

4.4.2 *Sweden's obligations to ensure that control, enforcement and inspection are based on the principle of risk management*

Member States have an obligation to ensure that control, enforcement and inspection of all activities that fall under the scope of the CFP are conducted on the basis of 'risk management'⁷¹. Article 5(4) of the Control Regulation states:

Each Member State shall ensure that control, inspection and enforcement are carried out on a non-discriminatory basis as regards sectors, vessels or persons, and on the basis of risk management.

Risk-based control and enforcement requires that Member States systematically identify risks and apply the necessary measures to minimise the occurrence of these risks. Catch misreporting in unsorted pelagic and industrial fisheries is a significant risk in many EU fisheries and has been identified by several sources, including EFCA⁷², as a particularly significant risk in the Baltic Sea. Sweden has identified this risk and has acknowledged it on several occasions⁷³, including in their reply⁷⁴ to a 2021 questionnaire sent to Baltic Sea Member States on the weighing and registration of catches. In their reply⁷⁵, Sweden stated:

In 2018, the TPG⁷⁶ identified a risk linked to misreporting of species composition in pelagic fisheries in the Baltic Sea

The risks of inaccurate weighing and catch registration were also highlighted in audit and verification missions conducted by the Commission in Sweden in 2014. Although the findings of the 2014 reports were serious, and were acknowledged by Sweden, little has been done by Sweden to manage the identified and acknowledged risks. The findings of this report indicate that Sweden does not ensure control, enforcement and inspection of all activities that fall within the scope of the CFP according to the principle of risk management. The risk of catch misreporting has been identified by Sweden and was acknowledged during the opening meeting in Göteborg on 21 March 2022. However, despite Sweden having identified this risk, Sweden has not mitigated the risk by introducing the necessary control and enforcement measures to reduce the likelihood of its occurrence in accordance with the principle of risk management⁷⁷.

⁷¹ 'risk management' means the systematic identification of risks and the implementation of all measures necessary for limiting the occurrence of these risks. This includes activities such as collecting data and information, analysing and assessing risks, preparing and taking action, and regular monitoring and review of the process and its outcomes, based on international, Union and national sources and strategies; (Article 4(18) of the Control Regulation).

⁷² Report on the analysis of the 2020 and 2021 Baltic Sea Specific Actions BSA5 and BSA4 on catch rates of herring and sprat from unsorted landings.

⁷³ An example of one such Swedish article highlighting misreporting of unsorted catches: <https://www.fishsec.org/2019/11/05/the-20-year-baltic-sea-scandal/>

⁷⁴ Ref. Ares(2021)2220959.

⁷⁵ Machine translation.

⁷⁶ Tactical Planning Group (*Taktisk Planerings Grupp*).

⁷⁷ According to Sweden's comments on the draft report (Annex 7), Sweden uses risk analysis in accordance with the harmonised methodology developed by EFCA in cooperation with Member States, which according to Sweden's comments, for the year 2021 focussed on specific high risk value fisheries which were therefore prioritised for checks.

This is further illustrated by the analyses of Sweden's reply to the pre-mission questionnaire, which indicates that, despite of the aforementioned identified and acknowledge risk of misreporting of species composition in pelagic fisheries in the Baltic Sea (i.e. unsorted catches), Sweden's landing inspection efforts during 2021 have mainly focussed on inspecting landings of sorted fisheries products, while the large majority of fisheries products landed in Sweden concern unsorted landings associated with these risks: For example, with regard to sorted and unsorted fisheries products that were landed by Swedish vessels and first sold in Sweden during 2021⁷⁸, representing 16973 landings and a total quantity of 21470 tonnes, Sweden carried out 570 landing inspections. Of these, 523 inspections (92%) related to landings of sorted fisheries products, and only 47 inspections (8%) concerned landings of unsorted fisheries products.⁷⁹

However, the total landings of sorted fisheries products that were subject to the highest inspection effort (92%), only represent 2783 tonnes (13%) of the total quantity of fisheries products landed by Swedish fishing vessels in 2021. However, landings of unsorted fisheries products represent the large majority (87%) with 12840 tonnes of unsorted landings for human consumption and 5847 tonnes for industrial purposes, out of total landings of 21470 tonnes (see further details **Annex 6A**).

The relaxation of the rules on margin of tolerance for unsorted catches as provided for by Article 11 of the Baltic Sea MAP increases the risk of inaccurate catch registration in essential post-weighing catch registration documents such as landing declarations, sales notes, transport documents and take-over declarations (some of the reasons for this are outlined in section 3 of this report). Member States are obliged to react to this risk by introducing measures to mitigate it. In so doing, Member States may introduce 'national control measures'⁸⁰ that go beyond the minimum requirements of EU legislation in order to ensure that all landings of fishery products are correctly weighed, registered and reported to the Commission. Sweden has not introduced such national measures to manage this risk and does not ensure that the weighing and registration of all fishery products are controlled, enforced and inspected according to the principle of risk management. Consequently, as a failure to mitigate risk, there is widespread misreporting of catches, which is contributing to the decline of Baltic Sea stocks.

⁷⁸ Sampling pool 1 "SE".

⁷⁹ According to Sweden's comments on the draft report (Annex 7), this corresponds to an inspection rate of around 3% for sorted landings and 5% for unsorted landings.

⁸⁰ Article 3(2) of the Control Regulation allows Member States to adopt 'national control measures' that go beyond the minimum requirements of the Control Regulation provided that they comply with Union legislation and are in conformity with the CFP. An example of a national measure that could be introduced to manage the risk of misreporting would be the mandatory weighing and registration in weighing records of all unsorted landings by accredited, independent, third party weighers. Such a measure has seen some use in another Member State.

4.4.3 Sweden's obligations to ensure that all data recorded in accordance with the Control Regulation is accurate, complete and submitted within deadlines

Article 15(13) of the CFP Regulation requires Member States to ensure the 'detailed and accurate documentation of all fishing trips' to monitor compliance with the landing obligation⁸¹. The duty of Member States to **ensure** the accuracy, completion and submission of catch registration data is also required by Article 109(2) of the Control Regulation which states:

*Member States shall **ensure** that all data recorded in accordance with this Regulation are **accurate, complete and submitted within deadlines** laid down in the common fisheries policy. In particular: [...]*

The findings highlighted by sections 4.2 and 4.3 of this verification report demonstrate that, contrary to Article 15(13) of the CFP Regulation (and Article 15(1) of the same regulation) and Article 109(2) of the Control Regulation, Sweden does not ensure the accurate documentation of all fishing trips and does not ensure the accuracy, completion and submission of relevant catch registration documents. These issues were highlighted in the 2014 audit and verification reports but little has been done by Sweden to rectify the problem. The non-compliance by Sweden with these articles is also relevant to Article 33 of the Control Regulation and is highlighted by the following points:

1. **Availability of catch registration documents** – Contrary to Article 15(13) of the CFP Regulation and Article 109(2) of the Control Regulation, Sweden does not ensure that weighing records, logbooks, landing declarations, sales notes, transport documents and take-over declarations are always **accurate** and **complete**. As indicated in section 4.3 of this report, Sweden was unable to provide most of the weighing records requested by the Commission (also contrary to Article 70(2) and 75 of the Commission Implementing Regulation). Many of the logbooks, landing declarations and transport documents associated with landings in Sweden were also unavailable to the Swedish competent authority. The unavailability of logbooks and landing declarations associated with landings in Sweden, by non-Swedish registered vessels, was confirmed during a visit to a regional office in Simrishamn where the verification team was informed that Swedish officials do not have access to the electronic reporting systems of Polish vessels operating in Swedish waters and do not receive logbooks from foreign registered vessels⁸².
2. **Content and submission of catch registration documents** – Contrary to Article 15(13) of the CFP Regulation and Article 109(2) of the Control Regulation, Sweden does not ensure that weighing records, logbooks, landing declarations, sales notes, transport documents and take-over declarations are always **accurate** and **submitted within deadlines**. As indicated in section 4.3.2, a high proportion of weighing records do not include the essential information required by Article 70(1) of the Commission

⁸¹ Article 15(1) of the CFP Regulation requires that all relevant catches 'shall be brought and retained on board the fishing vessels, **recorded**, landed and **counted against the quotas** where applicable'.

⁸² According to Sweden's comments on to the draft report, (Annex 7), Sweden claims that the information received in Simrishamn is partly incorrect as in some cases, logbooks from foreign vessels are received.

Implementing Regulation to allow for the accurate completion of landing declarations, sales notes, transport documents and take-over declarations in accordance with Article 60(5) of the Control Regulation. In many instances, landing declarations, sales notes and transport documents do not reflect the results of weighing as recorded in weighing records. Due to non-compliant weighing practices in Sweden, catch registration documents associated with unsorted landings in Sweden record arbitrary catch compositions which do not accurately reflect each quantity of each species landed. Section 4.3.1 indicates that Sweden does not always ensure the submission of prior notifications, landing declarations, sales notes and take-over declarations within deadlines.

