



**EUROPEAN COMMISSION**  
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR MARITIME AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

## **MANAGEMENT PLAN 2012<sup>1</sup>**

The Director-General  
DG for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

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<sup>1</sup> Each Commission department has to establish a management plan (MP) translating its long-term strategy into general and specific objectives, reflecting:

- the main policy priorities fixed by the Commission, in particular those set out in the Europe 2020 Strategy (COM(2010)2020), in the State of the Union Speech, and in the Commission Work Programme for 2012 (COM(2011)777 final);
- the available resources proposed in the 2012 draft Budget (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/budget/www/index-en.htm>)

(source: Standing instructions for Management Plans, ref. Ares(2011)1080000 – 11/10/2011).

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## PART 1. Mission statement

The mission of the Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE) is the following:

***"We work to develop the potential of the European maritime economy and to secure a safe and stable supply of seafood, sustainable fisheries, healthy seas and prosperous coastal communities – for today's Europeans and for future generations.***

***This involves formulating, developing and implementing the Common Fisheries Policy – the cornerstone of our actions for a sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources; and promoting an integrated approach to all maritime policies."***

## PART 2. This year's challenges

Last year we put on the co-decision table an extensive reform of the Common Fisheries Policy and secured enough money to win the sustainability challenge. The money will go to helping fishermen switch to sustainable practices and helping coastal populations diversify their economies.

Adopting the **reform package** was by no means a small feat. We have submitted a coherent, comprehensive and credible plan to the European Parliament and Council and we will be negotiating it throughout 2012. Our challenge for this year will be to convince decision makers, stakeholders and citizens of the Union that our proposals can achieve the ambitious objectives of the reform and that business as usual is not an option. Convincing all our partners will require articulate argumentation, acute political sensitivity, and a great deal of energy.

At the same time we need to continue managing the existing policy and prepare the ground for the immediate roll out of the new Common Fisheries Policy as of 2013. We need to ensure that what we will be doing this year matches the principles we are defending under the reform.

We will be proposing to set fishing limits as recommended by scientists, so as to let stocks recover and make fisheries sustainable in the long term.

We will step up our fight against illegal fishing and make use in a methodical manner of all the tools available under our control and enforcement legislation.

We will make sure that our external policy is as sustainable as our domestic one. The new "Sustainable Fisheries Agreements" will be subject to same principles we apply in our own waters: the EU will only enter into an agreement with a third country if there are unused fish stocks and if science confirms that it is safe to fish them. The respect for Human Rights, the rule of law and democratic principles will be part and parcel of each Agreement.

We will maximise our efforts in Regional Fisheries Management Organisations in order to promote sustainable fisheries in international waters.

We will prepare the ground for the implementation of the reform with regard to technical measures and a new generation of long-term plans that manage groups of species rather than just single stocks. As regards aquaculture, the necessary preparatory steps need to be taken in order to develop the EU strategic aquaculture guidelines by 2013, as proposed in CFP reform package.

The Integrated Maritime Policy was conceived in good economic times, when traditional maritime sectors such as shipping and shipbuilding were thriving thanks to global trade. Today, like other parts of the world, our continent is facing a major economic and social crisis. In such climate, positive messages on growth and employment are few and far between. Europe's sea and oceans are a huge source of innovation and growth that is still largely untapped. Our maritime policy is to draw on that potential in an efficient and sustainable manner. It facilitates the cooperation of maritime players across sectors and across borders, reduces duplications of costs and efforts, avoids conflicts between sector-based policies and forges synergies to support emerging sectors.

**"Blue growth"** is the positive message for growth and jobs in the marine and maritime sectors. The Commission will issue a Communication on sustainable growth from the oceans, seas and coasts in the second half of 2012. It will provide an overview of the activities in emerging and prospective maritime sectors. Synergies among various EU policies affecting these activities will also be looked into, including at regional level. The initiative will be based on the findings of an on-going study as well as input from interested stakeholders and authorities.

In the course of the year we will continue to develop integrated sea-basin strategies, which is one of the core dimensions of an integrated policy. Our focus this year will be developing an Adriatic and Ionian strategy and moving on to concrete projects in the Black Sea. Following the adoption of the Atlantic Strategy in November 2011, Member States, regions and stakeholders will work towards defining the concrete steps and projects that will deliver growth.

Another important initiative for 2012 will be our proposal on **maritime spatial planning**: A Maritime Spatial Plan for each European Sea Basin will set out a stable and fair set of rules and enable the transparent and collective involvement of all players – which will in turn increase business certainty and lower legal and administrative costs for companies and accelerate investments

## PART 3. General objectives of the policy area 'Maritime affairs and fisheries'

This Management Plan translates the Commission policy priorities defined in particular in the Europe 2020 Strategy<sup>2</sup> and in the Commission Work Programme 2012<sup>3</sup> into operational objectives of the Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE) for 2012 and beyond.

As set out in the Europe 2020 Strategy DG MARE participates - together with DG AGRI, DG ENV, DG ECHO and DG REGIO - in the fourth flagship initiative 'Resource efficient Europe' with the goal 'to establish a vision of structural and technological changes required to move to a low carbon, resource efficient and climate resilient economy by 2050 which will allow the EU to achieve its emissions reduction and biodiversity targets; this includes disaster prevention and response, harnessing the contribution of cohesion, agricultural, rural development, and maritime policies to address climate change, in particular through adaptation measures based on more efficient use of resources, which will also contribute to improving global food security.'

The 2011 Commission's proposals for the reform of the CFP will secure fishermen's livelihood for the future while putting an end to overfishing and depletion of fish stocks. The reform will introduce a decentralised approach to science-based fisheries management by region and sea basin, and introduce better governance standards in the EU and on the international level through sustainable fisheries agreements. Thus:

- All fish stocks will have to be brought to sustainable levels ("Maximum Sustainable Yield - MSY") by 2015, which is in line with the commitments the EU has undertaken internationally.
- An ecosystem approach will be adopted for all fisheries, with long-term management plans based on the best available scientific advice.
- The waste of food resources and the resulting future economic losses caused by throwing unwanted fish back into the sea, a practice known as "discarding", will be phased-out. Fishermen will be obliged to land all the fish of the stocks concerned that they catch.
- Clear targets and timeframes to stop overfishing will be introduced; a system of individual transferable fishing concessions for trawlers and all vessels of more than 12m in length; support measures for small-scale fisheries; improved data collection; and strategies to promote sustainable aquaculture in Europe are also foreseen.

The Commission's proposal for a new fund for the period 2014-2020, the EMFF (European Maritime and Fisheries Fund), will focus on people, helping them to embrace the reform of fisheries. It will focus on fisheries communities, where it will create new jobs and boost growth. And it will focus on sustainability, reversing the decline of the fisheries sector of recent times. The EMFF is structured around four main pillars: fisheries, aquaculture, sustainable development of fishing areas and Integrated Maritime Policy.

**The general objectives of DG MARE for 2012 are presented below. Please note that in some cases these objectives refer to the implementation of existing instruments such as the European Fisheries Fund. As long as these instruments are in force, DG MARE is bound to pursue the achievement of their specific objectives. However, the Commission in its proposals for the CFP Reform has highlighted the limitations and weaknesses of the current policy and relevant legislation and has proposed radical changes. The discontinuation of public aid for scrapping of vessels and a shift to actions on growth and jobs is but one example. It is in this context that the Management Plan must be read. (This presentation follows the order of our ABB activities)**

**1) Ensure the smooth functioning of the EU market in fishery and aquaculture products through market transparency, ensuring appropriate supplies and strengthen information to consumers and labelling requirements, while keeping market interventions limited.**

The review of the Common Market Organisation (CMO) for fishery and aquaculture products has been integrated into the reform package in order to strengthen consistency with in particular the conservation policy and better governance. It is also working towards market-based measures and more transparency designed to support sustainable and competitive fisheries.

In order to secure supplies of fish and fishery products and to meet the challenges of globalisation, DG MARE will also be involved in the negotiation and conclusion of free trade agreements with third countries and regions and in the EU customs policy. In this framework, DG MARE will also promote the strengthening of good fishing governance policies as being directly linked to the sustainability of international trade flows in fish and fishery products.

International cooperation and fisheries governance is strengthened in order to promote sustainable and responsible fisheries outside EU waters.

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<sup>2</sup> COM(2010)2020

<sup>3</sup> COM(2011)777 final

## **2) Strengthen international cooperation and fisheries governance in order to promote sustainable and responsible fisheries outside EU waters**

The main aim is to achieve a level playing field for vessels fishing in Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) and third country waters to avoid a "race to the bottom" where a laxer management framework could be abused to the detriment of resources.

DG MARE contributes to the EU goal of achieving a sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources, both in its own external fisheries activities and in the international trade in fisheries products. To achieve this goal it aims at improving international fisheries and oceans governance by actions as outlined in the Communication from the Commission on the external dimension of the CFP<sup>4</sup>.

While the negotiation and conclusion of Fisheries Partnership Agreements (FPAs) with third countries contributes to maintaining and safeguarding the traditional fisheries activities of the EU fleets, including long-distance fleet activities, it also contributes to a sustainable exploitation and management of the fisheries resources of the countries concerned.

Regarding the international oceans agenda, the EU continues to play a leading role in enhancing and improving regional and international legal frameworks and strengthening cooperation with third countries and Institutions, with a view to promoting sustainable fisheries, preserving marine biodiversity and implementing the Law of the Sea (LOS) and fighting IUU fishing.

To this end, the EU contributes to a better functioning of RFMOs and encourages the setting up of new RFMOs covering areas not yet subject to multilateral regulation. Better governance of ocean affairs should also be achieved through an increased commitment by the EU to develop the Law of the Sea.

The EU intensifies its efforts against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing at international and EU levels. A joint statement was signed in 2011 with the government of the US on efforts to combat IUU fishing. A similar statement is envisaged to be signed with Japan in 2012.

## **3) Promote the adherence of stakeholders to the objectives and measures of the CFP by strengthening and promoting an effective, regular and structured dialogue with the stakeholders in the CFP (fishing industry, NGOs, consumers, aquaculture, processors, traders and other interests)**

The added value of EU actions on fisheries consultation is reflected in the involvement of stakeholders in the fisheries management process under the CFP, especially through the Regional Advisory Councils (RACs), resulting in increased responsibility and commitment on their part towards effective compliance with CFP rules. It is crucial to maintain and strengthen this stakeholder involvement including in the aquaculture sector, to pave the way for the success of the forthcoming CFP reform in 2012. Dialogue with stakeholders is carried out both at EU-wide level and regional sea-basin level.

Information and communication activities contribute to building support for the CFP among stakeholders and the general public allowing them to be better informed about the efforts of the EU to achieve sustainable fisheries in Europe and around the world. It will also contribute to build support to the Commission's efforts to reform the CFP. As regards the Integrated Maritime Policy, information and communication activities will focus on promoting the policy's contribution to sustainable growth and job creation.

## **4) Ensure the sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources, the development of competitive fisheries and aquaculture industries, the improvement of market supply and the welfare of areas dependent on fisheries by providing structural support to the achievement of the objectives of the CFP until the end of 2013**

The European Fisheries Fund (EFF) provides support for structural change in the programming period 2007-2013, thus contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the CFP through 4 priority axes and technical assistance:

- Axis 1: measures for the adaptation of the EU fishing fleet
- Axis 2: aquaculture, inland fishing, processing and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products
- Axis 3: measures of common interest (collective actions, pilot projects, actions to improve infrastructures, ...)
- Axis 4: sustainable development of fisheries areas
- Axis 5: technical assistance.

Structural support at EU level is necessary since the implementation of the objectives of the CFP cannot be sufficiently achieved by Member States alone. There are significant differences between the Member States: the sector's economic development is not uniform throughout the EU, nor are the financial means at Member States' disposal. Furthermore, the CFP manages resources that are common to more Member States and require commonly defined structural support. There could be a risk of distortion of competition if Member States were to act alone in this field.

The objective of sustainable development requires therefore multi-annual financing at EU level, concentrated on clear priorities. The EFF 2007-2013 allows the EU to adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity. Implementation of the EFF occurs through operational programmes that are defined at national level and approved by the Commission. DG MARE ensures effective and efficient implementation of Member States operational programmes through monitoring, supervision, audit and financial verification.

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<sup>4</sup> COM(2011)424 final

**5) Ensure that fishing and aquaculture activities provide long-term sustainable environmental, economic and social conditions and contribute to the availability of food supplies**

The CFP aims at ensuring that fishing and aquaculture activities provide long-term sustainable environmental, economic and social conditions and contribute to the availability of food supplies. The Commission will continue to work towards the reform of the CFP, with a view to achieving the sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources within and beyond EU waters.

Fisheries resources are shared between Member States and with partner countries and there must be common rules to achieve sustainable management and a level playing field; therefore, action at EU level is a more efficient means to help achieve the objectives. The Commission's policy is based on multi-annual management plans with clear rules for annual management decisions and proposed clear objectives for the exploitation of stocks, with the aim to ensure that by 2015 the exploitation of the resources reaches levels that restore and maintain the stocks above levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield, in combination with anti-discards policies and under an eco-system based approach to our fisheries. Aquaculture is also promoted through EU guidelines that will underpin national strategic plans. The policy on management of the fisheries and resource conservation and aquaculture, is combined with policies in the sphere of the market organization, public funding and an external presence based on the same principles of sustainability and aiming at the same objectives as for the internal policy.

The protection of bio-diversity and sensitive marine habitats is also part of this objective.

Availability of sound scientific advice is an important factor for the development of an effective policy towards sustainable fisheries. This requires scientific studies, pilot projects and data collection. To this end, the Commission finances the standardised and systematic collection and management of fisheries data by Member States. Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 establishes an EU framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the CFP. Within that framework 22 Member States are obliged to collect regularly and systematically data in a cost-efficient way and to coordinate them with the Member States of the same marine region. To ensure the completeness of scientific advice available to it, the Commission carries out studies, pilot projects and other complementary activities, as necessary.

**6) Ensure compliance with the CFP legal framework across the EU through effective and efficient control policy**

The EU has put in place a new global and integrated approach to control. This ambitious set of rules is a cornerstone of the CFP, and aims at creating a culture of compliance, thereby also creating a level playing field through different means: consolidating and modernising control rules, generalising the use of new technologies, and laying down new control methodologies and procedures as well as effective and dissuasive sanctions.

To make sure that new control technologies are effectively implemented by Member States and that a high quality of data is reached, high co-financing rates for Member States control expenditure are envisaged. In view of the EU interest in a high level of control in the Member States, a system of EU financial aid promotes the strengthening and the modernisation of the national fisheries control structures. Needs are also important under the acquisition and implementation of new remote control technologies.

The goal is to achieve an appropriate level of compliance with the CFP rules through the monitoring of control, inspection and audit activities of Member States. DG MARE oversees and ensures continuity of monitoring inspection activities in the Member States. Control staff of the European Commission regularly audits control and inspection systems of the Member States in terms of quality, intensity, strategy and efficiency, and including catch and effort data registration systems and the systems for infringements and sanctions, in order to improve their effectiveness. DG MARE also ensures a methodical and systematic use of the instruments available under the Control Regulation, like for instance quota deductions in case of overfishing. In case of established irregularities it also initiates, where appropriate action plans or infringement procedures to rectify the shortcomings.

The meetings of the experts group are devoted to the issues related to the fisheries control and contribute to achieve a level playing field in terms of control. Inspection programmes are developed annually based on the results of inspections carried out during the previous year and on conservation and political priorities, following a risk analysis approach.

The role of the EFCA is to organise cooperation and coordination between Member States regarding fisheries control and inspection, in particular, by pooling national means of fisheries control. In this regard, the EFCA should organise Joint Deployment Plans (JDP), i.e. plans setting out operational arrangements for the deployment of available means of control and inspection. Joint Deployment Plans are organised according to the EU strategy. Its tasks will be defined in close co-operation with the Member States in accordance with EU objectives and priorities.

7) **Maximise the potential of Europe's sea and oceans for growth and employment in an efficient, coordinated and sustainable manner**

The EU Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP) aims to enhance the growth of all sea-related activities in a sustainable manner to the benefit of coastal regions and maritime sectors.

The best growth and investment environment to create jobs in maritime sectors is sought by enhancing information about the oceans seas and coasts based on the optimisation of marine data collection; maritime spatial planning for the most-efficient deployment of activities at sea; and, the cost-effective integration of surveillance systems to reduce maritime threats on European industries and authorities operating at sea.

The Commission agenda to bridge knowledge gaps and help innovative enterprises develop and market their technological breakthroughs is reinforced by the marine and maritime research priorities in Horizon 2020.

These efficiency gains are reflected at the local level by Sea basin strategies. These structured frameworks of territorial cooperation, developed by several Member States and their regions sharing a common sea basin, with the support of the Commission enable to make best use of structural funds in line with the investment objectives identified in the Common Strategic Framework.

