

Estonian fisheries control action program for the Baltic Sea cod, sprat, herring and salmon in 2019

Pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 2016/1139 and to Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 Article 46 and Council Regulation (EC) No 2018/1986, the Environmental Inspectorate of Estonia (hereinafter EI) has defined Estonian national control action program for the Baltic Sea cod, sprat, herring and salmon in 2019.

According to the Estonian national Fisheries Act adopted 19th February 2015 (<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/106072018013?leiaKehtiv>) Environmental Inspectorate of Estonia, The Veterinary and Food Board and the Ministry of Rural Affairs have the comprehensive responsibility in the field of fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance in Estonia, which has been divided between different bodies as described in Table 1.

NAME OF THE AUTHORITY	RESPONSIBILITY
<u>Environmental Inspectorate</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspection and surveillance 2. Enforcement and follow-up to infringements, including assignment of penalty points 3. Operating VMS 4. Collection of prior notifications from vessels not involved in electronic reporting or in the event of the break-down of the system 5. Cross-check of data on fishing activities, landings, take-over and first sales, VMS and prior notifications
<u>Veterinary and Food Board</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collection of commercial fishing data 2. Management of the Electronic Recording and Reporting System 3. Quota management 4. Cross-check of data on fishing activities, landings, take-over and first sales, VMS and prior notifications
<u>Ministry of Rural Affairs</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management of Fisheries Information System on commercial fisheries and keeping it updated

Table 1.

The Veterinary and Food Board as the collector and manager of commercial fisheries data is conducting general cross-checks between catch, landing and first sales data. The results of these cross-checks are shared with The Environmental Inspectorate. Inspectors of Environmental Inspectorate also conduct cross-checks on the basis of individual cases (inspections or proceedings).

To achieve the best results, the above-mentioned authorities operate in full collaboration with [Police and Border Guard](#), [Maritime Administration](#), [Tax and Customs Board](#) and all other relevant authorities.

MEANS OF CONTROL

Human resources in 2018

Shore based and sea-going inspectors: 20

The deployment of inspectors shall be carried out in full compliance with The [Joint Deployment](#)

Plan Baltic Sea 2018. National inspectors not active in joint inspections, carry out fisheries surveillance, control and inspection in waters under Estonian jurisdiction and Estonian ports, thereat paying special attention to the fisheries and landings of cod, sprat, herring and salmon.

Technical resources

For 2019 the Environmental Inspectorate in cooperation with the Police and Border Guard Board has the possibility to use the following type of aircraft and patrol vessels for the monitoring, control and surveillance activities at sea:

Aircraft:

Airplane: ES-PKY

Patrol vessels: PVL-112 „VALVE“, PVL-103 „PIKKER“, PVL-101 „KURVITS“ and PVL-203 „RAJU“

Environmental Inspectorate other possible resources: 31 boats (all equipment) - 13 boats at sea

Financial resources for fisheries control tasks:

Budget of the human resources	871 488 €
Budget of the technical resources (all technique used on the sea)	73 000 €
Special budget for implementation of the Baltic Sea JDP 2019	209 255 €
Total	1 153 743 €

Table 2.

ELECTRONIC RECORDING AND REPORTING OF INFORMATION RELATING TO FISHING ACTIVITIES

By now, all fishing vessels more than 12m LOA have been provided with the electronic recording and reporting devices.

Estonia participates in the central node project in order to exchange sales notes and logbook data between Member States.

Until electronic message exchange between Member States has become fully operational, the e-mail address for sending prior notifications, landing declarations etc is ers_eesti@agri.ee .

All fishing vessels in length more than 12 m flying Estonian flag and fishing vessels flying the flag of some other Member States in Estonian EEZ are monitored by the Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC) (fisheries@kki.ee) located in the central unit of the EI.

Pursuant to our domestic legislation, fishing vessels are obliged to transmit a prior notification of entry into port and total catches retained on board at least 2 hours in advance of arrival via ERS. The requirement also applies for the trips where the fishing vessel has not been involved in fishing activities.

As the FMC responsible for receiving reports and recording of information related to the fishing activities, is not operational 24/7, for vessels not involved in electronic reporting or in the event of the break-down of the system, EI operates a 24-hour contact point for prior notifications. That contact point can be communicated by the following contacts: e-mail: 1313@112.ee; phone: +372 633 1313.

All vessels, that experience problems with ERS or are not yet equipped with ERS shall transmit

their prior notifications to the above mentioned contact point.

After receiving any notification the above-mentioned contact point enters this information to the database that can be accessed via the internet by all the inspectors and relevant authorities. Furthermore, on their request regional inspectors will be informed by SMS of the relevant prior notifications swiftly after the contact point has received it.

In case a fishing vessel intends to land in some other EU Member State port then regarding to prior notification, it is obliged to follow the rules of Council Regulation 1224/2009 Articles 18.

DESIGNATION OF PORTS

According to the Environmental Minister's Regulation No 51 of 25.Nov.2016 "Designated ports for landing Baltic Sea cod, sprat and herrings catches in Republic of Estonia" the vessels which have retained on board more than 750 kilograms of cod live weight or vessels which have retained on board more than 5000 kilograms of sprat and herring live weight are allowed to land exclusively at following designated ports.

COD

Name of port	Region
Meeruse	Harju
Miiduranna	Harju
Paldiski Lõunasadam	Harju
Kalana	Hiiu
Lehtma	Hiiu
Suursadam	Hiiu
Pärnu	Pärnu
Mõntu	Saare
Nasva	Saare
Roomassaare	Saare
Veere	Saare

Table 3.