3. **Crosschecking of data** – Contrary to Article 109(2) of the Control Regulation, Sweden does not perform effective data crosschecks to allow for the immediate identification of ‘data inconsistencies, errors and missing information’ as required by Article 109(3) of the Control Regulation. The Swedish computerised database for the validation of data does not appear to be capable of displaying data inconsistencies in accordance with Article 109(4) of the Control Regulation. As a result, many inconsistencies are not investigated, and appropriate measures are not taken, in accordance with Articles 89(1) and 109(5) of the Control Regulation. This was indicated by the large number of data inconsistencies detected by the Commission’s data analysis, which did not appear to be detected nor acted upon by the Swedish authority. Within this context, it should be noted that the shortcomings regarding crosschecking of data are being addressed within the framework of Action Plan C(2020)7389. According to the October 2022 progress report on the Action Plan, a new system for data validation and crosschecking is being developed and should be operational by Q4 2024.
4. **ACDR** - Member States base their aggregated catch data reports on the quantities recorded in catch registration documents such as landing declarations and sales notes. The inaccuracy of Swedish catch registration data outlined in this report means that Sweden does not report the actual quantities of stocks landed to the Commission in accordance with Article 33(2) and (4) of the Control Regulation. Due to the ineffectiveness of weighing and catch registration practices in Sweden, Sweden, and other Member States landing in Sweden, are unable to accurately charge landed quantities against the quotas applicable to the flag Member State as required by Article 33(5) of the Control Regulation and Article 15(1) of the CFP Regulation.

4.4.4 *Sweden's obligations to ensure that appropriate measures have been taken to ensure the effectiveness of the 'Community' system to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing*

Member States have an obligation to adopt the necessary measures to prevent, deter and eliminate 'unreported fishing'⁸³. Article 1(2) of the IUU Regulation states:

For the purposes of paragraph 1, each Member State shall take appropriate measures, in accordance with Community law, to ensure the effectiveness of that system. It shall place sufficient means at the disposal of its competent authorities to enable them to perform their tasks as laid down in this Regulation.

The findings highlighted by sections 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 of this verification report demonstrate that there is extensive unreported fishing and misreporting of catches landed in Sweden, and that contrary to Article 1(2) of the IUU Regulation, Sweden has failed to take appropriate measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing. The substandard weighing and catch registration practices in Sweden, coupled with a deficient control, enforcement and sanctioning system, may serve to attract operators from coastal States engaged in IUU fishing, that wish to illegally stretch fishing opportunities, to land in Swedish ports.

⁸³ 'unreported fishing' means fishing activities:

(a) which have **not been reported, or have been misreported**, to the relevant national authority, in contravention of national laws and regulations; or [...] (Article 2(3) of the IUU Regulation).

5 OVERALL CONCLUSION / ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

The findings of the verification mission indicate many serious systematic deficiencies concerning the weighing and registration of fishery products landed in Sweden. Sweden does not enforce the fundamental and essential basics of weighing and catch registration according to EU rules. These shortcomings apply to landings of sorted and unsorted fishery products in Sweden but are especially concerning for landings of industrial and pelagic catches. Sweden does not ensure that all landings are accurately weighed, registered, deducted from quotas and reported to the Commission, and there is an extensive problem concerning ‘unreported fishing’ activities. The Commission approved sampling and control plans are not in accordance with the methodologies specified under EU rules and the plans are not appropriate for weighing unsorted catches on landing. Sweden, has not complied with the conditions associated with the plans and the plans, as currently applied, do not ensure the weighing and registration of landed fishery products in accordance with EU requirements.

Many of the shortcomings identified in Sweden are systematic issues that were previously brought to light as a result of Commission audit and verification missions conducted in 2014⁸⁴. The longstanding non-compliances highlighted in this report demonstrate a lack of commitment and a persistent failure by Sweden to address major issues that pose a significant risk to the objectives of the CFP and undermine the effectiveness of the Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing. The identified deficiencies undermine a level playing field in terms of the application of the rules of the CFP across Member States and are very serious considering the volumes of catches landed in Sweden and the poor status of many Baltic Sea stocks. The verification confirmed the existence of risks previously identified by Sweden, and the Commission, and uncovered longstanding and serious shortcomings, which are contributing to the decline of Baltic Sea stocks. The main findings of the verification mission can be summarised as follows:

1. Contrary to Article 5(1) and (3) of the Control Regulation and Article 36(3) of the CFP Regulation, Sweden does not ensure control and enforcement of EU rules concerning the weighing and registration of fishery products landed in Sweden. There is widespread and systematic non-compliance concerning the weighing and accurate documentation of sorted and unsorted catches landed in Sweden. Sweden does not control and enforce the specific conditions associated with the Commission approved sampling and control plans for weighing fishery products.
2. Contrary to Article 60(1) of the Control Regulation, Sweden does not ensure that ‘all fishery products’ landed in Sweden are correctly weighed. Industrial and pelagic catches are not weighed in a manner that accounts for each quantity of each species present in the catch. Sorted catches are not weighed in accordance with EU rules and the Commission approved Swedish sampling and control plans for weighing fishery products are not fit for purpose.

⁸⁴ Audit SE-E2-2014-01-A (Ref. Ares(2014)1635213) and verification SE-E2-2-14-02-A (Ref. Ares(2016)1072429).

3. Contrary to Article 5(4) of the Control Regulation, Sweden does not ensure that control, enforcement and inspection are conducted on the basis of 'risk management'. Sweden has not implemented the necessary measures to limit the occurrence of identified significant risks such as the misreporting of landed quantities of unsorted catches. Despite assurances by Sweden to address shortcomings previously highlighted by the Commission, little progress has been made to manage identified risks.
4. Contrary to Article 36(2)(g) of the CFP Regulation, Sweden does not ensure that control and enforcement of the CFP is based on 'the development of a culture of compliance and co-operation among all operators and fishermen'. There is widespread non-compliance with the EU rules on weighing and catch registration by operators in Sweden. The deficient control and enforcement system in Sweden means that 'appropriate measures', resulting in the application of proportionate, deterrent and effective sanctions in accordance with Article 89(1) and (2) of the Control Regulation seldom occurs.
5. Contrary to Article 33(2) and (4) of the Control Regulation, Sweden does not ensure that the Commission is notified of the actual quantities of stocks landed. Due to non-compliant weighing practices, the species composition recorded in mandatory post-weighing catch registration documents is generally inaccurate or arbitrary with respect to unsorted catches.
6. Contrary to Article 15(1) of the CFP Regulation and 33(5) of the Control Regulation, Sweden does not ensure that catches, subject to quota, are charged against the Swedish quota. This is due to a systematic failure to ensure the accurate weighing and recording of each quantity of each species landed in mandatory catch registration documents such as weighing records, landing declarations and sales notes. This shortcoming also applies to other coastal States whose vessels land in Sweden.
7. Contrary to Article 109(2) of the Control Regulation, and Article 15(1) and (13) of the CFP Regulation, Sweden does not ensure that all relevant data is accurate, complete and submitted within deadlines and Sweden does not ensure the 'detailed and accurate documentation of all fishing trips'. Catch registration documents do not accurately record each quantity of each species present in landings of sorted and unsorted catches and Sweden does not ensure the completion and timely submission of essential catch registration documents.
8. Contrary to Article 109(3) and (4) of the Control Regulation, the Swedish data validation system does not allow for the immediate identification of inconsistencies, errors and missing information. A significant number of major data inconsistencies were detected as part of the Commission's data analysis which evidently were not detected by Sweden. Consequently, the ability of Sweden to take the 'necessary investigations' and take the 'necessary action', as required by Article 109(5) of the Control Regulation, for data inconsistencies is undermined.

9. Contrary to Article 1(2) of the IUU Regulation, Sweden has not taken the necessary measures to ensure the effectiveness of the 'Community' system to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing. There is a systematic problem concerning 'unreported fishing' with respect to sorted and unsorted catches landed in Sweden. There is a risk that the control and enforcement deficiencies in Sweden serve to attract operators engaged in IUU fishing to land in Swedish ports.

Considering the significance and scale of the identified shortcomings in the Swedish system of control, enforcement and inspection with respect to weighing, catch registration, quota uptake monitoring and catch reporting to the Commission, it is essential that Sweden takes immediate remedial actions. In particular, Sweden shall ensure that EU rules on weighing, catch registration and catch reporting to the Commission are fully implemented and that all such activities are subject to effective control, enforcement and inspection on the basis of risk management, in order to ensure compliance. Sweden shall ensure that appropriate measures are systematically taken against those suspected of any breach of any of the rules of the CFP and proportionate, deterrent and effective sanctions applied.

Communication between the Commission and the Swedish authority will follow to identify the most appropriate way to ensure that the issues identified will be effectively resolved.

6 OFFICIAL RESPONSE BY THE MEMBER STATE⁸⁵

In accordance with Article 101(2) of the Control Regulation, Sweden has provided comments on the draft verification report⁸⁶. Summary of the key points:

- Sweden agrees with the shortcomings presented in the draft verification report and its overall conclusions.
- Sweden provides some reflections on the context of the shortcomings and an overview of ongoing and planned remedial measures.
- Sweden proposes some minor changes to the draft report, most of which have been taken into account in the final report.

A translation to English of the original comments in Swedish is enclosed (**Annex 7**).

⁸⁵ According to Article 101(2) of the Control Regulation, the Member State shall have the possibility to comment on the findings of a verification report within one month (after reception).

⁸⁶ Draft verification report (Ref. Ares (2023)2145963). Comments provided by Sweden (Ref. Ares(2023)3301248).

