



NAALAKKERSUISUT
GOVERNMENT OF GREENLAND



SECTORAL POLICY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

2021 – 2024

**Sector Policy for the Fisheries in Greenland
in accordance with the EU – GRL Protocol 2021-2024**

*The Ministry of Fisheries and Hunting
June 2021*

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INTRODUCTION

In accordance with article 4 of the Protocol to the EU-Greenland Fisheries Partnership Agreement this sectoral policy document outlines the multiannual programming of EU support for the Greenlandic sectoral fisheries policy covering the period of the Fisheries Protocol 2021 - 2024.

The EU sectoral support is a significant feature of the longstanding good relations between the EU and Greenland under the EU-Greenland Fisheries Partnership Agreement. The financial support is an important constant in the continued development and implementation of Greenlandic sectoral fisheries policy for securing responsible fishing and the sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources in Greenlandic waters.

The sectoral policy support shall be determined by and conditional on the achievements of Greenlandic sectoral fisheries policy objectives, and in the light of the annual and multiannual programming to attain them.

The objectives must be achieved with a view to securing a continuation, over time, of responsible fishing and sustainable fisheries, taking account of the priorities expressed in the national fisheries policy and other policies relating to or having an impact on the continuation of the responsible fishing and sustainable fisheries.

In addition to the Sectoral Policy Programme Document, Greenland will submit an Annual Status Report, providing the uptake of the support and an annual work program for the following year.

GREENLANDIC FISHERIES

The fishing industry plays a vital role in the Greenlandic society, where it accounts for the majority of the export and private employment. Fisheries are the largest industry in Greenland and the main export; accordingly, the entire Greenlandic society is dependent of fisheries.

The value of the Greenlandic export of fish and shellfish was 634.668.633 € in 2020, which corresponds to 98 % of the overall Greenlandic export. The most important species are prawns, Greenlandic halibut and cod which corresponds to 87 % of the overall export.

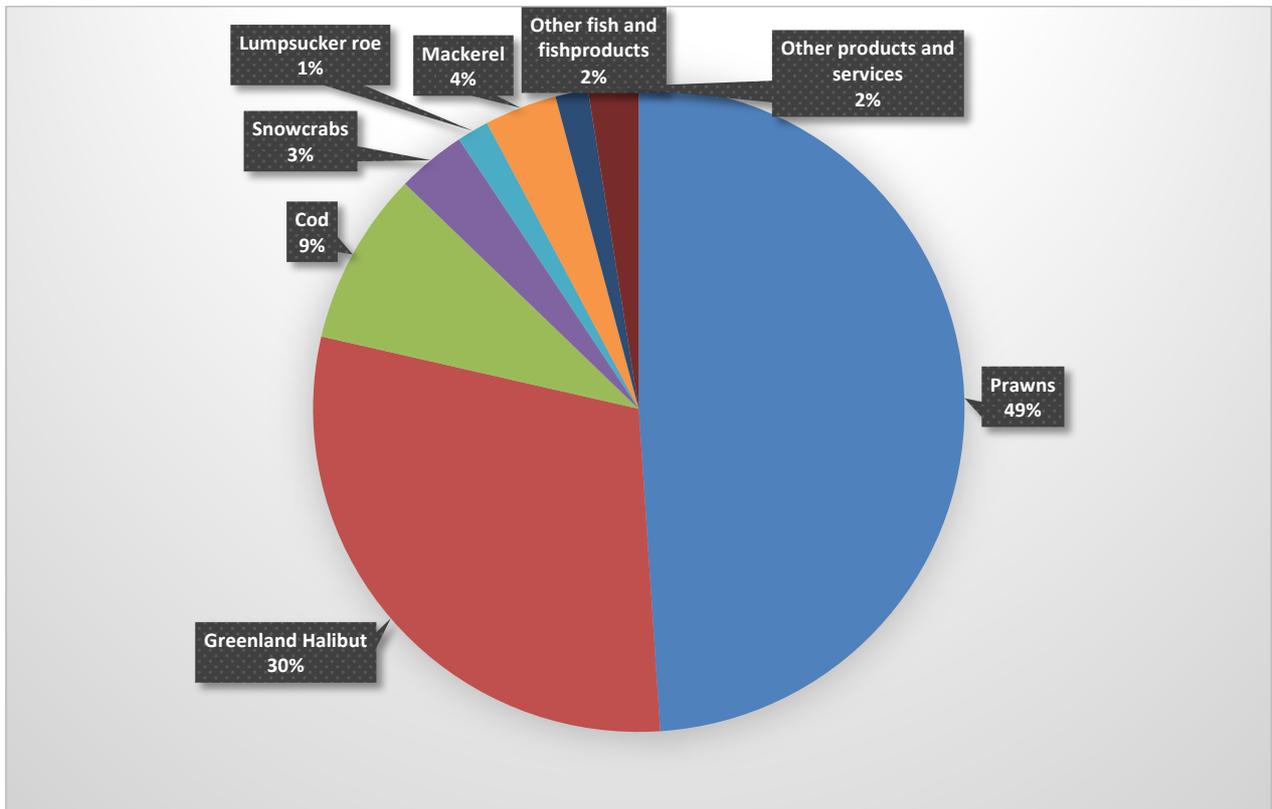


Figure 1: Export value 2020 according to species (source: APN)

The Greenlandic fisheries are divided into two segments; inshore and offshore. Inshore fishery is defined as being carried out by vessels and dinghies smaller than 75 BRT/120 BT and fish within the EEZ within three nautical miles from the base line. Offshore fishery is defined as being carried out by vessels larger than 75 BRT/120 BT and fish within the EEZ outside three nautical miles from the base line as well as in areas beyond national jurisdiction.

