

**Annual report on the implementation of the Council Regulation (EC)  
No 812/2004<sup>1</sup> - 2017**

Member state: **Poland**

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<sup>1</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 812/2004 of 26.4.2004 laying down measures concerning incidental catches of cetaceans in fisheries and amending Regulation (EC) No 88/98

## Summary

In 2008 the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development purchased 500 AQUATEC AQUAmark pingers and handed them on to the shipowners of fishing vessels. In 2015 a detailed control of the functioning of the pingers was conducted using pinger tester (253 pingers had to be replaced). Shipowners have been informed that they, not the administrative bodies, were responsible for the equipment of their ships with pingers, where it was required. At the same time they have been made aware that they were obliged to replace malfunctioning devices with functioning ones. Group purchase of new cetacean deterrent devices - pingers - is planned after the entry into force of the Regulation on technical measures in fishery<sup>2</sup>, based on the resources of the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund for the period 2014-2020.

In 2017 during the controls of fishing vessels conducted by Sea Fishery Inspectors from District Sea Fishery Inspectorate in Szczecin - in charge of supervision over commercial fishery in the Polish part of ICES Subarea 24, no case of absence of pingers was recorded. In 2017, Polish sea fishery administration did not receive any information from abroad on violation of regulation No 812/2004 by fishing vessels flagged in Poland.

The Cetacean Bycatch Monitoring Programme, which has been a part of the National Fishery Data Collection Programme since 2015, continued in 2017.

In summarise, observation has been conducted on 8 vessels over 15 m operating from 4 ports, one vessel under 15 m (Kołobrzeg) and 4 fishing boats operating within the Gulf of Gdańsk. Within the framework of the realization of the Programme, the observers have spent 50 days on sea, including 24 days on vessels operating pelagic trawls (OTM), 8 days on trips where fishing has been carried out using bottom-set gillnets (GNS), 12 days on a vessel fishing by the means of a bottom otter trawl (OTB) and 6 days on a vessel using drifting longlines (LLD). During each of the trips the observation aimed at possible catch and entanglement of cetaceans or other marine mammals, as well as seabirds and protected fish species, such as twait shad (*Alosa fallax*) or Atlantic sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*) was carried out.

During the observations conducted in 2017, no case of bycatch of any marine mammal or bird was found, bycatch of protected fish species was not observed either.

## Acoustic Deterrent Devices

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<sup>2</sup> Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the conservation of fishery resources and the protection of marine ecosystems through technical measures, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1967/2006, (EC) No 1098/2007, (EC) No 1224/2009 and Regulations (EU) No 1343/2011 and (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 894/97, (EC) No 850/98, (EC) No 2549/2000, (EC) No 254/2002, (EC) No 812/2004 and (EC) No 2187/2005.

## 1. General information.

According to the Council Regulation (EC) No 812/2004, Poland is obliged to use cetacean deterrent devices on vessels with length equal to or exceeding 12 m, using bottom-set gillnets or entangling nets, within the boundaries of the marine waters of ICES zone 24.

In 2008, fishing vessels flying the Polish flag received 500 AQUATEC AQUAMARK 100 pingers, designed in particular to deter porpoises (*Phocoena phocoena*), the only cetacean species permanently present in the Baltic Sea. In addition, in June 2010 the District Fishery Inspectorate in Szczecin ordered and in September 2010 received from Denmark special devices - pinger detectors.

A thorough performance control of all devices was carried out in 2015 and showed that 253 pingers needed to be replaced. The Ministry asked shipowners holding cetacean deterrents - pingers - to replace the defective equipment.

At the same time, shipowners have been made aware of the need to purchase new devices instead of defective ones, on their own. The purchase of new cetacean deterrent devices - pingers - is planned after the entry into force of the Regulation on technical measures in fishery, based on the resources of the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund for the period 2014-2020.

Under the Polish Operational Programme FISHING (PO RYBY) 2014-2020, it is planned to co-finance the purchase of cetacean deterrent devices - pingers for individual fishermen in the amount of 50% of the price, and if the devices are purchased collectively, e.g. within fisheries organisations, or if the purchased devices are innovative, it will be possible to co-finance up to 100% of the price of the devices from the Programme.

In addition, WWF Poland under the project "Protection of marine mammals and birds and their habitats" co-financed by the European Union from the Cohesion Fund within the Infrastructure and Environment Operational Programme purchased and offered free of charge distribution of 300 pingers (the so-called banana pinger by Fishtec Marine, with replaceable battery) for Polish fishing vessels, under 12 m, for additional protection of porpoises against incidental capture.

### 1.1. Description of the fleet equipped with pingers.

Metier	Fishing Area	Total fishing effort						
		No. of vessels	% of vessels using pingers	No. of trips	Days at sea	Months of operations	Total length of nets* (km)	Total soaktime (h)
Demersal fish	27.III.d.24	4	75	54	118	January-December	1086	1586

## 2. Acoustic Deterrent Devices Articles 2 and 3 of the Council Regulation (EC) No 812/2004.

### 2.1 Protective measures

Fleet segment	Fishing Area	% of vessels using pingers	Pinger characteristics	Other mitigation measures
GNS	27.III.d.24	75	AQUAmark aquatec 100	No other measures

### 3. Monitoring and assessment.

#### 3.1. Monitoring and assessment of the effects of pinger use.

Due to the very low cetacean abundance in areas used for fishing by vessels with the Polish flag in the Baltic Sea, such an assessment was not feasible.

