



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR MARITIME AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

MANAGEMENT PLAN 2013¹

Directorate-General
Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

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

- the main policy priorities fixed by the Commission, in particular those set out in the Europe 2020 Strategy, in the State of the Union Speech, and in the Commission Work Programme 2013;
- the available resources (budget 2013).

Source: Standing instructions for the Management Plan 2013.

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Part 1. Mission statement

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

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

Part 2. This year's challenges

2013 will be a pivotal year that is likely to bring about quite a lot of fundamental changes. Provided that the **CFP reform** and the **EMFF**² are adopted by the European Parliament and Council according to plan, the DG will have to manage the transition and prepare for the implementation of the reform, all the while ensuring continuity of operations within the current system. Adapting our **existing legal framework** to the new legal context will also be a substantial task: the new rules on eliminating discards, for example, will require changing several technical measures regulations and the control legislation. This will require intensive work with the co-legislators across the board.

DG MARE will also continue to focus on real implementation through **enforcement of IUU and control measures** with all the means at its disposal.

As part of the reform package, the Commission adopted orientations and principles for its **external dimension** which found broad endorsement from both the European Parliament and the Council. DG MARE will have to deliver on this mandate in 2013 and ensure the consistency and coherence of our internal and external actions at all levels (FAO, UN, RFMOs, bilateral access agreements, and bilateral strategic discussions with major international partners, trade agreements or under autonomous trade instruments and in the fight against IUU).

A comprehensive strategy for the EU aquaculture sector will be developed in the first quarter of 2013, following an extensive consultation process, with a view to achieve sustained growth in a globalising market.

The other main set of challenges for the coming years will be to deliver a **Maritime Policy** that contributes to the EU 2020 Strategy. The vision for blue growth, endorsed by the Member States in 2012, will need to be turned into concrete deliverables in terms of ocean energy, aquaculture, maritime, coastal and cruise tourism, marine mineral resources and blue biotechnology. The work on spatial planning, marine knowledge and surveillance will be further advanced.

We will work in close cooperation with other services (REGIO, RTD, ENER, ENV and others) and will mobilise all available EU instruments (especially the structural funds for investments in infrastructure and the Horizon 2020 research programme for innovation). The priorities for maritime policy in the 2014-2020 period will be mainstreamed into the work of key Commission departments.

² European Maritime and Fisheries Fund: a new generation of financial instrument under the umbrella of the Commission's Multiannual Strategic Framework.

From a **budgetary** angle, 2013 will again mark an important transition. DG MARE will need to prepare to implement our new funding instrument, the EMFF that will cover the whole spectrum of our fisheries *and* maritime activities and effectively support our policy priorities. As it includes stringent conditionality clauses, the EMFF will also require a precise knowledge on our part of the specific situation of each Member State in all the areas covered by the Fund.

In conclusion, 2013 should close a cycle of preparation and negotiation and open up an entirely new phase, for both the CFP and the IMP. This process of change, in particular in the current economic context, will require from the DG further efforts in streamlined planning, priority setting and resource allocation.

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

DG MARE's general objectives for 2013 are derived from the Commission's policy priorities (as defined by the Europe 2020 Strategy and in the Commission Work Programme for 2013).

There are at present seven general objectives, which correspond to as many Activities in the current ABB nomenclature. This subdivision remains relevant in 2013, although the DG is preparing, in agreement with DG BUDG, to simplify the programming structure and reduce the 7 Activity Statements into 2 Programme Statements - simplification which will be implemented as from 2014.

The seven general objectives of DG MARE for 2013 are presented below (in the order of our ABB activities).

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

The reform of the Common Market Organisation (CMO) for fishery and aquaculture products has been integrated into the CFP reform package for the sake of good governance and consistency with conservation policy and with the objectives of the CFP.

2013 will be devoted to preparing the transition to the new CMO, scheduled to be adopted by the European Parliament and the Council in 2013, to paving the way for smarter labelling of fishery and aquaculture products marketed in the EU, to implementing an EU market intelligence tool addressed to economic operators and policy makers, and to simplifying the market component of the CFP.

In order to secure an adequate supply of fish and sea food and ensure a level playing field for EU industry, DG MARE will be giving expert input and be fully involved in trade negotiations with third countries and in the EU customs policy. It will promote international cooperation for the responsible exploitation of fisheries, inviting its trade partners to commit to better fishing governance and to the fight against IUU fishing and aim at creating a level playing field for local and imported aquaculture products.

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

DG MARE will continue to deliver on the actions announced in the Commission's Communication on the external dimension of the CFP³ and endorsed by the European Parliament and the Council. It will strive to improve oceans' governance by promoting science-based conservation measures and strict compliance by all parties of Regional Fisheries Management Organisations. Regional cooperation will be strongly pursued in shared sea basins (like the Mediterranean and the Black Sea), to create a level playing field for operators.

³ COM(2011)424 final and Council Conclusions 7086/12 of 1 March 2012

We will work in the UN, FAO and other global fora to tighten rules and fill in legal gaps toward sustainable management worldwide. Our strategic dialogue with major international partners will be further developed.

A continued priority will be to deploy all instruments and resources on the international scene to achieve the overall objectives of (i) ensuring sound and sustainable global ocean governance for (ii) an appropriate supply of healthy products to European consumers and (iii) an economically viable and competitive fishery industry.

We will work with other DGs to develop overall policy coherence in areas including health, trade, environment, development and external action.

This will help to achieve a level-playing field and ensure compliance, as any lax management framework could be abused to the detriment of resources and thus to the long-term sustainability of fishing and to the viability of coastal areas.

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

For the success of the CFP reform, it will be crucial to maintain and strengthen stakeholder involvement, as this fosters ownership and better compliance with CFP rules. Dialogue with stakeholders will be carried out both at EU-wide level and regional sea-basin level. Adequate consultation and feedback from stakeholders are also crucial with regard to the EU trade policy agenda.

Information and communication activities on the CFP for stakeholders, the media and the public at large will raise awareness on the importance of achieving sustainable fisheries in Europe and beyond. As regards the Integrated Maritime Policy, information and communication activities will highlight the policy's contribution to sustainable growth and job creation, focussing on concrete deliverables.

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

The European Fisheries Fund provides support for structural change in the programming period 2007-2013. DG MARE will continue to support effective and efficient implementation of Member States operational programmes through monitoring, supervision, audit and financial verification.

In 2013 the proposed EMFF should be adopted. Henceforth, informal and formal negotiations with the Member States will take place in view of the adoption of the operational programmes.

These negotiations will be particularly demanding because the EMFF will increase the focus on supporting sustainable fishing practices and coastal communities, developing aquaculture and underpinning the EU's efforts on data collection and control. Furthermore, the stricter

conditionality requirements will imply thorough knowledge of each Member State for the negotiation and implementation of operational programmes.

The objective for 2013 is to make substantial progress in such negotiations and to continue EFF operations, as well as closing the remaining FIG programmes.

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

DG MARE will continue to work towards the reform of the CFP, with a view to achieving the sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources within and beyond EU waters.

In 2013 we have to prepare the COM proposal for a regulation laying the legal basis for the discard ban, namely by removing from EU law (technical measures and control regulation) all rules that imply a discarding obligation.

We will start to prepare the framework technical measures for the decentralisation of both multiannual plans and discard plans. In parallel we will continue to develop long-term management plans, including for mixed fisheries.

We will work with Regional Advisory Councils and Member States to prepare for the practical implementation of the discard ban, including the development of discard plans per fishery or per sea basin and of multiannual plans.

Availability of sound scientific advice is an important factor for the development of an effective policy towards sustainable fisheries. This requires scientific studies, pilot projects and data collection. To this end, DG MARE will finance the standardised and systematic collection and management of fisheries data by Member States. To ensure exhaustivity, we will carry out studies, pilot projects and other complementary activities as necessary.

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

DG MARE oversees monitoring inspection activities in the Member States. Our staff will audit the control and inspection systems of the Member States in terms of quality, intensity, strategy and efficiency, and will analyse catch and effort data registration systems and the systems for infringements and sanctions, with a view to improving their effectiveness.

We will use the instruments available under the Control Regulation, like quota deductions in case of overfishing, and will initiate, where appropriate, action plans or infringement procedures to rectify other shortcomings.

Because of our vested interest in having effective control systems in the Member States, a scheme of EU financial aid promotes the strengthening and the modernisation of the national fisheries control structures. This will be continued to make sure that new control technologies are effectively implemented by Member States and that high-quality data are produced.

The enforcement of the regulation against illegal fishing will continue, namely as regards the follow-up to the notification of eight third countries that they might be considered as

uncooperative in the fight against IUU fishing. The on-going assessment of other countries will continue. At present, 88 vessels are on the IUU vessels list, which corresponds to the vessels identified by the RFMOs. DG MARE will be looking at other cases which might materialize in listing actions.

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

The EU Integrated Maritime Policy will continue to support the growth of all sea-related activities in a sustainable manner to the benefit of coastal regions and maritime sectors.

Our blue growth strategy emphasises that seas and coasts have an economic potential and can counter the economic crisis. In the course of 2013, efforts will be pursued through specific maritime policy instruments on one hand (marine knowledge and seabed mapping; maritime spatial planning and integration of surveillance systems), and by optimising the use of other EU policy instruments on the other.

This optimisation will be accomplished through sea-basin strategies and action plans and also through targeted efforts on marine energy, aquaculture, biotechnology, seabed mining and marine and coastal tourism. The main instruments as from 2014 will be structural funding from the Common Strategic Framework, including the EMFF, and the Horizon 2020 research programme.

POLICY AREA: MARITIME AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES

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GENERAL OBJECTIVES		Impact indicators			
		Indicator	Target (long-term)	Interim milestones (annual or mid-term)	Current situation
1.	<p>11 02 Fisheries Markets</p> <p>Ensure the smooth functioning of the EU market in fishery and aquaculture products while keeping market interventions limited.</p> <p>Transition to a new CMO policy focused on more efficient organisation of EU producers for sustainable fishery and aquaculture, and on improving information to consumers on fishery and aquaculture products.</p>	<p>Degree to which the volume of withdrawals remains low.</p> <p>Market interventions remain limited. Supply needs for consumers and industry are covered.</p> <p>Role of the Producer Organisations to manage the activities of their members on a sustainable way and better market their production.</p> <p>Shift from intervention to planning of production and marketing activities.</p> <p>Improve availability of market information.</p> <p>Information displayed on labelling of fishery and aquaculture products.</p> <p>Labelling of fishery and aquaculture products.</p>	<p>Functioning of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products is strengthened.</p> <p>Empower the Producer Organisations steering the activities of their members towards sustainability and better marketing of their products.</p> <p>Increased access to information about market development and trends.</p> <p>EU consumers' knowledge of fishery and aquaculture products is improved.</p>	<p>Setting up of the European Market Observatory for fishery and aquaculture products.</p> <p>Adoption of a Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council on the reform of the common market organisation (first semester 2013).</p> <p>Adoption of delegated and implementing acts pertaining to the new common organisation of the markets (CMO) (2013).</p>	<p>Withdrawals: around 1% for whitefish and 2% for pelagic species.</p> <p>EU Producer Organisations are mainly managing market interventions.</p> <p>Information on markets is heterogeneous, scattered between Member States and not equally shared between stakeholders.</p> <p>Limited increase of EU consumer knowledge of fishery and aquaculture products.</p>
	<p>Follow-up, contribute to and participate as appropriate in international trade negotiations bearing in mind:</p> <p>a) the overall objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), including the EU industry (both processors and producers) interests in international trade issues;</p> <p>b) the contribution to consolidate</p>	<p>Number of free trade agreements with fisheries clauses in the sustainable development chapter promoting the sustainable exploitation of fish resources.</p>	<p>Ensuring coherence among EU external policies affecting fisheries.</p> <p>Ensuring the supply of the EU processing industry while not putting at risk the EU producers' interests.</p>	<p>Completion of the negotiations is not under the control of DG MARE.</p> <p>Ensuring the supply of the EU processing industry while not putting at risk the EU producers' interests.</p> <p>Improved promotion of</p>	

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	fish and fishery products trade flows by ensuring the sustainability of fishery resources and the promotion of good governance in fisheries.	Number of negotiations where fishery products or related issues are discussed.	Improved promotion of sustainability of fisheries through multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements (Free Trade Agreements, Economic Partnership Agreements, ...).		sustainability of fisheries through multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements (FTAs, EPAs, ...).
2.	<p><u>11 03 International fisheries and law of the sea</u></p> <p>Strengthen international cooperation and fisheries governance in order to promote sustainable and responsible fisheries outside EU waters.</p> <p>Via the active involvement of the EU in RFMOs and global fora (UN, FAO, OECD, etc.), bilateral dialogues and the conclusion of bilateral Fisheries Partnership Agreements.</p>	<p>1) Exploitation levels of marine stocks.</p> <p>2) Negotiation and implementation of the EU bilateral fisheries relations, contributing to the safeguarding of the traditional fisheries activities of the EU fleet and the sustainable exploitation of our partners' fisheries resources.</p>	<p>1) Develop responsible fisheries partnerships with third countries which have concluded a fisheries agreement with the EU allowing them to better manage their resources and to control activities in their waters through the definition of a matrix of indicators and target for each bilateral agreement in the context of the sectoral support.</p> <p>2) Maintain and safeguard the traditional fisheries activities of the EU fleet, including long-distance fleet activities, in the framework of bilateral fisheries agreements concluded with third countries.</p> <p>3) Fish stocks covered by RFMOs at sustainable levels in line with the objectives of the RFMO conventions.</p> <p>4) Full compliance by Contracting Parties with conservation and control measures of RFMOs.</p>	<p>The Communication from the Commission on the External Dimension of the CFP [COM(2011) 424 of 13.07.2011, endorsed by Council Conclusions 7086/12 of 01.03.2012] foresees a number of actions to be implemented in the short, medium and long term.</p>	<p>The EU is a party to 14 RFMOs and is actively involved in the works of UN, FAO and OECD and other international bodies. It is engaged in dialogues with important partners, such as the US, Japan and signed a joint statement on IUU with them in 2011 and 2012 respectively. More international dialogues will continue in 2013.</p> <p>Proposals for mandate to negotiate with new partners will be concluded (Cook Islands, Tuvalu).</p> <p>9 Protocols to FPAs defining fishing opportunities for the EU fleet are in force.</p> <p>2 negotiations are currently on-going for the new Protocols with Morocco and Gabon.</p> <p>2 legislative procedures are on-going for the renewal of the Protocol with Mauritania and for the adoption of a new FPA with Mauritius.</p> <p>This will make a total of 13 protocols expected to be in force in 2013.</p>
3.	<p><u>11 04 Governance of the CFP</u></p> <p>Promote the adherence of stakeholders to the objectives and measures of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) by strengthening and promoting an effective, regular and structured dialogue with the stakeholders in the CFP (fishing industry, NGOs, consumers, aquaculture, processors, traders and other</p>	<p>Stakeholders participate actively in the decision-making process and adhere to the rules which they have helped develop.</p>	<p>Increased number and improved quality of recommendations from the stakeholders taken into account by the Commission in its proposals.</p> <p>Increased compliance with CFP rules.</p>	<p>Proposals for the reform of the CFP governance framework are foreseen in the context of the CFP reform due to apply from 1 January 2014.</p>	<p>The proposals for the CFP reform were adopted on 13.07.2011 (COM(2011)417; COM(2011)424; COM(2011)425; COM(2011)416 and COM(2011)418).</p> <p>The short-term measures to improve functioning of advisory committees have already</p>

