



Compliance Risk Register

Southern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority Compliance Risk Register

Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities will lead, champion and manage a sustainable marine environment and inshore fisheries, by successfully securing the right balance between social, environmental and economic benefits to ensure healthy seas, sustainable fisheries and a viable industry

Purpose of the Document

The Compliance Risk Register provides focus for enforcement activities and is a keystone document forming part of the Compliance and Enforcement Framework. The Register identifies strategic priorities for enforcement based responses that inform the development and delivery of operational plans making the best use of resources and providing the best possible protection regarding sea fisheries sustainability and the marine environment. The Register is regularly reviewed and updated.

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1. PURPOSE OF THE COMPLIANCE RISK REGISTER

The Compliance Risk Register provides focus for enforcement activities and is a keystone document forming part of the Compliance and Enforcement Framework. The Register identifies strategic priorities for enforcement based responses that inform the development and delivery of operational plans making the best use of resources and providing the best possible protection regarding sea fisheries sustainability and the marine environment. The Register is regularly reviewed and updated.

2. RISK BASED ENFORCEMENT PROCESS

2.1 What is risk assessment?

Risk assessment is a process used to identify and evaluate risks and their potential effect.

2.2 Why use a risk based enforcement process?

So that together with key stakeholders and the wider community we can accurately gauge whether enough precautions are being taken or more should be done to prevent or reduce the harm to the sustainability of a fishery and/or the marine environment. This is the basis of Southern IFCA's risk based enforcement strategy.

2.3 Risk Based Enforcement Framework

To help analyse risks and develop proportionate enforcement action, Southern IFCA uses a matrix scoring system to identify the extent of the risk, its impact and the probability of such an occurrence.

By using a risk based approach to our fisheries (which include the stock/conservation feature and method of fishing), this enables us to assess current enforcement activities and/or develop alternative initiatives where resources can be tasked efficiently against an accurate understanding of sustainability and emerging trends for both its regulatory infringement risk and conservation impact upon those fisheries and the marine environment.

The overall risk level for each hazard is generally calculated as the mathematical product of the impact and likelihood levels (risk = impact x likelihood). From this product, which is called the *Risk Value*, each issue can be assigned a *Risk Ranking*, depending upon where a risk value falls within one of a number of predetermined categories. Colour coding denotes the overall risk level for each fishery/conservation feature and fishing method and gives guidance on whether the risk is low, medium or high. This makes it a simple procedure to highlight within the risk matrix how regulatory enforcement will be prioritised.

2.4 Risk Matrix

The following tables 1 & 2 explain the factors to be taken into consideration when scoring each risk value and table 3 is the risk matrix indicating the risk rankings and suggested outcomes.

For example, for a risk where there is a major threat to the marine environment or stock and the likelihood is a common occurrence, a risk ranking of 20 is scored (impact 5 x likelihood 4) categorised as high risk and action would be necessary.

Or, for a risk where there is no immediate threat to the marine environment or stock but it could occur, a risk ranking of 3 is scored (impact 1 x likelihood 3) categorised as medium risk and therefore light touch approaches such as education, self-regulation or even taking no action and just monitor the situation could be considered.

2.5 Table 1 Impact Definitions

The Impact Table has a qualitative criteria that range from 'no immediate threat' to 'extreme threat' to the stock/marine environment or fisheries/conservation management system and reputation.

Level	General
1	No immediate threat to the stock No immediate threat to the marine environment * No immediate threat to fisheries/conservation management system and reputation †
2	Minor threat to the stock Minor threat to the marine environment Minor threat to fisheries/conservation management system and reputation
3	Moderate threat to the stock Moderate threat to the marine environment Moderate threat to fisheries/conservation management system and reputation
4	Major threat to the stock Major threat to the marine environment Major threat to fisheries/conservation management system and reputation
5	Extreme threat to the stock Extreme threat to the marine environment Extreme threat to fisheries/conservation management system and reputation

2.6 Table 2 Likelihood Definitions

The Likelihood Table has qualitative criteria that range from 'remote' to 'common or repeating occurrence'.

