



EUROPEAN FISHERIES CONTROL AGENCY

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EFCA FOR 2011¹

¹ The Agency name changed from Community Fisheries Control Agency (CFCA) to European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) on 1 January 2012.

Legal basis:

Articles 14 and 23(2)(b) of Council Regulation (EC) No 768/2005² as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009³, Art. 40 of the Financial Regulation of EFCA⁴.

This report includes the Annual Activity Report and the assessment reports of the BFT and NAFO-NEAFC JDPs⁵.

The Annual Report has been structured in accordance with the Activity-Based Management System approved by the Administrative Board on 19 October 2010.

² OJ of the European Union L 128 of 21.05.2005, p.1

³ OJ of the European Union L 343 of 22.12.2009, p.1

⁴ AB Decision No 09-W-01 of 9 January 2009.

⁵ The assessment reports on the JDPs, North Sea and Western Waters and Baltic Sea will be issued in the first half of 2012.

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Executive Summary

This Annual Report marks the end of the first five year period since the Agency commenced its operation in 2007. During 2011, the performance of the Agency in its first five years has been evaluated by an external independent evaluator. The results of the evaluation will be reflected in recommendations issued by the Board in early 2012. The recommendations on the establishing Regulation, the Agency itself, and its working practices will certainly give direction in the future.

The present Annual Report has been structured in line with the Annual Work Programme 2011. This facilitates the follow up and development of the activities during 2011. You will find below a brief summary of key activities, operational coordination, capacity building and governance and representation.

Regarding **operational coordination**, the increase in JDPs during 2011 is noteworthy. Building on the success of ongoing JDPs in 2011, and following the adoption of a Specific Control and Inspection Programme, a new JDP for Pelagic stocks in Western Waters was implemented. This is the first Regional and multispecies JDP operating within EU waters.

Within the JDPs covering EU waters the use of regional risk analysis has been improved with a regional definition of the risks concerning the different fisheries involved, taking account of historical catch and effort data.

Many infringements detected during 2011 were related to reporting issues. It should be highlighted that the ratio of infringements at sea and ashore has been decreasing in recent years. This trend is certainly encouraging but must not induce complacency.

Cooperation has continued with third countries within the JDPs framework. During 2011 upon the request of the Commission the Agency cooperated with Canada, Russia and Turkey.

In the IUU domain the Agency has continued to support the Member States and the Commission in its visits to third countries in the context of Article 20(4) of the IUU Regulation. The support by the EFCA has been organised in two key areas: Fulfillment of tasks transferred to EFCA by the Commission and, provision of training to national authorities. A meeting of the EFCA IUU Working Group took place.

Within the **capacity building** there has been good progress. In the field of training (Core Curricula) the priority was to create reference materials for the training of the trainers of Member States and for Union inspectors. To date 34 draft modules of a Sea Inspection manual have been developed, many of which have been reviewed and refined by Member States representatives.

EFCA also contributed to national training programmes in two Member States. The occasion to test the first developed draft training materials demonstrated high acceptance by trainers or by the participating fishing inspectors.

With reference to Data Monitoring and Networks, a study covering 20 EU Member States information systems supporting fisheries control was completed. The study found examples of good practice occurring in all data domains used for fisheries controls. The feasibility and security study for FISHNET was finalised. In the area of pooled capacities the contract for chartering a Fisheries Patrol Vessel (TYR) was successfully managed to support JDPs operations in international waters. During 2011 interagency cooperation with EMSA and Frontex continued.

Finally, **governance and representation**- apart from the aforementioned Five year Evaluation, of note is the fact that the Board appointed, at its Administrative Board meeting on 8 July 2011 the new EFCA Executive Director, Mr Pascal Savouret, who took up office on 1 September 2011 for a term of five years and, during its Administrative Board meeting, on 18 October 2011, the new EFCA Administrative Board Chairperson Mr Jörgen Holmquist for a term of 3 years.

Foreword

Jörgen Holmquist, Chairman of the Administrative Board

Coordination of fisheries control in the European Union is a crucial function. Effective control lies at the heart of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), and only with a rigorous implementation will the CFP be successful in attaining the objective of sustainable fisheries. This is the 5th Annual report of the Agency, and as such represents an important milestone. It is an appropriate moment to evaluate the results to date, and to plan the way ahead.

In 2011, the Agency has continued to demonstrate its European added value in the coordination of joint control activities by Member States. Whether this is in the blue fin tuna fishery in the Mediterranean, or the cod fisheries in the Baltic and North Sea, it contributes to a level playing field, ensuring equal treatment for operators, regardless of where they operate. It contributes towards sustainable fisheries by enhancing compliance, and increasing mutual confidence in the effectiveness of joint control, both for stakeholders and the relevant authorities.

The challenges ahead are significant. The Agency is moving towards a regional, multi-species approach. The JDP for pelagic stocks in Western Waters is a good example. This regional approach for JDPs should create synergy, increase effectiveness, and save on public expense. In the context of the reform - regionalisation, ecosystem-based approaches, multi-species - the proposed seabasin approach should also improve cost-effectiveness, as well as enhancing the level playing field for the fishing industry. Regarding capacity building, solid foundations have been built in training of inspectors, establishing best practices, and developing the necessary data management systems. This important work helps Member States to raise the quality of their inspection activity, and will continue.

In the context of the ongoing CFP reform, 2012 is a crucial year for the Agency. As facilitator, brokering operational cooperation and assisting Member States and the Commission, it is well-positioned to make a substantial contribution towards the objectives of EU fisheries control policy: establishing and developing a culture of compliance and a level-playing field.

Introductory statement

Pascal Savouret, Executive Director of EFCA

Although it is only six months since I joined the agency I can already observe that our institutional partners recognize the added value of the cooperation work the agency brokers, with the ambitious objective of contributing to build a culture of compliance across the fisheries sector in Europe.

All tasks assigned to operational coordination during 2011 have been fulfilled in accordance with the work programme and the different JDPs decisions. The four JDPs implemented were the cod fisheries in the North Sea and Western Waters, cod fisheries in Baltic sea, regulated species in NAFO and NEAFC, bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean Sea and Eastern Atlantic Ocean and as for the 5 September 2011, a JDP for Pelagic in Western Waters through the adoption of a Specific Control and Inspection programme by the Commission.

This JDP in particular has been the first regional and multispecies JDP operating in European Union waters. It is setup on a permanent basis, with continuous exchange of information and full communication of results and intelligence on the real-time basis of the TJDG.

As well as this regional approach, further steps were taken to enhance the quality and specific relevance of the activities developed. These included the promotion of a risk management approach, the organisation of and participation in regional workshops for improving JDP operations, improvements in the three phases of the JDP cycle (planning, implementation and assessment), the development of a pilot project using stereo video technology in the bluefin tuna JDP, and an analysis of the JDP evolution over five years of operation.

In this analysis, it can be observed that the ratio of infringements at sea and onshore has decreased in the past years. This decrease can be observed against the backdrop of an increased number of inspections, and the progressive introduction of a risk assessment approach, with an increased infringement detection rate for target vessels. While it is still difficult to conclude that compliance levels are increasing, (many other factors could be involved) the trend is certainly encouraging.

