

Bycatch of protected, endangered, and/or threatened species of marine mammals, seabirds and marine turtles, and selected fish species of bycatch relevance

Advice summary

ICES summarizes new bycatch information on marine mammals, seabirds, marine turtles, and fish in 2021, based on reported bycatch data received through the ICES data call.

ICES reiterates that current bycatch monitoring activities and sampling design in most cases do not yet allow for robust and unbiased estimations of numbers of sensitive species caught incidentally in fishing activities.

In the absence of estimations of absolute numbers, multiannual average bycatch rates are used to highlight species, métiers, and ecoregions where bycatch may be of particular concern. This information can be used to prioritize species or fishing métiers for monitoring and management measures. In 2017–2021, the highest bycatch rates for mammals were observed for harbour seals and harbour porpoises in set gillnets in the Icelandic Waters ecoregion, for grey seals in set gillnets in the Celtic Seas ecoregion, and for common dolphin in pair trawls in the Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast ecoregion. For seabirds, the highest bycatch rates were observed for common guillemot and northern fulmar in set gillnets and longlines in the Icelandic Waters ecoregion and northern fulmar in longlines in the Greater North Sea ecoregion. From the three turtle species reported, the highest bycatch rates were found for the loggerhead sea turtles caught by drifting longline fisheries in the Azores ecoregion and in the Adriatic Sea.

ICES advises on other species and areas of bycatch concern which are currently not well represented in the bycatch monitoring data due to their rarity, including species with evidence of low or declining abundance and/or high susceptibility to bycatch. This includes the Baltic Proper subpopulation of harbour porpoise in the Baltic Sea ecoregion, the leatherback turtle subpopulation in the Oceanic Northeast Atlantic, Azores, and Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast ecoregions, and the Balearic shearwater in the Western Mediterranean Sea and the Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast ecoregion. It also includes several fish species, namely the European sturgeon in the Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast and Greater North Sea ecoregions; Atlantic sturgeon in the Baltic Sea ecoregion; common blue skate/flapper skate in the Barents Sea, Norwegian Sea, Greater North Sea, Icelandic Waters, and Celtic Seas ecoregions; angel shark in the Celtic Seas ecoregion; basking shark in the Greater North Sea, Celtic Seas, and Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast ecoregions; and great white shark in the Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast ecoregions and in the Western and Central Mediterranean Sea, Ionian Sea, Adriatic Sea, and Aegean-Levantine Sea.

Request

Work Package I, section 1.1.3. of the Specific Grant Agreement between the EU and ICES requests ICES to the extent possible to:

- 1) *Provide, on the basis of data provided by Member States and any other relevant data sources, annual estimates of the numbers of specimens of sensitive species (as defined in Article 6(8) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1241)), disaggregated by sea area and type of fishing gear. These estimates shall be accompanied with evaluations or estimates of their accuracy where possible. They shall be provided by December each year and shall cover incidental catches made until 31 December of the previous year. ICES shall progressively accompany these estimates with calculated values of potential biological removal (PBR), or alternative markers of sustainability where appropriate. ICES should include evaluation of selectivity measures in place, where appropriate.*
- 2) *Provide warnings of any serious threats (i.e. if there is at this moment, a threat to the abundance posing a risk so serious that it would be unwise to postpone action) from fishing activities alone or in conjunction with any other relevant activity to local ecosystems or species as soon as ICES is aware of such threats.*

This advice section covers only aspects of impacts on species of marine mammal, seabird, marine turtle, and fish of bycatch relevance. Information relating to habitats will be advised separately. ICES advice in recent years (ICES, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020a, 2020b, 2022a) has analysed bycatch in further areas and for other species than those described here.

Elaboration on the advice

ICES summarizes annual bycatch observations (for 2021) and multiannual bycatch rates of protected, endangered and/or threatened species of marine mammal, seabird, and marine turtle (2017–2021). Annual bycatch rates (2021) for fish species of bycatch relevance (ICES, 2022b) are provided for the first time. The list of fish species of bycatch relevance, presented for all ICES ecoregions, contains species which are: i) included in international and national legislations and on relevant red lists, ii) identified by experts as being sensitive to fishing, and iii) not advised upon or listed as data deficient on red lists. The list excludes species for which quantitative or qualitative stock assessments are available.

Annual bycatch observations

Marine mammals

Two hundred and seventy-five bycatch incidents (fishing operations with bycatch) were reported in 2021, involving 519 specimens (176 seals and 343 cetaceans) from at least nine species (four seal and five cetacean species across eight ecoregions; Table A1). Passive net métiers accounted for 68% of marine mammal bycatch incidents across ecoregions. This corresponds to 55–56% of bycaught cetaceans and seals in numbers. Traps, bottom trawls, and pelagic trawls accounted for 16%, 7%, and 5% of marine mammal bycatch incidents, respectively. This corresponds to 14%, 11%, and 6% of bycaught cetaceans and seals in numbers.

Seabirds

Four hundred and thirty-four bycatch incidents were reported in 2021, involving 1309 specimens from at least 30 species across seven ecoregions (Table A2). Passive net métiers accounted for 81% of bycatch incidents involving seabirds across ecoregions. Traps accounted for 10% of seabird bycatch incidents, while bottom trawls accounted for 4%. This corresponds to 81%, 14%, and 2% of bycaught seabirds in numbers.

Turtles

Sixty bycatch incidents were reported in 2021, involving 90 specimens from three species (loggerhead turtle [*Caretta caretta*], green sea turtle [*Chelonia mydas*], and leatherback sea turtle [*Dermochelys coriacea*]) across five métiers and six ecoregions (Table A3). The loggerhead turtle accounted for 93% of the total bycatch incidents. Seines, longlines, and passive nets accounted for the majority of reported incidents for all bycaught species: 33%, 25%, and 20% respectively. This corresponds to 22%, 39%, and 24% of bycaught sea turtles in numbers.

Fish

Five thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight bycatch incidents were reported in 2021, involving a minimum of 244 596 specimens from at least 78 species across ten ecoregions. The majority of the bycatch was bony fishes (232 947), but a total of 8618 elasmobranchs, 3010 Chimaeriformes, and 21 lampreys were also reported (Table A4). Bottom trawls accounted for 77% of bycatch incidents, followed by passive nets with 11% of incidents, and longlines with 7% of the incidents. This corresponds to 94%, < 1%, and 4% of bycaught fish in numbers.

Multiannual bycatch rates

Marine mammals

The highest observed bycatch rates were:

- in the Icelandic Waters ecoregion for harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena* (0.24 specimens per monitored day-at-sea) and harbour seal *Phoca vitulina* (0.16 specimens per monitored day-at-sea) in fisheries using set gillnets (GNS),
- in the Celtic Seas ecoregion for grey seal *Halichoerus grypus* in fisheries using set gillnets (0.17, GNS) and trammelnets (0.08, GTR),

- in the Baltic Sea ecoregion for grey seal in the fisheries using pots and traps (0.09, FPO) and stationary uncovered poundnets (0.08, FPN), and
- in the Bay of Biscay and the Iberian Coast ecoregion for common dolphin *Delphinus delphis* in the fisheries using bottom pair trawl (0.12, PTB) and pelagic pair trawl (0.11, PTM).

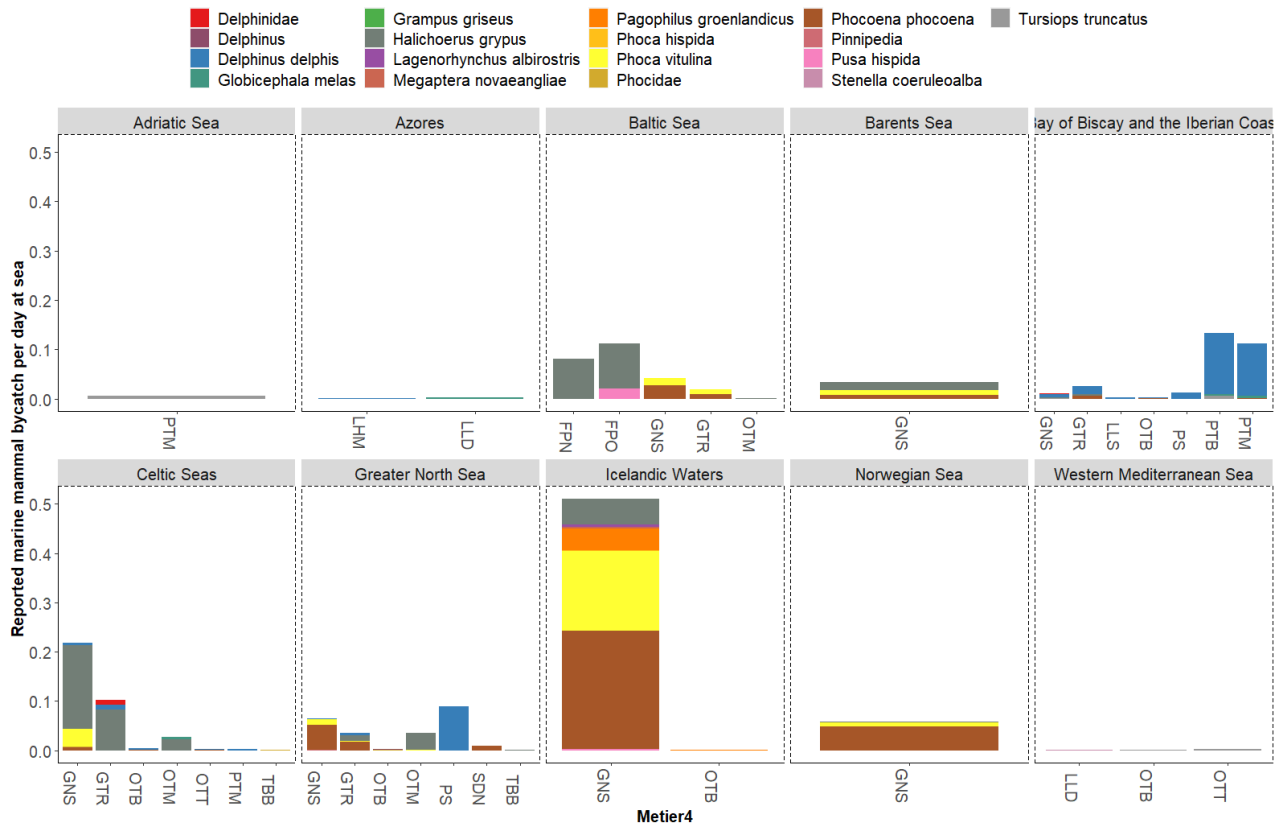


Figure 1 Bycatch rates (specimens per monitored day-at-sea) of marine mammal species as reported through ICES data calls by ecoregion and métier (level 4), with at least one recorded bycatch event and for which there was a minimum of 50 monitored days-at-sea 2017–2021. A description of métiers can be found at <https://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1498>.

