Annual report on the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) 812/2004[1] for 2015

Member State: **Poland**

Reference period: **2015**

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Author:

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[1] Council Regulation (EC) No 812/2004 of 26 April 2004 laying down measures concerning incidental catches of cetaceans in fisheries and amending Regulation (EC) No 88/98.

Summary

In 2015, 16 fishing vessels could use pingers purchased by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in 2008 r. (AQUATEC AQUAmark 100). In the course of inspections carried out in 2014-2015 at the ports within the jurisdiction of the Regional Sea Fisheries Inspectorate in Szczecin (OIRM) – which controlled the Polish part of the ICES subdivision 24 – no case of the absence of pingers was found. The masters of fishing vessels at the ports within the jurisdiction of the OIRM in Szczecin were not penalised, either, by foreign control services for failing to use pingers.

In 2015, the Incidental Cetacean Catch Monitoring Programme was continued. However, as a result of the official transfer of the Programme to the Multiannual Fisheries Data Collection Programme and the related formalities, the Programme was launched with a delay and the scope of the monitoring was smaller than usual. Still, the scope of the monitoring of incidental catches of cetaceans should be significantly enhanced in the successive years of the implementation of the programme as part of the National Fisheries Data Collection Programme. As a total, observations were carried out on 7 vessels of more than 15 m in length which operated from 6 ports. As part of the implementation of the Programme, observers stayed at sea for 30 days, including 17 days on the vessels which carried out fishing operations using pelagic trawls and 10 days on fishing trips when the fishing operations were performed using set nets, as well as 3 days on a vessel using demersal trawls. In the course of each of those fishing trips, the purpose of the observations was to find possible cases of catches or entanglement in fishing gear of cetaceans or other marine mammals and marine birds and protected fish species such as twait shad (*Alosa fallax*) or Atlantic sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrhynchus*).

On 16 November 2015, the Department of Fisheries was transferred to the newly established Ministry of Maritime Economy and Inland Navigation, along with its duties related to the implementation of Regulation 812/2004 in Poland.

Acoustic deterrent devices

1. General information

Pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) 812/2004, Poland is obliged to use acoustic deterrent devices on vessels of 12 m and more in length when using gillnets or entangling nets within the marine waters in the ICES subdivision 24.

In 2008, the fishing vessels flying the Polish flag received 500 AQUATEC AQUAMARK 100 pingers, intended in particular to deter harbour porpoises (*Phocoena phocoena*), the only cetacean species which permanently occurs in the Baltic Sea. Moreover, in June 2010 the Regional Sea Fisheries Inspectorate in Szczecin ordered and in September 2010 received special devices – pinger detectors – from Denmark.

In 2015, 16 vessels could use the devices purchased by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. A detailed inspection if the devices are still in operation, carried out in 2015, showed that 253 pingers required to be replaced. The Ministry requested the owners who had cetacean-deterring devices – pingers – to replace the devices which were not in good working condition.

We noted an interest in the purchase of cetacean-deterring devices which was expressed in particular by the fishing vessels within the jurisdiction of the Regional Sea Fisheries Inspectorate in Słupsk. In consequence, the owners of fishing vessels were informed about the possibilities of buying cetacean-deterring devices on their own.

Moreover, as part of the Operational Programme "Fishery and Sea" for 2014–2020 it is planned that the purchase of cetacean-deterring devices – pingers for individual fishermen – will be co-financed to the extent of 50% of their price, whereas in the cases where the devices are purchased on a collective basis, e.g. as part of fishermen's organisations and in the cases where the devices to be purchased are innovative, co-financing may be available from the Programme to cover even up to 100% of the price of the devices.

1.1. Description of the fleet equipped with pingers.

Table 1.

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	10	60	77	161	January-December	1889	2243

2. Acoustic deterrent devices, Articles 2 and 3 of Council Regulation (EC) 812/2004.
2.1 Protection measures
Table 2.

Fleet segment	Fishing Area	% of vessels using pingers	Pinger characteristics	Other mitigation measures
GNS	27.III.d.24	60	Aquatec AQUAmark 100	No other measures

3. Monitoring and evaluation

3.1. Monitoring and evaluation of the pinger use effects

Given a very small cetacean population in the zones used for fishing by the vessels flying the Polish flag in the Baltic Sea, it was not possible to carry out such an evaluation.