One of the key aspects in the promotion of a level playing field is the creation of joint teams of inspectors of different nationalities, and the training of inspectors. During 2011, approximately,

1600 man/days were deployed in joint teams and a total of nearly 300 staff members from Member States received training for regional JDPs.

Moreover, as requested by the Commission, the EFCA has assisted the European Union in its relations regarding control and inspection with Canada, Russia and Turkey.

In the area of Capacity Building, aiming to apply the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy by Member States in a uniform way, the agency has worked in the areas of data monitoring and networks, training and pool capacities. Under Data Monitoring and Networks, several activities were performed, mainly a study on EU Member States information system supporting fisheries control, which has found examples of good practice occurring in all data domains used for fisheries controls, data analysis services, an agency's VMS system and a feasibility study for the fishnet project aiming at being a collaboration tool for JDP stakeholders, and preparations for an Electronic Reporting System and Electronic Inspection Reports. In the field of training, EFCA continued with the development and harmonisation of training activities and of training core curricula for fisheries inspectors. Finally, following an open call for tenders, the EU fisheries patrol vessel Tyr was deployed for a total of 174 days at sea.

Many challenges are now ahead of us. The regional approach must be strengthened and expanded to other areas. The core curricula have to be delivered. We are tasked to develop new data management systems, harnessing promising possibilities provided with the Maritime Surveillance initiatives. We will continue to foster cooperation with third countries and assist the Member States and the European Commission in some technical aspects of the reform of the Common Fisheries Policy.

EFCA is still building its own capacity in order to reach the expected cruising speed level. It will continue to work with the same determination and even more ambition in the difficult context of financial and staffing constraints. I am confident that together, in cooperation with the European Commission and the Member States, we will be able to deliver the best results and effective European added value.\

1. Introduction

The Annual Report of the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) for 2011 is structured following the Activity-Based Management System (ABMS) approved by the Administrative Board on 19 October 2010.

The second and third chapters contain an overview of the ECFA mandate, resources and activities. The operational activities, operational coordination and capacity building, are described in chapter four and the functional activity, governance and representation in chapter five.

More information, inter-alia, the assessment reports, the horizontal support activities, the budget execution, the budget outturn and the balance sheet, can be found in the annexes.

2. Mission statement

"The Agency's mission is to promote the highest common standards for control, inspection and surveillance under the Common Fisheries Policy".

The EFCA will function at the highest level of excellence and transparency with a view to developing the necessary confidence and cooperation of all parties involved and, in so doing, to ensure effectiveness and efficiency of its operations.

Its overarching objective is to organise operational coordination of fisheries control and inspection activities by the Member States and to assist them to cooperate so as to comply with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy, in order to ensure its effective and uniform application.

Against this background, EFCA develops its activities along two main strategic axes:

- a) organisation of the operational coordination of pooled national means in the fisheries identified by the Commission and accepted by the Administrative Board;
- b) building of the necessary capacity to apply the rules of the CFP by Member States in a uniform way.

EFCA promotes a culture of compliance among stakeholders and contributes to a level playing field at the level of the European Union. In this way the Agency is contributing to long term,

biologically and ecologically sustainable exploitation of marine living resources for the common good.

3. Resources and activities

In accordance with the ABMS approved by the Administrative Board on 19 October 2010, the Annual Report 2011 is the second report implementing ABMS in its reporting, adding the total estimated direct and indirect costs for each activity.

The EFCA accomplishes its mission through its two operational activities and one functional activity integral to its operation as an independent EU body:

- Operational activities

- Operational Coordination⁶

Organisation of the operational coordination of control activities by Member States for the implementation of specific control and inspection programmes, control programmes related to IUU fishing and international control and inspection schemes adopted by Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs), as well as related activities.

- Capacity Building⁷

Assistance to the Commission and the Member States in the area of control, inspection and surveillance; with specific regard to activities enhancing the potential of national enforcement services to apply the rules of the CFP in a uniform and effective manner. These activities include reporting and exchange of data on fishing, control and inspection activities, the development and coordination of training programmes and the possible acquisition of equipment necessary for the implementation of JDPs or on the request of Member States.

- Functional activity

- Governance and Representation⁸

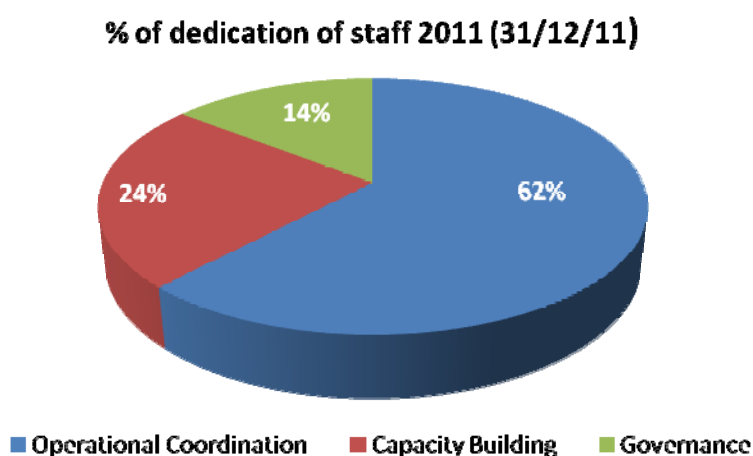
⁶ Activity code: 1 (ABMS).

⁷ Activity code: 2 (ABMS).

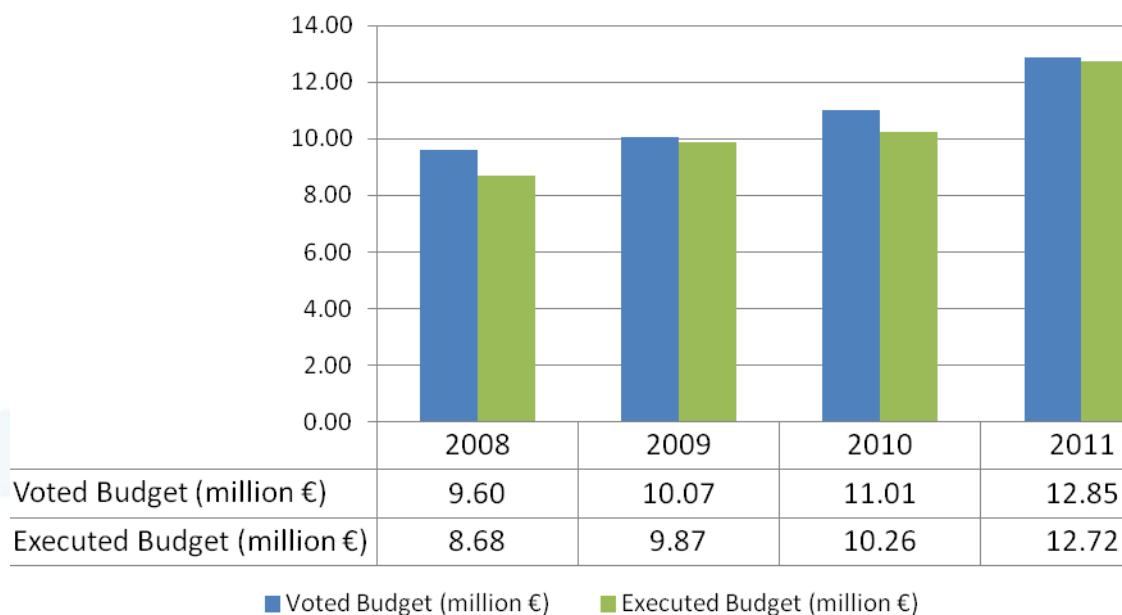
⁸ Activity code: 3 (ABMS).