POLICY AREA: MARITIME AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES

GENERAL OBJECTIVES		Impact indicators			
		Indicator	Target (long-term)	Interim milestones (annual or mid-term)	Current situation
	interests).				been applied. A consultation process about future changes took place in the Autumn 2012.
4.	<p><u>11 06 European fisheries fund</u></p> <p>Ensure the sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources, the development of competitive fisheries and aquaculture industries, the improvement of market supply and the welfare of areas dependent on fisheries by providing structural support to the achievement of the objectives of the CFP until the end of 2013.</p>	Supply of fisheries products to the EU market.	Increase the value and volume of the fisheries products produced or processed in the EU.		<p>Volume of catches and aquaculture in 2011: 6.2M tons (source: Eurostat & FAO).</p> <p>Value of landings and aquaculture in 2010: 9.7 MEUR (estimated from the Annual Economic Report of EU fishing fleet and aquaculture 2012).</p> <p>Value of processing in 2010: 20.6 MEUR (source: Eurostat, processing and preserving of fish crustaceans and molluscs).</p>
		<p>Number of jobs in the EU.</p> <p>Increase the proportion and/or amount of EU aquaculture in overall fish consumption in the EU.</p>	Safeguard employment in fisheries, aquaculture and processing sector.		<p>Processing: 149 500 jobs in 2009 (source: Annual Economic report of EU fish processing industry 2011. Total employment estimated).</p> <p>Fishing Fleet: 138 500 jobs in 2010 (source: Annual Economic report of EU fishing fleet 2012. Total employment estimated).</p> <p>Aquaculture: 85.000 jobs in 2010 (source: Annual Economic report of EU Aquaculture 2012. Total employment estimated (marine and fresh water)).</p>
		EU fleet capacity.	Reach the equilibrium between fishing fleet capacity and available resources, by decreasing the size of the EU fishing fleet in terms of tonnage and power.		<p>Size of the EU fleet: 1 557 034 GT 5 782 555 kW</p> <p>(source: EU Fleet register (01/06/2012)).</p>
5.	<p><u>11 07 Conservation, management and exploitation of living aquatic resources</u></p>	Number of stocks exploited at the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY)	By 2015: for all stocks subject to TACs (Total Allowable Catches), catches result from an exploitation at the	Commercially important stocks which are within safe biological limits are brought into long-term plans that lead towards	Many of the fish stocks targeted by EU fishing vessels are still being

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GENERAL OBJECTIVES		Impact indicators		
		Indicator	Target (long-term)	Interim milestones (annual or mid-term)
	<p>Ensure that fishing and aquaculture activities provide long-term sustainable environmental, economic and social conditions and contribute to the availability of food supplies.</p>	rate.	MSY rate whenever relevant scientific advice is available.	<p>exploitation below the MSY rate.</p> <p>overexploited.</p> <p>Values for 2012 (source: COM(2012) 278 final of 07.06.2012):</p> <p>North-East Atlantic and adjacent waters:</p> <p>Stocks where stock status is known with respect to the MSY rate: 38.</p> <p>Stocks where exploitation is exceeding the MSY rate: 18.</p> <p>Stocks exploited at or below the MSY rate: 20.</p> <p>10 stocks are now subject to recovery plans, and 10 subject to management plans (including bilateral agreements, excluding multilateral agreements).</p> <p>Summary of scientific advice for 2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stocks with a no-catch advice: 8; - stocks outside safe biological limits: 14; - stocks inside safe biological limits: 18; - stocks with biological status unknown: 60. <p>In the Mediterranean and Black Seas, there are 65 stocks where MSY has been estimated. Of these, 52 are overfished (i.e. 80%). Assessments are not conducted annually for every stock and there are many stocks not yet assessed.</p>
6.	<p><u>1108 Control and enforcement of the CFP</u></p> <p>Ensure compliance with the Common Fisheries Policy legal framework across the EU through effective and efficient control policy.</p>	Number of cases of misreporting.	Misreporting does not exceed 10% of fishing opportunities allocated (i.e. catches or effort) and concern no more than 10% of the regulated stocks.	<p>Control regulation: Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009.</p> <p>Implementing rules: Commission Regulation (EU) No 404/2011.</p> <p>There are two systemic causes of misreporting: deficiency in the inspection system or deficiencies in the catch registration system which prevent the Member States from detecting misreporting.</p> <p>Major improvements have been observed in key fisheries such as</p>

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GENERAL OBJECTIVES		Impact indicators			
		Indicator	Target (long-term)	Interim milestones (annual or mid-term)	Current situation
					<p>bluefin tuna or mackerel, where the inspection has been strengthened in most of the Member States concerned.</p> <p>Audits of the catch registration system of 4 Member States are being concluded. Action plans to overcome the shortcomings identified are envisaged as follow-up in 2 Member States. An action plan has been developed and is underway in a third Member State and encouraging signs of improvements are observed.</p> <p>Specific strategies are to be deployed and have been planned in 2011 for fisheries where scientific and control data show signs of possible misreporting.</p>
		Use of Electronic Recording and Reporting systems (ERS): amount of vessels equipped with an electronic logbook divided by amount of vessels obliged to report their fishing activities in a logbook (i.e. vessels of 12 m length overall or more).	100% in 2013		Not all vessels above 12 m are equipped with operational systems despite efforts made.
7.	<p>11 09 Maritime Policy</p> <p>Maximise the potential of Europe's sea and oceans for growth and employment in an efficient, coordinated and sustainable manner.</p>	Unemployment in coastal regions compared to EU average.	Coastal unemployment below the EU average.		Unemployment in EU coastal regions in 2009 was 10.0% compared to 8.9% for EU (source: Eurostat).
		<p>GDP per capita in coastal regions compared to EU.</p> <p>RTD expenditure linked to emerging maritime</p>	<p>GDP per capita (which is a proxy index for the level of economic activity in maritime regions) to be above EU average.</p>		<p>GDP per capita in NUTS3 coastal regions was on average 24600 € in 2009 compared to 23500 € GDP per capita in the EU (source: Eurostat).</p>

POLICY AREA: MARITIME AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES

GENERAL OBJECTIVES	Impact indicators			
	Indicator	Target (long-term)	Interim milestones (annual or mid-term)	Current situation
	economic sectors.			

PART 4. Specific objectives for operational activities

4.1 ABB Activity 11 02: Fisheries Markets

1. DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE EU INTERVENTION

The conclusions of the evaluation⁴ of the financial and non-financial instruments of the Common Organisation of the Markets in fishery and aquaculture products (CMO) as well as consultations on the reform of the CFP highlight the relevance of the CMO:

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

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

2. KEY OBJECTIVES FOR 2013

⁴ Evaluation of the Common Organisation of the Markets in Fishery and Aquaculture Products, DG MARE, December 2008:
http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/documentation/studies/study_evaluation_market/index_en.htm

ACTIVITY: 11 02 FISHERIES MARKETS

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: Contribute to the objectives laid down by Article 43 of the TFEU by increasing the sustainability of fishing activities, stabilisation of the market, availability of supply and reasonable prices for the consumers.

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Level of carry-overs and withdrawals of fishery products.	Since 2006 carry-overs exceeded withdrawals and this trend was continued in the first half of 2012, with a 3 to 1 ratio.	Consolidation of the trend: carry-overs exceed withdrawals.
Evolution of guide prices of fishery products.	Guide prices for 2012: increases for most white fish species (between +1% and +3%) and mixed situation for pelagic species (between +3% and -2%).	Guide price fluctuations remain limited (between +3% and -3%).
Supply of the EU market (EU production and imports of fishery and aquaculture products).	Steady reductions in EU catches and stabilisation in EU imports (in volume) but increase in value, in particular white fish and aquaculture products. In 2010, imports accounted for 65% of EU's total supply.	Valorisation of EU production and strengthening level playing field for imported fishery products.
<i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Annual proposals for a Council Regulation and Commission implementing Regulations fixing the guide prices and different intervention parameters for 2013 (2013/MARE/006* to 011*).		
Proposal for a Council Regulation on autonomous EU tariff quotas on imports of certain fishery products into the Canary Islands (2012/MARE/018).		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013</i>		
Implementation of the financial management for fisheries markets pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) N° 2003/2006.		

ACTIVITY: 11 02 FISHERIES MARKETS

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

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

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

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Import/export flows (dependency rate).	Stabilisation of import in the EU in volume since 2008 but increase in value (growing importance of aquaculture products). Market supply meets the EU demand.	Stabilisation of supply, taking into account differentiation of EU producers and processing interests by 2012 and beyond. Improvement of market access conditions for EU producers and exporters in third countries in the context of Free Trade Agreements.
EU investments in third countries (fleet, processing plants, etc.). Establishment of joint ventures.	Support of EU interests in third countries in the framework of Free Trade Agreements (e.g. Canada, Singapore, Malaysia, India, Economic Partnership Agreements) through appropriate preferential rules of origin.	Improved conditions (secured legal framework in third countries in terms of foreign investments) for establishment of EU interests in third countries.
Improvement of fishery and maritime governance outside EU borders: development of adequate commitments on sustainable fisheries in the framework of the Free Trade Agreements (Chapter on Trade and Sustainable Development).	Improvement of fishery and maritime governance outside EU borders, including in the FTA concluded in 2011 with Central America, Peru and Colombia. Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 on illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 724/2011 of 25 July 2011 amending Regulation (EU) No 468/2010 establishing the EU list of vessels engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. Procedure for withdrawal of tariff preferences under the new Commission proposal for the Generalised System of Preferences in case of lack of respect of RFMO principles (COM(2011) 241 final of 10.05.2011).	Promotion of internationally agreed principles for the conservation and management of fisheries resources, including fishery governance and fight against IUU among preferential trade partners of the EU.
Level of tariff and non-tariff barriers. Establishment of a new framework for Autonomous Tariff Quotas.	Negotiations in the Council on-going. The objective is to adopt the Council Regulation by end 2012 with entry into force 1/1/2013.	Adequate supply of raw materials for EU processing industry ensured without affecting legitimate interests of EU producers.
<i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Conclusion of Free Trade Agreements (FTA), including rules of origin, market access and fisheries governance.		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013</i>		
N/A		

ACTIVITY: 11 02 FISHERIES MARKETS

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

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Percentage of fishermen and aquaculture producers in the EU that are member of producer organisations (POs).	In 2010: over 60%.	Consolidation of the trend, i.e. the majority of fishermen being members of POs on the longer term.
Supply of the EU market through EU production and imports of fishery and aquaculture products.	Steady reductions in EU catches. Stabilisation of EU imports in volume but increase in value. In 2010, imports accounted for 65% of EU's total supply.	Aim at increased level playing field between local and imported products.
Availability of information on market development.	Evolution of prices from first sale to consumer is neither comprehensive nor robust.	Additional and more precise information for economic operators and policy-makers with the European Market Observatory starting with the reform of the CFP.
Information available to EU consumers.	Available information: – commercial name – production method – provenance.	Additional, more precise and more reliable information on provenance and sustainability in line with the CMO reform proposal to extend mandatory information to consumers.
<i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Negotiations in the EP and Council on a Proposal for a Regulation of the EP and Council on the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products (COM(2011)416 adopted on 13 July 2011 as part of the CFP Reform Package).		
Commission Delegated Regulations and Commission Implementing Regulations following the CMO reform.		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013</i>		
European Markets Observatory for fishery and aquaculture products.		

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

1. DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE EU INTERVENTION

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

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

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

A. Fisheries Partnership Agreements (FPAs) (11.0301)

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

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

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

The aim is to:

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

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

The European Commission represents the EU in RFMOs that are active in areas where the EU has current fishing interests or may have an interest in operating in the future. As a contracting party to RFMOs the EU is required to pay an annual contribution to the respective RFMOs' budgets. The Commission implements an approach based on sustainable development of fisheries management at international and regional level and supports better governance of international fisheries through the active involvement of the EU in RFMOs. The participation of the EU in such fora is essential, on one hand, to defend the interests of the EU fleet, and, on the other hand, to implement responsible fisheries wherever its interests are at stake, in particular by participating actively in the establishment of the conservation and control framework needed to achieve the objectives of the RFMOs. The EU aims to maintain coherence between the measures adopted by these organisations and the objectives and principles of the CFP. Accordingly, it promotes science based conservation measures, the setting of Total Allowable Catches at MSY, or the establishment of multi-annual management plans. Similarly, to deal with the problem of IUU fishing, the EU attaches priority to the promotion of control and inspection schemes.

The Commission leads the process of strengthening the performance of RFMOs to better enable them to conserve and manage marine living resources under their purview through inter-alia the delivery of more reliable data and science to underpin the decision-making.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. KEY OBJECTIVES FOR 2013

ACTIVITY: 11 03 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES AND LAW OF THE SEA		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: Promote sustainable development for fisheries management at international and regional level and support improved maritime governance at international level through active involvement in international organisations (UN bodies, RFMOs) and processes affecting fisheries and the Law of the Sea.		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Policy initiatives and actions in the field of international fisheries and Law of the Sea launched by the EU in line with the Communication from the Commission on the External Dimension of the CFP.	<p>Communication from the Commission on the External Dimension of the CFP.</p> <p>RFMO Conference organised on 1 June 2012.</p> <p>Oceans Chapter in the outcome document of the UN Conference in Rio.</p> <p>Performance reviews of RFMOs (WCPFC, NAFO, NASCO).</p> <p>Implementation of recommendations of performance reviews on-going in RFMOs, e.g. ICCAT, NAFO.</p>	<p>Actions and initiatives identified in the Communication from the Commission on the external dimension of the CFP are implemented as scheduled.</p> <p>Implementation of recommendations of performance reviews.</p>
Number of EU proposals aiming at implementing UN and FAO provisions.	<p>Appropriate and efficient representation of the EU at meetings of international organisations (UN, FAO, OECD, International Seabed Authority and other international conferences) and majority of EU proposals adopted.</p> <p>Participation in the international efforts to assess flag State performance.</p> <p>Ratification of FAO Port State Measures by EU in 2011 and adoption of in port inspection schemes proposed by the EU in CCAMLR, ICCAT [tbc].</p> <p>2012 UNGA Resolution on sustainable fisheries and on the Law of the Sea</p>	<p>EU proposals for the UNGA fisheries and oceans resolutions 2012 adopted and their implementation agreed in RFMO and within the EU.</p> <p>Agreement on the criteria and process for the assessment of flag state performance.</p> <p>Progress in the implementation of Port State Measures in RFMOs.</p> <p>Regulation on the protection of Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems modified in line with the 2012 UNGA Resolution on sustainable fisheries.</p>
Number of EU proposals adopted in RFMOs for the improvement of the management and control of fisheries.	Successful participation in RFMOs to which the EU is contracting party and adoption of the majority of EU proposals.	RFMO Convention objectives for the sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources achieved.
<i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Proposal for a Regulation from the European Parliament and the Council amending Council Regulation (EC) No 734/2008 of 15 July 2008 on the protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems in the high seas from the adverse impacts of bottom fishing gears (2012/MARE/042).		
Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing for 2014 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks – international and shared stocks (2013/MARE/017).		
Transposition proposals for decisions adopted by RFMOs.		
Revision of all the mandates for RFMOs whose mandates expire by the end of 2013 and the mandates for the revision of ICCAT Convention, and if required for NASCO.		
Organisation of an international High Level Conference to address global overcapacity.		