3.2. Report on the specifications of control actions during pinger use by fishermen (Article 2(4)

The use of pingers by vessels of 12 m or more in length which have been granted a permit to use set nets is controlled by the Regional Sea Fisheries Inspectorate and also by foreign control services during fishing operations in the ICES subdivision 24, where pursuant to Annex I to Regulation 812/2004 it is obligatory to use pingers in gillnets and entangling nets. Pingers in possession of Polish fishing vessels operating in the ICES subdivision 24 are not used by these vessels in the ICES subdivisions 25 and 26.

The observations of the use of cetacean-deterring devices are conducted during inspections carried out by fishery inspectors on the catches in the ICES subdivision 24. They are carried out visually by checking the presence of pingers in the nets when they are pulled out or during inspections of nets which are already on board a vessel. Moreover, during port inspections of fishing vessels which are obliged to use pingers in the course of a fishing trip, inspectors check whether deterrent devices are on board (usually, they would already have been disconnected from the fishing gear).

Moreover, in 2015 the German control services inspected the fishing vessel MRZ-2 at a fishing ground. They checked the number of pingers and the way in which they were attached to the net as well as the quality of the signal emitted using a pinger detector. The inspection did not find any irregularities.

According to our knowledge, so far fishermen have only used Aquatec AQUAmark 100 pingers which meet the technical requirements laid down in Annex II to Regulation 812/2004.

Polish vessels sporadically fish in the Polish part of the ICES subdivision 24 because of the absence of productive fishing grounds. Fishing operations using set

nets in this area are usually carried out in the German or Danish part of the ICES subdivision 24, in the area of the Adler grund bank.

3.3. Derogation

Not applicable to Poland.

3.4 Comprehensive evaluation

In the case of the south Baltic Sea where, based on the results of the SAMBAH project[2] a relatively small harbour porpoise population has been found, it is extremely difficult to evaluate the efficiency of pinger use.

At present, work is underway on a draft Regulation on technical measures[3], including a proposal for a mandatory use of pingers on vessels of 12 m or more in length which fish with set nets. However, in our opinion, the use of cetacean-deterring devices in the Baltic Sea should be obligatory in set nets on all fishing vessels, irrespective of their size , but only in high risk areas. At the same time, it is necessary to analyse the need to use pingers in set nets on Natura 2000 sites which have been designated for the protection of cetaceans.

The owners of fishing vessels do not purchase cetacean-deterring devices on their own, although they increasingly often ask about such a possibility and the Department of Fisheries of the Ministry of the Maritime Economy and Inland Navigation has expressed its willingness to intermediate and assist them in their purchase. There is no doubt that as a means of support for the owners in their individual purchase of pingers they should be allowed to apply for the financing of the purchase of such devices from the EU resources, under the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund for 2014-2020. In Poland, it is planned that co-financing will be granted from the Operational Programme “Fishery and Sea” for 2014–2020, for the purchase of cetacean-deterring devices to cover from 50% to 100% of the price of the devices.

[2] Static Acoustic Monitoring of the Baltic Sea Harbour Porpoise.

[3] 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.

Observer Programme

4. General information on the implementation of Articles 4 and 5 of Council Regulation (EC) 812/2004.

In 2015, the Incidental Cetacean Catch Monitoring Programme was carried out as in the previous years by the National Marine Fisheries Research Institute – National Research Institute in Gdynia. Taking into account the ongoing work to complete the reformed framework for the collection of fisheries data[4] (DCF), in 2015 the programme was carried out as part of the National Fisheries Data Collection Programme.

As a total, in 2015 observations were conducted on 7 vessels of more than 15 m length operating from 6 ports. As part of the implementation of the Programme, observers stayed at sea for 30 days, including 17 days on vessels fishing using pelagic trawls, 10 days on fishing trips involving catches by means of set nets and 3 days on vessel fishing with demersal trawls. It should be indicated that on larger vessels the number of days at sea was significantly different from the number of days when catches were made. This was caused by the movement of the vessels to different water areas during one fishing trip.

During the fishing trips of vessels of more than 15 m in length, observations were conducted to determine the presence and bycatches of cetaceans and other marine mammals. Moreover, the Incidental Cetacean Catch Monitoring Programme included observations of incidental catches of seabirds and endangered fish species, such as twait shad (*Alosa fallax*) or fish originating from reintroduction programmes, such as Atlantic surgeon (*Acipenser oxyrhynchus*).

