



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Management Plan 2014

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR MARITIME AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES

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PART 1. MISSION STATEMENT

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

"To develop the potential of the European maritime economy and to secure sustainable fisheries, a stable supply of seafood, 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."

The mission statement gives a clear, long-term sense of purpose across all policy areas of the DG and has been the basis for our general objective. Our progress in attaining this objective is measured by four operational key performance indicators detailed below.

PART 2. THIS YEAR'S CHALLENGES

A variety of challenges presents itself for DG MARE in 2014. Not only is each policy in a different stage of development; our own role also varies for each.

In 2014 the **Integrated Maritime Policy** (IMP) will be at a decisive turning point. After a widespread endorsement of our "Blue Growth" agenda for growth and jobs, now is the moment to deliver across the key sectors of maritime economy and have the first tangible results. For example, key areas of activity will include ocean energy, blue innovation and maritime tourism, along with joint work with the EEAS on the "EU's contribution to global maritime security" and a Common Information Sharing Environment. Exclusive Economic Zones in the Mediterranean will be promoted to improve maritime governance and the conditions for blue growth in the region. Also, the conditions are ripe for discussions between co-legislators on the first legislative instrument – the Proposal for a Directive on Maritime Spatial Planning and Integrated Coastal Management – to be concluded early in the year. More concretely, 2014 will be the start of a new financial period where EU funding can substantially reinforce investment in the blue economy. Member States and regions will be able to focus EU-funded investment on promising maritime economic activities and their supporting infrastructures. Sea-basin strategies, such as those for the Baltic, the Atlantic and the Adriatic-Ionian, identify common issues, solutions and actions which include priority investments eligible for the 2014-2020 budget envelope both under Structural Funds and the Horizon 2020 initiative. Bringing in private sector funding, including through the European Investment Bank, will also help unlock the potential of the blue economy and gives investors the confidence to invest.

Following the landmark adoption of the **reform of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)**¹ and of the **Common Market Organisation (CMO)**², the key priority for the European Commission is now to push forward the implementation of the new rules both legally and in practice on the ground. For example, technical and control measures will be made compatible with the new landing obligation; discussions with the other institutions are on-going to solve the deadlock over multiannual management plans; regionalisation will need to be followed up by setting-up the Advisory Councils and by working with stakeholders and national authorities on effective and transparent decision-making; the data collection framework will be adjusted in accordance with evolving knowledge and scientific advice. Communicating the results of the reform to our stakeholders and more broadly to consumers will be crucial to keep the momentum throughout the implementation phase and to promote informed choices in favour of sustainable fish.

Last but not least, our funding instrument, the **European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)**³ will be taken through the final steps of the co-decision procedure in the first half of the year. In parallel, we will foster **investment in the maritime economy** in the context of the new Partnership Agreements for all European Structural and Investment Funds. This is essential not only to secure financial support for the implementation of the new CFP, but also to foster the development of coastal and fishing communities.

Externally, we will continue to advocate sustainability through regional fisheries management organisations (RFMOs), bilaterally through sustainable fisheries partnership agreements (SFPAs) and at global level (FAO, UN). This means pushing for the right balance between economic viability and environmental protection based on the best available scientific advice, while making the respect of human rights an essential condition. Projecting our core principles internationally and ensuring consistency between our internal and external actions obviously applies to the actions under our direct responsibility, but it also means mainstreaming these principles in all the bilateral strategic discussions with major international partners, in trade agreements and in autonomous instruments.

An on-going challenge and priority in 2014 will be to **strengthen enforcement and control** in EU waters and abroad. This is pivotal for the EU's credibility on the world stage and to have a level playing field for fishermen and consumers. Key actions in this regard are ensuring that Member States have effective national control systems as

¹ Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC; Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on External Dimension of the Common Fisheries Policy (COM(2011) 424 final).

² Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1184/2006 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000.

³ Amended proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund [repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1198/2006 and Council Regulation (EC) No 861/2006 and Council Regulation No XXX/2011 on integrated maritime policy].

required by the control regulation⁴ and keeping-up the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing through constant dialogue with third countries and, if necessary, by resorting to trade measures.

These challenges and priorities are reflected in our specific objectives as detailed below, and for each we have indicated the expected results, where we would like to be in 2020-2023 and how we intend to measure progress midway. A specific objective reflects the backing activities that may be necessary to reach our policy goals.

For more information on our policies, please visit our website⁵.

Key performance indicators

We have selected five key performance indicators – four operational impact indicators and one management indicator – which we considered the most relevant and effective to gauge the performance of our policies of and the DG respectively. DG MARE will report on these indicators in the 2014 Annual Activity Report.

The key performance indicators are the following:

1. The compound impact indicator related to the fisheries conservation policy in the EU:
 - a. Number of stocks that are fished at MSY levels
 - b. Number of stocks for which the MSY fishing mortality rate is known.
2. The compound impact indicator related to Blue Growth and fisheries:
 - a. Economic growth and jobs in the blue economy of the EU
 - b. Labour productivity in the EU fisheries sector.
3. The impact indicator related to fisheries markets: Degree to which the market policies of the Union contribute to ensure its price stability and thus contribute to the profitability of fishery and aquaculture producers while ensuring that supply reaches consumers at reasonable prices.
4. The impact indicator related to our external relations: Contribution to long-term sustainability of fisheries worldwide, measured by the number of emblematic tuna stocks fished with a fishing mortality rate being at or below Fmsy levels as per relevant scientific advice.
5. The management indicator: the residual error rate for shared management expenditure.

⁴ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy.

⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/maritimeaffairs_fisheries/index_en.htm

PART 3. GENERAL OBJECTIVE OF THE POLICY

The general objective of the policy area 'Maritime affairs and Fisheries' is derived from the Commission's policy priorities as defined in the Europe 2020 Strategy and from DG MARE's mission statement.

General objective: To develop the potential of the European maritime economy and to secure sustainable fisheries, a stable supply of seafood, healthy seas and prosperous coastal communities – for today's Europeans and for future generations.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spending programme <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-spending
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Impact indicator 1a: Number of stocks that are fished at MSY⁶ levels. This indicator relates to the conservation and sustainable exploitation of marine biological resources. Data source on the indicator: ICES ⁷ and GFCM ⁸ .																	
Baseline 2013	Milestone per year between 2013 and 2020	Target: by 2015 where possible and by 2020 at the latest															
<div style="text-align: center;"> Stock status <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Northeast Atlantic & adjacent waters</td> <td>11</td> <td>13</td> <td>20</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mediterranean & Black Seas</td> <td>21</td> <td>11</td> <td>13</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Region	2010	2011	2012	2013	Northeast Atlantic & adjacent waters	11	13	20	25	Mediterranean & Black Seas	21	11	13	12	Consistent increase in the number of commercially exploited stocks fished at MSY rate.	Exploitation at MSY rate for all commercially exploited stocks. Source: Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the CFP.
Region	2010	2011	2012	2013													
Northeast Atlantic & adjacent waters	11	13	20	25													
Mediterranean & Black Seas	21	11	13	12													

⁶ Fishing at "Maximum Sustainable Yield" (MSY) means fishing a stock at a rate such that the average long-term catches are the highest that the stock can provide over the long-term (an arbitrarily long period of time).

⁷ The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) has been tasked by the Commission with the assessment of fish stocks in the Northeast Atlantic and adjacent waters (North Sea, Baltic Sea, Skagerrak, Kattegat, West of Scotland Sea, Irish Sea and Celtic Sea).

⁸ In the Mediterranean and in the Black Sea stock assessments are carried out by the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) of the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM).

Impact indicator 1b: Number of stocks for which the MSY fishing mortality rate is known. This indicator relates to the conservation and sustainable exploitation of marine biological resources. Data source on the indicator: ICES and GFCM.																	
Baseline 2013	Milestones (annual)	Target: by 2015 where possible and by 2020 at the latest															
<p style="text-align: center;">Stock status</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> ■ 2010 ■ 2011 ■ 2012 ■ 2013 </p> <table border="1"> <caption>Stock status data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Northeast Atlantic & adjacent waters</td> <td>39</td> <td>35</td> <td>38</td> <td>41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mediterranean & Black Seas</td> <td>46</td> <td>61</td> <td>65</td> <td>75</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"> Northeast Atlantic & adjacent waters: number of stocks for which the fishing mortality rate is known compared to MSY Mediterranean & Black Seas: number of stocks for which the fishing mortality rate is known compared to MSY </p>	Region	2010	2011	2012	2013	Northeast Atlantic & adjacent waters	39	35	38	41	Mediterranean & Black Seas	46	61	65	75	<p>Consistent increase in the number of commercially exploited stocks for which MSY rate is known.</p>	<p>Scientific assessment of MSY rate is achieved for all commercially exploited stocks on a progressive, incremental basis.</p> <p>Source: Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the CFP.</p>
Region	2010	2011	2012	2013													
Northeast Atlantic & adjacent waters	39	35	38	41													
Mediterranean & Black Seas	46	61	65	75													

The baseline in the Northeast Atlantic and in the Mediterranean and Black Sea is presented separately because the data source is different. This baseline has two components:

- the *cumulative* number of stocks for which an assessment could be calculated and where estimates of current fishing mortality and MSY are available;
- the *current* number of those stocks for which the latest estimate of fishing mortality is within the estimate of MSY.

The trend in the period 2010 – 2013 shows that the adequacy of scientific advice and the state of fisheries resources in Union waters are improving. However, progress towards MSY is slow.

Achieving MSY exploitation rates depends on a number of external factors that are beyond the Commission's control. A main factor is that the annual decisions setting fishing opportunities are taken by the Council. The Commission can influence this outcome through its proposals and subsequent negotiations on TACs and management plans, and by making sure that scientific advice is available in support of policy choices.