Revision of Council Regulation (EC) No 1006/2008 on fishing authorisations.
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013</i>
Financial contribution to RFMOs enabling the right of full participation in the decision-making of the RFMO concerned.
Voluntary contribution to RFMOs and international organisations for the organisation of intercessional meetings and RFMOs projects to further the desired objective of sustainable development of exhaustible resources, through inter alia, funding of capacity building and scientific research.
Financial contribution to the annual budget of ITLOS and ISBA (UN bodies).

ACTIVITY: 11 03 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES AND LAW OF THE SEA

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

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – number of protocol to FPAs in force; – number of licences available; – catches reference tonnage. 	<p>9 Protocols to FPAs defining fishing opportunities for the EU fleet are in force.</p> <p>2 legislative procedures are on-going for the renewal of the Protocol with Mauritania and for the adoption of a new FPA with Mauritius.</p> <p>Negotiations are on-going for the renewal of the Protocol with Ivory Coast and for new Protocols with Morocco and Gabon.</p> <p>This will make a total of 13 protocols expected to be in force in 2013.</p> <p>Negotiations with Salomon Islands and Micronesia are currently suspended.</p> <p>Licence possibilities are foreseen for about 200 vessels for 8 tuna agreements, with a global reference catch tonnage of about 112 000 t/year.</p> <p>About 170 licences could be released for mixed agreements.</p>	<p>Maintain or increase where possible the current level of fishing opportunities for EU vessels in third-country waters in line with the objectives of sustainability of the fishing resources and good value for money.</p> <p>This implies the successful conclusion of pending and forthcoming negotiations and the finalisation of the relevant legislative processes for agreements and/or protocols expiring in 2013 or at the beginning of 2014.</p> <p>In particular this implies that FPA protocols with Morocco, Gabon, Seychelles, Comoros are renewed.</p> <p>At the same time, opportunities for negotiating new FPAs are being considered, with Cook Islands and Tuvalu as first candidates, the objective being, at least to compensate for dormant FPAs (agreements with no protocol).</p> <p>In 2013, recommendations authorising the Commission to open negotiations for the renewal of Protocols with Comoros, Seychelles, Mozambique, Madagascar, Saõ Tomé & Príncipe Cape Verde, Mauritania, and possibly with other countries in West Africa and the Pacific will be launched.</p> <p>During 2013, the evolution of the political situation in Guinea-Bissau will be carefully monitored in view of a possible re-opening of the negotiation process.</p> <p>New FPAs are negotiated and agreements/protocols that expire are re-negotiated provided that relevant political and sustainability conditions are met and taking into account the outcome of the CFP reform regarding the external dimension.</p>
Number of third countries with which FPAs improve the management of their resources and the control of fishing	9 annual and multi annual programmes adopted, i.e. a matrix of targeted objectives concerning the management of fisheries	All protocols in force give rise to the adoption of matrix displaying the objectives, the actions and the indicators which are relevant

<p>activities in their waters, through the adoption and implementation of a matrix of targeted objectives for each protocol to the FPAs.</p>	<p>negotiated and adopted by the Joint Committees (EU, third countries and Member States) established for each protocol to the FPAs.</p>	<p>for the implementation of sectoral support. This is based on general guidelines for sectoral support which have been agreed upon in 2012.</p> <p>Regular follow-up during the annual Joint Committee meeting of the implementation by third-country authorities of the actions defined in the matrix.</p> <p>Reinforcement of control capabilities of fisheries activities in partner countries by including a control and surveillance chapter in the multiannual programme of each coastal state in order to combat IUU fishing.</p>
<p>Number of regional programmes supporting the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities in third country waters.</p>	<p>Regional plan for surveillance in the South West Indian Ocean is extended until March 2014.</p>	<p>Reinforcement of the South West Indian Ocean surveillance plan by increasing the synergy with existing and future regional programmes at regional level (in synergy with regional organisation and DG DEVCO).</p>
<p><i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i></p>		
<p>Annual and multi-annual program adopted or updated for all the FPAs in force (in the Joint Committee).</p>		
<p>Ivory Coast (2013/MARE/073, 2013/MARE/074, 2013/MARE/075) Gabon (2011/MARE/031), (2011/MARE/032), (2011/MARE/033) Morocco (2012/MARE/054), (2012/MARE/055), (2012/MARE/056):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Proposal for a Council Decision on the signing and the provisional application of the Protocol to the FPA with the third country; – Proposal for a Council Regulation on the allocation of the fishing opportunities under the Protocol to the FPA with the third country; – Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of a Protocol to the FPA with the third country. 		
<p>Cape Verde (2013/MARE/036), (2013/MARE/037), (2013/MARE/038), (2013/MARE/039) Comoros (2013/MARE/040), (2013/MARE/041), (2013/MARE/042), (2013/MARE/043) Sao Tome e Principe (2013/MARE/044), (2013/MARE/045), (2013/MARE/046), (2013/MARE/047) Seychelles (2013/MARE/031), (2013/MARE/048), (2013/MARE/049), (2013/MARE/050):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Commission Recommendation to authorise the Commission to open negotiations for the conclusion of a new protocol to the FPA with the third country; – Proposal for a Council Decision on the signing and the provisional application of the Protocol to the FPA with the third country; – Proposal for a Council Regulation on the allocation of the fishing opportunities under the Protocol to the FPA with the third country; – Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of a Protocol to the FPA with the third country. 		
<p>Commission Recommendation to authorise the Commission to open negotiations for the conclusion of a new protocol to the FPA with each of the following third countries: Cook Islands (2012/MARE/068) Madagascar Mauritania (2013/MARE/033) Mozambique (2013/MARE/034) Tuvalu.</p>		
<p><i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013</i></p>		
<p>Financial contribution for all the protocols in force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 13 protocols to FPAs are concluded or in force – related access for EU vessels in third countries waters and reference tonnage negotiated for the tuna agreements. 		
<p>Implementation of the Regional Plan for surveillance in the South West Indian Ocean: possible signature of a two-year renewal of the agreement with the Indian Ocean Commission.</p>		

ACTIVITY: 11 03 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES AND LAW OF THE SEA

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3: Make a success of enlargement (DG ENLARG is lead DG):

1) To prepare the enlargement process by facilitating and assisting candidate countries and potential candidate countries to adopt and effectively implement the 'Acquis Communautaire' in fisheries;

2) To prepare and adopt draft common positions for negotiations on 'Chapter 13 – Fisheries' possibly for Turkey and for Iceland.

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Ensuring that Croatia encounters no delay in the alignment to and implementation of the <i>acquis</i> in view of accession on 1 July 2013.	Alignment with the <i>acquis</i> has progressed and lead to the closure of 'Chapter 13 – Fisheries' for Croatia on 06.06.2011. Accession Treaty was signed on 9 December 2011 and accession should take place on 1 July 2013. Croatia is generally on track in meeting the commitments and requirements arising from the accession negotiations in the field of fisheries.	Monitoring the alignment to and implementation of the <i>acquis</i> and support in the preparation for accession. Follow up the CFP implementation in Croatia as a new Member State as from 1 July 2013.
Opening of 'Chapter 13 – Fisheries' for Turkey.	Discussions in the Council Working Group on Enlargement have been stalled since July 2008 because of Turkey's opposition to access United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and of the insistence of some Member States (Greece, Cyprus) on putting this as an additional benchmark for opening Chapter 13 on fisheries.	Opening of 'Chapter 13 – Fisheries' for Turkey: it is not possible to indicate a deadline at this stage.
Opening of 'Chapter 13 – Fisheries' for Iceland.	Explanatory meetings held in December 2010. Adoption of a screening report by the Commission in which the Commission proposes two opening benchmarks (transmitted to the Council in April 2012).	Opening of 'Chapter 13 – Fisheries' for Iceland: it is not possible to indicate a deadline at this stage.

Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)

Continue monitoring the alignment and implementation of the *acquis* and assist in preparation for accession for Croatia.

Adoption by the Council of the screening report on 'Chapter 13 – Fisheries' for Turkey.

Adoption by the Council of the screening report on 'Chapter 13 – Fisheries' for Iceland.

Contribution to the annual progress reports on 'Chapter 13 – Fisheries' for candidate and potential candidate countries.

Monitoring of progress towards the CFP *acquis* alignment in candidate and potential candidate countries.

Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013

N/A

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

1. DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE EU INTERVENTION

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

2. KEY OBJECTIVES FOR 2013

ACTIVITY: 11 04 GOVERNANCE OF THE CFP		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: Increase stakeholders' involvement in the CFP and broaden the opinion base for policy formation through well-functioning Regional Advisory Councils (RACs).		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Number of fully operational RACs.	7 RACs are operational.	Continuation of the 7 RACs.
Quality of RAC recommendations.	In 2012, the RACs issues 65 recommendations (as 5 Dec.) (in 2010: 56 and 2011: 77). The RACs are more and more involved in the development and revision of long-term management and recovery plans, in cooperation with scientists.	All 7 RACs submit high-quality advice to the Commission compatible with the CFP objectives. RACs contribute to the obligations linked to the reformed CFP.
Number of meetings organised by and with the RACs.	In 2012, around 65 meetings (or series of meetings) and 3 meetings with all RACs. In 2011, more than 40 meetings have been organised, including a coordination meeting where all the RACs were represented. In 2010: around 60 RAC meetings (or series of meetings) plus 20 meetings organised by and with the Commission.	Regular meetings organised by each of the 7 RACs.
Representativity of RACs.	In the context of the reformed CFP, the (Regional) Advisory Council will play an increased role. Hence, their representativeness is an important issue.	Once the reformed CFP enters into force there should be a balanced representation of stakeholders ensuring that, for example, small scale fleets, consumers, fishermen employed on board vessels, NGOs, processors etc. are equally well represented.
<i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
RACs contribute to the obligations linked to the reformed CFP.		
Submission of high-quality advice submitted by the 7 RACs.		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013</i>		
Grant agreement signed between the Commission and each of the 7 RACs (maximum 250.000 € per RAC) covering the period 2013-2014.		

ACTIVITY: 11 04 GOVERNANCE OF THE CFP		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2: Ensure and improve the proper functioning of the Advisory Committee for Fisheries and Aquaculture (ACFA), with a view to receiving timely and comprehensive advice on horizontal policy issues and in particular on the CFP reform.		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Degree of achievement of ACFA's work programme.	100% in 2012	100% in 2013
Establish in the framework of the CFP reform a new consultation mechanism to cover horizontal policy issues.	The Commission has proposed in the context of the CFP reform to discontinue ACFA and to use the Advisory Councils as main consultation bodies (for some issues an ad-hoc consultation mechanism may also be established).	The Commission has proposed in the context of the CFP reform to discontinue ACFA and to use the Advisory Councils as main consultation bodies (for some issues an ad-hoc consultation mechanism may also be established).
<i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013</i>		
Grant agreement signed between the Commission and each of the 8 European professional organisations member of the (plenary of) ACFA (500.000 €) covering the period 2012-2013.		

ACTIVITY: 11 04 GOVERNANCE OF THE CFP

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3 'External communication':

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

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Average number of visits per month to the thematic websites on fisheries and maritime affairs.	<i>Data is for January – November 2012 (source: Europa Analytics)</i> Fisheries website: 56.124 Maritime Affairs website: 21.971	By end 2013: 5 % increase compared to end 2012.
Proportion of page views in other language versions than English.	<i>Data is for January – September 2012 (source: Europa Analytics)</i> Fisheries Website: 43% (vs. 41% for the same period in 2011). Maritime Affairs: 21% (vs. 26% for the same period in 2011).	In December 2013: 5 % increase of non-English page views compared to the situation in December 2012.
Proportion of websites' repeat visitors (who visit the website more than once).	<i>Data is for January – September 2012 (source: Europa Analytics)</i> Fisheries: 13% (vs. 12% for the same period in 2010). Maritime affairs: 11% (vs 8% for the same period in 2011).	In December 2013: 5 % increase of regular visitors compared to the situation in December 2012.
Websites show up on the first page of relevant searches.	<i>Data is for January – September 2012 (for Google only)</i> Fisheries Website: appears among top 3 results in all languages Maritime Affairs: among top 3 results except for, EL and SL.	Both websites rank among the highest search results for "fisheries EU" in all languages and "maritime policy EU".
Number of subscriptions to the magazine "Fisheries and Aquaculture in Europe".	June 2012: 27.164 (source: mailing list of the Publications Office)	By end 2013: – maintain the current level of subscriptions; – progressively increase the dissemination of online editions.
Full participation to and visibility of the European Maritime Day (EMD) from representatives of the targeted audiences.	EMD event on 21-22 May 2012 in Gothenburg (Sweden): 1281 participants (out of 1557 pre-registered), which exceeded the target of at least 1.000 participants and was close to the maximum capacity of the meeting venue. The preparations for the EMD 2013 in Malta have started.	EMD event on 21-22 May 2013 in La Valetta (Malta): at least 1.000 participants representing major European stakeholders and public authorities. Preparation of the EMD event 2014 in Bremen (Germany).

Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)

Implementation of the External Communication Strategy for the EU IMP and CFP.

Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013

Communication activities on CFP in particular around the time of adoption of the reform by EP and Council.

Organisation of the 2013 European Maritime Day (La Valetta in Malta, 21-22 May 2013).

Production and distribution of the magazine "Fisheries and Aquaculture in Europe" in 23 languages (5 issues per year).

Electronic Newsletter (6 to 8 issues).

Web content, among others in view of the adoption of the CFP reform.

Organisation of DG MARE participation in Seafood Exhibition (Brussels, 23-25 April 2013).

Seminars, conferences, workshops and meetings on IMP and CFP issues organised/co-organised by DG MARE.

Electronic and printed material, promotional material, storage and diffusion by the Publications Office.

4.4 ABB Activity 11 06: European Fisheries Fund

1. DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE EU INTERVENTION

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

2. KEY OBJECTIVES FOR 2013

ACTIVITY: 11 06 EUROPEAN FISHERIES FUND (EFF)											
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: Promote a sustainable balance between resources and the fishing capacity of the Community fishing fleet.											
Result indicators	Latest known results									Target	
Capacity reduction of the EU fleet with EFF support.	Size of the EU fleet on 30/6/2009: 1 846 552 GT 6 767 115 kW				Size of the EU fleet on 01/09/2012 (source: EU Fleet register): 1 613 427 GT 6 238 310 kW						In line with the EFF regulation, Member States should set out targets and indicators for each priority axis, which includes Axis 1, measures for the adaptation of their fishing fleets.
	Reduction of the capacity per year										
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (*)	2011 (*)	2012 (01/09/2012) (*)	
	GT	37 539	53 334	24 274	28 756	32 656	39 273	69 101	60 936	74 230	
kW	134 037	169 016	134 877	94 385	133 803	117 236	142 344	167 714	123 745		
Number of stocks fished below or at Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) levels: see specific objective n° 1 under Activity 11 07.											

<i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>
Sixth annual report from the Commission on implementation of the EFF in 2012.
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013</i>
N/A

(*) The figures concern the capacity reductions of the whole EU fleet, including the outermost regions.

