

Fisheries Bycatch Mitigation Strategies :

Electronic Monitoring (Cameras) on Vessels

Date Time: 2026-03-26 12:16:18

Meeting Marine Beacon : Malaga

JV

Summary

This lecture compiles summaries from discussion group on Electronic Monitoring (Cameras) on Vessels .

Group 2 discussed electronic monitoring (cameras) on vessels, noting that cameras can provide more thorough, different data than human observers but face reluctance from fishers due to privacy and enforcement concerns. The group concluded that cameras are promising for the future but should presently be paired with human observers to address technological and data accuracy limitations.

Knowledge Points

Group 2: Electronic Monitoring (Cameras) on Vessels

- **Conclusion on Camera Technology**
 - In some fisheries, camera technology is not yet mature enough for widespread deployment.
- **Case Study and Behavioral Change**
 - In a purse seine fishery with long-term camera use, cameras have worked very well.
 - Their presence for enforcement and monitoring appears to change onboard crew behavior.
- **Fisher Reluctance and Concerns**
 - Many fishers are reluctant to have cameras on board.
 - Primary concerns include constant monitoring of daily activities (similar to being on camera during COVID) and fear of data being used for punitive enforcement.
- **Data Quality: Cameras vs. Human Observers**
 - Cameras can provide different and more comprehensive data than human observers, enabling broader sampling over longer periods.
 - There is a trade-off: some data accuracy may be lower than what observers can achieve.
- **Implementation Strategy and Limitations**

- Installing cameras is beneficial but should be combined with human observers initially to validate the technology.
- Significant challenges persist in camera technology, data processing, and administrative/political constraints on data use.
- Events captured on camera may not be reportable due to these limitations.
- **Future Outlook**
 - Cameras are viewed as “the way to go,” and in a few decades they will likely be widely accepted and beneficial.

Transcription

00:04:00

Speaker 3

We come on to group two and they're doing a quick summary. And we didn't work as well as the other group.

00:04:17

Speaker 3

We didn't come up with conclusion,

00:04:19

Speaker 1

Nor action plan, nor anything. You have to invent. So.

00:04:25

Speaker 3

I don't know if. I mean, we may actually have reached the conclusion that at least for some fisheries, the technology is not mature enough to be deployed as of today. But okay, that was just to make a link with the other. The first thing we discussed was so the idea was were installing. Cameras was the problem because. The case we discussed a bit, the case where it's actually working very well in the purse seine fisheries. I don't know where, yeah, I think doesn't really matter. Where it's equipped for many, Many years and where correct me if I'm wrong, but the installing of camera even changed the behavior of the crew, of the people on board and prevented. It seems like it prevented changes in behavior to people. But yeah, so I don't know exactly what that means.

00:05:14

Speaker 3

And bring the fish oil even between people. But they actually brought in a bit of behavior on board. But there, it's the case where the cameras are used for enforcement, but it's used for more than just monitoring by actual observation. And it's a bit of specific case because in most of the other situations, officials are really reluctant to actually put cameras on board. Because they are concerned that we reach to that point, which actually becomes beneficial over time. After twenty years, I mean, I don't know when it became beneficial after many years for most of the other fisheries. In more a few years with these pilot projects or so, we don't have that feedback yet on the longer term effect. One of the other things we discussed is that the fact that putting camera make the people on board.

00:06:11

Speaker 3

Concerned to be monitored on what they do on the daily basis, and were saying that us in Portugal during COVID, when we had cameras, I mean were all the time in camera. It was not necessarily a pleasant feeling to feel like if everybody could watch you at any time. So we understand from this part, But on the other side, there was a consensus that the great camera can help providing. Not better data, But different data from what observer can provide in that it can provide much more thorough data sampling over longer time. I mean, a more thorough sampling of all the patient preparation. But, we do lose some information on the accuracy of the data that is collected. So we agree that it's a good thing. We should put camera, but probably it needs to be combined still as of today with observers.

00:07:08

Speaker 3

At least for a period of time to see to have the overlap between the different technologies because there are still many, many issues with different cameras, With processing the data and even with the use of the data that you can do from the camera depending on the vessel, Depending on programs in which cameras basically will not allow you to do everything you would like to. Even if you see a lot of things on camera, you may just not be able to use the data for that.

00:07:38

Speaker 3

Or report events or behavior. So there are administrative limitations, political limitations, and there is still the fear of the officials to be monitored. And yeah, So it's probably the way to go, because it seems like in a few decades, everybody will be happy with cameras.

00:08:02

Speaker 1

Okay, that's your conclusion. Okay, we can applause if you.

00:08:10

Speaker 1

Thank you, R...