No cetaceans and other marine mammals were found in fishing gear on any of the 17 monitored days of fishing using pelagic trawls, the 10 monitored days of fishing by means of set nets and the 3 monitored days of fishing with demersal trawls.

No seabirds and protected fish species, such as twait shad (*Alosa fallax*) Atlantic surgeon (*Acipenser oxyrhynchus*), were found, either, in catches in 2015.

A full report on the Incidental Cetacean Catch Monitoring Programme in 2015 is enclosed in the Attachment.

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4 Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the establishment of a Union framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the Common Fisheries Policy and Multiannual Union Programme for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors for the period 2017-2019.

5. Monitoring.

5.1. Description of the fishing effort and the presence of observers during fishing by means of pelagic trawls.

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	19	291	725								
OTM	25	65	1543	3531			1	1	4			0.11%
OTM	26	61	2666	3355			3	6	6			0.18%
OTM	27	2	2	9								
OTM	28	9	22	87								
OTM	29	0	0	0								
OTM	31	0	0	0								
OTM<15	24	15	75	143								
OTM<15	25	18	409	637								
OTM<15	26	0	0	0								
OTM<15	27	0	0	0								
OTM<15	28	0	0	0								
OTM<15	29	0	0	0								
OTM<15	31	0	0	0								

5.2 Description of the fishing effort and the presence of observers during fishing by means of set nets.

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	7	12	46			0	0	0			0.00%
GNS	25	15	387	1027			2	4	17			1.66%
GNS	26	5	26	59			0	0	0			0.00%
boats	*26*	315	20914	20970			0	0	0			0.00%

6. Estimation of incidental catches.

6.1. Share of incidental catches by fleet segment and caught target species.

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 cetacean bycatch 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	

Registration of incidental caches

Since the launch of the Incidental Cetacean Catch Monitoring Programme, i.e. since 2006, no incidental catches of cetaceans have been reported in the course of the observer programme.

7 and 8. Discussion and conclusions

In the situation of Poland, where during the pilot programme in 2006-2009 and during the continued monitoring programme in the successive years 2010-2015 no cetaceans were found to be present in fishing nets, it is impossible to achieve a coefficient of variation not exceeding 0.3, as laid down in Annex III to Regulation (EC) 812/2004, as this would require monitoring of about 80% of the fishing effort.

However, taking into account the reform of the fisheries data collection system (Data Collection Framework) and its alignment with the requirements of the Common Fisheries Policy and also taking into consideration the provisions of the new Act on Sea Fisheries of 19 December 2014 (Official Journal of the Laws of 2015, Item 222), in 2015 the Incidental Cetacean Catch Monitoring Programme was integrated into the National Fisheries Data Collection Programme. This involved the elaboration of new methodology and scope of the monitoring of incidental catches of cetaceans in Poland. Pursuant to this Act, incidental catches of marine mammals must also be recorded in fishing logbooks.

Moreover, in 2015 the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development provided the owners of fishing vessels with "The key to the identification of birds in a bycatch", which should enable them to identify incidentally caught seabirds and to determine their species.

9. Attachment

MORSKI INSTYTUT RYBACKI
PAŃSTWOWY INSTYTUT BADAWCZY

Report on the implementation of the Incidental Cetacean Catch Monitoring Programme in 2015

(sub-project NP-15/MOR)

Kordian Trella

Gdynia, January 2016

List of Contents

1. Introduction

The monitoring of incidental catches of cetaceans is required to implement the provisions of 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 (Official Journal L 150 of 30.04.2004, p.12, as amended), pursuant to which Poland has been obliged to implement the observer programme since 1 January 2006.

The work under the programme is planned and accounted for on a cyclical basis, pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation 812/2004, and submitted to the Commission by 1 June of the following year.

In 2015, observations of incidental catches of cetaceans were conducted as part of the subproject of the National Fisheries Data Collection Programme in the period from 27 October to 17 December.

The aim of the Programme was to monitor catches on fishing vessels of 15 m or more in length which fished using gillnets with mesh size exceeding 80mm and pelagic trawls in 2015 in order to assess the incidental catches of cetaceans in the Polish Maritime Areas.

2. Materials and methods

The observations on board fishing vessels were conducted by the members of the staff of the NMFRI – NRB who had been trained and instructed in the research methodology for monitoring incidental catches of cetaceans (Annex 1). Most of the observers listed in the Annex participated in the previous years in the fishing trips under the Incidental Cetacean Catch Monitoring Programme.