#### 3.2. Report concerning the specification of control activities when pingers are used by fishermen (Article 2.4).

The use of pingers by vessels of 12 m or over in length, authorised to use bottom-set nets is controlled by the District Sea Fisheries Inspectorate in Szczecin, as well as by foreign control services, when fishing in ICES Subdivision 24 where the use of pingers on bottom-set gillnets and entangling nets is mandatory as stipulated in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 812/2004. Pingers owned by Polish vessels fishing in ICES Subdivision 24 are used by those vessels in ICES Subdivisions 25 and 26 when using the same gear as in ICES 24.

Observations on the use of cetacean deterrent devices take place during the inspection of sea fisheries inspectors concerning catches in ICES Subdivisions 24. They are carried out visually by checking the presence of pingers on the nets, upon the retrieval of the nets, or during the control of the nets already on board of the vessel. In addition, when inspecting in ports the fishing vessels which are required to use pingers during a trip, inspectors verify if the deterrent devices are on ship's side (as a rule they are already disconnected from the fishing nets).

To our knowledge, so far fishermen have only used Aquatec AQUAmark 100 pingers, meeting the technical requirements specified in Annex II of Regulation 812/2004. However, due to the fact that the pingers purchased by the Ministry in 2008 did not have a replaceable battery, it is estimated that at present some of these devices may already be inoperative and that it is necessary to purchase new ones.

#### 3.3. Derogation

Does not apply to Poland.

#### 3.4 Overall assessment.

In the case of the South Baltic area, where based on the results of the SAMBAH<sup>3</sup> project a relatively low porpoise abundance was found, it is extremely difficult to assess the effectiveness of the use of pingers.

Fishing vessel owners are increasingly asking about the possibility of purchasing pingers, and the Department of Fishery of the Ministry of Marine Economy and Inland Navigation has expressed its willingness to act as an intermediary and to assist in the purchase.

Undoubtedly, the possibility to apply for financing of purchase of such devices from EU funds, within the framework of the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund for the period 2014-2020 will be important support for shipowners in individual purchase of pingers. In Poland it is planned to co-finance the purchase of cetacean deterrent devices on the level of 50% to 100% of the price of the devices from the Operational Programme Fisheries and Sea (PO RYBY) 2014-2020, upon the entry into force of the regulation on technical measures in fishery.

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<sup>3</sup> Static Acoustic Monitoring of the Baltic Sea Harbour Porpoise

### Observers scheme

4. General information on the implementation of the Articles 4 and 5 of the Council Regulation (EC) No 812/2004.

In 2017 the Cetacean Bycatch Monitoring Programme was conducted, as in previous years, by the National Marine Fisheries Research Institute in Gdynia. Since 2015, the programme is conducted in the framework of the National Fishery Data Collection Programme.

Generally, observation was conducted on 8 vessels over 15 m operating from 4 ports, one vessel under 15 m (Kołobrzeg) and 4 fishing boats operating within the Gulf of Gdańsk. Within the framework of the realization of the Programme, the observers have spent 50 days on sea, including 24 days on vessels operating pelagic trawls (OTM), 8 days on trips where fishing has been carried out using bottom-set gillnets (GNS), 12 days on a vessel fishing by the means of a bottom otter trawl (OTB) and 6 days on a vessel using drifting longlines (LLD). It should be noted that for larger vessels, the number of days at sea differed significantly from the number of days of conducting fishing. This was caused by the movement of vessels during one trip to different waters.

In 2017, in case of bottom-set gillnets, observations were conducted on 4 vessels under 15 m in Gulf of Gdańsk area, as it is assumed that in the Baltic Sea bycatch of porpoises occurs more often on vessels under 15 m<sup>4</sup>, especially taking into account that there is much more such vessels among those flying the Polish flag than vessels over 15 m in length.

In 2017, observations were conducted between March and September. In the fourth quarter of 2017, continuation of observations turned out to be impossible due to either weather limitations or lack of space for observers on fishing vessels, or due to limited fishing activity of selected segments of the fishing fleet.

During trips of vessels over 15 m and under 15 m, observations were made for the presence and bycatch of cetaceans and other marine mammals. Furthermore, Cetacean Bycatch Monitoring Programme included observation of incidental capture of marine birds or endangered fish species such as twait shad (*Alosa fallax*) or fish originating from reintroduction schemes such as Atlantic sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*).

**No cetaceans, other marine mammals or birds have been found in nets** on any of 24 monitored days of fishing using pelagic trawls, or of 8 monitored days of fishing with bottom-set gillnets (GNS), neither during 12 days of

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<sup>4</sup> HELCOM 2013 Number of drowned mammals and water birds in fishing gear; page 16; ICES advice 2010 on cetacean bycatch regulation 812/2004.

monitoring of bottom otter trawls or 6 days - of drifting longlines. Fish species such as twait shad (*Alosa fallax*) or fish originating from reintroduction schemes such as Atlantic sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrhynchus*) were also not found.

Full report from the Cetacean Bycatch Monitoring Programme in 2017 is included in the annex.