Annex 1 – Verification team

Mission 21 – 25 March 2022

Name	Organisation
MUHRBECK Lars	DG MARE, Unit D4
PALS Adri	DG MARE, Unit D4
CHUTE Killian	DG MARE, Unit D4
HEDERMAN John	DG MARE, Unit D4
AGATHON JENSEN Lone	Danish Fisheries Agency (observer from Denmark)

Annex 2 – Swedish participants

Mission 21 – 25 March 2022

Name	Organisation
TÖRNELL Niclas	Head of Department
BJERNER Martin	Head of Unit
RUTGERSSON Ellinor	Deputy Head of Department
HULTGREN Malin	Senior Analyst
QVARNEMARK Linda	Senior Analyst
PERNHEIM Catarina	Legal Advisor
HEDMAN Elin	Senior Analyst
ERICSON Jonas	Senior Officer Data monitoring and analysis

Annex 3 – Relevant legal provisions

- COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Union control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, amending Regulations (EC) No 847/96, (EC) No 2371/2002, (EC) No 811/2004, (EC) No 768/2005, (EC) No 2115/2005, (EC) No 2166/2005, (EC) No 388/2006, (EC) No 509/2007, (EC) No 676/2007, (EC) No 1098/2007, (EC) No 1300/2008, (EC) No 1342/2008 and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1627/94 and (EC) No 1966/2006.
- COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 404/2011 of 8 April 2011 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy.
- REGULATION (EU) No 1380/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC.
- COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1005/2008 of 29 September 2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, amending Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1936/2001 and (EC) No 601/2004 and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1093/94 and (EC) No 1447/1999.
- REGULATION (EU) 2016/1139 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 6 July 2016 establishing a multiannual plan for the stocks of cod, herring and sprat in the Baltic Sea and the fisheries exploiting those stocks, amending Council Regulation (EC) No 2187/2005 and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1098/2007.
- COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 954/87 of 1 April 1987 on sampling of catches for the purpose of determining the percentage of target species and protected species when fishing with small-meshed nets.
- REGULATION (EU) No 1379/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 11 December 2013 on the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1184/2006 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000.
- COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 2187/2005 of 21 December 2005 for the conservation of fishery resources through technical measures in the Baltic Sea, the Belts and the Sound, amending Regulation (EC) No 1434/98 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 88/98.

ANNEX 4 - LANDINGS BY POLISH FISHING VESSELS ON 21 AND 22 MARCH 2022 IN THE PORT OF
SIMRISHAMN

The following table presents information contained in prior notifications/logbooks (insofar available) and landing declarations that were provided by the Swedish authority in response to questions 4 and 5 of the post-mission questionnaire⁸⁷.

Vessel - CFR - Landing	CATCH AREA (FA,SA,I,SD)	SPECIES	PNO and LB	LAN	diff LAN- PNO/LB	Diff %	Inspection	WR note	Results bulkweighing Gunnaishög LAN
[REDACTED]	27.3.d.25	SPR	88 450	88 252	-198	-0.2%	88 252	[REDACTED]	32 080
	27.3.d.25	HER	1 000	9 787	8 787	878.7%	9 788	[REDACTED]	32 260
	27.3.d.25	COD	10	0	-10	-100.0%	inspected	[REDACTED]	33 700
	27.3.d.25	FLE	49	0	-49	-100.0%	HAVINSP-20220322-533	[REDACTED]	-
			89 509	98 039	8 530	9.5%	98 040		98 040
[REDACTED]	27.3.d.25	FLE	1 500	2 750	1 250	83.3%		[REDACTED]	19 120
	27.3.d.25	SPR	16 200	3 370	-12 830	-79.2%	not inspected		
	27.3.d.25	SAN	400	5 470	5 070	1267.5%			
	27.3.d.25	GTA	700	7 530	6 830	975.7%			19 120
			18 800	19 120	320	1.7%			-
[REDACTED]	27.3.d.25	GTA	350	12 520	12 170	3477.1%		[REDACTED]	18 960
	27.3.d.25	SAN	50	6 100	6 050	12100.0%			
	27.3.d.25	SPR	23 850	5 200	-18 650	-78.2%	not inspected		
	27.3.d.25	FLE	1 250	2 100	850	68.0%			
			25 600	26 120	520	2.0%			18 960
[REDACTED]	27.3.d.25	GTA	600	18 830	18 230	3038.3%		[REDACTED]	8 490
	27.3.d.25	SPR	24 450	5 800	-18 650	-76.3%		[REDACTED]	18 940
	27.3.d.25	MZZ	200		-200	-100.0%	not inspected		
	27.3.d.25	FLE	1 250	2 750	1 500	120.0%			
			26 500	27 930	1 430	5.4%			27 430
									-500
TOTAL OF NON- INSPECTED 3 LANDINGS	Quota species	SPR	64 500	14 370	-50 130	-77.7%	average under reporting		
	Non-quota species FLE,SAN, MZZ,WHG, GTA		6 400	58 800	52 400	818.8%	average over reporting		
			70 900	73 170	2 270	3.2%			

⁸⁷ Ref. Ares(2022)3928213.

An analyses of this information leads to the following observations:

- All 3 vessels were fishing in the same area with the same type of gear (OTM), targeting the main quota species sprat. Similarly to the inspected landing (■■■■■), the 3 previous landings by the vessels ■■■■■ and ■■■■■ that were not inspected, recorded significant quantities of the main targeted quota species (SPR-sprat) in the fishing logbooks and prior notifications.

The landing inspection and catch composition sampling of the inspected landing (■■■■■) largely confirms the accuracy of the master's reported logbook estimates on board with regard to the main targeted quota species (sprat) and this was subsequently reflected in the landing declaration.

However, for the landings that were not inspected, a significant part of the initially reported logbook estimates and pre-notified quantities of catches of the main target quota species (sprat), have systematically been reported as non-quota species (such as FLE-flounder, SAN-sandeel and GTA-stickle back) in landing declarations – used for quota uptake figures. This suggests a practice of deliberate catch misreporting by operators to illegally stretch fishing opportunities.

It can be assumed that the initially recorded quantities by the masters of these vessels in prior notification and logbook more realistically reflect an accurate estimation of the actual quantities of catches on board before landing. This is confirmed by the results of inspections at landing. This observation leads to the conclusion that the average effect of this misreporting practice for these 3 landings only, leads to a suspected **under reporting of the main quota species sprat by 78% (representing 50 tonnes)**, while **total catches of non-quota species have been over reported by 819% (representing 52 tonnes)**.

- It is noteworthy to observe that the margin of tolerance for the inspected landing (■■■■■) amounts to 9.5% and is just within the permitted margin of tolerance of 10% for unsorted catches according to the Baltic Sea MAP.

In this particular case, the sampling performed at landing confirms that the actual quantity for the main targeted quota species (sprat) accurately reflects the master's logbook estimates. However, the actual catches of another important quota species in the Baltic Sea (herring) is nearly 9 tonnes higher than the master's logbook estimates (representing a margin of tolerance on species level of nearly 900%).

The relaxation on the rule of margin of tolerance in the Baltic Sea allows for these deviations, which significantly increases the risk of intentional misreporting and inaccurate catch registration in logbooks and post-weighing catch registration documents for non-inspected unsorted landings for those operators driven by a temptation to illegally 'stretch' their fishing opportunities. This presents a risk across Baltic Sea Member States of widespread IUU fishing, under declaration of catches and extensive over-fishing.

- In reply to the post-mission questionnaire, for these landings, the Swedish authorities did not provide copies of the weighing records. The results of weighing in the aforementioned table are based on information that was provided to the verification team on 23 March

2022 during the on-the-spot inspection at Gunnarshög. These unsorted quantities of industrial catches were bulk weighed on the weighbridge only, without samples being taken by operators to verify each quantity of each species landed.

Based on these records, it can be derived that apparently not all quantities of the fisheries products landed by the fishing vessel [REDACTED] on 22 March 2022, were bulk weighed (no weighing records available for 7160 kg).

For part of the fisheries products that were landed on 22 March 2022 by the fishing vessel [REDACTED] (7160 kg), no weighing results have been recorded by the Gunnarshög weighing system and there is no evidence that any weighing (even bulk weighing) took place for a large portion of the catch.

on 21 and 22 March 2022⁸⁸

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Weighing transaction list transport company (Grenaa Lossekompani ApS)⁸⁹

0123	15-03-2022 00:40	1	1	1	Fersk fisk	31.640	0,00	0,00
6725	21-03-2022 00:40	1	1	1	Fersk fisk	8.490	0,00	0,00
6726	21-03-2022 04:46	1	1	1	Fersk fisk	18.940	0,00	0,00
6727	21-03-2022 03:44	1	1	1	Fersk fisk	19.120	0,00	0,00
6728	22-03-2022 08:49	1	1	1	Fersk fisk	18.960	0,00	0,00
6737	22-03-2022 16:27	1	1	1	Fersk fisk	32.080	0,00	0,00
6738	22-03-2022 18:49	1	1	1	Fersk fisk			

Størrelse

Gunnarshøgs Gård

Gunnarshøgs Gård

276 56 Hammenhøg

Tel: 0414-320 03 / Fax: 0414-320 73

E-post: info@gunnarshog.se

Trafikationer : sorterade på avsändare

Utskriftsdatum 23-03-2022 11:52:58

Sida 6

Antal sidor totalt 7

Avsänd. [2] Grenaa Lossekompani ApS

Trans. Nr	Datum	Kort	Bill	Transport	Mottagare	Lev.plats	ArtikeInr.	ArtikeInamn	Netto (kg)	Avgift (kr)	Pris (kr)
6739	22-03-2022 19:39		1	1	1	1		Fersk fisk	32.260	0,00	0,00
6740	22-03-2022 20:39		1	1	1	1		Fersk fisk	33.700	0,00	0,00
Totalt för Avsändare									2.532.700	0,00	0,00

⁸⁹ Printouts provided on 23 March 2022 by operators at the Gunnarshøg weighing facility (weighbridge).

Transport document example generated by the Gunnarshög weighing system (weighbridge) for vessel [REDACTED] (inspected on 21 March 2022)⁹⁰

GUNNARSHÖG
GÅRD
Gården från Österlen

Kund 2
Grenaa Lossekompani ApS
Djurslandkajen 2 Grenaa
DK-8500 GRENAA, DENMARK

Vågsedel 6738

Datum 22-03-2022 18:49:22
Bil 25 Grenaa Lossekompani aps
Container
Invägd av Chaufför

Art.nr	Artikel	Invikt	Utvikt	Mängd
1	Fersk fisk	20.180 kg	52.280 kg	32.060 kg

Information [REDACTED]

Tyberon.