The inshore fishery consists of many small vessels or dinghies with approximately 1-4 persons that land their catches to land-based factories. There are approximately 2.000 inshore fishermen in Greenland. The inshore fishermen mainly fish for Greenland halibut, cod, snow crabs, lumpfish (roe) and a few vessel fish for shrimps. All inshore catches must be landed to land-based factories.

The offshore fishery consists of a few large vessels with a large crew and usually a factory on board that produces different products such as filets, j-cut and sea cooked shrimps. In the offshore fisheries, most catches are produced on board the vessels, however, in the offshore fishery for Greenland halibut, shrimp and cod a certain percentage of the offshore catches have to be landed to land-based factories.



The two segments in Greenlandic fisheries require different management schemes, which is emphasised by the fact that there are two sets of regulation and differentiation in the control of the fisheries. To ensure transparent and stable administration of the fisheries, management plans for all Greenlandic fisheries are becoming the new norm.

The plans are developed in close relation with the relevant stakeholders, which include representatives from The Greenland Fisheries License Control Authority, Greenland Institute of Natural Resources, Ministry for Agriculture, Self-Sufficiency, Energy and Environment, the Fisheries Council (the Fishermens' Association (KNAPK) and Greenland Business (GE)), Sustainable Fisheries Greenland and the fisheries industry).

SECTOR POLICY FOR THE FISHERIES 2021 - 2024

The fishing industry is, as mentioned above, the largest and most important industry in Greenland. Fishing and hunting are an essential part of the Greenlandic culture and way of life. Many people and societies along the Greenlandic coast are dependent of fisheries. Many businesses in the supply-chain are additionally dependent on the fishing industry.

Because the fishing industry has such a great impact on the Greenlandic society, it is a challenge to ensure a sustainable management and exploitation of the fishery resources. As any changes in management can have enormous impact on the lives of many people and small remote settlements.

The Ministry of Fisheries and Hunting has overall responsibility for the fisheries policy, legislation and the management of fish resources in Greenland and the Greenland Fishery License Control Authority is responsible for monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) in cooperation with the Royal Danish Navy's Joint Arctic Command. The Greenlandic Institute of Natural Resources is responsible for providing the scientific basis for fisheries management advice to the Ministry.

Further to the national aspects of the fisheries, the Ministry of Fisheries and Hunting and Greenland Fishery License Control Authority are responsible for the international cooperation and responsibilities relating to fisheries management and MSC. The Greenlandic Institute of Natural Resources works closely with the International Council on the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) and North Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO) on the scientific advice for fish stocks in Greenlandic waters and with bilateral partners on collecting biological data on common stocks.

In this context, the sectoral support in the Protocol period is centralized around three main areas:

- 1) Management and regulation,
- 2) Control and enforcement, and
- 3) Scientific research and advice on stock status.

These three areas are the foundation of the fisheries policy in Greenland and thereby, the foundation of responsible fishing and sustainable fisheries.

According to the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement between Greenland and EU, the financial support can be allocated as Greenland sees appropriate, within the framework of the sector policy and in light of the objectives identified by the multiannual sectoral programme agreed between Greenland and EU at a Joint Committee Meeting.

The policy objectives are well-defined and attainable goals in support of the overall priority differentiated under the three selected main areas. Specific measurable activities and indicators are designated under the objectives as indexes exhibiting the progress consistently throughout the Protocol period.

The structure of the sectoral support is illustrated in figure 2:

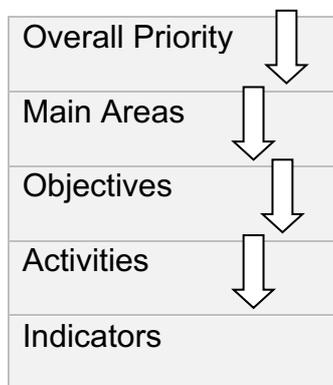


Figure 2: Illustration of the different elements of the sector policy

The overall priority, main areas and objectives are illustrated in figure 3.

