



PORTUGAL



DGRM



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## Fisheries management *versus* Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)

MCS has aspects distinct from fisheries management, although there is overlap. According to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), fisheries management consists of:

- Data collection and analysis;
- Participatory management planning;
- Establishing a regulatory framework;
  - Input controls;
  - Operational and output controls;
- Implementation.

While MCS, the “enforcement” is not included in the FAO definitions. However, enforcement is part of the means of implementing MCS operations.



## Fisheries management *versus* Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)

The success of MCS is not to be measured in number of precautionary seizures, but in the level of compliance with presumably reasonable frameworks (i.e. the "control" part of MCS).

If a sense of participation in the development of controls, as well as peer pressure, leads to meeting the fisheries management controls without a single seizure, the MCS program is successful.





## Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)

Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS), in the context of fisheries, is defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as a broadening of traditional enforcing rules over fishing, to the support of the broader problem of fisheries management.

The basis of law for fisheries management comes from the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) of 10 December 1982, that also brought with it responsibilities for coastal States in the utilization of resources in EEZ.





## Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)

Fisheries are central to this development, as fish and their habitat are key resources in the EEZ. Although the objectives of fisheries management and MCS are generally to take advantage of the economic opportunities of the extension of the EEZ, they also include the exercise of sovereign rights over the zone, conservation of marine resources, and collection of appropriate data on activities to ensure sound, rational oceans and fisheries management planning.

Fisheries MCS needs to be defined in light of these points.





## Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)

If fisheries laws cannot be enforced then they are worthless. Enforcement becomes difficult, if not impossible, without effective surveillance of what is going on and where.

According with MCS Conference of Experts in 1981 in Rome, MCS is broadly defined as:

- Monitoring - the continuous requirement for the measurement of fishing effort characteristics and resource yields;
- Control - the regulatory conditions under which the exploitation of the resource may be conducted;
- Surveillance - the degree and types of observations required to maintain compliance with the regulatory controls imposed on fishing activities.





## Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)

MCS is the implementation of a plan or strategy. In the case of oceans management and fisheries, it includes the implementation of operations necessary to effect an agreed policy and plan for oceans and fisheries management.

MCS is an often overlooked aspect of oceans and fisheries management. But, in reality, it is key to the success of any planning strategy. The absence of a strategy and methodology for implementation of monitoring, control and surveillance operations would render a fisheries management scheme incomplete.



## Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)

There are three main components to MCS which, depending on cost, commitment, and organizational structure (national, sub-regional, or regional), will be configured uniquely for each system:

- Land - or base of operations, can serve the inland, freshwater, and coastal aspects of fisheries MCS. Coordinating sector of all MCS activities and responsible for port inspections and the monitoring of transshipments and trade in fish products to ensure compliance with fisheries legislation;
- Sea - includes the actual technology for surveillance of the zones of control and can include radar and vessel platforms which are utilized for these purposes;
- Aerial - is usually the first level of response to a coastal concern in its area of responsibility or interest. The flexibility, speed and deterrence of air surveillance makes it a very useful and cost-effective tool for fisheries management, from either the aircraft or satellite platforms.





## Portugal

Portugal, a maritime country with an history strongly linked to the sea, has long ago assumed its fishing role to which has been added, in the last few years an increasing awareness about conservation of resources.

With the full integration of Portugal as a Member State of the European Union and consequent improvement in its research and development technology deep changes to prior fishing policy have been made, bringing all authorities involved, to the fact that correct fishery management and utilization of resources is fundamental to defend the interests of this sector as well as to assure continuity and development.