As a total, in 2015, observations were conducted on 7 vessels of more than 15 m in length which operated from 6 ports (Table 1). As part of the implementation of the Programmes, the observers stayed at sea for 30 days, including 17 days on vessels fishing by means of pelagic trawls, 10 days on vessels using set nets and 3 days on a vessel fishing with a demersal trawl (Annex II).

Just as in 2012-2014, the number of days at sea was quite significantly different from the number of days when fishing operations were carried out. This was caused by the movement of vessels during one fishing trip to different water areas. The actual duration of fishing operations in relation to the number of days at sea was, respectively: 52.9% for set nets and 90% for pelagic trawls (Table 2). Since the "days at sea" formula is used in Annex II, such a formula was also adopted for the duration of the observers' stay at sea. In the course of each of those fishing trips, observations were carried out to find possible cases of catches and entanglement of cetaceans or other marine mammals in fishing gear.

On the basis of fishing trip reports submitted by observers, the observed fishing effort using gillnets and pelagic trawls was analysed in relation to the fishing activity of the fleet which met the criteria of Regulation 812/2004. The data on the fishing activity of the fishing fleet were presented on the basis of information received from Fishing Monitoring Centre on 20.01 2016.

Table 1. The number of monitored fishing days by vessels and fishing gear type (and vessel length).

Fishing vessel		Fishing gear type			Port	ICES subdivision where observations were conducted
No.	Name	Gillnet (GNS)	Pelagic trawl (OTM)	Demersal trawl (OTB)		
			Vessel exceeding 15 m in length			
1	HEL-150		1		Hel	26
2	KOŁ-121		4		Kołobrzeg	25
3	UST-16	5			Ustka	25
4	WŁA-31		4		Władysławowo	26
5	WŁA-51			3	Władysławowo	26
6	ZAG-17		1		Górki Zachodnie	26
7	DAR-119	12			Darłowo	25
		17	10	3		

Table 2. Percentage share of fishing days in the number of fishing trip days.

Fishing gear type	Number of days at sea	Number of fishing days	Percentage share of fishing days in the number of fishing trip days
Gillnets (GNS)	17	9	52.9%
Pelagic trawl (OTM)	10	9	90.0%
Demersal trawl (OTB)	3	3	100.0%
Total	30	21	70.0%

3. Results

3.1. Monitoring of pelagic trawl fishing

Pursuant to Annex III to Regulation 812/2004, the monitoring of pelagic trawl fishing should be carried out in the area of the Baltic Sea south of 59°N throughout the year and north of 59°N only in the period from 1 June to 30 September. In the ICES subdivisions 24-31, in 2015 Polish vessels of 12 m and more in length fished using pelagic trawls for 7,391 days (data from 20 January 2016). The fishing operations were carried out mainly in subdivisions 25 and 26 where they lasted 6,700 days (90.7%).