In order to improve our knowledge base (for scientific advice and also for better monitoring of the fisheries and aquaculture sector), the Commission will propose to revise the current framework for the collection of fisheries data and will also ensure continuity of EU financial support to Member States through the EMFF.

Impact indicator 2a: Economic growth (in terms of gross value added per year) and jobs (in FTE) in the blue economy⁹ of the EU.

This indicator relates to the **Blue Growth** initiative.

Data source on the indicator: EU framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector ("DCF"), Eurostat and specific studies.

Baseline 2012 ¹⁰	Milestone 2017	Target 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gross value added per year in the blue economy of the EU: 485 billion €.• Full time equivalents (FTE) in the blue economy of the EU: 5,4 million.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 543 billion €.• 6,2 million FTE.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 600 billion €.• 7 million FTE. <p>Source: DG MARE.</p>

In line with the objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy, we are focusing on substantial long-term growth and jobs in the five key areas of the blue economy: Blue Energy; Aquaculture; Maritime, coastal and cruise Tourism; Marine Mineral Resources, and Blue Biotechnology.

In each of these areas, EU governments, the industry and stakeholders will develop joint approaches to give the blue economy an extra 'push' while safeguarding the marine environment and our unique maritime assets. EU funding will go to reinforce public and private investment in promising economic activities and their infrastructures. Civil society will benefit from more sustainable supplies of food and energy, while our nations' economies will find new products and services from the sea.

Achieving of this target will depend on many external factors that escape the Commission's control. This is further compounded by the bounds of the Commission's powers in this field. Following-up these indicators is made difficult by the various external factors to be taken into account.

⁹ Defined in COM(2012) 494 final.

¹⁰ Based on data from the Blue Growth Study 'Scenarios and drivers for sustainable growth from the oceans, seas and coasts', ECORYS, 2012: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/maritimeforum/content/2946>

Impact indicator 2b: Labour productivity (in terms of gross value added per employee) in the EU fisheries sector.

This indicator relates to the **economic sustainability** of the EU fisheries sector.

Data sources on the indicator:

- For the data related to the fisheries sector: EU framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector ("DCF")
- For the data related to the EU economy: Eurostat.

Baseline 2011 ¹¹	Milestone 2017	Target 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – EU fishing fleet: 38,700 €/employee. – EU aquaculture: 44,000 €/employee. – EU fish processing: 53,500 €/employee. <p>Employment is measured in full time equivalents.</p>	<p>Increase in fisheries sector's productivity: (%) equals or exceeds that of the EU economy (%).</p>	<p>Increase in fisheries sector's productivity: (%) equals or exceeds that of the EU economy (%).</p> <p>Source: DG MARE.</p>

Concerning the fisheries sector, the implementation of the reform should lead to a more sustainable exploitation of the stocks. Combined with more efficient aquaculture and fish processing sub-sectors, this should substantially increase economic productivity in the wider fisheries sector. It is expected that the increase¹² in productivity of the EU fisheries sector will equal or exceed that of the EU economy.

Labour productivity in the EU fisheries sector has been improving gradually during the last few years. The gross value added of the EU fisheries sector – which measures the economic contribution of the sector to society – has increased¹³ while the number of employees has decreased (thus contributing to the constant increase in labour productivity). Structural problems remain in a very significant part of the EU fisheries sector, thus leaving room for further gains in labour productivity.

¹¹ Based on data from the Blue Growth Study 'Scenarios and drivers for sustainable growth from the oceans, seas and coasts', ECORYS, 2012: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/maritimeforum/content/2946>

¹² Measured by the gross value added per employee.

¹³ By € 0.5 billion in the period of 2008-2011.

Impact indicator 3: Degree to which the market policies of the Union contribute to ensure its price stability and thus contribute to the profitability of fishery and aquaculture producers while ensuring that supply reaches consumers at reasonable prices.		
Data source on indicator: EUMOFA ¹⁴ and ad hoc evaluations.		
Baseline 2013	Milestones	Target 2023
First sale prices of a reference basket: the reference index is set at 100.	The evolution will be calculated on a yearly basis from 2014 (once the Observatory – EUMOFA – is fully operational).	The evolution of first sale prices reflects stability, increased matching with market demand and reasonable level of prices for EU consumers. This offers predictability to operators, in particular those members of producer organisations. Source: DG MARE.

Higher economic return, viability of activities and stabilisation of the markets are the key objectives which producer organisations should pursue in accordance with article 7 of the CMO Regulation¹⁵. In order to attain these objectives, members of producer organisations must avail themselves of production and marketing plans to better match their production – both quantitatively and qualitatively – with market requests. By anticipating market demand, these plans should allow for better marketing and therefore higher market value and profitability.

Several externalities, such as fuel price, fish meal price or level of fishing opportunities may impact on prices and profitability of operators. The CMO should help operators dealing with these externalities thus providing a stable environment in which operators can deploy their activities – in particular for those members of producer organisations.

¹⁴ Market Observatory (EUMOFA):
http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/market/market_observatory/index_en.htm

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1184/2006 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000.

<p>Impact indicator 4: Contribution to long-term sustainability of fisheries worldwide, measured by the number of emblematic tuna stocks fished with a fishing mortality rate being at or below Fmsy levels as per relevant scientific advice.</p> <p>Representative tuna species (Bigeye tuna, Bluefin tuna, Skipjack tuna, Yellowfin tuna, Pacific Bluefin tuna) fished at sustainable levels ($F_{curr}/F_{msy} \leq 1$) in relevant geographical areas (Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean).</p> <p>Data source on the indicator: Annual stock situation in scientific reports of RFMOs concerned.</p>		
Baseline 2013	Milestone 2017	Target 2020
14 out of 17 selected stocks at sustainable levels.	15 stocks	17 stocks Source: DG MARE.

We chose these emblematic tuna species as a measure of worldwide sustainability due to the importance of these species in EU consumption and to the availability of information on the state of the stocks across the different RFMOs. It is indeed difficult to assess and compare the state of stocks globally, as different RFMOs have different rules and obligations in terms of data collection and dissemination.

In terms of the externalities affecting this indicator and target, it must be noted that Member States do play a key role in endorsing and implementing our policies in RFMOs. If concerns for the economic situation of operators prevail over the willingness to ensure sustainability, this may have a limiting effect on what the EU can propose in RFMOs. More importantly, the position and the degree of compliance by other Members have an important impact on fish stocks.

<p>Management indicator: The residual error rate for shared management expenditure.</p> <p>Data source on the indicator: DG MARE Annual Activity Report (AAR).</p>	
Baseline 2012	Target 2014
For shared management expenditure, the residual error rate, represented by the cumulative residual risk (CRR): 3.03% (AAR 2012).	<p>The cumulative residual risk (CRR) should be less than 2% of cumulative interim payments.</p> <p>$CRR = (\text{validated projected error rates}) * (\text{expenditure declared}) \text{ minus recoveries and withdrawals (including amounts pending).}$</p> <p>Source: DG MARE.</p>

PART 4. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES FOR OPERATIONAL ABB ACTIVITIES

4.1. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND RESOURCES PER ABB ACTIVITY

4.1.1. ABB activity 11 06: To secure sustainable fisheries and a stable supply of seafood, to develop the maritime economy, and to ensure prosperous coastal communities.

The specific objectives linked to ABB activity 11 06 all contribute to the **general objective** defined in Part 3: *'To develop the potential of the European maritime economy and to secure sustainable fisheries, a stable supply of seafood, healthy seas and prosperous coastal communities – for today's Europeans and for future generations.'*

EU competences

The EU has **exclusive competence**, both internally and externally¹⁶, for the conservation of marine biological resources under the **Common Fisheries Policy** (CFP). Externally, this relates to international obligations deriving from UNCLOS¹⁷ and the implementing UN Fish Stocks Agreement to which the EU is a Party; but also the negotiation, conclusion and implementation of bilateral fisheries agreements with third countries.

The other components of the CFP¹⁸ are **shared competences** between the EU and its Member States¹⁹ and the subsidiarity principle²⁰ applies. This includes market measures: the establishment of a market policy at EU level is essential to achieve a single market in fishery and aquaculture products and ensure fair competition. The subsidiarity principle requires that Member States and economic operators enjoy a high degree of autonomy in the application of different mechanisms pertaining to market policy.

The CFP also concerns the management of resources that are common to Member States and closely interconnected with marine ecosystems, which obviously do not have national borders. These provisions determine the scope of action for the EU and the leeway that remains for Member States. They also determine which form EU action should take and the choice of instrument. Legislative initiatives by the EU must meet the **proportionality** and **subsidiarity** principle. The latter requires a compelling justification of **added value** of action at EU level vis-à-vis action at national level. Article 43(2) TFEU establishes the EU power to adopt the provisions necessary for the pursuit of the CFP objectives.

¹⁶ Article 3 (1) (d) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).

¹⁷ United Nations Convention for the Law of the Sea.

¹⁸ Aquaculture, activities under the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund, market measures under the Common Market Organisation, activities in regional fisheries management organisations.

¹⁹ Article 4 (2) (d) TFEU.

²⁰ Article 5(3) of the Treaty on the European Union.

Funding programmes: Management systems

The **European Maritime and Fisheries Fund** (EMFF) 2014-2020 is the main financial instrument supporting the implementation of the reformed CFP. It is one of the five European Structural and Investment (ESI) Funds operating under the Common Provision Regulation (CPR)²¹. It covers funds managed in shared management with the Member States and funds under direct management. EU action under the EMFF is either **complementary** to action carried out by Member States or seeks to contribute to that action.

Shared management with the Member States applies to the bulk of the EMFF, and notably to:

- measures to support fisheries, aquaculture and bottom-up local development
- measures for marketing and processing, measures supporting the fisheries markets organisation and compensation for additional costs for fishery products in outermost regions
- certain measures related to control, inspection and enforcement
- measures supporting fisheries-related data collection.