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⁹⁰ Picture taken on 22 March 2022 during the verification of the inspection of the fishing vessel [REDACTED].

ANNEX 5 - PRIOR NOTIFICATIONS COMPARED TO LANDING DECLARATIONS FOR FISHING VESSELS FOR 1ST QUARTER 2022 IN THE PORT OF NOGERSUND

The following table presents information based on prior notifications with regard to notified landings by Polish vessels in the port of Nordersund during the 1st quarter of 2022⁹¹. This is compared to information contained in landing declarations and logbooks (insofar available) that were provided by the Swedish authority in response to question 6 of the post-mission questionnaire⁹².

The verification team was informed that none of these landings had been inspected by Swedish inspectors and therefore no sampling took place to establish the actual species composition.

Nr	Flag MS	EXT MARKING	Date of PNO to SE	Time of PNO to SE	TRIP ID	Date of landing	Time of landing	Status (SE)	Status (EN)	Species	Weight PNO/LB	Weight LAN	Diff LAN-PNO/LB	%
1	POL	■■■■■	22-03-2022	20:19	202203259	22-03-2022	22:20	Anmald	Notified	SPR	21 000	9 000	-12 000	-57%
										GTA	2 000	8 600	6 600	330%
										HER	2 000	1 000	-1 000	-50%
										FLE	2 000	10 000	8 000	400%
										Total	27 000	28 600	1 600	6%
2	POL	■■■■■	22-03-2022	19:00	202203245	22-03-2022	21:00	Anmald	Notified	GTA	3 400	8 000	4 600	135%
										FLE	500	4 000	3 500	700%
										SPR	14 000	4 360	-9 640	-69%
										Total	17 900	16 360	-1 540	-9%
3	POL	■■■■■	21-03-2022	19:51	202203162	21-03-2022	22:30	Anmald	Notified	FLE	700	6 000	5 300	757%
										GTA	600	17 000	16 400	2733%
										SPR	29 000	7 000	-22 000	-76%
										Total	30 300	30 000	-300	-1%
4	POL	■■■■■	21-03-2022	19:14	202203153	21-03-2022	21:20	Anmald	Notified	SPR	19 000	7 000	-12 000	-63%
										HER	1 000	1 000	0	0%
										GTA	2 000	8 000	6 000	300%
										FLE	2 000	7 000	5 000	250%
										Total	24 000	23 000	-1 000	-4%
5	POL	■■■■■	21-03-2022	16:37	202203117	21-03-2022	20:30	Anmald	Notified	SPR	12 050	3 000	-9 050	-75%
			21-03-2022	16:32	202203116	21-03-2022	20:30	Anmald	Notified	HER	1 200	1 200	0	0%
			(PNO 202203116 replaced by 202203117?, LAN provided for 21/03/2022 19:45)				FLE	2 300	6 900	4 600	200%			
							GTA	450	6 500	6 050	1344%			
							Total	16 000	17 600	1 600	10%			
6	POL	■■■■■	20-03-2022	18:59	202203064	20-03-2022	23:00	Anmald	Notified	SPR	N/A	2 500	N/A	N/A
										HER	N/A	1 200	N/A	N/A
										FLE	N/A	5 700	N/A	N/A
										GTA	N/A	5 600	N/A	N/A
										Total	N/A	15 000	N/A	N/A
7	POL	■■■■■	20-03-2022	18:56	202203063	20-03-2022	22:00	Anmald	Notified	SPR	13 000	6 650	-6 350	-49%
										GTA	1 000	5 000	4 000	400%
										FLE	1 500	3 900	2 400	160%
										HER	1 000	500	-500	-50%
										COD	30		-30	-100%
Total	16 530	16 050	-480	-3%										
8	POL	■■■■■	20-03-2022	18:23	202203061	20-03-2022	20:30	Anmald	Notified	FLE	300	5 000	4 700	1567%
										GTA	500	6 000	5 500	1100%
										SPR	14 000	5 000	-9 000	-64%
										Total	14 800	16 000	1 200	8%
9	POL	■■■■■	18-03-2022	19:43	202203034	18-03-2022	22:00	Anmald	Notified	GTA	3 000	10 000	7 000	233%
										SPR	26 000	11 500	-14 500	-56%
										FLE	4 000	13 800	9 800	245%
										HER	1 000	1 000	0	0%
										Total	34 000	36 300	2 300	7%

⁹¹ Print screen copies of internal reports of these notifications were demonstrated and provided to the verification team on 23 March 2022 during the inspection at the Swedish Authority's Simrishamn offices.

⁹² Ref. Ares(2022)3928213.

Nr	Flag MS	EXT MARKING	Date of PNO to SE	Time of PNO to SE	TRIP ID	Date of landing	Time of landing	Status (SE)	Status (EN)	Species	Weight PNO/LB	Weight LAN	Diff LAN-PNO/LB	%
10	POL	■■■■■	18-03-2022	19:39	202203035	18-03-2022	22:00	Anmald	Notified	FLE	600	6 000	5 400	900%
										GTA	400	16 000	15 600	3900%
										SPR	30 000	7 550	-22 450	-75%
										Total	31 000	29 550	-1 450	-5%
11	POL	■■■■■	16-03-2022	20:11	202202974	16-03-2022	23:50	Anmald	Notified	FLE	3 000	11 600	8 600	287%
										SPR	19 000	9 050	-9 950	-52%
										GTA	1 000	4 700	3 700	370%
										HER	500	500	0	0%
										Total	23 500	25 850	2 350	10%
12	POL	■■■■■	16-03-2022	18:03	202202946	16-03-2022	22:00	Anmald	Notified	FLE	700	6 000	5 300	757%
										GTA	500	12 800	12 300	2460%
										SPR	26 000	10 000	-16 000	-62%
										Total	27 200	28 800	1 600	6%
13	POL	■■■■■	16-03-2022	01:59	202202882	16-03-2022	03:30	Anmald	Notified	FLE	2 700	11 385	8 685	322%
										SPR	16 600	7 500	-9 100	-55%
										HER	2 200	500	-1 700	-77%
										GTA	1 500	5 915	4 415	294%
										Total	23 000	25 300	2 300	10%
14	POL	■■■■■	15-03-2022	22:00	202202872	16-03-2022	02:00	Anmald	Notified	FLE	700	7 000	6 300	900%
										GTA	2 150	6 000	3 850	179%
										SPR	17 000	8 500	-8 500	-50%
										Total	19 850	21 500	1 650	8%

					Species	Weight PNO/LB	Weight LAN	Diff LAN-PNO/LB	%
TOTAL OF 13 NON-INSPECTED LANDINGS (EXCL. LANDING 6 FOR WHICH NO PNO/LB INFO IS AVAILABLE)					SPR	256 650	96 110	-160 540	-63% average under reporting
					HER	8 900	5 700	-3 200	-36% average under reporting
					COD	30	0	-30	
					GTA/FLE	39 500	213 100	173 600	439% average over reporting
					Total	305 080	314 910	9 830	3%

An analyses of this information leads to the following observations:

Similar to the aforementioned observations in annex 4, analyses of this information clearly demonstrates for all 13 non-inspected landings by Polish vessels in the port of Nordersund during the 1st quarter of 2022, that a significant part of the initially reported logbook estimates and pre-notified quantities of the main targeted quota species of sprat, have systematically been misreported by replacing these catches with catches of the non-quota species flounder and stickleback in the landing declaration, the figures of which are used for quota uptake.

The average effect of this misreporting practice for these 13 non-inspected landings only, leads to a suspected **under reporting of the main quota species sprat and herring by respectively 63% and 36% (representing respectively 161 and 3 tonnes)**, while **total catches of non-quota species have been over reported by 439% (representing 174 tonnes)**.

In addition to annex 4, these cases further illustrate the significant risk that intentional misreporting and inaccurate catch registration in post-weighing catch registration documents for non-inspected unsorted landings in the Baltic Sea, resulting in under declaration of catches, IUU fishing and extensive over-fishing.

Annex 6 – Results of the data analysis

Annex 6 A – Data analyses based on the pre-mission questionnaire

In reply to the data request in the pre-mission questionnaire, Sweden provided 5 separate sets of data in Excel format, relating to different types of landings, which were further analysed and processed as separate data sampling pools⁹³:

- 1) **Sampling Pool “SE”**: Landings of sorted and unsorted fisheries products by fishing vessels >10 LOA that took place in Sweden in 2021, which were sold in Sweden for first sale. (indicated as “SE” in the Excel worksheet provided by Sweden).
- 2) **Sampling Pool “OMS to SE”**: Landings of sorted and unsorted fishery products that were landed by fishing vessels >10 LOA in other Member States, which were transported to Sweden for first sale/take-over in 2021 (indicated as “OMS to SE” in the Excel worksheet provided by Sweden).
- 3) **Sampling Pool “SE to OMS”**: Landings of sorted and unsorted fishery products that were landed by fishing vessels >10 LOA in Sweden and transported to other Member States for first sale/take-over in 2021 (indicated as “SE to OMS” in the Excel worksheet provided by Sweden).
- 4) **Sampling Pool “SE landed without sales”**: Landings of sorted and unsorted fisheries products by fishing vessels >10 LOA that took place in 2021. For these landings that took place in Sweden as well as in other Member States and Third Countries, Sweden indicated that no information is available in their systems with regard to sales information of these landed fisheries products. (indicated as “SE landed without sale” in the Excel worksheet provided by Sweden).
- 5) **Sampling Pool “SE to OMS without sale”**: Landings of sorted and unsorted fishery products that were landed by fishing vessels >10 LOA in Sweden and transported to other Member States for first sale/take-over in 2021. For these landings that took place in Sweden, Sweden indicated that no information is available in their systems with regard to sales information of these landed fisheries products (indicated as “SE to OMS without sale” in the Excel worksheet provided by Sweden).