## 5. Monitoring.

### 5.1. Description of fishing effort and observer presence during pelagic trawl fisheries.

Table 3 Description of fishing effort and observer in towed gear

Fleet segment (refer to code in Table 1.)	ICES subarea	Total fishing effort					Total observer effort achieved					Coverage % days at sea
		No of vessels	No of trips	Days at sea	No of hauls	Average towing time (hours/day)	No of vessels	No of trips	Days at sea	No of hauls	Average towing time (hours/day)	
OTM	24	25	403	969			0	0	0			0.00%
OTM	25	73	1665	3850			4	6	13			0.34%
OTM	26	56	3087	3796			3	5	10			0.26%
OTM	27	4	15	38			0	0	0			0.00%
OTM	28	3	89	174			0	0	0			0.00%
OTM	29	2	3	18			0	0	0			0.00%
OTM	31	0	0	0			0	0	0			0.00%

### 5.2 Description of fishing effort and observer presence during bottom-set gillnets fisheries.

Table 4 Description of fishing effort and observer in static gear

Fleet segment (refer to code in Table 1.)	ICES subarea	Total fishing effort					Total observer effort achieved					Coverage % days at sea
		No of vessels	No of trips	Days at sea	Total length of nets (km)	Average soak time (hours/day)	No of vessels	No of trips	Days at sea	Total length of nets (km)	Average soak time (hours/day)	
GNS	24	2	5	25			0	0	0			0.00%
GNS	25	8	91	225			0	0	0			0.00%
GNS	26	10	86	114			0	0	0			0.00%

## 6. Incidental bycatch estimate.

### 6.1. Share of bycatch by fleet segment and target species caught.

Table 5 Bycatch by species and fleet segment

Fleet segment (refer to code in Table 1)	ICES subarea	Main target species	Pinger in use? (yes/no)	Cetacean species bycaught	Number of incidents	Number of specimens
GNS	25	Cod	no	no	0	0
GNS	26	Cod	no	no	0	0
OTM	24	Herring, sprat	no	no	0	0
OTM	25	Herring, sprat	no	no	0	0
OTM	26	Herring, sprat	no	no	0	0

Observed bycatch of cetaceans by fishing gear.

Table 6 Bycatch rate by fleet segment and target species

Fleet segment or other stratum	Cetacean species (scientific name)	Bycatch expressed per unit of fishing effort*	Total bycatch estimate	CV percent
GNS (ICES 25-26)	no	0	0	
OTM (ICES 24-26)	no	0	0	

Z komentarzem [SM1]: Brak objaśnienia gwiazdki

### Incidental capture registered.

Since the start of the Cetacean Bycatch Monitoring Programme, i.e. since 2006, no incidental capture of a cetacean has been recorded during the course of the observer scheme. However, bycatches of protected species of fish (*Alosa sp.*), birds and seals have been recorded.

#### 7. and 8. Discussion and conclusions.

In the situation of Poland, where no cetaceans were found while conducting the pilot programme in the period 2006-2009, and continuing the monitoring programme in the subsequent years 2010-2017, it is impossible to obtain a coefficient of variation not exceeding 0.3, resulting from Annex III of the EC Regulation 812/2004, because it would require monitoring of about 80% of the fishing effort.

However, taking into account the reform of the system of fisheries data collection (Data Collection Framework) and its adaptation to the requirements of the Common Fisheries Policy, as well as taking into account the provisions of the new Act on Maritime Fisheries of 19<sup>th</sup> December 2014. (consolidated text Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland 2018.514), the Cetacean Bycatch Monitoring Programme was included in the National Fishery Data Collection Programme in 2015.

Moreover, according to the above mentioned Act on Maritime Fisheries, incidental capture of marine mammals must also be recorded in fishery logbooks, while the regulation on dimensions and protected seasons of 2016 (Journal of Laws 2016.1494), also requires the bycatch of seabirds to be recorded in the logbook. This obligation was maintained after Regulation was amended in 2017 (Journal of Laws 2017.1361) and in 2018 (Journal of Laws 2018, item 674).

At the same time, on 12 July 2016 the European Commission has issued the Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1251 of 12 July 2016 on the adoption of a multiannual EU programme for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries and aquaculture sector for the years 2017-2019. The abovementioned decision obliges States to collect “*data to assess the impact of Union fisheries on the marine ecosystem in Union waters and outside Union waters*”. The Commission Decision has been supplemented by the Regulation 2017/1004<sup>5</sup>. This should involve the development of a new methodology and

<sup>5</sup> Regulation (EU) 2017/1004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on the establishment of a Union framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and



scope for monitoring incidental captures of both cetaceans and other protected marine species and seabirds in EU countries, specific to individual marine regions, as well as for the needs of end-users of data, including marine conventions (such as HELCOM and OSPAR) and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)<sup>6</sup>.

## 9. Annex

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support for scientific advice regarding the common fisheries policy and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008.