Seabirds

The highest bycatch rates were observed in seven species (black guillemot, [*Cepphus grille*], northern fulmar [*Fulmarus glacialis*], great black-back gull [*Larus marinus*], common eider [*Somateria mollissima*], velvet scoter [*Melanitta fusca*], common guillemot [*Uria aalge*], and Audouin's gull [*Larus audouinii*]) and were associated with passive nets and/or line fisheries (Figure 2). By ecoregion, the highest observed bycatch rates were:

- in the Icelandic Waters ecoregion for common guillemot in set gillnets (0.8, GNS), northern fulmar in set longlines (0.6, LLS), and common eider in set gillnets (0.4, GNS),
- in the Greater North Sea ecoregion for northern fulmar in set longlines (0.6, LLS),
- in the Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast ecoregion for common guillemot in trammelnets (0.3, GTR), and
- in the Baltic Sea ecoregion for cormorants in trammelnets (0.2, GTR).

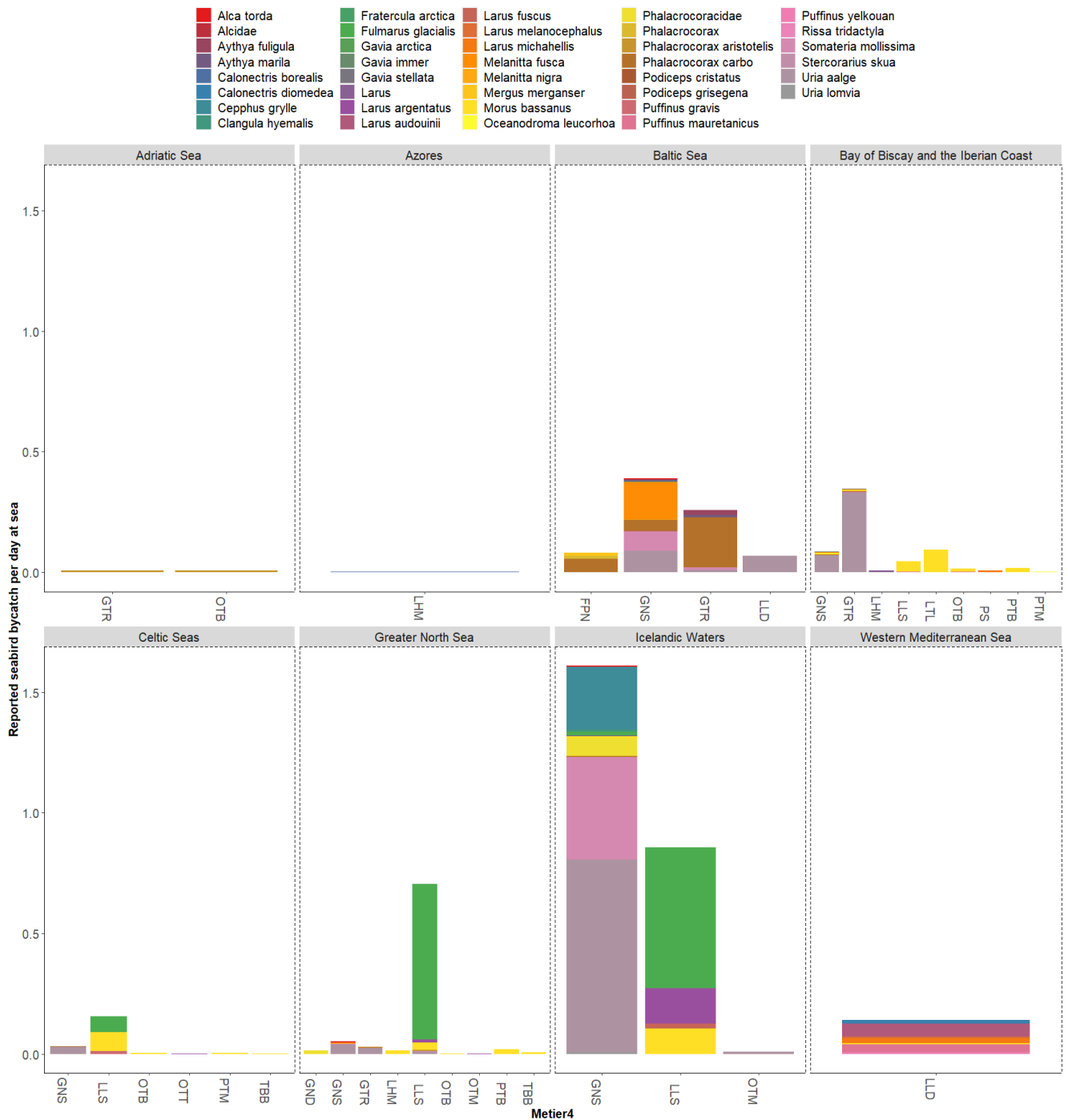


Figure 2 Bycatch rates (specimens per monitored day-at-sea) of sea bird species as reported through ICES data calls by ecoregion and métier (level 4), with at least one recorded bycatch event and for which there was a minimum of 50 monitored days-at-sea 2017–2021. A description of métiers can be found at <https://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1498>

Turtles

From the three species reported, the highest bycatch rates were reported for the loggerhead sea turtles in all ecoregions and métiers where turtles are observed and reported to interact with fisheries (Figure 3).

- In the Adriatic Sea, the bycatch rate of loggerhead sea turtles was high in drifting longline fisheries (0.09; LLD), midwater pair trawl (0.07, PTM), purse seines (0.06, PS), and bottom otter trawls (0.04, OTB).

- In the Azores ecoregion, bycatch rates were highest in drifting longline fisheries (LLD, 0.09). The endangered leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) was reported as bycaught in drifting longlines (LLD) at a 0.02 bycatch rate.

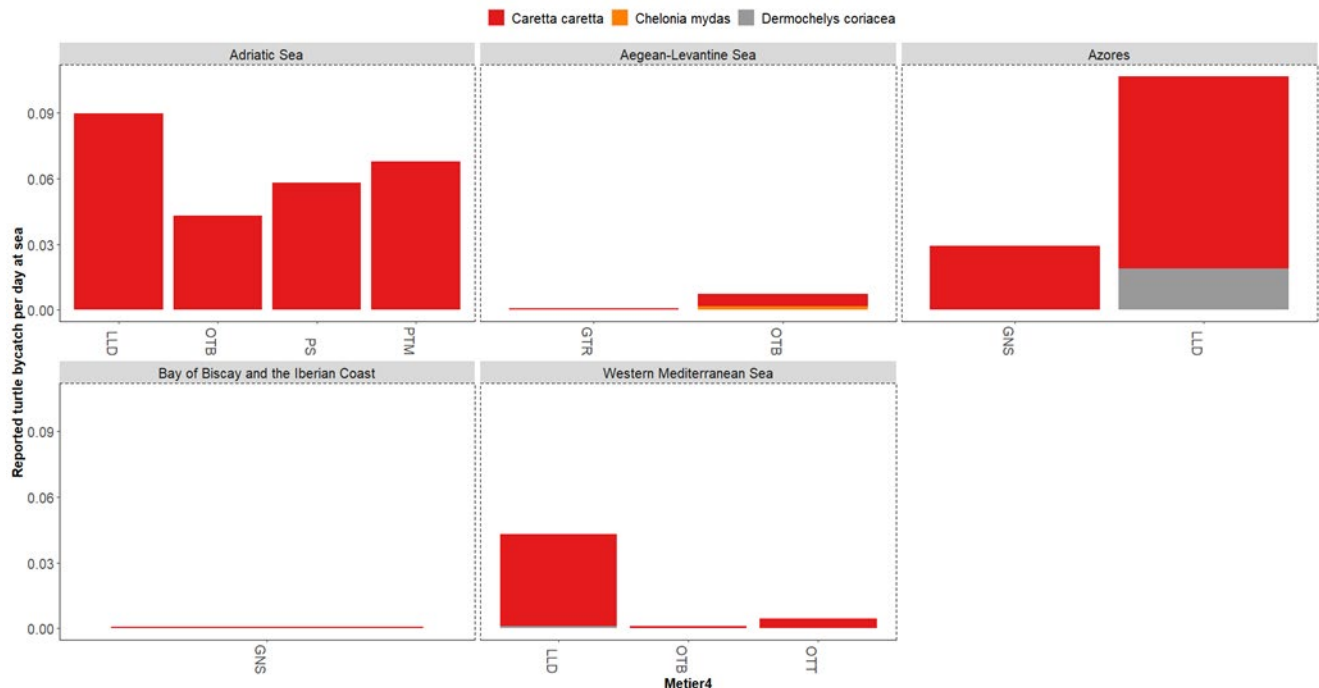


Figure 3 Bycatch rates (specimens per monitored day-at-sea) of sea turtle species as reported through ICES data calls by ecoregion and métier (level 4), with at least one recorded bycatch event and for which there was a minimum of 50 monitored days-at-sea 2017–2021. A description of métiers can be found at <https://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1498>

Fish

Bycatch rates for fish of bycatch relevance were estimated for one year (2021; ICES, 2022c). Multiyear rates can be estimated once more years of data become available. The fish species with the highest bycatch rates (considering the top five species by ecoregion), categorized as vulnerable, endangered or near threatened according to the IUCN Red List, were:

- in the Azores ecoregion, velvet belly (*Etmopterus spinax*) caught by longline fisheries (7.59, LLS),
- in the Baltic Sea, lumpfish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*) in Danish Seinners (1.75, DNS) and Atlantic sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*) in set gillnets (0.01, GNS);
- in the Barents Sea, Arctic skate (*Amblyraja hyperborean*) in otter bottom trawls (5.92, OTB),
- in the Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast, velvet belly in otter bottom trawls (6.26, OTB),
- in the Celtic Seas, thorny skate (*Amblyraja radiata*) in otter bottom trawls (4.32, OTB),
- In the Greater North Sea, velvet belly (8.05, OTT) and rabbit fish (*Chimaera monstrosa* [7.42, OTT]) in otter trawls, and
- in Icelandic Waters the rabbit fish *Chimaera monstrosa* caught by otter bottom trawls (2.97, OTB) and set gillnets (2.74, GNS).