The data that was provided by Sweden for the year 2021 can be summarised as follows:

1) Sampling Pool “SE”

1) SAMPLE POOL "SE"													
Landing information 2021										1st sale			
MS of landing	Vessel flag state	Sorted landings		Unsorted landings for human consumption		Unsorted landings for industrial purposes		TOTAL LANDINGS		MS of 1st sale			
		Nr	Kg	Nr	Kg	Nr	Kg	Nr	Kg				
SWE	DNK	251	202 683	7	915 012	5	68 914	263	1 186 609	SWE			
SWE	LTU					2	354 986	2	354 986	SWE			
SWE	POL			3	47 100	7	187 630	10	234 730	SWE			
SWE	SWE	15 545	2 782 557	807	12 839 881	621	5 847 222	16 973	21 469 660	SWE			
		15 796	2 985 240	817	13 801 993	635	6 458 752	17 248	23 245 985				

Weighing and inspection information 2021													
Landings weighed at landing	Landings if weighed at landing	Landings inspected		Landings inspected for weighing by SE		Landing inspection coverage by SE		Infractions detected during inspection					
		Nr	Kg	Nr	Kg	% of Nr	% of Kg						
3	255	3	2 834	3	2 834	1.1%	0.2%						
2	2					0.0%	0.0%						
2	6	2	68 235	2	68 235	20.0%	29.1%						
570	15 877	570	1 900 270	2	1 900 270	3.4%	8.5%	34					
575	16 140	575	1 971 338	3	1 971 338	3.3%	8.5%	34					

Selection verification sample Commission													
Nr of landings on the-spot SAMPLE 25		Nr of landings Post-Mission SAMPLE 150		Total COM sample		Sample coverage		Landings for check weighing record					
sorted	unsorted	sorted	unsorted	Kg	% of Nr	% of Kg	Nr						
			5	805 669	1.9%	68.0%	5						
			2	354 986	100.0%	100.0%	2						
			8	234 730	80.0%	100.0%	8						
		21	23	3 205 365	0.3%	14.9%	44						
0	0	21	38	4 601 750	0.3%	19.8%	59						

⁹³ Following the data request in the pre-mission questionnaire, for the further verification process, the selection of samples and the analyses thereof, each separate row in the 5 data sets in Excel provided by Sweden in response to the pre-mission questionnaire, was considered to represent a separate landing.

The outcome of Sweden's inspection efforts on these landings can be summarised as follows:

MS of landing	Vessel flag state	Nr of landings inspected by SE			Total weight covered by inspection	Nr of infringements detected during inspection	Nature of the infringement (<i>machine translation english</i>)
		Sorted	Unsorted	Total	Kg		
SWE	DNK	3	0	3	2 834		No infringement detected
SWE	POL			2	68 235		No infringement detected
		1	0	1	1 114	1	No infringement detected
		15	13	28	1 208 589	28	Do not give prior notification in due time.
SWE	SWE	2	0	2	149	2	Provide incorrect or omitted entries in such logbooks.
		2	0	2	1 054	2	To provide incorrect or omitted information from the prior notification.
		1	0	1	155	1	Unauthorised gear.
		502	34	536	689 209		Without consent to port more than one hour after the time indicated in the prior notification.
	<i>Total</i>	<i>523</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>570</i>	<i>1 900 270</i>	<i>34</i>	No infringement detected.
	Total inspections	526	49	575	1 971 338	34	

Observations:

- Sweden carried out 575 inspections on a total of 17248 landings that took place in Sweden, representing an overall coverage of 3.3% (3.4% of Swedish, 1.1% of Danish, 0% of Lithuanian and 20% of Polish vessels). These inspections resulted in 34 infringements (6% of the inspections). All infringements concern Swedish flagged vessels. No infringements were encountered for landings by the other Member States' fishing vessels by Sweden.

- The figures illustrate that Sweden's inspections efforts on these landings mainly focus on Swedish flagged fishing vessels (570 out of 575, or 99% of the inspections carried out concern Swedish fishing vessels. 5 inspections, or 1%, concern other Member States fishing vessels).

These numbers are also in line with the total number of landings and aggregated quantities of fisheries products landed. Swedish flagged vessels represent resp. 98% (16973 landings out of 17248 total landings) and 92% (21470 tonnes out of 23246 tonnes of total fisheries products landed), whereas other Member States' landings represent resp. 2% of the total number of landings (275 landings out of 17248), and 8% of total fisheries products landed (1.776 tonnes out of 23.246 tonnes).

- The inspections on Swedish flagged fishing vessels, mainly focus on landings of sorted fisheries products (out of the 570 inspections, 523 inspections, or 92%, relate to landings of sorted fisheries products and 47 inspections, or 8%, concern landings of unsorted fisheries products).

While these figures are again exactly in line with the share of sorted landings in the total number of landings by Swedish vessels (i.e. 15545 out of 16973 landings, or 92% of Swedish landings in 2021 concern landings of sorted fisheries products), Sweden's main inspection focus on sorted fisheries products is remarkable, noting that the landings of sorted fisheries products by Swedish flagged fishing vessels only represent 13% of the total quantity of fisheries products landed by Swedish fishing vessels (2783 tonnes out of 21470 tonnes), whereas the landings of unsorted fisheries products represent the large majority of the quantities of fisheries products landed by Swedish vessels: 87% (12840 tonnes of unsorted landings for human consumption + 5847 tonnes for industrial purposes out of total landings of 21.470 tonnes).

As illustrated by the findings in this report, this observation is even more remarkable considering the higher risks that are associated with the more complex weighing and catch-composition-sampling procedures for large volumes of unsorted fisheries products compared to the weighing of sorted catches landed in standardised boxes. This observation is in particular remarkable considering the poor status of the Baltic Sea pelagic stocks where catch misreporting in unsorted pelagic and industrial fisheries has been identified as a particularly significant risk, acknowledged by Sweden. However, these observations illustrate that Sweden apparently has not focused its inspection efforts at landing to these particular fisheries to address these risks.

- A similar observation can be made for the few inspections on other Member States' fishing vessels. 3 out of the 5 inspections (60%) relate to landings of sorted fisheries products and 2 inspections (40%) concern landings of unsorted fisheries products whereas the share of sorted landings in the total landings by other Member States' vessels is 91% (251 out of 275) and 9% (24 out of 275) for unsorted landings.

However, landings by other Member States' vessels of sorted fisheries products only represent 11% (203 tonnes out of 1776 tonnes) of the total quantity of fisheries products landed and sold in Sweden, while landings of unsorted fisheries products for human consumption and industrial purposes, by other Member States' vessels represent 89% (1574 tonnes out of 1776 tonnes).

From the 17248 landings that took place in Sweden, a **sample of 59 landings** was taken (21 landings of sorted fisheries products and 38 landings of unsorted fisheries products), for which Sweden was requested to provide more detailed information contained in the catch registration documents (fishing logbooks, prior notifications, landing declarations, sales notes as well as transport documents and take-over declarations, insofar applicable) in electronic format, as extracted from Sweden's electronic computerised database. For this **sample of 59 landings**, Sweden was also requested to provide **copies of the weighing records**.

2) Sampling Pool "OMS to SE"

2) SAMPLE POOL "OMS to SE"									
Landing information 2021					Weighing and inspection information 2021				
MS of landing	Vessel flag state	Sorted landings	Unsorted landings for human consumption		Unsorted landings for industrial purposes		TOTAL LANDINGS		1st sale
			Nr	Kg	Nr	Kg	Nr	Kg	MS of 1st sale
DNK	DNK	466	303 176				466	303 176	SWE
DNK	SWE	20	14 657				20	14 657	SWE
		486	317 833	0	0	0	486	317 833	
			Nr	Kg	Landings if weighed in SE or MS of landing	Landings inspected	Landings inspected for weighing by SE	Landing inspection coverage by SE	Infractions detected during inspection
					Nr	Nr	Kg	% of Nr	% of Kg
					486	no information on inspection effort provided			
					20				
					486				
					Selection verification sample Commission				
					Nr of landings on the-spot SAMPLE 25	Nr of landings Post-Mission SAMPLE 150	Total COM sample	Sample coverage	Landings for check weighing record
					sorted	sorted	Kg	% of Nr	% of Kg
						10	14 823	2.1%	4.7%
					0	10	10 147	50.0%	69.2%
					0	20	24 470	4.1%	7.7%
									0

Observations:

- For all 486 landings that took place in Denmark by Swedish (20 landings) and Danish (466 landings) flagged fishing vessels, which were transported to Sweden for first sale or take-over, Sweden indicated to have no information available in their systems whether these fisheries products were weighed in Sweden or in the Member State of landing (Denmark) upon landing. From these statements, the verification team derives that these landings have not been subject to any form of weighing inspection by Sweden.
- Likewise, for all these landings, Sweden indicated to have no information in their systems whether these landings have been subject to inspections. From these statements, the verification team derives that these landings have not been subject to an inspection at landing.

From the 486 landings that took place in Denmark, all related to sorted fisheries products, and which were transported to Sweden for first sale. A **sample of 20 landings** was taken for which Sweden was requested to provide more detailed information contained in the catch registration documents (fishing logbooks, prior notifications, landing declarations, sales notes as well as transport documents and take-over declarations, insofar applicable) in electronic format, as extracted from Sweden's electronic computerised database.