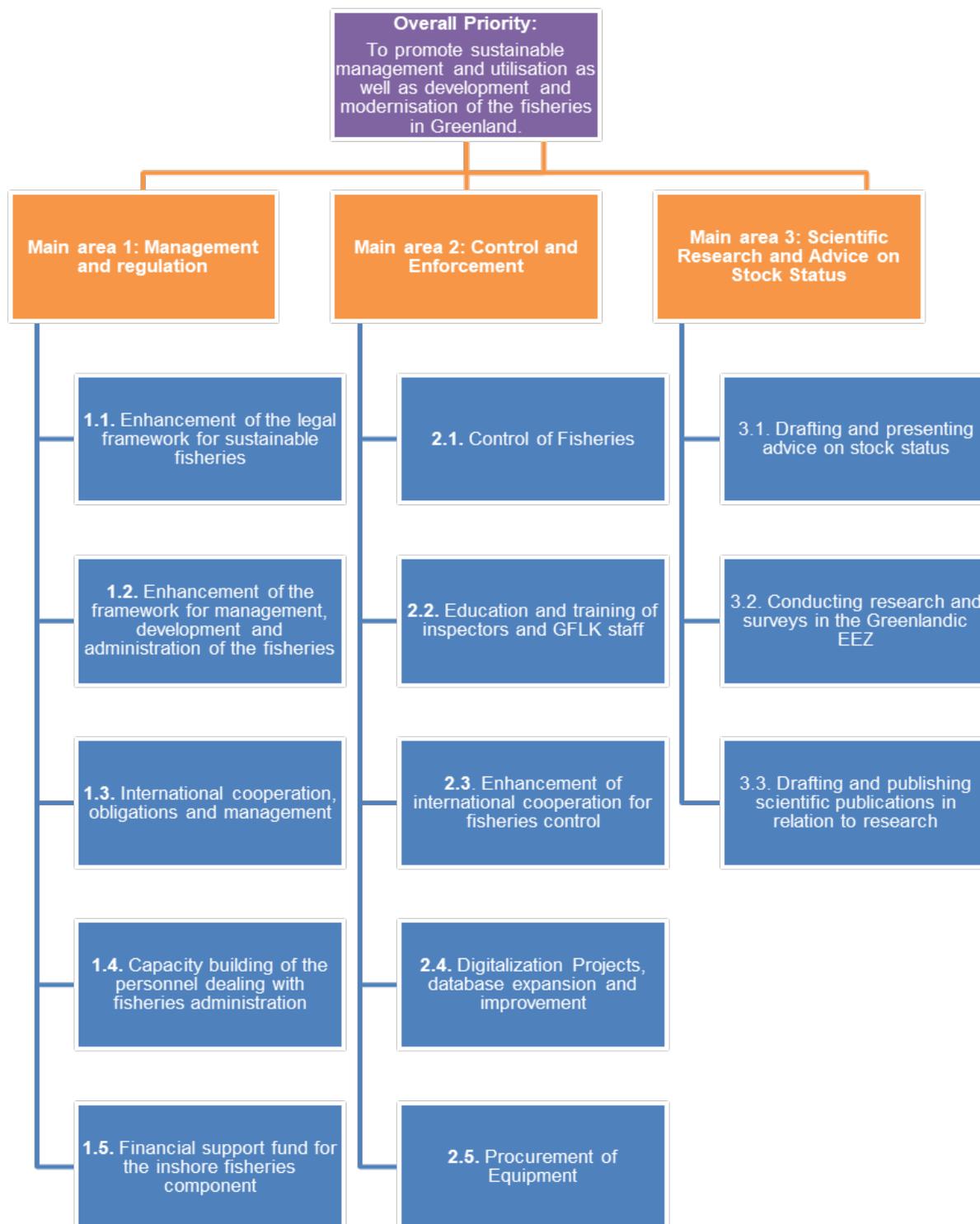


Figure 3: Illustration of the Sectoral Policy Programme Document structure

The sectoral policy programme is supported financially with 2.931.000 € per year throughout the Protocol period from 2021-2024. The payments will be as follows:

	2021	2022	2023	2024
EUR (€)				
Agreed sectoral support	2.931.000	2.931.000	2.931.000	2.931.000

BUDGET FOR EU'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE SECTOR POLICY PROGRAMME 2021-2024 (EUR)

Priorities		Objectives	Provisional Budget EU funds (EUR)			
			2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Administration and Management	1.1 Enhancement of the legal framework for sustainable fisheries	80.000	80.000	80.000	80.000
		1.2. Enhancement and implementation of the Framework for Management Development and Administration of the Fisheries.	20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000
		1.3 International Cooperation, Obligations and Management	75.000	75.000	75.000	75.000
			5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000
		1.4 Capacity Building of Fisheries Officials	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000
		1.5. Financial Support Fund for the Inshore Fisheries Component	20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000
			470.000	470.000	470.000	470.000
2	Control and Enforcement	2.1. Inspection and control of fisheries	230.000	230.000	230.000	230.000
			500.000	500.000	500.000	500.000
			210.000	210.000	210.000	210.000
		2.2. Education and training of inspectors and GFLK staff	30.000	30.000	30.000	30.000
		2.3. Enhancement of international cooperation for fisheries control	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000
		2.4. Digitalization Projects, database expansion and improvement	60.000	60.000	60.000	60.000
		2.5. Procurement and maintenance of Equipment	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000
3	Support of Scientific Research and Advice on Stock Status	3.1. Drafting and presenting advice on stock status	240.200	240.200	240.200	240.200
		3.2. Conducting research and surveys in Greenlandic EEZ	840.700	840.700	840.700	840.700
		3.3. Drafting and publishing scientific publications in relation to research	120.100	120.100	120.100	120.100
Total annual sector policy support			2.931.000	2.931.000	2.931.000	2.931.000

1. MANAGEMENT AND REGULATION

The main objective for the Fisheries Division and the Judicial unit in the Ministry of Fisheries and Hunting is to manage the Greenlandic fisheries to be self-sustaining and based on the sustainable exploitation of the resources. The Greenlandic fisheries industry must therefore be supported by the best possible management and legal framework. The Ministry of Fisheries and Hunting is the leading institution coordinating and managing the Greenlandic fisheries within the political framework.

The management of fisheries is under great political scrutiny from all political parties. This have in previous years resulted in several organisational changes in the responsibilities of Ministry of Fisheries and Hunting. The latest organisational changes happened in April 2021, when a new Government was formed, and agriculture was moved to another ministry.