The funds available under shared management will have to be programmed by the Member States in the framework of operational programmes (OPs) covering the period 2014-2020. These will have to contribute to four²² of the eleven Thematic Objectives (TO) which are common to the ESI Funds and translate the Europe 2020 strategic objectives in investment priorities for the five funds.

In view of simplification, all EMFF activities which fall under shared management (including for the first time control, data collection and part of the funds allocated to the Union's Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP)) will be detailed in one single operational programme per Member State, which will be adopted by the Commission after negotiation with the Member States.

The system for management, control and financial management under the EMFF is closely aligned to the delivery arrangements for cohesion policy. Differences follow from the proportionality principle²³ and from specific features to ensure that the EMFF underpins the CFP reform.

²¹ The ESI Funds are the following:

- EMFF
- ERDF (European Regional Development Fund)
- ESF (European Social Fund)
- CF (Cohesion Fund)
- EAFRD (European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development).

²² TO 3: competitiveness of SMEs in the fisheries sector; TO 4: supporting the shift towards a carbon-free economy; TO 6: preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resources efficiency; TO 8: promoting sustainable and quality employment.

²³ The fisheries operational programmes, in most of the cases, are smaller than those under cohesion policy.

Under this ABB activity DG MARE will contribute to the cross-cutting priorities of Europe 2020 and the fight against climate change by:

- promoting sustainable and competitive fisheries and aquaculture
- fostering the development and implementation of the Union's IMP in a complementary manner to the cohesion policy and the CFP
- promoting a balanced and inclusive territorial development of fisheries areas
- fostering the implementation of the CFP.

The architecture of the management and control systems under shared management is an evolution of the set-up used for the programming period 2007-2013. To reinforce accountability, programme authorities are accredited by a national accrediting body in charge of their supervision. There is a built-in possibility to keep the current architecture of three key authorities by programme in cases where this system has been proven to be effective. There is also an option to merge the managing and certifying authority and thus reduce administrative burden. The Joint Fraud Prevention Strategy includes a series of actions to be carried out by the Commission to prevent fraud in structural actions under shared management. Member States are required to set up fraud prevention strategies which are effective and proportionate to the identified risks.

The EMFF will also support some expenditures under **direct management**:

- some of the measures supporting development and implementation of the IMP
- measures supporting scientific advice and knowledge, Advisory Councils, voluntary contributions to RFMOs and other international organisations, implementation of certain measures related to control, inspection and enforcement, and communication activities
- technical assistance managed by the Commission.

DG MARE will also continue to oversee the implementation of the European Fisheries Fund (EFF, 2007-2013) and will prepare the closure of its programmes, which will undoubtedly imply a tremendous amount of work. More work will be necessary to finalise the last remaining FIFG²⁴ programmes from the 1999-2006 period.

The EMFF will also serve the **Integrated Maritime Policy** by supporting a number of key pan-European objectives such as marine knowledge and integrated maritime surveillance. In addition, Member States will be invited to foster investment beyond fisheries and aquaculture through structural and investment funds and through the new integrated approach under the Partnership Agreements. Legislative and soft regulation measures (such as coordination between national authorities) are also possible.

²⁴ Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance.

The main specific objectives of DG MARE for 2014 under this ABB activity are the following:

Specific objective 1: Promote sustainable and competitive fisheries and aquaculture. Spending programme
 Non-spending

Result indicator 1: Volume of discards of commercially exploited species²⁵.

Data source on the indicator: EU framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector ("DCF").

Baseline 2010	Milestones						Target 2023
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
> 1 000 000 tonnes (t)	> 1 000 000 t	900 000 t	600 000 t	450 000 t	300 000 t	Discarding eliminated, and unwanted catches reduced ²⁶	Discarding eliminated, and unwanted catches reduced. Source: see previous footnote.

Result indicator 2: Value of aquaculture production in the EU.

Data source on the indicator: EU framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector ("DCF").

Baseline 2011	Milestones					Target 2023
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
€3,5 billion	+ 1%	+ 1%	+ 1%	+ 1%	+ 1%	At least + 5% compared to the baseline 2011. Source: DG MARE.

²⁵ The landing obligation is defined in Article 15 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC.

²⁶ Regulation (EU) N° 1380/2013: Article 15 (1) for the years 2014-2018, and Articles 15 (1), (4) and (5) for the years 2019-2023.

Result indicator 3: Relative value and volume of products placed on the market by Producers Organisations (POs) and associations of POs.

Data source on the indicator: The information will be provided by Member States. Baseline figures will ensue from the ex-ante evaluations on Member States' operational programmes. Information in course of the implementation of the programmes will come from monitoring data of the EMFF.

Baseline 2013	Milestones		Target 2023
	2017	2019	
<p>Lack of comparable data across Member States.</p> <p>The baseline will be drawn from the Member States' ex-ante evaluation on their EMFF operational programmes for 2014-2020.</p>	<p>The evolution will be calculated on an annual basis from 2014 on, once EUMOFA is fully operational²⁷.</p> <p>Milestones for 2017 and 2019 will be defined on the basis of the data available in 2014.</p>	<p>Continuous upward trend up to 2023 and increasing share of products from members of POs.</p> <p>Source: EUMOFA and Member States.</p>	

For the fishery and aquaculture sectors, efficient organisation is the key to better product value. The establishment of producer organisations (or associations of producer organisations) will contribute to sustainable fishing and aquaculture and improve compliance with the CFP's rules by bettering the producers' economic standing. Operators will be better able to match their supply to market demand, and to launch marketing initiatives that heighten the value of EU products.

The establishment of EUMOFA will facilitate the producer organisations' planning by providing reliable economic knowledge on fish markets. It will also allow operators and administrations to anticipate and tackle with market changes.

The new labelling provisions can contribute to increase product value by supporting sustainable activities and differentiation of products.

The overall economic situation will be the most influential factor on the producers' profitability. As consumers cut back on household spending and look for cheaper foods and sources of protein, this affects consumer demand for fishery and aquaculture products.

²⁷ Probably from the second half of 2014 on.

Result indicator 4: Number of local strategies implemented by Fisheries Local Action Groups (FLAGs).		
Data source on the indicator: FAR-Net.		
Baseline 2012	Milestone 2017	Target 2023
EFF ²⁸ : number of local strategies implemented by FLAGs: 0	EFF : number of local strategies implemented by FLAGs: 303	/ (see footnote under baseline 2012)
EMFF ²⁹ : number of local strategies implemented by the new FLAGs: 0	EMFF : number of local strategies implemented by the new FLAGs: 0	EMFF : number of local strategies implemented by the new FLAGs: 300 The target is to keep approximately the status quo compared to the baseline situation since there will be some evolutions and merging with Leader in some Member States. Source: DG MARE.
Note of caution as to the baseline, milestones and target: these provisional data will be updated in light of the data contained in the operational programmes (that are to be provided by Member States once the EMFF regulation is adopted). Aggregated data will be available only at the end of 2015.		

Result indicator 5: Profitability of the EU fishing fleet by fleet segment.		
Data source on the indicator: Annual Economic Report.		
Baseline 2011	Milestone 2017	Target 2023
Net profit margin of the EU fishing fleet: average 6% By main segment category: – small scale fleet 8.0% – large scale fleet 5.3% – long distant water fleet 5.6%	Net profit margin of the EU fishing fleet: average 12%.	Net profit margin of the EU fishing fleet: average 15%. Source: DG MARE.

The baseline is built on the most recent data of the Annual Economic Report for the EU fleets. The milestone for 2017 and the target for 2023 are based on the economic projections included in the impact assessment on the CFP reform³⁰. The projections

²⁸ The current 303 FLAGs that are supported under the European Fisheries Fund (EFF) will close their activity at the end of 2015 at the latest.

²⁹ The new FLAGs supported under the EMFF must be selected before the end of 2017 (Article 33.4. CPR) and will not have implemented their strategies before 2023.

³⁰ http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/impact/ia_carried_out/cia_2011_en.htm#mare

assume that fuel prices and other costs as well as the fish prices do not significantly depart from the assumptions made in the impact assessment. Achieving an average operating margin of 15% by 2023 would make the EU fishing fleet one of the most profitable sectors in the EU food industry and among the best performers in the EU maritime economy.

Main outputs in 2014		
Description	Indicator	Target (for 2014)
Result indicator 1: Volume of discards of commercially exploited species		
Proposals for multiannual management plans specifying the details on the implementation of the landing obligation.	Adoption by the Commission	Spread over 2014 (deadline depending on the proposal)
Proposals for specific discard plans.	Adoption by the Commission	Spread over 2014 (deadline depending on the proposal)
Measures under Title V, Chapter I "Sustainable development of fisheries" of the draft EMFF regulation ³¹ .	Adoption of Member States' operational programme by Commission Implementing Decisions.	3 rd quarter 2014
Result indicator 2: Value of aquaculture production in the EU		
Measures under Title V, Chapter II "Sustainable development of aquaculture" of the draft EMFF regulation.	Adoption of Member States' operational programme by Commission Implementing Decisions.	3 rd quarter 2014
Result indicator 3: Relative value and volume of products placed on the market by Producers Organisations (POs) and associations of POs		
Fully-fledged EUMOFA ³² .	Launch of the contract award procedure.	2 nd semester of 2014
Measures under Title V, Chapter IV "Marketing and processing measures" of the draft EMFF regulation and market intelligence projects (Title VI, Article 89 of the draft EMFF regulation).	Adoption of Member States' operational programme by Commission Implementing Decisions.	3 rd quarter 2014
Result indicator 4: Number of local strategies implemented by Fisheries Local Action Groups (FLAGs)		
Measures under Title V, Chapter III "Sustainable development of fisheries areas" of the draft EMFF regulation.	Adoption of Member States' operational programme by Commission Implementing Decisions.	3 rd quarter 2014
Result indicator 5: Profitability of the EU fishing fleet by fleet segment		
Annual Economic Report.	Publication of the report.	3 rd quarter 2014

³¹ Under negotiation.