3) Sampling Pool "SE to OMS"

3) SAMPLE POOL "SE to OMS"															
Landing information 2021										1st sale		Weighing and inspection information 2021			
MS of landing	Vessel flag state	Sorted landings	Unsorted landings for human consumption		Unsorted landings for industrial purposes		TOTAL LANDINGS		MS of 1st sale						
			Nr	Kg	Nr	Kg	Nr	Kg		Nr	Kg				
SWE	SWE	47	2 383,70	0	0	153	11 746 971,00	200	11 749 355	DNK	unknown	200	no information on inspection effort provided		
		47	2 383,70	0	0	153	11 746 971,00	200	11 749 355		Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	% of Nr
Selection verification sample Commission															
		Nr of landings on-the-spot SAMPLE 25		Nr of landings Post-Mission SAMPLE 150		Total COM sample		Sample coverage		Landings for check weighing record					
		sorted	unsorted	sorted	unsorted	Kg	% of Nr	% of Kg	Nr						
		0	2	0	26	7 883 977	14.0%	67.1%	28						
		2		26		7 883 977	14.0%	67.1%	28						

Observations:

- For all 200 landings that took place in Sweden by Swedish flagged fishing vessels, which were transported to Denmark for first sale or take-over, Sweden indicated to have no information available in their systems whether these fisheries products were weighed upon landing in Sweden or in the Member State of first sale (Denmark) upon arrival.
- Likewise, for all these landings, Sweden indicated to have no information in their systems whether these landings have been subject to inspections. From these statements, the verification team derives that these landings have not been subject to inspection by Sweden.

From the 200 landings that took place in Sweden (47 landings of sorted fisheries products and 153 landings of unsorted fisheries products), a sample of 28 landings was taken for which Sweden was requested to provide more detailed information contained in the catch registration documents (fishing logbooks, prior notifications, landing declarations, sales notes as well as transport documents and take-over declarations, insofar applicable) in electronic format, as extracted from Sweden's electronic computerised database. For this sample of 28 landings, Sweden was also requested to provide copies of the weighing records.

inspection, include various landings of significant larger quantities of (likely unsorted) fisheries products landed (e.g. 3 individual landings relate to individual landed quantities of fisheries products ranging from 165000 to 180000kg, 12 such landings from 26000 to 67000kg, 29 such landings from 10000 to 20000kg, 56 such landings from 5000 to 10000kg etc.).

- With reference to, and similar as our aforementioned remarks for Sample Pool 1, these observations confirm that Sweden's inspection focus with these 63 inspections has been mainly on sorted fisheries products and, insofar unsorted landings of fisheries products were included in the inspected landings, on the less significant of these landings (based exclusively on the relative share of the quantities of these landings).
- For all these 4678 landings of Swedish flagged fishing vessels that took place in Sweden as well in other Member States and some third countries, Sweden indicated to have no data available in their systems to identify the nature of the fisheries products that were landed (i.e. whether the catches concerned sorted fisheries products or unsorted fisheries products either for human consumption or industrial purposes).

From an analyses of the aggregated quantities of these individual landings, the verification team observes that a significant part of these landings concern large quantities of fisheries products (i.e. all landings in Germany (port of Munkran), various landings in Denmark (port of Hanstholm and Skagen), all landings in the Faroe Islands (port of Tórshavn and Fuglafjørður), all landings in Latvia (port of Ventspils), all landings in Norway (port of Egersund, Selje, Ellingsøy, Måløy and Kalvåg), all landings in the United Kingdom (Shetlands Islands, port of Lerwick – Grenisla) and also various landings in Sweden (e.g. ports of Simrishamn, Rönning, Ellös, Ronnehamn, Nordsundet, Västervik, Byxelkrok). Therefore the verification team concluded that many of these landings, representing the majority of the total quantity of 19327 tonnes, concern landings of unsorted fisheries products, likely mainly for industrial purposes.

- For all these 4678 landings by Swedish flagged fishing vessels, including 4539 landings that took place in Sweden, Sweden indicated not to have information available in their systems in which Member State (or third country) these fisheries products were firstly sold, and whether these fisheries products were weighed upon landing in Sweden or in the other Member State/third country of landing, or if these products were weighed after transport.

From the 4678 landings by Swedish vessels that took place in in Sweden and in other Member States and third countries, a **sample of 45 landings** was taken for which Sweden was requested to provide more detailed information contained in the catch registration documents (fishing logbooks, prior notifications, landing declarations, sales notes as well as transport documents and take-over declarations, insofar applicable) in electronic format, as extracted from Sweden's electronic computerised database. For this sample of 45 landings, Sweden was requested to provide copies of **4 weighing records** for those landings in the sample that took place in Sweden. Considering the quantities and ports of landing, the sample of 4 weighing records all relate to landings of unsorted fisheries products (i.e. landing in Simrishamn of 180760kg, landing in Rönning of 176185kg, landing in Ellös of 165528kg and landing in Västervik of 41623kg).

5) Sampling Pool “SE to OMS without sale”

5) SAMPLE POOL "SE to OMS without sale"																													
Landing information 2021										Weighing and inspection information 2021										Selection verification sample Commission									
MS of landing	Vessel flag state	Sorted landings	Unsorted landings for human consumption		Unsorted landings for industrial purposes		TOTAL LANDINGS		MS of 1st sale	Landings weighed at landing		Landings if unknown weighed in SE or MS of 1st sale	Landings inspected	Landings inspected for weighing by SE	Landing inspection coverage by SE	Infringement detected during inspection	Nr of landings on-the-spot SAMPLE 25		Nr of landings Post-Mission SAMPLE 150		Total COM sample	Sample coverage		Landings for check weighing record					
			Nr	Kg	Nr	Kg	Nr	Kg		Nr	Kg						% of Nr	% of Kg	sorted	unsorted		sorted	unsorted		Kg	% of Nr	% of Kg	Nr	
SWE	DNK				6	591 820	6	591 820	No info on sales available/ provided			6						5				526 000	83.3%	88.9%	5				
SWE	FIN				26	3 296 020	26	3 296 020				26						8				1 351 560	30.8%	41.0%	8				
SWE	LTU				1	238 307	1	238 307				1						1				238 307	100.0%	100.0%	1				
SWE	POL				28	2 199 247	28	2 199 247				28						9				975 040	32.1%	44.3%	9				
		0	0	0	61	6 325 394	61	6 325 394				61						23	23	0	0	3 090 907	37.7%	48.9%	23				

Observations:

- For all 61 landings of unsorted fisheries products for industrial purposes, that took place in Sweden by other Member States' vessels (6 Danish, 26 Finnish, 1 Lithuanian, and 28 landings by Polish flagged fishing vessels), Sweden indicated not to have information available in their systems in which Member State these fisheries products were firstly sold, and whether these fisheries products were weighed upon landing in Sweden or in the Member State of first sale landing after transport.
- Likewise, for all these landings, Sweden indicated to have no information in their systems whether these landings have been subject to inspections. From these statements, the verification team derives that these landings have not been subject to an inspection at landing by Sweden.

From these 61 landings that all took place in Sweden, a sample of 23 landings was taken for which Sweden was requested to provide more detailed information contained in the catch registration documents (fishing logbooks, prior notifications, landing declarations, sales notes as well as transport documents and take-over declarations, insofar applicable) in electronic format, as extracted from Sweden's electronic computerised database. For this sample of 23 landings, Sweden was also requested to provide copies of the weighing records.

Total overview Sampling Pools 1 – 5

The data that was provided by Sweden for the year 2021 through the 5 separate data sets can be summarised as follows (insofar data is available, and information provided by Sweden):

TOTALS 2021																	
Landing information 2021									1st sale			Weighing and inspection information 2021					
MS of landing	Vessel flag state	Sorted landings <i>(excl. unavailable info sample pool 4)</i>		landings for human consumption <i>(excl. unavailable info sample pool 4)</i>		Unsorted landings for industrial purposes <i>(excl. unavailable info sample pool 4)</i>		TOTAL LANDINGS <i>(incl. total info sample pool 4)</i>		MS of 1st sale	Landings weighed if unknown at landing <i>(excl. unknown)</i>		Landings inspected for weighing by SE		Landings inspected for coverage by SE		Infringement detected during inspection
		Nr	Kg	Nr	Kg	Nr	Kg	Nr	Kg		% of Nr	% of Kg	Nr	Kg	% of Nr	% of Kg	
SWE	SWE	15 592	2 784 940	807	12 939 881	774	17 594 193	21 712	35 963 277	SWE/DNK	Nr	Nr	Nr	Kg	% of Nr	% of Kg	Nr
SWE	Other MS	251	202 683	10	962 112	75	6 936 924	336	8 101 719	SWE/no info	570	20 616	633 633	1 951 383	2.9%	0	37
Other MS	Other MS	20	14 657	0	0	0	0	159	16 597 208	SWE/no info	5	324	5	71 069	1.5%	0	0
Other MS	Other MS	466	303 176	0	0	0	0	466	303 176	unknown	unknown	159	0	0	0.0%	0	0
		16 329	3 305 456	817	13 801 993	849	24 531 117	22 673	60 965 380	SWE	575	21 565	638 638	2 022 452	0	no info	37

The results of the analyses of the total sample of 175 landings for which detailed information contained in the catch registration documents (fishing logbooks, prior notifications, landing declarations, sales notes as well as transport documents and take-over declarations, insofar applicable) have been requested in electronic format, as well as the analyses of the total sample of 114 weighing records, is included in annexes 6B to 6E.