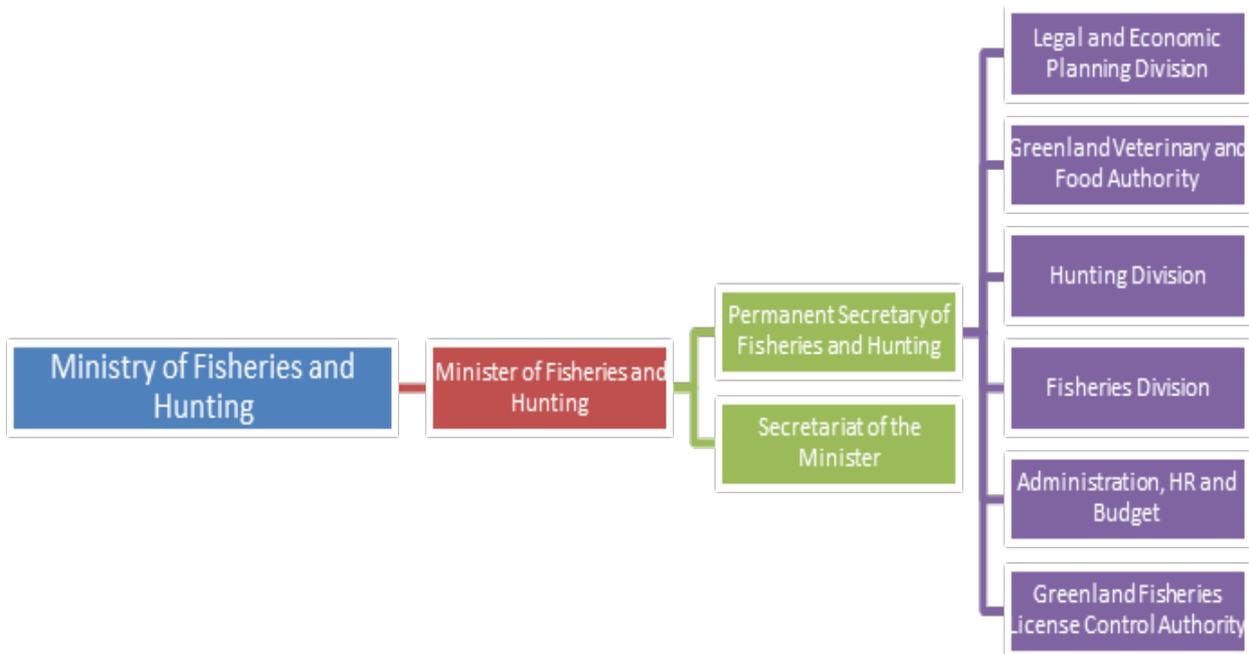


Figure 4: APN organisation, April 2021

LEGISLATION

The Fisheries Commission will conclude its work and present its recommendations to the Parliament in June 2021. It is anticipated that the Ministry will devote substantial resources on the work on a new or a revision of the Fisheries Act taking the recommendations into consideration. Additionally, the Judicial unit will continually prepare executive orders and revise already adopted executive orders as the need arises throughout the Protocol period.

MANAGEMENT PLANS

The establishment and maintenance of already established management plans for fisheries in Greenland will be prioritised by the Fisheries Division in the Protocol period. Management plans are a vital part of creating and securing a sustainable use of Greenland's marine resources, as these plans stipulate how the annual TAC's are set and how to react when facing fluctuations in the scientific advice. In addition, management plans contribute to the continued aspiration of more MSC certified fisheries in Greenland.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

As a fishing nation in the North Atlantic, Greenland has certain international obligations e.g. as a contracting party to several international conventions, including for the Regional Fisheries

Management Organisations (RFMO's). Greenland plays active parts in the North Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO), the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) and the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation (NASCO). Greenland is a coastal state for a number of species in the North East Atlantic and has observer status for other species. Greenland has long standing bilateral fisheries agreements with the Faroe Islands, Norway and Russia, a joint Fisheries Commission with Iceland, collaboration with the EU under the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement and Fisheries Protocol and cooperate with UK on fisheries and related issues. In addition, Greenland together with Denmark and the Faroe Islands is an important and committed partner in the Arctic.

The Ministry is the leading institution continually maintaining and developing Greenland's international obligations in tandem with Greenland Fishery License Control Authority, Greenlandic Institute of Natural Resources and the fisheries industry. The international work will demand substantial resources from the Fisheries Division throughout the Protocol period.

CAPACITY BUILDING

To support the on-going work in the administration and continued development of the management, an educational effort is made to maintain and further develop the required skills among the officials in the Fisheries Division. This is also an important scheme to maintain talented employees in the Division.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE INSHORE COMPONENT

The inshore fisheries component has enormous value for Greenlandic society and the survival and development of the small remote settlements. It is a continued ambition of the Government of Greenland to support the inshore fisheries in the modernisation of existing vessels and investments in larger vessels in exchange of removing older and more inefficient vessels through the Financial Support Fund (ESU).

The objectives of the support for management and regulation are outlined below, including the activities related to these objectives and the corresponding indicators for the activities.

1.1 ENHANCEMENT OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINBLE FISHERIES

It is of great importance for the management and sustainable utilisation of fisheries that the legal basis is sound and keeps developing in line with the direction of the fisheries as well as the development of new fisheries. Additionally, the legal framework has to be updated in line with the management plans and international obligations. The legislation and regulation are the framework for the management and control of fisheries and the basis for sustainable fisheries. Thus, the legal framework is the foundation of which to build sustainable management and progress in fisheries.

Activities:

- 1.1. Drafting, adopting or revising executive orders and/or acts by the judicial unit and/or external consultants.

The budget is drawn from all the different parties involved in the revision of the Fisheries Act and other legal acts. This implicates several departments, committees, internally as well as external experts and involves many different budgets as well as stakeholder consultations.

Indicators:

- Executive orders and/or acts drafted by the judicial unit and/or external consultants, adopted and implemented by the Government of Greenland.

1.2. ENHANCEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FRAMEWORK FOR MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE FISHERIES

A continued development of the management framework and strategies as well as the continued focus on management plans are a prerequisite for a long-term sustainable management regime and necessary to achieve additional MSC certified fisheries in Greenland. In order to ensure that the management strategies invoke agency and validity in Greenland, the Ministry priority the continued inclusion of all relevant stakeholders when drafting new management plans, revising existing management plans and/or are in the process of other new management initiatives. Correspondingly, the Ministry are continuously in close dialogue with stakeholders regarding the fisheries and/or fishery related issues. This way both Ministry officials and stakeholders are at all times well informed about all relevant developments.

Activities:

1.2. Drafting and/or revision of management plan or strategies

The drafting and revision of management plans or strategies represent tangible targets for the continued development of the management framework and strategies as well as the prioritised stakeholder involvement.

Indicators:

- Management plans or strategies drafted and/or revised and implemented

1.3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, OBLIGATIONS AND MANAGEMENT.

As a fishing nation in the North Atlantic, Greenland has certain international obligations e.g. as a contracting party to several international conventions, including for the Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMO's). Greenland plays active parts in the North Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO), the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) and the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation (NASCO).