Bycatch estimates with precision

ICES has provided bycatch estimates with precision for selected species in previous years. It is currently developing and investigating methods for handling data quality issues in bycatch estimation with precision, but further work is still needed before advice can be provided on this topic. In 2022, ICES started to develop a new methodology, a bycatch evaluation and assessment matrix (BEAM). This matrix uses standardized fishing effort data, monitoring effort data, and bycatch data obtained through annual ICES data calls combined with available population/species level mortality thresholds (obtained from calculations of potential biological removal [PBR] or similar), and expert knowledge to provide an evaluation of the likely reliability and utility of bycatch assessments for different areas and species. ICES advises that monitoring data in

many areas and métiers remain insufficient to provide reliable bycatch estimates for most protected, endangered, and/or threatened species.

Species and areas of particular bycatch concern

Populations with low abundance and/or sensitive species are often poorly covered by existing fisheries monitoring programmes due to species' rarity. Where there is evidence of continued bycatch or high susceptibility to bycatch this may result in population level impacts. ICES advises that based on the current state of knowledge, the following species/stocks in particular ecoregions are of bycatch concern:

- the Baltic Proper subpopulation of harbour porpoise in the Baltic Sea ecoregion, due to very low abundance and susceptibility to bycatch;
- the leatherback turtle subpopulation in the Oceanic Northeast Atlantic, Azores, and Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast ecoregions, due to abundance decline, decrease in nesting sites, and susceptibility to bycatch;
- Balearic shearwater in the Western Mediterranean Sea and Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast ecoregions; the Steller's eider in the Barents Sea and Baltic Sea ecoregions; and the Iberian subspecies of the common guillemot in the Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast ecoregion, due to declining or low population sizes in relation to bycatch;
- European sturgeon in the Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast, and Greater North Sea ecoregions; Atlantic sturgeon in the Baltic Sea ecoregion; common blue skate/flapper skate in the Barents Sea, Norwegian Sea, Greater North Sea, Icelandic Waters, and Celtic Seas ecoregions; basking shark in the Greater North Sea, Celtic Seas, and Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast ecoregions; angel shark in the Celtic Seas ecoregion; and great white shark in the Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast ecoregion, Western Mediterranean Sea, Ionian Sea, Central Mediterranean Sea, Adriatic Sea, and Aegean-Levantine Sea, due to low population sizes.

Recommendations

To improve the accuracy and precision of bycatch rate estimation, ICES recommends that Member Countries use appropriate bycatch data collection methods (e.g., at-sea observers and electronic monitoring) and increase monitoring coverage levels, particularly in high-risk métiers.

To improve bycatch mortality estimates, ICES recommends that Member Countries submit complete fishing effort and monitoring effort data for all métiers, even when no bycatch has been reported, as stated in ICES data call specifications.

Suggestions

ICES currently provides advice highlighting fishing métiers and species/populations with comparatively higher bycatch rates at the scale of ecoregions. This information can be used to prioritize species and/or métiers for monitoring and/or management measures. ICES suggests that additional species prioritization is needed to develop population-level assessments of bycatch impacts with thresholds definition. Such prioritization needs to take into account societal/policy objectives and the state of readiness of the available evidence e.g., whether representative spatial and temporal coverage of the bycatch monitoring data is available, together with robust information on population structure and productivity dynamics. ICES notes that population level assessments and associated thresholds exist for some bycaught species (e.g. PBR for marine mammals) but are lacking for several taxa of bycatch relevance mainly due to data limitations.

Basis of the advice

Annual bycatch observations

Data submissions were received via a formal ICES data call issued to all ICES Member Countries (except Russian Federation, US, and Canada) and eight non-ICES EU Member States (six from the Mediterranean Sea region and two from the Black Sea region [ICES, 2022d]). The 2022 data call requested data from 2021 on fishing effort, monitoring effort, and reported bycatch of marine mammals, seabirds, marine turtles, and fish of bycatch relevance from dedicated PETS bycatch programmes (e.g. observer or remote electronic bycatch monitoring programmes and bycatch pilot projects) and non-dedicated multipurpose monitoring programmes (e.g. the Data Collection Framework, DCF). The monitoring data consisted of information collected through a number of different methods, including at-sea observers, electronic monitoring, port observers, and vessel-crew observers (which included logbook data reported as monitored/observed data by two countries). In general, the quality and scope of the information provided through the data call is improving but remains variable. The data received are summarized by ecoregion, species, statistical area, and gear in the Annex (tables A1–A4).

In addition, total fishing effort data from the [Regional DataBase](#) (RDB) was accessed and used to estimate total bycatch, when appropriate.

Multiannual bycatch rates

Bycatch rates of marine mammals, seabirds, and marine turtles were calculated based on aggregated data from 2017 to 2021 by species and métier for different ICES ecoregions. Data used for the calculation of bycatch rates were selected based on the following criteria: (1) monitoring coverage within a métier (level 4) was above an arbitrarily set limit of 50 days-at-sea; and (2) data based on port observers or recorded in logbooks (as opposed to at-sea monitoring by observers, electronic monitoring, or vessel self-reporting) were excluded. ICES notes that some countries are currently reporting high levels of observed effort based on logbook data.

Additional information

Bycatch estimates with precision

A new methodology, a bycatch evaluation and assessment matrix (BEAM), is being developed that evaluates the availability of the various input parameters needed for full assessments of the population impacts of fisheries bycatch. One component of the BEAM approach involves a modelling exercise designed to account for the effects of unbalanced sampling design on bycatch estimation of protected, endangered, and/or threatened species. The BEAM method was tested in 2022 to estimate bycatch with precision for a subset of 12 species/populations, including three marine mammals, three seabirds, three marine turtles, and three fish, in different ecoregions. Preliminary findings indicated that the available data for most species deviated from the expectation of representative, balanced sampling by more than 10%. Minimum bycatch estimates with uncertainty estimation are presented for five of the species/populations considered which had minimal deviation (Table 1).

The method may be used to distinguish species for which the available data can be considered representative and used to estimate reliable bycatch estimates, versus species requiring additional monitoring. Combined with appropriate simulation testing, the method may also be used to inform the refinement and improvement of bycatch monitoring programs. ICES notes that representative sampling by ecoregion, métier, country, and year, is one of the many caveats associated with the bycatch monitoring data, other important ones being representative spatial coverage and accounting for relevant or significant bycatch drivers on a species/population basis.

Table 1 Annual bycatch estimates with uncertainty for 2021 fishing effort for selected species of marine mammal, seabird, marine turtle, and fish. Bycatch rates are multiannual (2017–2021) for marine mammals, seabirds and marine turtles and annual for fish (2021).

Ecoregion	Species	Taxa	Métier	Observed days-at-sea	Animals observed	Bycatch rate (animals/days-at-sea)	Bycatch rate CI5	Bycatch rate CI95	Total fishing effort (days-at-sea 2021)	Annual bycatch estimate (individuals)	Bycatch estimate CI5	Bycatch estimate CI95
Celtic Seas	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Mammal	OTM	785	18	0.023	0.014	0.032	7419	170	104	236
Celtic Seas	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Mammal	GTR	108	9	0.083	0.037	0.130	13 810	1153	512	1794
Adriatic Sea	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Turtle	LLD	167	15	0.090	0.054	0.132	2389	215	129	315
Adriatic Sea	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Turtle	PS	362	21	0.058	0.039	0.080	23 601	1369	913	1891
Western Mediterranean Sea	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Turtle	OTB	2842	3	0.001	0.000	0.002	301 564	318	106	637
Western Mediterranean Sea	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Turtle	OTT	455	2	0.004	0.000	0.011	130 773	575	0	1437
Icelandic Waters	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Seabird	GNS	711	9	0.013	0.006	0.020	4176	53	23	82
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>	Fish	OTB	245	13168	53 747	52 980	54 518	79 099	4 251 329	4 190 633	4 312 348

Strandings of marine mammals

Data on strandings of marine mammals can provide auxiliary information on bycatch in regions where active strandings networks are in place. Based on the availability of strandings data in the North Sea and the Bay of Biscay for 2021, harbour porpoise was the most frequently reported stranded species, with almost 1900 strandings reported and 36% of stranded animals showing evidence of bycatch. Common dolphins were the second most frequently reported species, with almost 1500 strandings and 75% of individuals showing evidence of bycatch.

Strandings data can also be used to estimate bycatch mortality (Peltier, 2016). For common dolphins and harbour porpoises in French waters of the Bay of Biscay and English Channel, the 2021 estimates were 8950 [95% CI 6710–12630] dolphins and 580 [95% CI 430–820] harbour porpoises. Similar analyses have not been conducted in other areas.

Mitigation measures to reduce impacts

ICES highlights mitigation measures that have been demonstrated to reduce bycatch and that could be applicable for a number of species and métiers in the Northeast Atlantic, but ICES notes that results from such trials can be species, métier and area specific. This information is based on the published evidence and not on assessments carried out by ICES.

Acoustic deterrent devices (ADDs or pingers) have been shown to reduce bycatch rates of harbour porpoises and some other species of small cetaceans in both gillnet and more recently in trawl fisheries (Review in Dawson *et al.*, 2013 for gillnets; Roberts, 2021 for trawls). More experimental methods such as gillnets modified with acrylic glass spheres have also shown up to 60% reduction in bycatch rates (Kratzer *et al.*, 2021). Successful mitigation measures for seal bycatch in static nets mainly involve avoiding areas or periods of high seal abundance.