Annex 6 B – Data analyses – on the submission by Sweden of requested catch registration documents (section 4.3.1)

For the total sample of 175 landings, the electronic data from landing declarations (LAN), logbook (LB), prior notifications (PNO), sales notes (SAL), transport documents (TRN) and take-over declarations (TLI) provided by Sweden can be summarised as follows:

Sample 25 on-the-spot

SAMPLE POOL	Vessel flag state	MS of landing	Number of landings	Baltic Sea	North Sea	Sorted	Unsorted	LAN	%	LB	%	PNO	%	SAL	%	TRN	%	TLI	%
3) SE to OMS	SWE	SWE	2	2			2	2	100%	2	100%	2	100%	2	100%	1	50%		0%
3) SE to OMS Total			2	2			2	2	100%	2	100%	2	100%	2	100%	1	50%		0%
5) SE to OMS without sale	DNK	SWE	5	5			5	5	100%	1	20%	5	100%		0%		0%		0%
	FIN	SWE	8	8			8	8	100%		0%	8	100%		0%	2	25%		0%
	LTU	SWE	1	1			1	1	100%		0%	1	100%		0%		0%		0%
	POL	SWE	9	9			9	9	100%	2	22%	8	89%		0%		0%		0%
5) SE to OMS without sale Total			23	23			23	23	100%	3	13%	22	96%		0%	2	9%		0%
Grand Total			25	25			25	25	100%	5	20%	24	96%	2	8%	3	12%		0%

Sample 150 post-mission

SAMPLE POOL	Vessel flag state	MS of landing	Number of landings	Baltic Sea	North Sea	Sorted	Unsorted	LAN	%	LB	%	PNO	%	SAL	%	TRN	%	TLI	%
1) SE	DNK	SWE	5		5		5	2	40%		0%	5	100%	5	100%		0%		0%
	LTU	SWE	2	2			2	1	50%		0%	1	50%	2	100%		0%		0%
	POL	SWE	8	8			8	5	63%		0%	6	75%	8	100%		0%	7	88%
	SWE	SWE	44	14	30	20	24	44	100%	43	98%	42	95%	44	100%		0%	12	27%
1) SE Total			59	24	35	20	39	52	88%	43	73%	54	92%	59	100%		0%	19	32%
2) OMS to SE	DNK	DNK	10		10	10			0%		0%	3	30%	10	100%		0		0%
	SWE	DNK	10		10	10		10	100%	10	100%	10	100%	10	100%		0%		0%
2) OMS to SE Total			20		20	20		10	50%	10	50%	13	65%	20	100%		0%		0%
3) SE to OMS		SWE	26	25	1		26	26	100%	25	96%	26	100%	26	100%	3	12%	1	4%
3) SE to OMS Total			26	25	1		26	26	100%	25	96%	26	100%	26	100%	3	12%	1	4%
4) SE landed without sale	SWE	DE	9		9		9	9	100%	6	67%	9	100%		0%		0%		0%
	SWE	DK	9	1	8		9	9	100%	6	67%	9	100%		0%		0%		0%
	SWE	FI	1	1		1		1	100%	1	100%		0%		0%		0%		0%
	SWE	FO	3		3		3	3	100%	3	100%	3	100%		0%		0%		0%
	SWE	LV	9	9			9	9	100%	9	100%	9	100%		0%		0%		0%
	SWE	NO	8		8		8	8	100%	8	100%	6	75%		0%		0%		0%
	SWE	SWE	4	2	2		4	4	100%	3	75%	4	100%		0%		0%		0%
		GBR																	
		(Shetland Islands)	2		2		2	2	100%	2	100%	1	50%		0%		0%		0%
4) SE landed without sale Total			45	13	32	1	44	45	100%	38	84%	41	91%		0%		0%		0%
Grand Total			150	62	88	41	109	133	89%	116	77%	134	89%	105	70%	3	2%	20	13%

SUMMARY Sample 175

SAMPLE POOL	Vessel flag state	MS of landing	Number of landings	North		Sorted	Unsorted	LAN	%	LB	%	PNO	%	SAL	%	TRN	%	TLI	%
1) SE	DNK	SWE	5		5		5	2	40%		0%	5	100%	5	100%		0%		0%
	LTU	SWE	2	2			2	1	50%		0%	1	50%	2	100%		0%		0%
	POL	SWE	8	8			8	5	63%		0%	6	75%	8	100%		0%	7	88%
	SWE	SWE	44	14	30	20	24	44	100%	43	98%	42	95%	44	100%		0%	12	27%
1) SE Total			59	24	35	20	39	52	88%	43	73%	54	92%	59	100%		0%	19	32%
2) OMS to SE	DNK	DNK	10		10	10			0%		0%	3	30%	10	100%		0		0%
	SWE	DNK	10		10	10		10	100%	10	100%	10	100%	10	100%		0%		0%
2) OMS to SE Total			20		20	20		10	50%	10	50%	13	65%	20	100%		0%		0%
3) SE to OMS	SWE	SWE	28	27	1		28	28	100%	27	96%	28	100%	28	100%	4	14%	1	4%
3) SE to OMS Total			28	27	1		28	28	100%	27	96%	28	100%	28	100%	4	14%	1	4%
4) SE landed without sale	SWE	DE	9		9		9	9	100%	6	67%	9	100%		0%		0%		0%
	SWE	DK	9	1	8		9	9	100%	6	67%	9	100%		0%		0%		0%
	SWE	FI	1	1		1		1	100%	1	100%		0%		0%		0%		0%
	SWE	FO	3		3		3	3	100%	3	100%	3	100%		0%		0%		0%
	SWE	LV	9	9			9	9	100%	9	100%	9	100%		0%		0%		0%
	SWE	NO	8		8		8	8	100%	8	100%	6	75%		0%		0%		0%
	SWE	SWE	4	2	2		4	4	100%	3	75%	4	100%		0%		0%		0%
	GBR (Shetland Islands)		2		2		2	2	100%	2	100%	1	50%		0%		0%		0%
	4) SE landed without sale Total		45	13	32	1	44	45	100%	38	84%	41	91%		0%		0%		0%
	5) SE to OMS without sale																		
	DNK	SWE	5	5			5	5	100%	1	20%	5	100%		0%		0%		0%
	FIN	SWE	8	8			8	8	100%		0%	8	100%		0%	2	25%		0%
	LTU	SWE	1	1			1	1	100%		0%	1	100%		0%		0%		0%
	POL	SWE	9	9			9	9	100%	2	22%	8	89%		0%		0%		0%
5) SE to OMS without sale Total			23	23			23	23	100%	3	13%	22	96%		0%	2	9%		0%
Grand Total			175	87	88	41	134	158	90%	121	69%	158	90%	107	61%	6	3%	20	11%
				175		175													

- For the sample of **150** landings in the post mission questionnaire, for which timestamp information was requested with regard to the communication of the catch registration information, Sweden provided relevant and complete time stamp information with regard to:
 - I. **130 prior notifications (PNO)**: 57 out of 62 landings (92%) concerning fishing trips in the Baltic Sea, and for 73 out of 88 landings (83%) concerning fishing trips in the North Sea,
 - II. **116 landing declarations (LAN)**: 51 out of 62 landings (82%) concerning fishing trips in the Baltic Sea, and for 65 out of 73 landings (89%) concerning fishing trips in the North Sea,
 - III. **77 sales notes (SAL)**: 45 out of 62 landings (72%) concerning fishing trips in the Baltic Sea, and for 31 out of 73 landings (3%) concerning fishing trips in the North Sea.
 - IV. **11 take over declarations (TLD)**: 9 out of 62 landings (15%) concerning fishing trips in the Baltic Sea, and for 2 out of 73 landings (89%) concerning fishing trips in the North Sea⁹⁴.

Other landings in the sample of 150 for which no, incomplete or inconsistent timestamp information was provided, were excluded from further analyses.

- I. A) For **7 out of 57 landings (12%)** where the fishing trip took place in the Baltic Sea, **the communication of the prior notification to the Swedish competent authorities did not respect the minimum 1-hour notification** as required by Article 11 of the Baltic Sea MAP (this was also the case for 1 landing by a Swedish vessel in Latvia). For **2 out of 57 landings, the prior notification was communicated after the estimated time of arrival** (both by Swedish vessels with a landing in Sweden and in Latvia)

Details are included in the table below:

⁹⁴ Take-over declarations are not required for all landings and only in cases where fisheries products are 'intended for sale at a later stage' (Article 66(1) of the Control Regulation).