<sup>6</sup> Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive)



**Report  
on the implementation of the  
Cetacean Bycatch Monitoring  
Programme  
in 2017**

(theme: NP-17/MOR)

*Kordian Trella*

Gdynia, February 2018



**Table of contents**

1. Introduction ..... 12

2. Materials and methods ..... 13

3. Results ..... 15

    3.1. Monitoring of pelagic trawl fisheries ..... 15

    3.2. Monitoring of static gear (nets) ..... 16

    3.3. Monitoring of bottom otter trawl (OTB) and drifting longlines (LLD) fisheries ..... 18

4. Conclusions ..... 19

Annex I ..... 20

Annex II ..... 21

## 1. Introduction

Monitoring incidental captures of cetaceans results from the implementation of the Council Regulation (EC) No 812/2004 of 26 April 2004 (hereinafter referred to as Regulation 812/2004) laying down measures concerning incidental catches of cetaceans in fisheries and amending Regulation (EC) No 88/98 (OJ L 150, 30.4.2004, p.12, as amended), under which Poland was required to implement an observer scheme as of 1 January 2006.

Work on the programme are planned and accounted for on an annual basis, in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation 812/2004, and submitted to the Commission by 1 June of the following year.

In 2017, observations of incidental catches of cetaceans were carried out under the sub-theme of the National Fishery Data Collection Programme in the period from March to September 2017. In the fourth quarter of 2017, continuation of observations turned out to be impossible due to either weather limitations or lack of space for observers on fishing vessels, or due to limited fishing activity of selected segments of the fishing fleet.

**The objective of the Programme** was to monitor fishing activities on vessels equal to or longer than 15 m fishing with bottom-set gillnets with a mesh clearance of more than 80 mm, pelagic trawls and longline fisheries in 2017 for incidental captures of cetaceans in Polish Maritime Areas.

## 2. Materials and methods

The observations on board the fishing vessels were carried out by National Marine Fisheries Research Institute staff who were trained and familiarised with the methodology for monitoring incidental bycatches of cetaceans (Annex 1). Most of the observers listed in the Annex have participated in trips in previous years under the Cetacean Bycatch Monitoring Programme.

In sum, in 2017, observation was conducted on 8 vessels over 15 m operating from 4 ports, 1 vessel under 15 m (Kołobrzeg) and 4 fishing boats operating within the Gulf of Gdańsk (Table 1). Within the framework of the realization of the Programme, the observers have spent 50 days on sea, including 24 days on vessels operating pelagic trawls (OTM), 8 days on boats using static gear (GNS), 12 days on a vessel fishing by the means of a bottom otter trawl (OTB) and 6 days on a vessel using drifting longlines (LLD).

As in the period 2012-2016, the number of days at sea differed quite significantly from the number of days when observations were conducted. This was due to the time the vessel arrived at the fishing ground, the time it started fishing and the end of the fishery. Therefore, the actual time of fishing activity, in relation to the number of days at sea, was, respectively, 100.0% for bottom gears (nets), 70.8% for pelagic trawls, 66.7% for bottom trawls and 50.0% for longlines (Table 2). Since the "days at sea" formula is used in Annex II, it has also been adopted for the duration of the observers' stay at sea. During each of these trips, observations were made regarding possible cases of catch or entanglement in the nets of cetaceans or other marine mammals.

On the basis of the trip reports submitted by the observers, the observed net and pelagic trawl fishing effort in relation to the fishing activity of the fleet meeting the criteria of Regulation 812/2004 was analysed. The data on the activity of the fishing fleet were presented on the basis of the information received from the Fisheries Monitoring Centre on 5<sup>th</sup> February 2018.

**Table 1. Number of fishing days monitored by vessel and gear type (and length of the vessel).**

Vessel	Fishing gear type				Port	ICES Subarea where observations were conducted
	GNS	LLD	OTB	OTM		
<b>Vessels over 15 m in length</b>						
HEL-150				7	Hel	25-26
KOŁ-180				7	Kołobrzeg	25
KOŁ-6				4	Kołobrzeg	25
UST-31			3		Ustka	25
UST-37		6			Ustka	26
UST-52			9		Ustka	25
WŁA-11				2	Władysławowo	26
WŁA-71				2	Władysławowo	26
<b>Vessels under 15 m in length</b>						
KOŁ-64				2	Kołobrzeg	25
<b>Fishing boats</b>						
MEC-8	2				Mechelinki	26
OKS-1	4				Oksywie	26
REW-18	1				Rewa	26
REW-6	1				Rewa	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>24</b>		<b>50</b>

**Table 2. Percentage of fishing days in number of trip days**

Type of fishing gear	No days at sea	No days of fishing	Share of fishing days in number of trip days
Nets (GNS)	8	8	100.0%
Pelagic trawl (OTM)	24	17	70.8%
Bottom otter trawl (OTB)	12	8	66.7%
Drifting longlines (LLD)	6	3	50.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>72.0%</b>

### 3. Results

#### 3.1. Monitoring of pelagic trawl fisheries

According to Annex III of Regulation 812/2004, monitoring of pelagic trawl fisheries should take place in the Baltic Sea area south of 59°N throughout the year and north of 59°N only between 1 June and 30 September. In ICES subareas 24-31, Polish vessels equal or over 15 metres in length performed fisheries with pelagic trawls for 8,840 days in 2016 (data of 5 February 2018). The fisheries were mainly conducted in subareas 25 and 26, where they lasted for 7,641 days (86.4%).