Mitigation measures that have shown promising results in longline settings include improved weighting regimes of longlines combined with scaring lines and night settings in the case of automated systems on larger vessels (Melvin *et al.*, 2014; Frankish *et al.*, 2021). These approaches may be effective in reducing Balearic shearwater (*Puffinus mauretanicus*) bycatch that has been recorded in the Western Mediterranean and Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast ecoregion.

There is less clear evidence of effective seabird bycatch mitigation measures in gillnet fisheries. However, combining measures (e.g. time-area fishing restrictions, gear-switching, and visual and acoustic deterrents) may be feasible in some regions if fine-scale spatial and temporal information about the overlap of seabirds and gillnet gear is available (O'Keefe *et al.*, 2021). This approach might be applicable for the common guillemot, which has been recorded as bycatch in the Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast ecoregion and potentially for the Iberian subspecies of the common guillemot (*Uria aalge albionis*).

Lifting gillnets 30cm above the sea bottom has been shown to reduce sturgeon bycatch by over 90% (Gessner and Arndt, 2006). This is a likely applicable mitigation measure for European sturgeon, recorded as bycatch in the Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast and Greater North Sea ecoregions and for Atlantic sturgeon, recorded as bycatch in the Greater North Sea and Baltic Sea ecoregions.

Various approaches, including lights (Afonso *et al.*, 2021; Senko *et al.*, 2022), excluder grids (Senko and Nalovic, 2021), pulsed magnetic fields (Polpetta *et al.*, 2021), and targeted area closures (Jubinvillle *et al.*, 2022) have shown some potential to reduce elasmobranch bycatch in different fisheries globally. These approaches might be applicable for addressing elasmobranch bycatch in the Northeast Atlantic. Solutions are likely to be species and gear type dependant so would require significant testing before being implemented.

Several mitigation methods have been shown to have potential to reduce sea turtle bycatch, including the use of exclusion devices and other grid excluders in trawl fisheries, spatial (static and dynamic) closures in gillnet fisheries, the use of blue and white light attractors in pelagic longline fisheries, and information dissemination and training resulting in better survival and handling efficiency in gillnet, bottom trawl, and hooked line fisheries (Rodrigues Awabdi *et al.*, 2021; Senko and Nalovic, 2021; Smith *et al.*, 2021; Afonso *et al.*, 2021). These might be applicable for the Northwest Atlantic Ocean subpopulation of the leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) which is of bycatch concern in the Oceanic Northeast Atlantic, Azores, and Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast ecoregions.

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Annex

Table A1 Bycatch information on **marine mammals**, including the number of bycatch incidents in 2021, obtained through the ICES data call. Bycatch information is grouped by ecoregion and gear type. The number of incidents is defined as monitored days-at-sea with bycatch. Monitoring methods are described in [ICES Reference Codes - RECO](#).

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs*	Métier 3	Monitoring method	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Adriatic Sea	17	Pelagic trawls	PO	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	210	1	1
Azores	27.10.a.2	Rods and lines	SO	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	658	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.28.1	Nets	LB	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	10923	2	2
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.29	Nets	LB	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	21805	1	10
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.31	Nets	LB	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	9708	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.29	Pelagic trawls	PO	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	10	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.30	Pelagic trawls	SO	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	1	1	2
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.28.1	Traps	LB	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	9881	7	14
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.28.1	Traps	SO	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	4	3	5
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.28.2	Traps	LB	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	604	1	4
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.29	Traps	LB	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	7843	15	19
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.29	Traps	OTH	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	3	3	3
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.30	Traps	LB	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	9564	6	13
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.31	Traps	LB	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	11082	4	6
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.31	Traps	PO	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	37	2	2
Baltic Sea	27.3.b.23	Nets	EM	<i>Phocavitulina</i>	318	2	2
Baltic Sea	27.3.b.23	Nets	SO	<i>Phocavitulina</i>	14	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.b.23	Nets	EM	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	318	5	5

*General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) geographical subareas (GSAs).

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs*	Métier 3	Monitoring method	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Baltic Sea	27.3.c.22	Nets	EM	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	40	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.30	Traps	LB	<i>Pusa hispida</i>	9564	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.31	Traps	LB	<i>Pusa hispida</i>	11082	3	6
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.31	Nets	LB	<i>Pusahispida</i>	9708	1	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Nets	PO	<i>Delphinidae</i>	2562	NA	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.a	Nets	SO	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	741.12	12	12
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.a	Pelagic trawls	SO	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	149.89	8	19
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.b	Bottom trawls	SO	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	222.67	14	39
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.b	Nets	SO	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	173.19	2	2
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.b	Pelagic trawls	SO	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	8.02	2	6
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Bottom trawls	SO	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	253	1	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Bottom trawls	PO	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	936	NA	4
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Longlines	PO	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	1032	NA	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Nets	LB	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	426	1	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Nets	PO	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	2562	NA	50
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Surrounding nets	LB	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	171	5	5
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Surrounding nets	PO	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	1200	NA	58
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Traps	PO	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	1627	NA	2
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Bottom trawls	SO	<i>Globicephala melas</i>	253	1	2
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.a		SO	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	741.12	1	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.a	Nets	SO	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	741.12	3	3
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.b	Nets	SO	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	173.19	1	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Bottom trawls	SO	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	253	1	4

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs*	Métier 3	Monitoring method	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Nets	PO	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	2562	NA	4
Celtic Seas	27.7.f	Bottom trawls	SO	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	95.75	1	2
Celtic Seas	27.7.f	Nets	SO	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	28	1	2
Celtic Seas	27.7.j.2	Pelagic trawls	SO	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	33.01	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.7.f	Nets	SO	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	28	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.7.j.2	Nets	SO	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	49.25	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.7.j.2	Nets	VO	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	207	13	13
Celtic Seas	27.7.f	Nets	SO	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	28	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.7.j.2	Nets	SO	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	49.25	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.7.j.2	Nets	VO	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	207	39	44
Celtic Seas	27.7.g	Bottom trawls	VO	<i>Phocidae</i>	91	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.7.f	Nets	SO	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	28	1	1
Greater North Sea	27.7.e	Bottom trawls	SO	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	280.24	1	2
Greater North Sea	27.7.e	Nets	SO	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	102.02	1	1
Greater North Sea	27.7.e	Surrounding nets	SO	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	31.5	2	5
Greater North Sea	27.7.e	Nets	SO	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	102.02	1	1
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.20	Nets	EM	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	98	1	1
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.21	Nets	SO	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	5	2	4
Greater North Sea	27.4.c	Pelagic trawls	SO	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	12.8	1	1
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.20	Nets	EM	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	98	4	4
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.20	Nets	VO	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	429.7	4	4
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.21	Nets	EM	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	23	1	1
Greater North Sea	27.4.a	Nets	VO	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	484.1	1	1

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs*	Métier 3	Monitoring method	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Greater North Sea	27.4.b	Nets	EM	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	6	5	20
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.20	Nets	EM	<i>Pinnipedia</i>	98	1	2
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Nets	SO	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	134	2	2
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Nets	SO	<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i>	134	2	2
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Nets	SO	<i>Pagophilus groenlandicus</i>	134	2	2
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Nets	SO	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	134	7	7
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Nets	SO	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	134	30	36
Norwegian Sea	27.2.a.2	Nets	VO	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	1664.3	31	38

Table A2 Bycatch information for **seabird bycatch numbers**, including the number of bycatch incidents in 2021 for selected seabird species for which the reported data met specific criteria, obtained through the ICES data call. Bycatch information is grouped by ecoregion and gear type. The number of incidents is defined as monitored days-at-sea with bycatch. Monitoring methods are described in [ICES Reference Codes - RECO](#).

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs [†]	Métier 3	Monitoring method	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Adriatic Sea	17	Nets	SO	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	45	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.30	Traps	LB	<i>Alca torda</i>	9564	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.31	Nets	LB	<i>Alca torda</i>	9708	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.30	Nets	LB	<i>Anas crecca</i>	15257	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.32	Traps	LB	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	5906	1	2
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.29	Traps	LB	<i>Anatidae</i>	7843	2	2
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.32	Nets	LB	<i>Anatidae</i>	17479	5	5
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.32	Traps	LB	<i>Anatidae</i>	5906	3	4
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.29	Nets	LB	<i>Aves</i>	21805	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.31	Nets	LB	<i>Aythya</i>	9708	1	2
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.29	Nets	LB	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	21805	6	11
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.29	Nets	LB	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	21805	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.30	Nets	LB	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	15257	3	4
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.31	Nets	LB	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	9708	2	2
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.29	Nets	LB	<i>Cephusgrylle</i>	21805	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.30	Nets	LB	<i>Cephusgrylle</i>	15257	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.31	Nets	LB	<i>Cephusgrylle</i>	9708	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.26	Nets	SO	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	14	2	2
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.32	Nets	LB	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	17479	2	2

[†] General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) geographical subareas (GSAs).

