

Overview of the fishery for common sole (*Solea solea*) in ICES subdivisions 20–24 (Skagerrak and Kattegat, western Baltic Sea)

by

J Boje, expert

Request by STECF/DG MARE; STECF ad hoc contract 25108

Terms of Reference for Remedial measures for common sole in subdivisions 20–24 (Skagerrak and Kattegat, western Baltic Sea)

Background information

The spawning stock biomass for common sole in ICES subdivisions 20–24 (Skagerrak and Kattegat, western Baltic Sea) is below Blim and is not expected to rebuild above it in the short term. In addition, the recruitment is in recent years at an historic low and ICES issued for the first time a 0-catch advice for 2026. With the stock being below Blim, Article 7 of the North Sea Multiannual Plan³ stipulates that remedial technical measures shall be adopted as safeguards, to help rebuild the stock.

In addition, it should also be taken into account that the spawning stock biomass of cod in ICES subdivision 21 (Kattegat) is considered to be below possible biomass reference points. ICES has issued a 0-catch advice since 2019 (for 2020) and remedial measures have been introduced.

This ad hoc contract aims to support the November plenary, STECF PLEN 25-03, assessing the ToRs regarding the common Sole, in particular ToR1 on the overview of the fishery for common sole.

Terms of reference:

- 1) Extract relevant data from relevant databases and data sources in order to provide an **overview of the fishery for common sole (*Solea solea*) in ICES subdivisions 20–24 (Skagerrak and Kattegat, western Baltic Sea)** for the period of 2021-2024. The overview should provide quantitative information on the number of vessels by country (EU and non-EU), as well as by area, season, and fishing gear (at métier level 6, or the lowest possible level), including any selectivity devices.
- 2) It should also include whether sole is the targeted species or bycatch, and if bycatch, to indicate the target species. The overview should be both per year and for the entire period, indicating any detectable trends. In addition, the expert is requested to map, per year and for the entire period, the fishing effort deployed at Member State level using those gears at c-square resolution of at least 0.1x 0.1 degree.

Summary

Landings of sole have decreased over the period 2021-24 in SD20-24. The TAC set for the stock has not been achieved in any recent years. This is likely due to the nature of the fishery, where sole is mainly caught as a valuable bycatch in demersal fisheries among others for plaice, cod and Nephrops and annual catches therefore conditioned TACs set for these species. A total of 102 métiers (level 5) has been recorded catching sole in 2021-2024. 11 of those have been chosen as representative for the bulk of the catches (85% of annual catches). All fleets fishing sole in SD20-24 are EU member states. Denmark is the main fishing nation for sole in SD 20-24 taking about 85% of all sole landings. Germany, Sweden and Nederland are also contributing to landings. Gillnets and trawl each contribute to about 50% of the catches. Landings from trawlers are mainly in 1st and 4th quarter while landings from gillnetters are mostly from 2nd and 3rd quarter. Main sole landings and associated effort are conducted by two gillnetter segments, GNS_DEF_110_156_0_0 and GNS_DEF_120_219_0_0, and one trawl fishing segment, OTB_MCD_90_99_1_300. The three fleets segment are distributed in different areas, the two gillnetters in the Belts (SD22) and in Skagerrak (SD20), respectively, and the trawler segment in Kattegat (SD21). All three segments are almost entirely Danish fleets. Beside these main segments a Dutch beam trawl fishery takes place in Skagerrak (SD20) close to the North Sea. Effort distribution from the four countries in the fishery has been unchanged in the period 2021-2024, where Danish fishery is distributed widely within SD20-24, German fishery mainly in the Belts and western Baltic (SD22,24), Swedish fishery along the Swedish Westcoast in SD20-21) and the Dutch fishery in SD20. The proportion of landings from Skagerrak and Kattegat (SD20-21) has decreased slightly in recent years, while fishery in the Belts (SD22) has increased. The proportion of sole in the fisheries are low, around 1-2 % by weight in the most important fleets. However, some fleets targeting cod and plaice in Skagerrak have considerably higher proportion of sole in their catches, but these fleets account for a minor part of total sole catch.

Elaborations on data and analyses

The information used for the present overview is primarily from FDI, but other qualitative information are from various publications as indicated in the references. From FDI database the 2024 data has preliminary status. The data analysis has been conducted with MS Excel and SAS.

Access to relevant information from FDI was provided late in the analysis process (48 hours before deadline) as request was required from JRC.

The vessel number identifiers are not unique in the available data on the reporting level and do therefore not allow aggregation by etc. country, area and season. Vessels can change gear within season and areas thereby being recorded more times, and the data reporting also include additional variables, e.g., vessel length category. This means that within a chosen aggregation level a higher number of vessel (FDI variable 'totves') are recorded than the number that have conducted fishing activity. Accordingly, the request for 'quantitative information on the numbers of vessels by country' cannot be answered sufficiently. The information on number of vessels will include more vessels than the actual activity has been within a matrix of métier, year, season, subdivision, but the information can provide trends in the fleets over years. Fishing effort is therefore suggested as a qualified substitute for numbers of vessels. Figure 8+9 is therefore not reliable wrt absolute numbers.

A total of 102 métiers (level 5) has been catching sole in 2021-2024 in SD 20-24 (Appendix 1). To make tables and figures digestible the métiers containing the 90 percentiles of catches in the period have been chosen. This has reduced the number of métiers to 11 (Table 1). All data on effort and vessels are associated with activities where sole has been caught.

The resolution of available data is by c-square level (mid-coordinate of square, ICES rectangle) and the requested mapping of effort (fishing days) are illustrated accordingly.

Ad Tor 1) Overview of fishery

The fishery

Sole has been one of the most important species in the late 1990s in the Danish Kattegat fisheries and accounted for about 25% of the total value of the human consumption fisheries. The economic importance of sole is more limited in Skagerrak where it accounts for less than 5% of the total value of the Danish human consumption fisheries. The proportion of fisheries in Skagerrak (SD20), Kattegat (SD21) and the Belts (SD22-24) have changed in the past decades (Fig.1). Since 2000 the fisheries catching sole the Belts has increased from almost none to approximately 50% in 2024. In the same period Kattegat fishery has decreased its proportion from 70% to less than 20%. The Skagerrak fishery has remained a proportion of about 30-40% although fluctuating over the years.

Sole is mostly taken as by-catch in the fishery for *Nephrops*, cod and plaice, however, there are cases when fishermen choose to direct some effort towards sole. This targeted fishery is mainly by trawlers in Kattegat in autumn and winter conducted at nighttime when sole is most active. Gillnetters (GNS_CRU and GNS_DEF) and trawl (OTB_DEF and OTB_CRU) are the common gears catching sole. There is seasonality in use of gear for the sole fishery. Trawl fishery is mainly conducted from October to April while the gillnet fishery dominates May to September. During this season, about 80% of the gillnet catches are sole. A Dutch beam trawl fishery for flatfish takes place in Skagerrak as part of a beam trawl fishery in the North Sea (ICES Div 4).