<b>POLICY AREA: MARITIME AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES</b>					
<b>GENERAL OBJECTIVES</b>		<b>Impact indicators</b>			
		<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Target (long-term)</i>	<i>Milestones (Mid-term or annual)</i>	<i>Current situation</i>
1.	<p><b><u>11 02 Fisheries Markets:</u></b></p> <p><b>Ensure the smooth functioning of the EU market in fishery and aquaculture products through market transparency, ensuring appropriate supplies and strengthen information to consumers and labelling requirements, while keeping market interventions limited.</b></p>	<p>Degree to which the volume of withdrawals remains low.</p> <p>Market interventions remain limited.</p> <p>Supply needs for consumers and industry are covered.</p> <p>Knowledge of fishery and aquaculture products (in particular the species, provenance, etc) by EU consumers.</p> <p>Availability of market information.</p>	<p>Adoption by the European Parliament and Council of a new common legal framework to meet new challenges.</p> <p>Functioning of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products is strengthened and improved.</p> <p>EU consumers' knowledge of fishery and aquaculture products is improved.</p> <p>Increased access to information about market development.</p>	<p>The Commission's proposal on the reform of the common market organisation (COM(2011)416) was adopted on 13.07.2011.</p> <p>Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council on the reform of the common market organisation to be adopted before the end of 2012.</p> <p>Setting up of the European Market Observatory in the framework of the new common organisation of the markets.</p>	<p>Withdrawals: around 1% for whitefish and 2% for pelagic species.</p> <p>Limited increase of EU consumer knowledge of fishery and aquaculture products since 2000.</p> <p>Information on markets is heterogeneous, scattered between Member States and not equally shared between stakeholders.</p>
	<p>Follow-up, contribute to and participate as appropriate in international trade negotiations bearing in mind:</p> <p>a) the overall objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy, including the EU industry interests, in international trade issues;</p>	<p>Number of free trade agreements with fisheries clauses in the sustainable development chapter promoting the sustainable exploitation of fish resources.</p>	<p>Completion of the negotiations is not under the control of DG MARE.</p> <p>Increased differentiation of the fishing sector regarding EU products.</p>		<p>Ongoing preparation and negotiations of rules of origin pertaining to the fishery sector in both regional and bilateral negotiations.</p> <p>Some regional and bilateral negotiations have been concluded (Central America, Colombia, and</p>

**POLICY AREA: MARITIME AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES**

GENERAL OBJECTIVES		Impact indicators			
		Indicator	Target (long-term)	Milestones (Mid-term or annual)	Current situation
	b) the contribution to stable fish and fishery products trade flows by ensuring the sustainability of fishery resources and the promotion of good governance in fisheries.	Number of negotiations and relevant inter-service meetings where fishery products or related issues are discussed.	Improved promotion of sustainability of fisheries through multilateral, regional and bilateral free trade agreements.		Peru) whereas others are on-going.  On-going negotiations at the WTO on fisheries subsidies and market access (tariffs).  Targets to be reached depending on conclusions of bilateral and multi-lateral negotiations.
2.	<p><b><u>11 03 International fisheries and law of the sea:</u></b></p> <p><b>Strengthen international cooperation and fisheries governance in order to promote sustainable and responsible fisheries outside EU waters:</b></p> <p>Via the active involvement of the EU in RFMOs and global fora (UN, FAO, OECD, etc.), bilateral dialogues and the conclusion of bilateral Fisheries Partnership Agreements.</p>	<p>1) Exploitation levels of marine stocks.</p> <p>2) Negotiation and implementation of the EU bilateral fisheries relations, contributing to the safeguarding of the traditional fisheries activities of the EU fleet and the sustainable exploitation of our partners' fisheries resources.</p>	<p>1) Develop responsible fisheries partnerships with the third countries which have concluded a fisheries agreement with the EU allowing them to better manage their resources and to control activities in their waters through the definition of a matrix of indicators and target for each bilateral agreement in the context of the sectoral support.</p> <p>2) Maintain and safeguard the traditional fisheries activities of the EU fleet, including long-distance fleet activities, in the framework of bilateral fisheries agreements concluded with third countries.</p> <p>3) Fish stocks covered by RFMOs at sustainable levels in line with the objectives of the RFMO conventions.</p> <p>4) Full compliance by Contracting Parties with conservation and control measures of RFMOs</p>	<p>The Communication on the External Dimension of the CFP [COM(2011)424 of 13.07.2011] foresees a number of actions to be implemented in the short, medium and long term.</p>	<p>The EU is a contracting party to 13 RFMOs and is actively involved in the works of UN, FAO and OECD and other international bodies. It is engaged in dialogues with important partners, such as the US, Japan.</p> <p>11 Protocols to FPAs defining fishing opportunities for the EU fleet are in force.</p> <p>The European Parliament did not give its consent to the proposal for a one year protocol negotiated with Morocco in 2011.</p> <p>A proposal for a mandate to negotiate a renewal of the protocol was adopted in January 2012.</p> <p>Negotiation for the renewal of the Protocol with Gabon and the rest is on-going.</p> <p>The legislative procedure for the renewal of 2 more protocols is on-going:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- for the protocol with Micronesia, and is still pending awaiting the ratification from this country, despite the completion of the procedures at EU level.</li> <li>- on 30.11.2011 the Commission adopted the proposal for the Protocol with Mozambique. The</li> </ul>

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GENERAL OBJECTIVES		Impact indicators			
		Indicator	Target (long-term)	Milestones (Mid-term or annual)	Current situation
					<p>legislative procedure for adoption is expected to be finalised by Spring 2012.</p> <p>This will make a total of 15 protocols in 2012.</p>
3.	<p><b><u>11 04 Governance of the CFP:</u></b></p> <p><b>Promote the adherence of stakeholders to the objectives and measures of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) by strengthening and promoting an effective, regular and structured dialogue with the stakeholders in the CFP (fishing industry, NGOs, consumers, aquaculture, processors, traders, etc).</b></p>	<p>Stakeholders participate actively in the decision-making process and adhere to the rules which they have helped develop.</p>	<p>Increased number and improved quality of recommendations from the stakeholders taken into account by the Commission in its proposals.</p> <p>Increased compliance with CFP rules.</p>	<p>Proposals for the reform of the CFP governance framework are foreseen in the context of the CFP reform due to apply from 1 January 2013.</p>	<p>The proposals for the CFP reform were adopted on 13.07.2011 (COM(2011)417; COM(2011)424; COM(2011)425; COM(2011)416 and COM(2011)418).</p> <p>The short-term measures to improve functioning of advisory committees have already been applied.</p>
4.	<p><b><u>11 06 European fisheries fund</u></b></p> <p><b>Ensure the sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources, the development of competitive fisheries and aquaculture industries, the improvement of market supply and the welfare of areas dependent on fisheries by providing structural support to the achievement of the objectives of the CFP until the end of 2013.</b></p>	<p>Supply of fisheries products to the EU market.</p>	<p>Increase the value and volume of the fisheries products produced or processed in the EU.</p>	<p>A Synthesis of interim evaluations of the EFF was undertaken by the Commission on the basis of the reports transmitted by the Member States at the end of June 2011.</p>	<p>Catches and aquaculture (volume in 2009): 6 362 979 tons *</p> <p>Landings and aquaculture (value in 2009): 10 420 MEUR **</p> <p>Processing (value in 2009): 25 490 MEUR ***</p> <p>* Eurostat ** Estimated from Eurostat and Annual Economic Report of EU Aquaculture 2011. *** Annual Economic report of EU fish processing industry 2011.</p>
		<p>Number of jobs in the EU.</p>	<p>Safeguard employment in fisheries, aquaculture and processing sector.</p>		<p>Processing: 149 500 jobs in 2009 *</p> <p>Fishing Fleet: 134 700 jobs in 2009 **</p> <p>Aquaculture: 79 800 jobs in 2009***</p> <p>* Annual Economic report of EU fish processing industry 2011. Total employment estimated. ** Annual Economic report of EU fishing fleet 2011. Total employment estimated. *** Annual Economic report of EU Aquaculture 2011. Total employment</p>

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GENERAL OBJECTIVES		Impact indicators			
		Indicator	Target (long-term)	Milestones (Mid-term or annual)	Current situation
					estimated.
		EU fleet capacity.	Reach the equilibrium between fishing fleet capacity and available resources, by decreasing the size of the EU fishing fleet in terms of tonnage and power.		Size of the EU fleet: 1.651.652 GT * 6.003.802 kW *  * EU Fleet register (01/06/2011).
5.	<p><b><u>11_07 Conservation, management and exploitation of living aquatic resources</u></b></p> <p><b>Ensure that fishing and aquaculture activities provide long-term sustainable environmental, economic and social conditions and contribute to the availability of food supplies.</b></p>	Number of stocks exploited at the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) rate.	By 2015: for all stocks subject to TACs (Total Allowable Catches), catches result from an exploitation at the MSY rate whenever relevant scientific advice is available.	Commercially important stocks which are within safe biological limits are brought into long-term plans that lead towards exploitation at the MSY rate.	<p>Many of the fish stocks targeted by EU fishing vessels are still being overexploited.</p> <p>Stocks where stock status is known with respect to the MSY rate: 35.</p> <p>Stocks where exploitation is exceeding the MSY rate: 22.</p> <p>Stocks exploited at or below the MSY rate: 13.</p> <p>10 stocks are now subject to recovery plans, and 10 subject to management plans (including bilateral agreements, excluding multilateral agreements).</p> <p><i>Summary scientific advice for 2010:</i></p> <p>Stocks with a no-catch advice: 11.</p> <p>Stocks outside safe biological limits: 19.</p> <p>Stocks inside safe biological limits: 15.</p> <p>Stocks with biological status unknown: 61.</p>

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GENERAL OBJECTIVES		Impact indicators			
		Indicator	Target (long-term)	Milestones (Mid-term or annual)	Current situation
6.	<p><b><u>11 08 Control and enforcement of the CFP:</u></b></p> <p><b>Ensure compliance with the Common Fisheries Policy legal framework across the EU through effective and efficient control policy.</b></p>	<p>Number of cases of misreporting.</p>	<p>Misreporting does not exceed 10% of fishing opportunities allocated (i.e. catches or effort) and concern no more than 10% of the regulated stocks.</p>	<p>Control regulation: Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009.</p> <p>Implementing rules: Commission Regulation (EU) No 404/2011.</p>	<p>Despite major improvements in specific fisheries, such as bluefin tuna, there is still room for improvement in the general standard of control and enforcement under the CFP. Recent data indicates continued misreporting for a number of commercially important and/or biologically fragile stocks (e.g. Baltic cod, southern Hake, mackerel). The DG MARE control and inspection programme is targeting this problem.</p> <p>On 22.02.2011 the Commission adopted a regulation defining a deduction plan on Spanish quota for mackerel in 2011 to compensate the overfishing by Spanish vessels in 2010 (C(2011)1070).</p> <p>Audits of the catch registration system of 4 Member States have been initiated; one audit has been concluded and follow-up actions have been launched.</p>
		<p>Use of Electronic Recording and Reporting systems (ERS): amount of vessels equipped with an electronic logbook divided by amount of vessels obliged to report their fishing activities in a logbook (i.e. vessels of 12 m length overall or more).</p>	<p>=2246/13959, i.e. approximately 16% (state of play of October 2011).</p>		<p>100% in 2013 (according to the Control Regulation, all vessels above 12m have to be equipped with ERS devices in 2012).</p>
7.	<p><b><u>11 09 Maritime Policy:</u></b></p> <p><b>Maximise the potential of Europe's sea and</b></p>	<p>Unemployment in coastal regions compared to EU average.</p>	<p>Coastal unemployment below the EU average.</p>		<p>Unemployment in EU coastal regions in 2009 was 10.0% compared to 8.9% for EU (source: Eurostat).</p>

**POLICY AREA: MARITIME AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES**

GENERAL OBJECTIVES	Impact indicators			
	Indicator	Target (long-term)	Milestones (Mid-term or annual)	Current situation
oceans for growth and employment in an efficient, coordinated and sustainable manner.	GDP per capita in coastal regions compared to EU.  RTD expenditure linked to emerging maritime economic sectors.	GDP per capita (which is a proxy index for the level of economic activity in maritime regions) to be above EU average.		GDP per capita in NUTS3 coastal regions was on average 26700 € in 2008 compared to 25100 € GDP per capita in the EU (source: Eurostat).

## PART 4. Specific objectives for operational activities

### 4.1 ABB Activity 11 02: Fisheries Markets

#### 1. DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE EU INTERVENTION

The conclusions of the evaluation<sup>5</sup> of the financial and non-financial instruments of the Common Organisation of the Markets in fishery and aquaculture products (CMO) as well as consultations on the reform of the CFP highlight the relevance of the CMO:

- ✓ The CMO is a combination of regulatory, standardising and financial instruments. These instruments are tailored to the different situations of the fishery and aquaculture sectors of the Member States.
- ✓ Producer organisations (POs) are key operators. POs have potential to implement most components of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) and accordingly the CMO sets some incentives to encourage the concentration of producers to better tackle market development.
- ✓ The customs arrangements provided for in the CMO ensure competitive supplies to the EU processing industry. These measures had positive effects on maintaining competitiveness and jobs in certain processing segments.
- ✓ Since the last revision of the CMO in 1999, production and consumption in the EU have substantially changed, giving more relevance to some instruments of the CMO such as trade and information to consumers.

As for outermost regions, the 'Commission report on the implementation of the measures providing a scheme to compensate for the additional costs incurred in the marketing of certain fishery products from the outermost regions' (COM(2006)734 final) concludes that this is a pertinent instrument to help to overcome the disadvantages of the outermost regions in the fisheries sector. Throughout its operation, the compensation scheme has brought stability which has allowed the economic players concerned to operate under conditions similar to those enjoyed by their counterparts on the European mainland. The scheme has made a contribution to maintaining employment in regions where there are few other opportunities. The benefits these operators have derived from the scheme have enabled the various sectors concerned to maintain a good level of activity and development.

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<sup>5</sup> Evaluation of the Common Organisation of the Markets in Fishery and Aquaculture Products, DG MARE, December 2008: [http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/documentation/studies/study\\_evaluation\\_market/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/documentation/studies/study_evaluation_market/index_en.htm)

## **2. KEY OBJECTIVES FOR 2012**

<b>ACTIVITY: 11 02 FISHERIES MARKETS</b>		
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: Contribute to the objectives laid down by Article 43 of the TFEU by increasing the sustainability of fishing activities, stabilisation of the market, availability of supply and reasonable prices for the consumers.</b>		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Level of carry-overs and withdrawals of fishery products.	Since 2006 carry-overs exceeded withdrawals and this trend was continued in 2011.	Consolidation of the trend: carry-overs exceed withdrawals.
Evolution of guide prices of fishery products.	Guide prices for 2012: increases for most white fish species (between +1% and +3%) and mixed situation for pelagic species (between +3% and -2%).	Guide price fluctuations remain limited (between +3% and -3%).
Supply of the EU market (EU production and imports of fishery and aquaculture products).	Steady reductions in EU catches and stabilisation in EU imports (in volume) but increase in value, in particular white fish and aquaculture products.  In 2010, imports accounted for 65% of EU's total supply.	On the long term: supply needs for consumers and industry that are not covered by EU production. This can be achieved through the periodic revision and adaptation of tariff quotas for certain imported products, which takes place every 3 years (next revision planned for 2012 in order to enter into force by 1.1.2013).
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Annual Council and Commission regulations fixing the guide prices and different intervention parameters for 2013.		
Proposal for a Council Regulation on trade related measures to guarantee the supply of certain fishery products to EU processors (2012/MARE/017).		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>		
Implementation of the financial management for fisheries markets pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) N° 2003/2006.		

**ACTIVITY: 11 02 FISHERIES MARKETS**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2: Define the defensive and offensive interests in preparation of bilateral, regional, multilateral trade negotiations and in relation to the autonomous trade regimes on fish and fishery products, as well as participate in trade negotiations.**

**Adequate supply of the EU market for fisheries products to maintain and improve the competitiveness of the EU fish processing sector as well as developing the EU interests in third countries through the multilateral, bilateral and regional Free Trade Agreement negotiations.**

(Disclaimer: as international trade negotiations are conducted under the lead of other Commission services (TRADE, AGRI), the achievement of this specific objective is partly beyond the control of DG MARE)

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Import/export flows.	Stabilisation of import in the EU in volume since 2008 but increase in value (growing importance of aquaculture products).	Stabilisation of supply, taking into account differentiation of EU producers and processing interests by 2012 and beyond. Improvement of market access conditions for EU producers and exporters in third countries in the context of Free Trade Agreements.
EU investments in third countries (fleet, processing plants, etc). Establishment of joint ventures.	Support of EU interests in third countries in the framework of Free Trade Agreements (e.g. Canada, Singapore, Malaysia, India, Economic Partnership Agreements).	Improved conditions (secured legal framework in third countries in terms of foreign investments) for establishment of EU interests in third countries.
Improvement of fishery and maritime governance outside EU borders.	Regulations on illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.  Development of adequate commitments in the framework of the Chapter on Trade and Sustainable Development being part of Free Trade Agreements.	Promotion of fishery governance and fight against IUU among preferential trade partners of the EU.
Level of tariff and non-tariff barriers.  Simplification of GSP (Generalised System of Preferences) rules of origin.	Implementation of a simplified and updated system for rules of origin for fishery products in the framework of the EU GSP (18.11.2010).  Conclusion of the discussions on the reform of GSP rules of origin.	Supply ensured (food security).
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Conclusion of Free Trade Agreements (FTA), including rules of origin and fisheries governance.		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>		
N/A		

**ACTIVITY: 11 02 FISHERIES MARKETS**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3: Reform of the market policy for fishery and aquaculture products to strengthen the role of producer organisations, foster competitiveness of the EU industry, simplify existing instruments, promote sustainable fishing of fish and aquaculture products and improve information to EU consumers.**

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Percentage of fishermen in the EU that are member of producer organisations (POs).	In 2010: over 60%.	Consolidation of the trend, i.e. the majority of fishers being members of POs on the longer term.
Supply of the EU market through EU production and imports of fishery and aquaculture products.	Steady reductions in EU catches.  Increase in EU imports. In 2010, imports accounted for 65% of EU's total supply.	Achieve stable balance between EU production, imports, and market demand. This need is reflected fully in the CFP reform package.
Availability of information on market development.	Evolution of prices from first sale to consumer is neither comprehensive nor robust.	Additional and more precise information for economic operators and policy-makers with the European Market Observatory starting with the reform of the CFP.
Information available to EU consumers.	Available information: – commercial name – production method – provenance.	Additional, more precise and more reliable information on provenance and sustainability in line with the CMO reform proposal to extend mandatory information to consumers.

*Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)*

Negotiations in Council and Parliament of a Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products (COM(2011)416 adopted on 13 July 2011 as part of the CFP Reform Package).

*Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012*

Preparatory action for a European Markets Observatory for fishery and aquaculture products.

## 4.2 ABB Activity 11 03: International fisheries and Law of the sea

### **1. DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE EU INTERVENTION**

In the framework of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) the EU identified two main purposes in the area of external relations:

- 1) To improve ocean governance through effective implementation of the existing international legal framework and through the strengthening and promotion of regional and bilateral cooperation mechanisms;
- 2) To ensure an effective conservation and management of fisheries resources in EU and international waters.

The Commission makes sure that the external fisheries policy is as sustainable as the domestic one. The new "Sustainable Fisheries Agreements" will be subject to same principles applied in EU waters: the EU will only enter into an agreement with a third country if there are unused fish stocks and if science confirms that it is safe to fish them. The respect for Human Rights, the rule of law and democratic principles will be part and parcel of each Agreement.

#### **A. Fisheries Partnership Agreements (FPAs) (11.0301)**

The main aim is to achieve a level playing field for vessels fishing in Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) and third country waters to avoid a "race to the bottom" where a laxer management framework could be abused to the detriment of resources.

The European Commission negotiates, concludes and implements bilateral FPAs between the EU and third countries to:

- promote sustainable development in third country waters and support competitiveness of the EU fishing fleet;
- maintain a political dialogue on fisheries related policies with third countries concerned, in coherence with the principles governing the CFP and the commitments under other relevant EU policies.

The aim is to:

- ✓ contribute to ensure a sustainable exploitation of the third country's relevant fisheries resources;
- ✓ improve scientific and technical knowledge of relevant fisheries;
- ✓ contribute to the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing;
- ✓ facilitate the integration of partner countries into the global economy;
- ✓ foster a better global governance of fisheries at financial and political level.

#### **B. Compulsory contributions from the EU to the budgets of Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) (11.0302)**

The European Commission represents the EU in RFMOs that are active in areas where the EU has current fishing interests or may have an interest in operating in the future. As a contracting party to RFMOs the EU is required to pay an annual contribution to the respective RFMOs' budgets. The Commission implements an approach based on sustainable development of fisheries management at international and regional level and supports better governance of international fisheries through the active involvement of the EU in RFMOs.

The participation of the EU in such fora is essential, on one hand, to defend the interests of the EU fleet, and, on the other hand, to implement responsible fisheries wherever its interests are at stake, in particular by participating actively in the establishment of the legal and economic order that is the competence of the RFMOs. The EU aims to maintain coherence between the measures adopted by these organisations, the "acquis communautaire", and its other initiatives and to ensure compliance with the objectives and principles of the CFP. The multiannual approaches to stock management defended by the EU reflect this strategy, for example. Similarly, to deal with the problem of IUU fishing, the EU attaches priority to the promotion of control and inspection schemes. The Commission leads the process of strengthening the performance of RFMOs to better enable them to conserve and manage marine living resources under their purview through inter-alia the delivery of more reliable data and science to underpin the decision-making.

#### **C. Non-compulsory contributions to international organisations (11.0303)**

The EU sustains the management and activities carried out by international organisations by contributing to the funding of additional actions designed to ensure long-term conservation and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources on the high seas and in third country waters as well as to capacity building for Developing Countries.

The objective is to implement an approach based on sustainable development for fisheries management at international and regional level and to support better maritime governance at international level through the EU's active involvement in:

- ✓ relevant international organisations such as the FAO, the OECD and the UN, and their subsidiary bodies;
- ✓ relevant cooperative fora and processes (for example, the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands);
- ✓ cooperative initiatives and programmes implemented by RFMOs outside their regular budget, which require ad hoc funding.

The EU interventions on these various fronts should focus as a priority on actions where improved oceans governance is of high urgency. They relate to international mutual assistance to combat IUU fishing, including capacity-building in developing countries, specific actions, enhanced cooperation towards conservation and management in international fisheries and research and scientific activities to improve the knowledge of specific fisheries.

A joint statement was signed in 2011 with the government of the US on efforts to combat IUU fishing. A similar statement is envisaged to be signed with Japan in 2012.

#### **D. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (11.0304)**

This EU intervention covers the financial contribution awarded by the EU to the bodies set up by the United Nations Convention for the Law of the Sea in 1982 (UNCLOS), in particular to the International Seabed Authority (ISBA) and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS). The EU contributions to the budget of these bodies, established on the basis of UNCLOS provisions, constitute an international obligation linked to the status of contracting party acquired by ratifying the Convention. The international fisheries legal framework is constantly evolving and the EU gives its contribution through the participation to these international institutions.

Today, the international community is facing two challenges: ensuring effective implementation of provisions and closing the remaining loopholes. On enforcement of the law of the sea, efforts are needed in particular to strengthen control, surveillance and follow-up of fishing activities and thus to combat illegal fishing more effectively. Loopholes to be remedied include the need for all the high seas to be covered by fisheries management organisations or arrangements; the extension of fisheries instruments to discreet high seas stocks; the development of provisions for the protection of high seas marine biodiversity and more generally for all activities having an impact on the marine environment, including fisheries.

## **2. KEY OBJECTIVES FOR 2012**

<b>ACTIVITY: 11 03 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES AND LAW OF THE SEA</b>		
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: Promote sustainable development for fisheries management at international and regional level and support improved maritime governance at international level through active involvement in international organisations (UN bodies, RFMOs) and processes affecting fisheries and the Law of the Sea.</b>		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Policy initiatives and actions in the field of international fisheries and Law of the Sea launched by the EU in line with the Commission Communication on the External Dimension of the CFP.	Commission Communication on the External Dimension of the CFP.	Actions and initiatives identified in the Commission Communication on the external dimension of the CFP implemented as scheduled. A Conference on RFMOs in the context of the external dimension of the CFP reform will be organised by the Commission in June 2012.  Amended Council Regulation (EC) No 734/2008 on the protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems in the high seas from the adverse impacts of bottom fishing gears, in line with the measures adopted in the 2011 UNGA Resolution on sustainable fisheries.
Number of EU proposals aiming at implementing UN and FAO provisions.	Appropriate and efficient representation of the EU at meetings of international organisations (UN, FAO, OECD, International Seabed Authority and other international conferences) and majority of EU proposals adopted.  Participation in the international efforts to assess flag State performance.  Ratification of FAO Port State Measures by EU in 2011.  2011 UNGA Resolution on sustainable fisheries.	EU proposals for the UNGA fisheries and oceans resolutions 2012 adopted and their implementation agreed in RFMO and within the EU.  Agreement on the criteria and process for the assessment of flag state performance.  Progress in the implementation of Port State Measures in RFMOs.  Regulation on the protection of Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems

		modified in line with the 2012 UNGA Resolution on sustainable fisheries.
Number of EU proposals adopted in RFMOs for the improvement of the management and control of fisheries.	Successful participation in RFMOs to which the EU is contracting party and adoption of the majority of EU proposals.	RFMO Convention objectives for the sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources achieved.
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Proposal for a Regulation from the European Parliament and the Council amending Council Regulation (EC) No 734/2008 of 15 July 2008 on the protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems in the high seas from the adverse impacts of bottom fishing gears (2012/MARE/042).		
Transposition of measures adopted by various RFMOs into EU law (4 Regulations: NAFO, SEAFO, CCMALR, Migratory species adopted by ICCAT and other relevant RFMOs).		
Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing for 2013 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks – international and shared stocks (2012/MARE/012).		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>		
Financial contribution to RFMOs enabling the right of full participation in the decision-making of the RFMO concerned.		
Voluntary contribution to RFMOs and international organisations for the organisation of intercessional meetings and RFMOs projects to further the desired objective of sustainable development of exhaustible resources, through inter alia, funding of capacity building and scientific research.		
Financial contribution to the annual budget of ITLOS and ISBA (UN bodies).		

**ACTIVITY: 11 03 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES AND LAW OF THE SEA**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2: Contribute to sustainable fisheries outside EU waters, maintain a European presence in distant water fisheries and protect the European fisheries sector and consumer interests by negotiating and concluding Fisheries Partnership Agreements (FPAs) with coastal States (third countries) in coherence with other EU policies.**

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- number of protocol to FPAs in force;</li> <li>- number of licences available;</li> <li>- catches reference tonnage.</li> </ul>	<p>11 Protocols to FPAs defining fishing opportunities for the EU fleet are in force.</p> <p>The European Parliament did not give its consent to the proposal for a one year protocol negotiated with Morocco in 2011.</p> <p>A proposal for a mandate to negotiate a renewal of the protocol was adopted in January 2012</p> <p>Negotiation for the renewal of the Protocol with Gabon is on-going.</p> <p>Negotiations with Mauritania are ongoing.</p> <p>The legislative procedure for the renewal of 2 more protocols is on-going:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- for the protocol with Micronesia, and is still pending awaiting the ratification from this country, despite the completion of the procedures at EU level.</li> <li>- on 30.11.2011 the Commission adopted the proposal for the Protocol with Mozambique. The legislative procedure for adoption is expected to be finalised by Spring 2012.</li> </ul> <p>This will make a total of 15 protocols in 2012.</p> <p>Licence possibilities are foreseen for about 210 vessels for 11 tuna agreements, with a global reference catch tonnage of 124.000 t/year. The global quantity of catches declared for these agreements in 2010 was 93.415 tonnes.</p> <p>For 4 mixed FPAs (combining tuna and other categories of fish) the catches declared in 2010 are about 402.000 tonnes for pelagic and 46.000 tonnes for demersal species.</p> <p>About 200 licences could be released for mixed agreements.</p>	<p>Maintain at least until 2013, because the Reform to be implemented from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013, the current level of fishing opportunities for EU vessels in third-country waters within the constraints imposed by the sustainability of the fishing resources. Align the overall fishing possibilities with the specific needs of EU fleets and on the basis of scientific data available on sustainability.</p> <p>This implies the renegotiation and the finalisation of the relevant legislative processes for agreements and/or protocols expiring in 2012 or at the beginning of 2013: Greenland, Morocco, Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Kiribati and Salomon. The negotiation for an agreement with Mauritius is also planned.</p> <p>In the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2012 recommendations authorising the Commission to open negotiations with Comoros and Seychelles in 2012 will also be launched.</p> <p>New FPAs are negotiated and agreements/protocols that expire are re-negotiated provided that relevant political and sustainability conditions are met.</p>
<p>Number of third countries with which FPAs improve the management of their resources and the control of fishing activities in their waters, through the adoption and implementation of a matrix of targeted objectives for each protocol to the FPAs.</p>	<p>13 annual and multi annual programmes adopted, i.e. a matrix of targeted objectives concerning the management of fisheries negotiated and adopted by the Joint Committees (EU, third countries and Member States) established for each protocol to the FPAs.</p>	<p>Adoption of as many matrices as there are protocols to FPAs.</p> <p>Regular follow-up during the annual Joint Committee meeting of the implementation by third-country authorities of the actions defined in the matrix.</p> <p>Reinforcement of control capabilities of fisheries activities in partner countries by including an IUU chapter in the programme of each coastal state programme by 2013.</p>
<p>Number of regional programmes supporting the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities in third</p>	<p>Regional plan for surveillance in the South West Indian Ocean expires on 31.12.2011. This program would probably be</p>	<p>Reinforcement of the South West Indian Ocean surveillance plan by launching a new phase of the programme beyond 2012 (in</p>

country waters.	extended in 2012 provided that relevant political conditions are met.	synergy with DG DEVCO).
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Annual and multi-annual program adopted or updated for all the FPAs in force (in the Joint Committee).		
<b>Solomon Islands</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Commission Recommendation to the Council authorising the Commission to open negotiations on behalf of the EU with a view to renewing the Protocol to the FPA with Solomon Islands (2012/MARE/028)</li> <li>– Proposal for a Council Decision on the signing, on behalf of the EU, and the provisional application of the Protocol to the FPA between the EU and Solomon Islands (2012/MARE/035)</li> <li>– Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning the allocation of the fishing opportunities under the Protocol to the FPA between the EU and Solomon Islands (2012/MARE/036)</li> <li>– Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of a Protocol to the FPA between the EU and Solomon Islands (2012/MARE/037).</li> </ul>		
<b>Gabon:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Proposal for a Council Decision on the signing and on the provisional application of the Protocol setting out the fishing opportunities and financial contribution provided for in the Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the European Community and Gabon (2011/MARE/031)</li> <li>– Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of a new Protocol setting out the fishing opportunities and financial contribution provided for in the FPA between the EC and Gabon (2011/MARE/032)</li> <li>– Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning the allocation of the fishing opportunities under the Partnership Agreement in the fisheries sector between the European Community and Gabon (2011/MARE/033).</li> </ul>		
<b>Morocco</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Commission Recommendation to authorise the Commission to open negotiations on behalf of the EU for the conclusion of a new protocol to the Fisheries Partnership Agreement with Morocco (2012/MARE/053)</li> <li>– Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning the allocation of the fishing opportunities under the Protocol to the Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the European Community and the Kingdom of Morocco (2012/MARE/054)</li> <li>– Proposal for a Council Decision on the signing, on behalf of the EU, and the provisional application of the Protocol to the Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the European Community and the Kingdom of Morocco (2012/MARE/055)</li> <li>– Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of a Protocol to the Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the European Community and the Kingdom of Morocco (2012/MARE/056).</li> </ul>		
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Proposal for a Council Decision on the signing, on behalf of the EU, and the provisional application of the Protocol to the Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the European Union and Guinea Bissau (2012/MARE/059)</li> <li>– Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of a Protocol to the Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the European Union and Guinea Bissau (2012/MARE/060)</li> <li>– Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning the allocation of the fishing opportunities under the Protocol to the Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the European Union and Guinea Bissau (2012/MARE/058).</li> </ul>		
<b>Ivory Coast:</b> Commission Recommendation to authorise the Commission to open negotiations on behalf of the European Union for the conclusion of a new protocol to the Fisheries Partnership Agreement with Ivory Coast (2012/MARE/057).		
<b>Madagascar</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Commission Recommendation to authorise the Commission to open negotiations on behalf of the European Union for the conclusion of a new protocol to the Fisheries Partnership Agreement with Madagascar (2012/MARE/052)</li> <li>– Proposal for a Council Decision on the signing, on behalf of the EU, and the provisional application of the Protocol to the FPA between the EU and Madagascar (to be confirmed)</li> <li>– Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning the allocation of the fishing opportunities under the Protocol to the FPA between the EU and Madagascar (to be confirmed)</li> <li>– Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of a Protocol to the FPA between the EU and Madagascar (to be confirmed).</li> </ul>		
<b>Mauritania</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Proposal for a Council Decision on the signing, on behalf of the EU, and the provisional application of the Protocol to the FPA between the EU and Mauritania (2012/MARE/039)</li> <li>– Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning the allocation of the fishing opportunities under the Protocol to the FPA between the EU and Mauritania (2012/MARE/041)</li> <li>– Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of a Protocol to the FPA between the EU and Mauritania (2012/MARE/040).</li> </ul>		
<b>Kiribati</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Proposal for a Council Decision on the signing, on behalf of the EU, and the provisional application of the Protocol to the FPA between the EU and Republic of Kiribati (2012/MARE/029)</li> <li>– Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning the allocation of the fishing opportunities under the Protocol to the FPA between the EU and Republic of Kiribati (2012/MARE/030)</li> <li>– Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of a Protocol to the FPA between the EU and Republic of Kiribati (2012/MARE/031).</li> </ul>		
<b>Greenland</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Proposal for a Council Decision on the signing, on behalf of the EU, and the provisional application of the Protocol to the FPA between the EU and Government of Denmark and Government of Greenland (2012/MARE/032)</li> <li>– Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning the allocation of the fishing opportunities under the Protocol to the FPA between the EU and Government of Denmark and Government of Greenland (2012/MARE/033)</li> <li>– Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of a Protocol to the FPA between the EU and Government of Denmark and Government of Greenland (2012/MARE/034).</li> </ul>		

<b>Mauritius</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Proposal for a Council Decision on the signing, on behalf of the EU, and the provisional application of the Protocol to the FPA between the EU and Mauritius (to be confirmed)</li> <li>– Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning the allocation of the fishing opportunities under the Protocol to the FPA between the EU and Mauritius (to be confirmed)</li> </ul> Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of a Protocol to the FPA between the EU and Mauritius (to be confirmed).
<b>Comoros:</b> Commission Recommendation to authorise the Commission to open negotiations on behalf of the European Union for the conclusion of a new protocol to the Fisheries Partnership Agreement with Comoros.
<b>Seychelles:</b> Commission Recommendation to authorise the Commission to open negotiations on behalf of the European Union for the conclusion of a new protocol to the Fisheries Partnership Agreement with Seychelles.
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>
Financial contribution for all the protocols in force: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 15 protocols to FPAs are concluded or in force</li> <li>– related access for EU vessels in third countries waters and reference tonnage negotiated for the tuna agreements.</li> </ul>
Regional Plan for surveillance in the South West Indian Ocean: possible signature of a two-year renewal of the agreement with the Indian Ocean Commission.