N.B. All indicators mentioned in this table are provided by Member States in their operational programmes and reported on in the Annual report on implementation of the EFF.
There are no common indicators in the EFF Regulation to be used by the Member States in their operational programmes.

ACTIVITY: 11 06 EUROPEAN FISHERIES FUND (EFF)		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2: Contribute to the revitalisation of areas dependent on fisheries and aquaculture by diversification of economic activities.		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Number of Fisheries Local Action Groups (FLAGs) that are operational.	87 groups established since the beginning of 2012 (amounting to a total of 307 groups at the end of October 2012).	340 FLAGs by the end of 2013.
Number and type of operations.	Over 2700 operations at the end of October 2012.	6000 operations by the end of 2013.
<i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Sixth annual report from the Commission on implementation of the EFF in 2012.		
Focus of the European Fisheries Areas Network (FARNET) on the support to FLAGs and MAs in achieving the best possible results for Axis 4 while preparing for community led local development post 2013 (training seminars, conferences, exchange of best practices). All FLAGs fully operational and implementing their local development strategies supporting high quality projects.		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013</i>		
N/A		

N.B. All indicators mentioned in this table are provided by Member States in their operational programmes and reported on in the Annual report on implementation of the EFF.
There are no common indicators in the EFF Regulation to be used by the Member States in their operational programmes.

ACTIVITY: 11 06 EUROPEAN FISHERIES FUND (EFF)		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3: Promote the development of aquaculture, inland fisheries, processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products.		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Volume of aquaculture production in the EU.	EU total production in volume in 2010: 1 261 716 tonnes.	Increase the proportion and/or amount of EU aquaculture in overall fish consumption in the EU.
Value of processed fisheries products in the EU.	Processed fisheries products in value in 2010: 20 614 M € (source: Eurostat structural business statistics).	To ensure that the value of the processed fisheries products is maintained at least at the current level.
<i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Communication from the Commission on Strategic Guidelines for the promotion of European aquaculture (2013/MARE/014).		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013</i>		
Implementation of operations for the development of aquaculture and processed production, including creation of new enterprises, modernisation of existing ones, marketing and quality measures, and labelling.		

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

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

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

1. DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE EU INTERVENTION

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

2. KEY OBJECTIVES FOR 2013

ACTIVITY: 11 07 CONSERVATION, MANAGEMENT AND EXPLOITATION OF LIVING AQUATIC RESOURCES								
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: Develop consistent policy for the conservation and management of fish resources and for the protection of biodiversity.								
Result indicators	Latest known results							Target
Number of stocks fished below or at Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) levels.	Scientific advice about overfishing.	Number of stocks						By 2015: for all stocks subject to TACs (Total Allowable Catches), catches result from an exploitation at the MSY rate whenever relevant scientific advice is available.
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (at mid-term)	
	The rate of exploitation on the stock is known compared to the MSY rate.	32	33	35	39	35	38	
	The stock is overfished.	30	29	30	28	22	18	
	The stock is exploited below or at the MSY rate.	2	4	5	11	13	20	
Estimated % level of discards for selected fisheries.	Depends on the fisheries considered: varies currently between about 10% of total catch for pelagic trawl fisheries up to a maximum of 90% for beam trawls.						Ultimate target should be 'no discard'. Elimination of discards in line with the calendar proposed by the Commission in the CFP Reform proposals.	
<i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>								
Communication from the Commission concerning a consultation on fishing opportunities for 2014. Proposals for Council Regulations on 2014 fishing opportunities for certain stocks:								

- EU stocks
- International and shared stocks
- Baltic Sea
- Black Sea
- anchovy in the Bay of Biscay
- deep-sea fish stocks.

Proposals for Commission Implementing Regulations establishing an obligation to land all catches.

Proposals for Regulations of the EP and Council on multiannual plans for selected species or fisheries: review of some of the existing multi-annual management plans, and elaboration of new plans where appropriate:

- LMP for stocks of cod, herring and sprat in the Baltic Sea;
- LMP for certain demersal species fisheries in the North Sea and Kattegat.

Proposals for Commission Implementing Regulations following these co-decision regulations.

Review and amendments of effort regimes for certain multi-annual plans in force: impact assessment supporting a Commission proposal for the development of a new technical measures framework regulation (scheduled for adoption 2nd quarter 2014).

Develop options and technical approaches towards mixed fisheries management.

Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013

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

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

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Number of Member States that comply with the fishing capacity management rules.	All Member States but one have complied with the present fishing capacity management rules.	Ensure full compliance by all Member States with the fishing capacity management rules.
Fishing capacity of the EU fishing fleet expressed in terms of tonnage and power.	<p>Overall fishing capacity of the EU fleet reduces nominally by 3-4% (2011), but advances in technological progress reverse this reduction.</p> <p>Several Member States have announced in their reports their plans for additional decommissioning to improve the biological and economic sustainability of certain fishing activities. But the current decommissioning programmes remain a voluntary option for vessel owners.</p> <p>The current policy has failed to achieve a balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities as mentioned by the Court of Auditors in its Special Report of 2011 on fleet overcapacity. At the current rate of capacity reductions, it will not be possible to eliminate overcapacity in the short term if no changes are made to the current policy. In the CFP reform proposals the Commission proposes to implement transferable fishing concessions (TFCs) as a means to adjust the size of the fleet to the available fishing opportunities.</p> <p>Size of the EU fleet on 01/09/2012, including the outermost regions, (source: EU Fleet register): 1 613 427 GT 6 238 310 kW.</p>	To achieve a sustainable balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities.
<i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Annual report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on Member States' efforts during 2012 to achieve a sustainable balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities.		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013</i>		
N/A		

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

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

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Availability of a defined set of biological, technical, environmental and socio-economic data concerning the fisheries sector which respects quality requirements and are collected in the framework of 22 national programmes.	In 2011: – delivery of data for 5 data calls for the provision of scientific advice by STECF (Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries); – delivery of data to 9 assessment working groups of ICES (International Council for the Exploration of the Sea); – 2 assessment working groups of GFCM (General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean) and to the Scientific Committee of ICCAT (International Committee for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna); - delivery of data for 5 Regional Coordination Meetings in the support of the DCF (Data Collection Framework).	Per year: – delivery of data for 5 data calls for the provision of scientific advice by STECF; – delivery of data to 16 assessment working groups of ICES; – 2 assessment working groups of GFCM and to the Scientific Committee of ICCAT; – delivery of data for 5 Regional Coordination Meetings in the support of the DCF. Setting up of a regional data base for scientific fisheries data in the Baltic and North Sea Region with support from DG MARE.
Availability of scientific advice, supported by an Administrative Arrangement with JRC (acting as STECF secretariat) and a Memorandum of Understanding with ICES.	More than 130 recurrent advice on stocks and more than 10 non-recurrent advice on management options released by the ICES.	Around 150 advices to be released by ICES (recurrent and non-recurrent).
	Review of 465 advice on stocks and more than 20 reports on stock status, management options or management strategies released by the STECF.	Review of all advice needed on stocks and more than 20 reports on stock status, management options or management strategies to be released by the STECF.
	About 45 stocks in the Atlantic, 1 in the Baltic and all the Deep Sea stocks are in a "data-poor" situation, whereby the scientific advisory bodies cannot carry out an analytical assessment of the state of the resources. ICES started looking at various stocks not previously analysed in 2011.	Ensure that all relevant available data are provided by Member States to the advisory bodies for at least 15 stocks (identified during discussions on fishing opportunities for 2012).
<i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
All EU decisions on fisheries management to be based on scientific advice foreseen for 2013, such as: – the annual decisions on fishing opportunities (TACs and quotas; maximum allowable effort); – multi-annual plans and technical measures (selectivity of fishing gears, time closures of fishing areas, etc.); – establishment of a regional database for scientific fisheries data for the Baltic and North Sea regions.		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013</i>		
Availability of a set of biological, technical environmental and socio-economic data concerning the fisheries sector which respect quality and are collected in the framework of 22 national programmes: 49M € Commission implementing Decisions on the Union financial contribution to certain Member States' data collection programmes in 2013.		
Provision of additional ad-hoc advice through studies where such advice is needed for decisions on fisheries management but cannot be produced on the basis of the data collected in the national data collection programmes: 1.5M €		
Support for the implementation of the data collection framework, notably by coordinating and organising the activities of STECF, maintaining relevant websites and support the establishment of the report on the "Annual Economic Performance of EU fishing fleet" in the framework of an Administrative Arrangement between the Commission and the JRC:1M €		
Provision of recurrent advice on the stock status managed through the TACs and Quotas Regulation and provision of non-recurrent advice such as evaluation of multi-annual plans or harvest control rules in the framework of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Commission and ICES: 1.6M €		

Provision of advice on fisheries stocks in relation to biological, technical, economic and ecosystem issues by experts in the framework of meetings of STECF and its subgroups: 0.7 €
Scientific advice and other services for the implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea:1M €
Scientific Advice for fisheries in EU external waters:1M €

ACTIVITY: 11 07 CONSERVATION, MANAGEMENT AND EXPLOITATION OF LIVING AQUATIC RESOURCES		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4: To finalize negotiations (by final adoption under ordinary legislative procedure) of the new Regulation on the Common Fisheries Policy with a view to ensuring that fishing and aquaculture activities provide long-term sustainable environmental, economic and social conditions and contribute to the availability of food supplies.		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Availability of first reading positions on the proposal for a new CFP Regulation (COM(2011)425).	Council adopted a general approach in June 2012; EP expected to adopt first reading position early 2013. The reform package was adopted by the College on 13.07.2011: COM(2011)417; COM(2011)424; COM(2011)425; COM(2011)416 and COM(2011)418.	Adoption of the proposal as soon as possible depending on outcome of negotiations in the European Parliament and Council.
Internal reflexion paper on the EU programme for Data Collection 2014-2020. This paper presents options for the reform of the current Data Collection Framework (DCF). The paper has been submitted to management in April 2012.	Consultation process with stakeholders is on-going on the EU programme for Data Collection 2014-2020. This will feed into the preparation of the internal reflexion paper as well as the draft EU programme for Data Collection 2014-2020.	Draft of the EU Programme for Data Collection 2014-2020 to be ready by the end of December 2012 or as soon as possible afterwards, in view of adoption once the Basic Regulation on the reformed CFP is adopted.
Extent to which the economic and social dimensions are considered.	Enhanced social measures proposed as part of the CFP Reform Package, including EMFF support.	Promote consideration of the social dimension, through close cooperation with relevant DGs and in accordance with international obligations.
<i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
New EU Programme for data collection for 2014-2020.		
Communication from the Commission on Strategic Guidelines for the promotion of European aquaculture (2013/MARE/014).		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013</i>		
Framework contract on "Assistance for the monitoring of the implementation of national programmes for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector".		
Study on 'Evaluation of the Data Collection Framework (DCF) in anticipation of the adoption of the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)'.		
Scientific Advice for fisheries in EU external waters.		
Social dialogue: expenditure is linked to the European Fisheries Fund (EFF) and the financial instrument for the Integrated Maritime Policy.		

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

1. DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE EU INTERVENTION

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

2. KEY OBJECTIVES FOR 2013

ACTIVITY: 11 08: CONTROL AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE CFP		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: Modernise and strengthen control across the EU through modernisation of the legal framework and in respect of Member States' control capacities.		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Delay observed in transmission of catch reports.	For 2012: - For regulated quota species, all Member States (MS) have submitted the reports up to now (there have been some delays, especially taking into account that MS started to use a new system as of 2012 and some MS were late with developing the system). But the all MS have submitted the reports for the previous months. - For unregulated quota species 1 MS has not sent any report and 2 MS have submitted reports that have been rejected.	By end 2013: all MS reporting within the deadline taking into account enforcement priorities.
Number of fishing stops ordered by Member States compared to the total number of fishing stops.	In total, there were 66 fishing stops in 2012 (3 have been reopened, one re-closed); 65 of which were ordered by Member States.	All fishing stops required should be ordered by Member States.
Average rate of utilisation of control vessels subsidised by the Commission for control at sea.	Some Member States are using control vessels for fisheries inspection at sea at 100 % and others at 20 %.	Achieve a minimum utilisation rate of 60% for control at sea of fishing activities as foreseen in the Commission's proposal on the EMFF.
Number of national control programmes (for which the Commission has approved co-financing) which have been subject to a EU financial contribution.	Out of 22 control programmes approved under the financing decisions of 2010: 19 programmes have been subject to a payment (by December 2012). Out of 22 control programmes approved under the financing decisions of 2011: 13 programmes have been subject to a payment (by December 2012).	By year n+3: all eligible national control programmes approved in the Commission financial decisions of year n should have been subject to a payment.
Audit results on the fisheries control system in the Member States.	Not all Member States have been audited so far. An action plan for two of the Member States audited has been put	All Member States facing structural difficulties are audited and an adequate follow-up is in place. Assessment of respective input /

	in place to help them improving their control system. Procedure initiated for a third country.	impact of inspection v. audit missions.
<i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Commission Implementing Decisions on a Union financial contribution for 2014 towards expenditure incurred by Member States in the field of control, inspection and surveillance (2013/MARE/060*, 2013/MARE/061*, 2013/MARE/062*).		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013</i>		
EU funds available for expenditure by Member States on the enforcement of CFP rules, notably to increase their fisheries control capabilities.		

ACTIVITY: 11 08: CONTROL AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE CFP		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2: Audit the control and inspection activities in the Member States in order to improve their effectiveness.		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Number of deficiencies in Member States' implementation of their control obligations, as stemming from Commission audit and inspection reports.	<p>The level of deficiencies is still too high. The situation remains the same even if there are improvements in some fisheries and/or Member States.</p> <p>Many infringements detected, which have been reflected on the control country profiles to clearly identify systemic shortcomings. The situation has slightly improved regarding 2011.</p> <p>Action plans have been, or will be deployed where necessary to overcome the shortcomings identified. One action plan is already enforced and very significant signs of improvements have been observed.</p> <p>In the Baltic and the North Sea 21 verification and audit mission were carried out. The main priorities were salmon fisheries in the Baltic Sea and post landing activities in the North Sea Member States. Several deficiencies have been detected and followed up with Member States. The audit was performed in Latvia. Drafting of the Action Plan is in process.</p> <p>In the Atlantic, a cycle of audit missions has been organised in 4 Member States. A total of 50 verification and audit missions (21 in 2012) have been carried out in 2012. This series of missions have participated in raising awareness of Member States on their weaknesses. Member States are required to adopt the necessary corrective measures as a follow-up to verification and audit missions. This has led to improvements of their catch registration system.</p> <p>Between January and June 2012 18 verification missions took place:</p>	Decrease in the number of deficiencies by the end of 2013 focusing on agreed priorities in terms of topics and Member States.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 regarding the Mediterranean regulation; - 1 regarding the Mediterranean regulation and Control regulation; - 7 regarding the Bluefin tuna fishery; - 1 regarding the turbot control plan; - 1 regarding driftnets. 	
Number of benchmarks achieved compared to the total number of benchmarks set in the national inspection plan, measured by Member State.	<p>The benchmarks targeted in the National Inspection Plans are not achieved in a number of cases.</p> <p>Non achievement of benchmarks is often due to systemic weakness in the control system of the Member States and this aspect will need 3-5 more years to be overcome.</p>	Full realisation of benchmarks targets for inspection, in line with national inspection plans, and adoption of corrective measures for benchmarks realised by 2015.
<i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
European Commission fisheries inspectors' inspection programmes including regional, international and dedicated inspection data processing programmes.		
Commission Implementing Decisions establishing specific control and inspection programmes (SCIP) for selected species or seas where appropriate.		
Joint Statement with Canada on IUU.		
Joint Statement with China on IUU.		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013</i>		
Meetings of the fisheries control experts group, including workshops.		