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs [†]	Métier 3	Monitoring method	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.32	Nets	LB	<i>Gaviaarctica</i>	17479	2	2
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.31	Traps	PO	<i>Larus</i>	37	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.29	Traps	SO	<i>Larus marinus</i>	1	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.30	Traps	SO	<i>Larus marinus</i>	1	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.29	Nets	LB	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	21805	1	3
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.31	Nets	LB	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	9708	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.29	Nets	PO	<i>Mergus</i>	43	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.30	Nets	LB	<i>Mergus</i>	15257	11	21
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.31	Nets	LB	<i>Mergus</i>	9708	6	18
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.31	Traps	LB	<i>Mergus</i>	11082	1	7
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.30	Nets	LB	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	15257	2	2
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.31	Nets	LB	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	9708	1	2
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.31	Traps	LB	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	11082	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.31	Traps	PO	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	37	2	2
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.29	Nets	LB	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	21805	2	3
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.29	Traps	LB	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	7843	3	3
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.32	Nets	LB	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	17479	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.b.23	Nets	EM	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	318	28	36
Baltic Sea	27.3.b.23	Nets	SO	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	14	2	4
Baltic Sea	27.3.c.22	Nets	SO	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	34	2	3
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.28.1	Traps	LB	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	9881	3	8
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.29	Nets	LB	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	21805	1	2
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.29	Traps	LB	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	7843	18	96

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs [†]	Métier 3	Monitoring method	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.30	Nets	LB	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	15257	4	7
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.31	Nets	LB	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	9708	6	68
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.31	Traps	LB	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	11082	3	18
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.32	Nets	LB	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	17479	4	4
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.32	Traps	LB	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	5906	3	32
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.30	Nets	LB	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	15257	2	2
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.31	Nets	LB	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	9708	2	2
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.32	Traps	LB	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	5906	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.b.23	Nets	EM	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	318	15	29
Baltic Sea	27.3.b.23	Nets	SO	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	14	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.c.22	Nets	SO	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	34	2	2
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.29	Nets	LB	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	21805	2	4
Baltic Sea	27.3.b.23	Nets	EM	<i>Uria aalge</i>	318	7	8
Baltic Sea	27.3.b.23	Nets	SO	<i>Uria aalge</i>	14	2	19
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.25	Nets	SO	<i>Uria aalge</i>	6	1	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.a	Nets	SO	<i>Alca torda</i>	741.12	2	2
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.b	Nets	SO	<i>Alca torda</i>	173.19	1	3
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Nets	PO	<i>Alcidae</i>	2562	NA	44
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Nets	PO	<i>Calonectris borealis</i>	2562	NA	12
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Rods and lines	PO	<i>Calonectris borealis</i>	609	NA	6
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Surrounding nets	PO	<i>Calonectris borealis</i>	1200	NA	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.a	Nets	SO	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	741.12	1	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.b	Nets	SO	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	173.19	1	1

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs [†]	Métier 3	Monitoring method	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.a	Bottom trawls	SO	<i>Larus</i>	80.16	1	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Longlines	PO	<i>Larus</i>	1032	NA	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Nets	PO	<i>Larus</i>	2562	NA	61
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Rods and lines	LB	<i>Larus</i>	77	NA	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Surrounding nets	PO	<i>Larus</i>	1200	NA	2
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.a	Bottom trawls	SO	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	80.16	1	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Nets	PO	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	2562	NA	30
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.a	Nets	SO	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	741.12	4	4
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.b	Bottom trawls	SO	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	222.67	6	10
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Bottom trawls	SO	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	253	6	8
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	224	3	5
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Bottom trawls	PO	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	936	NA	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Longlines	PO	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	1032	NA	2
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Longlines	SO	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	5	1	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Nets	PO	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	2562	NA	111
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Surrounding nets	PO	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	1200	NA	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.b	Pelagic trawls	SO	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	8.02	1	2
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.a	Nets	SO	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	741.12	2	2
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Surrounding nets	PO	<i>Puffinus</i>	1200	NA	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.b	Bottom trawls	SO	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	222.67	2	2
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.b	Nets	SO	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	173.19	4	5
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Nets	PO	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	2562	NA	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Surrounding nets	PO	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	1200	NA	2

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs [†]	Métier 3	Monitoring method	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.a	Nets	SO	<i>Rissa</i>	741.12	1	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.a	Nets	SO	<i>Uria aalge</i>	741.12	45	75
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.b	Nets	SO	<i>Uria aalge</i>	173.19	23	67
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Nets	PO	<i>Uria aalge</i>	2562	NA	21
Celtic Seas	27.7.g	Bottom trawls	VO	<i>Charadriiformes</i>	91	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.7.f	Surrounding nets	SO	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	11	2	5
Celtic Seas	27.7.a	Bottom trawls	VO	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	32	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.7.c.2	Longlines	SO	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	29	1	2
Celtic Seas	27.7.c.2	Longlines	SO	<i>Puffinus gravis</i>	29	1	2
Celtic Seas	27.7.f	Nets	SO	<i>Uria aalge</i>	28	1	1
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.20	Nets	EM	<i>Alcidae</i>	98	2	2
Greater North Sea	27.7.e	Longlines	SO	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	10.25	2	2
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.21	Nets	EM	<i>Melanitta</i>	23	3	8
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.21	Nets	EM	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	23	4	11
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.21	Nets	EM	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	23	2	2
Greater North Sea	27.7.e	Longlines	SO	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	10.25	2	2
Greater North Sea	27.7.e	Longlines	SO	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	10.25	1	1
Greater North Sea	27.7.e	Nets	SO	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	102.02	1	1
Greater North Sea	27.4.c	Nets	SO	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	17	1	1
Greater North Sea	27.7.e	Nets	SO	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	102.02	1	1
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.21	Nets	EM	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	23	3	6
Greater North Sea	27.7.e	Longlines	SO	<i>Uria aalge</i>	10.25	1	1
Greater North Sea	27.7.e	Nets	SO	<i>Uria aalge</i>	102.02	4	4

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs [†]	Métier 3	Monitoring method	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Nets	SO	<i>Cephus grylle</i>	134	2	3
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Nets	SO	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	134	1	1
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Nets	SO	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	134	4	4
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Nets	SO	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	134	1	1
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Nets	SO	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	134	1	1
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Nets	SO	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	134	1	2
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Nets	SO	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	134	1	2
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Nets	SO	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	134	3	3
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Bottom trawls	SO	<i>Uria aalge</i>	480	1	2
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Nets	SO	<i>Uria aalge</i>	134	90	277
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Nets	SO	<i>Uria lomvia</i>	134	1	1
Western Mediterranean Sea	6	Longlines	SO	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	236	2	2
Western Mediterranean Sea	6	Longlines	SO	<i>Larus audouinii</i>	236	1	2
Western Mediterranean Sea	6	Longlines	SO	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	236	2	2
Western Mediterranean Sea	6	Longlines	SO	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	236	1	1

Table A3 Bycatch information on **marine turtles**, including the number of bycatch incidents in 2021 obtained through the ICES data call. Bycatch information is grouped by ecoregion and gear type. The number of incidents is defined as monitored days-at-sea with bycatch. Monitoring methods are described in [ICES Reference Codes - RECO](#)

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs †	Métier 3	Monitoring method	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Adriatic Sea	17	Seines	SO	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	359	20	20
Adriatic Sea	17	Pelagic trawls	PO	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	210	8	8
Adriatic Sea	17	Longlines	OTH	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	15	1	1
Aegean-Levantine Sea	25	Nets	PO	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	791	9	11
Aegean-Levantine Sea	22	Bottom trawls	SO	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	192	1	1
Aegean-Levantine Sea	25	Bottom trawls	SO	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	8	1	1
Aegean-Levantine Sea	25	Nets	PO	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	791	2	2
Aegean-Levantine Sea	25	Bottom trawls	SO	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	8	1	1
Azores	27.10.a.2	Longlines	SO	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	93	1	1
Azores	27.10.a.2	Nets	SO	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	43	1	2
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Nets	PO	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	2562	NA	3
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Longlines	PO	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	1032	NA	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Nets	PO	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	2562	NA	4
Oceanic Northeast Atlantic	27.9.b.1	Longlines	SO	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	10	1	1
Western Mediterranean Sea	6	Longlines	SO	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	236	12	31
Western Mediterranean Sea	6	Bottom trawls	SO	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	200	1	1
Western Mediterranean Sea	7	Bottom trawls	SO	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	120.67	1	1

† General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) geographical subareas (GSAs).

Table A4 Bycatch information on **fish**, including the number of bycatch incidents in 2021, obtained through the ICES data call. Bycatch information is grouped by ecoregion and gear type. The number of incidents is defined as monitored days-at-sea with bycatch. Monitoring methods are described in [ICES Reference Codes - RECO](#).

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs [§]	Métier3	Monitoring method	Taxa	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Azores	27.10.a.2	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Bodianus scrofa</i>	43	2	3
Azores	27.10.a.2	Rods and lines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Bodianus scrofa</i>	658	1	1
Azores	27.10.a.2	Longlines	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Centrophorus granulosus</i>	93	7	27
Azores	27.10.a.2	Longlines	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Centroscymnus crepidater</i>	93	1	1
Azores	27.10.a.2	Longlines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	93	67	780
Azores	27.10.a.2	Rods and lines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	658	10	17
Azores	27.10.a.2	Traps	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	21	2	7
Azores	27.10.a.2	Nets	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Dasyatis pastinaca</i>	43	1	2
Azores	27.10.a.2	Rods and lines	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Dasyatis pastinaca</i>	658	1	1
Azores	27.10.a.2	Longlines	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Deania calceus</i>	93	17	199
Azores	27.10.a.2	Longlines	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Dipturus oxyrinchus</i>	93	3	9
Azores	27.10.a.2	Longlines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Epigonus telescopus</i>	93	8	38
Azores	27.10.a.2	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Epinephelus marginatus</i>	43	3	3
Azores	27.10.a.2	Longlines	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Etmopterus pusillus</i>	93	13	46
Azores	27.10.a.2	Longlines	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Etmopterus spinax</i>	93	28	562
Azores	27.10.a.2	Longlines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	93	65	5953
Azores	27.10.a.2	Rods and lines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	658	19	20
Azores	27.10.a.2	Longlines	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	93	2	4
Azores	27.10.a.2	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Labrus bergylta</i>	43	13	41

[§] General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) geographical subareas (GSAs).