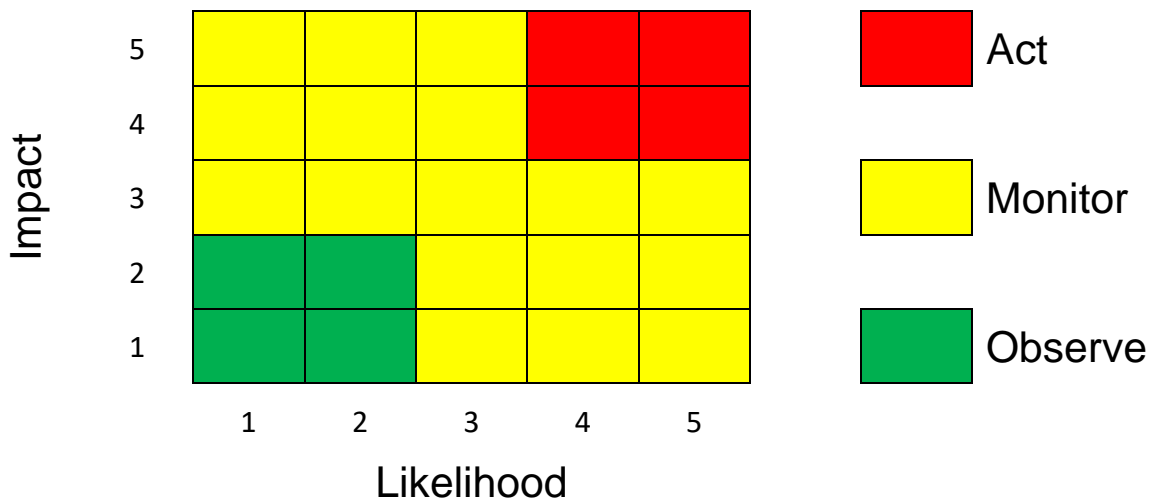
Level	Descriptor
1	Occurrence practically impossible (remote risk)
2	Not likely to occur or 'haven't heard of it happening'
3	Could occur, or 'I've heard of it happening'
4	Known to occur, 'it has happened in the past'
5	Common or repeating occurrence

* conservation feature/habitat/eco system/other species and/or endangered, threatened or protected species

† fisheries management system is the community led approach supported by industry and government institutions

2.7 Table 3 Risk Matrix

Risk Matrix – multiplication of numbers indicate risk value, the colours/shades indicate risk rankings, High - Act, Medium – Monitor and Low - Observe



3. RISK ASSESSMENTS

There are a number of factors to take into consideration when developing a risk assessment for a fishery or conservation feature. Southern IFCA has carried out a risk assessment for specific areas within the District. Each fishery or conservation feature is assessed against a number of pre-determined risk classifications, the relative fishing method and the existing regulations. It is from these risk assessments that our strategic priorities are identified and at what time of the year are the highest risks.

Risk assessments will be regularly reviewed and/or updated if the risk value changes, new management measures are introduced or emerging trends are identified.