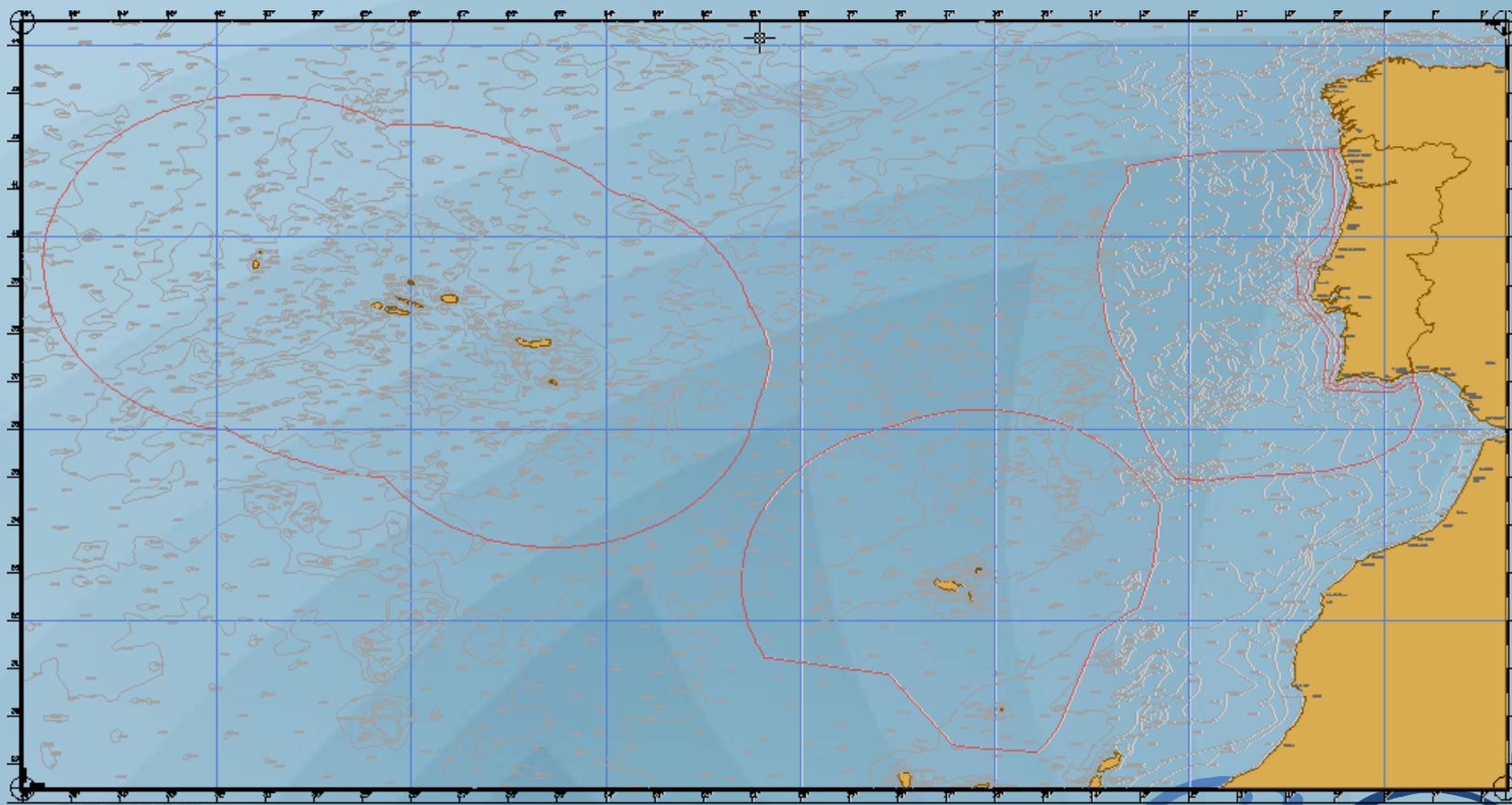
## Portugal

Conservation and protection measures associated with a rationally executed system of control and surveillance of fisheries are needed to assure the actual level of resources, now that the myth of inexhaustibility has ended.

From this perspective, Portugal has conceived and developed, since 1987, a Monitoring, Control and Surveillance system (SIFICAP), not only as a national imperative, but also for the fulfilment of EU and international obligations aiming conservation of resources and the combat to illegal fishing.



## Portuguese territory and waters



## Portuguese territory and waters - geographic data

REGION	COASTLINE	TERRITORY	INLAND WATERWAYS	INLAND MARITIME WATERS	EEZ WATERS			
					Territorial waters (a)	Contiguous zone (b)	EEZ <sup>(*)</sup> (c)	Sum of EEZ subareas (d=a+c)
Mainland	1.102km	89.084 km <sup>2</sup>	654km	6.508km	16.460km <sup>2</sup>	17.286 km <sup>2</sup>	287.521km <sup>2</sup>	303.981 km <sup>2</sup>
Azores	943km	2.322 km <sup>2</sup>	0km	6.064km	23.663km <sup>2</sup>	29.653 km <sup>2</sup>	930.687km <sup>2</sup>	954.350 km <sup>2</sup>
Madeira	402km	801km <sup>2</sup>	0km	825km	10.834km <sup>2</sup>	17.374 km <sup>2</sup>	442.248km <sup>2</sup>	453.082 km <sup>2</sup>
Sum	2.447km	92.207km <sup>2</sup>	654km	13.397km	50.957km <sup>2</sup>	64.313km <sup>2</sup>	1.660.456km <sup>2</sup>	1.711.413km <sup>2</sup>