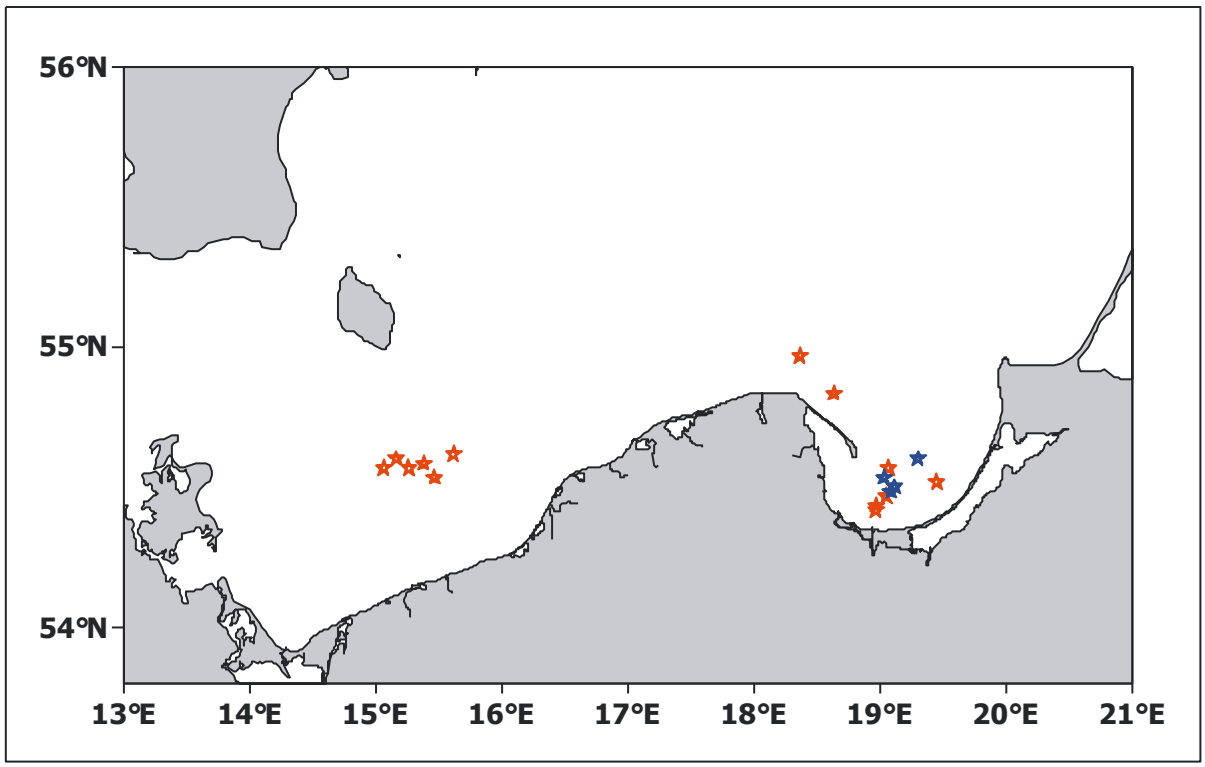

Fig. 1. Places of observations on fishing with pelagic trawls (red marks) and demersal trawls (blue marks) in the ICES subdivisions 25 and 26 in 2015.

Observations were conducted for 4 days in the ICES subdivision 25 and for 6 days in the ICES subdivision 26 (Annex II). The total number of days when observations were conducted was 10, representing 0.24 % of the total number of days at sea in these subdivisions.

The fishing zones (issue positions) where observations were conducted are shown in Fig. 1, while a list of the fishing operations is presented in Annex III.

No cetaceans or other marine mammals were found in fishing gear on any of the 10 monitored days of fishing using pelagic trawls.

3.2. Monitoring of gillnets

In 2015, Polish vessels of 15 m and more in length fished using gillnets (in the areas indicated in Annex III to Regulation 812/2004) for a total of 1,092 days (the ICES subdivisions 24-28). The largest fishing effort was determined in subdivision 25, where fishing by means of gillnets was carried out for 998 days (about 91.4%). In 2015, observations were conducted only in subdivision 25 (Fig. 2). The observers stayed at sea for 17 days, which represented 1.70% of the total number of days at sea in subdivision 25.

Table 3 gives summary data on the amount of gear, the duration of its deployment in subdivision 25 and the total length of gillnets monitored.