SPRAT and HERRING

Name of port	Region
Bekkeri	Harju
Dirhami	Lääne
Heltermaa	Hiiu
Jõesadam	Ida-Viru
Kallaste	Saare
Kaunispe	Saare
Kihnu	Pärnu
Kunda	Lääne-Viru
Laheuu	Harju
Lao	Pärnu
Lehtma	Hiiu
Leppneeme	Harju

Lindi	Pärnu
Liu Väikesadam	Pärnu
Läätsa Paadisadam;	Saare
Manilaiu	Pärnu
Meeruse	Harju
Miiduranna	Harju
Munalaiu	Pärnu
Mõntu	Saare
Narva-Jõesuu	Ida-Viru
Nasva Jõesadam	Saare
Nõva	Lääne
Paldiski Lõunasadam	Harju
Peerni	Pärnu
Puisse Kalasadam	Lääne
Purtse Kalasadam	Ida-Viru
Pärnu	Pärnu
Rannametsa	Pärnu
Ristna	Harju
Rohuküla	Lääne
Roomassaare	Saare
Saaremaa	Saare
Suaru	Pärnu
Sõru	Hiiu
Sõru Väikelaevasadam	Hiiu
Tapurla	Harju
Toila	Ida-Viru
Topu	Lääne
Treimani	Pärnu
Turja	Saare
Vana-Sauga	Pärnu
Varese	Saare
Veere	Saare
Virtsu	Lääne
Virtsu Kalasadam	Lääne
Virtsu Vanasadam	Lääne
Võiste	Pärnu
Westmeri	Lääne

Tabel 4.

ENTRY INTO AND EXIT FROM SPECIFIC AREAS

To the supplement national regulation or supplementing measure has not been adopted.

LANDING CONTROL

All fishing vessels not implementing the electronic reporting and recording must have a fishing logbook on board at all the time during the fishing trip. In addition to that, information of fishing licenses and authorizations, can be received from the Fisheries Database.

During every inspection, inspectors have to analyze and estimate visually the need of sampling. In the event of doubts that percentage of fish or quantities by species do not match, a sampling must be taken. In purpose to determine the proportion of sprat and herring, 10 (ten) samples, each exceeding 10 kg-s, from different part of the total catches, must be taken.

As the main fishing grounds for cod are far from Estonian ports, the landings exceeding 300 kg are really rare. The total quantity of cod landings were 528 kg in 2013, 2539 kg in 2014, 3940 kg in 2015, 1904 kg in 2016 867 kg in 2017 and 980 kg in 2018. Most of it was caught by the coastal fishermen.

Salmon fishing is actual only in coastal fisheries with passive gears and the control includes also seatrout as the main fishing period coincides with the spawning migration in autumn. Surveillance is mainly focused on rivers and deltas in closed season.

- Weighing the fish

According to the Environmental Minister's Regulation No 4 of 30th of January 2018 “[Additional requirements and methodology for weighing fish on landing](#)”

Under the established regime, the landed fish must be weighed in the port unless landed in a tanker. The master of the fishing vessel shall be responsible for carrying out the weighing.

INSPECTION PROCEDURES

Approximately 10 minutes in advance of the inspection at sea, master of the fishing vessel will be notified. After prior notice to the Master, he has to enable a safe boarding and later safe disembarkment of inspectors and facilitate the work of inspectors in every possible way. During inspection all documentation, fishing gear, fish size, quantities of fish by species and catch composition is to be inspected and verified. Cooperation with other Member States in this regard is coordinated via central office of EI.

No specific procedures have been agreed for communicating with the competent authorities of other relevant Member States. Starting from 2009 Estonia and all the other EU Member States of Eastern Baltic Sea allow, if necessary, direct international communication between fisheries control regional administrations and relevant central units to achieve the best possible results. In the framework of Joint Deployment Plan Baltic Sea 2019 the agreements among relevant Member States and the EFCA on technical operational procedures will be followed.

Joint surveillance and exchange of inspectors, including specification of powers and authority of inspectors operating in other relevant Member States' waters will be in compliance with the Joint Deployment Plan agreed by all relevant Member States.

SPECIFIC INSPECTION BENCHMARKS

Species	Benchmark	Objective
Cod	Inspection of landings	Not less than 20% of the Cod landings to Estonian ports must be inspected.
Herring and sprat	Inspection of landings	Not less than 8% of the pelagics landings to Estonian ports must be inspected.
Salmon	Number of inspector days	250 days of surveillance
Cod, salmon, sprat and herring	Inspection of marketing	Post-landing activities are inspected regularly by Environmental Inspectorate
Cod, herring, sprat and salmon	Inspection at sea	Sea inspections are carried out in compliance with JDP Baltic Sea 2018

Cod, herring, sprat and salmon	Aerial surveillance	In collaboration with Police and Border Guard Board regularly in Estonian EEZ
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Table 5.

LIST OF ESTONIAN VESSELS AUTHORISED TO FISH COD, SALMON, SPRAT AND HERRING IN THE BALTIC SEA IN 2019

There are 23 Estonian vessels which are authorized to catch cod. List of Estonian vessels authorized to catch cod is established by the Ministry of Rural Affairs and could be found (<https://www.agri.ee/sites/default/files/content/kalandus/load/2019/laevad-laanemeri-tursk-2019-est.xlsx>).

There are 29 Estonian fishing vessels more than 12m LOA, which are authorized to catch sprat and herring. List of Estonian vessels authorized to catch sprat and herring is established by the Ministry of Rural Affairs and could be found (<https://www.agri.ee/sites/default/files/content/kalandus/load/2019/laevad-laanemeri-raim-2019-est.xlsx>) . Salmon fishing is only actual in coastal fisheries with passive gears.