Métiers in the fishery

Selecting the most important métiers (the 90th percentile of catches) results in 11 métiers catching sole in SD20-24: Five gillnetter métiers, five otter trawl métiers and one beam trawl (Table 1). Gillnetters w. 110-219 mm mesh sizes and demersal-crustacean trawlers w. 90-99 mm mesh sizes and selection panels comprise the most important métiers catching sole. Overall (based on all métiers) gillnetters constitute 52% of landings, otter trawlers 38% and beam trawlers 10%.

A further description of the fishery at the métier level will be based on the 11 métiers in Table 1.

Landings

In the period 2021 to 2024 the total sole landings from SD20-24 have decreased by almost 50%. Most decreases were in SD20 and SD21 (Skagerrak and Kattegat), while landings in the Belt Sea have increased (Table 2). Landing in the Sound (SD23) and in the Baltic (SD24) have remained negligible.

Seasonal distribution of métiers shows that mainly gillnetters are active for sole in 2nd and 3rd quarter while trawlers are mostly catching sole in 1st and 4th quarter (Table 3).

The participation by other countries than Denmark in the sole fishery is scarce. In 2024 Denmark accounted for 87% of landings in SD20-24. The additional contributions by other nations are provided in Table 4. The German and Swedish fisheries are almost entirely gillnet fisheries, the Dutch fishery is a beam trawl fishery, and the Danish fishery both gillnet and trawl fisheries. Norwegian annual landings amount to less than 1 ton.

Vessel numbers and effort

Since vessel is not a unique variable in the available FDI data but refers to numbers in the fleet segment as described above in data elaboration section, the following numbers aggregated at higher levels are likely not summed correctly. Effort is considered a better measure of fishing pressure.

Total effort by the main métiers is listed in Table 1. Highest effort within the gillnetters segment is by the GNS_DEF with mesh sizes 110-156 which also accounts for 20% of annual landings. This segment is distributed mainly in the Belts but also in the western Baltic. Among trawlers, the mixed crustacean-demersal trawlers with selection panels 300 meshes (OTB_MCD_90_99_1_300) have most effort among the three trawler segments with selective devices. These trawlers all operate in Skagerrak and Kattegat (SD20-21). The effort distribution by métier and area is rather constant over the period 2021-2024 (Table 6.1-4). Total effort for all countries and all years is provided in Figure 2. The main fishing spots are in the

southern Belts (SD22) and around Skagen (SD20), but also the central part of Kattegat and the Sound (SD21,23) has experienced high effort. Effort mapped by country shows a distinct pattern for each country (Figure 3). Danish effort distribution resembles the total effort map since Denmark constitute 63% of total effort on sole, Germany mainly concentrate their effort as gillnetters in the Belts and western Baltic (SD22,24) but also conduct minor fishery effort in Kattegat and Skagerrak (SD20,21). Nederland have all their effort with beam trawlers in Skagerrak and into the Northsea (SD20), while Sweden have concentrated their fishing effort in the eastern part of Skagerrak and Kattegat, and in the Sound and the Baltic (SD23, 24).

The effort distribution from 2021 to 2024 for each nation shows a rather constant distribution over the years without any trends in changed distribution over the SD20-24 (Figures 4-7).

Ad Tor 2) Bycatch nature of fishery

Overall sole is not the target species in any of the fisheries (métiers) and only anecdotal information suggests minor targeted fishery by trawlers in Kattegat (SD21) at nighttime when sole is most active. In both gillnetting and trawling sole is a valuable bycatch and average rates of sole in total catches by métier are below 7%. However, certain fleets have a considerable higher proportion of sole (33% and 40% in 2024), namely gillnetters (GNS_DEF_>0_0_0 and GNS_DEF_100_119_0_0) that mainly operate in Skagerrak (SD20) (Table 7). This segment of the fishery has target species such as cod and plaice but also catches pollack, monkfish, dab and edible crab. For the gillnetters with no mesh size information the proportion have increased from 6% in 2021 to 33% in 2024.

The fleets that account for about 50% of sole landings in SD20-24, namely two metiers of gillnetters (GNS_DEF_110-156_0_0 and GNS_DEF_120-219_0_0) and the trawler segment OTB_MCD_90-99_1_300, have proportions of sole in landings of about 1-4%. The gillnetters GNS_DEF_110-156_0_0 operate in Kattegat (SD22) and are targeting plaice with catches of turbot, flounder, cod, dab. The other main gillnetter fleet, GNS_DEF_120-219_0_0, mainly operates in Skagerrak (SD20) and are targeting cod, hake and plaice.

Table 1. Selected métiers, their respective landings 2021-2024 (in tons), proportion of total landings by all métiers (adding up to 85%) and total effort (fishing days).

Selected metier (level6)	landings (t)	percent of total landings	Effort (fishing days)
GNS_DEF_>0_0_0	87	8	12715
GNS_DEF_>=157_0_0	20	2	8579
GNS_DEF_100-119_0_0	38	4	502
GNS_DEF_110-156_0_0	212	20	73800
GNS_DEF_120-219_0_0	116	11	10696
OTB_DEF_90-104_0_0	68	6	2594
OTB_MCD_90-99_0_0	16	2	6412
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_140	70	7	16689
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_270	55	5	18433
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_300	132	13	28236
TBB_DEF_>=120_0_0	88	8	1719

Table 2. Upper: Reported landings (tons) by SD 20-24 in 2021-2024 and Lower: proportions of landings in each SD of total annual landings .

Year	SubDivisions					Totals
	27.3.A.20	27.3.A.21	27.3.B.23	27.3.C.22	27.3.D.24	
2021	159	138	7	63	0	368
2022	99	86	9	88	0	282
2023	84	46	7	69	0	206
2024	59	48	9	82	0	199
2021	43%	38%	2%	17%	0%	
2022	35%	30%	3%	31%	0%	
2023	41%	22%	4%	33%	0%	
2024	30%	24%	5%	41%	0%	

Table 3. Percentage of total landings by metier and season

Metier/Quarter	1	2	3	4
GNS_DEF_>=157_0_0	0%	1%	0%	0%
GNS_DEF_>0_0_0	1%	6%	2%	1%
GNS_DEF_100-119_0_0	0%	2%	2%	0%
GNS_DEF_110-156_0_0	1%	7%	8%	8%
GNS_DEF_120-219_0_0	2%	10%	1%	1%
OTB_DEF_90-104_0_0	1%	1%	0%	6%
OTB_MCD_90-99_0_0	0%	0%	0%	1%
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_140	1%	0%	0%	6%
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_270	2%	1%	0%	3%
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_300	5%	1%	1%	8%
TBB_DEF_>=120_0_0	2%	0%	0%	7%

Table 4. Landings (in tons) in SD20-24 in the years 2021-2024 by métier and country.

Métier/Country	DEU	DNK	NLD	SWE
GNS_DEF_>=157_0_0	0	19		0
GNS_DEF_>0_0_0		87		0
GNS_DEF_100-119_0_0	27	11		0
GNS_DEF_110-156_0_0	2	210		1
GNS_DEF_120-219_0_0	0	112		3
OTB_DEF_90-104_0_0	2	66		
OTB_MCD_90-99_0_0		16		0
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_140		70		0
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_270		55		
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_300		132		0
TBB_DEF_>=120_0_0		1	87	
Total	31	779	87	5

Table 5. Landings by quarter and country

Quarter/Country	DEU	DNK	NLD	SWE
1	0	108	20	0
2	12	248	1	1
3	15	119	3	3
4	4	304	62	1

Table 6. Fishing effort (days) by main metier by Subdivision for 2021-2024.