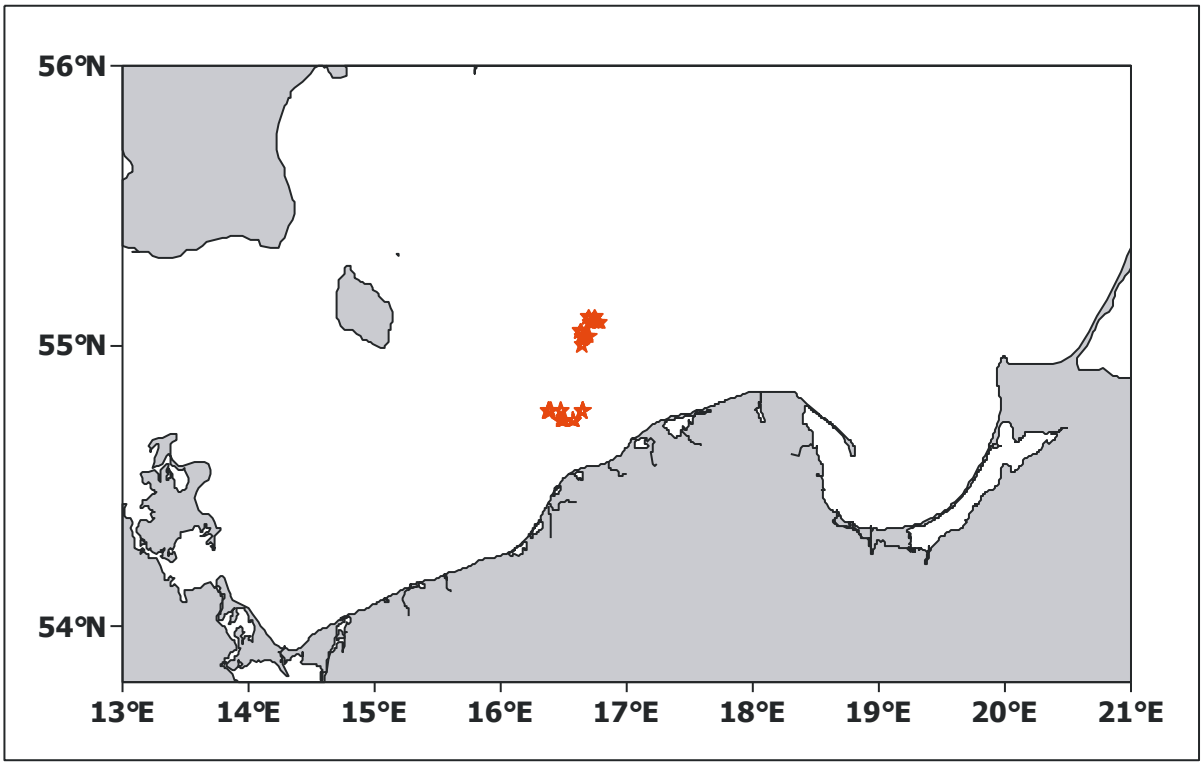

Fig. 2. Places of observations on fishing with gillnets in the ICES subdivision 25 in 2015.

Table 3. The number of gillnets, the duration of their deployment and their total length in the observed fishing operations in 2015.

ICES subdivision	Number of gillnets in observed fishing operations	Total duration of gillnet deployment (hours)	Total length of gillnets in observed fishing operations (km)
25	2,780	769.0	152.9
Total	2,780	769.0	152.9

No cetaceans were found to have become entangled on any of the 17 monitored days of fishing using gillnets.

3.3. Monitoring of fishing using demersal trawls

In addition to the monitoring of fishing using pelagic trawls and gillnets, for three days three observations were conducted on fishing using a demersal trawl (Fig. 1). During 4 hauls with this gear neither cetaceans nor other marine mammals were found.

4. Conclusions

- In the course of the monitoring by the NMFRI – NRI in 2015 (October-December) of fishing using pelagic trawls and gillnets in the Baltic Sea, no incidental catch or entanglement of cetaceans were found.
- In the course of observations, no birds were found in fishing gear.
- During the implementation of the Programme observers found no individuals of a protected species in catches, i.e. Twaite shad. No marked fish were found, either.
- Since 2006, i.e. since the launch of the Incidental Cetacean Catch Monitoring Programme by the NMFRI – NRI, irrespective of the duration, place and fishing gear type, no incidental catch of any cetacean has been found.

Annex I

List of observers who took part in the Incidental Cetacean Catch Monitoring Programme in 2015.

Observer	Position
Celmer Zuzanna	Specialist
Dziemian Łukasz	Specialist
Kisielewski Kamil	Specialist
Zimak Michał	Specialist
Trella Stanisław	Technician

Annex II
Content in compliance with Recommendation 4 of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea – ICES "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	7	12	46			0	0	0			0.00%
GNS	25	15	387	1027			2	4	17			1.66%
GNS	26	5	26	59			0	0	0			0.00%
boats	*26*	315	20914	20970			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	19	291	725								
OTM	25	65	1543	3531			1	1	4			0.11%
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OTM<15	24	15	75	143								
OTM<15	25	18	409	637								
OTM<15	26	0	0	0								
OTM<15	27	0	0	0								
OTM<15	28	0	0	0								
OTM<15	29	0	0	0								
OTM<15	31	0	0	0								

Recording of bycatch

In the course of the observations, no case of cetaceans becoming entangled in fishing gear was found.

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 covered by observations conducted as part of the implementation of the Incidental Cetacean Catch Monitoring Programme (gear issue positions). OTM – pelagic trawl; GNS – gillnet; OTB – demersal trawl.