Greenland is a coastal state for a number of species in the North East Atlantic and has observer status for other species. Greenland has long standing bilateral fisheries agreements with the Faroe Islands, Norway and Russia, a joint Fisheries Commission with Iceland, collaboration with the EU under the Fisheries Partnership Agreement and Fisheries Protocol and cooperate with UK on fisheries and related issues. In addition, Greenland together with Denmark and the Faroe Islands is an important and committed partner in the Arctic.

Activities:

1.3.1. Consultations and negotiations with bilateral partners or in RFMOs, including travel expenses.

Indicators:

- Number of consultations and negotiations with bilateral partners or in RFMOs

Activities:

1.3.2. Implementation and adoption of international obligations, agreements or common management plans

Indicators:

- Implementation and adoption of international obligations, agreements or common management plans

1.4. CAPACITY BUILDING OF FISHERIES OFFICIALS

The personnel in the Fisheries Division are the backbone of the sustainable management and development of the Greenlandic fisheries. It is vital that this officials' capacity and competencies are developed, expanded and up to date in order to strengthen and develop the management, administration and regulation of the fisheries sector in Greenland. Furthermore, it is an important scheme to maintain talented employees and ensure stability in the management.

Activities:

1.4. Participation in and passing of courses, educations and workshops, including travel expenses.

Indicators:

-
- Number of participants in courses, education and workshops

1.5. FINANCIAL SUPPORT FUND FOR THE INSHORE FISHERIES COMPONENT

The purpose of the Financial Support Fund (ESU), which is exclusively focused on the inshore fisheries, is to support the modernization of existing vessels or the investment in larger vessels in exchange of removing older and more inefficient vessels.

The inshore fisheries component is extremely important in Greenland. Approximately 2.000 people are fishing in the inshore fishery. In addition, all inshore catches have to be landed to land-based factories, which entails that the inshore fishery sustain many factories in small settlements and related industries. Thus, it sustains the survival of many settlements and the families that live there. Therefore, it is a very important objective of the Government to help the underdeveloped areas and the area where the inshore fisheries have issues – because it means the survival and development of the small societies in Greenland.

The ESU can grant support for 75 % of the acquisition amount of a vessel. However, ESU is especially targeting areas where fishing is underdeveloped; i.e. Qaanaaq area (North Greenland), Ammassalik area (East Greenland) and Ittoqqortoormiit area (East Greenland); and ESU can grant support for 84 % of the acquisition amount of a vessel in the underdeveloped areas.

Activities:

1.5.1. Processing of applications for support from the ESU.

The Ministry receives a lot of applications throughout the year for grants provided by the ESU.

Indicators:

-
- Anticipated number of applications processed, and number approved

Activities:

1.5.2. Granting support to appropriate applicants.

Indicators:

-
- Anticipated number of grants to acquire vessels, and number achieved

2. CONTROL AND ENFORCEMENT

The main area objectives within the area of control and enforcement are to ensure and promote the conservation of the fishery resources through a scheme based on monitoring, control and surveillance of the fisheries according to national and international standards.

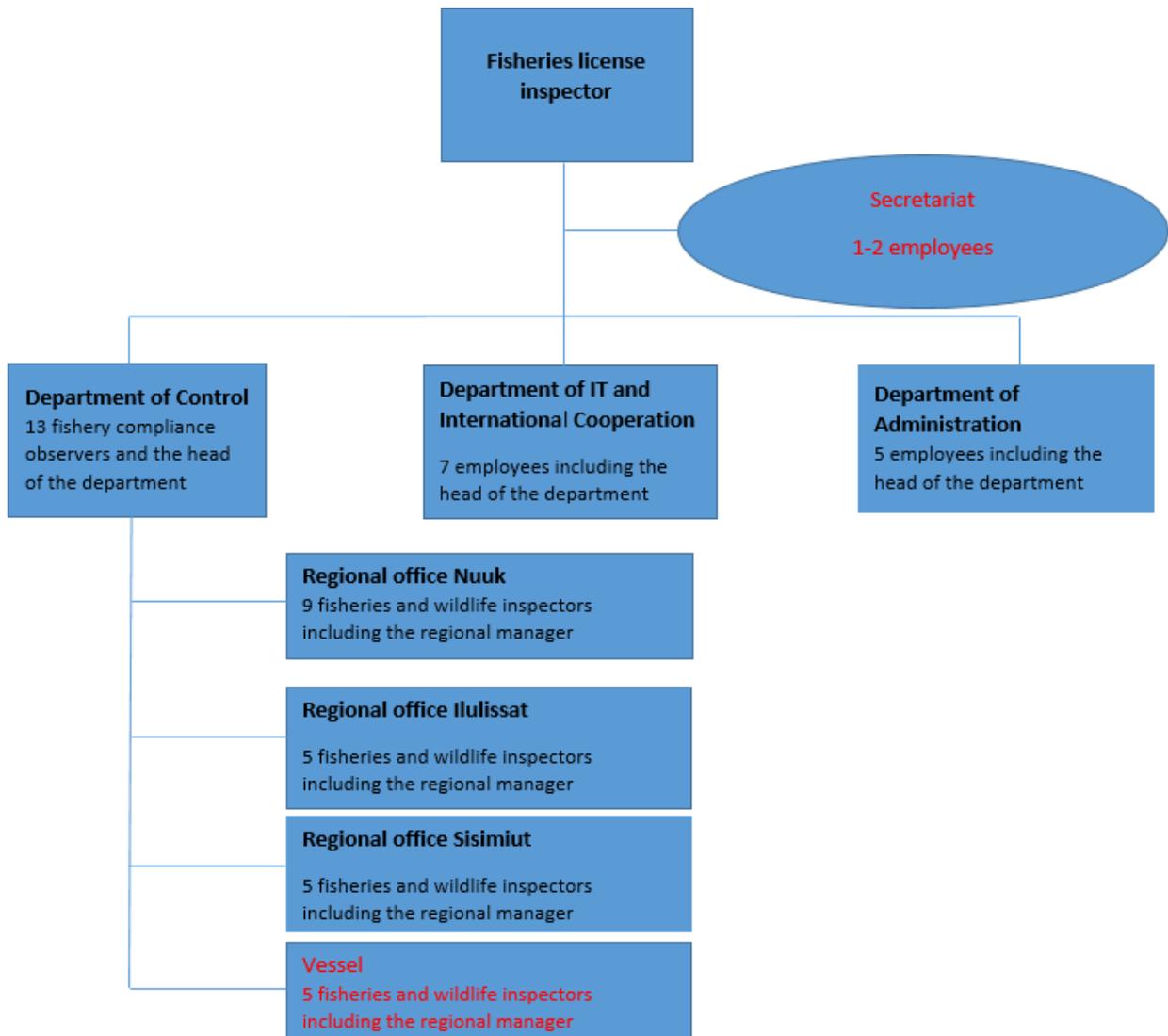
The Greenland Fisheries License Control Authority (GFLK) administers the registration and control of Greenlandic and foreign catches and landings, as well as international agreements on control and enforcement. This applies both to bilateral agreements and the work in regional fisheries organizations (RFMO), such as NEAFC and NAFO. On a daily basis, data is exchanged with countries that Greenland has fisheries agreements with. GFLK also supplies a number of organizations and institutions with data, such as the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources, the central Greenlandic statistical services, the Ministry of Fisheries and Hunting, and the fishing industry.