Metiers/SD	27.3.A.20	27.3.A.21	27.3.B.23	27.3.C.22	27.3.D.24
GNS_DEF_>=157_0_0		1	1722	4724	2132
GNS_DEF_>0_0_0	5276	3575	854	2923	88
GNS_DEF_100-119_0_0	88	413	1		
GNS_DEF_110-156_0_0			4380	49066	20354
GNS_DEF_120-219_0_0	8894	1802			
OTB_DEF_90-104_0_0			15	2576	3
OTB_MCD_90-99_0_0	1757	4654			
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_140	16475	214			
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_270	9998	8435			
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_300	5375	22861			
TBB_DEF_>=120_0_0	1719				
Total	49581	41955	6972	59289	22576

Table 6.1. Fishing effort (days) by main metier by Subdivision for 2021.

Metiers/SD	27.3.A.20	27.3.A.21	27.3.B.23	27.3.C.22	27.3.D.24
GNS_DEF_>=157_0_0			672	1831	648
GNS_DEF_>0_0_0	2899	1842	514	1645	30
GNS_DEF_100-119_0_0	26	71	1		
GNS_DEF_110-156_0_0			1819	14840	5957
GNS_DEF_120-219_0_0	1390	263			
OTB_DEF_90-104_0_0			2	775	
OTB_MCD_90-99_0_0	969	1573			
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_140	3067	40			
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_270	3417	2115			
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_300	1154	5950			
TBB_DEF_>=120_0_0	720				
Total	13642	11853	3008	19090	6635

Table 6.2. Fishing effort (days) by main metier by Subdivision for 2022.

Metiers/SD	27.3.A.20	27.3.A.21	27.3.B.23	27.3.C.22	27.3.D.24
GNS_DEF_>=157_0_0			565	1237	672
GNS_DEF_>0_0_0	2377	1334	340	1276	57
GNS_DEF_100-119_0_0	40	80			
GNS_DEF_110-156_0_0			773	12094	5199
GNS_DEF_120-219_0_0	1028	263			
OTB_DEF_90-104_0_0			8	565	
OTB_MCD_90-99_0_0	228	1036			
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_140	4530	96			
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_270	2152	1639			
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_300	1565	6432			
TBB_DEF_>=120_0_0	590				
Total	12510	10879	1686	15171	5928

Table 6.3. Fishing effort (days) by main metier by Subdivision for 2023.

Metiers/SD	27.3.A.20	27.3.A.21	27.3.B.23	27.3.C.22	27.3.D.24
GNS_DEF_>=157_0_0		1	354	987	380
GNS_DEF_>0_0_0		399		2	
GNS_DEF_100-119_0_0	9	176			
GNS_DEF_110-156_0_0			919	11552	4526
GNS_DEF_120-219_0_0	3614	508			
OTB_DEF_90-104_0_0			1	661	3
OTB_MCD_90-99_0_0	216	919			
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_140	4229	43			
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_270	2050	2127			
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_300	1419	5218			
TBB_DEF_>=120_0_0	263				
Total	11800	9391	1274	13202	4909

Table 6.4. Fishing effort (days) by main metier by Subdivision for 2024.

Metiers/SD	27.3.A.20	27.3.A.21	27.3.B.23	27.3.C.22	27.3.D.24
GNS_DEF_>=157_0_0			131	670	432
GNS_DEF_>0_0_0					1
GNS_DEF_100-119_0_0	13	86			
GNS_DEF_110-156_0_0			869	10580	4672
GNS_DEF_120-219_0_0	2861	768			
OTB_DEF_90-104_0_0			4	576	
OTB_MCD_90-99_0_0	344	1127			
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_140	4649	36			
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_270	2379	2555			
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_300	1236	5261			
TBB_DEF_>=120_0_0	147				
Total	11629	9832	1004	11826	5105

Table 7. Proportion of sole in total landings per year by métiers where sole is caught.

Metier	2021	2022	2023	2024
GNS_DEF_>=157_0_0	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01
GNS_DEF_>0_0_0	0.06	0.06	0.17	0.33
GNS_DEF_100-119_0_0	0.62	0.50	0.27	0.40
GNS_DEF_110-156_0_0	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04
GNS_DEF_120-219_0_0	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02
OTB_DEF_90-104_0_0	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.08
OTB_MCD_90-99_0_0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_140	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_270	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_300	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
TBB_DEF_>=120_0_0	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02

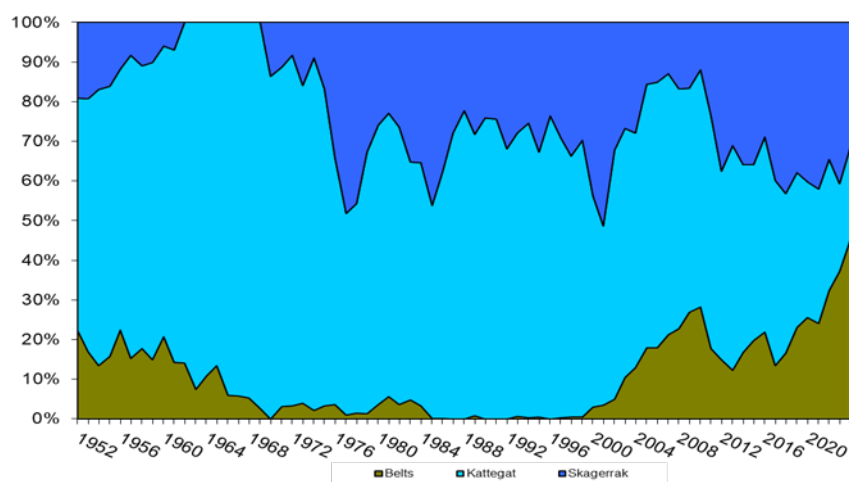


Figure 1. Proportion of sole landings since 1950 in Skagerrak (SD20), Kattegat (SD21) and the Belts and western Baltic (SD22-24).

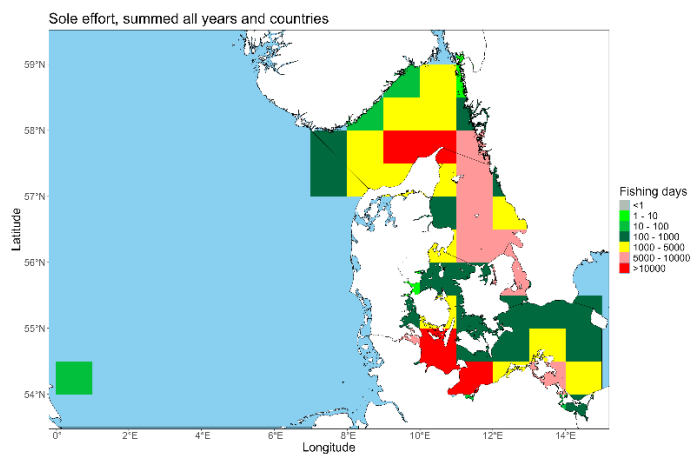


Figure 2. Effort on sole (fishing days) for all métiers all countries and all season in the years 2021-2024.