For the purpose of the functioning of the EFCA as an independent EU body, all activities deployed in support of the Administrative Board, the Advisory Board, inter-agency cooperation (including in the maritime policy domain), representation and communication are considered as EU governance activities. The resources allocated to the EFCA's functional activity are linked to the general objectives and are carried out in close connection with its operational activities.

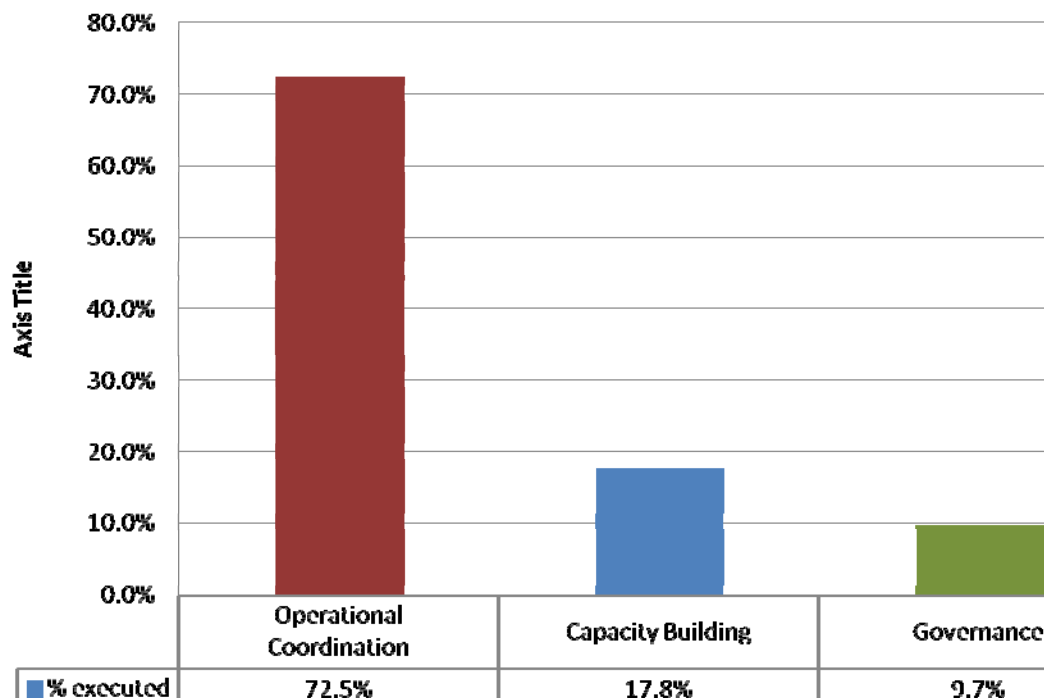
By December 2011 the Agency had 56 staff members (TAs and CAs) representing 17 nationalities. In accordance with the ABMS the pie chart below shows the distribution of the staff classified by activity:



With reference to the Budget 2011 the graphs below show the budget evolution and execution from 2008-2011 and the budgetary allocation by activity:



Budget Implementation ABB 2011



The activity “Operational Coordination” includes the €4 million contribution assigned to the chartering of a vessel.

4. Operational Activities

4.1 Operational Coordination

4.1.1 Introduction and activity data

The EFCA operational coordination activities have been focused on the priorities of the Annual Work Programme (AWP) for 2011:

- assistance to the Member States and the Commission in the application of the EU Regulation against IUU fishing (EC) No 1005/2008;

- implementation of 4 JDPs, in accordance with the principles agreed and discussed with the Member States and the Commission, regarding the planning, implementation and assessment of JDPs.

The four JDPs implemented by the EFCA during 2011 were:

- Cod fisheries in the North Sea and Western Waters
- Cod fisheries in the Baltic Sea
- NAFO & NEAFC
- Bluefin Tuna in the Mediterranean Sea and Eastern Atlantic Ocean

As from the 5 September 2011, a new JDP for Pelagic in Western Waters was implemented following the adoption of a Specific Control and Inspection programme by the Commission. As no concomitant increase in resources was made available for this JDP, the financial resources required were taken from the European waters JDPs, mostly from “Cod fisheries in the North Sea and Western Waters” JDP and the human resources from the Baltic Sea, North Sea and the IUU desk.

Amongst these JDPs, it should be outlined that currently only the NAFO/NEAFC and the pelagic in Western Waters JDPs are multispecies, and thus closer to the “regional control areas” vision as prioritised by the EFCA Multiannual Work Programme (MWP).

Table 1 presents the details on the execution of tasks included in the EFCA AWP 2011 regarding operational coordination. All deliverables foreseen in the AWP 2011 have been achieved.

Table 2 shows the data regarding performance indicators applied to operational coordination activities.

Table 3 summarises the number of infringements detected in all JDPs by type.

Table 4 presents the details of the execution of the tasks included in the Work Programme regarding the fight against IUU fishing. All deliverables foreseen in the WP 2011 have been achieved.

As required by Art. 14 of Regulation (EC) No 768/2005, the EFCA is obliged to undertake an annual assessment of each JDP. Annex I presents for information the assessment reports of the

JDPs for NAFO and NEAFC and Bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean and the eastern Atlantic, which were already prepared in close cooperation with Member States and the Commission. The assessment report of the JDPs for North Sea and adjacent waters and Baltic Sea will be issued in the first half of 2012.