No	Ship	Net code	Date	Latitude	Longitude	Haul duration	Main catch	Bycatch of cetaceans
1	DAR-119	GNS	2015-11-03	55°05	16°43	1440	cod	0
2	DAR-119	GNS	2015-11-03	55°05	16°45	1620	cod	0
3	DAR-119	GNS	2015-11-03	55°05	16°47	1740	cod	0
4	DAR-119	GNS	2015-11-03	55°02	16°40	1800	cod	0
5	DAR-119	GNS	2015-11-03	55°02	16°42	1800	cod	0
6	DAR-119	GNS	2015-11-03	55°00	16°39	1860	cod	0
7	DAR-119	GNS	2015-11-04	55°06	16°45	1440	cod	0
8	DAR-119	GNS	2015-11-04	55°05	16°46	1380	cod	0
9	DAR-119	GNS	2015-11-04	55°02	16°39	1380	cod	0
10	DAR-119	GNS	2015-11-05	55°06	16°42	1320	cod	0
11	DAR-119	GNS	2015-11-05	55°03	16°38	2880	cod	0
12	DAR-119	GNS	2015-11-05	55°03	16°38	2820	cod	0
13	DAR-119	GNS	2015-11-05	55°02	16°41	1440	cod	0
14	DAR-119	GNS	2015.10.27	54°00	16°24	1080	cod	0
15	DAR-119	GNS	2015.10.29	54°46	16°23	1440	cod	0
16	DAR-119	GNS	2015.10.30	54°46	16°23	1440	cod	0
17	HEL-150	OTM	2015.11.16	54°26	18°58	360	sprat, herring	0
18	HEL-150	OTM	2015.11.16	54°31	19°27	360	sprat, herring	0
19	KOŁ-121	OTM	2015.11.20	54°37	15°37	420	sprat, herring	0
20	KOŁ-121	OTM	2015.11.21	54°34	15°16	400	sprat, herring	0
21	KOŁ-121	OTM	2015.11.21	54°34	15°04	420	sprat, herring	0
22	KOŁ-121	OTM	2015.11.21	54°35	15°23	420	sprat, herring	0
23	KOŁ-121	OTM	2015.11.22	54°36	15°10	360	sprat, herring	0
24	KOŁ-121	OTM	2015.11.22	54°34	15°16	300	sprat, herring	0
25	KOŁ-121	OTM	2015.11.22	54°32	15°28	360	sprat, herring	0
26	UST-16	GNS	2015.11.21	54°44	16°30	1440	cod	0
27	UST-16	GNS	2015.11.21	54°46	16°39	1860	cod	0
28	UST-16	GNS	2015.11.22	54°44	16°35	2160	cod	0
29	UST-16	GNS	2015.11.22	54°44	16°29	2400	cod	0
30	UST-16	GNS	2015.11.22	54°44	16°30	1440	cod	0
31	UST-16	GNS	2015.11.22	54°46	16°39	1440	cod	0
32	UST-16	GNS	2015.11.22	54°46	16°29	1200	cod	0
33	UST-16	GNS	2015.11.23	54°44	16°35	1620	cod	0
34	UST-16	GNS	2015.11.23	54°44	16°30	1440	cod	0
35	UST-16	GNS	2015.11.23	54°44	16°35	1320	cod	0
36	UST-16	GNS	2015.11.23	54°46	16°39	1620	cod	0

No	Ship	Net code	Date	Latitude	Longitude	Haul duration	Main catch	Bycatch of cetaceans
37	UST-16	GNS	2015.11.23	54°44	16°29	1320	cod	0
38	WŁA-31	OTM	2015.11.03	54°28	19°03	300	sprat, herring	0
39	WŁA-31	OTM	2015.11.04	54°34	19°04	330	sprat, herring	0
40	WŁA-31	OTM	2015.10.20	54°58	18°22	210	sprat, herring	0
41	WŁA-31	OTM	2015.10.21	54°50	18°38	480	sprat, herring	0
42	ZAG-17	OTM	2015.10.19	54°25	18°58	240	sprat, herring	0
43	WŁA-51	OTB	2015.12.15	54°36	19°18	420	cod	0
44	WŁA-51	OTB	2015.12.16	54°32	19°02	240	cod	0
45	WŁA-51	OTB	2015.12.16	54°29	19°05	180	cod	0
46	WŁA-51	OTB	2015.12.17	54°30	19°07	420	cod	0