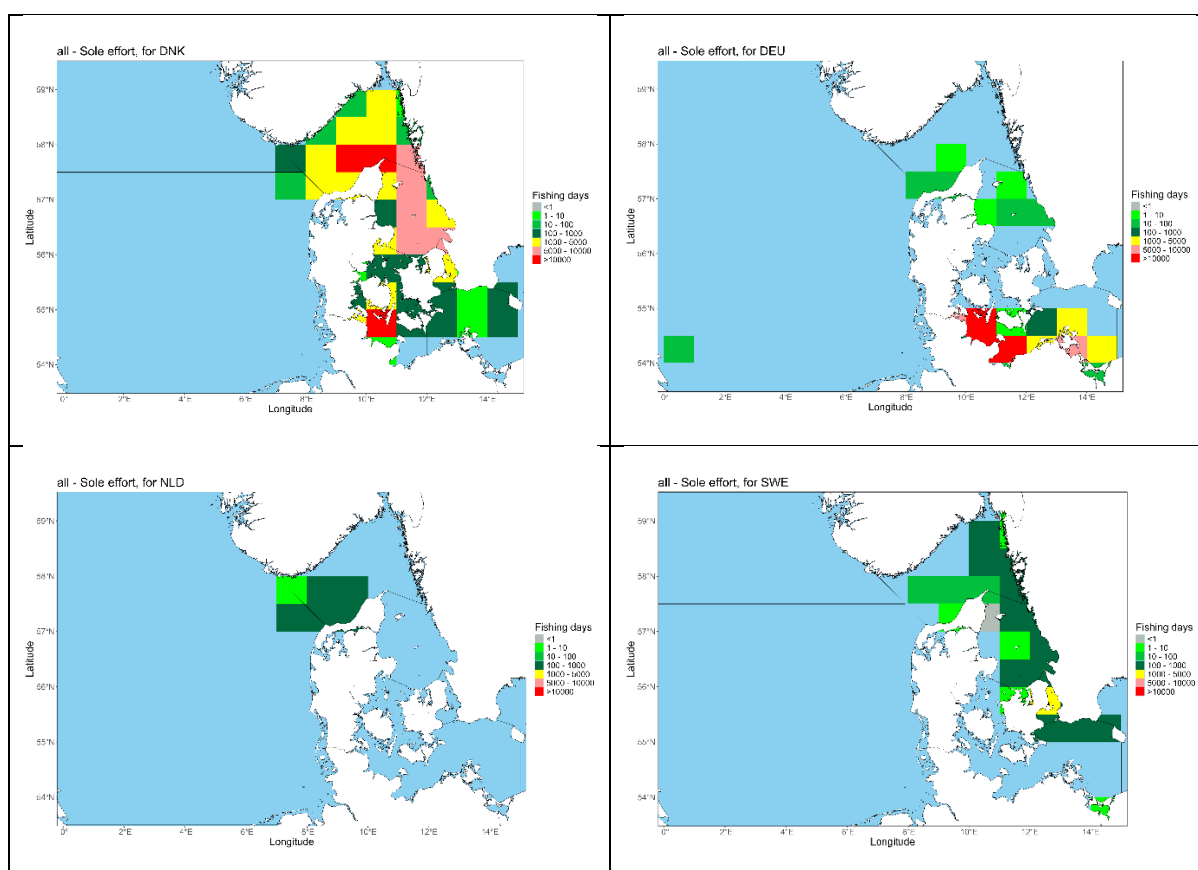


Figure 3. Effort by country for the years 2021-24. Notes the difference in effort units between maps.

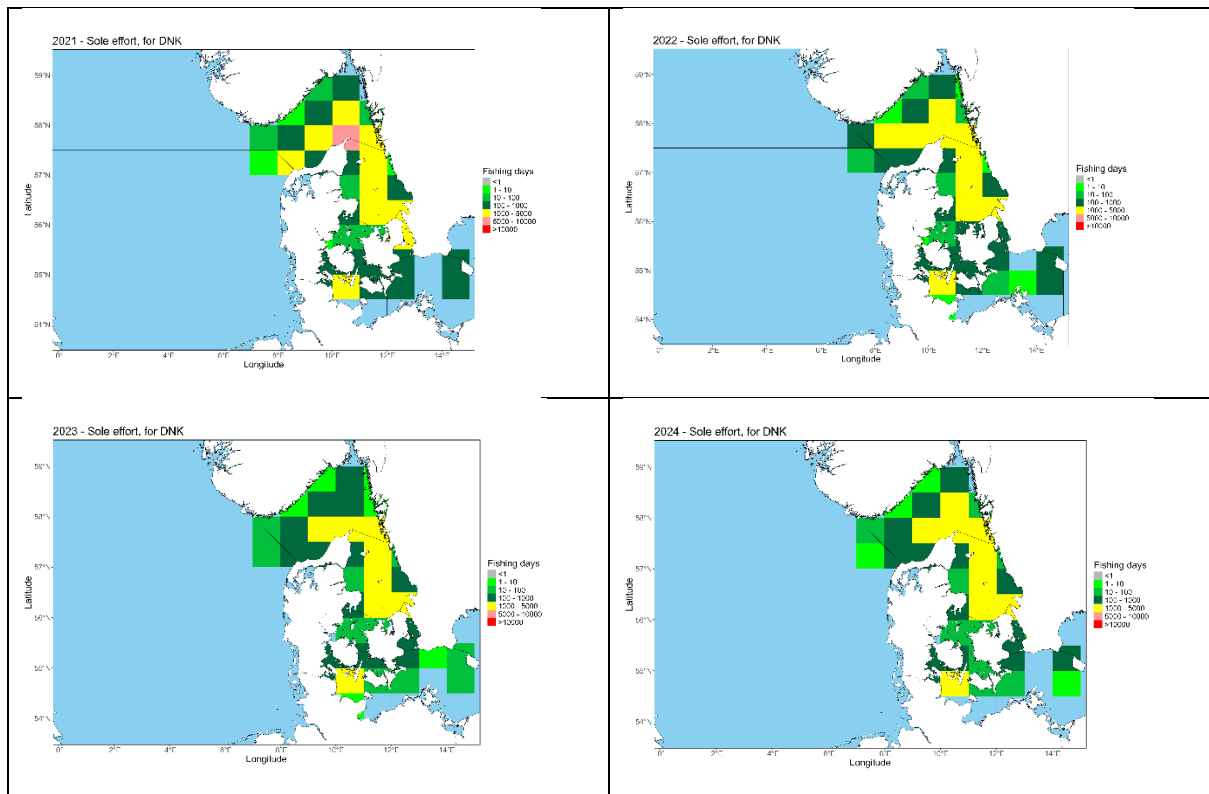


Figure 4. Danish fishing effort 2021-2024.

