

Electronic Logbook Software Systems

A guide to reporting fishing activities: logbook, landing and transhipment declarations

This guidance is intended to assist UK fishing vessel masters when reporting fishing activities using electronic logbook software systems (ELSS). This guidance is not a comprehensive guide to the legislative requirements for completing logbooks and masters must ensure that they are aware of and adhere to all regulatory rules regarding the completion and transmission of logbook information.

Introduction

This guidance is intended to aid fishermen when reporting fishing activities using an electronic logbook software system.

The UK has defined its own elogbook data requirements and these are published within an XSD schema which ELSS manufacturers have incorporated into their products.

This guidance is not a technical document but a guide to the elogbook reports which have been specified and a guide to reporting fishing activities from electronic logbook systems.

The current list of logbook reports are as follows:

- ✚ departure from port (DEP)
- ✚ fishing activity report (FAR)
- ✚ discards (DIS)
- ✚ catch on entry (COE)
- ✚ catch on exit (COX)
- ✚ prior notification of arrival (PNO)
- ✚ end of fishing (EOF)
- ✚ return to port (RTP)
- ✚ control point (CON)
- ✚ landing (LAN)
- ✚ relocation of fish (RLC)
- ✚ transhipment (TRA)

Data reports from Scottish vessels are transmitted to the UK electronic reporting system. An acknowledgement (ACK) will be sent to the vessel for all messages accepted by the UK system and if rejected a not-acknowledged (NAK) will be sent back to the vessel.

Departure from port (DEP)

When a fishing vessel departs from port then a departure message must be transmitted. The departure message details the date|time, port and if any catch has been retained on board from the vessel's previous fishing trip. The DEP report must be transmitted at the time of departure from port and can be used by the master to confirm that his system is operational.

This report also allows the master to report his intention to fish exclusively out-with the Cod Recovery Zone.

On departure the master should detail his intended activity during the fishing vessel's voyage e.g. fishing, transit, guard ship duty - other non fishing type activities can be reported.

Fishing activity report (FAR)

Each day, before 23:59 (UTC), the master should send a fishing activity report, even if there is no catch to be reported for that day. In addition fishing activity reports must be transmitted by the master on such occasions:

- ✚ when requested by Marine Scotland or other UK authorities
- ✚ at time of inspection
- ✚ immediately after last fishing operation
- ✚ before entering port

The fishing activity report must include the following information:

- ✚ gear used, its dimensions and mesh size if applicable
- ✚ species caught in live weight (kgs)
- ✚ geographical area where fish caught
- ✚ all fish discarded by species above 50kg

If a master fishes in more than one ICES division or fishing zone on the same day then the master must submit a separate fishing activity report, detailing the catches, for each ICES division or fishing zone.

When sending a report with no catch information then gear and area must be reported.

Vessels which pair fish must record details of their partner vessel. Only the vessel receiving the fish should record the catch. To record details of a partner vessel the relocation [RLC] report should be completed at the beginning of the voyage and should only be transmitted again if there's a change of partner vessel during the current voyage.

Norwegian EEZ: when fishing within the Norwegian EEZ masters must record the correct economic zone when reporting gear shot and catch information. To ensure the information is routed to Norway economic zone 'NOR' must be recorded in the gear shot and fishing activity reports.

When correcting fishing activity reports recorded for Norwegian waters these can only be transmitted before 12:00 UTC, following the day the report was submitted.

A fishing activity report must be submitted at the earliest 6 hours and latest 4 hours before exiting the Norwegian EEZ.

Fishing gear

If different gears or mesh ranges are used on the same day then a separate fishing activity report for each gear or mesh range must be recorded and reported.

Some masters will be required to record their fishing activity on a haul by haul basis or for each operation:

- ⬇ vessels operating in Norwegian EEZ
- ⬇ trawlers with a deep sea licence
- ⬇ static gear

Masters recording each haul or fishing operation may transmit all relevant reports for that day in one data communication.

