inspectors patrolling in the area are currently unable to follow the fishing activities of the fishing vessels on a real time basis. By introducing reporting requirements for observers and masters of fishing vessels on a weekly basis, inspections vessels will be provided with a tool to compare not only fishing vessels with and without an observer, but also the figures of the master and observers on the same vessel. Such information would facilitate the task of the inspection vessel to ensure an effective level of compliance in the Area. Such weekly reports will also allow the flag State to have a control over captures of the vessels on a real time basis.

3. Introduce provisions regarding the **vessels authorisation to fish**. Such provisions could read.

"1. Each flag state Contracting Party shall:

a). authorise the use of fishing vessels flying its flag for fishing activities under Article 1 only where it is able to exercise effectively its responsibilities in respect of such vessels;
b). ensure that only authorised fishing vessels flying its flag conduct fishing activities under Article 1;
c). ensure that fishing vessels flying its flag comply with applicable measures adopted under the NAFO Convention;
d).ensure that authorised vessels have no history of IUU fishing activities or that, if those vessels have such a history, the new owners have provided sufficient evidence demonstrating the previous owners and operators have no legal, beneficial, or financial interest in, or control over those vessels, or that having taken into account all relevant facts, their authorised vessels are not engaged in or associated with IUU fishing;
e). ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners and operators of the authorised vessels are not engaged in or associated with fishing activities by fishing vessels which are not authorised to fish in the Regulatory Area;
f). take measures to ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners of authorised vessels are citizens or legal entities within the flag state contracting party so that any contract or punitive actions can be effectively taken against them;

g). undertake to manage the number of authorised fishing vessels and their fishing effort commensurate to the fishing opportunities available to that Contracting Party in the Regulatory Area;

2. Flag State Contracting Parties shall establish a validation system comprising in particular cross checks and verification of all data resulting from applicable measures adopted under the NAFO convention. The flag state shall notify any discrepancies following such cross checks to the captain and require an explanation."

Rationale The current measures are aimed at reinforcing the obligations of the flag state to exercise an effective control over its vessels and to ensure that compliance data is cross-checked by the flag state.

4. Improve means for port state authorities to conduct an effective **port inspection**. Such a provision could read:

"Vessels operating in the Regulatory Area shall, at least 48 hours in advance of seeking access to port for the purpose of landing catch, provide the relevant port/inspection authorities and, if the port state is not the flag state, its flag State authorities with the following information:

a) a copy of their authorisation to fish;

b) details of their fishing trip such as areas fished and quantities of fish therein by species they intend to land;

c) a copy of the inspection reports in case the vessel has been inspected at sea .

Upon receipt of this information, and where applicable, of the summary report submitted by the observer in accordance with Article X, the relevant port authorities shall compare the data contained therein as well as data derived from VMS reports. The landing of the catch shall not be permitted until this process has been finalised.

If the relevant vessel is flying another flag than the flag of the port State, port state and flag states authorities shall co-operate to compile all data necessary for port inspection. The port authorities shall, without delay, transmit all data received to the flag State for verification by comparison with data derived from VMS reports. The flag State shall provide the port State with a statement determining if the data corresponds to VMS data and other data available to the flag state. The port authorities shall attach the statement of the flag State to the port inspection report. The landing of the catch shall not be permitted until this process has been finalised."

In addition, the content of port inspections and the way in which they are conducted in general should be examined in order to ensure that landings are monitored effectively.

Rationale: The current control system does not provide for a sufficient inter action between the different control tools in place. When a vessel enters into port, the port inspection authorities have often not access to findings of inspections at sea, observers or VMS data. By obliging the captain of the vessel to make a port call in advance, and by giving port authorities access to such information, port authorities will be in a better position to carry out an effective port inspection.

5. Amendment of the **port inspection report** (Annex 12).

Require that port inspection authorities certify that VMS data has been verified for comparison (or, if the port State is not the flag State, that the statement of the flag State is attached to the port inspection report).

Rationale: to ascertain that VMS data has been used as background material during the port inspection.

Annex Y

Weekly Catch Report

Data Element:	Code:	Mandatory / Optional	Remarks:
Start record	SR	M	System detail; indicates start of record
Address	AD	M	Message detail; destination, "**XNW**" for NAFO
Sequence Number	SQ	M	Message detail; message serial number in current year
Type of Message	TM	M	Message detail; message type, "**CAT**" as Catch report
Radio call sign	RC	M	Vessel registration detail; international radio call sign of the vessel
Trip Number	TN	O	Activity detail; fishing trip serial number in current year
Vessel Name	NA	O	Vessel registration detail; name of the vessel
Contracting Party Internal Reference Number	IR	O	Vessel registration detail; unique Contracting Party vessel number as ISO-3 flag state code followed by number
External Registration Number	XR	O	Vessel registration detail; the side number of the vessel
Relevant Area	RA	M	Activity detail: NAFO Division
Latitude	LA	M[1]	Activity detail; position at time of transmission
Longitude	LO	M[1]	Activity detail; position at time of transmission
Weekly Catches species live weight	CA	M M	Activity detail; cumulative catch by species retained on board (exclusive of discards), either since commencement of fishing in R.A.[2] or last "Catch" report, in pairs as needed. FAO species code Live weight in kilograms, rounded to the nearest 100 kilograms
Discarding species live weight	RJ	M	Activity detail; discarded catch by species, either since commencement of fishing in R.A.[2] or last "Catch" report, in pairs as needed. FAO species code Live weight in kilograms, rounded to the nearest 100 kilograms
Undersize species live weight	US	M	Activity detail; undersize catch by species, either since commencement of fishing in R.A.[2] or last "Catch" report, in pairs as needed. FAO species code Live weight in kilograms, rounded to the nearest 100 kilograms
Date	DA	M	Message detail; date of transmission
Time	TI	M	Message detail; time of transmission
End of record	ER	M	System detail; indicates end of the record

1 Optional if a vessel is subject to satellite tracking

2 Meaning the first "Catch Report" in current fishing trip in the R.A.

Annex 8. List of STACTIC Working Papers

The following is a list of STACTIC working papers presented during the meeting and accessible through the meeting overview table on the Members Page:

STACTIC W.P. 03/1 (Revision 2)	**Proposal by the European Community with a view to improving the control Scheme of NAFO**
STACTIC W.P. 03/2	**Evaluation of the Program for Observers and Satellite Tracking – Presentation by Executive Secretary regarding information requested in STACTIC W.P. 02/31**
STACTIC W.P. 03/3	**Canadian Assessment of the Program for Observers and Satellite Tracking**
STACTIC W.P. 03/4 (Revised)	**Proposal by Denmark (in respect of Greenland and Faroe Islands) to establish a working group on harmonization of communication of catches, VMS messages and reports by fishing vessels operating in the NAFO- and NEAFC area**
STACTIC W.P. 03/5	**Working paper by Denmark (in respect of Greenland and Faroe Islands) Produced by Greenland - The effect of observers**
STACTIC W.P. 03/6	**Final draft version - Overhaul of the Conservation and Enforcement Measures**