Deliverable of activities

Table 1: WP 2011 general follow-up table (Amounts in €)

Activities Performed	JDP North Sea & Western Waters	JDP Pelagic Western Waters	JDP Baltic Sea		JDP Bluefin tuna		JDP NAFO & NEAFC	
	Budget 1 AD + 2 AST € 165.000	Staff + 1 SNE	Budget: € 165.000	Staff: 1 AD + 3AST	Budget: € 165.000	Staff: 1 AD + 3 AST + 6 SNE	Budget: € 200.000	Staff: 1 AD + 4 AST
	Deliverables							
Meetings of the Steering Group and Technical Joint Deployment Group	1. MAR, 22 nd SG, Göteborg, SE 2. SEP, 20 th SNS TJDG, Vigo, ES 3. SEP 21 st SG Vigo, ES 4. NOV, 7 th SNS TJDG, Paris, FR 5. NOV, 24 th TJDG, Vigo, ES	1. JUL, 7 th Vigo, ES 2. OCT, 14 th Madrid, ES	1. MAR, 24 th Göteborg, SE 2. SEP, 22 nd Vigo, ES	1. FEB, 8 th - 9 th Venice, IT 2. APR, 28-29 th St. Julian's, MT 3. MAY, 31 st Vigo, ES 4. JUL, 5 th Vigo, ES	1. JAN, 25 th Copenhagen, DK 2. JUN, 10 th Tallinn, EE 3. OCT, 13 th Madrid, ES			
Adoption of JDP for 2011 and 2012	Decision N° 2009/071 of 14/12/2010 Decision N° 2011/12 of 14/06/2011 Decision N° 2011/34 of	Decision N° 2011/24 of 29/08/2011 amended by Decision N° 2011/037 of 19/12/2011	Decision N° 2010/030 of 17/12/2010 Decision N° 2011/013 of 22/06/2011 Decision N° 2011/036 of 14/12/2011	Decision N° 2011/007 of 18/04/2011	Decision N° 2010/029 of 09/12/2010 amended by Decision N° 2011/017 of 21/07/2011 and Decision N° 2011/035 of			

	13/12/2011					13/12/2011
Joint Campaigns	11 according to the JDP decision, including 9 short-term and 2 long-term campaigns	1 campaign (4 months) according to the JDP decision	9 according to the JDP decision	1 according to the JDP decision	7 according to the JDP decision (1 with participation of an inspector from Saint Pierre et Miquelon, and one with an inspector from Canada on board EU FPV) Additionally, 1 campaign with a EFCA staff on Canadian FPV	9 Joint Campaigns according to the JDP decision
Workshops	* 1 Inspector Trainers Workshop (2 days), Edinburgh, UK; 2 Regional Risk Analysis Workshops: Copenhagen, DK (1 day) + Vigo, ES (1 day); 1 Coordination Centre Workshop (2 days), Vigo, ES; 1 Risk Management Workshop (4 days), Etel, FR;	1 Coordination Centre Workshop (2 days), Vigo, ES; 1 Regional Risk Analysis Workshop: Edinburgh (1 day)	1 seminar, 29 th SEP 2011 Vilnius, LT 2 Regional Risk Analysis Workshops: Copenhagen, DK (1 day) + Vigo, ES (1 day); 1 Coordination Centre Workshop (2 days), Vigo, ES;	2 trainings for BFT and Mediterranean Technical measures, Vigo, ES 2 national training;	1 training (3 days) Vigo, ES 1 Port state control workshop (2 days) Vigo, ES	1 training (2 days) Vigo, ES 1 training (1 day) Cork, IE
Chartering of FPV	NONE	NONE	NONE	76 days	47 days	35 days

Table 2: Performance indicators evaluation WP 2011

	Performance indicators					
	JDP North Sea & Western Waters	Pelagic JDP Western Waters	JDP Baltic Sea	JDP Bluefin tuna	JDP NAFO & NEAFC	
1- Number of campaigns days at sea and ashore per JDP	340 joint campaign days southern NS 93 joint campaign days northern NS 535 days at sea	119 days	145 days	247 days at sea 163 days ashore	125 days at sea 8 days ashore	162 days at sea
2- % of campaign days and sea days carried out in accordance with the JDP schedule.	100% joint campaign days 96% sea days carried out	100% joint campaign days carried	100% of campaign executed: 101 % of sea days 100 % of ashore days	105 % of campaign days with: 106% of sea days 109% of ashore days 93% of air days	100% of sea days	98% of campaign days
3- Control and inspection means deployed in accordance with the JDP schedule (% of total planned)	100%	100%	100 %	100%	100%	100%
4- Number of sightings, inspections and presumed infringements	5268 sightings (2322 sea; 2946 air) 3978 inspections (1337 sea;	572 sightings (83 sea + 142 air + 347 ashore) 349 Inspections (64	847 sightings (710 sea + 137 air) 4720 inspections (4135 ashore + 585	1032 sightings 677 inspections 59 presumed	83 sightings 33 sea & port inspections	943 sightings 112 inspections 14 presumed

detected during JDP.	2631 ashore; 10 transport) 255 vessels with at least 1 infringement found (93 ashore; 159 sea; 3 by air surveillance) 295 presumed infringements reported (189; 106 ashore)	sea + 285 ashore) 12 infringements (2 sea +10 ashore)	sea) 80 infringement (44 ashore+36 sea)	infringements	2 presumed infringements	infringements
5- Ratios for sightings-inspection-presumed infringements/ per campaign day during JDP.	12 sightings/day 9 inspections/day 0.68 presumed infringements/day	4.7 sighting / day 2.93 inspection /day 0.08 presumed infringement/day	5.8 sighting/ day 32.5 inspection/ day 0.55 presumed infringement/day	3.28sightings/day 1.65 inspections/day 0.14 presumed infringements/day	0.66 sightings/day 0.26 inspections/day 0.008 presumed infringements/day	5.8 sightings/day 0.7 inspections/day 0.09 presumed infringements/day
6-Man/days in mixed and joint teams.	248 man/days	64 man/days	273 man/day	488 man/days	356 man/day	208 man/day
7- % of main species landings (by weight) controlled during the JDP compared with total main species landings (by weight)	6.1%	n.a.	16.1%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a

<p>8- Ratios for targeted vessels- inspection-presumed infringements/ per campaign day.</p>	<p><u>Target vessels:</u> Targeted sea inspections: 204 Infringements at sea: 36 (17.6%) Targeted inspections at landing : 51 Infringements at landing: 1 (1.96%) <u>Non-target vessels</u> Non-targeted sea inspections: 1133 Infringements at sea: 123 (10.9%) Non-targeted inspections at landing: 2580 Infringements at landing: 92 (3.6%)</p>	<p>n.a.</p>	<p>The methodology with target vessels was used from June until December (campaigns 4-9). <u>Target vessels</u> Sea inspections 12 Infringements at sea 1 (8.33%) Shore inspections 69 Infringements ashore 1 (1.45%) <u>Non-target vessels</u> Sea inspections 279 Infringements at sea 12 (4.30%) Shore inspections 1870 Infringements ashore 16 (0.85%)</p>	<p>1.51 targeted vessels inspections/day 0.14 targeted vessels presumed infringements/day</p>	<p>n.a.</p>	<p>n.a.</p>
<p>9- Satisfaction questionnaire standards completed by participants in the Joint Campaigns and the Workshops</p>	<p>34% “excellent” satisfaction rating 60% “good” satisfaction rating 1.5% “adequate” satisfaction rating 3% “fair” satisfaction rating 1.5% “no opinion” satisfaction rating</p>	<p>n.a.</p>	<p>27% considered the BS training “excellent ” 67% as “good” and 6% as “adequate” satisfaction rate</p>	<p>28% of the participants considered the 2011 BFT training as an excellent training and 72 % as a good training</p>	<p>29% “excell ent” satisfac tion rating 53% “good” satisfac</p>	<p>36% “excellent” satisfaction rating 55% “good” satisfaction rating 9%</p>

					tion rating 12% "adequ ate" satisfac tion rating 6% "fair" satisfac tion rating	"adequate" satisfaction rating
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4.1.2 JDPs evolution and output

During 2011, EFCA has been working in close partnership with Member States and the Commission in the framework of the Steering Groups (SG) created by each JDP in order to achieve the strategic goals and objectives of the AWP 2011. All phases of operational coordination, from the setting of operational objectives, risk management and planning of JDPs, to the implementation and assessment of activities, were carried out in close cooperation with the Steering Group.