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs [§]	Métier3	Monitoring method	Taxa	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Azores	27.10.a.2	Rods and lines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Labrus bergylta</i>	658	2	4
Azores	27.10.a.2	Longlines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Lepidopus caudatus</i>	93	41	358
Azores	27.10.a.2	Rods and lines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Lepidopus caudatus</i>	658	9	36
Azores	27.10.a.2	Longlines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Lepidorhombus whiffiagonis</i>	93	1	2
Azores	27.10.a.2	Longlines	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Leucoraja fullonica</i>	93	4	5
Azores	27.10.a.2	Longlines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Lophius piscatorius</i>	93	2	2
Azores	27.10.a.2	Longlines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Molva macrophthalma</i>	93	23	51
Azores	27.10.a.2	Longlines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Mora moro</i>	93	15	65
Azores	27.10.a.2	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Mycteroperca fusca</i>	43	3	3
Azores	27.10.a.2	Nets	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Myliobatis aquila</i>	43	4	6
Azores	27.10.a.2	Rods and lines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i>	658	39	407
Azores	27.10.a.2	Seines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i>	28	1	57
Azores	27.10.a.2	Longlines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Pagellusbogaraveo</i>	93	64	1978
Azores	27.10.a.2	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>	43	4	7
Azores	27.10.a.2	Rods and lines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>	658	2	2
Azores	27.10.a.2	Rods and lines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scorpaena scrofa</i>	658	3	13
Azores	27.10.a.2	Longlines	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	93	1	1
Azores	27.10.a.2	Nets	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	43	1	1
Azores	27.10.a.2	Rods and lines	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	658	1	1
Azores	27.10.a.2	Longlines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	93	3	4
Baltic Sea	27.3.b.23	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i>	14	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.26	Traps	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Alosa fallax</i>	26	5	17

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs [§]	Métier3	Monitoring method	Taxa	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Baltic Sea	27.3.b.23	Nets	EM	Actinopteri	<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>	318	2	2
Baltic Sea	27.3.b.23	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>	14	7	56
Baltic Sea	27.3.c.22	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>	15	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.24	Surrounding nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>	4	4	7
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.25	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>	6	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.28.1	Traps	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>	4	1	1
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.28.1	Pelagic trawls	SO	Petromyzonti	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	1	2	17
Baltic Sea	27.3.b.23	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>	14	6	49
Baltic Sea	27.3.c.22	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>	15	5	8
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.24	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>	6	4	162
Baltic Sea	27.3.d.24	Surrounding nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>	4	1	1
Barents Sea	27.2.b.2	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Amblyraja hyperborea</i>	120	15	450
Barents Sea	27.1.b	Bottom trawls	LB	Actinopteri	<i>Anarhichas denticulatus</i>	121	3	48
Barents Sea	27.2.b.2	Bottom trawls	LB	Actinopteri	<i>Anarhichas denticulatus</i>	83	10	179
Barents Sea	27.2.b.2	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Anarhichas denticulatus</i>	120	45	1522
Barents Sea	27.2.b.2	Bottom trawls	LB	Actinopteri	<i>Anarhichas lupus</i>	83	87	27940
Barents Sea	27.2.b.2	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Anarhichas lupus</i>	120	4	111
Barents Sea	27.1.b	Bottom trawls	LB	Actinopteri	<i>Anarhichas minor</i>	121	44	430
Barents Sea	27.2.b.2	Bottom trawls	LB	Actinopteri	<i>Anarhichas minor</i>	83	89	1254
Barents Sea	27.2.b.2	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Anarhichas minor</i>	120	35	1365
Barents Sea	27.2.b.2	Bottom trawls	LB	Actinopteri	<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>	83	19	56

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs [§]	Métier3	Monitoring method	Taxa	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Barents Sea	27.2.b.2	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>	120	35	118
Barents Sea	27.2.b.2	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Lycodes esmarkii</i>	120	2	99
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Alosa alosa</i>	126	12	200
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.b	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Alosa fallax</i>	222.67	4	256
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Alosa fallax</i>	253	12	99
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Alosa fallax</i>	224	4	4
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Alosa fallax</i>	126	44	602
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Alosa fallax</i>	123	1	3
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Seines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Alosa fallax</i>	70	1	20
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Argyrosomus regius</i>	224	5	17
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Argyrosomus regius</i>	126	28	1370
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Brama brama</i>	253	7	12
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Centrophorus granulosus</i>	253	1	14
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.a	Nets	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	741.12	1	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.b	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>	222.67	267	14537
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>	253	24	534
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>	224	38	170

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs [§]	Métier3	Monitoring method	Taxa	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>	126	18	630
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.a	Nets	SO	Holocephali	<i>Chimaera monstrosa</i>	741.12	5	11
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Holocephali	<i>Chimaera monstrosa</i>	253	20	316
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	Holocephali	<i>Chimaera monstrosa</i>	224	23	102
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Holocephali	<i>Chimaera monstrosa</i>	126	13	229
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.a	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	741.12	2	3
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.b	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	222.67	149	8739
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	253	38	92
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Longlines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	13	4	4
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	224	6	9
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	126	61	5864
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Seines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	70	2	7
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Dasyatis pastinaca</i>	224	1	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Seines	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Dasyatis pastinaca</i>	18	5	17
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Deania calceus</i>	253	8	535
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Deania calceus</i>	224	5	11
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Deania calceus</i>	126	2	38

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs [§]	Métier3	Monitoring method	Taxa	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Dentex dentex</i>	224	5	23
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Dentex dentex</i>	126	2	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.a	Nets	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Etmopterus spinax</i>	741.12	1	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Etmopterus spinax</i>	253	20	1013
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Etmopterus spinax</i>	224	8	90
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Etmopterus spinax</i>	126	14	549
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.b	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	222.67	3	472
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	253	57	5512
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Longlines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	13	1	2
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	224	5	6
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	126	49	4839
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	123	14	23
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	253	12	56
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	224	7	6
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	126	2	4
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Nets	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	123	1	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	Holocephali	<i>Hydrolagus mirabilis</i>	224	4	18

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs [§]	Métier3	Monitoring method	Taxa	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Labrus bergylta</i>	224	19	154
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Labrus bergylta</i>	123	1	3
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Lepidopus caudatus</i>	253	12	8
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Lepidopus caudatus</i>	224	4	21
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Lepidopus caudatus</i>	126	8	304
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.b	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Mola mola</i>	222.67	31	62
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.b	Seines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Mola mola</i>	3	1	2
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Mola mola</i>	253	21	52
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Longlines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Mola mola</i>	13	1	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Mola mola</i>	224	26	40
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Seines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Mola mola</i>	18	9	57
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Mola mola</i>	126	3	5
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Mola mola</i>	123	3	4
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Seines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Mola mola</i>	70	2	2
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.a	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Molva macrophthalma</i>	741.12	4	NA
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Molva macrophthalma</i>	253	16	1161
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Molva macrophthalma</i>	224	1	158

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs [§]	Métier3	Monitoring method	Taxa	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Mora moro</i>	253	1	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Myliobatis aquila</i>	126	9	2
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Polyprion americanus</i>	253	5	2
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>	126	34	537
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Seines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>	70	3	206
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Sciaena umbra</i>	126	4	101
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.b	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>	222.67	17	426
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>	253	23	14
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>	224	4	6
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>	126	17	8
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.b	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scophthalmus rhombus</i>	222.67	8	NA
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scophthalmus rhombus</i>	253	9	2
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scophthalmus rhombus</i>	224	3	11
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scophthalmus rhombus</i>	126	2	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scorpaena scrofa</i>	253	13	10
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scorpaena scrofa</i>	224	28	114
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scorpaena scrofa</i>	126	6	30

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs [§]	Métier3	Monitoring method	Taxa	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Scyliorhinus stellaris</i>	224	6	40
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Scymnodon ringens</i>	253	2	27
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Scymnodon ringens</i>	224	9	21
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Sparus aurata</i>	224	2	4
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Sparus aurata</i>	126	5	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Seines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Sparus aurata</i>	70	1	1
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.b	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Torpedo marmorata</i>	222.67	7	8
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Torpedo marmorata</i>	253	6	10
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Torpedo marmorata</i>	224	25	89
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Torpedo marmorata</i>	126	47	509
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Seines	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Torpedo marmorata</i>	70	1	10
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Umbrina cirrosa</i>	224	1	4
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.b	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	222.67	92	4133
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	253	34	526
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.8.c	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	224	13	34
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	126	34	187
Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	27.9.a	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	123	3	4

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs [§]	Métier3	Monitoring method	Taxa	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Celtic Seas	27.7.h	Pelagic trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Alosa fallax</i>	10	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.6.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Amblyraja radiata</i>	73.87	2	229
Celtic Seas	27.7.f	Pelagic trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	4	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.7.a	Bottom trawls	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>	32	4	11
Celtic Seas	27.7.g	Bottom trawls	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>	91	24	41
Celtic Seas	27.7.g	Surrounding nets	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>	22	4	6
Celtic Seas	27.7.h	Bottom trawls	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>	22	3	4
Celtic Seas	27.7.j.2	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>	48.5	3	496
Celtic Seas	27.7.j.2	Surrounding nets	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>	30	3	8
Celtic Seas	27.6.a	Bottom trawls	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>	55	2	4
Celtic Seas	27.6.a	Bottom trawls	VO	Holocephali	<i>Chimaera monstrosa</i>	55	15	44
Celtic Seas	27.7.c.2	Bottom trawls	SO	Holocephali	<i>Chimaera monstrosa</i>	31	2	343
Celtic Seas	27.7.c.2	Bottom trawls	VO	Holocephali	<i>Chimaera monstrosa</i>	23	15	27
Celtic Seas	27.7.j.2	Bottom trawls	VO	Holocephali	<i>Chimaera monstrosa</i>	8	5	39
Celtic Seas	27.7.k.2	Bottom trawls	VO	Holocephali	<i>Chimaera monstrosa</i>	74	4	5
Celtic Seas	27.6.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	73.87	7	79
Celtic Seas	27.6.a	Bottom trawls	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	55	11	20
Celtic Seas	27.7.a	Bottom trawls	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	32	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.7.b	Bottom trawls	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	14	2	2
Celtic Seas	27.7.b	Longlines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	20	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.7.c.2	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	31	1	14
Celtic Seas	27.7.c.2	Bottom trawls	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	23	4	4