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3: Contribute to an improved application of the EU IUU Regulation⁵ by optimising the implementation of the regulation in Member States and third countries		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Number of ad hoc meetings for the expert group on the implementation of the IUU Regulation.	3 ad hoc meetings in 2012.	Maintain the number of ad hoc meetings in 2013 to ensure that Member States' authorities can exchange information while optimising and harmonising their levels of control.
Number of audit missions to Member States.	1 mission with DG SANCO in 2012. 2 missions in Member States.	To assist and ensure that Member States' authorities optimise their level of control of fishery products exported from the EU and imported into the EU. Increase joint work with DG SANCO.
Number of evaluation and dialogue missions to third countries.	9 evaluation and dialogue missions in 2012, including 1 with DG SANCO.	To assist and ensure that third country authorities optimise their level of control of fishery products exported to the EU. Increase joint work with DG SANCO.
Identification of non-cooperating third countries.	Commission Decision of 15.11.2012 on notifying 8 third countries that the Commission considers as possible of being identified as non-cooperating third countries (OJ C354 of 17.04.2012).	Work with first 8 notified countries on action plans to address their shortcomings as highlighted in the Commission Decision of 15.11.2012. Continue on-going investigation of other third countries.
Cooperation with third countries (for those evaluation/dialogue files have been opened).	Evaluation and follow-up of dialogue missions.	To increase the level of compliance to international law rules on flag, coastal, port and market states, in line with the EU methodology established in the Commission Decision of 15.11.2012, from cooperating third countries that apply the IUU Regulation.
Evaluation of the implementation of the IUU Regulation.	Launch Terms of Reference and contract.	To obtain the evaluation report at the latest on 29 October 2013.
Establishment of IUU vessel lists.	Since 2010, RFMO vessel lists included in EU law.	Assess possibility of autonomous vessel listing by the EU.
<i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Proposal for a Regulation of the EP and of the Council establishing a list of non-cooperating third countries (2012/MARE/061).		
Commission Decision on notifying third countries of the possibility of being identified as non-cooperating.		
Commission Implementing Decision identifying a list of non-cooperating third countries and/or concluding the identification for the identified countries.		
Commission Implementing Regulations amending the EU list of vessels engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fisheries as set out in Commission Regulation (EC) N° 468/2010 (B-list).		
Commission Implementing Regulations establishing the EU list of vessels engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fisheries (A-list).		
Three-year evaluation report on IUU.		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013</i>		

⁵ Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 of 29 September 2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

ACTIVITY: 11 08: CONTROL AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE CFP		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4: Contribute to better coordination and cooperation between Member States control activities through the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA).		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Number of Joint Deployment Plans (JDPs) actually carried out.	<p>The following 5 specific control and inspection programmes (SCIPs) and consequent JDPs are running:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a single JDP for cod in the North Sea and the Western Waters (merged JDP since 2010); - a single JDP for NAFO and NEAFC (merged JDP since 2010); - a JDP for the Mediterranean and Eastern Atlantic; - a JDP for cod and salmon in the Baltic Sea; - a JDP for pelagics in Western waters. <p>Harmonized control plans and joint actions coordinated by the EFCA at the request of Member States (based on Article 15 of Council Regulation (EC) No 768/2005).</p>	<p>All stocks under multiannual plans should be covered by JDPs. In line with the reform of the CFP, a new approach to multispecies, regional SCIPs and JDPs will be developed.</p> <p>Management plans have not been decided for the Black Sea species, but a control plan for turbot has been decided both by RO and BU.</p>
Number of inspections carried out at sea in accordance with the Commission specific control and inspection programme.	<p>Figures corresponding to the period of January to 15 October 2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North Sea & Western Waters: 1531 inspections; - Baltic Sea : 503 inspections; - NAFO & NEAFC: 143 inspections; - Mediterranean Blue fin Tuna: 298 inspections; - Pelagic in Western Waters: 258 inspections. 	<p>All inspections foreseen by the SCIPs and the International Control Scheme are carried out following the correct procedures.</p>
Number and type of apparent infringement recorded in accordance with the Commission specific control and inspection programme.	<p>Figures corresponding to the period of January to October 2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cod in the North Sea & Western Waters : 179 (127 sea, 52 ashore); - Cod in the Baltic Sea: 131 (57 sea, 74 ashore); - NAFO & NEAFC: 15 (15 sea); - Mediterranean Blue fin Tuna: 36 (25 sea, 11 ashore). - Pelagic in Western Waters: 96 (18 sea, 78 ashore). 	<p>All apparent infringements recorded.</p> <p>In 2012, only 2 cases so far for TUN and LYB. Most of the infringements detected were documentary (related with compulsory documents and with the accuracy of the estimations of the uptake quota, including legality of the fish caught).</p>
<i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Work programme of the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA).		
Develop appropriate draft multispecies SCIPs for the Baltic Sea, North Sea, Western Waters and Celtic sea, and adopt consequent JDPs.		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013</i>		
Contribution to the EFCA budget. The EFCA mandate is defined by Council Regulation (EC) No 768/2005. The EFCA budget covers inter alia training programmes of Member States' control/inspection staff, missions, meetings, staff, etc.		

4.7 ABB Activity 11 09: Maritime Policy

1. DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE EU INTERVENTION

The overriding objective is to realise the potential of sustainable growth and jobs in the blue economy. This will be achieved firstly by focusing EU instruments (policy, legal, financial) towards meeting this objective and secondly by formulating and implementing specific maritime policy measures. Since the measures to be applied depend on numerous factors such as geography, climate, oceanographic, social and culture existing instruments will continue to be implemented in the context of sea basin strategies. From 2013 this work will be accompanied by efforts to boost growth in five targeted areas – ocean energy, seafloor resources, biotechnology, marine and maritime tourism and aquaculture. The development of increased, cross-cutting and cross-border marine knowledge, improved maritime spatial planning and integrated maritime surveillance aims to provide a more transparent, efficient and predictable environment for economic activities in and around European sea basins.

The EU intervention can be justified first because of the economic benefits arising from common standards, a common nomenclature and common products for entire sea basins as well as a framework for promoting sharing of information and best practice and secondly because of the need to better integrate and focus EU funding mechanisms such as the Common Strategic Framework and Horizon 2020 in order to support these actions.

2. KEY OBJECTIVES FOR 2013

ACTIVITY: 11 09 MARITIME POLICY

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: To promote sustainable growth through policy initiatives that will drive the blue economy, developing efficient cooperation and information-sharing arrangements between regulators and stakeholders, and ensuring the effective stewardship of seas, coasts and oceans.

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
<p>Governance support for maritime growth:</p> <p>Continued technical and political support by Member States, third countries (where appropriate) and key stakeholders to improved maritime cooperation and the identification of growth opportunities in EU's shared sea-basins.</p>	<p>BLUE GROWTH</p> <p>Blue economy provides 485 billion € added value and 5,4 million jobs.</p> <p>The adoption of the Blue Growth Communication in September 2012 will be complemented by the adoption of three follow-up initiatives in 2013, namely on Maritime, coastal and cruise tourism; Ocean energy; and Strategic Guidelines for Aquaculture in the EU.</p> <p>As the maritime pillar of the Europe 2020 strategy, Blue Growth builds on what is already being done at Member State, regional, local and business levels by looking at policy input and support to enhance growth and jobs in the blue economy.</p>	<p>600 billion € added value and 7 million jobs by 2020.</p> <p>Based on the analysis of bottlenecks and growth drivers, to provide policy input and support – including from structural and research funds – for economic growth and jobs in coastal, marine and maritime economic sectors.</p> <p>Engage with stakeholders, from Member States, to regions, to NGOs, in order to define the best possible policy options to achieve policy goals in identified areas (aquaculture, blue biotech, marine mineral resources).</p> <p>Make a measurable contribution to the maritime economy in terms of employment and value added from coastal and maritime tourism.</p>
	<p>EFFICIENT MARITIME COORDINATION AS DRIVER FOR GROWTH IN MEMBER STATES AND SEA BASINS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Member States, both at national and sub-national level, have taken initiative towards the integration of maritime policy. – 9 Member States have a national strategy for an integrated maritime policy (IMP) and 20 Member States created dedicated administrative IMP coordination structures. 	<p>Continued support for sea basin strategies and similar activities.</p> <p>Cross-border action in the context of maritime spatial planning, marine knowledge and surveillance to support sea basin coordination.</p>
	<p>BALTIC SEA</p> <p>The EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region was adopted on 10.06.2009 and endorsed by the Member States in October 2009. The Strategy through its strong maritime component provides regional implementation of the IMP. IMP links and integrates different priorities of the Strategy. Implementation of the Strategy is progressing well: 7 maritime actions have been completed, measurable progress in 16 (out of 46).</p> <p>In order to better align the Strategy with the Europe 2020</p>	<p>Partnership Contracts to be concluded with all Baltic Member States and marine and maritime-related investments fully covered and agreed therein.</p> <p>Implementation of action on the basis of targets and indicators developed in 2012.</p> <p>The reviewed Action Plan will have a significant maritime component which should lead to further progress in the implementation of IMP; potential for actions on the strategy helping blue growth in the region to be identified; EU and</p>

	<p>agenda and to become more operational and result oriented, three overall objectives were introduced: Save the Sea; Connect the Region and Increase Prosperity. Each is accompanied by indicators and targets. Revision of the Action Plan has been launched.</p>	<p>national funding for 2014-2020 to be better targeted in the context of the Common Strategic Framework and EMFF (IMP) implementation in order to achieve progress on the maritime parts of the Strategy towards blue growth and maritime policy objectives.</p> <p>Partnership Contracts to be concluded with all Mediterranean Member States and marine and maritime-related investments fully covered and agreed therein.</p> <p>Concrete proposals for improved marine and maritime cooperation officially launched together with the EIB and IMO.</p> <p>Identifications of specific objectives and possible actions to improve cooperation in the Adriatic and Ionian Seas within the four areas identified by the Communication "A maritime Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Seas": blue growth, protection of the marine environment, fisheries and a safer and more secure maritime space.</p>
<p>MEDITERRANEAN</p> <p>Member States in the Mediterranean are engaged in all activities being launched under the IMP umbrella and have respectively developed specific positions and priorities on the policy. Dedicated sessions were organised with Member States in view of presenting and initiating a discussion at the level of the region on marine and maritime investment possibilities under the new EU funding framework for 2014-2020.</p> <p>The Council has further endorsed the IMP approach for the Mediterranean, including further cooperation at the level of its sub-regions and dialogue with non-EU coastal States on the basis of UNCLOS and involvement of the Union for the Mediterranean, international organisations and financing institutions to this effect.</p> <p>The IMP working group, involving all coastal States and regional organisations has met five times. At the fifth meeting, the group reiterated the need for better marine and maritime cooperation, deliberated on proposals made by the EC, EIB and IMO on how to take such cooperation forward, and endorsed a work plan for a new Phase of the IMP-MED technical assistance project for 2013-2014 (ENPI South).</p> <p>9 non-EU partner countries are participating in the abovementioned IMP-MED project and have been receiving technical assistance targeting awareness raising on IMP and related opportunities. National roadmaps are under preparation in 2 Mediterranean partner countries. 2 regional meetings and 3 regional workshops have been held.</p>		
<p>ADRIATIC AND IONIAN SEA BASINS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Communication on "A Maritime Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Seas" was adopted on 03.12.2012 and spells out the priorities for maritime cooperation in the area. - On 13-14 December 2012 the European Council asked the Commission to present an EU strategy for the Adriatic-Ionian Region before the end of 2014. The maritime strategy might constitute the first strand of a wider strategy. - Input on the content of a maritime strategy for the Adriatic 		

	<p>and Ionian Seas was received by stakeholders during three dedicated stakeholder events, in addition to the regular meetings of the dedicated DG MARE Expert Group.</p>	
	<p>BLACK SEA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bulgaria organised a stakeholder seminar in its coastal regions to present the opportunities offered by the IMP and how to use available resources to implement them. - Bulgaria and Romania have expressed few overall priorities vis-à-vis the development of the IMP in the Black Sea. 	<p>Improved management of coastal and marine resources, including living resources, and identification of joint priorities for maritime cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria.</p>
	<p>ATLANTIC OCEAN</p> <p>In November 2011 the Commission adopted a Communication on Developing a Maritime Strategy for the Atlantic Ocean Area. It draws attention to 5 challenges and opportunities (climate change, ecosystem approach, risks, seafloor exploitation, inclusive growth), indicates EU instruments and advocates an Atlantic forum followed by an Action Plan.</p> <p>Since the adoption of the strategy, DG MARE has been working on putting to work the Atlantic Forum in close cooperation with DG REGIO, the Member States, the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. Atlantic Forum workshops are taking place in all Member States with an Atlantic seashore. Three workshops have been organised in 2012 and additional ones will follow in 2013. The Forum's objective is to enable discussion on the themes suggested by the strategy and to put forward ideas for future priority actions and suggestions for research and investment which can help enable 'blue growth' and jobs in the Atlantic area (Outermost regions included).</p>	<p>DG MARE has actively linked the Atlantic Forum process to the outcome of the negotiations of the use of EU structural funds in the next financing period (2014 – 2020). In particular we aim at future 'Partnership Agreements' on the use of structural funds taking into account the process and output of the Atlantic Forum, so that not only EU funds, but also EIB and private sector financing can be used to fund 'blue growth' (in the form of actions and projects included in the future Atlantic Action Plan). Other forms of fund-raising (such as the possible creation of a 'Marine KIC' are also envisaged –and action has been undertaken in that sense. The use of 'Horizon 2020' funds to implement the Atlantic strategy is also being targeted. The need for a multi-fund, multi-source approach to finance the actions set under the future Action Plan is being made more evident as the process evolves.</p>
	<p>ARCTIC</p> <p>In December 2009 the Foreign Affairs Council and in January 2011 the European Parliament in its resolution on the sustainable EU policy on the High North welcomed the gradual formulation of a policy on Arctic issues to address EU interests and responsibilities.</p> <p>A letter signed by Vice President Ashton and Commissioner Damanaki updating the Commission's application (on behalf of the EU) for observer status in the Arctic Council was delivered in December 2011.</p> <p>On 26 June 2012, the Commission and the High Representative adopted a joint Communication to the Council and the European Parliament with the title "Developing a European Union Arctic</p>	<p>EU achieving the Arctic Council observer status in May 2013. All policy actions concerning the Arctic are now geared towards this.</p>