			Landing identifier, Fishing trip identifier (Art. 146.c.6)	Identity of the catching vessel: - EU vessels: Common Fleet Register number	Name of the vessel	Flag state of vessel registration	Name of the port where landing took place	Country of landing port	Estimated date and time (UTC) of arrival at port indicated by the master in the electronic prior notification (PNO) received by the SE FMC in accordance with either Art 17 of Regulation 1224/2009/Art 80 of Regulation 404/2011/Art 11 of Regulation 1139/2016	Date and time (UTC) of reception in the SE FMC of the prior notification (PNO) report submitted by the master of the fishing vessel in accordance with Art 17 of Regulation 1224/2009/Art 80 of Regulation 404/2011/Art 11 of Regulation 1139/2016	Time difference between PNO-notification and estimated time of arrival in port (PNO_DAT1) - (PNO_ETN) <1 hour	Actual date and time (UTC) of return to port (RTP) indicated by the master in the electronic fishing logbook received by the SE FMC in accordance with Annex XI(1)(5) of Regulation 404/2011	Was the landing inspected ? (please indicate "YES" or "NO")	Were any infringements of EU or national legislation detected? (please indicate "YES" or "NO")	If "YES" please specify the details and relevant articles (machime translation)
SAMPLE POOL	Date of landing	Sorted / Unsorted	U_ID	P_ID	P_VNA	P_V_FLAG	LAN_PORT	PORT_COUNTRY	PNO_ETN	PNO_DAT1		RTP_ETN			
SE	10-03-2021	Unsorted	Z743440	GBR000A10707		SWE	Simrishamn	SWE	2021-03-09 14:20:00	2021-03-09 14:14:34	00:05:26	2021-03-09 14:25:00	Y	Y	omitted entries in such logbooks.
SE	19-10-2021	Unsorted	Z764556	GBR000A10707		SWE	Simrishamn	SWE	2021-10-19 04:30:00	2021-10-19 04:15:19	00:14:41	2021-10-19 04:50:00	Y	Y	provide incorrect or omitted entries in such logbooks.
SE	26-10-2021	Unsorted	Z765053	SWE000006713		SWE	Simrishamn	SWE	2021-10-26 07:30:00	2021-10-26 07:05:56	00:24:04	2021-10-26 07:32:00	Y		N
SE	28-04-2021	Unsorted	Z746494	SWE000006713		SWE	Simrishamn	SWE	2021-04-27 22:30:00	2021-04-27 21:55:21	00:34:39	2021-04-27 22:38:00	Y		N
SE	15-02-2021	Unsorted	Z741865	GBR000A10707		SWE	Simrishamn	SWE	2021-02-15 15:30:00	2021-02-15 14:53:51	00:36:09	2021-02-15 16:15:00	N		N
SE to OMS	27-01-2021	Unsorted	Z740582	GBR000A10707		SWE	Simrishamn	SWE	2021-01-27 14:00:00	2021-01-27 13:23:18	00:36:42	2021-01-27 14:35:00	N		N
SE to OMS	25-05-2021	Unsorted	Z748768	DNK000008396		SWE	Byxelkrok	SWE	2021-05-25 18:00:00	2021-05-25 17:18:12	00:41:48	2021-05-25 18:30:00	N		N
SE landed without sale	29-11-2021	Unsorted	Z767248	DNK000006137		SWE	Ventspils	LVA	2021-11-28 11:00:00	2021-11-28 10:04:28	00:55:32	2021-11-28 11:30:00	N		N
SE landed without sale	12-11-2021	Unsorted	Z766150	DNK000006137		SWE	Ventspils	LVA	2021-11-11 15:20:00	2021-11-11 15:21:21	N/A	2021-11-11 15:20:00	N		N
SE	03-02-2021	Unsorted	Z741021	DNK000008497		SWE	Nogersund	SWE	2021-02-03 07:45:00	2021-02-03 08:09:34	N/A	2021-02-03 08:20:00	Y		N

According to Sweden's reply to the pre-mission questionnaire, 5 of the aforementioned landings that took place in Sweden were subject to a landing inspection. For none of these cases non-compliance with the minimum 1-hour notification as required by Article 11 of the Baltic Sea MAP was observed as an issue. It is unknown if permission was granted by the Swedish or Latvian competent authorities for an earlier time of entry into port in accordance with Article 11(2) of the Baltic Sea MAP.

- I. B) For 33 out of the 73 landings (45%) where the fishing trip took place in the North Sea, the communication of the prior notification to the Swedish and other Member States' competent authorities did not respect the minimum 4-hour notification as required by Article 17(1)(d) of the Control Regulation (18 of these landings took place in Sweden, 14 in Denmark and 1 in the Farao Islands). For 11 out of the 73 landings (15%), the prior notification was communicated after the estimated time of arrival (6 of these landings took place in Sweden, 2 in Denmark, 2 in the Farao Islands and 1 in Germany).

According to Sweden's reply to the pre-mission questionnaire, 9 of the aforementioned landings that took place in Sweden were subject to a landing inspection. Only in 1 case, an infringement was observed for not providing the prior notification in due time. It is unknown if permission was granted by the Swedish competent authorities for an earlier time of entry into port in accordance with 17(1)(d) of the Control Regulation.

Details are included in the table below:

SAMPLE POOL	Date of landing	Sorted / Unsorted	Landing identifier. Fishing trip identifier (Art. 146.c.6)	Identity of the catching vessel: - EU vessels: Common Fleet Register number	Name of the vessel	Flag state of vessel registration	Name of the port where landing took place	Country of landing port	Estimated date and time (UTC) of arrival at port indicated by the master in the electronic prior notification (PNO) received by the SE FMC in accordance with either Art 17 of Regulation 1224/2009/Art 80 of 404/2011/Art 11 of Regulation 1139/2016	Date and time (UTC) of reception in the SE FMC of the prior notification (PNO) report submitted by the master of the fishing vessel in accordance with Art 17 of Regulation 1224/2009/Art 80 of 404/2011/Art 11 of Regulation 1139/2016	Time difference between PNO- notification and estimated time of arrival in port (PNO_DATI - (PNO_ETI) > 4 hours	Actual date and time (UTC) of return to port (RTP) indicated by the master in the electronic fishing logbook received by the SE FMC in accordance with Annex X(1)(5) of Regulation 404/2011	Was the landing inspected? (please indicate "YES" or "NO")	Were any infringements of EU or national legislation detected? (please indicate "YES" or "NO")	If "YES" please specify the details and relevant articles (machine translation)
SE landed without sale	30-08-2021	Unsorted	2759194	DNK000032979		SWE	Hansthölm	DNK	2021-08-30 21:30:00	2021-08-30 18:14:32	03:15:28	2021-08-30 21:40:00	N	N	
SE landed without sale	27-01-2021	Unsorted	2740815	SWE000007931		SWE	Skagen	DNK	2021-01-27 13:00:00	2021-01-27 09:41:11	03:18:49	2021-01-27 13:30:00	N	N	
SE	01-12-2021	Unsorted	20211202 02Q	DNK000046202		DNK	Kungshamn	SWE	2021-12-01 18:00:00	2021-12-01 14:40:01	03:19:59	2021-11-30 23:00:00	N	N	
OMS to SE	25-03-2021	Sorted	2744146	SWE000007157		SWE	Hansthölm	DNK	2021-03-25 11:30:00	2021-03-25 08:06:27	03:23:33	2021-03-25 11:40:00	N	N	
SE landed without sale	30-11-2021	Unsorted	2767350	SWE000010350		SWE	Hansthölm	DNK	2021-11-30 02:20:00	2021-11-29 22:39:30	03:40:30	2021-11-30 02:30:00	N	N	
OMS to SE	25-03-2021	Sorted	2744168	FIN000020039		SWE	Hansthölm	DNK	2021-03-25 13:10:00	2021-03-25 09:26:22	03:43:38	2021-03-25 13:25:00	N	N	
OMS to SE	24-05-2021	Sorted	2748664	SWE000010243		SWE	Hansthölm	DNK	2021-05-24 05:00:00	2021-05-24 01:16:03	03:43:57	2021-05-24 05:05:00	N	N	
SE	02-09-2021	Unsorted	2760011	SWE000009763		SWE	Ellös	SWE	2021-08-31 19:40:00	2021-08-31 15:55:30	03:44:30	2021-08-31 19:50:00	N	N	
OMS to SE	01-11-2021	Sorted	2765340	SWE000010376		SWE	Hansthölm	DNK	2021-11-01 09:05:00	2021-11-01 05:05:13	03:59:47	2021-11-01 09:20:00	N	N	
SE	02-02-2021	Sorted	2741029	SWE000010249		SWE	Kungshamn	SWE	2021-02-02 19:00:00	2021-02-02 19:15:01	N/A	2021-02-02 19:20:00	Y	Y	do not give prior notification in due time.
SE	22-02-2021	Unsorted	2743127	SWE000010350		SWE	Rönning	SWE	2021-02-22 18:50:00	2021-03-04 11:28:35	N/A	2021-02-22 19:30:00	N	N	
SE	01-03-2021	Unsorted	2742740	SWE000007233		SWE	Rönning	SWE	2021-03-01 13:15:00	2021-03-01 13:21:53	N/A	2021-03-01 13:41:00	Y	N	
SE landed without sale	16-07-2021	Unsorted	2754853	SWE000010350		SWE	Mukan	DEU	2021-07-14 20:30:00	2021-07-16 05:56:07	N/A	2021-07-14 20:32:00	N	N	
SE	24-08-2021	Unsorted	2759034	SWE000010046		SWE	Ellös	SWE	2021-08-23 07:00:00	2021-08-23 07:22:23	N/A	2021-08-23 07:20:00	Y	Y	provide incorrect or omitted entries in such logbooks.
SE landed without sale	06-10-2021	Unsorted	2763025	SWE000010046		SWE	Tórshavn	FRO	2021-10-06 14:30:00	2021-10-11 05:22:38	N/A	2021-10-06 14:33:00	N	N	
SE landed without sale	10-10-2021	Unsorted	2763723	SWE000010046		SWE	Tórshavn	FRO	2021-10-09 07:00:00	2021-10-11 05:24:11	N/A	2021-10-09 08:00:00	N	N	
OMS to SE	10-10-2021	Sorted	20211010 02X	DNK000046162		DNK	Kungshamn	DNK	2021-10-10 11:05:00	2021-10-10 11:25:04	N/A		N	N	
OMS to SE	24-10-2021	Sorted	20211024 0YHD	DNK000045999		DNK	Skagen	DNK	2021-10-24 10:15:00	2021-10-24 11:25:04	N/A		N	N	
SE	15-11-2021	Sorted	2766337	SWE000008129		SWE	Kungshamn	SWE	2021-11-15 18:50:00	2021-11-15 19:00:59	N/A	2021-11-15 19:00:00	Y	N	
SE landed without sale	19-11-2021	Unsorted	2766927	SWE000009763		SWE	Skagen	DNK	2021-11-18 22:59:00	2021-11-19 00:28:51	N/A	2021-11-18 23:40:00	N	N	