<b>ACTIVITY: 11 03 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES AND LAW OF THE SEA</b>		
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3: Make a success of enlargement (DG ENLARG is lead DG):</b>		
<b>1) To prepare the enlargement process by facilitating and assisting candidate countries and potential candidate countries to adopt and effectively implement the 'Acquis Communautaire' in fisheries;</b>		
<b>2) To prepare and adopt draft common positions for negotiations on 'Chapter 13 – Fisheries' possibly for Turkey and for Iceland.</b>		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Ensuring that Croatia encounters no delay in the alignment to and implementation of the <i>acquis</i> in view of accession on 1 July 2013.	Alignment with the <i>acquis</i> has progressed and lead to the closure of 'Chapter 13 – Fisheries' for Croatia on 06.06.2011.  Accession Treaty is to be signed in December 2011 and accession should take place on 1 July 2013.	Monitoring the alignment to and implementation of the <i>acquis</i> and support in the preparation for accession.
Opening of 'Chapter 13 – Fisheries' for Turkey.	Discussions in the Council Working Group on Enlargement have been stalled since July 2008 because of Turkey's opposition to access United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and of the insistence of some Member States (Greece, Cyprus) on putting this as an additional benchmark for opening Chapter 13 on fisheries.	Opening of 'Chapter 13 – Fisheries' for Turkey: it is not possible to indicate a deadline at this stage.
Opening of 'Chapter 13 – Fisheries' for Iceland.	Explanatory meetings held in December 2010.	Opening of 'Chapter 13 – Fisheries' for Iceland: it is not possible to indicate a deadline at this stage.
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Continue monitoring the alignment and implementation of the <i>acquis</i> and assist in preparation for accession for Croatia.		
Adoption by the Council of the screening report on 'Chapter 13 – Fisheries' for Turkey.		
Adoption by the Council of the screening report on 'Chapter 13 – Fisheries' for Iceland.		
Contribution to the annual progress reports on 'Chapter 13 – Fisheries' for candidate and potential candidate countries.		
Monitoring of progress towards the CFP <i>acquis</i> alignment in candidate and potential candidate countries.		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>		
N/A		

## 4.3 ABB Activity 11 04: Governance of the Common Fisheries Policy

### 1. DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE EU INTERVENTION

See Part 3 - General objectives of the policy area "Maritime affairs and fisheries": general objective nr 3).

### 2. KEY OBJECTIVES FOR 2012

<b>ACTIVITY: 11 04 GOVERNANCE OF THE CFP</b>		
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: Increase stakeholders' involvement in the CFP and broaden the opinion base for policy formation through well functioning Regional Advisory Councils (RACs).</b>		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Number of fully operational RACs.	7 RACs are operational.	Continuation of the 7 RACs.
Quality of RAC recommendations.	In 2010, the RACs issued 56 recommendations. In 2011 the RACs issued 77 recommendations.  The RACs are more and more involved in the development and revision of long-term management and recovery plans, in cooperation with scientists.	All 7 RACs submit high-quality advice to the Commission compatible with the CFP objectives.  The RACs analyze options for all Commission impact assessments on long-term plans for fish stocks.
Number of meetings organised by and with the RACs.	In 2010: around 60 RAC meetings (or series of meetings) plus 20 meetings organised by and with the Commission. Since the beginning of 2011, more than 40 meetings have been organised, including a coordination meeting where all the RACs were represented.	Regular meetings organised by each of the 7 RACs, including the MEDRAC.  Each RAC participates in the meetings organised by the Commission (e.g. coordination meetings and workshops on the CFP reform).
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
RACs contribute to the development of options in Commission impact assessments on multi-annual management and recovery plans.		
Submission of high-quality advice submitted by the 7 RACs.		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>		
Grant agreement signed between the Commission and each of the 7 RACs (250.000 € per RAC) covering the period 2012-2013.		

<b>ACTIVITY: 11 04 GOVERNANCE OF THE CFP</b>		
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2: Ensure and improve the proper functioning of the Advisory Committee for Fisheries and Aquaculture (ACFA), with a view to receiving timely and comprehensive advice on horizontal policy issues and in particular on the CFP reform.</b>		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Degree of achievement of ACFA's work programme.	100% in 2011	100% in 2012
Effectiveness and efficiency of ACFA measured in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- participation rates</li> <li>- opinions delivered on time when asked by the Commission.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participation rate: 90% in 2011</li> <li>- The work programme of ACFA for the first half of 2011 has been achieved.</li> </ul> <p>Since the beginning of 2011 the member organisations have participated in 7 ACFA meetings and in a number of seminars/conferences/workshops on issues related to the CFP reform. ACFA members have participated in several public consultations launched by the Commission.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participation rate: 90% in 2012.</li> <li>- ACFA issues opinions as required</li> </ul>
Establish a new consultation mechanism to cover horizontal policy issues.	ACFA will be discontinued as of 2013.	ACFA will be discontinued as of 2013.
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>		

**ACTIVITY: 11 04 GOVERNANCE OF THE CFP**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3 'External communication':**

**Develop, implement, monitor and adapt an external communication strategy to actively promote the main policies and initiatives of DG MARE, and making them more visible and understandable to different audiences and highlighting their concrete benefits to the citizens of the EU.**

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Average number of visits per month to the thematic websites on fisheries and maritime affairs.	<i>Data is for January – October 2011 (source: Europa Analytics)</i>  Fisheries website: 55.200 The figure for 2010 is 53.152; the increase would be 4%.  Maritime Affairs website: 24.366 The figure for 2010 is 22.020; the increase would be 11%.	By end 2012: 5 % increase compared to end 2011.
Proportion of page views in other language versions than English.	<i>Data is for January – October 2011 (source: Europa Analytics)</i>  Fisheries Website: 42% (vs. 45% for the same period in 2010).  Maritime Affairs: 27% (vs. 25% for the same period in 2010).	5 % increase of non-English page views in December 2012 compared to the situation in December 2011.
Proportion of websites' repeat visitors (who visit the website more than once).	<i>Data is for January – October 2011 (source: Europa Analytics)</i>  Fisheries: 11% compared with 17,5% for the same period in 2010.  Maritime affairs: 9,5% compared with 9% for the same period in 2010.	5 % increase of regular visitors in December 2012 compared to the situation in December 2011.
Websites show up on the first page of relevant searches.	<i>Data is for January – October 2011 (for Google only)</i>  Fisheries Website: appears among top 3 results except for CS, ET, LV, SK, SL.  Maritime Affairs: among top 3 in 9 languages, not in top 10 results in 11 languages.	Both websites rank among the highest search results for "fisheries EU" in all languages and "maritime policy EU".
Number of subscriptions to the magazine "Fisheries and Aquaculture in Europe".	October 2011: 27.971 (source: mailing list of the Publications Office)	By end 2012: maintain the current level.
Full participation to and visibility of the European Maritime Day from representatives of the targeted audiences.	European Maritime Day event on 19-20 May 2011 in Gdansk (Poland): 920 participants (1288 registered), which was close to the maximum capacity of the meeting venue.	European Maritime Day event on 21-22 May 2012 in Gothenburg (Sweden): at least 1.000 participants representing major European stakeholders and public authorities.
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Implementation of the External Communication Strategy for the EU IMP and CFP. Possible new actions are to be decided by the Council in that respect, as well as with regard to information and communication actions in view of the upcoming CFP reform in line with the results of the "Interim evaluation of the external communication activities".		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>		

Continuation of communication activities following the launch of the Communication campaign for the reform of the CFP.
Organisation of the 2012 European Maritime Day (Gothenburg, Sweden, 21-22 May 2012).
Web content, among others in view of the CFP reform, electronic Newsletter.
Production and distribution of the magazine "Fisheries and Aquaculture in Europe" in 23 languages (5 issues per year) with printing by the Publications Office.
Participation of DG MARE in fairs and events: Seafood Exhibition (Brussels, 24-26 April 2012), seminars, conferences, workshops and meetings on CFP and IMP issues organised/co-organised by DG MARE, including seminars to prepare the reform of the CFP.
Other communication and information activities on the CFP and on the Integrated Maritime Policy, such as electronic and printed material, promotional material, storage and diffusion by the Publications Office.

## 4.4 ABB Activity 11 06: European Fisheries Fund

### 1. DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE EU INTERVENTION

See Part 3 - General objectives of the policy area "Maritime affairs and fisheries": general objective nr 4). Please note that these objectives refer to the implementation of the European Fisheries Fund in force. In its CFP reform proposals, the Commission has highlighted the weaknesses and shortcomings of the current instrument and proposed radical changes for the future regime such as the discontinuation of public aid for scrapping of vessels and a shift to actions promoting jobs and growth.

### 2. KEY OBJECTIVES FOR 2012

ACTIVITY: 11 06 EUROPEAN FISHERIES FUND (EFF)												
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: Promote the restructuring of the fishing fleet and its adaptation to achieve a sustainable balance between available fisheries resources and their exploitation.												
Result indicators	Latest known result										Target	
Capacity of the EU fleet.	Size of the EU fleet on 30/6/2009: 1 846 552 GT 6 767 115 kW					Size of the EU fleet on 01/06/2011 (source: EU Fleet register): 1.651.652 GT 6.003.802 kW					Continue the reductions in the total capacity of the EU fishing fleet in order to achieve a sustainable balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities.	
	Reduction of the capacity per year											
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
	GT	37 539	53 334	24 274	28 756	32 656	39 273	27 282	396			
kW	134 037	169 016	134 877	94 385	133 803	117 236	760 394	1200				
Number of stocks fished at Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) levels.	Scientific advice about overfishing (released in the previous year)		Number of stocks									By 2015: for all stocks subject to TACs (Total Allowable Catches), catches result from an exploitation at the MSY rate whenever relevant scientific advice is available.
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
	The rate of fishing on the stock is known compared to MSY rate.				34	23	32	33	35	39	35	
	The stock is overfished.				32	21	30	29	30	28	22	
The stock is fished at the MSY rate.				2	2	2	4	5	11	13		
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>												
Fifth annual report from the Commission on implementation of the EFF in 2011 (2012/MARE/010).												
Adoption by the Commission of the proposal for a Regulation for a new European Maritime and Fisheries Fund for the period 2014-2020 (COM(2011)804 final).												
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>												
N/A												

\* All indicators mentioned in this table are provided by Member States in their operational programmes and reported on in the Annual report on implementation of the EFF.

\*\* There are no common indicators in the EFF regulation to be used by the Member States in their operational programmes.

<b>ACTIVITY: 11 06 EUROPEAN FISHERIES FUND (EFF)</b>		
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2: Contribute to the revitalisation of areas dependent on fisheries and aquaculture by diversification of economic activities.</b>		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Number of Fisheries Local Action Groups (FLAGs) that are operational.	40 groups established since the beginning of 2011 (amounting to a total of 211 groups at the end of November 2011).	250 FLAGs by the end of 2012.
Number and type of operations.	685 operations at the end of June 2011 (source: interim evaluations of the EFF).	6000 operations by the end of 2013.
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Fifth annual report from the Commission on implementation of the EFF in 2011 (2012/MARE/010).		
The transition to fully operational FLAGs and systems for technical assistance in all Member States completed. Focus of the European Fisheries Areas Network (FARNET) on the support to FLAGs in dealing with key implementation challenges such as the engagement of fishing communities and attracting private and public finance (training seminars, conferences, exchange of best practices). All FLAGs set up and implementing their local development strategies.		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>		
N/A		

\* All indicators mentioned in this table are provided by Member States in their operational programmes and reported on in the Annual report on implementation of the EFF.

\*\* There are no common indicators in the EFF regulation to be used by the Member States in their operational programmes.

<b>ACTIVITY: 11 06 EUROPEAN FISHERIES FUND (EFF)</b>		
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3: Promote the development of aquaculture, inland fisheries, processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products.</b>		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Volume of aquaculture production in the EU.	EU total production in volume in 2009: 1 300 353 tonnes.	To ensure that the level of aquaculture production in the EU is maintained or if possible increased.
Value of processed fisheries products in the EU.	Processed fisheries products in value in 2009: 25 490 M €.	To ensure that the value of the processed fisheries products is maintained at least at the current level.
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>		
Implementation of operations for the development of aquaculture and processed production, including creation of new enterprises, modernisation of existing ones, marketing and quality measures, and labelling.		

\* All indicators mentioned in this table are provided by Member States in their operational programmes and reported on in the Annual report on implementation of the EFF.

\*\* There are no common indicators in the EFF regulation to be used by the Member States in their operational programmes.

## 4.5 ABB Activity 11 07: Conservation, management and exploitation of living aquatic resources

### 1. DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE EU INTERVENTION

See Part 3 - General objectives of the policy area "Maritime affairs and fisheries": general objective nr 5).

### 2. KEY OBJECTIVES FOR 2012

ACTIVITY: 11 07 CONSERVATION, MANAGEMENT AND EXPLOITATION OF LIVING AQUATIC RESOURCES							
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: Develop consistent policy for the conservation and management of fish resources and for the protection of biodiversity.							
Result indicators	Latest known result					Target	
Number of stocks fished at Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) levels.	Scientific advice about overfishing.	Number of stocks					By 2015: for all stocks subject to TACs (Total Allowable Catches), catches result from an exploitation at the MSY rate whenever relevant scientific advice is available.
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
	The rate of exploitation on the stock is known compared to the MSY rate.	32	33	35	39	35	
	The stock is overfished.	30	29	30	28	22	
	The stock is exploited at the MSY rate.	2	4	5	11	13	
Estimated % level of discards for selected fisheries.	Depends on the fisheries considered: varies currently between about 10% of total catch for pelagic trawl fisheries up to a maximum of 90% for beam trawls.					Ultimate target should be 'no discard'. Significant reduction of discards in the medium term.	
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>							
Commission Communication concerning a consultation on fishing opportunities.							
Proposals for Council Regulations on 2013 fishing opportunities for certain stocks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EU stocks (2012/MARE/011)</li> <li>- International and shared stocks (2012/MARE/012)</li> <li>- Baltic Sea (2012/MARE/026)</li> <li>- Black Sea(2012/MARE/050)</li> <li>- anchovy in the Bay of Biscay (2012/MARE/013)</li> <li>- deep-sea fish stocks (2012/MARE/014).</li> </ul>							
Commission implementing regulations establishing catch limits for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- sandeel in Union waters of ICES zones IIa, IIIa and IV (2012/MARE/024*)</li> <li>- Norway pout and associated by-catches in ICES zones IIIa and EU waters of ICES zones IIa and IV (2012/MARE/025*).</li> </ul>							
Proposals for Council Regulations on multiannual plans for selected species or fisheries: review of some of the existing multi-annual management plans, and elaboration of new plans where appropriate:							

hake and Norway lobster (2010/MARE/026); cod stocks and pelagic stocks in the Baltic Sea (2009/MARE/010). In 2012 we will continue to work towards the development of multi-species, fishery or metier-based multi-annual management or recovery plans. This will involve the elaboration of a novel management approach as well as a new regulatory model. Depending on the progress made for the integration of the ecosystem approach a proposal could be tabled in 2012 or 2013.
Amendment to Technical Measures Regulation (EC) No 850/98 including the incorporation of the transitional technical measures contained in Regulation (EC) No 1288/2009.
Review and amendments of effort regimes for certain multi-annual plans in force (e.g. Commission implementing Regulation excluding ICES Subdivisions 27 and 28.2 from certain fishing effort limitations and recording obligations for 2013, pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 1098/2007 establishing a multiannual plan for the cod stocks in the Baltic Sea and the fisheries exploiting those stocks).
Development of proposals for discards-reduction management measures in the Baltic Sea.
Commission Communication on a Union Plan of action for reducing incidental catches of seabirds in fishing gears (2009/MARE/071).
Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EC) N° 2347/2002 on specific access for fishing for deep-sea stocks in the North-East Atlantic (2008/MARE/025).
Proposal for a Regulation of the EP and Council establishing a multiannual plan for the sustainable exploitation of the stock of the Swordfish in the Mediterranean.
Commission Regulation(s) implementing Article 13 of Regulation 1967/2006 regarding minimum distances and depths for the use of certain fishing gears in the Mediterranean Sea.
Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council amending the GFCM framework regulation.
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>
N/A

**ACTIVITY: 11 07 CONSERVATION, MANAGEMENT AND EXPLOITATION OF LIVING AQUATIC RESOURCES**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2: Manage the EU fishing fleet and improve the balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities.**

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Number of Member States that comply with the fishing capacity management rules.	All Member States have complied with the fishing capacity management rules.	All Member States remain fully compliant with fishing capacity management rules.
Fishing capacity of the EU fishing fleet expressed in terms of tonnage and power.	<p>The fishing capacity of the whole EU fleet follows a steady upward trend, increasing around 2%-3% per year. Advances in technological progress.</p> <p>Several Member States have concluded in their reports that a reduced capacity would contribute to improve the biological and economic sustainability of certain fishing activities. But the current decommissioning programmes are always a voluntary option for vessel owners.</p> <p>The current policy has therefore failed to achieve a balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities as mentioned by the Court of Auditors in its Special Report of 2011 on fleet overcapacity.</p> <p>At the current rate of capacity reductions, it will not be possible to eliminate overcapacity in the short term if no changes are made to the current policy.</p> <p>Under the new Common Fisheries Policy, the Commission proposes to implement transferable fishing concessions (TFCs) as a means to adjust the size of the fleet to the available fishing opportunities.</p> <p>Fishing capacity of the EU fleet: 1.651.652 GT and 6.003.802 kW (source: EU Fleet register on 01/06/2011).</p>	To achieve a sustainable balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities.

*Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)*

Annual report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on Member States' efforts during 2011 to achieve a sustainable balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities (2012/MARE/051).

*Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012*

N/A

**ACTIVITY: 11 07 CONSERVATION, MANAGEMENT AND EXPLOITATION OF LIVING AQUATIC RESOURCES**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3: Ensure the availability of sound scientific advice for decision-making on fisheries management.**

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Availability of a defined set of biological, technical, environmental and socio-economic data concerning the fisheries sector which respects quality requirements and are collected in the framework of 22 national programmes.	In 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– delivery of data for 5 data calls for the provision of scientific advice by STECF (Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries);</li> <li>– delivery of data to 9 assessment working groups of ICES (International Council for the Exploration of the Sea);</li> <li>– 2 assessment working groups of GFCM (General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean) and to the Scientific Committee of ICCAT (International Committee for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna);</li> <li>– delivery of data for 5 Regional Coordination Meetings in the support of the DCF (Data Collection Framework).</li> </ul>	Per year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– delivery of data for 5 data calls for the provision of scientific advice by STECF;</li> <li>– delivery of data to 16 assessment working groups of ICES;</li> <li>– 2 assessment working groups of GFCM and to the Scientific Committee of ICCAT;</li> <li>– delivery of data for 5 Regional Coordination Meetings in the support of the DCF.</li> </ul> <p>Setting up of a regional data base for scientific fisheries data in the Baltic and North Sea Region with support from DG MARE.</p>
Availability of scientific advice, supported by an Administrative Arrangement with JRC (acting as STECF secretariat) and a Memorandum of Understanding with ICES.	More than 130 recurrent advice on stocks and more than 10 non-recurrent advice on management options released by the ICES.	Around 150 advices to be released by ICES (recurrent and non-recurrent).
	Review of 465 advice on stocks and more than 20 reports on stock status, management options or management strategies released by the STECF.	Review of all advice needed on stocks and more than 20 reports on stock status, management options or management strategies to be released by the STECF.
	About 45 stocks in the Atlantic, 1 in the Baltic and all the Deep Sea stocks are in a "data-poor" situation, whereby the scientific advisory bodies cannot carry out an analytical assessment of the state of the resources.  ICES started to look at various stocks not previously analysed in 2011.	Ensure that all relevant available data are provided by Member States to the advisory bodies for at least 15 stocks (identified during discussions on fishing opportunities for 2012).

*Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)*

- All EU decisions on fisheries management to be based on scientific advice foreseen for 2012, such as:
- the annual decisions on fishing opportunities (TACs and quotas; maximum allowable effort);
  - multi-annual plans and technical measures (selectivity of fishing gears, time closures of fishing areas, etc.);
  - the establishment of a regional database for scientific fisheries data for the Baltic and North Sea regions.

*Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012*

Availability of a set of biological, technical environmental and socio-economic data concerning the fisheries sector which respect quality and are collected in the framework of 22 national programmes: 46.8 Mio €.

Commission implementing Decisions on the Union financial contribution to certain Member States' data collection programmes in 2012 (2012/MARE/015\*).

Provision of additional ad-hoc advice through studies where such advice is needed for decisions on fisheries management but cannot be produced on the basis of the data collected in the national data collection programmes: 0.7Mio €.

Support for the implementation of the data collection framework, notably by coordinating and organising the activities of STECF, maintaining relevant websites and support the establishment of the report on the "Annual Economic Performance of EU fishing fleet" in the framework of an Administrative Arrangement between the Commission and the JRC: 1.4 Mio €.

Provision of recurrent advice on the stock status managed through TACs and Quotas Regulation and provision of non recurrent advice such as evaluation of multi-annual plans or harvest control rules in the framework of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Commission and ICES: 1.5 Mio €.
Provision of advice on fisheries stocks in relation to biological, technical, economic and ecosystem issues by experts in the framework of meetings of STECF and its subgroups: 0.6 Mio €.
Scientific advice and other services for the implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy in the Mediterranean and Black Sea: 1.0 Mio €.
Scientific Advice for fisheries in EU external waters: Framework Contract to be signed in 2012.

<b>ACTIVITY: 11 07 CONSERVATION, MANAGEMENT AND EXPLOITATION OF LIVING AQUATIC RESOURCES</b>		
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4: To finalize negotiations (by final adoption under ordinary legislative procedure) of the new Regulation on the Common Fisheries Policy, due by 31 December 2012, with a view to ensuring that fishing and aquaculture activities provide long-term sustainable environmental, economic and social conditions and contribute to the availability of food supplies.</b>		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Availability of positions on the main elements of the proposal (Maximum Sustainable Yield, landing obligation, transferable fishing concessions, regionalization).	Examination of proposal by Council and EP started in second half of 2011.	Adoption of the proposal by 31 December 2012.
	The reform package was adopted by the College on 13.07.2011: COM(2011)417; COM(2011)424; COM(2011)425; COM(2011)416 and COM(2011)418.	
Internal reflexion paper on the EU programme for Data Collection 2014-2020. This will present options of the reform of the current Data Collection Framework (DCF). To be ready in March 2012.	Consultation process with stakeholders is on-going on the EU programme for Data Collection 2014-2020. This will feed into the preparation of the internal reflexion paper as well as the draft EU programme for Data Collection 2014-2020.	Draft of the EU Programme for Data Collection 2014-2020 to be ready by the end of October 2012, in view of adoption once the Basic Regulation on the reformed CFP is adopted.
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Proposal for a new EU Programme for data collection 2014-2020 (implementing the new CFP regulation, once adopted).		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>		
Framework contract on "Assistance for the monitoring of the implementation of national programmes for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector".		
Study on 'Evaluation of the Data Collection Framework (DCF) in anticipation of the adoption of the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)'. Scientific Advice for fisheries in EU external waters: framework contract to be signed in 2012.		

## 4.6 ABB Activity 11 08: Control and enforcement of the Common Fisheries Policy

### 1. DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE EU INTERVENTION

See Part 3 - General objectives of the policy area "Maritime affairs and fisheries": general objective nr 6).

### 2. KEY OBJECTIVES FOR 2012

<b>ACTIVITY: 11 08: CONTROL AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE CFP</b>		
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: Modernise and strengthen control across the EU through modernisation of the legal framework and in respect of Member States' control capacities.</b>		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Maximum aggregated delay observed in the transmission of catch report and effort data expressed in number of days.	Maximum aggregated delay observed in 2011 is 225 days (6 Member States have been late in 2011; one of which with a delay of 122 days).	All data transmitted within the deadlines by end 2012.
Number of fishing stops ordered by Member States compared to the total number of fishing stops.	In total, there were 85 fishing stops in 2011 (some have been reopened); 67 of which were ordered by Member States.	All fishing stops required should be ordered by Member States.
Average rate of utilisation of control vessels subsidised by the Commission for control at sea.	Some Member States are using control vessels for fisheries inspection at sea at 100 % and others at 20 %.	Achieve a minimum utilisation rate of 60% for control at sea of fishing activities as foreseen in the Commission's proposal on EMFF.
Number of national control programmes (for which Commission has approved co-financing) which have been subject to a EU financial contribution.	Out of 20 control programmes approved under the financing decisions of 2009: 12 programmes have been subject to a payment (by November 2011).  Out of 22 control programmes approved under the financing decisions of 2010: 12 programmes have been subject to a payment (by May 2011).	By year n+3: all eligible national control programmes approved in the Commission financial decisions of year n should have been subject to a payment.
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Commission implementing Decision on a Union financial contribution for 2012 towards expenditure incurred by Member States in the field of control, inspection and surveillance (2012/MARE/049*).		
Commission implementing Regulations amending the EU list of vessels engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fisheries as set out in Commission Regulation (EC) N° 468/2010 (2012/MARE/044* and 2012/MARE/046*).		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>		
EU funds available for expenditure by Member States on the enforcement of CFP rules, notably to increase their fisheries control capabilities.		

**ACTIVITY: 11 08: CONTROL AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE CFP**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2: Audit the control and inspection activities in the Member States in order to improve their effectiveness.**

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Number of deficiencies in Member States' implementation of their control obligations, as stemming from Commission audit and inspection reports.	<p>The level of deficiencies is still too high. The situation remains the same even if there are improvements in some fisheries and/or Member States.</p> <p>Data for the North Sea and plaice management plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in 2008 : 30 deficiencies/4 missions</li> <li>- in 2009: 8 deficiencies/2 missions.</li> </ul> <p>Data 2011:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Baltic Sea: 10 deficiencies/9 missions</li> <li>- North Sea: 9 deficiencies/7 missions.</li> </ul> <p>In the Atlantic, 16 verification and audit missions have been carried out in 2010. 6 missions in 3 Member States have documented non compliance by the Member State concerned, and gave rise to follow-up action.</p> <p>In 2011, 17 audit and verification missions have been carried out in the 5 Atlantic Member States. Request for corrective measures has been sent to two Member States as a follow-up to audit missions. Implementation of necessary measures is underway and Commission ensure a closed follow-up. This series of mission has participated in raising awareness of Member States on their weaknesses.</p>	Decrease in the number of deficiencies by 2013.
Number of benchmarks achieved compared to the total number of benchmarks set in the national inspection plan, measured by Member State.	The benchmarks targeted in the National Inspection Plans are not achieved in a number of cases.	Full realisation of benchmarks targets for inspection, in line with national inspection plans, and adoption of corrective measures for benchmarks realised by 2012.
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
European Commission fisheries inspectors' inspection programmes including regional, international and dedicated inspection data processing programmes.		
Commission decisions establishing specific control and inspection programmes (SCIP) for selected species where appropriate.		
Report from the Commission to the Council on the implementation of the Polish National Action Plan in the framework of Council Regulation (EC) 338/2008 of 14 April 2008 providing for the adaptation of cod fishing quotas to be allocated to Poland in the Baltic Sea.		
Commission Decision establishing a specific control and inspection programme in the North Sea and adjacent waters (2012/MARE/022*).		
Commission Decision establishing a specific control and inspection programme in the Baltic Sea (2012/MARE/021*).		
Commission implementing Regulations amending the EU list of vessels engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fisheries as set out in Commission Regulation (EC) N° 468/2010 (2012/MARE/044*, 2012/MARE/045* and 2012/MARE/046*).		
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) laying down detailed rules for the application of a Scheme of control and enforcement applicable in the area covered by the Convention on future multilateral cooperation in the north-east Atlantic fisheries (2009/MARE/057*).		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>		
Meetings of the fisheries control experts group, including workshops.		

<b>ACTIVITY: 11 08: CONTROL AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE CFP</b>		
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3: Contribute to better coordination and cooperation between Member States control activities through the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA).</b>		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Number of Joint Deployment Plans (JDPs) actually carried out.	The following 5 specific control and inspection programmes (SCIPs) and consequent JDPs are running: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a single JDP for cod in the North Sea and the Western Waters (merged JDP since 2010);</li> <li>- a single JDP for NAFO and NEAFC (merged JDP since 2010);</li> <li>- a JDP for the Mediterranean, Black Sea and Eastern Atlantic;</li> <li>- a JDP for cod in the Baltic Sea;</li> <li>- A JDP for pelagics in Western waters.</li> </ul>	All stocks under multiannual plans should be covered by JDPs. In line with the reform of the CFP, a new approach to multispecies, regional SCIPs and JDPs will be developed.
Number of inspections carried out at sea in accordance with the Commission specific control and inspection programme.	Figures corresponding to the period of January to October 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- North Sea &amp; Western Waters: 1210 inspections;</li> <li>- Baltic Sea : 393 inspections;</li> <li>- NAFO &amp; NEAFC: 144 inspections;</li> <li>- Mediterranean and Eastern Atlantic (BFT): 346 inspections;</li> <li>- Pelagic in Western Waters: 32 inspections.</li> </ul>	All inspections foreseen by specific control and inspection programme and the International Control Scheme are carried out following the correct procedures.
Number and type of apparent infringement recorded in accordance with the Commission specific control and inspection programme.	Figures corresponding to the period of January to October 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cod in the North Sea &amp; Western Waters : 218 (139 sea, 79 shore);</li> <li>- Cod in the Baltic Sea: 54 (33 sea, 21 shore);</li> <li>- NAFO &amp; NEAFC : 15 (15 sea);</li> <li>- Mediterranean Blue fin Tuna: 59 (48 sea, 11 shore).</li> <li>- Pelagic in Western Waters: 4 (4 shore).</li> </ul>	All apparent infringements recorded.
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Work programme of the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA).		
Develop appropriate draft multispecies SCIPs for the Baltic Sea, North Sea, Western Waters and Celtic sea, and adopt consequent JDPs, in the course of 2012 or 2013.		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>		
Contribution to the EFCA budget. The EFCA mandate is defined by Council Regulation (EC) No768/2005. The EFCA budget covers inter alia training programmes of Member States control/inspection staff, missions, meetings, staff, etc.		

**ACTIVITY: 11 08: CONTROL AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE CFP**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4: New control technologies related to electronic data are effectively implemented by Member States and a high quality of data is reached.**

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Number of vessels in Member States (MS) equipped with E-log books: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vessels &gt; 24 m (by 1/1/2010)</li> <li>- Vessels &gt; 15 m (by 1/7/2011)</li> <li>- Vessels &gt; 12 m (by 1/1/2012) with the exception of those vessels operating exclusively in the waters of the flag state or never spending more than 24 hours at sea.</li> </ul>	Number of vessels equipped with e-logbooks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vessels &gt; 24 m: 1602 vessels out of 3127 (total all MS)</li> <li>- Vessels 15 m-24 m: 644 out of 5709 (total all MS).</li> </ul>	All Member States' vessels above 12 m (except those vessels in the category 12-15 m operating exclusively in the waters of their flag state or never spending more than 24 hours at sea) are equipped with e-logbooks by 01/01/2012.
Number of Member States that have operational E-sales notes systems.	There are still Member States (around 50% of MS) which have not implemented E- sales notes.	All Member States have operational E-sales notes systems.
Number of Member States that are exchanging ERS (Electronic Reporting and Recording System) data with other MS.	Sweden, Denmark and Ireland are exchanging operational ERS data via the Commission's central node.	Member States are exchanging ERS data with one another.
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>		
Meetings of the Fisheries control experts group on ERS and data management.		

## 4.7 ABB Activity 11 09: Maritime Policy

### 1. DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE EU INTERVENTION

See Part 3 - General objectives of the policy area "Maritime affairs and fisheries": general objective nr 7).