	<p>Policy: Progress since 2008 and next steps". It was accompanied by two staff working papers "Arctic and Space" and "The inventory of activities in the framework of developing a European Union Arctic Policy". The document was discussed in Council on 2 July and Council Conclusions are awaited in autumn 2012.</p>	
	<p>NORTH SEA</p> <p>Member States in the North Sea are engaged in all activities being launched under the IMP umbrella and have respectively developed specific positions and priorities on the policy.</p>	<p>Partnership Contracts to be concluded with all North Sea Member States and marine and maritime-related investments fully covered and agreed therein.</p> <p>Stakeholder forum organised.</p>
	<p>EXTERNAL DIMENSION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High level meetings on maritime affairs with the US (15-16 February 2012), Japan (16 April 2012) and Canada (4 July 2012). - Preparation of the "Maritime affairs and fisheries" chapter of the Framework Agreements with Canada and Australia. - Preparation for the informal consultations for the 2012 United Nations General Assembly Resolution on Law of the Sea. - A substantial "Oceans" chapter was adopted at the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. It contains numerous commitments which go beyond what was agreed in Johannesburg in 2002. It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable fisheries including IUU fishing; - The conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction; - Marine protected areas; - Marine pollution; - Invasive alien species; - Sea level rise and coastal erosion; - Ocean acidification and the impact of climate change. - Input to the Commission Informal Working Group on piracy and armed robbery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four high level meetings on maritime policy: with US, Japan, China and Canada; - Inclusion of a chapter on "Maritime issues and fisheries " in Framework Agreements with Canada, Australia and New Zealand (due to be concluded in 2012); - Successful participation in the informal consultations for the 2012 United Nations General Assembly Resolution on Law of the Sea; - Successful outcome of the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. "Launching the negotiations on the Implementing Agreement of UNCLOS"; - Timely and consistent input to the Inter-service Contact Group on piracy and armed robbery and the Commission Informal Working Group on piracy and armed robbery.
<p>Level of cross-border cooperation on maritime spatial planning (MSP): measurable reduction in project planning time and costs in EU sea basins.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress continues to be made in Member States on the implementation of MSP. - Impact Assessment on possible EU action launched in 2010 and concluded mid-2012. 	<p>Establishment of transparent, predictable and stable framework for planning and management of sea uses across the EU, resulting in significant gains in efficiency.</p>

	<p>Legislative initiative under preparation and envisaged for adoption by the College towards the beginning of 2013.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Projects on cross-border application of MSP on-going in the Baltic Sea and North Sea. - A project for the Atlantic was launched in March 2012. The deadline for proposals was June 2012. A project for the Mediterranean will be launched towards the end of 2012. 	
Marine knowledge: downloads of data from EMODNet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current status: 1000 data downloads per month. - Six portals are on-line and open for the download of marine data. An independent assessment has concluded that the basic architecture is sound. - The Commission adopted the Communication "Marine Knowledge 2020" (COM(2010)461 of 08.09.2010) outlining steps to assess gaps and duplications in marine observation. 	Contiguous sea-bed map of European waters by 2020.
Maritime surveillance: adoption by the College of a White Paper and potentially, a legislative proposal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical Advisory Group (TAG) continued to assist the Commission and MSEsG in carrying out the 6 steps of the Roadmap. Significant interim conclusions have been adopted. CISE data sets with 400 authorities identified. A clearer picture of what the CISE is about has been established. All identified user communities are represented in the TAG. A vision for the IT architecture of CISE is under elaboration. - Technical, legal and economic assessments for CISE are on-going. - Two pilot projects on the integration of maritime surveillance in the Mediterranean sea / Atlantic approaches (BluemassMed) and in the Northern European sea-basins (MARSUNO) have provided satisfactory final results. - The CISE Cooperation project has been signed and will provide results i.a. on semantic interoperability of distinct IT languages from various distinct sectorial systems. 	<p>White paper on maritime information sharing as well as, potentially, related legislative proposal. Related Impact assessment.</p> <p>Semantical definition on of at least one representative maritime surveillance Use Case.</p>
Semantical definition example that can be used as input to the follow-up FP7 Pre Operational Validation (POV) CISE project.		
<i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Communication from the Commission - A maritime strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Seas – Action Plan (2013/MARE/026).		
Input to the Communication on the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (DG REGIO in the lead).		
Communication from the Commission - Action Plan for the Atlantic Ocean Area (2013/MARE/012).		
Proposal for a legislative action of the EP and Council setting a framework for Maritime Spatial planning (2011/MARE/017).		

Communication from the Commission on Marine Energy: Action needed to deliver on the Energy Policy Objectives for 2020 and beyond (2012/MARE/006).
Communication from the Commission on "Challenges and Opportunities concerning Maritime and Coastal Tourism in the EU" (2013/MARE+/005).
White Paper on integrating maritime surveillance: The implementation of the Common Information Sharing Environment (2012/MARE/002).
Communication from the Commission – Towards a Mediterranean Sea-Basin Strategy.
Communication from the Commission – Maritime Zones in the Mediterranean.
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013 (Indicative list)</i>
Coastguard Forum in the Mediterranean, Atlantic Forum.
FEMIP Conference on marine and maritime cooperation in the Mediterranean in cooperation with EIB and IMO.
Black Sea Stakeholder Conference.
Study and conference on Blue Growth and maritime policy in the Baltic Sea.
Contracting studies on the conceptual development of the CISE for the EU maritime domains, including possible technical platform development.
Blue growth: identifying and supporting Blue Growth projects in emerging sectors.
Contracts for further development of European Marine Observation and Data Network, including assessment of including privately-held data and update Atlas of the Seas.
Test-projects on cross-border MSP in the Celtic Seas and in the Bay of Biscay, as well as in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

PART 5. Specific objectives for horizontal activities

5.1. ABB Activity 11 80: Administrative support

1. DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES

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

This Activity includes the following:

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

2. KEY OBJECTIVES FOR 2013

ACTIVITY: 11 80 ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

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.

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Maximum use of staffing opportunities, both establishment plan staff and external staff.	November 2012: average vacancy rate for establishment posts at 4.9%; less than the Commission average at 5,5%; 100% use of external staff budget forecast.	In 2013: remain below Commission average vacancy rate and reduce further. End 2013: 100% use of external staff budget.
Average number of training days per staff member per year.	November 2012: average of 3.7 training days per staff member.	End 2013: remain very close to Commission average training days per staff member.
Increase of female representation in AD middle and non-management staff.	November 2012: 45% women in middle management; 33% women in AD non-management.	End 2013: remain well above the Commission average for women in middle management. End 2013: 38% women in AD non-management.
<i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
N/A		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013</i>		
N/A		

ACTIVITY: 11 80 ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2: 'Financial Management'		
Plan, perform, monitor and report on the spending of financial resources so that sound financial management is ensured throughout the DG's activities.		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Amounts allocated to finance DG MARE's activities in the Multi-annual Financial Framework (MFF) applicable from 2014 onwards.	DG MARE's contribution to the MFF for post-2014 was substantially reflected in the proposal submitted by the Commission. However at this stage no agreement has been reached on the MFF.	Amounts in the adopted MFF to finance DG MARE's activities in the future Financial Framework should correspond substantially to the amounts in the MFF proposed by the Commission.
Amounts entered in the adopted budget under Title 11.	For the 2012 budgetary procedure, the outcome was satisfactory for Title 11. The budgetary authority has not reached an agreement on the 2013 budget. A new draft budget has been submitted by the Commission. Concerning commitment appropriations, the voted 2013 budget substantially corresponds to the draft budget. In addition, 2 new pilot projects/preparatory actions (Guardians of the Sea, Single Instrument for commercial designations for fisheries products) and the extension of an existing preparatory action (Atlantic Forum) have been adopted. As regards payment appropriations, in a context of an overall reduction in payments throughout the EU budget, operational budget lines were affected by a 1.16% cut and some chapters were affected by additional cuts (11.06 – EFF: - 8% and 11.09 – IMP: -20%).	Title 11 of the 2014 budget should substantially correspond to the Draft Budget requests submitted by DG MARE in terms of the level of appropriations and the budget remarks.
Payments deadlines.	On 30.11.2012, the average payment delay of DG MARE in 2012 was 21 days, which is an improvement of 3 days compared to end 2011. At the end of November 2012; 93 % of payments made by DG MARE since the beginning of the year have met the target times. It was 79 % last year on the same date.	The average payment delay should be at or below the November 2012 level. At least 90% of the payments should be made within the target delay.
Budget execution (commitments and payments) of final budget.	The implementation rate for commitments at 31.12.2011 represented 97 % of the 2011 budget. As for the 2012 budget, the implementation of commitments stands at 94% at 30.11.2012. The implementation rate for payments at 31.12.2011 represented 95 % of the 2011 budget. As for the 2012 budget, the implementation of payments stands at 63% at 30.11.2012. This limited execution is due mainly to interruptions of payment deadlines.	Execution of commitment appropriations as of 31.12.2013 should be at least at 98% and payments 95% with no activity achieving execution of less than 85% for both commitments and payments.
Evolution of the amount of potentially abnormal RAL (PARAL).	In 2012, the PARAL had been reduced by 11 % by the end of November 2012.	The PARAL amount should be reduced by 15% in 2013.
Registration of invoices.	At 30.11.2012, for 2012, 77 % of the invoices are registered	At least 95% of the invoices should be registered in ABAC within

	within 2 calendar days. 91 % of the invoices within 5 calendar days, and 94% within 5 working days (7 calendar days), which is the target set up by DG BUDG.	5 working days.
Work programme on procurement and grants for 2013.	The Work programme on procurement and grants for 2013 is on track to be adopted in December 2012.	Work programme on procurement and grants for 2014 adopted in December 2013.
<i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Sound and well justified DG MARE submission in the Draft Budget.		
Regular report on open invoices for units managing financial resources.		
Regular analytical report on the budget execution and payment deadlines, leading to action plans where necessary.		
Abnormal RAL reports with appropriate follow-up with Units concerned.		
Publication of the beneficiaries of the funds managed by the DG in direct centralised management in the Financial Transparency System.		
DG MARE Work Programme on Procurement and Grants for 2014.		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013</i>		
N/A		

ACTIVITY: 11 80 ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3: 'Internal control and risk management'

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

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

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Level of effectiveness of internal control in DG MARE.	A globally positive assessment of the effectiveness of internal control for 2011 was achieved with the ICAT tool of DG BUDG with an "ICAT global effectiveness weighted rate" of 92%. Results for 2012 will be known at the end of the year.	A globally positive assessment of the effectiveness of internal control for 2013 should be achieved as measured through the "ICAT global effectiveness weighted rate". The level of effectiveness should be at least 90%.
State of awareness of financial management and procurement rules in DG MARE.	At 01.12.2012 7% of financial transactions (budgetary commitments, payments) for the year were subject to an unfavourable opinion (ABAC codes "SR, SC") during ex ante financial verification. At 30.06.2012 there was 1 recording of exception. All opinions issued by the Procurement Examination Group (PEG) by the end of November 2012 have been favourable.	The share of transactions subject to an unfavourable opinion (ABAC codes "SR, SC") during ex ante financial verification should not exceed 7 % of all transactions. The number of recordings of exceptions in 2013 should remain stable. The share of favourable opinions issued by the PEG should represent at least 90 % of all opinions.
State of awareness of risk management in DG MARE.	An effectiveness weighted rate of 92% for Internal control standard (ICS) 6, Risk management, was achieved in the 2011 ICAT exercise. In the 2011 annual review of internal control, interviews showed that staff has a globally satisfactory level of awareness and knowledge of risk management issues. Results for 2012 will be known at the end of the year.	An effectiveness weighted rate of at least 90% for ICS 6 should be achieved in the 2013 ICAT exercise. In the annual review of internal control which will be carried out in 2013, staff should show a globally satisfactory level of awareness and knowledge of risk management issues.

Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)

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

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

Ex ante verification of financial transactions and procurement and grants.

Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013

N/A

ACTIVITY: 11 80 ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

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

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

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Level of implementation of the annual audit plan.	As at 31.12.2012 the level of implementation of the annual audit plan is 91% (20 of 22 audits executed). Two audits could not be carried out and will be reprogrammed to 2013: one, involving a joint audit with DG REGIO, the other involving a FIG closure audit.	100% in 2013.
Number of audit engagements performed in 2013.	As of 31.12.2012 all audits have been carried out (i.e.100% execution) for the following areas: EFF (14); data collection (2); outermost regions and fisheries markets (1); control & enforcement (1). One audit on recoveries and one FIG closure audit were carried out in 2012 (execution rate: 50% each).	100% in 2013.
Number of other DGs' audit reports, national audit reports, annual summaries and annual control reports analysed and compared to reports received.	All reports received from other sources analysed, results reported in country fiches and coloured table adapted accordingly.	100% in 2013.
Member States' implementation of fraud detection and prevention measures.	Incorporated in the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) proposal and audit checklists. It is considered in EFF audits for 2013.	100% in 2013.

Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)

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

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

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

Substantial contribution to the AAR 2012.

Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013

N/A

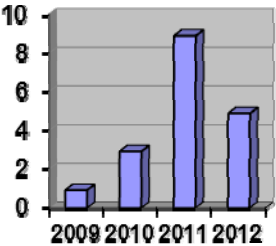
ACTIVITY: 11 80 ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 5: 'Financial accounting' Provide reasonable assurance concerning the reliability of DG MARE's accounts.		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
The completeness and accuracy of DG MARE's accounts.	The European Court of Auditors has highlighted a limited number of errors in the provisional accounts for 2011, none of which was material. The accounting quality file has been updated for 2012 and the foreseen controls are on-going.	Accurate 2012 provisional accounts provided within established deadlines. No material errors highlighted by the European Court of Auditors as regards the accounts. Accounting quality file for 2013 updated and controls carried out.
<i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Balance sheet and accounts to be attached to the Annual Activity Report.		
Accounting risk evaluation leading to a rolling action plan for further improving the accounting quality in the DG.		
Advice and coaching on accounting matters to units responsible for managing resources.		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013</i>		
N/A		

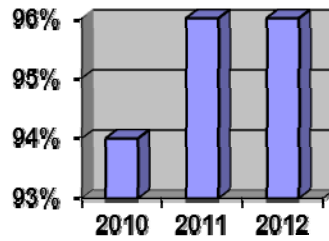
ABB ACTIVITY: 11 80 ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 6: To analyse the completeness and adequacy of the Winding-up declarations and to propose corrective actions if necessary to the geographical units in DG MARE for the closure of operational programmes for 2000-2006.		
<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Number of Winding-up declarations (WUD) analysed. The bulk of the documents were submitted at the end of September 2010. 60 WUDs have been submitted.	By 31.12.2012, all WUDs have been analysed and considered admissible. The first (quality) analysis is complete in all cases. 48 declarations have been accepted. For the remaining 12 operational programmes, for which the analysis is interrupted, Unit F.1 has requested additional clarifications; Member States have sent replies for 5 of them. There are thus 12 WUDs (all at post-interruption stage) currently under examination.	Resolution of at least 8 of the 12 remaining interrupted cases.
<i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Proposals made to the operational units for closure or for request of further information.		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013</i>		
N/A		

ABB ACTIVITY: 11 80 ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 7: 'Management of information and communication technology'

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

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>										
<p>Objective: Improve IT governance</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of meetings per year. Projects delivered according to quality plan and master plan (rate of successful projects better than the average in the IT domain > 33%). A project is considered successful when it meets 3 constrains: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> delivered on time according to planning; within foreseen cost and resources; satisfy business requirements. Setup appropriate reporting and monitoring. 	<p>1. Graph/meetings per year</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Meetings per year (2009-2012)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of Meetings</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2. New ERS catch reporting, Data warehouse and TSAR successfully delivered. See IT master plan.</p> <p>3. Status reports and planning presented at all ITSC (IT planner).</p>	Year	Number of Meetings	2009	1	2010	3	2011	9	2012	5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum 4 meetings / year. 50% of success rate for new projects. Provide quarterly reports for IT activities including project follow-up, planning, allocated resources and updated risk lists.
Year	Number of Meetings											
2009	1											
2010	3											
2011	9											
2012	5											
<p>Objective: Maintain business continuity</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> IT part of business continuity operational and tested Update / review of BCP document (IT part) Failover facilities up & running. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tested in April 2012 Reviewed in April 2012 including a security plan. New computer room ready end June 2012, distant failover delayed (priority given to transfer systems to DIGIT hosting where failover exists). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Test at least once a year (date to be fixed in agreement with business). Review once a year and/or whenever important changes require it. By February 2012 distant failover and backup installed and running. 										
<p>Objective: Adequate office automation tools and infrastructure</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of user support IT user support availability. Accurate inventory (assets) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer to ITIC, annual statistics available on request. Graph 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At least 65% overall user satisfaction good or excellent. IT services available 99% of the time during working hours, IT replacement in case of failure in less than 48 hours for essential functions. IT equipment not found lower than 1.5% 										



Inventory completed on 20.06.2012. Items found rate 99,15%.

Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)

Electronic reporting systems for DEH (EU-ERS and NOR-ERS) supporting regulations (EC) No 1006/2008 and (EC) No 1077/2008.

Data warehouse including catches from Norway.

Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013

11.0802: 1.100.000 EUR

11.010402: 5.000 EUR

11.010403: 150.000 EUR

11.0611: 340.000 EUR

11.020101: 680.000 EUR

11.0905: 2.060.000 (IT projects managed by MARE.C1 and MARE.D1)

Total: 4.335.000 EUR

DIGIT Administrative budget (11.1400): 212.540 EUR (including part for ITIC Memorandum of understanding with DIGIT 00245-00)

ACTIVITY: 11 80 ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 8: 'Document management'

Put in place and maintain an effective document management system so that any document connected with DG MARE's official functions can be electronically filed, stored and retrieved at any time irrespective of its original form and the document management system in place.

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Number of documents registered in ARES.	100%	100%
Filing rate in ARES.	90%	100%

Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)

Evolution of E-Domec project: on target (the indicators for registration and filing in the DG show that the procedures are known and applied effectively in practice).

Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013

N/A

ACTIVITY: 11 80 ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 9: ' Internal audit '

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

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Execution of the annual audit plan (% covered).	Around 70% of the 2012 audit plan expected to be executed at the end of 2012 (delays due to vacancies in the Internal Audit Capability cell composed of two auditors). Two audits will be carried-over to the 2013 audit plan.	Execution of the approved annual audit plan = 100% at year-end (around 50% at mid- term).
Issuance of audit recommendations (acceptance rate).	100 % of audit recommendations issued in 2012 were accepted	Acceptance level of audit recommendations issued > 95 %.
Implementation of accepted audit recommendations.	Recommendations issued during 2010: all recommendations have been implemented. Recommendations issued during 2011: most of the actions requested for the Very Important audit recommendations have been implemented; remaining actions still expected by the end of 2012. Recommendations issued during 2012: not yet due.	Implementation rate of accepted audit recommendations > 75 % (based on the total number of audit recommendations issued in year n-1 and n-2).
Auditee satisfaction level (as per satisfaction survey or equivalent).	The informal feedback on individual audit engagements performed in 2012 was overall positive. Starting September 2012, an individual audit satisfaction questionnaire will be sent after each audit report has been issued.	Overall auditee satisfaction level = "satisfactory".

Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)

Execution of the annual audit plan and delivery of the related individual audit reports.

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

Contribution to the Internal Audit Service's "Overall Opinion".

Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013

N/A

5.2. ABB Activity 11 81: Policy strategy and coordination

1. DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES

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

This Activity includes the following:

- ✓ Policy strategy definition and coordination
- ✓ Strategic planning and programming
- ✓ Coordination of institutional affairs
- ✓ Internal communication
- ✓ Economic advice
- ✓ Better regulation, including evaluation and impact assessment
- ✓ Cooperation with Member States on Partnership Agreements.

2. KEY OBJECTIVES FOR 2013

ACTIVITY: 11 81 POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: 'Policy strategy definition and coordination'

Determine the general strategy of DG MARE and give the necessary impulse, direction and coordination to policy definition, preparation and implementation in accordance with the Commission policy objectives and the provisions of the Treaties so that the overall mission of the DG is coherently fulfilled as framed and planned.

In parallel, secure effective and efficient representation of the DG's interests and strong involvement in internal Commission deliberations and other external fora so that the overall strategy and activities of the DG are reinforced.

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Degree of achievement of the objectives laid down in the 2013 Management Plan (MP) of DG MARE (as reflected in the DG's 2013 Annual Activity Report).	Mid-term review of the 2012 MP was finalised on 05.09.2012. It reflects the progress made towards the objectives set in the initial version of the 2012 MP of 31.01.2012.	By mid-2013, meet 60% of the targets set in the 2013 MP. Full achievement of the targets for 2013 by 31.12.2013.

Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)

Monitoring the achievement of the 2013 MP objectives at least twice a year:

- mid-term review of the 2013 MP;
- end-year review of the 2013 MP in the framework of the 2013 Annual Activity Report.

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

Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013

N/A

ACTIVITY: 11 81 POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION

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

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

Disclaimers:

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

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Timely delivery of the various contributions to the SPP cycle: – DG MARE contribution to the Commission Work Programme (CWP) 2014 – DG MARE Management Plan 2014 – DG MARE Annual Activity Report 2012.	Preparation of the AAR 2012 launched on 4.12.2012.	All documents are submitted within the deadline set by SG/DG BUDG.
Delivery rate (adoption by the College) of CWP items for which DG MARE is the line DG remaining in programming from previous years (NB/ DG MARE has no items in CWP 2013) and 'catalogue items' within the deadline set. <i>(Depends to a certain extent on factors beyond the control of DG MARE)</i>	Monthly reporting to the Management Committee on the achievement of the DG MARE work programme, based upon information provided by the units for updating Agenda Planning (items adopted, items in the planning for Commission adoption and items cancelled). By 30.11.2012, 87 out of 103 proposals planned in 2012 had been adopted.	100% for the CWP items remaining in programming. 80% for the Catalogue items.
Accurate planning of legislative and policy proposals.	Introduction of a 'scoping paper' for early management discussion (note ref. Ares(2012)73118 of 23/01/2012).	Prioritisation of new initiatives that matches the resources of DG MARE and leads to the production of high quality, timely and credible proposals.
Degree of involvement of DG MARE middle and senior management in the SPP process.	Management is closely involved before DG MARE's contribution to the SPP process is sent to the central services (SG/DG BUDG). Discussion of scoping papers and roadmaps by management ensures their early involvement in the planning process.	All directorates/units of DG MARE provide and internally discuss their contribution to the different phases of the SPP cycle.
Improved quality of input to the various phases of the SPP cycle.	No critical remarks from the central services (SG/DG BUDG).	Positive feedback of the central services (SG/DG BUDG) further to the SG/BUDG screening of the DGs Management Plans.

Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)

DG MARE contribution to the Commission Work Programme 2014
DG MARE Management Plan 2014
DG MARE Annual Activity Report 2012.

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

Adoption by the College of items planned in Agenda Planning.

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

Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013

N/A

ACTIVITY: 11 81 POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3: 'Coordination of institutional affairs'

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

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

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Number of Commission proposals adopted by the Council and the European Parliament.	Between January 2012 and 13.12.2012 Council and Parliament adopted 3 Commission proposals in codecision procedure.	Over 50% of the Commission proposals adopted within the normal deadline (on average 18 months).
Number of replies to Parliamentary questions.	Between January 2012 and 13.12.2012, DG MARE replied to 200 Parliamentary questions (195 written questions and 5 oral questions).	100% replies within the deadline.

Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)

Timely preparation of GRI-fiches and other documents requested by GRI as regards relations with other institutions, national parliaments and the ombudsman.

Regular meetings of DG MARE with the Presidency of the Council. Regular coordination meetings with the Commissioner prior to Councils.

Regular coordination meetings with the secretariat of the PECH committee in the EP.

Answers to questions, queries and requests from institutions/other bodies within the deadline.

Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013

N/A

ACTIVITY: 11 81 POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4 'Internal communication':

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

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

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Average number of page views per month to the intranet.	February-November 2011: 11 176 (+2,3%) January-July 2012: 15 670 (+40% *) <i>(* With the introduction of the new intranet and a new metrics system, we have figures that cannot be reliably compared)</i>	By the end of 2013: expected reduction in hits due to optimisation in structuring and navigation in the on-going revamp.
Page views per month on the intranet. Some months (e.g. August) typically present lower figures. Combined with varying intervals, this makes average figures per month irrelevant. We will therefore now start presenting monthly totals (as of June 2012: new intranet).	June 2012: 24191 July 2012: 27174 August 2012: 22501 September 2012: 37892	
Number of lunchtime conferences to inform staff of policy developments. Average number of participants in lunchtime conferences.	January-December 2011: 19 (+73%) conferences with an average of 43,4 (+17%) participants. January-July 2012: 16 (+23% compared to same period in 2011) conferences with an average of 44,1 (versus 45,6 or - 3%) participants. January-September 2012: 18 conferences (+38% compared to same period in 2011) with an average of 47.1 participants (versus 48.8 or -3%).	By the end of 2013: given the current very high number, the target is not to increase but to keep approximately the same level.
<i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Follow-up of the staff survey on internal communication carried out in 2011.		
Follow-up on the knowledge management recommendations identified in the staff survey and incorporated in an action plan. The promotion of collaborative tools is a key focus of this plan.		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013</i>		
Organisation of lunchtime conferences in DG MARE.		

ACTIVITY: 11 81 POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION

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

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

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

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

Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)

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

Liaise with STECF and external consultants and experts.

Provide economic advice in support of CFP reform negotiations, on the following issues in particular; ex-ante conditionalities, Operational Programme contents (scrapping premiums), definition of overcapacity, allocation criteria.

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

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

Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013

N/A

ACTIVITY: 11 81: POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 6: 'Better regulation, including evaluation and impact assessment '

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

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Delivery rate of the yearly Commission Rolling Simplification Programme.	4 simplification proposals were adopted in 2011 and 4 in 2012.	Timely Commission adoption of simplification proposals launched by DG MARE in accordance with the Commission Rolling Simplification Programme. Further simplification in the context of the implementation of the CFP Reform.
Degree of implementation of the DG MARE evaluation plan for the evaluations planned for 2013 (and beyond). % of legislative proposals supported by evaluation results.	Between January 2012 and 13.12.2012 six evaluations have been finalised, whereas two others will likely be completed before the end of 2012.	Link between the proposals launched and the evaluation/ impact assessment results is to be strengthened (e.g. in activity statements, financial statements, explanatory memoranda). 100% of legislative proposals on (sub)activities are supported by evaluation results in accordance with the Financial Regulation and the Commission guidelines on evaluation.
Opinions of the Impact Assessment Board.	In 2012 4 IA reports were discussed by the IA Board. Each of them had to be re-submitted. Three of them (seabirds, MSP/ICZM, cod/pelagic stocks in the Baltic Sea) successfully passed the second check. As regards the fourth IA (Southern Hake and Nephrops plan), the revision of the IA report is under preparation.	100% positive opinions of the Impact Assessment Board. Re-submission rate below Commission average (36% in 2011).
<i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Proposals for simplification of CFP legislation in accordance with the Commission Rolling Simplification Programme.		
2014 Evaluation Plan of DG MARE.		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013</i>		

ACTIVITY: 11 81 POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 7: To cooperate with Member States on the conclusion of Partnership Agreements and EMFF Operational Programmes by the end of 2013.

<i>Result indicators</i>	<i>Latest known results</i>	<i>Target</i>
Partnership Agreements (PAs) with all the Member States (MS).	Setting up a coordination structure for the Common Strategic Framework (CSF) (stocktaking group with DG AGRI, EMPL, REGIO, MARE + SG, ECFIN) in view of negotiations with MS on Partnership Agreements. Submission of Country Position Papers (CPPs) to assist MS in drafting of their PAs. Launch events to present CPPs in each MS by the end of 2012.	PAs with each of the MS by the end of 2013.
EMFF Operational Programmes (OPs) for all MS.	On-going coordination within DG MARE for preparation of negotiations with the MS on the use of EMFF funds (TG3+TG1,TG2,TG4).	EMFF OPs for all MS adopted by end 2013.
CSF Operational Programmes for all MS.	Support to IMP foreseen in all CPPs.	Support to IMP foreseen in PA of coastal MS and CSF OPs.
<i>Main outputs in 2013 (including policy outputs when relevant)</i>		
Adoption by 4 CSF DGs (MARE, AGRI, REGIO and EMPL) of a common planning strategy for the negotiation of the 28 MS Partnership Agreements including an informal negotiation phase with the MS prior to the formal submission of their Partnership Agreement proposals.		
Input into guidance produced by DG REGIO on SFC post 2013.		
Adoption by the four CSF DGs of a template on the Partnership Agreement.		
Adoption of a DG Mare planning strategy for the negotiation of the 28 MS Partnership Agreements including an informal negotiation phase with the MS prior to the formal submission of their EMFF OP proposals.		
Adoption of an annotated EMFF country fiche to help guide Desk Officers in negotiations on the EMFF OPs.		
Adoption of a guidance document on EMFF OP to assist MS in their preparation for the drafting of their own EMFF OP.		
Adoption of a guide on community-led local development.		
Guidance document on indicators to be used in monitoring and evaluation.		
Guidance document on assessment criteria for EMFF specific ex-ante conditionalities.		
Technical fiches on each EMFF delegated and implementing act in the absence of a Council/EP agreement on the use of delegated and implementing acts.		
Guidance on management and control systems.		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013</i>		
Mission budget for participation of geographical units in PA or OP negotiations in the MS.		