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs [§]	Métier3	Monitoring method	Taxa	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Celtic Seas	27.7.c.2	Longlines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	29	4	4
Celtic Seas	27.7.f	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	95.75	15	2
Celtic Seas	27.7.f	Traps	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	1	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.7.g	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	82.99	8	2
Celtic Seas	27.7.g	Bottom trawls	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	91	13	18
Celtic Seas	27.7.h	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	48.49	11	1
Celtic Seas	27.7.h	Pelagic trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	10	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.7.j.2	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	48.5	3	77
Celtic Seas	27.7.k.2	Bottom trawls	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	74	6	9
Celtic Seas	27.7.a	Bottom trawls	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>	32	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.6.a	Pelagic trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Deania calceus</i>	40	5	7
Celtic Seas	27.7.c.2	Bottom trawls	VO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Deania calceus</i>	23	2	2
Celtic Seas	27.7.c.2	Pelagic trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Deania calceus</i>	12	1	6
Celtic Seas	27.7.c.2	Bottom trawls	VO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Etmopterus princeps</i>	23	3	4
Celtic Seas	27.7.c.2	Pelagic trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Etmopterus princeps</i>	12	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.7.k.2	Pelagic trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Etmopterus princeps</i>	3	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.6.a	Bottom trawls	VO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Etmopterus spinax</i>	55	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.6.a	Pelagic trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Etmopterus spinax</i>	40	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.7.c.2	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Etmopterus spinax</i>	31	3	74
Celtic Seas	27.7.c.2	Bottom trawls	VO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Etmopterus spinax</i>	23	9	10
Celtic Seas	27.7.k.2	Bottom trawls	VO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Etmopterus spinax</i>	74	8	11
Celtic Seas	27.7.j.2	Bottom trawls	VO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Etmopterus spinax</i>	8	1	2
Celtic Seas	27.6.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	73.87	44	9846

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs [§]	Métier3	Monitoring method	Taxa	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Celtic Seas	27.6.a	Bottom trawls	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	55	54	573
Celtic Seas	27.6.a	Pelagic trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	40	4	5
Celtic Seas	27.7.b	Longlines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	20	14	105
Celtic Seas	27.7.c.2	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	31	4	84686
Celtic Seas	27.7.c.2	Bottom trawls	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	23	55	1127
Celtic Seas	27.7.c.2	Longlines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	29	17	91
Celtic Seas	27.7.j.2	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	48.5	2	17415
Celtic Seas	27.7.j.2	Bottom trawls	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	8	6	158
Celtic Seas	27.7.k.2	Bottom trawls	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	74	42	1108
Celtic Seas	27.6.a	Bottom trawls	VO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	55	1	2
Celtic Seas	27.7.c.2	Bottom trawls	VO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	23	5	7
Celtic Seas	27.7.j.2	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	48.5	1	2
Celtic Seas	27.7.k.2	Bottom trawls	VO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	74	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.7.f	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Labrus bergylta</i>	28	28	78
Celtic Seas	27.6.a	Pelagic trawls	SO	Petromyzonti	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	40	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.7.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>	21.52	43	NA
Celtic Seas	27.7.b	Longlines	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>	20	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.7.f	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>	95.75	121	36
Celtic Seas	27.7.f	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>	28	6	57
Celtic Seas	27.7.g	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>	82.99	65	8
Celtic Seas	27.7.h	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>	48.49	8	17
Celtic Seas	27.7.j.2	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>	48.5	3	98
Celtic Seas	27.7.j.2	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>	49.25	4	10

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs [§]	Métier3	Monitoring method	Taxa	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Celtic Seas	27.7.j.2	Nets	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>	207	49	92
Celtic Seas	27.7.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scophthalmus rhombus</i>	21.52	41	NA
Celtic Seas	27.7.f	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scophthalmus rhombus</i>	95.75	110	35
Celtic Seas	27.7.f	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scophthalmus rhombus</i>	28	2	3
Celtic Seas	27.7.g	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scophthalmus rhombus</i>	82.99	62	14
Celtic Seas	27.7.g	Bottom trawls	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Scophthalmus rhombus</i>	91	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.7.h	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scophthalmus rhombus</i>	48.49	18	12
Celtic Seas	27.7.j.2	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Scophthalmus rhombus</i>	48.5	2	2
Celtic Seas	27.7.g	Bottom trawls	VO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Tetronarce nobiliana</i>	91	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.7.j.2	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Torpedo marmorata</i>	48.5	1	177
Celtic Seas	27.6.a	Bottom trawls	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	55	4	5
Celtic Seas	27.6.a	Pelagic trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	40	1	5
Celtic Seas	27.7.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	21.52	16	NA
Celtic Seas	27.7.c.2	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	31	1	231
Celtic Seas	27.7.f	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	95.75	101	30
Celtic Seas	27.7.f	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	28	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.7.g	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	82.99	65	11
Celtic Seas	27.7.g	Bottom trawls	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	91	11	17
Celtic Seas	27.7.g	Surrounding nets	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	22	1	1
Celtic Seas	27.7.h	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	48.49	19	8
Celtic Seas	27.7.h	Bottom trawls	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	22	4	8
Celtic Seas	27.7.h	Pelagic trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	10	4	18

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs [§]	Métier3	Monitoring method	Taxa	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Celtic Seas	27.7.j.2	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	48.5	4	1133
Celtic Seas	27.7.j.2	Surrounding nets	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	30	15	24
Greater North Sea	27.4.b	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Alosa fallax</i>	150	2	2
Greater North Sea	27.7.d	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Alosa fallax</i>	123.22	2	3
Greater North Sea	27.7.e	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Alosa fallax</i>	280.24	5	7
Greater North Sea	27.7.e	Pelagic trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Alosa fallax</i>	4	1	1
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.20	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Anarhichas lupus</i>	77	2	4
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.20	Traps	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Anarhichas lupus</i>	7	13	27
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.21	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Anarhichas lupus</i>	68	2	2
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.21	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Anarhichas lupus</i>	5	1	1
Greater North Sea	27.4.b	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Anarhichas lupus</i>	150	28	4
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.20	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>	77	1	1
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.20	Surrounding nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>	8	1	1
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.21	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>	68	20	88
Greater North Sea	27.4.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>	321.4	2	2
Greater North Sea	27.4.b	Bottom trawls	OTH	Actinopteri	<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>	154	40	967
Greater North Sea	27.4.c	Bottom trawls	OTH	Actinopteri	<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>	133	93	5958
Greater North Sea	27.4.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>	26	37	3152
Greater North Sea	27.4.c	Pelagic trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>	12.8	1	3
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.20	Bottom trawls	SO	Holocephali	<i>Chimaera monstrosa</i>	77	23	252
Greater North Sea	27.7.d	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	123.22	6	NA
Greater North Sea	27.7.e	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	280.24	89	125

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs [§]	Métier3	Monitoring method	Taxa	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Greater North Sea	27.7.e	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	102.02	2	2
Greater North Sea	27.4.a	Pelagic trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>	70	19	48
Greater North Sea	27.4.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>	26	5	23
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.20	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>	77	29	193
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.20	Surrounding nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>	8	1	1
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.21	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>	68	4	7
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.21	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>	5	3	3
Greater North Sea	27.4.b	Bottom trawls	OTH	Actinopteri	<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>	154	2	3
Greater North Sea	27.4.b	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>	150	2	2
Greater North Sea	27.4.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Dasyatis pastinaca</i>	26	3	3
Greater North Sea	27.7.e	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Dasyatis pastinaca</i>	280.24	5	6
Greater North Sea	27.7.e	Nets	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Dasyatis pastinaca</i>	102.02	1	1
Greater North Sea	27.4.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Dipturus oxyrinchus</i>	321.4	4	5
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.20	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Etmopterus spinax</i>	77	19	172
Greater North Sea	27.4.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Etmopterus spinax</i>	321.4	3	75
Greater North Sea	27.4.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Galeus melastomus</i>	321.4	2	2
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.20	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	77	9	22
Greater North Sea	27.4.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	321.4	16	152
Greater North Sea	27.4.b	Bottom trawls	OTH	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	154	6	86
Greater North Sea	27.4.b	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	150	5	5
Greater North Sea	27.4.c	Bottom trawls	OTH	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	133	1	8
Greater North Sea	27.4.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	26	1	39

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs [§]	Métier3	Monitoring method	Taxa	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.20	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>	77	3	3
Greater North Sea	27.4.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>	321.4	11	35
Greater North Sea	27.4.b	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>	150	17	62
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.20	Traps	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Labrus bergylta</i>	7	2	4
Greater North Sea	27.7.e	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Labrus bergylta</i>	280.24	2	7
Greater North Sea	27.7.e	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Labrusbergylta</i>	102.02	4	28
Greater North Sea	27.4.c	Pelagic trawls	SO	Petromyzonti	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	12.8	1	1
Greater North Sea	27.4.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Leucoraja fullonica</i>	321.4	2	5
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.20	Surrounding nets	SO	Petromyzonti	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	8	1	1
Greater North Sea	27.4.b	Bottom trawls	OTH	Actinopteri	<i>Pomatoschistus minutus</i>	154	11	168
Greater North Sea	27.4.c	Bottom trawls	OTH	Actinopteri	<i>Pomatoschistus minutus</i>	133	6	292
Greater North Sea	27.7.e	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Pomatoschistus minutus</i>	280.24	1	2
Greater North Sea	27.7.d	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Raja microocellata</i>	123.22	6	9
Greater North Sea	27.7.d	Nets	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Raja microocellata</i>	87	6	8
Greater North Sea	27.7.d	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Raja undulata</i>	123.22	18	48
Greater North Sea	27.7.d	Nets	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Raja undulata</i>	87	40	66
Greater North Sea	27.4.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Rajella lintea</i>	321.4	5	1
Greater North Sea	27.7.d	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Scyliorhinus stellaris</i>	123.22	3	NA
Greater North Sea	27.7.d	Nets	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Scyliorhinus stellaris</i>	87	4	5
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.20	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Sebastes norvegicus</i>	77	2	2
Greater North Sea	27.4.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Sebastes norvegicus</i>	321.4	1	1