All tasks assigned to operational coordination during 2011 have been fulfilled in accordance with the work programme and the different JDPs decisions. As previously mentioned, a new activity related to a JDP on pelagic fisheries in Western Waters was started⁹ during 2011. The objective of this is for EFCA to coordinate control and inspection activities between Member States as stipulated by the Commission Decision of 24 May 2011 establishing a specific control and inspection programme for pelagic fisheries in Western Waters of the North East Atlantic.

During 2011, further steps were taken to enhance the quality and specific relevance of the activities developed, which can be summarised as follows:

⁹ A new Specific Control and Inspection Programme for the pelagic fisheries in Western Waters was adopted by the Commission on 24 May 2011 (Commission Decision 2011/310/EU of 24 May 2011). This Programme is the legal basis for the adoption of a Joint Deployment Plan by the EFCA.

The EFCA convened a meeting of a Western Waters Steering Group with Member States and the Commission on 7 July 2011, after requesting the necessary data from Member States to prepare a draft planning of JDP activities. As a result of this meeting, a draft Joint Deployment Plan was notified by the EFCA Executive Director to the Member States concerned and the Commission, including the control and inspection activities to be coordinated up to December 2011. The JDP was finally adopted on 29 August 2011.

This JDP is the first Regional and multispecies JDP operating in Union waters, and has the following characteristics, permanent JDP, with permanent exchange of information and full communication of results and intelligence in real time basis of the TJDG.

A full assessment report of this JDP will be produced in 2013.

a) Common deployment of Member States' control resources

Member States have contributed satisfactorily to the success of the JDPs, permitting the joint campaigns to be carried out with adequate means. For international waters JDPs (i.e. NAFO/NEAFC and BFT), Member States means were complemented by the deployment of the EU chartered Fisheries Patrol Vessel "TYR", which was used as a common EU inspection platform.

Ways were explored to further promote a more rational and cost effective deployment of means throughout longer campaigns, thus avoiding unnecessary concentration of means over short periods. The southern North Sea campaign operated almost on a "year-round" basis, with permanent exchange of information and intelligence, with the national control activities directed at cod (and species associated in some fisheries, such as plaice and sole), fully integrated under JDP coordination (in particular those at sea). Further prolongation of campaign periods was also explored in the context of the northern North Sea campaigns and Baltic Sea JDP.

b) Promoting a risk management based approach

A risk management approach forms the current basis for well targeted inspections and helps ensure a positive cost-benefit ratio in both the long term and short term planning of joint campaigns.

Regional Risk Analysis systems are implemented in the different JDPs affecting EU waters in order to facilitate the long term planning of joint campaigns detailing the appropriate control effort in a spatial and temporal basis and the definition of the specific objectives of the joint campaigns. The joint exercise relays in two axes:

- EFCA prepares, in cooperation with Member States, maps with the areas and periods where catches and landings of the different species are likely to occur
- Member States contribute to a regional definition of the risks concerning the different fisheries involved risk assessment procedure carried out by EFCA

Short term risk analysis has been implemented during the joint campaigns, mostly building on Member States expertise and allowing for the definition of common targets for inspection. These elements have proved effective in the planning of daily activities, allowing for a more precise identification of potentially 'non-compliant' targets.

A project on a common methodology to identify target vessels has been initiated in the framework of the Technical Joint Deployment Group for the campaigns in the Southern North Sea. Final

expected result will be the designation of joint targets for inspections by each Member State following the same basis.

c) Regional workshops for improving JDP operations

Regional workshops have proven to be an excellent forum to promote the exchange of experiences and best practices between Member States inspectors. The introduction of “real case scenarios” and the organisation of operational units grouping Member States inspectors have facilitated the development of a common understanding and common operational procedures to any potential “real-life” operation. In 2011, the operational cooperation between National and EFCA FMCs under JDPs, and procedures related to the deployment of European Union inspectors in waters of a different flag state, have been particularly targeted.

National and Union inspectors participate in the joint campaigns. Notwithstanding, Member States, are encouraged, in some specific joint campaigns, such as NAFO or BFT, to deploy inspectors that have attended an EFCA specific workshop. Regional training remains a high priority and the EFCA will continue to further cooperate with Member States in that respect.

d) The JDP cycle: Promoting European Added Value at all stages

The organisation of the best use of human and material resources pooled by Member States in a coordinated way generates European added-value when compared with stand-alone Member States operations, namely by promoting:

- uniformity and effectiveness of control
- increased transparency of control activities
- a level playing field for the fishing industry
- cost-effective use of national control resources.

In 2011, improvements in the 3 phases of the JDP cycle (planning, implementation and assessment) continued to be explored:

- **Planning:** JDP planning is undertaken according to a risk management based approach and establishment of clear specific objectives.

A joint Regional Risk Analysis system is applied in all JDPs to facilitate planning of JDP activities through the identification of areas, periods and specific objectives to be covered.

This is a common exercise, done in close cooperation with all Member States in question, facilitating a detailed picture of the fishery and a common view on main risks and priorities.

Further developments were introduced for mid term-planning, so as to readjust periods, places and targeted risks, since changes in circumstances and events occur. This was particularly the case for the “long-term” campaigns under the southern North and Pelagic Fisheries in Western Waters JDPs, where a weekly/ quarterly phone conference with all the Members of the TJDG was introduced as a way to facilitate coordination and the exchange of information. The experience has shown to be positive in the adjustment of control efforts and in facilitating more cost-effective deployment of control means.

- **Implementation:** During 2011 efforts were made to introduce more flexible and adaptive JDPs. Longer joint campaign periods were introduced in JDPs in EU waters in particular for the southern North Sea and the pelagic fisheries in Western Waters. These are easier to adapt to fishery patterns as they occur, allowing for a more flexible and complementary joint deployment of control resources.
- **Assessment:** Periodic reporting has been undertaken in all JDPs, ensuring timely communication of the results through the Steering Group members and stakeholders; generally at the end of the different joint campaigns. This reporting system is both data-based and qualitative; covering all the different elements of the activities. This system has permitted a joint analysis with Member States to highlight possible common problems and discuss potential solutions.

A common methodology and associated performance indicators for the annual assessments of JDP effectiveness was introduced in 2011 for several JDPs .

This methodology has proven to be very useful in evaluating if inspection activities have been deployed according to the specific objectives of JDPs. However, there is still a need to further strengthen the knowledge-base to assess the impact of JDPs on general objectives, such as improvement of compliance, stock status, cost-effectiveness and ultimately the contribution for European added value under joint control operations.