GFLK employs a number of fishery compliance observers in relation to the offshore fisheries, as well as a number of coastal and fisheries compliance officers in the inshore fisheries, who, in most cases, work together in units. It is among the duties of the coastal and fisheries officers to control the inshore fisheries at sea and in port on the basis of risk-management. The actual offshore inspection of vessels at sea is not performed by GFLK, but by the Royal Danish Navy's Joint Arctic Command (AKO). Most of the foreign flagged offshore vessels do not call into port in Greenland and are therefore rarely subject to port inspections. Compliance observers on board vessels and VMS and data reporting are the main means of monitoring compliance in such cases.

GFLK is currently developing a new administrative structure in order to establish a more uniform control corps of fisheries and wildlife inspectors and fishery compliance observers.

In April 2021 it was decided to change GFLK's administrative status as a department under the Ministry of Fisheries and Hunting. Moving forward GFLK will function as an independent entity but will of course still maintain close cooperation with Ministry of Fisheries and Hunting.

Organigram of Greenland Fisheries License Control Authority (GFLK)



Black writing: already established

Red writing: to be established

Figure 5: GFLK organisation, April 2021

GFLK expects this to enable more flexible control teams which can deal with the complex set of management rules for fisheries and for hunting.

2.1. CONTROL OF FISHERIES

The control of fisheries contains a variety of activities both administrative, inspection and control-wise. This sub-area includes both the administrative areas of control such as entry of logbooks and issuance of EU certificates, and the inspection and control areas. The inspection and control are carried out in both the inshore and offshore fisheries. In the inshore fisheries, the wildlife officers patrol fishing grounds and facilitate landing controls and in the offshore fishery, the fishery compliance officers stay on board offshore trawlers, foreign and Greenlandic in order to inspect the fisheries.

The shrimp fishery is still the most important fishery in Greenland as shrimps are the largest export product for the Greenlandic fishing industry. The West Greenland shrimp fishery is MSC certified and thus, the control of the shrimp fishery is a high priority. However, in the last couple of years new experimental fisheries have emerged and thus, new players in the Greenlandic fishery. Therefore, the control of new and experimental fisheries is also of highest priority.

Greenland is a member of several RFMO's and has several bilateral control agreements and thus, carries out Port State Control (PSC) in national as well as international ports. Additionally, Greenland has become a Border Inspection Post (BIP) and thereby, the wildlife and landing officers assist the Danish Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries and the veterinarians from the Veterinary and Food Authority in Greenland.

Activities:

2.1.1. ADMINISTRATION

The main office in Nuuk is currently manned with 15 staff members dealing with the processing of data coming from the fishing vessels and fishing industry. I.e. monitoring and surveillance of the fishing vessels and the quota uptake of Greenlandic and foreign vessels, general administration as well as IT-administration and development. Deployment of fishery observers, fishery inspectors and wildlife officers. Further, administrators will deal with international control and cooperation.

Indicators:

- Full implementation of ERS for vessels above 15 meters loa. by 2024.
- Adoption of new executive order on control of fisheries by 2022
- Update of relevant laws and executive orders
- Establishment of a third regional office in Sisimiut

By 2024, GFLK wish to have implemented ERS fully for all vessel above 15 meters loa as in accordance with international standards. The plan is to implement ERS for vessel above 17 meters loa upon adaptation of the executive order on control and after two years lower the limit to 15 meters loa. In order for GFLK to have the legal foundation to do so, the new executive order on control of fisheries has to be adopted by the Government of Greenland. GFLK hopes to have this legislation adopted by the beginning of 2022, and preferably already have the implementation started by then.

From time to time, various laws and executive orders has to be updated. As of the beginning of 2021, Ministry of Fisheries and Hunting has an update of the executive order on lumpfish fisheries in the pipeline in cooperation with GFLK and hope to have this implemented by the end of 2021. Furthermore, the executive order on bycatches might need a review soon, and GFLK hopes to have started this process in 2022, also in cooperation with the Ministry of Fisheries and Hunting.

Now, GFLK has two regional offices. One in Nuuk and one in Ilulissat. GFLK has fisheries and wildlife inspectors employed in Sisimiut, but this does not formally function as a regional office. By 2022, GFLK wants to have established a regional office with its own regional manager and two additional fisheries and wildlife inspectors.

Activities:

2.1.2. CONTROL OF INSHORE FISHERIES

Fisheries and wildlife inspectors carry out the inshore control. A number of small vessels will patrol the inshore waters during the ice-free season as well as monitor and control the landings.