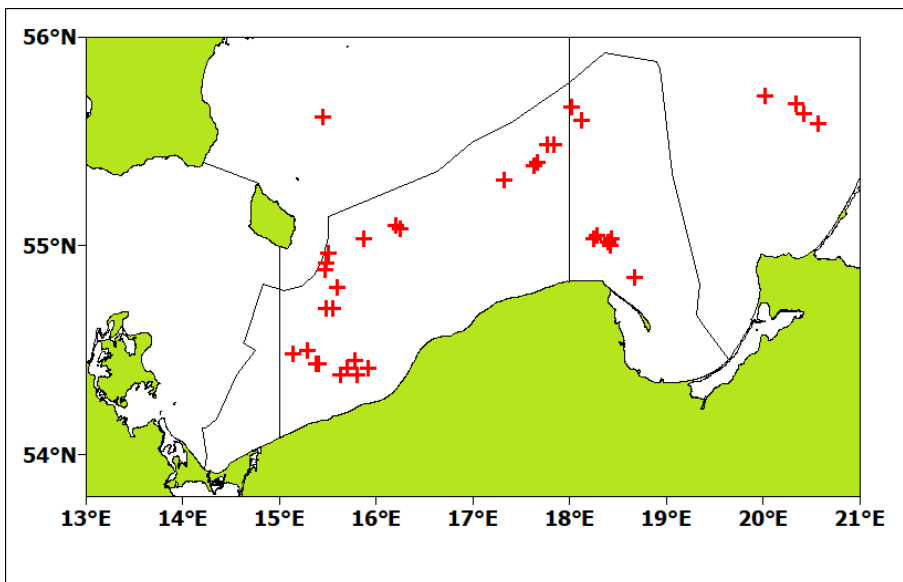


Fig. 1. Observation sites of pelagic trawl fisheries in ICES subareas 25-26 in 2017

Observations were conducted in ICES subareas 25 and 26. The total number of days with observations was 23, which represented 0.30% of the total number of days at sea in these subareas (Annex II).

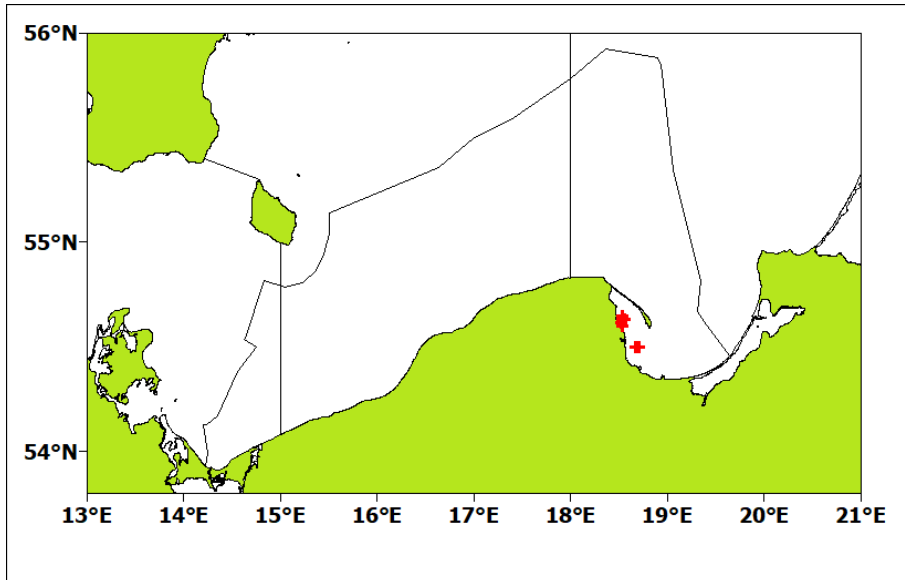
Fishing sites (release position) where observations were made are shown in Figure 1. and the list of fishing operations in Annex III.

**No cetaceans or other marine mammals have been found in nets on any of the 23 days of pelagic trawl fisheries monitoring.**

### 3.2. Monitoring of static gear (nets)

In 2017, Polish vessels equal to or longer than 15 m conducted fishing using static gear (in areas listed in Annex III of Regulation 812/2004) for a total of 364 days (ICES subareas 24-28). The largest fishing effort was found in Subarea 25, where fishing with nets lasted for 225 days (around 93.2%). As a result, in 2017 observations were made only in Subarea 25 (Fig. 2); only on trips on fishing boats in the area of the Gulf of Gdańsk. The time spent by observers at sea was only 8 days. This was mainly due to the fact that the year 2017 differed significantly from previous years as regards fishing activities using static gear. Compared to 2016, fishing effort, measured in days at sea, by vessels over 15 metres in length fishing with bottom-set nets has been three times lower in 2017. Also, unlike in previous years, in the first quarter of 2017 no fishing effort was recorded for these vessels (no fishing activity), and in total in the first half of 2017 fishing effort (days at sea) was lower by as much as 77% compared to the first half of 2016. Therefore, observations of net fisheries (GNS) began in August 2017. However, they were only possible for fishing boats under 15 metres in length, as fishing vessels fishing with nets in autumn were not able to take an observer on board the vessel (mainly due to the limitations of the safety cards). Other vessels that took up net fisheries in spring, due to their low fishing productivity, have converted to pelagic fisheries.





**Fig. 2. Observation sites of net fisheries in ICES Subarea 25 in 2017**

Table 3 summarizes the data on the amount of equipment, its exposure time in the Gulf of Gdańsk and the total length of nets monitored.