³² EU Market Observatory for Fisheries and Aquaculture products:
http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/market/market_observatory/index_en.htm

Specific objective 2: Foster the development and implementation of the Union's Integrated Maritime Policy in a complementary manner to Cohesion policy and to the Common Fisheries Policy.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spending programme <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-spending
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Result indicator 1 related to the 'Marine Knowledge 2020 initiative': Degree of use of the European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODnet) measured by the number of users downloading data. Data source on the indicator: EMODnet.		
Baseline 2013	Milestone 2017	Target 2020
1105 users of low resolution seabed mapping of European seas.	5000 users per year of low resolution seabed mapping of European seas.	17000 users per year of multi-resolution digital seabed map of European seas. Source: EMODnet.

The sea is a tremendous resource for food and energy. Scientific progress, such as the advent of robotics for working safely in deep water, and genomics for understanding the make-up and function of the great variety of marine life, gives us better tools to understand and use this resource.

The Commission works towards accelerating this process through a better framework for accessing and assembling marine knowledge. It proposes a more effective regime of marine and coastal management that reduces the cost and risk of such work. It can push development of new technologies through its research programmes and it can bring stakeholders together in emerging industries such as renewable energies or biotechnology.

It is in this context, that EMODnet has been set-up. It is a network of over 100 organisations working together to make their marine data available in an interoperable and accessible manner. Between July/August 2012 and 2013 the number of user downloading digital terrain models of the European seabed from EMODnet rose from 362 to 1105 which is an annual growth rate of 200%. We would expect to reach 17000 by 2020 which is a 50% annual increase compounded. However, this indicator will be refined in 2014 to take into account other parameters – physical, biological, chemical, geological as well as habitat maps and human activity. From these, a composite indicator will be estimated and monitored that provides an overall usage of EMODnet.

Result indicator 2 on 'Maritime surveillance': Percentage of available cross-sectorial and/or cross-border data, as a percentage of the total information gap³³.		
This indicator relates to the European Maritime Security Strategy (EMSS) and to the Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE) for the surveillance of the EU maritime domain.		
Data source on the indicator: information from the Member State Expert sub Group (MSEsG).		
Baseline 2013	Milestone 2018	Target 2020
0% of the CISE baseline (see impact assessment ³⁴).	Between 10% and 20%.	Between 20% and 40% of the gap closure of the TAG ³⁵ data matrix which corresponds to 60% realisation of the CISE full potential. Source: Commission Staff Working Document – Impact Assessment accompanying the Communication on a common information sharing environment for the EU maritime domain ³⁶ .

The CISE project is a first building block towards the future European Maritime Security Strategy (EMSS). The EMSS is an overarching initiative to ensure safe, secure and clean seas as the necessary fundamentals for Blue Growth.

CISE will enable better interoperability between surveillance authorities allowing them to better collaborate and thus to deploy the future EMSS. It will enable appropriate information exchange and cooperation amongst 400 maritime surveillance authorities throughout the EU. Cross-sectoral cooperation and information exchange are essential to enhance effectiveness and cost-efficiency. Progress will be measured through the extent to which the information gap between maritime surveillance authorities from various sectors will be filled by progressively introducing CISE³⁷.

As a first step towards EMSS, CISE will help reducing threats to maritime safety, security and environment by 30% while having a positive impact on the EU worth 2 billion € over ten years. This will support economic and sustainable growth and reduce insecurity to business and citizens throughout the EU. CISE develops a fundamental strand of the Integrated Maritime Policy and makes an important part of the EU's digital agenda in the maritime world a reality.

³³ The information gap analysis was carried out by the expert group in charge of the CISE project. It identified the unsatisfied cross-sectorial demand (gap) for ~500 generic maritime surveillance data elements. Depending on the sectors, the gap revealed to range between 40% and 90% of total information necessary for relevant sectors.

³⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/governance/impact/ia_carried_out/cia_2013_en.htm

³⁵ Established by the Technical Advisory Group (TAG).

³⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/impact/ia_carried_out/cia_2013_en.htm

³⁷ While in the first years of implementing CISE additional data exchange will have an over-proportionate effect in reaching the full CISE potential, this trend will invert the closer CISE is from reaching this full potential. That is why a 40% information gap closure will lead to a 60% realisation of the full CISE potential.

Result indicator 3 on 'Ocean Energy' : increase in installed capacity in ocean renewable energy:

(0.5 x growth rate of installed capacity in offshore wind) + (0.5 x growth rate of installed capacity in other offshore energy)³⁸.

Data source on the indicator: Data are obtained from industrial groupings – the European Wind Energy Association and the Ocean Energy Association.

Baseline 2013	Milestone 2017	Target 2020
5,000MW installed wind energy growing at 40% a year and 260MW installed capacity ocean energy at almost zero growth rate.	Composite growth rate of 30%.	30,000MW installed capacity wind and 1MW installed ocean energy. Source: DG MARE

Research in areas such as ocean energy or deep sea-mining can deliver technologies that can do the job more reliably and cheaper than at present; but in other areas such as algal biofuel or pharmaceuticals from biotechnology, research is more speculative and needs breakthroughs.

Progress, particularly in the emerging industries, also depends on Member States' commitments to renewable energy, the price and availability of raw materials, and success in research.

³⁸ We use a composite indicator based on growth rate in installed capacity of (a) offshore wind which is an established industry but still vulnerable to switches in energy policies of EU and Member States and (b) ocean energy which is emerging. Between 2010 and 2013 the growth rate in ocean wind has been 40% on average. Because of the large size of one particular plant (the French Rance tidal barrage) and the small size of the newer demonstrators it will only be towards 2020 that double figure growth can be achieved for the ocean energy.

Main outputs in 2014		
Description	Indicator	Target (for 2014)
Result indicator 1 'Marine Knowledge 2020 initiative'		
Communication from the Commission on innovation in the blue economy realising the potential of our seas and oceans for jobs and growth. Roadmap for EMODnet.	Adoption by the Commission	2 nd quarter 2014
6 procurement processes started for upgrading EMODnet.	Launch of procedure	3 rd quarter 2014
Low resolution digital seabed map of European seas including bathymetry, geology, physics, chemistry, biology, habitats and human activity.	Availability of a first version.	4 th quarter 2014
Result indicator 2 'Maritime surveillance'		
Joint Commission and EEAS Communication on the EMSS.	Adoption by the Commission and EEAS	1 st quarter 2014
Communication from the Commission on integrating maritime surveillance: the implementation of the Common Information Sharing Environment.	Adoption by the Commission	2 nd quarter 2014
CISE Handbook.	Step by step acceptance by Member States (MSEsG).	December 2014: partial draft Handbook covering technical & semantic interoperability.
Result indicator 3 'Ocean Energy'		
Communication from the Commission on Ocean Renewable Energy: Action needed to deliver on the Energy Policy Objectives for 2020 and beyond.	Adoption by the Commission	1 st quarter 2014
Ocean energy forum providing a platform for monitoring and promoting growth in ocean energy.	Meeting	4 th quarter 2014

Specific objective 3: Fostering the implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy by stepping up the fight against IUU fishing, an effective Union fisheries control system and an adequate data collection framework. Spending programme Non-spending

Result indicator 1: Control of imports of fisheries products in the EU.

This indicator relates to the fight to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.

Data source on the indicator: reporting of refusals by Member States.

Baseline 2013	Milestone 2017	Target 2020
Number of refusal of imports into the EU ³⁹ : 65	30	Decrease the number of refusals to a level close to zero. Source ⁴⁰
Number of non-cooperating countries ⁴¹ divided by the number of countries allowed to export to the EU under the IUU regulation: 12 %	6%	Decrease the number of countries that are non-cooperating to a level close to zero. Source ⁴²

IUU fishing depletes fish stocks, destroys marine habitats, endangers food security, distorts competition, puts honest fishermen at an unfair disadvantage and weakens coastal communities.

For the EU, the fight against IUU fishing is one of the priorities of fisheries management and goes hand in hand with the general objective of securing a safe and stable supply of seafood, sustainable fisheries and prosperous coastal communities. Worldwide, countries should fulfil their international obligations as flag, coastal, port or market States, including their commitments following from the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement.

Inaction vis-à-vis illegal fishing or illegal operations can only lead to more criminal activities and be detrimental to fish stocks, marine habitats, fishermen and coastal communities.

³⁹ This number is outside the influence of the European Commission as it concerns Member States' implementation as well as actual attempts to import illegal products into the EU by operators.

⁴⁰ The point of the IUU regulation is to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing and prohibit any import of IUU products.

⁴¹ Countries which fail to adhere to their responsibility as a flag, coastal, port or market State and refuse to cooperate in the fight against IUU fishing.

⁴² The point of the IUU regulation is to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing by ensuring that all third countries take up their responsibilities as flag, coastal, port and market States.

For this target, the factors escaping the Commission's control relate to the way EU and non EU parties operate in their capacity as flag, coastal, port or market States, as well as the economic operators (fishing vessel owners and operators, processing companies, importers and exporters, civil stakeholders).

The Commission's policy is effective in that it obliges countries worldwide to adopt and implement appropriate measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing.