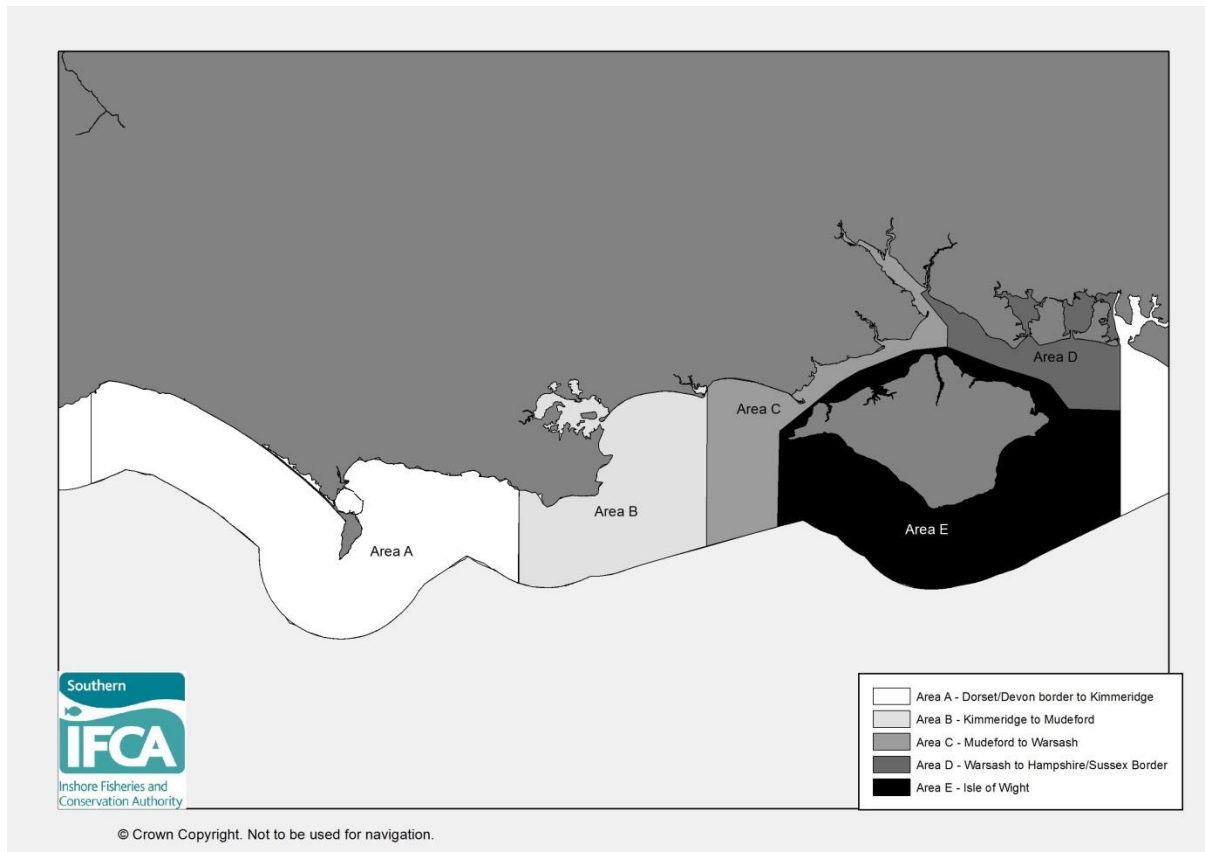
The next sections provide an explanation of the individual components and provide an example of a risk assessment for one of the specified areas within the District.

4. THE DISTRICT

The coastal waters of the Southern IFCA District contain a wide range of habitat and species. Fishing methods vary throughout the District, and landings occur in many ports. To enable risk assessments to be carried out that reflect our diversity and identify and evaluate risks accurately, the District has been divided into the following five main areas and are demonstrated in table 4;

- Area A** Dorset/Devon border to Kimmeridge
- Area B** Kimmeridge to Mudeford
- Area C** Mudeford to Warsash
- Area D** Warsash to Hampshire/Sussex border
- Area E** Isle of Wight

4.1 Table Four – Area map



5. CLASSIFICATION OF RISK

5.1 Removal of Undersized

Removal of undersized fish can have a deleterious effect on the fish stocks by removing animals before they have had a chance to reproduce. A consequence of the removal of undersized fish may be growth overfishing. One type of growth overfishing occurs when animals are harvested at an average size that is smaller than the size that would produce the maximum yield per recruit. This can reduce the yield in fisheries and is associated with economic impacts.

5.2 Fishing within a Prohibited Area

Protected Areas may be used to manage ecosystem overfishing. Marine Protected Areas are "Any area of the intertidal or sub tidal terrain, together with its overlying water and associated flora, fauna, historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment." (IUCN) examples of marine protected areas include Marine Conservation Zones, Special Protection Areas, and Special Areas of Protection (amongst others). Protected areas may also be used or be associated with fisheries stock management benefits e.g. where they protect resources from exploitation at particularly vulnerable periods in their life history, or where they protect essential fish habitats from degradation.