**Table 3. Number of nets, their exposure time and total length in the observed fisheries in 2017**

ICES Subarea	Number of nets in the observed fisheries	Total nets exposure time (hrs)	Total length of nets in the observed fisheries (km)
26 (Gulf of Gdańsk)	362	533.67	15.10
Total	362	533.67	15.10

**No cetaceans have been found in nets on any of 8 days of bottom-set gillnets fisheries monitoring.**

### 3.3. Monitoring of bottom otter trawl (OTB) and drifting longlines (LLD) fisheries

Observation of pelagic trawl fisheries, bottom trawl fisheries and fisheries using drifting longlines is not required by Council Regulation (EC) No 812/2004, but has been included in the Multiannual Fisheries Data Collection Programme. Observers spent 12 days on fisheries with the pelagic trawl, 10 days with the bottom trawl and 6 days during fishing with drifting longlines (with hooks) (Fig 4).

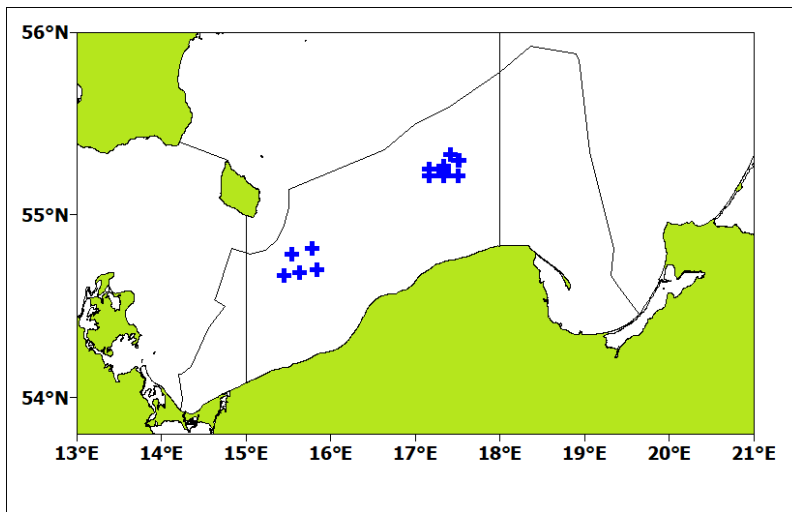


Fig. 3. Observation sites of bottom otter trawl (OTB) fisheries in 2017

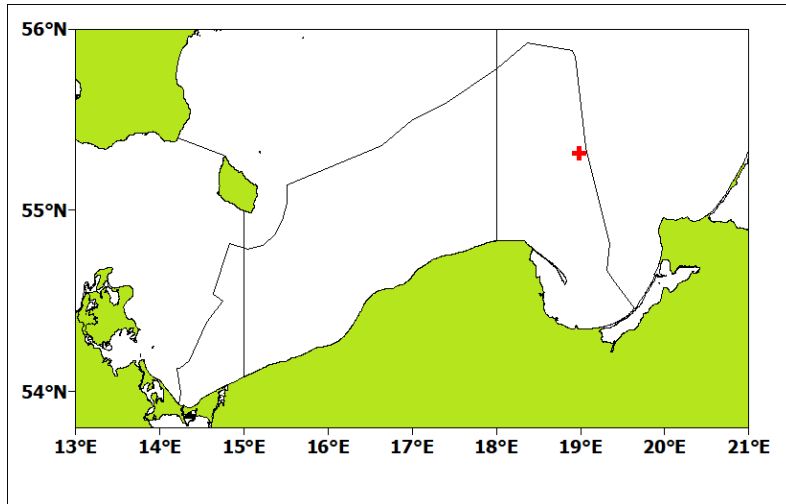


Fig. 4. Observation sites of drifting longlines (LLD) fisheries in 2017

On none of 12 days of bottom otter trawl fisheries monitoring has any cetacean been found entangled in the nets; neither on any of 6 days of monitoring drifting longlines (with hooks) fisheries, has any case of capturing a cetacean on hooks been recorded.

#### 4. Conclusions

- During the monitoring of pelagic trawl and bottom set gillnet fisheries in the Baltic Sea by the National Marine Fisheries Research Institute in 2017 (March-November), no incidental capture or entanglement with the net of a cetacean was detected;
- In the course of the Programme implementation, the observers did not detect the presence of protected fish, i.e. twait shad, in the fishery. There were no marked fish either;
- Since 2006, that is since the beginning of the implementation of the Cetacean Bycatch Monitoring Programme by the National Marine Fisheries Research Institute, there has been no case of an incidental capture of a cetacean, regardless the time, location or fishing gear.

## Annex I

### List of observers participating in the Cetacean Bycatch Monitoring Programme in 2017

<b>Observer</b>	<b>Position</b>
Radosław Zaporowski	Senior specialist
Piotr Pankowski	Specialist
Kamil Kisielewski	Specialist
Łukasz Dziemian	Specialist
Łukasz Giedroń	Specialist
Władysław Gawet	Specialist
Grzegorz Modrzejewski	Technical employee
Marcin Nowakowski	Technical employee
Stanisław Trela	Technical employee
Wojciech Deluga	Technical employee
Ireneusz Wybierała	Technical employee

Annex II

Contents compliant with point 4 of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea – ICES recommendations “ACOM supplied format for National Reports for 812/2004”.