Result indicator 2: Number of apparent infringements of CFP rules by operators found in the framework of specific control and inspection programmes (SCIPs), divided by the number of inspections conducted. Data source on the indicator: Annual Report of the European Fisheries and Control Agency.																																					
Baseline 2012	Milestone 2017	Target 2020																																			
Number of apparent infringements/number of inspections (ratio): 18 %	15 %	10 %																																			
<p>The chart shows a significant decrease in both inspections and infringements from 2011 to 2012. The 2012 bars are much shorter than the 2011 bars, indicating a reduction in both activities. The categories are stacked, with the largest portion in each bar being 'JDP for cod in North Sea & Western Waters' (dark blue).</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Estimated data from the stacked bar chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Inspections 2012</th> <th>Inspections 2011</th> <th>Infringements 2012</th> <th>Infringements 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>JDP for cod in North Sea & Western Waters</td> <td>~1650</td> <td>~1350</td> <td>~250</td> <td>~150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JDP for cod and salmon in Baltic Sea</td> <td>~600</td> <td>~550</td> <td>~100</td> <td>~80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JDP for bluefin tuna in Med & Eastern Atlantic</td> <td>~300</td> <td>~350</td> <td>~50</td> <td>~40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JDP for multi-species in areas of NAFO & NEAFC</td> <td>~100</td> <td>~100</td> <td>~20</td> <td>~15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JDP for pelagics in Western Waters (new JDP since 2011)</td> <td>~300</td> <td>~100</td> <td>~50</td> <td>~30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>~2950</td> <td>~2450</td> <td>~470</td> <td>~315</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: DG MARE</p>			Category	Inspections 2012	Inspections 2011	Infringements 2012	Infringements 2011	JDP for cod in North Sea & Western Waters	~1650	~1350	~250	~150	JDP for cod and salmon in Baltic Sea	~600	~550	~100	~80	JDP for bluefin tuna in Med & Eastern Atlantic	~300	~350	~50	~40	JDP for multi-species in areas of NAFO & NEAFC	~100	~100	~20	~15	JDP for pelagics in Western Waters (new JDP since 2011)	~300	~100	~50	~30	Total	~2950	~2450	~470	~315
Category	Inspections 2012	Inspections 2011	Infringements 2012	Infringements 2011																																	
JDP for cod in North Sea & Western Waters	~1650	~1350	~250	~150																																	
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JDP for multi-species in areas of NAFO & NEAFC	~100	~100	~20	~15																																	
JDP for pelagics in Western Waters (new JDP since 2011)	~300	~100	~50	~30																																	
Total	~2950	~2450	~470	~315																																	

The graph above compares the number of inspections at sea planned in the SCIPs and the International Control Scheme to the number of infringements recorded in accordance with the SCIPs.

Result indicator 3: Number of Member States with an effective control system.		
Data source on the indicator: DG MARE.		
Baseline December 2013	Milestone 2017	Target 2020
Number of Member States having been subject to or under an action plan to overcome shortcomings in their fisheries control system: 7	Max. 6 Member States are under an action plan.	No Member States are under an action plan meaning that all Member States have an effective control system. Source: DG MARE.

Fishing occurs over a common good. The control of fishing activities is essential to ensure that this common good is exploited in a manner that is consistent with the sustainable management of marine resources as established by the CFP. An effective fisheries control ensures a level playing field for all operators and fosters a culture of compliance.

Specific control and inspection programmes (SCIPs) are the central tool to coordinate control efforts by Member States, particularly with regard to multiannual plans - an increasingly important component covering all major fisheries in Union waters. The number of apparent infringements of CFP rules divided by the number of inspections is indicative of the level of compliance in a given fishery. It points to the areas where control still needs to be intensified or conversely, where the level of compliance can be considered as sufficient.

Result indicator 4: Degree of adequate⁴³ responses to data calls under the data collection framework (in %⁴⁴).		
Data source on the indicator: annual implementation reports; end-user feedback on data transmission, in particular data call coverage report by JRC.		
Baseline 2010	Milestone 2017	Target 2020
92%	96%	100%
Source: DG MARE.		

⁴³ Complete and of required quality.

⁴⁴ 100% minus failures to deliver the full data set required within a module within a specific data call relative to the overall number of data calls in %.

Main outputs in 2014		
Description	Indicator	Target (for 2014)
Result indicator 1: Control of imports of fisheries products in the EU		
Draft Proposal for a Council Implementing Decision establishing a list of non-cooperating third countries in fighting IUU fishing.	Adoption by the Commission	1 st quarter 2014
Draft Commission Decision notifying third countries that the Commission considers as possible of being identified as non-cooperating third countries.	Adoption by the Commission	3 rd quarter 2014
Result indicator 2: Number of apparent infringements of CFP rules by operators		
Work programme of the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) for 2015.	Adoption by the EFCA of its work programme.	4 th quarter 2014
SCIPs ⁴⁵ , JDPs ⁴⁶ and common programmes under article 15 of Regulation (EC) 768/2005 ⁴⁷ .	Adoption by the Commission of new SCIPs, by the EFCA of JDPs and common programmes under article 15 by the EFCA.	4 th quarter 2014
Result indicator 3: Number of Member States with an effective control system		
/	/	/
Result indicator 4: Degree of adequate responses to data calls under the data collection framework (in %)		
Proposal for a Regulation of the EP and Council amending Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 concerning the establishment of a Community framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the CFP.	Adoption by the Commission.	2 nd quarter 2014.

⁴⁵ SCIPs already adopted:

- Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean
- Cod, plaice, sole in the Kattegat, the North Sea, the Skagerrak, the Eastern Channel, the waters West of Scotland and the Irish Sea
- Cod, herring, salmon and sprat in the Baltic Sea
- Pelagic fisheries in the Western Waters and the North Sea.

⁴⁶ Joint deployment plans.

⁴⁷ Council Regulation (EC) No 768/2005 of 26 April 2005 establishing a Community Fisheries Control Agency and amending Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 establishing a control system applicable to the common fisheries policy: http://cfca.europa.eu/pages/home/docs_legis.htm

Measures under Title V, Chapter VI "Accompanying measures for the CFP under shared management", Data collection, of the draft EMFF regulation.	Adoption of Member States' operational programmes by Commission Implementing Decisions.	3 rd quarter 2014
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The following human and financial resources are allocated to DG MARE for undertaking these activities:

ABB activity 11 06: To secure sustainable fisheries and a stable supply of seafood, to develop the maritime economy, and to ensure prosperous coastal communities.					
Financial resources (€ in commitment appropriations)			Human resources		
Operational expenditure	Administrative expenditure	Total	Establishment plan posts	Estimates of external personnel (in FTEs)	Total
873 399 709	4 339 288	877 738 997	36	13	49

4.1.2. ABB activity 11 03: To promote sustainable fisheries and healthy seas globally (RFMOs and SFPAs)

The specific objective linked to regional fisheries management organisations (RFMOs) and sustainable fisheries partnership agreements (SFPAs) contributes to the **general objective** defined in Part 3: *'To develop the potential of the European maritime economy and to secure sustainable fisheries, a stable supply of seafood, healthy seas and prosperous coastal communities – for today's Europeans and for future generations.'*

Internationally the EU actively helps and supports the activities of international organisations dealing with fisheries – including **RFMOs** – to strengthen compliance with measures, especially those to combat IUU fishing, at global level.

The EU's positions are always based on the best available scientific advice, to ensure that fishery resources are managed in accordance with the CFP objectives. The EU seeks to strengthen the RFMOs' performance and effectiveness in the conservation and management of marine living resources under their purview. The EU fosters cooperation amongst RFMOs and consistency between their respective regulatory frameworks, and supports the development of scientific knowledge and advice to base their recommendations on.

Under its exclusive competence the Commission negotiates, concludes and implements bilateral **SFPAs** between the EU and third countries. The aim is to:

- have a regulatory framework for EU long-distance fishing while ensuring a sustainable exploitation of the third countries' relevant fisheries resources
- improve scientific and technical knowledge of relevant fisheries
- contribute to the fight against IUU fishing
- foster better global governance of fisheries at financial and political level.

In ensuring the sustainable exploitation of surplus marine biological resources, SFPAs are of mutual benefit to the EU and to the local population and fishing industry of the partner country. The agreements enable Union fleets to stay in operation and while sharing the available surplus in a way that is both fair and commensurate with the Union fleets' interest. The surplus is calculated on the basis of the best available scientific advice and of the total fishing effort on the stocks by all fleets. Concerning straddling or highly migratory fish stocks, the determination of the resources available for access take due account of scientific assessments conducted at regional level and of conservation and management measures adopted by relevant RFMOs.

Specific objective 'RFMOs and SFPAs':

- Spending programme
- Non-spending

To contribute to long-term sustainability of fisheries worldwide through an active involvement in international organisations and by concluding sustainable fisheries partnership agreements with third countries.

Result indicator 1: Conservation measures based on scientific advice adopted, for all species under the purview of RFMOs to which the EU is a member.

Data source on the indicator: RFMO reports.

Baseline 2012	Milestone 2017	Target 2020
49 out of 53 conservation measures adopted by RFMOs in their annual meeting are in line with the best available scientific advice.	95% of the conservation measures adopted by RFMOs in their annual meetings are in line with the best available scientific advice.	All conservation measures adopted by RFMOs in their annual meetings are in line with the best available scientific advice. Source: RFMO reports.

The performance of RFMOs is crucial for the management of marine resources in all oceans. Efficient RFMOs also ensure a more stable and secure supply of food and sustainable fisheries.

The main external factors influencing the achievement of the target are policies of Member States and Members of RFMOs on conservation measures and their enforcement. EU businesses are affected first, but EU citizens may also be affected by unstable food supplies.

A better management of RFMOs and a strict enforcement of rules against IUU fishing improve the economic and regulatory environment of our economic operators and results in a more stable supply of sustainably caught fish.

Result indicator 2: Number of SFPAs in force, with an agreed matrix⁴⁸ of support measures, ensuring an adequate network of the agreements at regional level.

Data source on the indicator: publication in the Official Journal of the EU of the new or renewed SFPAs and Protocols.