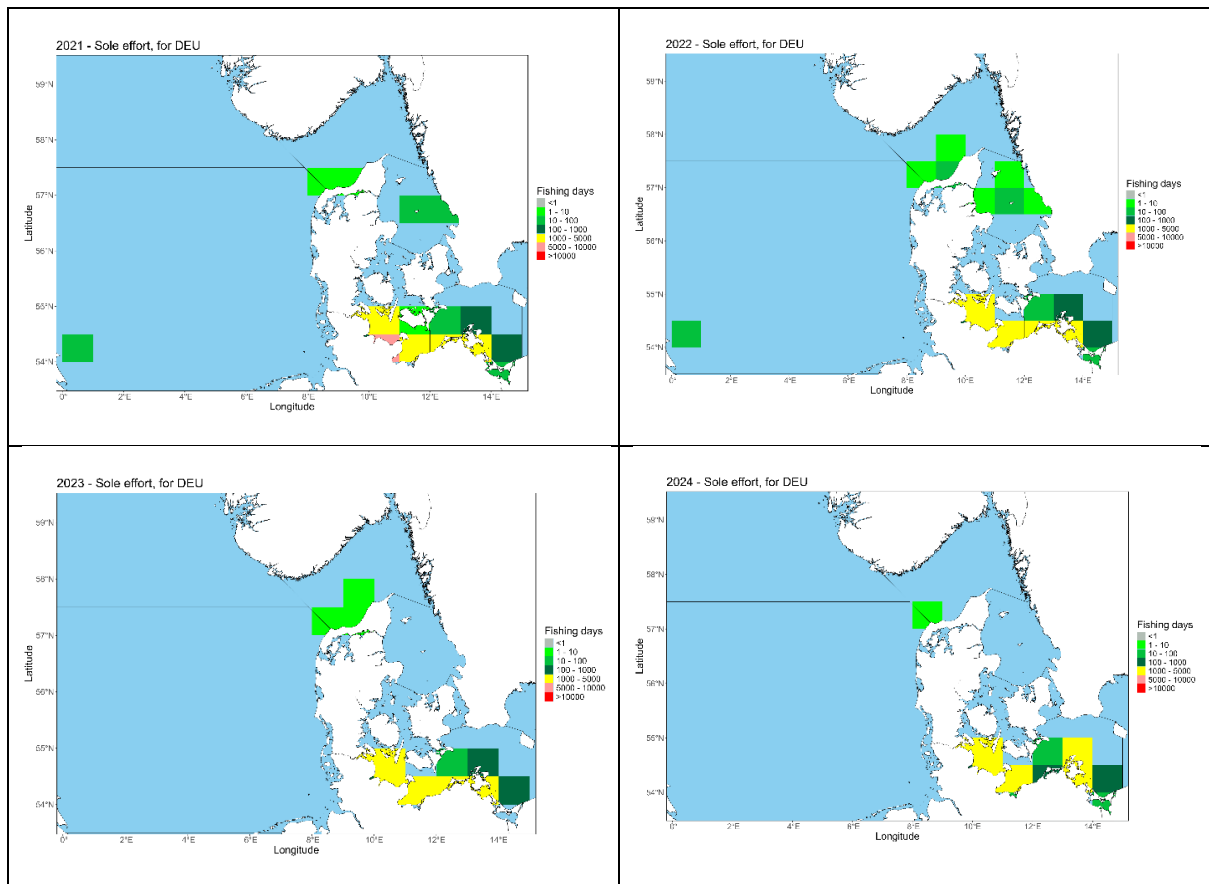


Figure 5. German fishing effort 2021-2024

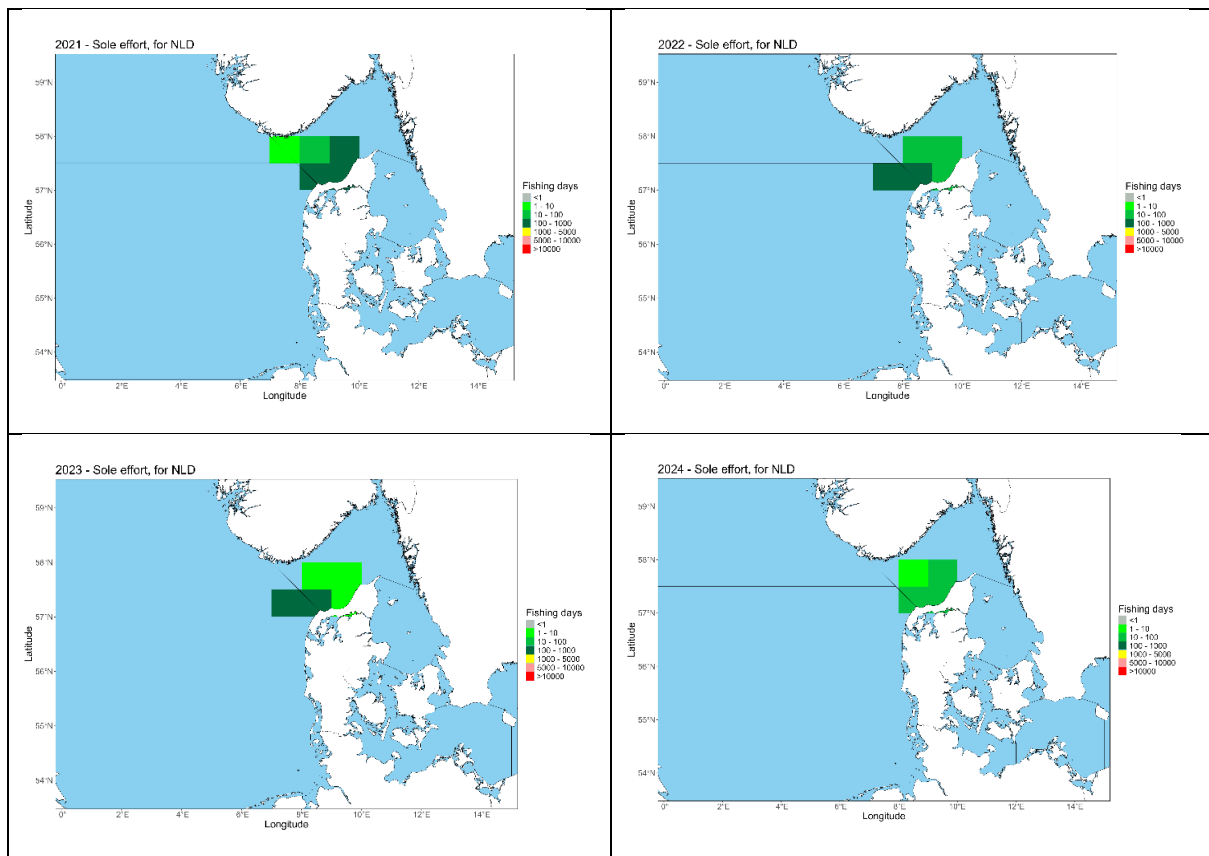


Figure 6. Dutch fishing effort 2021-2024