If any fishing gear is lost then this must be reported as soon as possible; a gear lost declaration [GLS] should be submitted.

Norwegian EEZ: when operating in Norwegian waters there's additional requirements when reporting the gear in use. The following information relating to gear should be reported if applicable:

- ⬇ gear specification e.g. single trawl, double trawl
- ⬇ where applicable gear problems e.g. burst net, net split, broken meshes.

Static gear – gill nets

Master's deploying gill nets must ensure that they report a unique reference number associated with the gill net fleet being deployed and retrieved. Masters licensed and fishing with a deep sea permit must also report the depth of water where the fleet is deployed.

Fishing area

When reporting fishing area the master should record the geographical area where the majority of catch was taken.

When fishing in a different ICES area or fishing zone on the same day a separate fishing activity report must be completed.

Some ELSS products may derive the geographical information from a vessel's GPS and it's the master's responsibility to ensure the correct area, including ICES statistical rectangle, is assigned to the catch being reported.

No catches to report

A fishing activity report must be submitted every 24 hours even when there's no catches to report. When submitting a fishing activity report with no catch then this report must include gear information and the position: ICES statistical rectangle.

Inspection

If a master's vessel is being inspected then the electronic logbook must be brought up to date prior to being inspected. The master must ensure that he submits the fishing activity report with the inspection attribute completed. This report must be transmitted before inspection.

Discards (DIS)

Masters must record in live weight all estimated discards above 50kg for any species.

Catch on entry (COE) and Catch on Exit (COX)

Catch on entry and exit reports are used when reporting a fishing vessel's entry or exit from fishing areas under effort regimes e.g. cod recovery, western waters. These reports must also be reported when a master intends to fish in the Norwegian EEZ, Faroese EEZ and NEAFC regulatory area. Currently the use of fishing effort zone code 'NO' enables the UK to forward COE and COX reports to Norway.

Catch on Entry

Norwegian EEZ: when submitting a COE message, and to ensure the report is routed to Norway, fishing effort zone code 'NO' must be reported. This report must be transmitted no more than 12 hours and no less than 1 hour before entering Norwegian waters. This report details the date|time, position and ICES division where the intended activity will commence from. The master must also report the target species (only one species e.g. HAD haddock). Any catches taken before entering Norwegian waters must be transmitted as part of the COE message.

If fishing north of 62° North a catch on entry message but be transmitted no more than 24 hours and not less than 12 hours before commencing fishing in this part of Norwegian waters.

Catch on Exit

Norwegian EEZ: when exiting Norwegian waters a catch on exit report must be transmitted. To ensure that the report is routed to Norway the effort zone code 'NO' must be reported.

For vessels fishing for human consumption species with nets of minimum mesh size 120mm a COX report must be submitted at least 4 hours before exiting the zone. However, a master who chooses to continue fishing in the zone must submit the COX report 1 hour before leaving the zone. In both instances a fishing activity report must be submitted at the earliest six hours and at the latest 4 hours before leaving the zone.

When submitting the COX report the catch is not required to be detailed as it has been previously reported in the fishing activity reports .

Cod Recovery Zone and Western Waters

The master must record in the elogbook when the vessel enters and exits the Cod Recovery Zone. For effort calculation purposes the area defined excludes that part which lies in the deep water, along the continental shelf. When recording entry and exit of the cod recovery zone fishing effort area "ZD" should be detailed in the data report.

There is no requirement for masters of Scottish vessels to record Western Waters entry and exit reports.

NEAFC Regulatory Area

Masters should continue to report entry, exit and weekly reports manually to the UKFCC when fishing for regulated species in the NEAFC regulatory area. The EU is in discussion with NEAFC regarding elogbook data exchanges and once finalised details of any changes will be notified directly to masters.

Prior notification of arrival (PNO)

Masters must transmit a prior notification of arrival into port message a minimum of 4 hours before arriving at the port. The master must report total catches on board and total catches intended to be landed.