Baseline 2013	Milestones		Target 2020
	2015	2017	
10	13	14	15 Source ⁴⁹

Result indicator 3: Number of fishing licences under SFPAs for Union fishing vessels.

Data source on the indicator: texts of the protocols to SFPAs published in the Official Journal of the EU.

Baseline end 2013	Milestone 2016	Target 2020						
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Number of fishing licences</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tuna vessels</td> <td>210</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fishing vessels for mixed SFPAs</td> <td>160</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Number of fishing licences		Tuna vessels	210	Fishing vessels for mixed SFPAs	160	<p>Increase by 5% to 10% the number of fishing licences available to the EU fleet in the framework of the SFPAs in relation to the 2013 baseline.</p>	<p>Maintain or slightly increase the baseline situation of end 2013⁵⁰.</p> <p>Source⁵¹</p>
Number of fishing licences								
Tuna vessels	210							
Fishing vessels for mixed SFPAs	160							

⁴⁸ A matrix of objectives, indicators and targets for each protocol in force is adopted by the Joint Committee that is set up by the agreement.

⁴⁹ This target reflects the Commission Communication on the external dimension of the CFP (COM (2011) 424 final which recognises the importance of the SFPAs as the main framework for the fishing activities of the EU fleet in third country waters. It is therefore in line with this political document to look for a slight increase of the number of FPAs, thus also taking into account requests from the fishing industry.

⁵⁰ In the medium/long-term perspective and on the basis of the principles of the CFP reform on sustainability, this target aims at stabilising the level of fishing possibilities by aligning the fishing possibilities granted through SFPAs with the needs of the EU fleet. The level of the fishing possibilities should be in accordance with the status of the targeted stocks. To ensure value for money, when negotiating fishing possibilities, the EU seeks the best match between the requests of the EU fishing fleet and the real utilisation of the fishing possibilities made available by the third country, taking into account the best available scientific advice.

⁵¹ This target reflects the Commission Communication on the external dimension of the CFP (COM (2011) 424 final which recognises the importance of the SFPAs as the main framework for the fishing activities of the EU fleet in third country waters and the objective to better take into account scientific advice while improving the governance of bilateral agreements.

Through its SFPAs with third countries, the EU establishes a partnership framework encompassing rules and procedures for the governance of fishing activities based on sustainability and consistency with all CFP principles. This includes provisions aimed at strengthening scientific cooperation, the knowledge of the stocks status based on data collection, and the implementation of measures for the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

SFPAs contribute to ensuring a level playing field - where stocks of common interest are shared with third countries - emphasising the need for joint management initiatives and, if necessary, taking EU measures in accordance with international law in response to failures by third countries in order to guarantee the effectiveness of conservation efforts. Moreover, SFPAs contribute to promoting sustainable fishing in the partner country waters by making EU sectoral support more targeted and subject to regular monitoring, in coherence of other EU policies (development, trade and sanitary policies in particular).

The main challenge faced by the Commission in the implementation of the SFPAs and their negotiation is to ensure that the financial contribution paid by the EU budget represents a fair balance between the access to third country waters and the positive returns for the EU. Unexpected changes in the political situation and administrative capacity in third country partners and changes in economic and operational strategies by the ship-owners are the main factors beyond the Commission's control that can influence the implementation of the SFPAs. Other risks are linked to the evolution of third country strategies and policy priorities for supporting the national fishery sector, which can influence the negotiation process for the renewal of existing SFPAs.

Main outputs in 2014		
Description	Indicator	Target (for 2014)
Result indicator 1: Conservation measures based on scientific advice adopted, for all species under the purview of RFMOs to which the EU is a member		
Annual financial contributions to RFMOs enabling the right of the EU to full participation in the decision-making of these RFMOs.	Number of RFMOs.	14 RFMOs
Result indicator 2: Number of SFPAs in force, with an agreed matrix of support measures		
Result indicator 3: Number of fishing licences under SFPAs for Union fishing vessels		
One matrix for each of the 12 protocols to SFPAs in force in 2014.	Number of matrix for sectorial support adopted or revised by the Joint Committee.	4 th quarter 2014
EU financial contribution to all 12 ⁵² protocols in force in 2014 and providing access for EU fishing vessels in third countries waters.	Annual financial contribution paid.	4 th quarter 2014

⁵² Protocols in force/provisional application in 2014: Greenland, Mauritania, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Mozambique, Seychelles, Comoros, Kiribati. Protocols to be renewed in 2014: Cap Verde, São Tomé e Príncipe. New protocols already negotiated and expected to be in force in 2014: Morocco, Mauritius. New protocols to be possibly negotiated in 2014: Senegal, Liberia, Tanzania, Kenya, Cook Islands.

The following human and financial resources are allocated to DG MARE for undertaking these activities:

ABB activity 11 03: To promote sustainable fisheries and healthy seas globally (RFMOs and SFPAs)					
Financial resources (€ in commitment appropriations)			Human resources		
Operational expenditure	Administrative expenditure	Total	Establishment plan posts	Estimates of external personnel (in FTEs)	Total
151 030 000	1 312 217	152 342 217	176	53	229

4.2. INTERVENTION LOGIC

GENERAL OBJECTIVES	<p align="center">To develop the potential of the European maritime economy and to secure sustainable fisheries, a stable supply of seafood, healthy seas and prosperous coastal communities – for today's Europeans and for future generations</p>									
POLICY AREA	IMP	MARKET	FISHERIES	AQUACULTURE	CLLD	DATA COLLECTION	CONTROL	IUU	RFMOs	SFAs
ABB	11 06: To secure sustainable fisheries and a stable supply of seafood, to develop the maritime economy, and to ensure prosperous coastal communities						11 03: To promote sustainable fisheries and healthy seas globally (RFMOs and SFPAs)			
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	2. Foster the development and implementation of the Union's Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP) in a complementary manner to Cohesion policy and to the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)		1. Promote sustainable and competitive fisheries and aquaculture		3. Fostering the implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) by stepping up the fight against IUU fishing, an effective Union fisheries control system and an adequate data collection framework			4. To contribute to long-term sustainability of fisheries worldwide through an active involvement in international organisations and by concluding sustainable fisheries partnership agreements (SFPAs) with third countries		
INPUTS	<p align="center">Human resources: 384 in full time equivalent units for operational and horizontal activities</p> <p align="center">Financial resources: €1 030 425 768 for operational and horizontal activities</p>									
Main OUTPUTS for 2014	<p>1. A) Commission Communication on innovation in the blue economy realising the potential of our seas and oceans for jobs and growth and a Roadmap for EMODnet; B) 6 procurement processes started for upgrading EMODnet; C) Low resolution digital seabed map of European seas including bathymetry, geology, physics, chemistry, biology, habitats and human activity.</p> <p>2. A) Joint Commission and EEAS Communication on the EMSS; B) Commission Communication on integrating maritime surveillance: the implementation of the CISE; C) CISE Handbook</p> <p>3. A) Commission Communication on Ocean Renewable Energy: Action needed to deliver on the Energy Policy Objectives for 2020 and beyond; B) Ocean energy forum providing a platform for monitoring and promoting growth in ocean energy</p>		<p>29. A) Proposals for multiannual management plans specifying the details on the implementation of the landing obligation; B) Proposals for specific discard plans; C) Measures under Title V, Chapter I "Sustainable development of fisheries" of the draft EMFF regulation</p> <p>30. Measures under Title V, Chapter II "Sustainable development of aquaculture" of the draft EMFF regulation</p> <p>31. A) Fully-fledged EU Market Observatory for Fisheries and Aquaculture products (EUMOFA); B) Measures under Title V, Chapter IV "Marketing and processing measures" of the draft EMFF regulation and market intelligence projects</p> <p>32. Measures under Title V, Chapter III "Sustainable development of fisheries areas" of the draft EMFF Regulation</p> <p>33. Annual Economic Report</p>			<p>15. A) Proposal for a Council Implementing Decision establishing a list of non-cooperating third countries in fighting IUU fishing; B) Commission Decision notifying third countries that the Commission considers as possible of being identified as non-cooperating third countries.</p> <p>16. A) Work programme of the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) for 2015; B) SCIPs, JDPs and common programmes under article 15 of Regulation (EC) 768/2005</p> <p>17. Possible mid-term review of the control priorities</p> <p>18. A) Proposal for a Regulation of the EP and Council amending Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 concerning the establishment of a Community framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the CFP; B) Measures under Title V, Chapter VI "Accompanying measures for the CFP under shared management", Data collection, of the draft EMFF regulation</p>			<p>1) Annual financial contributions to RFMOs enabling the right of the EU to full participation in the decision-making of these RFMOs</p> <p>1) A) One matrix for each of the 12 protocols to SFPAs; B) EU financial contribution to all 12 protocols in force providing access for EU fishing vessels in third countries waters.</p>	
RESULTS (indicators)	<p>4. 'Marine knowledge 2020': 17,000 users per year of multi-resolution digital seabed map of European seas by 2020 (<i>degree of use of the European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODnet) measured by the number of users downloading data</i>)</p> <p>5. 'CISE' for the surveillance of the EU maritime domain' and EMSS: Between 20% and 40% of the gap closure of the TAG data matrix which corresponds to 60% realisation of the CISE full potential by 2020 (<i>percentage of available cross-sectorial and/or cross-border data, as a percentage of the total information gap</i>)</p> <p>6. 'ocean energy': 30,000MW installed capacity in offshore wind and 1MW installed capacity in other ocean energy by 2020 (<i>0.5 x growth rate of installed capacity in offshore wind and 0.5 x growth rate of installed capacity in other offshore energy</i>)</p>		<p>24. From 2019 onwards discarding eliminated, and unwanted catches reduced (<i>volume of discards of commercially exploited species</i>)</p> <p>25. At least 5% increase of aquaculture production at latest by 2023 (<i>value of aquaculture production in the EU</i>)</p> <p>26. Continuous upward trend up to 2023 and increasing share of products from members of Producers Organisations (POs) (<i>relative value and volume of products placed on the market by POs and associations of POs</i>)</p> <p>27. 300 local strategies implemented by new Fisheries Local Action Groups (FLAGS) under the EMFF by 2023 (<i>number of local strategies implemented by FLAGS</i>)</p> <p>28. Average 15% net profit margin of the EU fishing fleet: by 2023 (<i>profitability of the EU fishing fleet by fleet segment</i>)</p>			<p>11. 'fight against IUU fishing': By 2020 decrease the number of refusals to a level close to zero and the number of countries that are non-cooperating to a level close to zero (<i>control of imports of fisheries product in the EU</i>)</p> <p>'fisheries control system':</p> <p>12. By 2020 reduction to 10 % of the ratio of number of apparent infringements/number of inspections (<i>number of apparent infringements of CFP rules by operators found in the framework of specific control and inspection programmes (SCIPs), divided by the number of inspections conducted</i>)</p> <p>13. By 2020 no Member States are under an action plan meaning that all Member States have an effective control system (<i>number of Member States with an effective control system</i>)</p> <p>14. 'data collection': By 2020 100% adequate responses to data calls under the data collection framework (<i>in %</i>)</p>			<p>20. By 2020 all conservation measures adopted by RFMOs in their annual meetings are in line with the best available scientific advice (<i>conservation measures based on scientific advice adopted, for all species under the purview of RFMOs to which the EU is a member</i>)</p> <p>21. By 2020 15 SFPAs in force, with an agreed matrix of support measures, ensuring an adequate network of the agreements at regional level (<i>in number</i>)</p> <p>22. By 2020 maintain or slightly increase the baseline situation of 2013: 210 tuna vessels and 160 fishing vessels for mixed SFPAs. (<i>number of fishing licences under SFPAs for Union fishing vessels</i>)</p>	
IMPACTS (indicators)	<p>'Blue growth':</p> <p>23. Gross value added per year 600 billion € and 7 million full time equivalents (FTE) in the blue economy by 2020. (<i>Economic growth (in terms of gross value added per year) and jobs (in FTE) in the blue economy of</i>)</p>		<p>'Common Market Organisation (CMO)':</p> <p>7. The evolution of first sale prices reflects stability, increased matching with market demand and reasonable level of prices for EU consumers. This offers predictability to operators, in particular those members of producer organisations. (<i>degree to which the market policies of the Union contribute to ensure its price stability and thus contribute to the profitability of fishery and aquaculture producers while ensuring that supply reaches consumers at reasonable prices</i>)</p>			<p>'Conservation and sustainable exploitation of marine biological resources':</p> <p>9. Exploitation at MSY rate for all commercially exploited stocks by 2015 where possible, and by 2020 at the latest. (<i>No. of stocks that are fished at MSY level</i>)</p> <p>10. Scientific assessment of MSY rate is achieved on a progressive, incremental basis by 2015 where possible, and by 2020 at the latest for all commercially exploited stocks. (<i>No. of stocks for which the MSY fishing mortality rate is known</i>)</p> <p>'Economic sustainability':</p> <p>8. Increase in fisheries sector's productivity: (%) equals or exceeds that of the EU economy (%) by 2020 (<i>Labour productivity (in terms of gross value added per employee) in the EU fisheries sector</i>)</p>			<p>'External relations - long-term sustainability of fisheries worldwide':</p> <p>19. By 2020 long-term sustainability of fisheries worldwide meaning that all the 17 representative tuna species (Bigeye tuna, Bluefin tuna, Skipjack tuna, Yellowfin tuna, Pacific Bluefin tuna) are fished at sustainable levels ($F_{curr}/F_{msy} \leq 1$) in relevant geographical areas (Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean). (<i>Number of emblematic tuna stocks fished with a fishing mortality rate being at or below Fmsy levels as per relevant scientific advice</i>)</p>	