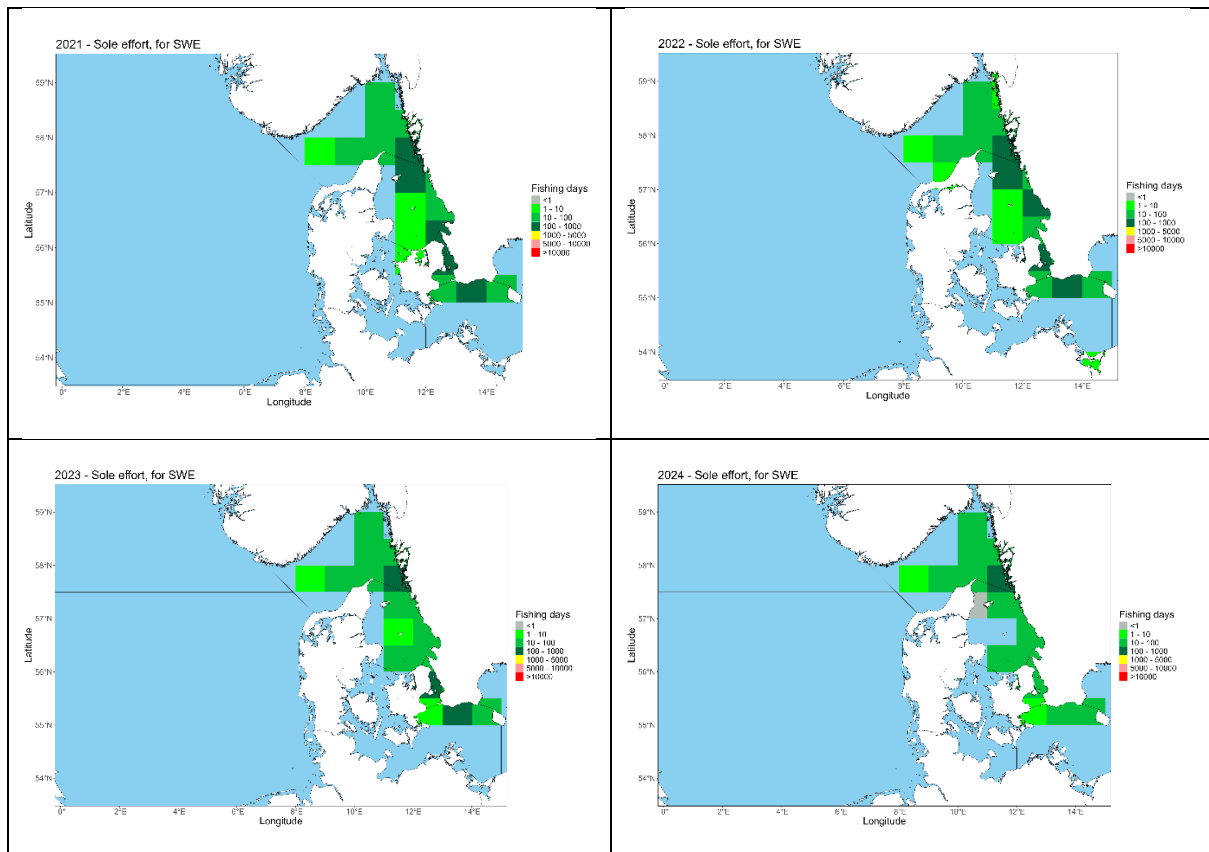
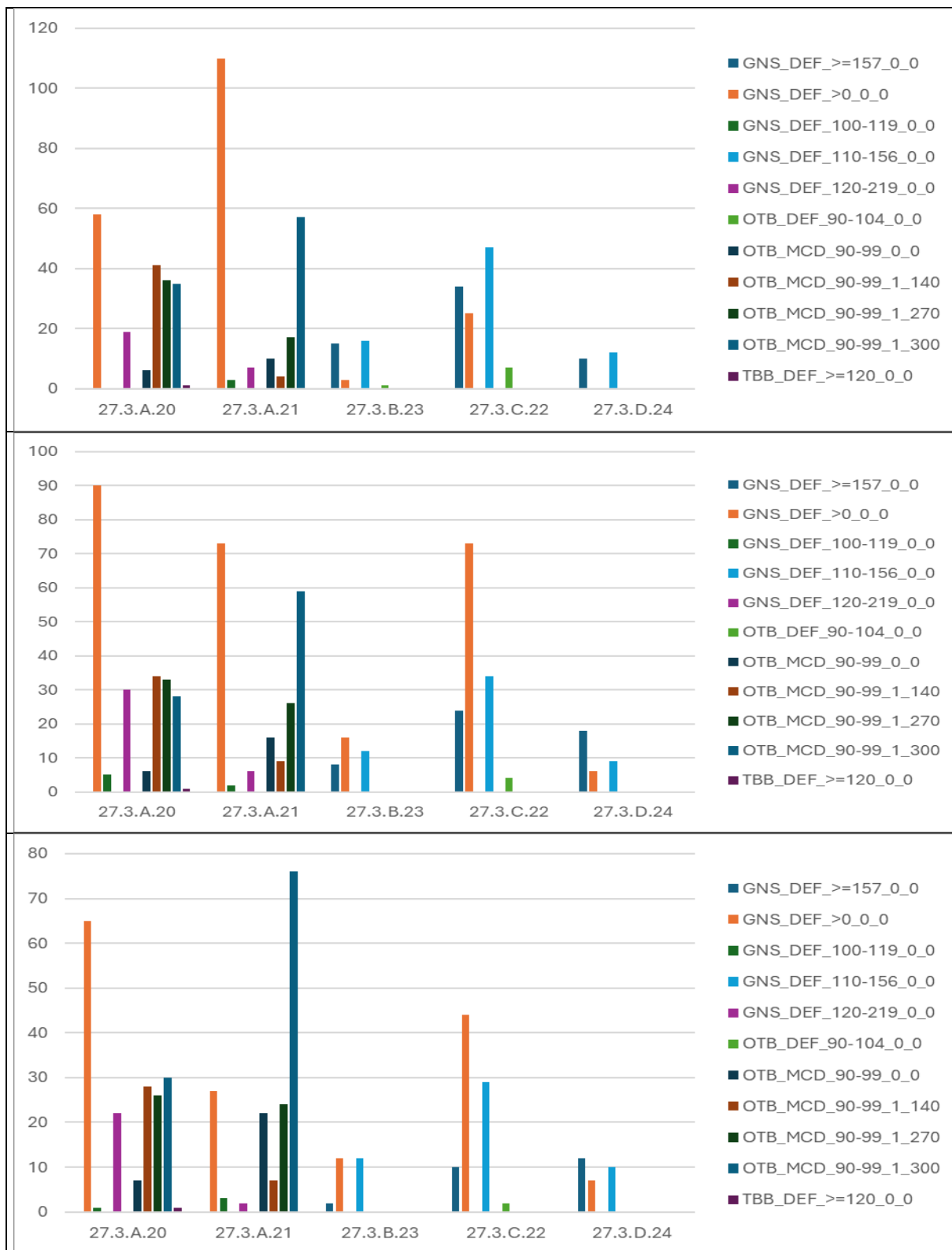


Figure 7. Swedish fishing effort 2021-2024.