5.3 Fishing within a Prohibited Period

Restricting the time that fishing can occur is used to reduce fishing effort and therefore mortality. Management by this mean can also be applied as an aid to compliance. Limiting the

amount of time when a fishery is exploited influences the economic potential of a fishery and in so doing alters the types of fisheries which may be undertaken.

5.4 Fishing within a Prohibited Season

Management measures which create prohibited season (temporal restrictions) are used to protect resources from overexploitation at times when a species is particularly vulnerable to overexploitation or degradation. Examples of such times include when fish congregate to spawn.

5.5 Fishing with a Prohibited Method/Technique

By restricting certain fishing methods and techniques it is possible to reduce fishing effort to avoid growth, recruitment or ecosystem overfishing. This may be achieved by restricting larger, more efficient and/or damaging methods or by restricting certain gear configurations i.e. net mesh sizes so as to control the type of size of fish caught.

5.6 Fishing with Prohibited Gear Configuration/Quantity

By restricting certain fishing methods and techniques it is possible to reduce fishing effort to avoid growth, recruitment or ecosystem overfishing. For example, this may be achieved by restricting the length of fishing net which may be used.

5.7 Removal from the fishery

Restrictions on the removal of fish from the fishery may be as a consequence of a harvest control rule i.e. so as to avoid recruitment overfishing. Examples include the establishment of Total Allowable Catches (and their associated quotas), or to close fisheries in the advent of disadvantageous economic or resource conditions. They may also be used to ensure complete prohibition where species are unable to support economic harvest; this may be due to the animals' life history or prior overfishing.

5.8 Retaining fish over a daily bag limit

A bag limit refers to the total number of fish an individual can legally take and have in their possession on a per day basis. These limits serve several purposes in that; conserve heavily-exploited species; conserve species that are susceptible to capture; share the catch more equitably among anglers; reduce the illegal marketing of fish; send out a message promoting ethical and responsible behavior when using a limited natural resource.

5.9 Fishing without a permit

Southern IFCA currently issues permits to licensed fishing vessels to fish within the District that applies to vessels under 12m in length. Permits are also issued to selected fisherman who have undergone an evidence based application, including history in the fishery, proof of ownership of a licensed fishing vessel and have been subjected to an interview and approval through a select panel of the Authority and have purchased a permit will only be allowed to dredge for shellfish within Poole Harbour.

6. FISHING METHODS

The following is a categorised list of fishing methods that have been used in the compilation of the risk assessments.

- 6.1 Potting
- 6.2 Trawling
- 6.3 Dredging
- 6.4 Netting
- 6.5 Rod & Line (Recreational and commercial)
- 6.6 Diving
- 6.7 Hand gathering

7. RESOURCES WHICH ARE THE FOCUS OF MANAGEMENT

The following is a categorised list of resources that have been used in the compilation of the risk assessments.

- 7.1 Finfish
- 7.2 Shellfish
- 7.3 Conservation features
- 7.4 Migratory fish (Salmon and Sea Trout)

SOUTHERN IFCA
RISK BASED ENFORCEMENT PRIORITIES

AREA A - SCALLOP**Risk 1: Removal of undersized**

Fishing method	Impact (including stock, marine environment and management)	Likelihood	Area/Season	Existing management method	Risk strategy actions	Owner (Partners)	Key Resources	Risk status/ranking	Key evaluation criteria
Scallop dredge	4	3	All year	EU tech con	Education Monitoring Land/Marine Ops Inspections VMS	IFCA/MMO	Officers Patrol vessel Intel (MCSS & Memex)	12	Number of inspections/ compliance ratio

Risk 2: Fishing in a prohibited area

Scallop dredge	4	3	All year	Byelaw/SI	Education Monitoring Land/Marine Ops Inspections VMS	IFCA/MMO	Officers Patrol vessel Intel (MCSS & Memex)	12	Number of inspections/ compliance ratio/reduction in incursions
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Risk 3: Fishing within a prohibited period