It should be noted that the evaluation of the contribution of JDPs to these general objectives is a difficult exercise, particularly as they are of a multifactor nature and not easily quantifiable on a single basis. The EFCA intends to continue to work in this domain in close partnership with the Commission and Member States, in particular as regards the

evaluation of compliance. The involvement of an external independent scientific advice type of structure (e.g. STECF, ICES) in this type of impact evaluation exercise could also be considered. Finally, a wider integration of EFCA impact evaluation in the evaluation of the multiannual / recovery plans of species covered under JDPs could also be envisaged in this context.

e) Pilot project for the utilization of stereo video technology in BFT

The EFCA was requested by Member States to coordinate the implementation of a joint EU pilot project concerning the utilisation of stereoscopic systems aiming at a better estimation of both the number and weight of bluefin tuna at the point of capture and caging.

A fact-finding mission was implemented to Australia from 6 to 11 March 2011. EFCA Administrative Board and Steering Group representatives were briefed about the results of this mission. Following the request of the Bluefin Tuna JDP Steering Group, the EFCA convened an Expert Group to finalise the formulation of the project proposal.

France, Malta and Spain presented to the Expert Group the activities undertaken by those Member States in the field of stereo-video systems. As it was foreseen, the Expert Group developed a proposal for a “Feasibility study to assess the utilisation of stereo-video systems in Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) in a commercial setting”.

The Italian Government offered the farm premises of Marina di Camerota to implement the field work and the French Government provided the stereo camera acquired to perform the above mentioned pilot project. Initially, the field work was foreseen to be carried out in September 2011, but due to problems with the logistics and in order to facilitate its implementation, it was postponed until the harvesting period, i.e. October 2011 and finally completed during the period of 24 to 28 of October and from 3 to 5 November 2011.

During the first part some operational aspects were addressed, and a training course for local staff of the farm was carried out by an Australian expert. An underwater test for the use of the stereo camera inside the cages (without the use of a frame gate) was conducted.

The second part of the field work was carried out at the end of the harvesting period (from 3 to 5 November 2011) in order to avoid the loss of fish. The stereoscopic camera was used to record the transfer of bluefin tuna between two cages through a metallic gate of 6x4 meters. A total of 168

bluefin tuna individuals were used during the trial. Once slaughtered, the length and the weight of the bluefin tuna individuals was physically measured to be able to compare these results with the ones provided by the AQ1 AM100 – Tuna sizing & Counting System.

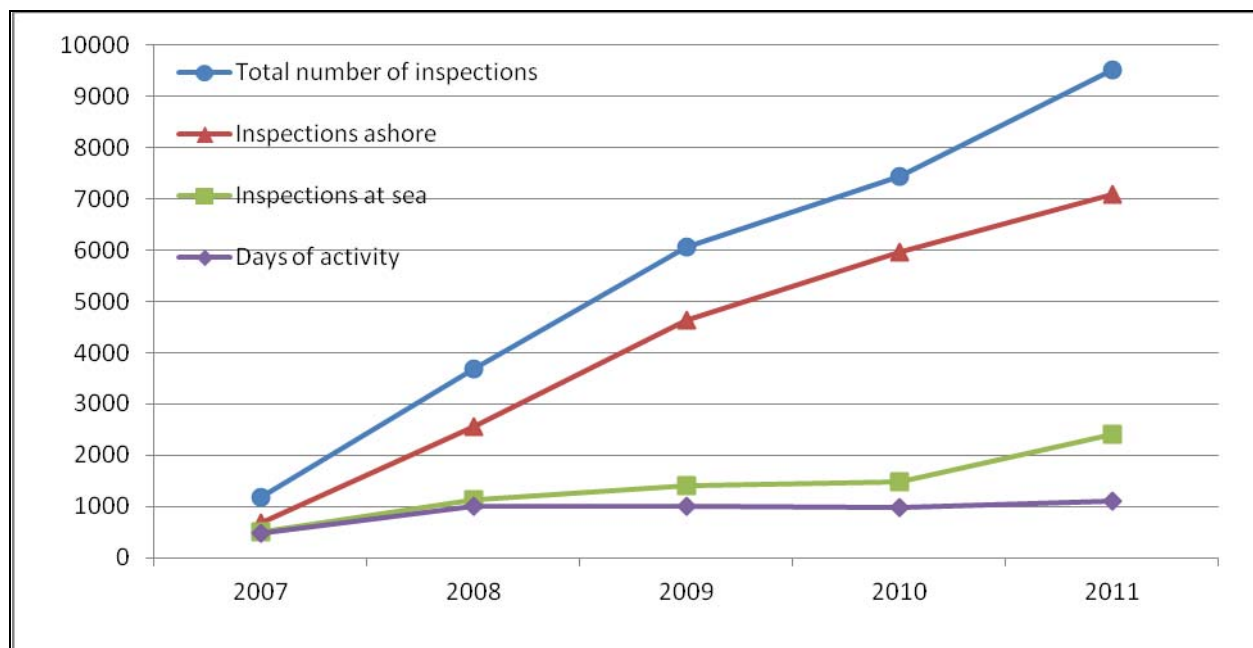
Subsequently, the analysis of the recording and the measurement of the individuals were undertaken using the software provided by the AQ1 AM100 – Tuna sizing & Counting System.

The principal outcomes have been:

- The reported estimated error (about 6%) between the physical measurements and the measurements calculated with AQ1 AM100 – Tuna sizing & Counting System is very promising but there is still room for improvement by acquiring new (and more abundant) data and more suitable images for all the specimens either deploying more cameras or managing the transfer operations in order to allow the fish to pass one at a time through the camera field.
- A simple post-processing method has been used to try to reduce the deviation of the assessed length data from the actual measurements. After this process the mean square error was reduced by more than 50% and the largest share of residual error was accounted for by the largest specimen alone.

f) Analysis of JDP evolution over 5 years of operation.