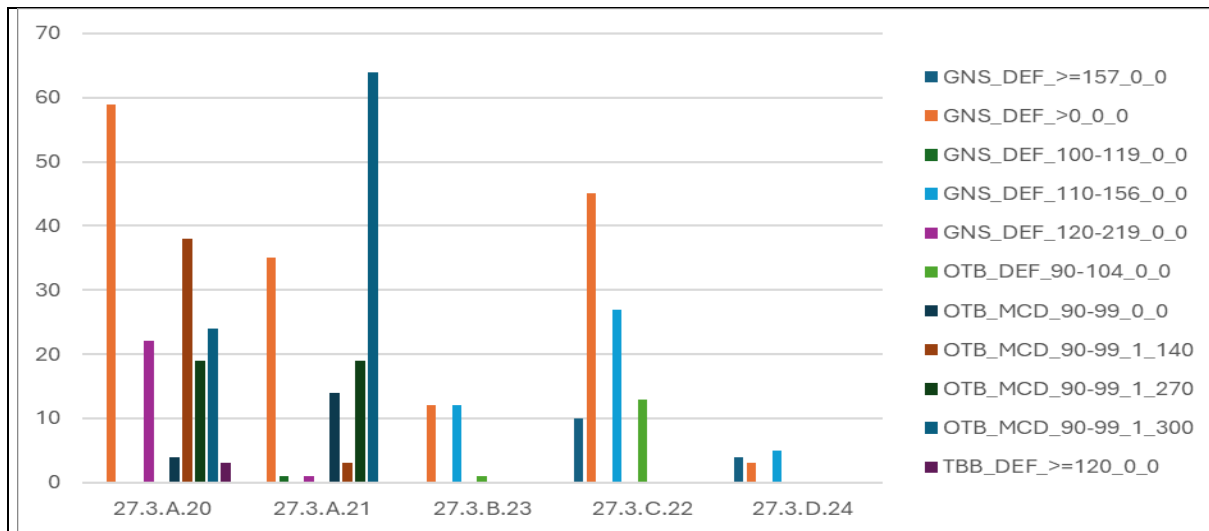


Figure 8. Vessel numbers by metiers for SD20-SD24 in qrt1 (top) to qrt4 (bottom). Absolute numbers of vessels incorrect.

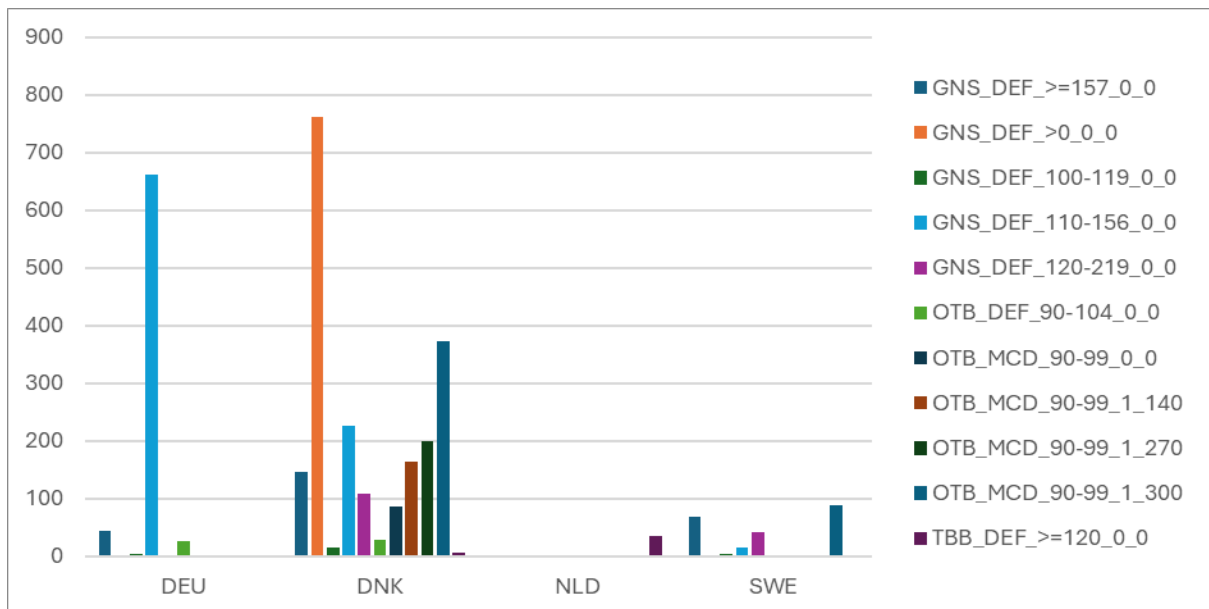


Figure 9. Vessels per metiers by country. Absolute numbers of vessels incorrect.

