

COUNTRY NOTE ON NATIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS -- NETHERLANDS

1. Introduction of fisheries

1. The Dutch fishing fleet includes cutters and freezer trawlers. For the main part of the cutter fleet, the most important target species are sole, plaice, other flatfish and cod. For smaller vessels shrimp is the most important species. These species are mainly caught in the North Sea and landed fresh. The most common fishing method used is beam trawl.

2. Pelagic species like herring, mackerel, horse mackerel, blue whiting and sardinellas are the most important target species of the 16 freezer trawlers which are fishing in EU waters as well as on West African fishing grounds. They land all catches frozen.

Table 1. Main Indicators for Dutch Fishing Fleet

	2001	Change 2001/2000, %
<i>Economic indicators (total fleet, mEUR)</i>		
● Value of landings	427	6
● Gross value added		
● Gross cash flow		
● Net profit		
<i>Other economic indicators (total fleet)</i>		
● Employment	2 346	-4
● Invested capital (EUR m)		
● Number of vessels	416	-1
● Total GT (1000)	174	-2
● Total kW (1000)	405	-3

Source: Source: LEI

2 Management regime in place

2.1 Common European management

n.a.

2.2 National management regime in place

3. Because the resources allocated by the EU to national fleets and the capacity of these fleets were not in equilibrium, various kinds of measures to recover equilibrium have been introduced since 1975. Some measures were of a technical nature and aimed at a capacity reduction, like decommissioning schemes, licensing systems and fishing gear measures. Another important measure aimed at reducing catches by means of quota regulations that developed into an ITQ system. When the quota system was introduced in 1976, quotas were formally only transferable together with a vessel. Soon however it proved

to be possible to circumvent this rule by using legal constructions. In 1985 quota became officially transferable without a vessel.

4. Since 1993 fishermen and government manage together the quota for sole and plaice within the framework of a co-management institution. Because of investments in quota, the interest in monitoring quota usage increased for most of the fishermen. In 1993 fishermen and government divided responsibilities in quota management. Fishermen formed groups, made fishing plans, agreed on a voluntary auction levy and facilitated easy rent and hire of quota. They also agreed on a penalty system. The Government remains responsible for total catches not exceeding the national quota.

3. Main fisheries where above market-like instruments/incentives are in use

5. ITQs and co-management rules apply basically for beam trawlers (over 811 kW) and for the fleet of Eurocutters.

Beam trawlers over 811 kW

6. This is the most important segment in the Dutch fishing fleet. About 150 vessels are involved in this segment with an average engine power of more than 1,600 kW. This segment represents more than 35% of the total number of vessels and over 60% of the total kW. Important species are sole, plaice and cod but also other flatfish like turbot and brill. All these species are mainly caught in the North Sea and landed fresh.

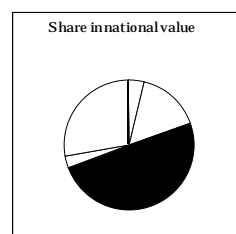


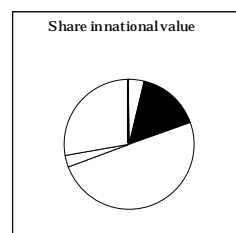
Table 2. Main Indicators for the Dutch Beam Trawlers over 811 kW Fleet

	2001	Change 2001/2000, %
<i>Economic indicators (average/vessel, EUR)</i>		
● Value of landings	1 409 700	4
● Gross value added	633 300	13
● Gross cash flow	260 000	13
● Net profit	40 000	359
<i>Other economic indicators (total segment)</i>		
● Employment	1 049	-7
● Invested capital (EUR m)	301	-10
● Number of vessels	150	-5
● Total GT (1000)	65	-3
● Total kW (1000)	249	-4

: Source: LEI

Eurocutters 191-221 kW

7. Although most of the vessels are multi-purpose beam trawling for flatfish and shrimp is the most important activity of the eurocutters. Target species are shrimp, sole, plaice, cod and other flatfish. The fishing areas are coastal waters and the North Sea. All catches are landed fresh. This segment accounts for nearly 40% of the total number



of vessels but only for 9% of the total kW in the national fleet.

Table 3. Main Indicators for the Dutch Eurocutter 191-221 kW Fleet

	2001	Change 2001/2000, %
<i>Economic indicators (average/vessel, EUR)</i>		
● Value of landings	429 700	14
● Gross value added	259 000	35
● Gross cash flow	102 400	71
● Net profit	42 200	574
<i>Other economic indicators (total segment)</i>		
● Employment	519	2
● Invested capital (EUR m)	82	-1
● Number of vessels	166	4
● Total GT (1000)	13	8
● Total kW (1000)	37	6

Source: LEI