Scallop dredge	3	4	All year	Byelaw	Education Monitoring Land/Marine Ops Inspections VMS	IFCA/MMO	Officers Patrol vessel Intel (MCSS & Memex)	12	Monitor
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Risk 1: Removal of undersized

Diver	2	3	All year	EU tech con	Education Monitoring Land/Marine Ops Inspections VMS	IFCA/MMO	Officers Patrol vessel Intel (MCSS & Memex)	6	Monitor
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Risk 3: Fishing within a prohibited period

Diver	2	3	April to September	Byelaw	Education Monitoring Land/Marine Ops Inspections VMS	IFCA/MMO	Officers Patrol vessel Intel (MCSS & Memex)	6	Monitor
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**SOUTHERN IFCA
RISK BASED ENFORCEMENT PRIORITIES**

AREA A

Fishing method	Species/feature	Risk	Regulatory Considerations	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Scallop dredge	Scallop	1. Removal of u/s	EU - Tech Con ³ /SI Scallop Order ⁴	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Scallop	2. Fishing in a prohibited area	Byelaw –Bottom towed gear SI-Scallop Order	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Scallop	3. Fishing within prohibited period	Byelaw – Scallop fishing prohibition 1900 to 0700	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Potting	Brown & spider crabs	1. Removal of u/s	EU – Tech Con	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Lobster	1. Removal of u/s	EU – Tech Con	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	Lobster	7. Removal from the fishery	SI – V notching ⁵	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Lobster	7. Removal from the fishery	Byelaw / SI – Protection of berried hens	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	Whelk	1. Removal of u/s	EU – Tech Con	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	Wrasse	1. Removal of u/s	SIFCA Code of Conduct			16	15	15	15	16	16	16	16		
	Wrasse	2. Fishing in a prohibited area	SIFCA Code of Conduct			16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
	Wrasse	3. Fishing within prohibited period	SIFCA Code of Conduct			16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
	Wrasse	4. Fishing within a prohibited season	SIFCA Code of Conduct			16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
	Wrasse	5. Fishing with prohibited method/technique	SIFCA Code of Conduct			16	12	12	12	16	16	16	16		
	Wrasse	6. Fishing with prohibited gear configuration/quantity	SIFCA Code of Conduct			16	15	15	15	16	16	16	16		
	Cuttlefish	1. Removal (pots)	SIFCA Code of Conduct								9	9			
	Cuttlefish	3. Fishing within prohibited period	SIFCA Code of Conduct								9	9			
Fixed and drift net	Bass	1. Removal of u/s	EU – Tech Con	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Bass	2. Fishing in a prohibited area	SI – Bass Nursery Area ⁶	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	Bass	6. Fishing with prohibited gear configuration/quantity	EU – Tech Con	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Fixed net	Bass	2. Fishing in a prohibited area	Byelaw – May to July					16	16	16					
	Finfish – sole/plaice/skate	1. Removal of u/s	EU – Tech Con/byelaw	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Finfish – sole/plaice/skate	6. Fishing with prohibited gear configuration/quantity	EU – Tech Con	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Finfish – sole/plaice/skate	7. Removal from the fishery	Byelaw – Tech Con	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Migratory fish - Salmon	7. Removal from the fishery	Byelaw/EA legislation			20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
	Migratory fish – Sea trout	7. Removal from the fishery	Byelaw/EA legislation			16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
	Diving Seabirds	1. Removal (Net)	SIFCA Code of Conduct	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Diving Seabirds	3. Fishing within prohibited period	SIFCA Code of Conduct	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Drift net	Migratory fish - Salmon	7. Removal from the fishery	Byelaw/EA legislation			16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
	Migratory fish – Sea trout	7. Removal from the fishery	Byelaw/EA legislation			12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
	Bass	1. Removal	EU – Council regulation	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Trawl	Finfish – sole/plaice/skate	1. Removal of u/s	EU – Tech Con/byelaw	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Finfish – sole/plaice/skate	2. Fishing in a prohibited area	Byelaw – Bottom towed gear	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	Finfish – sole/plaice/skate	4. Fishing within a prohibited season	Byelaw – Fishing under mechanical power closed area					8	8	8					
	Finfish – sole/plaice/skate	6. Fishing with prohibited gear configuration/quantity	EU – Tech Con	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Finfish – sole/plaice/skate	7. Removal from the fishery	Byelaw – Tech Con	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Rod & Line (rec & commercial)	Bass	1. Removal of u/s	EU – Tech Con	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	Bass	2. Fishing in a prohibited area	SI – Bass Nursery Area	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16

³ COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 850/98 of 30 March 1998 technical measures for the protection of juveniles of marine organisms

⁴ The Scallop Fishing (England) Order 2012

⁵ SI 2000 874 The Lobsters and Crawfish (Prohibition of Fishing and Landing) Order 2000

⁶ The Bass (Specified Areas) (Prohibition of Fishing) (Variation) Order 1999

SOUTHERN IFCA
RISK BASED ENFORCEMENT PRIORITIES

	Bass	4. Fishing within a prohibited season	<i>SI – Bass Nursery Area – Council regulation</i>	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Rec and charter	Bass	8. Retain over bag limit	<i>EU – Fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks</i>	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Rod & line (rec)	Migratory - Salmon	7. Removal from the fishery	<i>Byelaw/EA legislation</i>						20	20	20	20	20	20	
	Migratory – Sea trout	7. Removal from the fishery	<i>Byelaw/EA legislation</i>						12	12	12	12	12	12	
Dive	Scallop	1. Removal of u/s	<i>EU – Tech Con</i>	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Scallop	3. Fishing within prohibited period	<i>Byelaw - Scallop fishing prohibition 1900 to 0700</i>				6	6	6	6	6	6			

AREA A

**SOUTHERN IFCA
RISK BASED ENFORCEMENT PRIORITIES**

AREA B

Fishing method	Species/feature	Risk	Regulatory Considerations	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Pump assisted dredge	Clam	1. Removal of u/s	Minimum size/ EU - Tech Con	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	Eel grass	2. Fishing in a prohibited area	Byelaws – Prohibition on using dredge/Bottom towed gear	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
	Shellfish ⁷	2. Fishing in a prohibited area (permanent closures)	Byelaw – Poole Harbour Dredge Permit condition	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	Shellfish	3. Fishing within prohibited period (1800 – 0600)	Byelaw – Poole Harbour Dredge Permit condition					16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	Shellfish	4. Fishing within a prohibited season	Byelaw – Poole Harbour Dredge Permit condition	16	16	16	16	16							
	Shellfish	4. Fishing within a prohibited season (specified areas)	Byelaw – Poole Harbour Dredge Permit condition	16	16	16	16	16	16					16	16
	Shellfish	5. Fishing with prohibited method/technique	Byelaw – Poole Harbour Dredge Permit condition					8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Shellfish	6. Fishing with prohibited gear configuration/quantity	Byelaw – Poole Harbour Dredge Permit condition					8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Shellfish	9. Fishing without a permit	Byelaw – Poole Harbour Dredge Permit condition	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	Cockle	1. Removal of u/s	Byelaw – Cockle	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Aquaculture	Shellfish	1. Removal of u/s	Poole Harbour Several Order	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Shellfish	5. Fishing with prohibited method/technique	Poole Harbour Several Order	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Shellfish	7. Removal from the fishery (non-leaseholder)	Poole Harbour Several Order	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Handrake/gathering	Shellfish	1. Removal of u/s	Byelaw – Cockle & minimum size/EU Tech Con	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Shellfish	2. Fishing in a prohibited area (specified areas)	Byelaws – Poole Harbour Shellfish Handgathering Byelaw	12	12	12					12	12	12	12	12
	Cockle	4. Fishing within a prohibited season	Byelaw – Cockle		8	8	8								
	Cockle	5. Fishing with prohibited method/technique	Byelaw - Cockle	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Cockle	6. Fishing with prohibited gear configuration/quantity	Byelaw - Cockle	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Eelgrass	2. Fishing in a prohibited area	Byelaw – Prohibition of gathering (seagrass)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Bait	2. Fishing in a prohibited area	Memorandum of agreement	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Bait	4. Fishing within a prohibited season	Memorandum of agreement	12	12	12								12	12