### 2. KEY OBJECTIVES FOR 2012

ACTIVITY: 11 09 MARITIME POLICY		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: To promote sustainable growth through policy initiatives that will drive the blue economy, developing efficient cooperation and information-sharing arrangements between regulators and stakeholders, and ensuring the effective stewardship of seas, coasts and oceans.		
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target
<p><b>Governance support for maritime growth:</b></p> <p>Continued technical and political support by Member States, third countries (where appropriate) and key stakeholders to improved maritime cooperation and the identification of growth opportunities in EU's shared sea-basins.</p>	<p><b>BLUE GROWTH</b></p> <p>Preliminary study results show that the Blue Biotech and Algae aquaculture sectors in pre-development phase show growth potential given the right framework conditions. Similarly offshore renewable energies (wave, tidal, osmotic, ocean thermal energy conversion – OTEC); marine mineral resources (i.e. deep sea drilling for mineral resources) are promising sectors currently under development. Strong recent growth has been seen in the Offshore wind. Finally the economically mature sectors such as Coastal Tourism; Oil &amp; gas; Coastal Protection; Short-sea shipping may also see some growth in the near future. Work is continuing on the identification of the financing/innovation/research/skills and training needs necessary to make this growth come to fruition.</p>	<p>Identification of growth areas as well as of positive drivers and barriers.</p> <p>Breakdown of growth potential by sea-basin and development of concrete policy recommendations as contribution to the EU 2020 strategy.</p>
	<p><b>EFFICIENT MARITIME COORDINATION AS DRIVER FOR GROWTH IN MEMBER STATES AND SEA BASINS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Member States, both at national and sub-national level, have taken initiative towards the integration of maritime policy.</li> <li>– 7 Member States have a national strategy for an integrated maritime policy (IMP); there are 5 strategies at regional level and 19 Member States created dedicated administrative IMP coordination structures.</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>BALTIC SEA</b></p> <p>The EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region was adopted on 10.06.2009 and endorsed by the Member States in October 2009. The strong maritime component of the Strategy forms an important part towards the regional implementation of the IMP. IMP links and integrates different priorities of the Strategy. The</p>	

<p>Strategy serves as a platform for establishing a maritime community for the Region. Implementation of the Strategy has started and is progressing well. The progress report adopted in June 2011 highlights a new way of cooperating in the region. 3 maritime actions have been completed, measurable progress in 16 (out of 46).</p>		
<p><b>MEDITERRANEAN</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Member States in the Mediterranean are engaged in all activities being launched under the IMP umbrella and have respectively developed specific positions and priorities on the policy.</li> <li>- The Council has endorsed the IMP approach for the Mediterranean, including further cooperation at the level of its sub-regions and dialogue with non-EU coastal States on the basis of UNCLOS.</li> <li>- The IMP working group has met four times. At the fourth meeting, the group has concluded on the need for better maritime cooperation, research access, improvement of marine environment, cooperation at sub-regional level for the Adriatic-Ionian sea area, and the potential offered by the European Investment Bank in investments in the region.</li> <li>- 9 non-EU partner countries are participating in a technical assistance project targeting awareness raising on IMP and related opportunities. National roadmaps are under preparation in 2 Mediterranean partner countries. 2 workshops have been held.</li> </ul>		<p>Improved maritime cooperation across 2 or more Mediterranean coastal States, leading to better maritime growth opportunities and cross-sectoral governance.</p>
<p><b>ADRIATIC AND IONIAN SEA BASINS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Adriatic Ionian countries are preparing the launch of a macro regional strategy and have started to work on a maritime strand.</li> <li>- A draft overview paper has been drafted and cooperation meetings with the countries are on-going.</li> </ul>		<p>Priorities for maritime cooperation defined and agreed by Adriatic-Ionian coastal States with a view to a better streamlining of EU and other funding in the sub-region within the forthcoming Multi Annual Financial Framework.</p>
<p><b>BLACK SEA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No specific sea-basin strategy and actions have been established yet; no policy products envisaged, including on fisheries.</li> <li>- A brainstorming event on IMP possibilities has been held on 14.10.2011 with Bulgaria and Romania.</li> <li>- Black Sea riparian countries constitute one of the consortia of EMODNET.</li> </ul>		<p>Improved management of coastal and marine resources, including living resources, and identification of joint priorities for maritime cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria.</p>
<p><b>ATLANTIC OCEAN</b></p> <p>In November 2011 the Commission adopted a Communication on Developing a Maritime Strategy for the Atlantic Ocean Area. It draws attention to five challenges and opportunities (climate</p>		<p>4 gigawatts installed capacity for generating ocean energy.</p>

	<p>change, ecosystem approach, risks, seafloor exploitation, inclusive growth), indicates EU instruments and advocates an Atlantic forum followed by an Action Plan.</p> <p><b>ARCTIC</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A letter signed by Vice President Ashton and Commissioner Damanaki updating the Commission's application (on behalf of the EU) for observer status in the Arctic Council was delivered in December 2011.</li> <li>- The need for joint management of high seas fish stocks has been raised by the Commission at meetings of the North Atlantic Fisheries Ministers Conference.</li> <li>- On 12.05.2011, the Arctic Council deferred further the decision on EU's permanent observer status.</li> <li>- In December 2009 Foreign Affairs Council and in January 2011 the European Parliament in its resolution on the sustainable EU policy on the High North welcomed the gradual formulation of a policy on Arctic issues to address EU interests and responsibilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>EXTERNAL DIMENSION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High level meetings on maritime affairs with United States of America, Canada and Russia.</li> <li>- Preparation of the "Maritime affairs and fisheries" chapter of the Framework Agreements with Canada and Australia.</li> <li>- Preparation and participation in the informal consultations for the 2011 United Nations General Assembly Resolution on Law of the Sea.</li> <li>- Inclusion of an "Oceans and fisheries" part of the EU's submission for the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.</li> <li>- The recommendations from the last UN Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, (31 May to 3 June 2011) refer to a possible development of a multilateral agreement under the UN Convention on the law of the Sea.</li> <li>- Input to the Commission Informal Working Group on piracy and armed robbery.</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed international and European regulatory framework in place for safe navigation and fishing opportunities by 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Four high level meetings on maritime policy: with US, Japan, China and Canada;</li> <li>- Conclusion of the Memorandum of Understanding on Maritime Policy with Russian Federation;</li> <li>- Inclusion of a chapter on "Maritime issues and fisheries " in Framework Agreements with Canada, Australia and New Zealand (due to be concluded in 2012);</li> <li>- Successful participation in the informal consultations for the 2012 United Nations General Assembly Resolution on Law of the Sea;</li> <li>- Successful outcome of the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. "Launching the negotiations on the Implementing Agreement of UNCLOS";</li> <li>- Timely and consistent input to the Commission Informal Working Group on piracy and armed robbery.</li> </ul>
<p>Level of cross-border cooperation on <b>maritime spatial planning (MSP)</b>: Measurable reduction in project planning time and costs in EU sea basins.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Progress continues to be made in Member States on the implementation of MSP.</li> <li>- Impact Assessment on possible EU action launched in 2010 and concluded end 2011.</li> </ul>	<p>Establishment of transparent, predictable and stable framework for planning and management of sea uses across the EU, resulting in significant gains in efficiency.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projects on cross-border application of MSP on-going in the Baltic Sea and North Sea.</li> </ul>	
<b>Marine knowledge:</b> Downloads of data from EMODNet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current status: 1000 data downloads per month.</li> <li>Five portals are on-line and open for the download of marine data. An independent assessment has determined that the basic architecture is sound. A sixth thematic group has awarded a contract to develop a portal for physical parameters that will also provide input to the GMES project.</li> <li>The Commission adopted the "Marine Knowledge 2020" Communication (COM(2010)461 of 08.09.2010) outlining steps to assess gaps and duplications in marine observation.</li> </ul>	Contiguous sea-bed map of European waters by 2020.
<b>Maritime surveillance:</b> Finalization of the technical and legal definition of the Common Information Sharing Environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical Advisory Group (TAG) continued to assist the Commission and MSEsG in carrying out the 6 steps of the Roadmap. Preliminary conclusions adopted. CISE datasets with 400 authorities identified. A clearer picture of what the CISE is about has been established. All identified user communities are represented in the TAG.</li> <li>Two pilot projects on the integration of maritime surveillance in the Mediterranean sea / Atlantic approaches (BluemassMed) and in the Northern European sea-basins (MARSUNO) have entered their final phase with satisfactory results so far. Work on developing the technical frame, addressing legal obstacles and establishing cost effectiveness of CISE is about to start.</li> </ul>	Development of the CISE supporting platform/environment and its use in cross-border and cross-sectoral exchanges between at least two Agencies and two Member States by 2013.
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Communication from the Commission on the progress on the Union's Integrated Maritime Policy: achievements and future directions (2012/MARE/043).		
Progress Report on the Commission Communication "The European Union and the Arctic Region" (COM(2008)763 of 20.11.2008) (2011/MARE+/006).		
Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament: "A maritime strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Sea basins" (2011/MARE/039).		
Input to the Communication on the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (DG REGIO in the lead).		
Draft Action Plan to follow up on the Atlantic Strategy.		
Commission Communication on the European Union and the Arctic region – A new strategy (2012/MARE+/063) (In cooperation with EEAS).		
Proposal for a legislative action of the European Parliament and the Council setting a framework for Maritime Spatial planning (2011/MARE/017).		
Commission Communication on Blue Growth: sustainable growth from the oceans, seas and coasts (2012/MARE/001).		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012 (Indicative list)</i>		
Coastguard Forum in the Mediterranean, Atlantic Forum.		
Studies on the conceptual development of the CISE for the EU maritime domains, including possible technical platform development.		
Blue growth: identifying and supporting Blue Growth projects in emerging sectors		
Contracts for further development of European Marine Observation and Data Network, including assessment of including privately-held data and update Atlas of the Seas.		
Test-project on cross-border MSP in the Celtic Seas and in the Bay of Biscay.		
Conference for Black Sea stakeholders.		
Investors Conference to support maritime development and cooperation with Mediterranean partner countries, in conjunction with the EIB.		

## PART 5. Specific objectives for horizontal activities

### 5.1. ABB Activity 11 80: Administrative support

#### 1. DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES

The ABB Activity 'Administrative support' includes actions that are necessary for the functioning of the organisation as such and are indirectly linked to the Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP) and the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) for which DG MARE is responsible. This Activity promotes and maintains sound and efficient management of human, financial and IT resources within the DG, and ensures that resources are allocated to achieve the policy objectives of the DG. It ensures the soundness of internal control established in the DG's operational management and its financial accounting and reporting systems, and provides internal audit advice within the DG.

This Activity includes the following:

- ✓ Human resource management
- ✓ Financial management
- ✓ Internal control and risk management
- ✓ Ex-post control of EU co-financing
- ✓ Financial accounting
- ✓ Management of information and communication technologies (ICT)
- ✓ Document management
- ✓ Internal audit.

#### 2. KEY OBJECTIVES FOR 2012

ACTIVITY: 11 80 ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT		
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: 'Human resource management'</b>		
<b>Recruit, train, assess, motivate and retain highly qualified staff so that effective and efficient operation of the DG as well as promotion of equal opportunities within the DG are ensured.</b>		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Maximum use of staffing opportunities, both establishment plan staff and external staff.	October 2011: – average vacancy rate for establishment posts at 10,7%; – 100% use of external staff budget forecast.	In 2012: to remain below Commission average vacancy rate at all times.  End 2012: 100% use of external staff budget.
Average number of training days per staff member per year.	October 2011: average of 6,5 training days per staff member.	End 2012: remain very close to Commission average training days per staff member.
Increase of female representation in AD middle and non-management staff.	October 2011: 33% women in middle management; 33% women in AD non-management.	End 2012: 35% women in middle management. End 2012: 38% women in AD non-management.
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
N/A		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>		
N/A		

**ACTIVITY: 11 80 ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2: 'Financial Management'**

**Plan, perform, monitor and report on the spending of financial resources so that sound financial management is ensured throughout the DG's activities.**

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Amounts allocated to finance DG MARE's activities in the Multi-annual Financial Framework (MFF) applicable from 2014 onwards.	DG MARE's contribution to the MFF for post-2014 was substantially reflected in the proposal submitted by the Commission.	Amounts in the adopted MFF to finance DG MARE's activities in the future Financial Framework should correspond substantially to the amounts in the MFF proposed by the Commission.
Amounts entered in the adopted budget under Title 11.	For the 2012 budgetary procedure, the outcome was satisfactory for Title 11 in relation to commitment appropriations as the voted 2012 budget corresponds to the draft budget. As regards payment appropriations, all budget lines were affected by a 5% cut which reflects a general cut-back across the Commission. As for other agencies, the budget of the EFCA was reduced by 1%. The funding for meetings, committees and conferences in the global envelope was reduced by approximately 150,000 Euros.	Title 11 of the 2013 budget should substantially correspond to the Draft Budget requests submitted by DG MARE in terms of the level of appropriations and the budget remarks.
Payments deadlines.	Payments deadlines: the average payment delay is 24 days at the end of November 2011, which is an improvement of 17 days compared to end 2010.  At the end of November 2011, 79% of payments for the year had been made within the target delay.	The average payment delay should be at or below the November 2011 level.  90% of the payments should be made within the target delay.
Budget execution (commitments and payments) of final budget.	The implementation rate for commitments at 30.11.2011 represents 98 % of available credits.  The implementation rate for payments at 30.11.2011 represents 77 % of the available credits.	Execution of commitment appropriations as of 31.12.2012 should be at least at 98% and payments 95% with no activity achieving execution of less than 85% for both commitments and payments.
Evolution of the amount of potentially abnormal RAL (PARAL).	In 2011, the PARAL had been reduced by 4% by the end of November.	The PARAL amount should be reduced by 10% in 2012.
Registration of invoices.	Currently, 75% of the invoices are registered within 2 days. 88% of the invoices are registered within 5 days, which is the target set up by DG BUDG.	At least 95% of the invoices should be registered in ABAC within 5 calendar days.
Work programme on procurement and grants for 2011.	The Work programme on procurement and grants for 2012 is on track to be adopted in December 2011.	Work programme on procurement and grants for 2013 adopted in December 2012.
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Sound and well justified DG MARE submission in the Draft Budget.		
Regular report on open invoices for units managing financial resources.		
Regular analytical report on the budget execution and payment deadlines, leading to action plans where necessary.		
Abnormal RAL reports with appropriate follow up with Units concerned.		
Publication of the beneficiaries of the funds managed by the DG in direct centralised management in the Financial Transparency System.		
DG MARE Work Programme on Procurement and Grants for 2012		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>		
N/A		

**ACTIVITY: 11 80 ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3: 'Internal control and risk management'**

**Implement, maintain and report on an effective and reliable internal control system so that:**

- Reasonable assurance can be given that resources assigned are used according to the principles of sound financial management;
- Risk of errors in operations is minimised and,
- The control procedures put in place give the necessary guarantees concerning the legality and the regularity of the underlying transactions.

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Level of effectiveness of internal control in DG MARE.	A globally positive assessment of the effectiveness of internal control for 2010 was achieved with an "ICAT global effectiveness weighted rate" of 90%.	A globally positive assessment of the effectiveness of internal control for 2012 should be achieved as measured through the "ICAT global effectiveness weighted rate". The level of effectiveness should at least be at the same level as for 2010.
State of awareness of financial management and procurement rules in DG MARE.	In 2010, 10 % of financial transactions (budgetary commitments, payments) for the year were subject to an unfavourable opinion (ABAC codes "SR, SC") during ex ante financial verification.  In 2010, there were 3 recordings of exceptions.  All opinions issued by the Procurement Examination Group (PEG) by the end of November 2011 had been favourable.	The share of transactions subject to an unfavourable opinion (ABAC codes "SR, SC") during ex ante financial verification should not exceed 7 % of all transactions.  The number of recordings of exceptions in 2012 should not exceed 4.  The share of favourable opinions issued by the PEG should represent at least 90 % of all opinions.
State of awareness of risk management in DG MARE.	An effectiveness weighted rate of 90% for Internal control standard (ICS) 6, Risk management, was achieved in the last ICAT exercise.  In the 2010 annual review of internal control, interviews showed that staff has a globally satisfactory level of awareness and knowledge of risk management issues.	An effectiveness weighted rate of at least 90% for ICS 6 should be achieved in the 2011 ICAT exercise.  In the annual review of internal control which will be carried out in 2011, staff should show a globally satisfactory level of awareness and knowledge of risk management issues.

*Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)*

Organisation of training sessions on internal control, financial management and procurement and grants.

Launch of annual review of internal control and any other relevant exercise to gauge awareness of internal control.

Ex ante verification of financial transactions and procurement and grants.

*Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012*

N/A

**ACTIVITY: 11 80 ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4: Ensure adequate audit and ex-post control of EU spending programmes managed by DG MARE in order to furnish a sound basis for the Director-General's AAR Declaration.**

**According to the audit strategy, carry out desk reviews and on-the-spot audits on Member States' management and control systems, programmes, contracts, projects and grants (shared management and direct management) with a view to obtaining reasonable assurance on the regularity and legality of EU co-financing, including Member States' implementation of fraud detection and prevention measures.**

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Level of implementation of the annual audit plan.	As of 31.12.2011, the level of implementation of the annual audit plan is 96% (24 of 25 audits executed). One audit could not be carried out due to delays attributable to the Member State, and will be reprogrammed to 2012.	100% in 2012.
Number of audit engagements performed in 2011.	As of 31.12.2011 two audits for data collection, and outermost regions and fisheries markets, have been carried out of two planned for each activity (100%). For control & enforcement all three audits planned have been carried out (100%).  As of 31.12.2011, 15 of the 16 audits planned have been carried out for EFF (94%). The two audits originally planned for FIG were replaced by audits on recoveries.	100% in 2012.
Number of other DGs' audit reports, national audit reports, annual summaries and annual control reports analysed and compared to reports received.	All reports received from other sources analysed, results reported in country fiches and coloured table adapted accordingly.	100% in 2012.
Member States' implementation of fraud detection and prevention measures.	Incorporated in the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund proposal and audit checklists. To be considered in all audits for 2012.	100% in 2012.

*Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)*

Audits carried out (update of country fiche and coloured table).

Desk reviews of audit reports from other sources, Article 44 reports (annual control reports) and annual summaries analysed (update of country fiche and coloured table).

Level of assurance on the regularity and legality of DG MARE spending programmes based on audit results and their follow-up.

Substantial contribution to the AAR 2011.

*Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012*

N/A

**ACTIVITY: 11 80 ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 5: 'Financial accounting'**

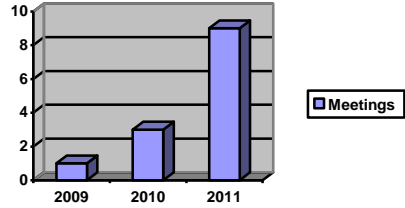
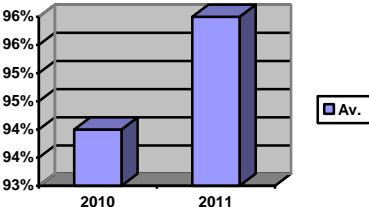
**Provide reasonable assurance concerning the reliability of DG MARE's accounts.**

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
The completeness and accuracy of DG MARE's accounts.	<p>The European Court of Auditors has highlighted a limited number of errors in the provisional accounts for 2010, none of which was material.</p> <p>The accounting quality file has been updated for 2011 and the foreseen controls are on-going.</p>	<p>Accurate 2011 provisional accounts provided within established deadlines.</p> <p>No material errors highlighted by the European Court of Auditors as regards the accounts.</p> <p>Accounting quality file for 2012 updated and controls carried out.</p>
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Balance sheet and accounts to be attached to the Annual Activity Report.		
Accounting risk evaluation leading to a rolling action plan for further improving the accounting quality in the DG.		
Advice and coaching on accounting matters to units responsible for managing resources.		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>		
N/A		

**ABB ACTIVITY: 11 80 ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 6: 'Management of information and communication technology'**

**To define, plan, set up, maintain and develop high quality Information technology infrastructure, tools and services, so that staff are adequately supported in their work.**

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>								
<p>Objective: Improve IT governance</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Number of meetings per year.</li> <li>2) Projects delivered according to quality plan and master plan (rate of successful projects better than the average in the IT domain &gt; 33%). A project is considered successful when it meets 3 constrains: a) delivered on time according to planning, b) within foreseen cost and resources c) satisfy business requirements.</li> <li>3) Setup appropriate reporting and monitoring.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Graph                      <table border="1"> <caption>Meetings per year</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Meetings</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </li> <li>2) All new projects (EU-ERS and ITIC) in 2011 were successful. Three memorandums of understanding signed with DIGIT.</li> <li>3) Status reports and planning presented at most ITSC (IT planner).</li> </ol>	Year	Meetings	2009	1	2010	3	2011	9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Minimum 4 meetings / year.</li> <li>2) 50% of success rate for new projects.</li> <li>3) Provide quarterly reports for IT activities including project follow-up, planning, allocated resources and updated risk lists.</li> </ol>
Year	Meetings									
2009	1									
2010	3									
2011	9									
<p>Objective: Maintain Business continuity</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) IT part of business continuity operational and tested</li> <li>2) Update / review of BCP document (IT part)</li> <li>3) Failover facilities up &amp; running.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Tested in August</li> <li>2) Reviewed in September including a security plan.</li> <li>3) Delayed, failover and cluster installed in September, distant failover to be completed in 2012 with DG TAXUD.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Test at least once a year (date to be fixed in agreement with business).</li> <li>2) Review once a year and/or whenever important changes require it.</li> <li>3) By February 2012 distant failover and backup installed and running.</li> </ol>								
<p>Objective: Adequate office automation tools and infrastructure</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Quality of user support</li> <li>2) IT user support availability.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Transfer to ITIC, annual statistics to be published in January 2012</li> <li>2) Graph                      <table border="1"> <caption>Average user satisfaction</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Average Satisfaction</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>94.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>96%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </li> </ol>	Year	Average Satisfaction	2010	94.2%	2011	96%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) At least 65% overall user satisfaction good or excellent.</li> <li>2) IT services available 99% of time during working hours, IT replacement in case of failure in less than 48 hours for essential functions.</li> <li>3) IT equipment not found lower than 1.5%</li> </ol>		
Year	Average Satisfaction									
2010	94.2%									
2011	96%									

*Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)*

Electronic reporting systems for DEH (EU-ERS and NOR-ERS) supporting regulations (EC) No 1006/2008 and (EC) No 1077/2008.
ITIC project started in April 2011. It is linked with the objective for support and office automation; indicators will be reviewed in 2012 (same as targets) to adapt to a corporate view.
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>
11.0802: 1.100.000 EUR 11.010402: 5.000 EUR 11.010403 & 11.010403 STECF: 165.000 EUR 11.0611: 340.000 EUR 11.020101: 150.000 EUR Total: 1.760.000 EUR
DIGIT Administrative budget (11.1400): 212.540 EUR.

<b>ACTIVITY: 11 80 ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT</b>		
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 7: 'Document management'</b>		
<b>Put in place and maintain an effective document management system so that any document connected with DG MARE's official functions can be electronically filed, stored and retrieved at any time irrespective of its original form and the document management system in place.</b>		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Number of documents registered in ARES.	100%	100%
Filing rate in ARES.	80%	100%
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Evolution of E-Domec project: on target (the indicators for registration and filing in the DG show that the procedures are known and applied effectively in practice).		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>		
N/A		

**ABB ACTIVITY: 11 80 ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 8: To analyse the completeness and adequacy of the Winding-up declarations and to propose corrective actions if necessary to the geographical units in DG MARE for the closure of operational programmes for 2000-2006.**

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
<p>Number of Winding-up declarations (WUD) analysed.</p> <p>The bulk of the documents were submitted at the end of September 2010. 61 WUD have been submitted.</p>	<p>By the end of December 2011, all WUDs have been analysed and considered admissible.</p> <p>For 47 WUDs the quality analysis is complete; for the remaining 14 the analysis is still on-going. From the 47 cases analysed, 16 declarations were accepted. Member States were requested to provide additional clarifications for the remaining 31 WUDs which were "interrupted"; Unit F.1 has received 27 responses so far and has analysed 14 of them.</p> <p>There are thus 27 WUDs (14 at first analysis stage, 13 at post-interruption stage) still under examination.</p>	<p>Completion of quality analysis for 90-100% of received WUDs.</p>
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Proposals made to the operational units for closure or for request of further information.		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>		
N/A		

**ACTIVITY: 11 80 ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 9: ' Internal audit '**

**Assess the compliance, efficiency and effectiveness of the control system in place by assisting the Director-General and management in controlling risks and monitoring compliance; providing an independent and objective opinion on the quality of management and internal control system; and making recommendations in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of operations and to ensure economy in the use of resources.**

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Execution of the annual audit plan (% covered).	Around 90% of the 2011 audit plan has been executed (some minor delays due to vacancies in the Internal Audit Capability (IAC)).	Execution of the approved annual audit plan (around 50% at mid-term, 100% at year end).
Issuance of audit recommendations (acceptance rate).	100 % of audit recommendations issued in 2011 were accepted by management.	Acceptance level > 95 %.
Implementation of accepted audit recommendations (timeliness).	45% of the recommendations issued in the two-year period 2010-2011 were implemented within the agreed timeframe.  (Note: 11 of the recommendations issued in 2011 have an implementation target date beyond December 2011 and were therefore not taken into account).	Implementation of accepted audit recommendations within the timeframe agreed by the auditee. Target: implementation rate > 75 % (calculated based on the total number of audit recommendations issued in year n and n-1).
Auditee satisfaction level (as per satisfaction survey or equivalent).	An overall auditee satisfaction survey is planned for the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter 2012. The informal feedback on individual audit engagements performed in 2011 was overall positive.	Overall auditee satisfaction level "satisfactory" (7 or above on a scale 1-10 or equivalent).

*Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)*

Execution of the annual audit plan.

Issuance of an Annual Audit Opinion for inclusion in DG MARE's Annual Activity Report.

Contribution to the Internal Audit Service's "Overall Opinion" – see Ares (2010) 583262 - 13/09/2010).

*Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012*

N/A

## 5.2. ABB Activity 11 81: Policy strategy and coordination

### 1. DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES

The ABB Activity 'Policy strategy and coordination' includes all actions that steer or co-ordinate the Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP) and the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) for which DG MARE is responsible. This Activity gives the necessary impulse to the policy definition, preparation and implementation in order to achieve the overall mission of the DG within the time-scales laid down. It promotes the development of a strategic planning culture within the DG in accordance with the Commission's strategic planning and programming cycle. It actively promotes the IMP and CFP through internal and external communication. It contributes to the coherence of the different activities within DG MARE, ensuring the liaison with the horizontal services, the cabinet and other institutions. It provides legal advice so that policies, procedures, and applicable laws are complied with. It aims at developing an administrative culture of better regulation.

This Activity includes the following:

- ✓ Policy strategy definition and coordination
- ✓ Strategic planning and programming
- ✓ Coordination of institutional affairs
- ✓ Internal communication
- ✓ Economic advice
- ✓ Legal affairs
- ✓ Better regulation, including evaluation and impact assessment.

### 2. KEY OBJECTIVES FOR 2012

ACTIVITY: 11 81 POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION		
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: 'Policy strategy definition and coordination'</b>		
<b>Determine the general strategy of DG MARE and give the necessary impulse, direction and coordination to policy definition, preparation and implementation in accordance with the Commission policy objectives and the provisions of the Treaties so that the overall mission of the DG is coherently fulfilled as framed and planned.</b>		
<b>In parallel, secure effective and efficient representation of the DG's interests and strong involvement in internal Commission deliberations and other external fora so that the overall strategy and activities of the DG are reinforced.</b>		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Degree of achievement of the objectives laid down in the 2012 Management Plan of DG MARE (as reflected in the DG's 2012 Annual Activity Report).	Mid-term review of the 2011 Management Plan was finalised on 15.07.2011 and reflects the progress made towards the objectives set in the initial version of the 2011 Management Plan of 22.12.2010.	By mid-2012, meet 60% of the targets set in the 2012 Management Plan.
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Monitoring the achievement of the 2012 Management Plan (MP) objectives at least twice a year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– mid-term review of the 2012 MP;</li> <li>– end-year review of the 2012 MP in the framework of the 2012 Annual Activity Report.</li> </ul>		
Monthly reporting to the Management Committee on the achievement of the DG MARE work programme, based upon information provided by the units for updating Agenda Planning (items adopted, items in the planning for Commission adoption and items cancelled).		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>		
N/A		

**ACTIVITY: 11 81 POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2: 'Strategic planning and programming (SPP)'**

**Implement the Commission planning and programming process so that DG MARE delivers its policy objectives contributing to the overall Commission strategy in an effective, timed, efficient, coherent and accountable manner.**

Disclaimers:

- Unit F2 is responsible for coordination. Operational Units retain the ultimate responsibility for delivering timely outputs. Unit F1 is also concerned as regards the Annual Activity Report.
- Achievement of this objective depends to a certain extent on factors beyond the control of DG MARE.

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Timely delivery of the various contributions to the SPP cycle: - DG MARE contribution to the Commission Work Programme (CWP) 2013 - DG MARE Management Plan 2013 - DG MARE Annual Activity Report 2012.	All documents are submitted within the deadline set by SG/DG BUDG: The DG MARE contribution to the CWP 2012 was submitted to the SG on 24.06.2011 (deadline was set on 22.06.2011).	All documents are submitted within the deadline set by SG/DG BUDG.
Delivery rate (adoption by the College) of CWP items for which DG MARE is the line DG and 'catalogue items' within the deadline set.  <i>(Depends to a certain extent on factors beyond the control of DG MARE)</i>	Monthly reporting to the Management Committee on the achievement of the DG MARE work programme, based upon information provided by the units for updating Agenda Planning (items adopted, items in the planning for Commission adoption and items cancelled).	100% for the CWP items.  80% for the Catalogue items.
Accurate planning of legislative and policy proposals.	Preparatory work for the introduction of a 'scoping paper' is on-going.	Prioritisation of new initiatives that matches the resources of DG MARE and leads to the production of high quality, timely and credible proposals.
Degree of involvement of DG MARE middle and senior management in the SPP process.	Management is closely involved before DG MARE's contribution to the SPP process is sent to the central services (SG/DG BUDG).	All directorates/units of DG MARE provide and internally discuss their contribution to the different phases of the SPP cycle.
Improved quality of input to the various phases of the SPP cycle.	No critical remarks from the central services (SG/DG BUDG).	Positive feedback of the central services (SG/DG BUDG), e.g. improved score further to the SG/BUDG screening of the DGs Management Plans.

*Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)*

DG MARE contribution to the Commission Work Programme 2013  
DG MARE Management Plan 2013  
DG MARE Annual Activity Report 2012.

Programming fiches are established for inclusion of all CWP and 'catalogue items' in Agenda Planning.

Adoption by the College of CWP items and 'catalogue items'.

Monthly reporting to the Management Committee on the achievement of the DG MARE work programme, based upon information provided by the units for updating Agenda Planning (items adopted, items in the planning for Commission adoption and items cancelled).

*Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012*

N/A

**ACTIVITY: 11 81 POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3: 'Coordination of institutional affairs'**

**Establish and maintain dialogue and co-operation channels with the other Institutions, the Member States and other inter-institutional stakeholders so that progress of legislative proposals and non-legislative initiatives put forward by DG MARE is smooth and efficient through the institutional system and beyond.**

Disclaimer: the achievement of this objective depends to a certain extent on factors beyond the control of DG MARE.

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Percentage of Commission proposals being adopted by the Council and the European Parliament within one year after their adoption by the Commission.		50%
Number of complaints received following replies to Parliamentary written questions.		0
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Timely preparation of GRI-fiches and other documents requested by GRI as regards relations with other institutions, national parliaments and the ombudsman.		
Regular meetings of DG MARE with the Presidency. Regular coordination meetings with the Commissioner.		
Answers to questions, queries and requests from institutions/other bodies within the deadline.		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>		
N/A		

**ACTIVITY: 11 81 POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4: 'Internal communication'**

**Develop, implement, monitor and adapt an internal communication strategy as an integrated part of DG MARE policies and management activities and establish direct communication, consultation and feed-back channels between management and staff.**

**Ensure that staff understand and share the vision and objectives of their department, are motivated to work towards them by building motivation and esprit de corps, and are able to work effectively together by sharing and having access to the information they need.**

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Average number of hits per month to the intranet.	February-November 2011: 11.176 (+2,3%)	By end of 2012: expected reduction in hits due to optimisation in structuring and navigation in the on-going revamp.
Number of lunchtime conferences held. Average number of participants in lunchtime conferences.	January-December 2011: 19 (+73%) conferences with an average of 43,4 (+17%) participants.	By end of 2012: given the very high number in 2011, the target for 2012 is to maintain the current level or a slight reduction.  Maintain the current level.
<i>Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Follow-up of the staff survey on internal communication carried out in 2011.		
Finalise the migration to My Intracomm.		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</i>		
Organisation of lunchtime conferences in DG MARE.		

**ACTIVITY: 11 81 POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 5: Provide economic advice to DG MARE in support to day-to-day issues or in support of initiatives proposed, or general developments, in the current Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) framework. In particular, on economic aspects of fisheries management and economic implications of conservation measures and of other (non-)regulatory and structural policy actions in the fishing and aquaculture sector.**

**This objective includes intensifying the debate on fisheries economics with the stakeholders, monitoring and assisting the work in the areas of research, studies, data collection and analytical tools.**

**The objective is also to ensure that economic aspects are properly taken into account in the CFP 2012 reform.**

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Degree to which the debate on economic issues in fisheries has been intensified at all levels (including within DG MARE, between stakeholders and other interested parties), in particular through networking in meetings and public events.	Improved debate of the concrete economic difficulties of the sector (within DG MARE and between stakeholders and other interested parties).	Economic factors should always be considered for new policy or legislative initiatives at the same level as environmental considerations.
Degree to which quality and coverage of economic data available regarding the main aspects of fisheries policy improves.  Degree to which analytical tools are used in that respect.	Significant progress achieved. Collection of economic data has been extended to aquaculture/processing sector, under the framework of the new data collection Regulation. However, the continued lack of reliable economic data still limits the possibilities to provide comprehensive, EU wide economic analysis and advice.	Ensuring that all Member States provide complete and accurate economic data.  Improve quality of economic data by closely cooperating with JRC and STECF and putting in place analytical tools to exploit them.

*Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)*

Provide economic advice and support for the current CFP instruments and policies (e.g. in the field of conservation, state aid, structural policy, control, aquaculture etc.) as well as in all policy and legislative initiatives thereof.

Liaise with STECF and external consultants and experts.

Produce a monthly Fisheries Economic Bulletin for DG MARE including information on the evolution of the sector (prices, quantities, fuel prices, impact of the crisis, etc.).

Establish a solid network with the community of fisheries economists and ensure close relations with international economic bodies and forums.

Ensure availability of good quality coverage of economic data for the main aspects of the CFP and develop economic analytical tools to exploit these data.

*Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012*

N/A

**ACTIVITY: 11 81 POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 6: 'Legal matters'**

**Provide legal advice so that the operational departments of DG MARE can pursue their activities in full knowledge of relevant EU law and international law. In parallel, handle fishery-related infringement and State aid cases in pursuit of the Commission's function as guardian of the treaties and coordinate DG MARE's contributions to the Commission's submissions in pending Court cases.**

*Disclaimers:*

- Attainment of this objective depends to a certain extent on factors beyond the control of DG MARE (e.g. interference of macro-politics in the handling of infringements and State aid cases and/or the vicissitudes of fisheries) or of Unit F4 (e.g. inter-service consultations launched despite its advice to the contrary).
- No quantifiable result indicator possible as long as the Legal Service keeps as indicator of its own the number of cases where consultation of the Legal Service has resulted in changes of the draft legal texts in issue.