EU ports (out-with UK)

If the prior notification is for an arrival into an EU port then the information will be routed directly to the authority in that particular EU country.

Norway

Vessels arriving into a Norwegian port must submit the prior notification of arrival from their elogbook system at least 2 hours before arrival into Norway and this must include details of the landing location.

This information will be routed directly to the Norwegian authorities.

This requirement is in addition to the IUU reporting obligations relating to catch certification, prior notification and pre-landing declaration which must continue to be submitted.

End of fishing report (EOF)

The submission of this report confirms that the fishing activities recorded in the logbook have been finalised. Once this report is submitted the logbook cannot be corrected.

The report must be submitted prior to entering the port where the landing will take place.

Return to report (RTP)

This report details the date and time when the vessel returns to a port. Additionally, the master should record the reason for arriving in port e.g. landing, sheltering.

Landing declaration (LAN)

Masters must ensure that an electronic landing declaration is submitted within 24 hours of completion of landing. This report can be submitted from the vessel's electronic logbook system or by the vessel's agent using the UK electronic reporting system's website.

When reporting collective presentations from one species then the master should report a conversion factor for that presentation being used to calculate the landed weight. The conversion factor for all other presentation of that particular species should be reported as 0.

Transshipment (TRA)

Transshipments of catches to another vessel in EU waters can only take place within a designated port or location near a port. The report must be transhipped within 24 hours of completion of the transshipment operation.

Relocation (RLC)

This report is primarily used by vessel's engaged in pair fishing. When recording the partner vessel when engaged in pair fishing no details relating to position, catch and required from this report type. Vessels which relocate catches to keep pots should complete this record when recording this type of activity.

Norwegian Control Points and Areas (CON)

There are a number of control points and areas in the Norwegian EEZ.. When a vessel has ceased fishing in Norwegian waters North of 62° North then the master must report for control at one of the prescribed points.

The report must be transmitted at the latest 12 hours before arriving at the control point. However, if engaged in pelagic fishing and retaining the catch in RSW tanks then the report should be submitted at the latest 4 hours before arriving at the control point. The Norwegian control points are detailed as follows:

A	70°35' N 31°40' E	E NE of Vardø
B	71°20' N 24°00' E	E N of Fruholmen
C	70°35' N 19°00' E	E NW of Torsvåg
D	69°35' N 16°10' E	E N of Andenes
E	67°50' N 12°00' E	E W of Lofotodden
F	62°00' N 04°30' E	E W of Måløy
G	73°30' N 18°00' E	E S of Bjørnøya

Masters engaged in fishing for Norwegian spring spawning herring (**Atlanto-Scandian herring ASH**) North of 62° North may during the period 1 October to 28 February use the following temporary control point:

H	68°00' N 04°00' E	E W of Lofoten
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On arriving at the control point the master must contact the Norwegian Coastguard on VHF, MF|HF or via a coastal radio station.

If a master is engaged in fishing for **mackerel** in the Norwegian EEZ then he must ensure he reports for one of the following control areas 4 hours prior to the control point:

1	61°00' N 02°00' E
	60°30' N 02°02' E
	60°30' N 03°00' E
	61°00' N 03°00' E

2	59°00' N 02°00' E
	58°30' N 02°00' E
	58°30' N 03°00' E
	59°00' N 03°00' E

3	58°00' N 07°00' E
	57°15' N 07°00' E
	57°35' N 08°00' E
	58°00' N 08°00' E

The master must make contact with the Norwegian Coastguard by VHF, MF|HF or via coastal radio station at least 1 hour before arriving at the stated position at the boundary of the control area.

If a master intends to land the catch at a Norwegian port after fishing in the Norwegian EEZ then no control point | area report is required, However, the master must provide a prior notification (PNO) 4 hours before arriving at the port of landing.

If a master alters or cancels the position for control then the vessel must report at the control point|area originally reported unless otherwise agreed with the Norwegian Coastguard.