Potting	Brown crab	1. Removal of u/s	EU – Tech Con	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Spider crab	1. Removal of u/s	EU – Tech Con	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Lobster	1. Removal of u/s	EU – Tech Con	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Lobster	7. Removal from the fishery	Byelaw / SI – Protection of berried hens	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Whelk	1. Removal of u/s	EU – Tech Con	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	Cuttlefish	1. Removal (pots)	SIFCA Code of Conduct								9	9			
	Cuttlefish	3. Fishing within prohibited period	SIFCA Code of Conduct								9	9			
Drift net	Bass	1. Removal	EU – Council regulation	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Fixed net	Bass	2. Fishing in a prohibited area	Byelaw – Fixed engines				12	12	12	12	12	12			
	Bass	2. Fishing in a prohibited area	SI – Bass Nursery Area					12	12	12	12	12	12		
	Bass	4. Fishing within a prohibited season	SI – Bass Nursery Area					12	12	12	12	12	12		
	Bass	6. Fishing with prohibited gear configuration/quantity	EU – Tech Con				6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
	Salmon	7. Removal from the fishery	Byelaw/EA legislation				20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
	Sea trout	7. Removal from the fishery	Byelaw/EA legislation				16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
Drift net	Salmon	7. Removal from the fishery	Byelaw/EA legislation				16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
	Sea trout	7. Removal from the fishery	Byelaw/EA legislation				12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Beam trawl	Finfish – sole/plaice	1. Removal of u/s	EU – Tech Con	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Finfish – sole/plaice	2. Fishing in a prohibited area	Byelaw – Bottom towed gear	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Stern trawl	Finfish – sole/plaice	1. Removal of u/s	EU – Tech Con	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Finfish – sole/plaice	2. Fishing in a prohibited area	Byelaw – Bottom towed gear	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

⁷ Clams/cockles and any shellfish

9.5 Appendix B

SOUTHERN IFCA
RISK BASED ENFORCEMENT PRIORITIES

Rod & Line (recreational & commercial)	Bass	1. Removal of u/s	<i>EU – Tech Con/Sl Bass Nursery Area</i>	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	Bass	2. Fishing in a prohibited area	<i>Sl – Bass Nursery Area</i>					16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
	Bass	4. Fishing within a prohibited season	<i>Sl – Bass Nursery Area</i>					20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
Rec and charter	Bass	8. Retain over bag limit	<i>EU – Fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks</i>	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Rod & line (rec)	Salmon	7. Removal from the fishery	<i>Byelaw/EA legislation</i>						20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
	Sea trout	7. Removal from the fishery	<i>Byelaw/EA legislation</i>							12	12	12	12	12	12	12

9.5 Appendix B

SOUTHERN IFCA
RISK BASED ENFORCEMENT PRIORITIES

	Finfish – sole/plaice	6. Fishing with prohibited gear configuration/quantity	<i>EU – Tech Con</i>	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Rod & Line (recreational & commercial)	Bass	1. Removal of u/s	<i>EU – Tech Con/SI Bass Nursery Area</i>	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	Bass	2. Fishing in a prohibited area	<i>SI – Bass Nursery Area</i>					16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
	Bass	4. Fishing within a prohibited season	<i>SI – Bass Nursery Area</i>					16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
Rec and charter	Bass	8. Retain over bag limit	<i>EU – Fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks</i>	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Rod & line (rec)	Salmon	7. Removal from the fishery	<i>Byelaw/EA legislation</i>						20	20	20	20	20	20	
	Sea trout	7. Removal from the fishery	<i>Byelaw/EA legislation</i>						12	12	12	12	12	12	