Indicators:

- At least 4 full inspections a year of vessel above 75 GT.

GFLK wish to carry out at least 4 full inspections of vessels above 75 GT. a year. These inspections will preferably be carried out in different cities in order to make sure that vessels of all companies will be inspected at some point, since some companies mainly use one harbour and others mainly use others.

Activities:

2.1.3. CONTROL OF OFFSHORE FISHERIES

The offshore fishery inspection is carried out by the Danish Navy – Joint Arctic Command. GFLK deploys fishery compliance observers on board the offshore vessels for the entire fishing trip. The fishery compliance observers report back to GFLK. The fishery observers will also carry out scientific sampling and other simple biological tasks for the Greenland Institute for Natural Resources when needed.

Offshore dockside landings will be monitored and controlled by the GFLK fisheries and wildlife inspectors.

Indicators:

- Percentage of weight caught with observer coverage

Whenever a vessel is fishing with a Greenlandic fishing permit, GFLK receives data regarding the catches, e.g. the overall weight of the catch. By matching the data on catches with GFLK's records on when and where its observers have been deployed, GFLK can calculate what percentage of the weight caught by vessels fishing with a Greenlandic fishing was caught with an observer on board the vessel. GFLK wish to make sure that an observer has been aboard vessels, so that 10 % of the weight caught with Greenlandic fishing permits or in Greenlandic waters has been caught with observer coverage.

2.2. EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF INSPECTORS AND GFLK STAFF

In order to facilitate proper surveillance, monitoring and control it is essential to have skilled employees. Thus, it is important that the staff of GFLK continually maintain and expand their knowledge and skills. Especially, as the electronic systems and databases continue to grow. Furthermore, it is of great importance that the fishery inspectors and coastal inspectors is further educated in regulations, enforcement and policing.

Activities:

2.2.1. Training, courses, exchanges, recruitment etc.

Indicators:

- Fisheries and wildlife inspectors trainee class of 2019 graduated by 2022
- Recruitment of new class of fisheries and wildlife inspectors trainees by summer 2022
- Establishment of the fisheries and wildlife inspector education in Greenland

As of the beginning of 2021, GFLK are educating seven fisheries and wildlife inspector trainees. They were supposed to graduate by summer 2021, but due to the corona situation in 2020, this was delayed. GFLK expects the trainees to graduate in the winter of 2021 instead.

Many of the fisheries and wildlife inspectors currently employed by GFLK are nearing the retirement age. Therefore, it is crucial to make sure a new generation is ready to take over. GFLK therefore want to recruit yet another class of trainees by the summer of 2022. The hope is to find six qualified trainees.

Now, part of the education is held in Denmark, and the trainees therefore have to travel back and forth from Denmark several times a year and have to stay in Denmark for months at a time. This is very expensive, and it might take a toll on trainees with established families to be away this long. Therefore, it is a goal for GFLK to establish the education of fisheries and wildlife inspectors in Greenland in cooperation with the Maritime Training Center in Nuuk. The hope is that this can be done, so that the team of 2022 can complete most of their education in Greenland.

2.3. ENHANCEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR FISHERIES CONTROL

It is important to ensure coordination of efforts and capacity building with neighbouring countries and RFMOs in fighting IUU fishing, e.g. through exchange of information and officers as well as shared standards and agreements on control issues.

Activities:

2.3.1. Meetings, workshops and exchange of fisheries and wildlife inspectors, incl. travel expenses

Indicators:

- Number of international meetings, workshops, working group meetings as well as Ad hoc working groups planned and undertaken
- Exchange of Greenlandic inspectors and fact-finding missions etc. planned and undertaken

2.4. DIGITALIZATION PROJECTS, DATABASE EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT

GFLK's fisheries database is one of the most important tools in the management of the Greenlandic fisheries. Wherefore, GFLK continues to improve the database and adapt it whenever necessary. This will be carried on for the 2021-2024 period.

Furthermore, it has been requested that the information in the database is made public to a greater extend. Therefore, GFLK will be launching a website in 2021 where catch data can be displayed. Over the 2021-2024 period, it is the goal to develop this website to display all data that legally can be made public.

Activities:

2.4. Expansion and enhancement of the fisheries database in order to cope with new management measures and data collection etc.

Indicators:

- Expansion and improvement of the fisheries database
- Implementation of a website displaying data from the fisheries database

2.5. PROCUREMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT

GFLK have a lot of different equipment at its disposal such as vehicles, vessels, IT- and communication equipment as well as offices along the coast for the fisheries and wildlife inspectors. The equipment is of enormous importance in the work of the GFLK and for the wildlife officers their vehicles and vessels are essential for the carrying out of their duties. The fisheries and wildlife inspectors cover vast and remote areas that would not be accessible without snowmobiles, jeeps, ATVs and patrol vessels. Furthermore, as the digitalization process continues, the need for more IT tools and equipment grows.

It is not only important to have the proper equipment to carry out duties; it is also vital that the equipment is of high quality and is maintained. Especially, for the wildlife officers that often patrol isolated and remote areas it is vital for their safety that the equipment and gear is in order.

Activities:

2.5.1. Purchase of new equipment, replacement, or maintenance of equipment as required

Indicators:

- Infrastructure and equipment replacement
- Replacement of IT equipment and software, as required.
- Purchase of three small control vessel

A huge part of the procurement and maintenance budget is spent on repairs of the patrol vessels. To try to bring these expenses down, GFLK plans to sell the patrol vessels that are currently being used, and instead purchase three smaller vessels, that are expected to be easier to maintain. It is expected that this transition can be finished by 2023.

3. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND ADVICE ON STOCK STATUS

The Government of Greenland further wants to strengthen the data collection and biological advice for the Greenlandic fisheries both by including more user knowledge but also by increasing the support for the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources (GINR) under the sectoral policy programme.