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs [§]	Métier3	Monitoring method	Taxa	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.20	Surrounding nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Sebastes viviparus</i>	8	1	1
Greater North Sea	27.4.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Sebastes viviparus</i>	321.4	1	1
Greater North Sea	27.4.b	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Sebastes viviparus</i>	150	10	11
Greater North Sea	27.7.d	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Sparus aurata</i>	87	3	4
Greater North Sea	27.3.a.20	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	77	4	4
Greater North Sea	27.4.b	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	150	3	2
Greater North Sea	27.4.c	Bottom trawls	OTH	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	133	3	29
Greater North Sea	27.4.c	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	26	3	37
Greater North Sea	27.7.d	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	123.22	22	NA
Greater North Sea	27.7.d	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	87	4	4
Greater North Sea	27.7.e	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	280.24	187	728
Greater North Sea	27.7.e	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	102.02	4	6
Greater North Sea	27.7.e	Pelagic trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Zeus faber</i>	4	4	16
Greater North Sea	27.4.b	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Zoarcesviviparus</i>	150	6	14
Greenland Sea	27.14.b.2	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Amblyraja radiata</i>	14	21	158
Greenland Sea	27.14.b.2	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>	14	5	4
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Amblyraja hyperborea</i>	480	26	51
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Anarhichas denticulatus</i>	480	74	140
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Apristurus laurussonii</i>	480	17	48
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Centroscyllium fabricii</i>	480	65	1152
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Centroscymnus crepidater</i>	480	23	242
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Holocephali	<i>Chimaera monstrosa</i>	480	77	1223

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs [§]	Métier3	Monitoring method	Taxa	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Nets	SO	Holocephali	<i>Chimaera monstrosa</i>	134	121	367
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Conger conger</i>	480	1	1
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Dipturus batis</i>	480	20	33
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Nets	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Dipturus batis</i>	134	16	16
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Etmopterus princeps</i>	480	45	485
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Etmopterus spinax</i>	480	31	568
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Nets	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Etmopterus spinax</i>	134	9	9
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Galeus murinus</i>	480	39	204
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Galeus murinus</i>	480	39	204
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	480	117	5180
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	134	1	1
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Holocephali	<i>Hydrolagus mirabilis</i>	480	2	2
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Lycodes esmarkii</i>	480	103	630
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Petromyzonti	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	480	1	1
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Nets	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Pollachius pollachius</i>	134	8	12
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Rajella bathyphila</i>	480	1	2
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Rajella fyllae</i>	480	56	120
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Rajella lintea</i>	480	7	9
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Holocephali	<i>Rhinochimaera atlantica</i>	480	13	31
Icelandic Waters	27.5.a	Bottom trawls	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Somniosus microcephalus</i>	480	2	2
Norwegian Sea	27.2.a.1	Pelagic trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Anarhichas denticulatus</i>	24	8	NA
Norwegian Sea	27.2.a.2	Pelagic trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Brama brama</i>	112	1	1
Norwegian Sea	27.2.a.2	Pelagic trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>	112	12	25

Ecoregion	ICES area/GFCM GSAs [§]	Métier3	Monitoring method	Taxa	Species	Total reported observed effort (days-at-sea)	Incidents	No. specimens
Norwegian Sea	27.2.a.2	Bottom trawls	SO	Actinopteri	<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>	38.73	29	421
Oceanic Northeast Atlantic	27.6.b.1	Bottom trawls	VO	Holocephali	<i>Chimaera monstrosa</i>	10	1	1
Oceanic Northeast Atlantic	27.6.b.1	Bottom trawls	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	10	11	364
Oceanic Northeast Atlantic	27.10.a.1	Longlines	SO	Elasmobranchii	<i>Isurus paucus</i>	7	1	1
Oceanic Northeast Atlantic	27.6.b.1	Bottom trawls	VO	Actinopteri	<i>Sebastes viviparus</i>	10	9	160

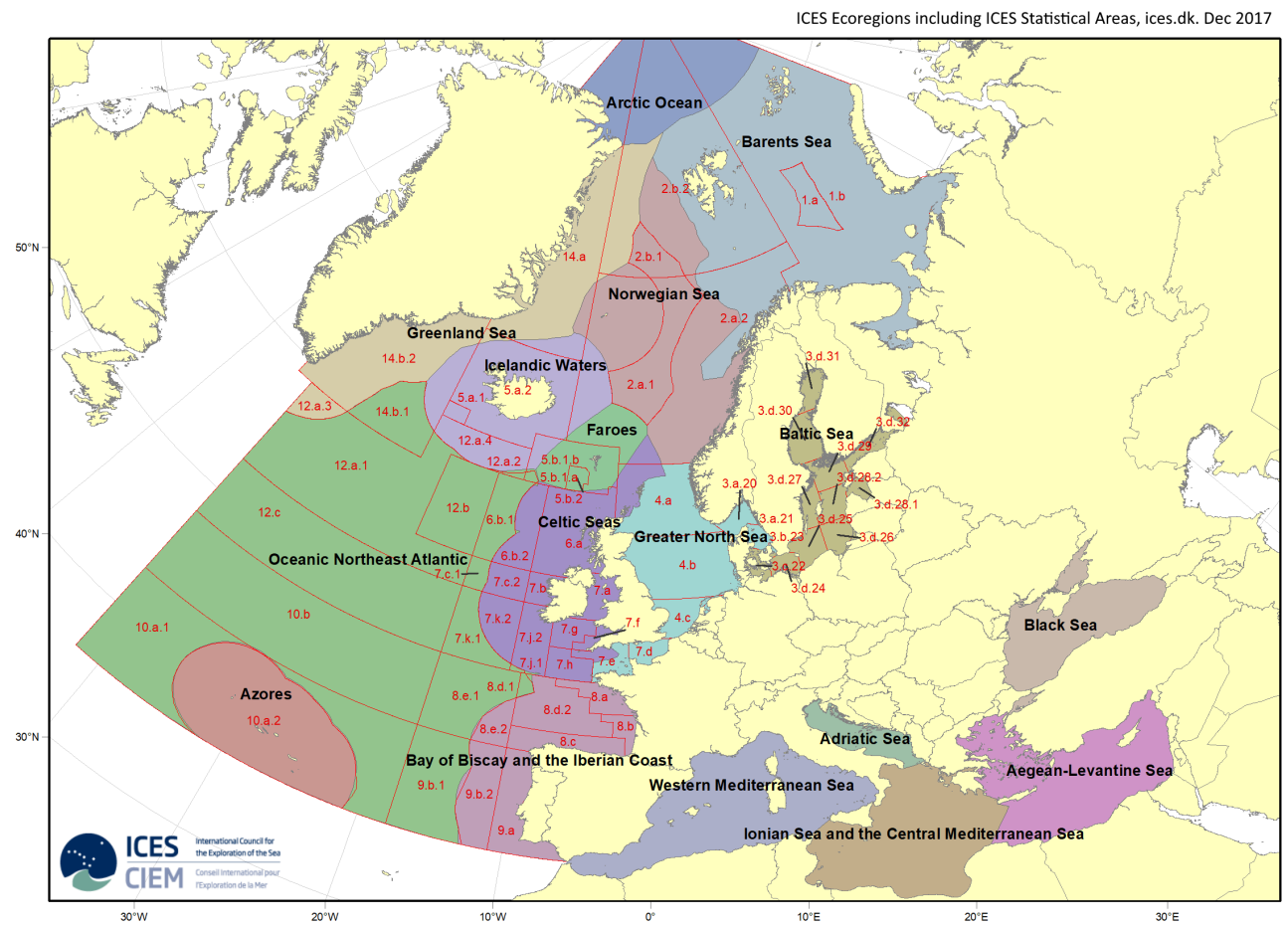


Figure A1 ICES ecoregions, including statistical areas.

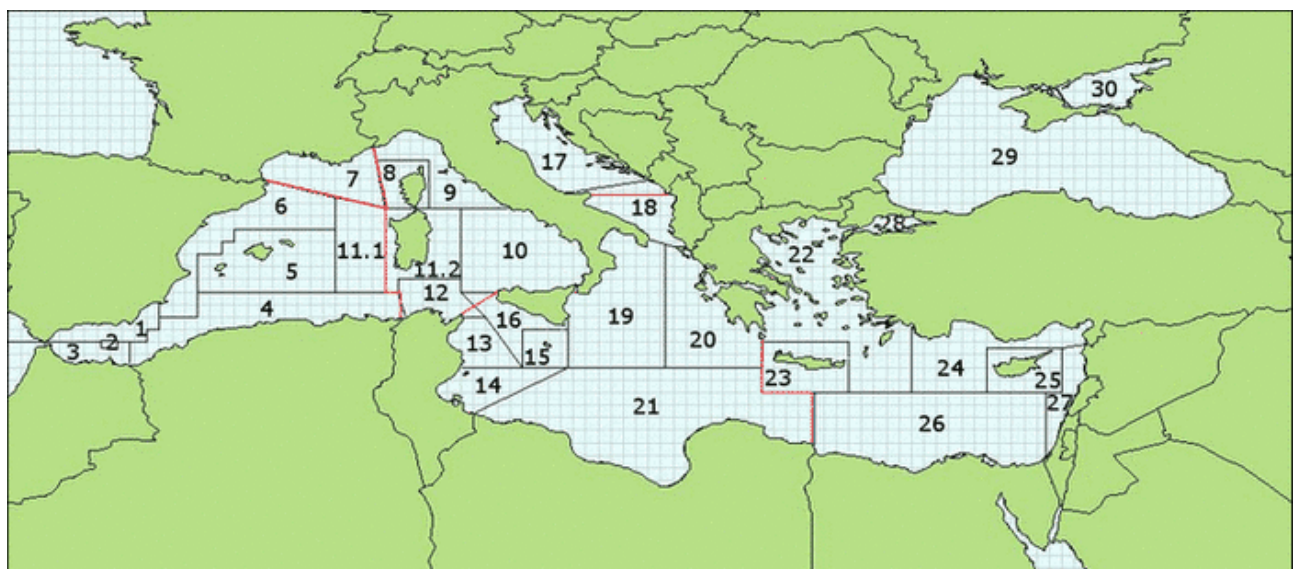


Figure A2 FAO Major Fishing Area 37. Mediterranean and Black Sea. including FAO geographical subareas (GSAs).
Source: <http://www.fao.org/gfcm/data/maps/gsas>