PART 5. HORIZONTAL ACTIVITIES

5.1. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

The ABB activity “Administrative support” includes actions that are necessary for the organisation's functioning. These actions are indirectly linked to the Common Fisheries Policy and the Integrated Maritime Policy for which DG MARE is responsible:

- Sound and efficient management of human, financial and IT resources within the DG, and ensure that resources are allocated to achieve the DG's policy objectives.
- Soundness of internal control in the DG's operational management and its financial accounting and reporting systems.
- Provide internal audit advice within the DG.

Within this Activity the following specific objectives have been set because they require particular management focus and in respect of which DG MARE considers it is necessary to improve performance:

Specific objective 1: Human resource management.	
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.	
Indicator 1: Maximum use of staffing opportunities, both establishment plan staff and external staff.	
Baseline November 2013	Target 2014
Average vacancy rate for establishment posts at 3.8%; less than the Commission average of 6.5%.	In 2014: remain below Commission average vacancy rate at all times.
100% use of external staff budget forecast.	End of 2014: 100% use of external staff budget.
Indicator 2: Increase of female representation in AD middle and non-management staff.	
Baseline November 2013	Target 2014
45% women in middle management; more than the Commission average of 29.9%.	End 2014: remain well above the Commission average for women in middle management.
32.6% women in AD non-management; less than the Commission average of 42.9%.	End 2014: reduce the gap between the Commission target of 43% and the DG MARE average by 50%.

Specific objective 2: Sound financial management of resources and the legality and regularity of operations.

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.

To estimate the cumulative residual risk for operational programmes based on information supplied by the Member States and validated by DG MARE. This estimate is one key determinant of the need for a reservation in the AAR (and an associated payment interruption) pending the appropriate remedial action.

Indicator 1: The residual error rate for shared management expenditure.

Data source on the indicator: DG MARE Annual Activity Report (AAR).

Baseline 2012	Target 2014
For shared management expenditure, the residual error rate, represented by the cumulative residual risk (CRR): 3.03% (AAR 2012).	The cumulative residual risk (CRR) should be less than 2% of cumulative interim payments. CRR = (validated projected error rates) * (expenditure declared) minus recoveries and withdrawals (including amounts pending).

Indicator 2: Number of audit engagements planned.

Data source on indicator: DG MARE.

Baseline 2013	Target 2014
25 audits planned for execution in 2013: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – FIG closure (1) – EFF (17) – EFF Article 73 (2) – EFF recoveries (2) – data collection (1) – control and enforcement (1) – markets (1) 	25 audits planned for execution in 2014 (the mix will be very similar to 2013 baseline, but scaled down to include audit work on EMFF and IMP).

Indicator 3: Level of implementation of the annual audit plan.

Data source on indicator: DG MARE.

Baseline 2013	Target 2014
29 audits executed in 2013 (116% execution): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – FIG closure (2) – EFF (18) – EFF Article 73 (3) – EFF recoveries (3) – data collection (1); – control and enforcement (1) – markets (1) 	25 audits allows scope for inclusion of EMFF- and IMP- related audit work, depending on the timing of the entry into force of the EMFF regulation.

Indicator 4: Payment deadlines.	
Data source on indicator: DG MARE.	
Baseline 2013	Target 2014
On 31.12.2013, the average payment delay of DG MARE in 2013 was 19.72 days, which is an improvement of 1 day compared to end 2012 (20.77).	The average payment delay should be at or below the 2013 level.
At the end of December 2013, 91 % of payments made by DG MARE since the beginning of the year have met the target times. It was 92 % last year on the same date.	At least 92% of the payments should be made within the target delay.

Specific objective 3: Implementation of the anti-fraud strategy.	
Indicator: Member States' implementation of fraud detection and prevention measures.	
Data source on indicator: DG MARE	
Baseline 2013	Target 2014
Member States' fraud prevention and detection – assessment included in EFF audit checklists.	To be assessed in all audits in 2014.

Specific objective 4: Define, plan, set up, maintain and develop high quality Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructures, tools and services so that the staff is adequately supported in their operation.		
Indicator 1: Number of projects mentioned in the master plan ("<i>Schéma Directeur</i>") implemented on time (target: full implementation).		
Baseline 2013	Milestone 2014	Target
3 projects	4 projects	Priorities and implementation ⁵³ agreed with business owners and approved by IT steering committees.

⁵³ A project is considered successful when it meets the following criteria: 1) delivered on time according to planning, 2) within foreseen cost and resources, and 3) satisfy business requirements.

Indicator 2: Business continuity, local (MARE) and central servers' (DIGIT) availability (averaged over one year).		
Baseline 2012	Milestone 2013	Target
Local 99,3% DIGIT info not available.	Local 99,8% DIGIT info not available.	99%
Indicator 3: Quality of IT equipment inventory (according to instructions from DIGIT, inventory check frequency is of 2 years, this might jeopardise annual indicator).		
Baseline 2013	Milestone 2014	Target
Items found rate 99,15%.	Items found rate 99,00%	Ratio of lost IT equipment $\leq 1,5\%$ Value of lost equipment = 0 Note that new procedures (DIGIT) will do full physical IT inventory only every 2 years.

The following human and financial resources are allocated to DG MARE for undertaking these activities:

ABB activity 11 AWBL-01: Administrative support for DG MARE					
Financial resources (€ in commitment appropriations)			Human resources		
Operational expenditure	Administrative expenditure	Total	Establishment plan posts	Estimates of external personnel (in FTEs)	Total
0	118 143	118 143	51	9	60

5.2. POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION

The ABB activity “Policy Strategy and Coordination” includes all actions that steer or coordinate and thus, directly contribute to the success of the Common Fisheries Policy and the Integrated Maritime Policy for which DG MARE is responsible:

- Give the necessary impetus to the policy definition, preparation and implementation in order to achieve the overall mission of the DG within the time-scales laid down.
- Promote the development of a strategic planning culture within the DG in accordance with the Commission's strategic planning and programming cycle.
- Promote the Common Fisheries Policy and the Integrated Maritime Policy through its internal and external communication, including awareness-raising and dialogue with stakeholders.
- Contribute to the coherence of the different activities within the DG, ensuring the liaison with the horizontal services, the cabinet and other institutions.
- Provide legal advice so that policies, procedures, and applicable laws are complied with.
- Develop an administrative culture of better regulation.