Technical failure or non functioning

In the event of a technical failure or non functioning of an elogbook system the master **must** contact his electronic logbook supplier helpdesk and report the fault to **UK Fisheries Monitoring Centre (UKFMC)** as soon as possible. If the failure occurs in Norwegian waters or the coastal waters of a member state then the appropriate fisheries monitoring centre will be informed of the failure by the UKFMC.

When a failure occurs the master, owner or representative of the vessel **must** submit logbook, landing and transhipment data manually to the UKFMC on a daily basis and by no later than 23:59 UTC. The UKFMC contact details are as follows:

Email : ukfmc@gov.scot
 Tel : +44 (0) 131 271 9700
 Fax : +44 (0) 131 244 6471

A Scottish vessel **must** not leave a port, following a technical failure or non functioning of its electronic logbook system, before is functioning to the satisfaction of the UKFMC or otherwise authorised to leave the port by the UKFMC - telephone +44 (0) 131 271 9700.

If the vessel is in a port of another member state or Norway the UK Fisheries Monitoring Centre will the notify the relevant country when an authorisation to sail with non functioning system has been provided.

Non receipt of data

The master, owner or representative will be notified by the UKFMC when electronic logbook data is not received or is incorrect. If this situations occurs more than 3 times in a year for a particular vessel then Marine Scotland will ensure that the electronic system is checked.

Corrections to data

The master may transmit corrections to electronic logbook declarations up to the last transmitted information at the end of fishing and before entering port

Further Information

If you require any further information or wish to clarify any of the information contained within this document then please do not hesitate to contact **Marine Scotland**:

UK Fisheries Monitoring Centre

Email : ukfmc@gov.scot
Tel : +44 (0) 131 271 9700
Fax : +44 (0) 131 244 6471

Marine Monitoring Centre
Area 1a North
Victoria Quay
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Common Species

Below is listed the most common species caught and the associated FAO short code. The list is not a comprehensive list of all species:

ALF	Alfonsino	LIN	Ling
ANE	Anchovy	MAC	Mackerel
ANF	Anglerfish monkfish	MUR	Red mullet
ARG	Argentines	LIO	Velvet crab
BIB	Pouting pout whiting	LOQ	Squat lobster
BLI	Blue ling	NEP	Norway lobster (nephrops)
BLL	Brill	NOP	Norway pout
BOC	Boarfish	OCT	Octopus
BSF	Black scabbardfish	PLE	Plaice
CAP	Capelin	POK	Saithe
CAT	Catfish	POL	Pollack
CMO	Rabbit fish	POR	Porbeable
COD	Cod	QSC	Scallop - queen
COE	Conger eels	RAZ	Razorfish
CRG	Shore crab green crab	RED	Redfish
CRE	Edible crab	RJA	White Skate
CRR	Red crab (deep sea)	RJC	Thornback ray
CRW	Spiny lobster crawfish	RJE	Small eyed ray
CTL	Cuttlefish	RJF	Shagreen ray
CYO	Portuguese dogfish	RJH	Blonde ray
DAB	Common dab	RJI	Sandy ray
DGS	Spurdog	RJM	Spotted ray
DGX	Dogfish – others	RJN	Cuckoo ray
FLE	Flounder	RJU	Undulate ray
FLX	Mixed flatfish	RNG	Roundnose grenadier
GFB	Greater forkbeard	SAN	Sandeel
GHL	Greenland halibut	SBR	Seabream
GUX	Gurnard	SCE	Scallop – king
HAD	Haddock	SCL	Spotted dogfish
HAL	Halibut	SOL	Common sole
HER	Herring	SPR	European sprat
HKE	Hake	SQC	Squid
JAD	Norwegian skate	SRX	Skate
JAX	Horse mackerel	TUR	Turbot
JOD	John Dory	USK	Tusk
LBE	Lobster	WHB	Blue whiting
LEM	Lemon sole	WHE	Whelk
LEZ	Megrim	WHG	Whiting
		WIT	Witch