4. At sea observer scheme

Observer effort

Table 3a. Description of fishing effort and observer in static gear

Fleet segment (refer to code in Table 1.)	ICES subarea	Total fishing effort					Total observer effort achieved					Coverage % days at sea
		No of vessels	No of trips	Days at sea	Total length of nets (km)	Average soak time (hours/day)	No of vessels	No of trips	Days at sea	Total length of nets (km)	Average soak time (hours/day)	
GNS	24	2	5	25			0	0	0			0.00%
GNS	25	8	91	225			0	0	0			0.00%
GNS	26	10	86	114			0	0	0			0.00%

Table 3b. Description of fishing effort and observer in towed gear

Fleet segment (refer to code in Table 1.)	ICES subarea	Total fishing effort					Total observer effort achieved					Coverage % days at sea
		No of vessels	No of trips	Days at sea	No of hauls	Average towing time (hours/day)	No of vessels	No of trips	Days at sea	No of hauls	Average towing time (hours/day)	
OTM	24	25	403	969			0	0	0			0.00%
OTM	25	73	1665	3850			4	6	13			0.34%
OTM	26	56	3087	3796			3	5	10			0.26%
OTM	27	4	15	38			0	0	0			0.00%
OTM	28	3	89	174			0	0	0			0.00%
OTM	29	2	3	18			0	0	0			0.00%
OTM	31	0	0	0			0	0	0			0.00%

Recording of bycatch

No case of entanglement of cetaceans in the fishing nets has been found during the observations

Results of the observer schemes

Table 4. Bycatch by species and fleet segment

Fleet segment (refer to code in Table 1)	ICES Subarea	Main target species	Pinger in use? (yes/no)	Cetacean species bycaught	Number of incidents	Number of specimens
GNS	25	Cod	no	no	0	0
GNS	26	Cod	no	no	0	0
OTM	24	Herring, sprat	no	no	0	0
OTM	25	Herring, sprat	no	no	0	0
OTM	26	Herring, sprat	no	no	0	0

Table 5. Bycatch rate by fleet segment and target species

Fleet segment or other stratum	Cetacean species (scientific name)	Bycatch expressed per unit of fishing effort *	Total bycatch estimate	CV percent
GNS (ICES 25-26)	no	0	0	
OTM (ICES 24-26)	no	0	0	

### Annex III

List of fishing operations subject to observations performed within the implementation of the Cetacean Bycatch Monitoring Programme (position of releasing the equipment). OTM – pelagic trawl; GNS – bottom-set gillnets (nety); OTB - bottom otter trawl; LLD – drifting longlines

No	Ship	Net code	Date	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Haul duration	Main catch	Bycatch of cetaceans
1	UST-37	LLD	23.03.2017	55.19	18.59	720	cod	0
2	UST-37	LLD	24.03.2017	55.19	18.59	720	cod	0
3	UST-37	LLD	26.03.2017	55.19	18.59	720	cod	0
4	KOŁ-180	OTM	22.02.2017	54.42	15.33	420	sprat,herring	0
5	KOŁ-180	OTM	23.02.2017	55.06	16.12	360	sprat,herring	0
6	KOŁ-180	OTM	23.02.2017	55.05	16.15	360	sprat,herring	0
7	KOŁ-180	OTM	24.02.2017	54.42	15.29	360	sprat,herring	0
8	KOŁ-180	OTM	24.02.2017	55.02	15.52	240	sprat,herring	0
9	WŁA-11	OTM	08.06.2017	55.01	18.24	240	sprat,herring	0
10	WŁA-11	OTM	08.06.2017	55.02	18.26	180	sprat,herring	0
11	UST-52	OTB	09.06.2017	55.15	17.10	330	cod	0
12	UST-52	OTB	09.06.2017	55.18	17.31	300	cod	0
13	UST-52	OTB	09.06.2017	55.15	17.20	300	cod	0
14	UST-52	OTB	10.06.2017	55.14	17.20	300	cod	0
15	UST-52	OTB	10.06.2017	55.15	17.20	300	cod	0
16	UST-52	OTB	10.06.2017	55.18	17.30	300	cod	0
17	UST-52	OTB	11.06.2017	55.20	17.25	270	cod	0
18	UST-52	OTB	11.06.2017	55.13	17.20	330	cod	0
19	UST-52	OTB	11.06.2017	55.13	17.10	270	cod	0
20	WŁA-11	OTM	09.06.2017	55.00	18.25	240	sprat,herring	0
21	WŁA-11	OTM	09.06.2017	55.03	18.17	150	sprat,herring	0
22	UST-52	OTB	17.06.2017	55.13	17.10	300	cod	0
23	UST-52	OTB	17.06.2017	55.13	17.20	300	cod	0
24	UST-52	OTB	17.06.2017	55.16	17.20	360	cod	0
25	UST-52	OTB	18.06.2017	55.13	17.30	300	cod	0
26	UST-52	OTB	18.06.2017	55.13	17.10	300	cod	0
27	UST-52	OTB	18.06.2017	55.15	17.20	300	cod	0
28	UST-52	OTB	19.06.2017	55.13	17.10	360	cod	0
29	UST-52	OTB	19.06.2017	55.15	17.20	260	cod	0
30	UST-31	OTB	22.06.2017	54.49	15.47	300	cod	0
31	UST-31	OTB	22.06.2017	54.42	15.50	300	cod	0
32	UST-31	OTB	22.06.2017	54.41	15.38	300	cod	0
33	UST-31	OTB	23.06.2017	54.40	15.27	240	cod	0
34	UST-31	OTB	23.06.2017	54.47	15.32	240	cod	0
35	HEL-150	OTM	15.07.2017	55.40	18.01	270	sprat,herring	0
36	HEL-150	OTM	15.07.2017	55.23	17.38	270	sprat,herring	0
37	HEL-150	OTM	15.07.2017	55.19	17.19	315	sprat,herring	0