Within this Activity the following specific objectives have been set because they require particular management focus and in respect of which DG MARE considers it is necessary to improve performance:

Specific objective 1 '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.		
Indicator 1: Better regulation Action plan 2014-2016 as contribution to the Commission's REFIT rolling programme.		
Baseline 2 nd quarter 2014	Milestone December 2015	Target December 2016
Action plan not set up yet.	Will be defined when the action plan is set up.	100% completion of the action plan.
Indicator 2: Opinions of the Impact Assessment Board.		
Data source on indicator: Impact Assessment Board's Opinions (IABNet).		
Baseline December 2013	Target December 2014	
Re-submission rate of DG MARE: 0%. Comment: One IA report received a negative opinion without a need of re-submission. The Commission average re-submission rate for 2013 is not available yet.	Re-submission rate below the Commission average.	

Indicator 3: Degree of implementation of the evaluation plan.		
Data source on indicator: Evaluation plan and its reviews.		
Baseline December 2013	Milestone mid-2014	Target December 2014
Initial version of the Evaluation plan 2014.	Mid-term review of the Evaluation plan 2014.	100% implementation of the Evaluation plan calculated as follows: % of evaluations launched ⁵⁴ + % of evaluations completed.

Specific objective 2 'External communication':	
Develop, implement, monitor and adapt an external communication strategy to actively promote the main policies and initiatives of the DG, and making them more visible and understandable to different audiences and highlighting their concrete benefits to the citizens of the EU.	
Indicator: Degree of implementation of the DG's external communication strategy.	
Data source on indicator: DG MARE	
Baseline December 2013	Target December 2014
External communication strategy 2014	100% implementation

The following human and financial resources are allocated to DG MARE for undertaking these activities:

ABB activity 11 AWBL-02: Policy strategy and coordination for DG MARE					
Financial resources (€ in commitment appropriations)			Human resources		
Operational expenditure	Administrative expenditure	Total	Establishment plan posts	Estimates of external personnel (in FTEs)	Total
0	226 411	226 411	40	6	46

⁵⁴ Terms of reference published, or request for services sent to the contractor of the framework contract.

ANNEX: PLANNING OF STUDIES 2014

DG MARE

Situation at: 22 January 2014

Annex: Planning of studies 2014 (evaluations and other studies)

N°	Title (indication of the units only for internal MARE use)	Context, intended use CWP, Fitness Checks, required by legal basis, other (specify)	Type of evaluation or study			Timing		Associated DGs
			Prospective(P)* or retrospective (R)	External (E), internal (I), internal with external support (I&E)	Spending programme (E), Regulatory instrument, Communication activity (O), Internal Commission activity (I)	Start (month/year)	End (month/year)	
I. Ongoing evaluations (work having started in previous years)								
1	Interim evaluation on the impact of the regulation of IUU fishing (unit A1).	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".	P & R	I & E	O	October 2012	April 2014	SG
2	Retrospective evaluation of the existing technical measures regulations and prospective study in support of the development of a new technical conservation measures framework within a reformed CFP (unit A2).	CWP 2012 , SRP 2011 Revision To assess to what degree the existing technical measures have met the objectives set, and thereby help to identify the best policy direction for future technical measures in the context of a reformed CFP. It also gives input to the impact assessment in order to underpin a new legislative proposal.	P & R	E	O	October 2012	February 2014	AGRI, ENV, ENTR, RTD, REGIO, TRADE, SANCO, ECFIN, EMPL, ENTR, LS, SG
3	Interim evaluation of the scientific advisory process (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		September 2013	4th quarter 2013 to be updated	JRC, STECF, ENV, SG, RTD, EUROSTAT
4	Ex-ante evaluation for a possible FPA and protocol with Kenya (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: possible future FPA. The main purpose is to provide information to and guide DG MARE during the negotiations.	P	E	E	June 2013	December 2013/January 2014	DEVCO, EEAS, SG
5	Ex-ante evaluation for a possible FPA and protocol with Tanzania (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: possible future FPA. The main purpose is to provide information to and guide DG MARE during the negotiations.	P	E	E	June 2013	December 2013/January 2014	DEVCO, EEAS, SG
6	Ex-post evaluation of the FPA with Mauritania and the ex-ante evaluation and analysis of the impact of a new FPA (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: possible future FPA. The main purpose is to provide information to and guide DG MARE during the negotiations.	P	E	E	July 2013	November 2013	DEVCO, EEAS, SG
7	Ex-post evaluation of the FPA with Mozambique and the ex-ante evaluation and analysis of the impact of a new FPA (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: possible future FPA. The main purpose is to provide information to and guide DG MARE during the negotiations.	P & R	E	E	November 2013	March 2014	DEVCO, EEAS, SG
8	Ex-post evaluation of the FPA with Madagascar and the ex-ante evaluation and analysis of the impact of a new FPA (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: possible future FPA. The main purpose is to provide information to and guide DG MARE during the negotiations.	P & R	E	E	November 2013	February 2014	DEVCO, EEAS, SG
9	Ex-post evaluation of the FPA with Greenland and the ex-ante evaluation and analysis of the impact of a new FPA (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: possible future FPA. The main purpose is to provide information to and guide DG MARE during the negotiations.	P & R	E	E	November 2013	July 2014	DEVCO, EEAS, SG
10	Ex-post evaluation of the FPA with Kiribati and the ex-ante evaluation and analysis of the impact of a new FPA (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: possible future FPA. The main purpose is to provide information to and guide DG MARE during the negotiations.	P & R	E	E	November 2013	October 2014	DEVCO, EEAS, SG
11	Prospective evaluation of the Atlantic action plan (unit C1).	To carry out a prospective evaluation of the Atlantic action plan during its development to take into account the evaluation exercise during the elaboration stage of the action plan, and, secondly, to prepare the grounds for the future interim and ex-post evaluation of the Atlantic action plan.	P	E		May 2012	January 2014	SG
12	Retro- and prospective evaluation of the EU regime on the small-scale driftnet fisheries (Dir D).	The specific objectives are 1) to update the knowledge and description of currently active driftnet fleets, both within and outside of the EU (where possible), detailing the fisheries and métiers within which these fleets are active and the likelihood of their interactions with non-authorised and/or protected species, as well as information on the socio-economic characteristics of active driftnet fleets; and 2) to evaluate to what degree the existing EU regime on driftnets has met the objectives set is required through a retrospective evaluation, thereby to identify the best policy direction for future driftnet regime in the context of a reformed CFP through a prospective evaluation.	P&R	E	O	February 2013	January 2014	SG, SJ, ENTR, EMPL, ENV, REGIO, RTD, DEVCO

Annex: Planning of studies 2014 (evaluations and other studies)

N°	Title (indication of the units only for internal MARE use)	Context, intended use CWP, Fitness Checks, required by legal basis, other (specify)	Type of evaluation or study			Timing		Associated DGs
			Prospective(P)* or retrospective (R)	External (E), internal (I), internal with external support (I&E)	Spending programme (E), Regulatory instrument, Communication activity (O), Internal Commission activity (I)	Start (month/year)	End (month/year)	
II. Evaluations planned to start in 2014 or later								
13	Ex-post evaluation of the control regulation (unit A1).	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	E	O	3rd quarter 2014	3rd quarter 2015	SG
14	Fitness Check (comprehensive evaluations) on the EU rules to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing (A1). <u>To be confirmed!</u>	Fitness check	P & R	(I)&E	O	2015 to be confirmed	2015 to be confirmed	SG, TAXUD, SANCO
15	Ex-post evaluation of European Fisheries Fund (EFF) 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	E	2014	December 2015	SG
16	Interim evaluation of regulation 1220/2012, which provides for the reduction or elimination of the tariffs duties applicable to certain specific fisheries products imported into the EU. (unit B2)	This evaluation should be conducted in order to analyse the effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of the regulation regarding its objective of improving the competitiveness of the EU processing sector; its impact on the added-value created by the EU processing sector, on the trade flows of the fisheries products concerned, on EU employment, assess possible areas open to abuse or practices not in line with the principal objective of the said regulation, and assess possible impact on EU production, including impact on first sale prices as well as possible substitution effects.	R	E	O	June / August 2014	December 2014	SG
17	Ex-post evaluation of the FPA with Guinea Bissau and the ex-ante evaluation and analysis of the impact of a new FPA (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: possible future FPA. The main purpose is to provide information to and guide DG MARE during the negotiations.	P & R	E	E	2nd half 2014	2014/2015	DEVCO, EEAS, SG
18	Ex-post evaluation of regulation concerning management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea (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	O	2014	2014	
19	Ex-post evaluation of preparatory actions related to maritime spatial planning (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	E	October 2014	2015	ENV
20	Ex post evaluation of the transitional financial programme of IMP (unit E1 with C1, D1).	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	E	2014	31/12/2014	
21	Ex-post evaluation of pilot projects on fully documented fisheries (unit E2).	Several North Sea MS implemented pilot projects on fully documented fisheries instaling a system of CCTV as monitoring tool. As incentive MS were allowed to use extra quota of cod.	R	E		1st half 2015	2nd half 2015	
22	Ex-post evaluation on establishing Community financial measures for the implementation of the CFP 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	E	2nd Q 2014	4th Q 2014 / 1st Q 2015	

* Please note that impact assessments are not be included