Increased support for GINR under the sectoral policy programme caters for the general savings of 2-4 % and the increased daily expenses for the new RV TARAJQ compared to RV PAAMIUT. GINR thus requires additionally 4 million DKK (0.53 million EUR) annually to maintain the 2019 level of surveys (biological studies). In addition, new requirements in relation to MSC on seabed habitat investigations demand further financial resources of approximately 2 million DKK (0.26 million EUR). The Board of Governors of GINR as well as the Fisheries Commission have recognized the lack of financial resources for the activities in the coming years.

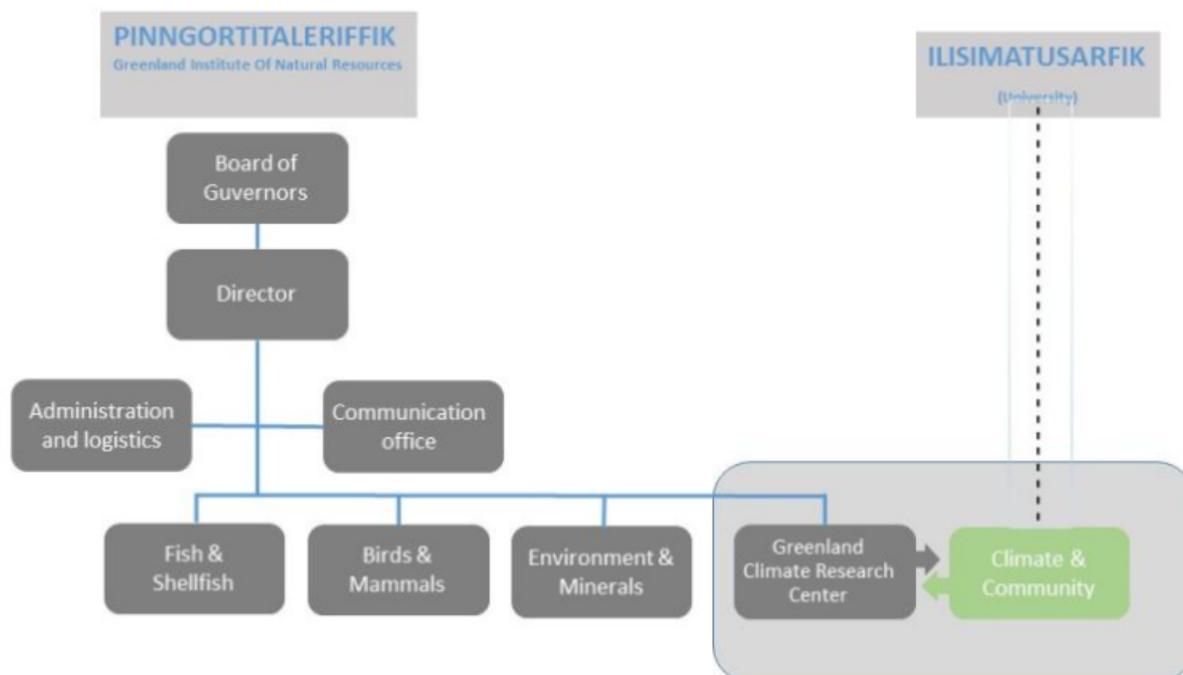


Figure 6: GINR organisation

The main area objective for the GINR is to provide the scientific basis for a sustainable utilization of the living resources in Greenland and to conserve the environment and biodiversity. This is practically carried out by giving advice on living resources with an emphasis on commercial species.

To obtain sufficient data the GINR conducts annual surveys with their own research ships. The data is analysed and interpreted to provide the scientific basis for a continued sustainable use of the living resources. All results are published. Much of the on-going research is directed towards economically important species. The work at the institute contributes to the sustainable use of straddling stocks. A great deal of the research is therefore a product of international cooperation.

Two areas are especially important with regard to the fisheries: Sampling and analysis of data and international cooperation in existing fisheries as well as potential future fisheries.

3.1. DRAFTING AND PRESENTING ADVICE ON STOCK STATUS

To gathering scientific data surveys are conducted for the following stocks: Shrimp West and East Greenland, Greenland Halibut in Davis Strait and Baffin Bay, Greenland Halibut in Denmark Strait, Greenland Halibut coastal stocks in West Greenland, Cod stock offshore East and West Greenland, Coastal cod stocks Midwest, Pelagic survey in East Greenland on mackerel and capelin and snow crabs in Sisimiut,.

3.1. Activities:

Drafting and presenting advice on stock status based on analysis of data collected

Based on annual research the biological advice for actual stocks is presented through ICES and NAFO. The advice from international advisory bodies (ICES and NAFO) is presented for government and industry.

Indicators:

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- Number of stocks under the protocol and advice provided for these stocks
 - Number of advisory documents produced against those envisaged

- Anticipated number of meetings against meetings attended

3.2 CONDUCTING RESEARCH AND SURVEYS IN THE GREENLANDIC EEZ

3.2. Activities:

Gathering data through conducting research and surveys in the Greenlandic EEZ

Annual biological surveys with research vessels R/V SANNA and R/V TARAJOQ is a vital part of the assessment of the different stocks. Data from the commercial fisheries are also integrated into the assessment process.

Indicators:

- Number of cruises achieved against number planned
- Number of survey days (days at sea) achieved against number planned

3.3 DRAFTING AND PUBLISHING SCIENTIFIC REVIEWED PUBLICATIONS IN RELATION TO RESEARCH

3.3. Activities:

Drafting and publishing scientific reviewed publications in relation to research

Scientific research program in relation to relevant fish stock is vital to get a better understanding of stock structures, distribution and the influence of climate on fish stocks. This will give a more robust advice for the commercial fish stocks utilized in Greenland.

Indicators:

- Anticipated number of reviewed publications against actual publications