Figure 1: JDPs cumulative data, 2007-2011

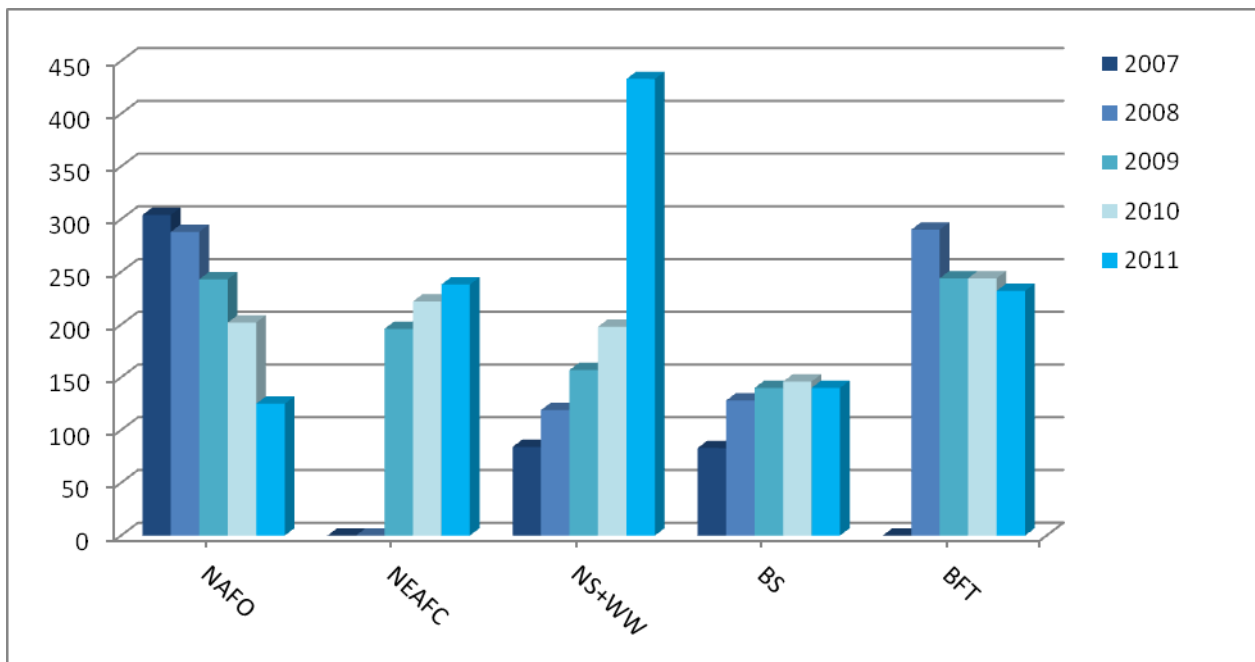


Source: EFCA

From 2007 onwards, the number of fisheries in which the EFCA is active has increased. Since 2009, 4 JDPs have been implemented annually. For the last part of 2011, a new JDP for pelagic fisheries in Western Waters was initiated.

During the last three years, the days of activity of JDPs have been reasonably constant. In 2011, whilst the days of activity remained constant, there was a significant increase of the total numbers of inspections from last year, both at sea and ashore, with significantly more inspections coordinated in the North Sea and the Baltic Sea. The total number of inspections coordinated in the framework of the JDPs during 2011 is approaching 10.000 in the JDPs coordinated by EFCA.

Figure 2: Number of campaign days



Source: EFCA

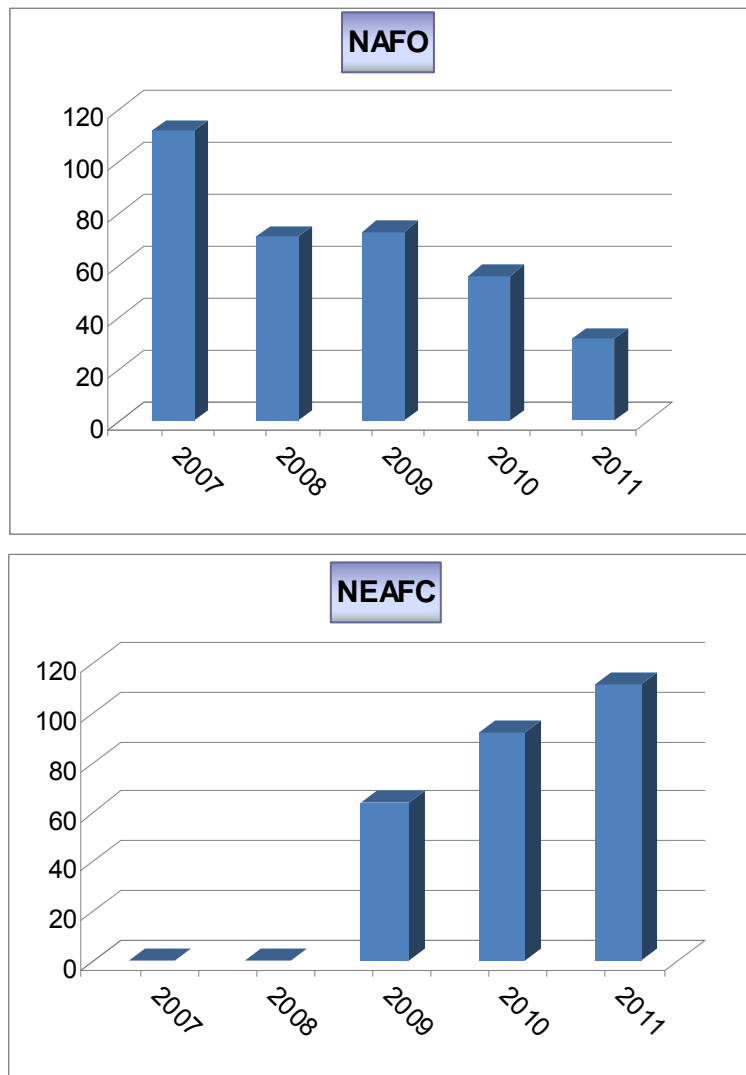
** NS campaign days are a cumulative result of the SNS campaign + NNS campaigns*

JDPs can be divided in two groups: EU and Non-EU waters.