No	Ship	Net code	Date	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Haul duration	Main catch	Bycatch of cetaceans
38	HEL-150	OTM	15.07.2017	55.24	17.40	420	sprat,herring	0
39	HEL-150	OTM	16.07.2017	55.36	18.07	270	sprat,herring	0
40	HEL-150	OTM	16.07.2017	55.29	17.50	270	sprat,herring	0
41	HEL-150	OTM	16.07.2017	55.29	17.46	360	sprat,herring	0
42	HEL-150	OTM	19.07.2017	55.43	20.01	240	sprat,herring	0
43	HEL-150	OTM	19.07.2017	55.41	20.20	240	sprat,herring	0
44	HEL-150	OTM	19.07.2017	55.35	20.34	150	sprat,herring	0
45	HEL-150	OTM	19.07.2017	55.35	20.34	240	sprat,herring	0
46	HEL-150	OTM	19.07.2017	55.38	20.25	240	sprat,herring	0
47	REW-18	GNS	11.08.2017	54.38	18.32	660	cod	0
48	REW-18	GNS	11.08.2017	54.38	18.33	700	cod	0
49	REW-6	GNS	11.08.2017	54.39	18.32	690	cod	0
50	REW-6	GNS	11.08.2017	54.38	18.32	720	cod	0
51	OKS-1	GNS	17.08.2017	54.30	18.41	2880	cod	0
52	OKS-1	GNS	17.08.2017	54.30	18.41	2880	cod	0
53	OKS-1	GNS	17.08.2017	54.30	18.41	2880	cod	0
54	OKS-1	GNS	18.08.2017	54.30	18.41	1440	cod	0
55	OKS-1	GNS	18.08.2017	54.30	18.41	1440	cod	0
56	OKS-1	GNS	18.08.2017	54.30	18.40	1440	cod	0
57	OKS-1	GNS	21.08.2017	54.30	18.41	1440	cod	0
58	OKS-1	GNS	21.08.2017	54.30	18.42	1440	cod	0
59	OKS-1	GNS	21.08.2017	54.30	18.41	1440	cod	0
60	OKS-1	GNS	21.08.2017	54.30	18.41	1440	cod	0
61	OKS-1	GNS	21.08.2017	54.30	18.40	1440	cod	0
62	OKS-1	GNS	22.08.2017	54.30	18.41	1440	cod	0
63	OKS-1	GNS	22.08.2017	54.30	18.41	1440	cod	0
64	OKS-1	GNS	22.08.2017	54.30	18.41	1440	cod	0
65	OKS-1	GNS	22.08.2017	54.30	18.42	1440	cod	0
66	OKS-1	GNS	22.08.2017	54.30	18.41	1440	cod	0
67	KOŁ-180	OTM	22.08.2017	54.27	15.47	360	sprat,herring	0
68	KOŁ-180	OTM	23.08.2017	54.25	15.42	480	sprat,herring	0
69	KOŁ-180	OTM	23.08.2017	54.23	15.38	360	sprat,herring	0
70	KOŁ-180	OTM	23.08.2017	54.25	15.55	360	sprat,herring	0
71	KOŁ-180	OTM	24.08.2017	54.23	15.48	240	sprat,herring	0
72	WŁA-71	OTM	23.08.2017	55.02	18.15	420	sprat,herring	0
73	WŁA-71	OTM	28.08.2017	54.51	18.40	450	sprat,herring	0
74	MEC-8	GNS	12.09.2017	54.36	18.32	600	cod	0
75	MEC-8	GNS	13.09.2017	54.37	18.31	630	cod	0
76	MEC-8	GNS	13.09.2017	57.37	18.31	660	cod	0
77	KOŁ-6	OTM	19.09.2017	55.37	15.27	420	sprat,herring	0
78	KOŁ-6	OTM	19.09.2017	54.48	15.36	450	sprat,herring	0
79	KOŁ-6	OTM	19.09.2017	54.53	15.28	420	sprat,herring	0

No	Ship	Net code	Date	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Haul duration	Main catch	Bycatch of cetaceans
80	KOŁ-6	OTM	20.09.2017	54.58	15.30	390	sprat,herring	0
81	KOŁ-6	OTM	20.09.2017	54.55	15.29	240	sprat,herring	0
82	KOŁ-64	OTM	20.09.2017	54.26	15.23	330	sprat,herring	0
83	KOŁ-64	OTM	20.09.2017	54.30	15.17	420	sprat,herring	0
84	KOŁ-64	OTM	21.09.2017	54.26	15.24	330	sprat,herring	0
85	KOŁ-64	OTM	21.09.2017	54.29	15.08	330	sprat,herring	0