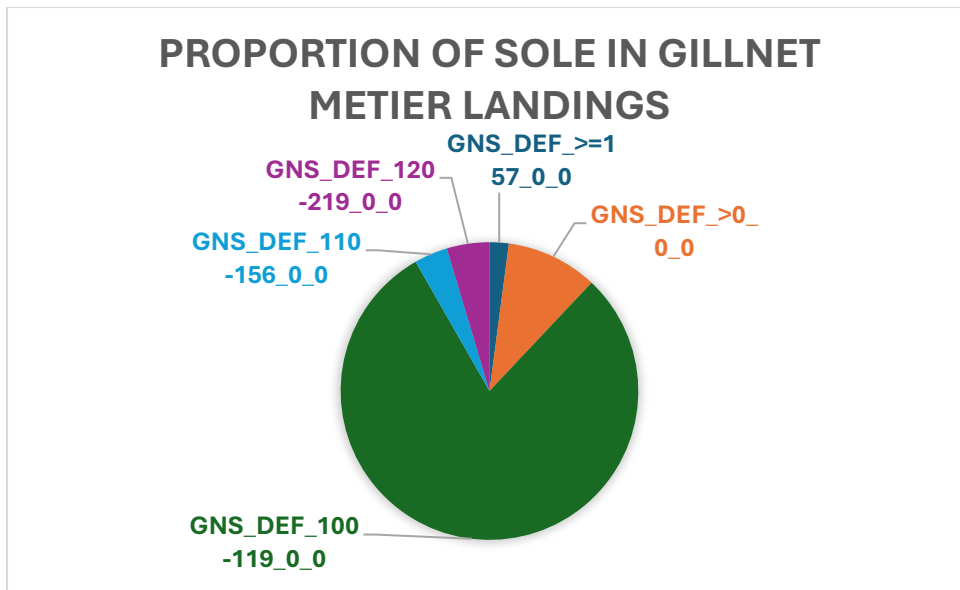


Figure 10. Sole proportion in gillnet metier catches

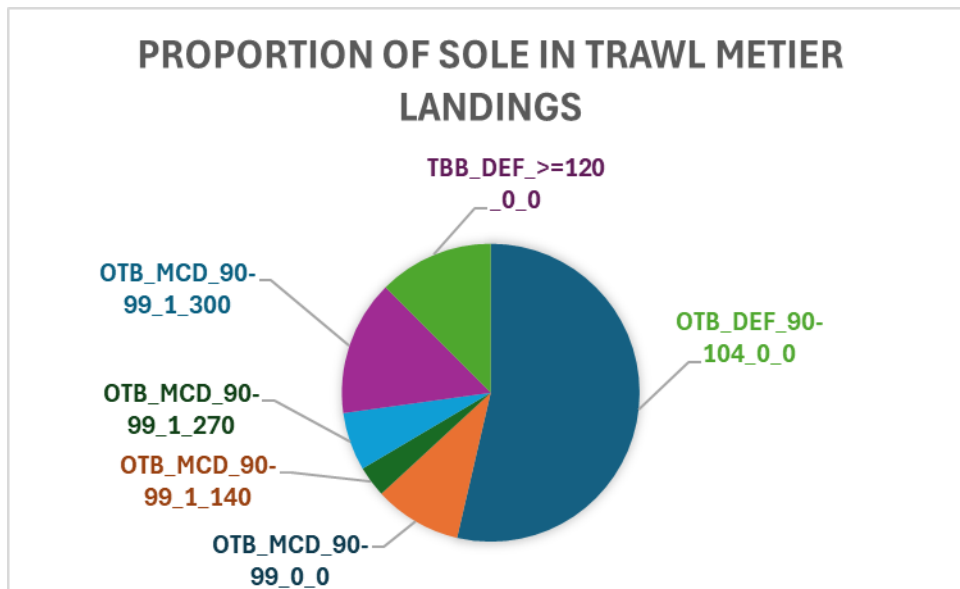


Figure 11. Sole proportion in trawl metier catches.

Appendix 1. Sole catches (t) in the period 2021-2024 for SD20-24 for all métiers (level 5) reported.

Metier	Country DEU	DNK	NLD	SWE
DRB_MOL_>0_0_0		0.14		
FPN_CAT_>0_0_0		0.13		
FPN_CRU_>0_0_0		0.00		
FPN_DEF_>0_0_0		0.20		
FPO_CAT_>0_0_0	0.01	0.12		
FPO_CRU_>0_0_0		0.07		0.00
FPO_DEF_>0_0_0	0.03	0.75		
FPO_MOL_>0_0_0				0.00
FYK_CAT_>0_0_0		0.00		0.31
FYK_DEF_>0_0_0		0.39		
GND_SPF_71-89_0_0				0.00
GNS_CRU_>=220_0_0		0.04		
GNS_CRU_>0_0_0	0.02	2.03		
GNS_CRU_100-119_0_0	5.55	0.02		
GNS_CRU_120-219_0_0	0.13	0.11		0.00
GNS_CRU_90-99_0_0	4.32			
GNS_DEF_>=157_0_0	0.15	19.37		0.17
GNS_DEF_>=220_0_0		5.38		0.03
GNS_DEF_>0_0_0		86.82		0.00
GNS_DEF_100-119_0_0	26.88	10.62		0.18
GNS_DEF_110-156_0_0	1.75	209.92		0.61
GNS_DEF_120-219_0_0	0.00	112.32		3.45
GNS_DEF_32-89_0_0		0.91		0.00
GNS_DEF_50-70_0_0		0.36		
GNS_DEF_71-89_0_0		1.05		
GNS_DEF_90-109_0_0		6.67		
GNS_DEF_90-99_0_0	4.04	9.78		
GNS_FWS_>0_0_0				0.00
GNS_SPF_>=157_0_0		0.00		
GNS_SPF_>0_0_0		0.04		
GNS_SPF_110-156_0_0	0.00	0.10		
GNS_SPF_16-31_0_0		0.01		
GNS_SPF_32-89_0_0	0.02	0.16		0.04
GNS_SPF_50-70_0_0		0.02		
GTR_DEF_>=157_0_0	0.42			0.35
GTR_DEF_>=220_0_0				0.05
GTR_DEF_>0_0_0	0.00			
GTR_DEF_110-156_0_0	2.18			4.53
GTR_DEF_120-219_0_0				8.03
GTR_DEF_90-109_0_0	0.00			
LLS_DEF_0_0_0		0.10		
MIS_MIS_0_0_0		0.03		
NK				0.00
OTB_CRU_>=120_0_0		0.36		
OTB_CRU_>0_0_0		3.64		
OTB_CRU_16-31_0_0		0.01		
OTB_CRU_32-69_0_0		0.04		
OTB_CRU_32-69_2_22				0.00
OTB_CRU_70-89_0_0		0.42		
OTB_CRU_70-89_2_35				0.47
OTB_CRU_90-99_0_0	3.75			
OTB_CRU_90-99_2_35				0.00
OTB_CRU_90-99_4_35				0.00
OTB_DEF_>=120_0_0		12.67	1.38	0.02
OTB_DEF_>=120_3_120		4.61		
OTB_DEF_>0_0_0	0.01	15.84		
OTB_DEF_100-119_0_0		0.00	0.08	
OTB_DEF_105-115_1_120	0.29	4.02		
OTB_DEF_115-120_0_0	0.43	0.00		
OTB_DEF_16-31_0_0		0.11		
OTB_DEF_32-69_0_0		0.47		
OTB_DEF_32-89_0_0		1.22		
OTB_DEF_70-89_0_0		0.32		
OTB_DEF_90-104_0_0	2.25	66.18		

OTB_DEF_90-99_0_0	0.07			
OTB_DWS_90-99_0_0		0.00		
OTB_MCD_100-119_0_0		1.99		
OTB_MCD_100-119_1_140		12.14		
OTB_MCD_100-119_1_180		0.82		
OTB_MCD_100-119_1_270		3.58		
OTB_MCD_100-119_1_300		0.07		
OTB_MCD_90-99_0_0		16.18		0.00
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_140		69.84		0.00
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_180		4.86		
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_270		54.93		
OTB_MCD_90-99_1_300		131.68		0.32
OTB_SPF_>0_0_0		0.01		
OTM_DEF_>=120_0_0				0.00
OTM_DEF_>0_0_0		0.00		
OTT_CRU_32-69_2_22				0.00
OTT_CRU_32-69_4_22				0.00
OTT_CRU_70-89_2_35				2.94
OTT_CRU_90-99_2_35				0.01
OTT_CRU_90-99_4_35				0.11
OTT_DEF_>=120_0_0				0.08
OTT_MCD_90-99_0_0				0.01
OTT_MCD_90-99_1_140				0.00
OTT_MCD_90-99_1_300				7.50
PTB_DEF_>=120_3_120		0.01		
PTB_DEF_105-115_1_120	0.00			
PTB_DEF_115-120_0_0	0.01			
PTB_DEF_16-31_0_0		0.03		
SDN_DEF_>=120_0_0	0.09	3.17		0.00
SDN_DEF_>=120_3_120	0.00	0.01		
SDN_DEF_100-119_0_0		6.64		
SDN_DEF_90-99_0_0	0.00	0.02		
SSC_DEF_>=120_0_0		0.03		
SSC_DEF_>=120_3_120		0.00		
SSC_DEF_100-119_0_0		0.00		
SSC_DEF_70-89_0_0		0.01		
TBB_DEF_>=120_0_0		0.89	86.64	
TBB_DEF_100-119_0_0			0.01	