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target (mid-term)</i>
Timely legal input to and full support of the operational departments' activities	Pertains to the full range of activities of the operational departments of DG MARE.	Action upon request (no quantifiable target possible)
Degree of satisfaction of operational departments about the given guidance and/or support (depending on feedback).	Impossible to quantify real satisfaction rate in the past.	Satisfaction: >70%
Number of complaints and infringement proceedings handled in accordance with the provisos given in relevant Commission Communications on the Application of EU Law by Member States.	Special sessions of Thematic Group 4 devoted to compliance and enforcement in order to prepare management decisions on priority-setting in the fields of control and infringements, on fine-tuning with actions under novel control tools and on operational follow-up to individual infringement cases. Establishment of a completely new structure for the handling of the EU-PILOT.	>90%
Comprehensive and timely handling of notified and non-notified State aid cases with due regard to the requirements of structural fisheries policy and of EU competition law.	Negative opinions issued by the Legal Service and/or DG COMP have been very low over time.	Number of negative opinions: <80%
Timely responses to requests from the Legal Service in pending Court cases.	27 still pending cases at the Court of Justice or the General Court. Unit F4 coordinates factual input from operational departments. Number of cases likely to increase on account of the IUU Regulation and the new Control Regulation in the years to come.	Action upon request (no quantifiable target possible)

*Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)*

- Number of consultations about the interpretation and application of relevant EU law and/or international law (with special emphasis on CFP Reform, CMO Reform, the new EMFF, the alignment of existing basic acts on the novel regimes of delegated powers and/or implementing powers and, where this is still an issue, the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty within the ambit of DG MARE actions).
- Number of contributions to inter-service consultations about legislative proposals and/or other formal acts initiated by DG MARE and/or other DGs.
- Contributions to and assistance in ongoing legislative processes (at the levels of both the European Parliament and the Council on co-decision files).
- Contributions to and assistance in international negotiations.
- Conduit vis-à-vis the Legal Service and, whenever necessary, liaison with the Legal Service.

*Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012*

N/A

**ACTIVITY: 11 81: POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 7: 'Better regulation, including evaluation and impact assessment '**

**Support the decision-making process by thorough evaluations and impact assessments, by systematic consultations of stakeholders and by simplification measures and methods so that lessons from past experience are fed into EU regulation and demonstration of added value of EU action is based on solid evidence.**

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target</i>
Delivery rate of the yearly Commission Rolling <b>Simplification</b> Programme.	Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the implementation of the Action Plan for simplifying and improving the Common Fisheries Policy (COM(2009) 261 final of 9.6.2009).	Timely Commission adoption of simplification proposals launched by DG MARE in accordance with the Commission Rolling Simplification Programme, and with the on-going commitment to simplification of the CFP, in particular in the context of the CFP Reform.
The new control regulation reduces the <b>administrative costs</b> by an expected 40% in the area of new technologies.	Administrative cost reduction induced by the new Control regulation. Current administrative costs for the use of modern technologies are roughly estimated at around 80 Mio €. The new control regulation is expected to reduce these costs by 33 Mio €.	Contribution to the Commission target of reducing administrative burdens by 25% by 2012. The new control regulation meets the target of reducing administrative costs substantially through the use of modern technologies.
Degree of implementation of the DG MARE <b>evaluation</b> plan for 2012 (and beyond).  % of legislative proposals supported by evaluation results.	Link between the proposals launched and the evaluation/ impact assessment results is to be strengthened (e.g. in activity statements, financial statements, explanatory memoranda).	100% of the major (sub)activities and proposals of DG MARE are subject to a proportionate evaluation and/or impact assessment in accordance with the Financial Regulation and the Commission standards and guidelines on evaluation/impact assessment. 100% of legislative proposals are supported by evaluation results in accordance with the Financial Regulation and the Commission guidelines on evaluation.
Opinions of the <b>Impact Assessment</b> Board.		100% positive opinions of the Impact Assessment Board.  Re-submission rate below Commission average.
Extent to which <b>social aspects</b> are considered in the texts relating to new initiatives launched within DG MARE.	Social matters are dealt with by European Fisheries Fund (EFF) measures.	Enhanced social measures proposed as part of the CFP Reform Package.

*Main outputs in 2012 (including policy outputs when relevant)*

Proposals for simplification of CFP legislation in accordance with the Commission Rolling Simplification Programme.

2012 Evaluation Plan of DG MARE.

Structured relationship with social partners and those bodies dealing with social matters.

Improvement of data bases belonging to Member States or other bodies collecting information on maritime coastal areas and in particular on living and working conditions of fishermen.

Strengthening of the social dialogue in sea related economic activities.

*Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012*

Social dialogue: expenditure is linked to the European Fisheries Fund and the financial instrument for the Integrated Maritime Policy.

## ANNEX: Evaluation plan

The DG MARE Evaluation plan for 2012 (and beyond) has been prepared on the basis of the evaluations and related studies that the services have identified within the scope of their information needs and the human and financial resources at their disposal to that end.

The Evaluation plan has been established in accordance with the 2009 DG MARE Evaluation Charter.

The plan outlines the reasons, objectives and intended use of the evaluations and related studies scheduled for 2012 and beyond, with a view to contributing to the political and budgetary decision-making on the ABB activities concerned.

The plan does not include planned impact assessments since they have their own designated exercise in the SPP cycle.

**Updated Evaluation plan 2012 (indicative, state of play 24.01.2012): see table below.**

N°	Title of the evaluation (possible working title)	Intended use of the evaluation		Type of evaluation		Timing	
		CWP initiative/expenditure instrument that the evaluation will support	Other purpose (E.g. as required in the specific legal acts, for use in Fitness checks or for accountability purpose)	Prospective (P) or retrospective (R)	External (E), internal (I), internal with external support (I&E)	Start (month/year)	End (month/year)
<b>I. Ongoing evaluations (work having started in previous years)</b>							
1	Synthesis report on the interim evaluations of the European Fisheries Fund (EFF) 2007-2013 operational programmes (unit A3).	Expenditure instrument: future financial instrument	The Commission requires a synthesis report of the interim evaluations of the EFF operational programmes carried out by the Member States to examine the effectiveness of the operational programmes with the aim of adjusting them to improve the quality of assistance and its administration. The synthesis report will also inform the debate between the Commission and the Member States on the progress of the implementation of the national strategic plans by 31 December 2011, required by Article 16 EFF.	R	E	February 2010	31/12/2011
2	Ex-post evaluation on the <b>implementation of the compensation regime</b> the additional costs incurred in the marketing of certain fishery products from the <b>outermost regions</b> the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands, French Guiana and Réunion (unit B4).	Expenditure instrument: it will be used for the preparation of a new regime	According to Art. 8 of Council Regulation (EC) No 791/2007 of 21 May 2007 introducing a scheme to compensate for the additional costs incurred in the marketing of certain fishery products from the outermost regions the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands, French Guiana and Réunion, there is a legal obligation, on the basis of an "independent" evaluation, to report to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee on the implementation of the compensation, accompanied, where necessary, by legislative proposals.	R	E	September 2011	March 2012
3	Interim evaluation of <b>marine knowledge-related</b> preparatory actions and pilot projects (C1).		The objective of the evaluation is to assess relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the marine knowledge-related preparatory actions and pilot projects.	R	I & E	January 2011	March 2012
4	<i>Five-year independent external evaluation of the Community Fisheries Control Agency (CFCA)*</i>		<i>According to Art. 55 (3) of the Council Regulation (EC) No 768/2005 of 26 April 2005 "within five years from the date of the Agency having taken up its responsibilities ... the Administrative Board shall commission an independent external evaluation of the implementation of this Regulation."</i>	R	E	October 2009	February 2012

**II. Evaluations planned to start in 2012 or later**

5	Ex post evaluation of the <b>transitional financial programme of IMP</b> (unit A1).		According to Art. 12 of the Proposed Regulation establishing a Programme to support the further development of an Integrated Maritime Policy, COM(2010) 494 of 29.9.2010 "the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and the Council an ex-post evaluation report no later than 31 December 2014".	R	E	2014	31/12/2014
6	Interim evaluation of the <b>scientific advisory process</b> (unit A2).	Expenditure instrument: future financial instrument	The objective of the evaluation is to assess relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of structure and scope of the framework for scientific advice to prepare changes /adaptations of the framework as they deem necessary to ensure delivery of scientific advice in support of the CFP.	R	E	March 2012	December 2012
7	Ex-post evaluation of European Fisheries Fund ( <b>EFF</b> ) 2007-2013 (unit A3).	Expenditure instrument: future financial instrument	Council Regulation (EC) No 1198/2006 of 27 July 2006 on the European Fisheries Fund and Commission Regulation (EC) No 498/2007 of 26 March 2007 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1198/2006 on the European Fisheries Fund	R	E	2014	31/12/2015
8	Interim evaluation on the impact of the regulation of <b>IUU fishing</b> (unit A4).		According to Art. 55 (3) of the Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 of 29 September 2008 "an evaluation of the impact of this Regulation on IUU fishing shall be undertaken by the Commission by 29 October 2013".	R	E	3rd quarter 2012	June 2013
9	Ex-post evaluation of the <b>control regulation</b> (unit A4).		According to Art. 118 (3) of the Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 "an evaluation of the impact of this Regulation on the common fisheries policy shall be undertaken by the Commission five years after the entry into force of this Regulation".	R	I	3rd quarter 2014	3rd quarter 2015
10	<b>Pacific Ocean</b> - ex-ante evaluation of the regional programme for fisheries in the region (unit B3).			P	E	2012	2012
11	Ex-post evaluation of the <b>FPA with Kiribati</b> and the ex-ante evaluation and analysis of the impact of a new FPA (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: le rapport d'évaluation servira de base à la réflexion qui pourra guider la DG MARE dans sa contribution financière éventuelle au dispositif régional de police des pêches régional		P & R	E	2011	2012
12	Ex-post evaluation of the <b>FPA with Solomon Islands</b> and the ex-ante evaluation and analysis of the impact of a new FPA (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: le rapport d'évaluation servira de base à la réflexion qui pourra guider la DG MARE dans sa contribution financière éventuelle au dispositif régional de police des pêches régional		P & R	E	2012	2012

13	Ex-post evaluation of the <b>FPA with Ivory Coast</b> and the ex-ante evaluation and analysis of the impact of a new FPA (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: le rapport d'évaluation servira de base à la réflexion qui pourra guider la DG MARE dans sa contribution financière éventuelle au dispositif régional de police des pêches régional	P & R	E	2012	2012
14	Ex-post evaluation of the <b>FPA with Guinea Conakry</b> and the ex-ante evaluation and analysis of the impact of a new FPA (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: le rapport d'évaluation servira de base à la réflexion qui pourra guider la DG MARE dans sa contribution financière éventuelle au dispositif régional de police des pêches régional	P & R	E	2012	2012
15	Ex-post evaluation of the <b>FPA with Comoros</b> and the ex-ante evaluation and analysis of the impact of a new FPA (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: le rapport d'évaluation servira de base à la réflexion qui pourra guider la DG MARE dans sa contribution financière éventuelle au dispositif régional de police des pêches régional	P & R	E	2013	2013
16	Ex-post evaluation of the <b>FPA with Seychelles</b> and the ex-ante evaluation and analysis of the impact of a new FPA (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: le rapport d'évaluation servira de base à la réflexion qui pourra guider la DG MARE dans sa contribution financière éventuelle au dispositif régional de police des pêches régional	P & R	E	2013	2013
17	Ex-post evaluation of the <b>FPA with Cape Verde</b> and the ex-ante evaluation and analysis of the impact of a new FPA (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: le rapport d'évaluation servira de base à la réflexion qui pourra guider la DG MARE dans sa contribution financière éventuelle au dispositif régional de police des pêches régional	P & R	E	2013	2013
18	Mid-term evaluation of the <b>FPA with Morocco</b> (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: le rapport d'évaluation servira de base à la réflexion qui pourra guider la DG MARE dans sa contribution financière éventuelle au dispositif régional de police des pêches régional	R	E	2013	2013
19	Ex-post evaluation of the <b>FPA with Sao Tome</b> and the ex-ante evaluation and analysis of the impact of a new FPA (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: le rapport d'évaluation servira de base à la réflexion qui pourra guider la DG MARE dans sa contribution financière éventuelle au dispositif régional de police des pêches régional	P & R	E	2013	2013
20	Ex-post evaluation of the <b>FPA with Guinea Bissau</b> and the ex-ante evaluation and analysis of the impact of a new FPA (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: le rapport d'évaluation servira de base à la réflexion qui pourra guider la DG MARE dans sa contribution financière éventuelle au dispositif régional de police des pêches régional	P & R	E	2013	2013
21	Ex-post evaluation of the <b>FPA with Mozambique</b> and the ex-ante evaluation and analysis of the impact of a new FPA (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: le rapport d'évaluation servira de base à la réflexion qui pourra guider la DG MARE dans sa contribution financière éventuelle au dispositif régional de police des pêches régional	P & R	E	2014	2014
22	Ex-post evaluation of the <b>FPA with Gabon</b> and the ex-ante evaluation and analysis of the impact of a new FPA (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: le rapport d'évaluation servira de base à la réflexion qui pourra guider la DG MARE dans sa contribution financière éventuelle au dispositif régional de police des pêches régional	P & R	E	2014	2014
23	Ex-post evaluation of the <b>FPA with Greenland</b> and the ex-ante evaluation and analysis of the impact of a new FPA (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: le rapport d'évaluation servira de base à la réflexion qui pourra guider la DG MARE dans sa contribution financière éventuelle au dispositif régional de police des pêches régional	P & R	E	2014	2014

24	Mid-term evaluation of the <b>FPA with Mauritania</b> (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: le rapport d'évaluation servira de base à la réflexion qui pourra guider la DG MARE dans sa contribution financière éventuelle au dispositif régional de police des pêches régional		R	E	2014	2014
25	Ex-post evaluation of <b>marine knowledge</b> -related preparatory actions and pilot projects (C1).		The objective of the evaluation is to assess relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the marine knowledge-related preparatory actions and pilot projects.	R	E	2013	2013
26	Ex-post evaluation of the two <b>pilot projects</b> (' <b>BluemassMed</b> ' and ' <b>MARSUNO</b> ') related to integration of <b>maritime surveillance</b> (unit D1).		The objective of the evaluation is to assess relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the two pilot projects ('BluemassMed' and 'MARSUNO') related to integration of maritime surveillance.	R	E	1/01/2012	31/12/2012
27	Ex-post evaluation of regulation concerning <b>management measures</b> for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the <b>Mediterranean Sea</b> (unit D2).		The objective of the evaluation is to assess effects (results, impacts) of the Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 of 21 December 2006 concerning management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea.	R	E	January 2012	December 2012
28	Ex-post evaluation of preparatory actions related to <b>maritime spatial planning</b> (unit E1).		The objective of the evaluation is to assess relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the preparatory actions related to maritime spatial planning.	R	E	2012	2013
29	Ex-post evaluation on establishing Community <b>financial measures</b> for the implementation of the <b>CFP</b> and in the area of the Law of the Sea 2007-2013. (Dir F)	Expenditure instrument: future financial instrument	Art. 29 (3c) of Council Regulation (EC) No 861/2006 of 22.05.2006 establishing Community financial measures for the implementation of the CFP and in the area of the Law of the Sea, inc. following areas: (a) control and enforcement of CFP rules; (b) conservation measures, data collection and improvement of scientific advice concerning the sustainable management of fisheries resources within the scope of the CFP; (c) governance of the CFP; (d) international relations in the area of the CFP and the Law of the Sea.	R	E	1st quarter 2013	31/12/2014
30	Evaluation of <b>Data Collection Framework (DCF)</b> in anticipation of the adoption of the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) (C3)		This evaluation will : - identify implementation successes, difficulties and failures for different actors (the Commission, Member States, data end-users) and the reasons for these. - identify necessary changes to the DCF in the framework of the new CFP and EMFF proposals - anticipate the potential impacts of the adoption of the new multiannual programme	P & R	E	1st quarter 2012	4th quarter 2012

**III. Other ongoing or planned studies/reports with evaluative information**

31	Study on the relationship between management measures, scientific advice and compliance in the case of the specificity of the <b>EU long distance fleet</b> (unit B3)		Management measures adopted in the framework of RFMOs and FPAs should take into account possible implementation difficulties and their controllability. Also, scientific advice can be provided considering different management measures (e.g. catch limitation through TAC, closed seasons, closed areas, minimum landing size). The aim of this study is to assess the present management measures in RFMOs and FPAs and provide guidance on alternative measures which could be adopted, taking into account the available scientific data and information. The results of this study can be used in the negotiations in the context of RFMOs and FPAs.	P & R	E	2012	2012
32	Studies for providing specific scientific advice for the <b>FPA with Morocco</b> (4 studies) (unit B3).		Analysis to be used within the framework of the monitoring of the agreements.	P	E	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014
33	Studies for providing specific scientific advice for the <b>FPA with Guinea Bissau</b> (4 studies) (unit B3).		Analysis to be used within the framework of the monitoring of the agreements.	P	E	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014
34	Studies for providing specific scientific advice for the <b>FPA with Mauritania</b> (4 studies) (unit B3).		Analysis to be used within the framework of the monitoring of the agreements.	P	E	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

\* The evaluation is carried out by Administrative Board of the CFCA