Evaluation Plan 2013 (including studies)

N°	Title of the evaluation or study (possible working title)	Intended use of the evaluation or study		Type of evaluation		Timing		Associated services
		CWP initiative/expenditure instrument that the evaluation or study will support	Other purpose*	Prospective** (P) or retrospective (R)	External (E), internal (I), internal with external support (I&E)	Start (month/year)	End (month/year)	
I. On-going evaluations (work having started in 2012 or earlier)								
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	October 2012	September 2013	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	October 2012	December 2013	AGRI, ENV, ENTR, RTD, REGIO, TRADE, SANCO, ECFIN, EMPL, ENTR, LS and SG
3	Retrospective evaluation of scrapping and temporary cessation measures in the EFF (unit A3)	European Fisheries Fund	To assess to what degree the existing permanent cessation/scrapping and temporary cessation measures have met the objectives set, and thereby provide more country-specific insight into how the design and implementation of these fleet measures have evolved in different Member States. The results are expected to be useful for the discussions with Member States in the preparation of the next generation of EMFF Operational Programmes.	R	E	December 2012	September 2013	SG
4	Ex-post evaluation of the current Protocol to the Fisheries Partnership Agreements (FPA) between the European Union, the Republic of the Seychelles and the Union of the Comoros , and ex-ante evaluation including an analysis of the impacts of the future Protocols on sustainability (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	June 2012	December 2012	DEVCO, EEAS, SG
5	Ex-ante evaluation of a possible future FPA with Tuvalu (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: possible future FPA	The main purpose is to provide information to and guide DG MARE during the negotiations.	P	E	November 2012	June 2013	DEVCO, EEAS, SG
6	Ex-ante evaluation of a possible future FPA with Cook Islands (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: possible future FPA	The main purpose is to provide information to and guide DG MARE during the negotiations.	P	E	November 2012	June 2013	DEVCO, EEAS, SG
7	Ex-post evaluation of the FPA with Sao Tome 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	November 2012	April 2013	DEVCO, EEAS, SG
8	Ex-post evaluation of the FPA with Cape Verde 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	November 2012	June 2013	DEVCO, EEAS, SG
9	Ex-ante evaluation for a possible new FPA with Sierra Leone (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: possible future FPA	The main purpose is to provide information to and guide DG MARE during the negotiations.	P		November 2012	June 2013	DEVCO, EEAS, SG
10	Ex-ante evaluation for a possible new FPA with Liberia (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: possible future FPA	The main purpose is to provide information to and guide DG MARE during the negotiations.	P		November 2012	June 2013	DEVCO, EEAS, SG
11	Ex-ante evaluation for a possible new FPA with Guinea Conakry (unit B3).	Expenditure instrument: possible future FPA	The main purpose is to provide information to and guide DG MARE during the negotiations.	P	E	November 2012	June 2013	DEVCO, EEAS, SG
12	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
13	Evaluation of Data Collection Framework (DCF) in anticipation of the adoption of the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) (unit C3).		This evaluation will : - identify implementation successes, difficulties and failures for different actors (the Commission, Member States, data end-users) and the reasons for these. - identify necessary changes to the DCF in the framework of the new CFP and EMFF proposals - anticipate the potential impacts of the adoption of the new multiannual programme.	P & R	E	January 2012	December 2012	SG
14	Ex-post evaluation of the two pilot projects (' BluemassMed ' and ' MARSUNO ') related to integration of maritime surveillance (unit D1).		The objective of the evaluation is to assess relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the two pilot projects (' BluemassMed ' and ' MARSUNO ') related to integration of maritime surveillance.	R	E	December 2012	2nd quarter 2013	SG

Evaluation Plan 2013 (including studies)

N°	Title of the evaluation or study (possible working title)	Intended use of the evaluation or study		Type of evaluation		Timing		Associated services
		CWP initiative/expenditure instrument that the evaluation or study will support	Other purpose*	Prospective** (P) or retrospective (R)	External (E), internal (I), internal with external support (I&E)	Start (month/year)	End (month/year)	
II. Evaluations planned to start in 2013 or later								
15	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	1st quarter 2013	4th quarter 2013	JRC, STECF, ENV, SG, RTD, EUROSTAT
16	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	I	3rd quarter 2014	3rd quarter 2015	
17	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	2014	31/12/2015	
18	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	2014	2014	
19	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	2014	2014	
20	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	2014	2014	
21	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	October 2014	2015	DG ENV
22	Ex post evaluation of the transitional financial programme of IMP (unit E1).		According to Art. 12 of the Proposed Regulation establishing a Programme to support the further development of an Integrated Maritime Policy, COM(2010) 494 of 29.9.2010 "the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and the Council an ex-post evaluation report no later than 31 December 2014".	R	E	2014	31/12/2014	
23	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	1st semester 2013	31/12/2014	

Evaluation Plan 2013 (including studies)

N°	Title of the evaluation or study (possible working title)	Intended use of the evaluation or study		Type of evaluation		Timing		Associated services
		CWP initiative/expenditure instrument that the evaluation or study will support	Other purpose*	Prospective** (P) or retrospective (R)	External (E), internal (I), internal with external support (I&E)	Start (month/year)	End (month/year)	
III. Other on-going or planned studies***								
1	Study - Socio-economic dimensions in EU fisheries (unit A3).		To define the socio-economic profile of fishermen and to analyse the socio-economic dimension of the fishery sector (data, community, fleet segments and DCF).	N/A	E	January 2012	2014	
2	Study on the implementation of Axis 4 of the EFF (unit A3).	Expenditure instrument: future financial instrument	Drawing out lessons on the implementation of the Axis 4 of the EFF in order to facilitate the programming of the EMFF.	R	E	December 2012	March 2014	
3	Study - Provision of scientific advice for the purpose of the implementation of the CPOA Sharks (unit B1).		The objective of the project is to obtain scientific advice for the purpose of implementing the EUPOA on sharks as regards the facilitation of monitoring fisheries and shark stock assessment on a species-specific levels in the high seas managed by Tuna RFMOs. The focus of the project is to collate and examine historical fisheries data especially on species composition of catches, realised catches and effort and to identify gaps in the current knowledge of the biology and ecology of sharks that should be filled in order to support advice provided to RFMOs on sustainable management of elasmobranch fisheries.	N/A	E	January 2012	April 2013	
4	Study - Hydrography and Jack Mackerel stock in the South Pacific (unit B1).		The objective of the study is to investigate the stock structure of Chilean Jack Mackerel and recommend management options and fleet specific recommendations on sustainable exploitation levels.	N/A	E	October 2012	October 2014	
5	Regional overview study for FPAs - Pacific Ocean (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	November 2012	June 2013	DEVCO, EEAS, SG
6	Regional overview study for FPAs - Eastern Atlantic/Western Africa (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	November 2012	April 2013	DEVCO, EEAS, SG
7	Study to support impact assessment of marine knowledge 2020 (unit C1).		To provide background knowledge and analysis that will support the impact assessment that will follow the Green Paper on Marine Knowledge 2020 to be adopted in summer 2012.	P	E	May 2012	March 2013	
8	Study in support of impact assessment work for ocean energy (unit C1).		To provide data, information and specific analysis for the impact assessment.	P	E	September 2012	January 2013	ENER, RTD
9	Study - Marine mineral resources (seabed mining) (unit C1).		To provide data, information, evaluation work on prospective developments, and specific analysis for an impact assessment.	P	E	December 2012	2nd quarter 2013	ENTR, RTD
10	Study - Blue biotechnology (unit C1) .		To provide data, information, evaluation work on prospective developments, and specific analysis for an impact assessment.	P	E	January 2013	3rd quarter 2013	RTD
11	Study - Deepening "Blue Growth" for the Atlantic member states (unit C1).		Building on the findings of the Blue growth study, to map comprehensively the blue economy of the 5 Member States on Europe's Atlantic Arc.	P	E	January 2013	3rd quarter 2013	
12	Study - Reduction of deep-sea sharks by-catches in the Portuguese long-line black scabbard fishery (unit C2).		The aim of the present scientific project is to study the impact of the longline black scabbard fishery in continental Portugal (mainly ICES IXa), Madeira waters (CECAF 34.1.2) and Azores on all populations of deep-sea sharks and to identify measures that mitigate this impact.	N/A	E	May 2012	January 2014	STECF
13	Study - Reduction of gear impact and discards in deep sea fisheries (unit C2).		To identify and study trawl modification and alternative gear that aim at reducing the impact of the gear on the sea bottom when engaged in deep-sea fisheries, and to identify and study a measure for discard reduction in deep-sea fisheries or fisheries having deep-sea species as a by-catch, pursued with trawls or nets. The measure could consist in gear modifications or catch purification based on the skipper's strategy to avoid unwanted fish.	N/A	E	July 2012	August 2013	

Evaluation Plan 2013 (including studies)

N°	Title of the evaluation or study (possible working title)	Intended use of the evaluation or study		Type of evaluation		Timing		Associated services
		CWP initiative/expenditure instrument that the evaluation or study will support	Other purpose*	Prospective** (P) or retrospective (R)	External (E), internal (I), internal with external support (I&E)	Start (month/year)	End (month/year)	
14	Study - Scientific support to a stakeholder initiative on a management plan for demersal stocks in the Celtic Sea (unit C2).		Catches of demersal stocks in the Celtic Sea comprise an array of species that are caught together. However, the catch composition across fleets, areas and seasons do not match the actual FOs, leading to discards. Single stocks advices do not address those issues and there is an increasing need for mixed fisheries advice (i.e. taking into account the technical interactions between fleets) to better reflect the real state of the fisheries. In addition, there is a need to evaluate the socio-economic effects of possible management options. The intended decision-support tool should model this complex bio-economic system and predict the possible outcomes of proposed management measures. Among other input, these trade-offs shall for the basis for future mixed fisheries management plan(s) in the Celtic Sea.	P	I&E	November 2012	March 2015	
15	Study - Regional databases - Exploring and developing extend uses (unit C3).		The study should aim to develop the tools needed for strengthening these activities, and tools required for automizing the data call procedure, as well as for developing tools for transferring data from RDBs to end users. Further, the study should support the spread of the use of RDBs in other sea-basins.	N/A	E	2013	2014	
16	Study on the development of the Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE) for the surveillance of the EU maritime domain and the related impact assessment (unit D1).	White Paper on integrating maritime surveillance.	To assist the Commission in conceptualising and shaping the development of the CISE (i) by assessing the legal, economic, social and environmental ("four components" of the study) feasibility and impacts of the indicative policy options outlined below, and (ii) by identifying appropriate policy instruments for putting in place an appropriate (legal) framework for the CISE.	P	E	May 2012	September 2013	SG, DEVCO, DIGIT, WCHO, ENTR, ENV, HOME, CNECT, JUST, MOVE, OLAF, TAXUD, JRC, EEAS
17	Technical pre-study on the development of the Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE) (unit D1).	White Paper on integrating maritime surveillance.	CISE technical pre-study (stock taking of surveillance related IT landscape across relevant sectors)	P	E	December 2011	December 2012	DIGIT
18	Study on cost of various technical options the Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE) (unit D1)****.	White Paper on integrating maritime surveillance.	CISE technical costing study (evaluating the cost of different IT options/architectures for CISE)	P	E	December 2012	2nd quarter 2014	DIGIT
19	Technical study on the development of the Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE) (unit D1).	White Paper on integrating maritime surveillance.	CISE technical in depth study (in-depth design of technical IT aspects as a pre-condition for implementation and testing of CISE)	P	E	December 2012	May 2013	DIGIT
20	Study - Support to the definition of an Action Plan for the Adriatic and Ionian Seas (unit D1).		To identify and assist Adriatic-Ionian countries in defining concrete actions and projects in line with the priorities of the current maritime strategy	P	E	January 2013	July 2013	
21	Study - Support activities for the development of maritime clusters in the Mediterranean and Black Sea areas (unit D1).		To provide analysis of the key value chains for blue growth in these regions and identify possible formation of clusters	P	E	January 2013	January 2014	
22	Study - Adverse fisheries impacts on cetacean populations in the Black Sea (unit D2).		The objective of the study is to provide an analysis of the historical and current status of cetacean populations in the Black Sea and qualitative and quantitative assessments of their by-catch in Black Sea fisheries by fishery and fishing gear. In addition, the contractor shall provide recommendations on mitigation measures for the fisheries identified to have the highest adverse impacts/by-catch rates.	N/A	E	December 2011	2013	
23	Study - Compilation and mapping of environmental and fisheries related information in the Mediterranean by means of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) (unit D2).		The general objectives of the study are to be achieved through multiple tasks mainly oriented to collate dispersed information useful to integrate the environmental dimension into fisheries management and to allow the rendering of such information through GIS.	N/A	E	September 2011	2013	

Evaluation Plan 2013 (including studies)

N°	Title of the evaluation or study (possible working title)	Intended use of the evaluation or study		Type of evaluation		Timing		Associated services
		CWP initiative/expenditure instrument that the evaluation or study will support	Other purpose*	Prospective** (P) or retrospective (R)	External (E), internal (I), internal with external support (I&E)	Start (month/year)	End (month/year)	
24	Study - Archimedes : Estimation of maximum net length of trammel nets, gillnets and combined bottom set nets by using the volume or the mass of the net (unit D2).		The objective of the study is the estimation of multiplying factors which will allow a quite precise and accurate estimation the overall length (range) of different types of bottom-set nets (trammel, gillnets, combined bottom-set nets) and small size driftnets (<2.5km), on the basis of both the weight and/or the volume of a net amassed or stowed on a fishing vessel's deck, on the dock of a port or placed in basket(s).	N/A	E			
25	Study - BEMTOOL (unit D2).		The main objective of the BEMTOOL project is to develop an integrated bio-economic modelling tool aimed to develop and support multi-objective approaches for fisheries management in the Mediterranean Sea. The modelling tool should be able to evaluate the biological and economic effects of different harvesting strategies directed at extracting the long-term maximum sustainable production while avoiding the risk of recruitment overfishing and modification in the ecological structure and functions of the exploited fish community.	N/A	E	January 2012	2013	
26	Study - MYGEAR (unit D2).		The goal of the contract is to have updated information on the characteristics of trawl nets used in different Mediterranean fisheries, with a view to possibly establish maximum dimensions and adequate rigging for trawl fishing gears. All these elements will contribute to improve the selectivity, to limit the fishing effort and to minimize the environmental impact of fishing gears	N/A	E	September 2012	2013	
27	Study - PELMED (unit D2).		The specific objectives of the study are to: Identify, in as much fine scale as possible, the spatiotemporal catch-rate variations of swordfish, bluefin tuna and albacore in Mediterranean pelagic long-line fisheries. Estimate catch-rate variations of other commercial by-catch species in Mediterranean pelagic longline fisheries. Identify catch rates of non-commercial by-catches (discards) with emphasis on spatiotemporal fluctuations in the catch-rates of sharks and sea-turtles in the Mediterranean pelagic longline fisheries.	N/A	E	November 2012	2013	
28	Study - Collaboration between the scientific community and the fishing sector to minimize discards in Baltic cod fisheries (unit E2).		The main aim of the study is to achieve an increased selectivity in Baltic cod fisheries by considering alternative approaches other than simple mesh size increases. The project, should consider also the practicalities of introducing such approaches, including the economic impacts. In this context, the participation of fishers, who are able to develop and test in the field the proposed changes, and scientists, who can produce appropriate scientific advice, would result in an improved platform for fisheries' <u>management while promoting understanding and collaboration between the two groups.</u>	N/A	E	October 2011	April 2013	
29	Study on stomach content of fish to support the assessment of good environmental status of marine food webs and the prediction of MSY after stock restoration (unit E2).		The current reform of the Common Fisheries Policy anticipates a move towards management plans which cover multiple stocks where they are exploited together. These policy developments indicate the need for models of multi-species interactions to inform the implementation of biological interactions in management plans. The objective of this contract is to improve the information base for multi-species modelling in sea areas where this is of most immediate policy relevance to DG MARE of the European Commission. In practice, the most immediate need is to update the database for the Baltic Sea, followed by the North Sea and adjacent waters, then other areas, as resources permit.	N/A	E	December 2012	December 2014	

* For example: as required in the specific legal acts, for use in Fitness checks or for accountability purpose

** Please note that impact assessments should not be included

*** Study understood as 'a document resulting from intellectual services necessary to support the institution's own policies or activities' [ARES(2012)247073]

**** Under the ISA (Interoperability Solutions for European Public Administration) Programme with the assistance of DIGIT framework contract.