(\*) defined between the outer limit of the territorial waters and the 200 nautical miles, measured from baselines





## Portuguese EEZ

Coastal State	EEZ (km <sup>2</sup> )		Europe	World
United States of America	11 430			1
France	9 710	1	1	2
Australia	8 132			3
New Zeland	6 533			4
United Kingdom	6 527		2	5
Russia	6 454		3	6
Japan	3 656			7
Brazil	3 446			8
Chile	3 434			9
Kiribati	3 360			10
Mexico	3 011			11
Canada	2 958			12
Micronesia	2 897			13
Indonesia	2 753			14
Denmark	2 349	2	4	15
Norway	2 332		5	16
India	2 099			17
Marshall Islands	1 881			18
Papua New Guinea	1 672			19
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>1 660</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>
South Africa	1 473			21

(\*) between the outer limit of the territorial waters and the 200 nautical miles, measured from baselines





## DGRM, National Fisheries Authority

The Directorate-General of Natural Resources, Security and Maritime Services (DGRM) of the Ministry of the Sea is a central service of the direct administration of the State, established in 2012, which has the task of implementing the policies of preservation and knowledge of natural marine resources, the execution of fisheries policies, aquaculture, markets, industry and related activities, the development of security and of the maritime services, including the port and maritime sector, as well as ensure the regulation, inspection, coordination and control of activities under those policies.

DGRM is also the Portuguese single authority for fisheries [National Fisheries Authority (ANP)] that coordinates the control activities of all national control authorities and National Maritime Traffic Control Authority (ANCTM).





### DGRM

#### Directorate of Inspection, Monitoring and Control of Maritime Activities (DSMC)

##### Unit of Inspection (DI)

Participation in the 3 components in EU waters and territory, as well as in international waters and 3<sup>rd</sup> countries (National and EU Inspectors, RFMO's Inspectors)

##### Fishing Monitoring Centre (CCVP/FMC-PT)

Planning, programming and coordination of the MCS activities.  
Participation in the aerial and sea components.

##### Maritime Traffic Control Centre (CCTM)

Maritime vessel traffic services (VTS)  
Participation in the land and sea components.

#### Portuguese Navy

##### Naval Command (CN)

Participation in the sea component.

##### General Command of the Maritime Police (CGPM)

Participation in the land (port inspections) and sea component (inland maritime and territorial)

#### Portuguese Air Force (FAP)

Participation in the aerial component.

#### National Republican Guard (GNR)

Participation in the land component - freshwater, inland maritime waters, transport, port inspection, markets - and sea components (radar and territorial waters)

#### Regional Directorate of Fisheries Madeira (DRP Madeira)

Participation in the land component and regional coordination

#### Regional Fisheries Inspection Azores (IRP Azores)

Participation in the land component and regional coordination



## Portuguese MCS

### Fishing Monitoring Centre (CCVP/FMC-PT)

#### SIFICAP database (information system)

- Data: Fleet, licenses, owners, fuel consumption, landings, logbooks, sales notes, prior notifications, importations, catch certificates, legislation, fishing gears, captains/masters, VMS, species, fishing closures, AIS

Result of monitoring, control and surveillance (mission reports, target reports, legal procedures, precautionary seizures, decisions, fines): cadastre, point system

- Intelligence: Result of data analysis and cross check (include risk analysis) for decision support
- Monitoring, control and surveillance missions requests for SIFICAP participating entities

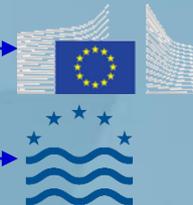
DGRM/DSMC

CCTM – VTS data (AIS)

DGRM/DSMC

Other sources  
(internal or external)

Fishing Monitoring Centres  
of other Member States



Fishing Monitoring Centres  
of third countries

Regional Fisheries  
Management Organizations

Unit  
of Inspection

DGRM/DSMC

Naval Command

Ministry of Defence

General Command  
of the Maritime  
Police

Portuguese Air Force

National Republican  
Guard

Ministry of Internal Affairs

Regional Fisheries  
Inspection-Azores

Governments of the Autonomous Regions

Regional Fisheries  
Inspection-Madeira

Results of monitoring, control and surveillance missions: mission reports, target reports, legal procedures, precautionary seizures, decisions, fines

## VTS



# DGRM



Obrigado!



**EFCA**  
European Fisheries Control Agency



Contribute to the conservation of resources