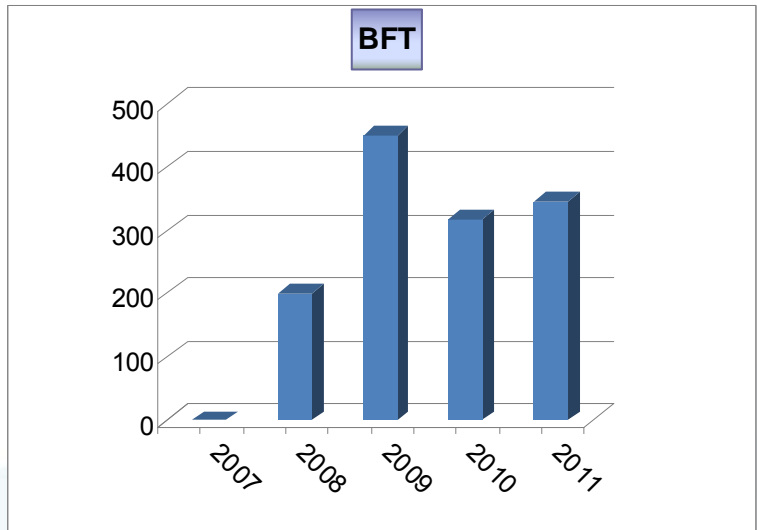
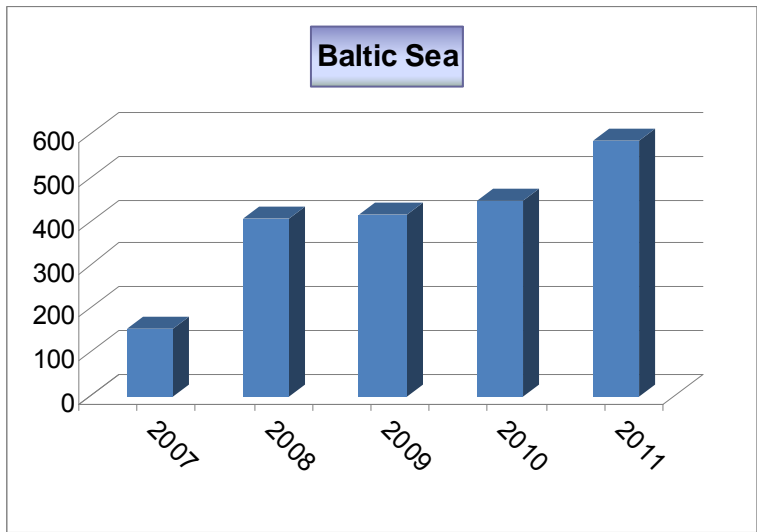
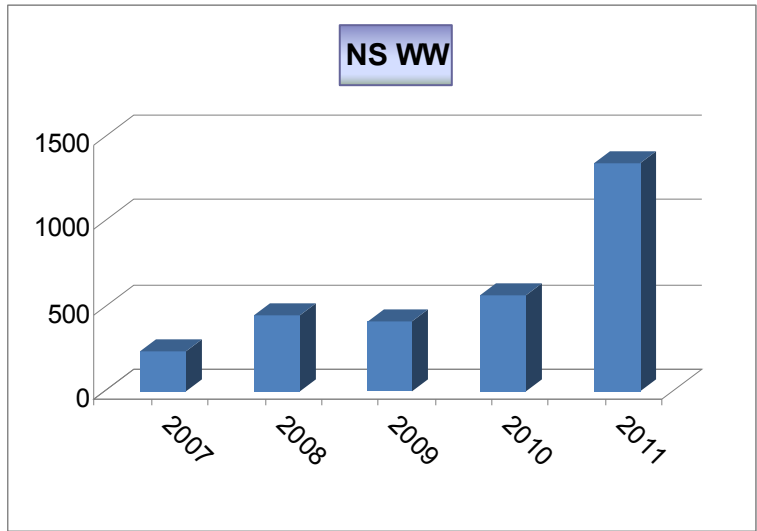
- EU waters JDPs are organised through periodic joint campaigns. In the Baltic Sea, the number of activity days has remained more or less constant for the last 3 years. In the case of the North Sea and Western waters, a significant increase in the joint campaign days can be noticed, mainly due to the “year round” campaign of the southern North Sea JDP. This campaign has been successful in showing the advantages of a more permanent coordination and exchange of information between the control authorities, and particularly by promoting a better coordination between JDP means (i.e. “core FPVs”) and national control means deployed in the area (i.e. “associated FPVs”).
- In the JDPs concerning Non-EU waters managed by Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) - NAFO & NEAFC and ICCAT - there has been a slight increase of activity in the NEAFC JDP and a decrease in the NAFO JDP- in the last 3 years. In these areas, the fisheries take place during specific periods in the year. The decrease of operational days in NAFO is linked to a reduction of the fishing activity of the EU fleet. Furthermore, after a decrease in campaign days in the BFT JDP between 2008 and 2010 due to a progressive reduction of the fishing season, in 2011 the number of campaign days seems to

have stabilised. In parallel, better planning based on risk analysis and accumulated experience from previous years, allowed for an adequate number of inspections in these areas.

Figure 3: Total number of inspections at sea by areas, 2007-2011¹⁰



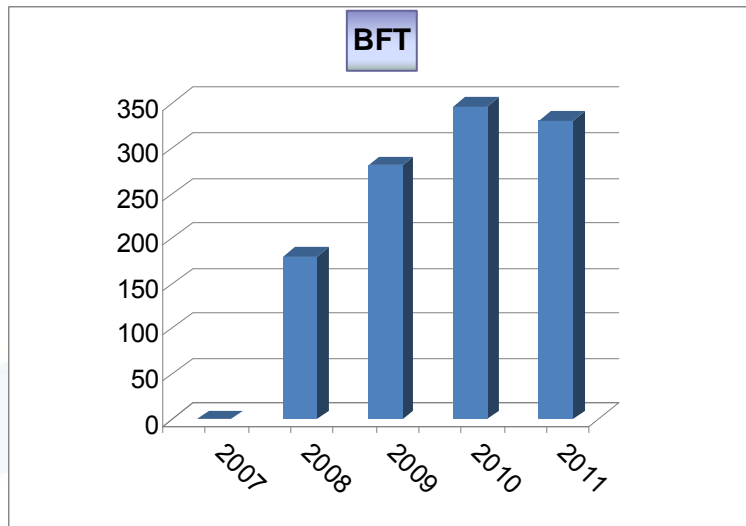
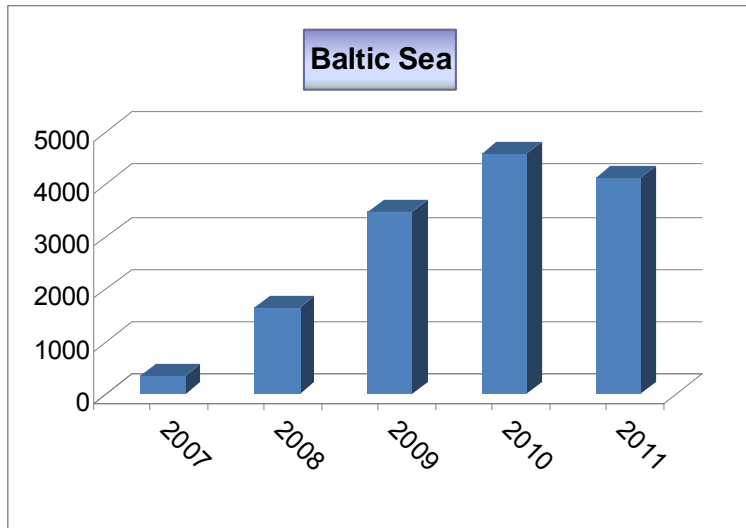
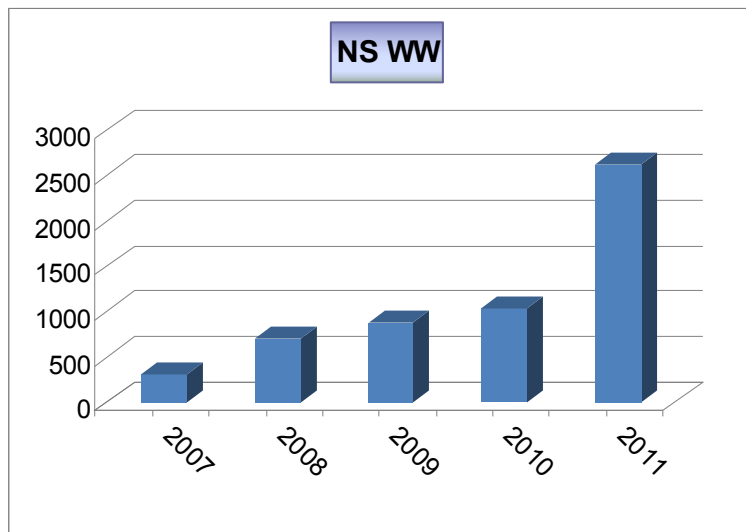
¹⁰ In 2007 and 2008 the fisheries in the NEAFC area were not covered by a JDP.



Source: EFCA¹¹

¹¹ In 2007 the BFT fishery was not covered by a JDP.

Figure 4: Total number of inspections ashore



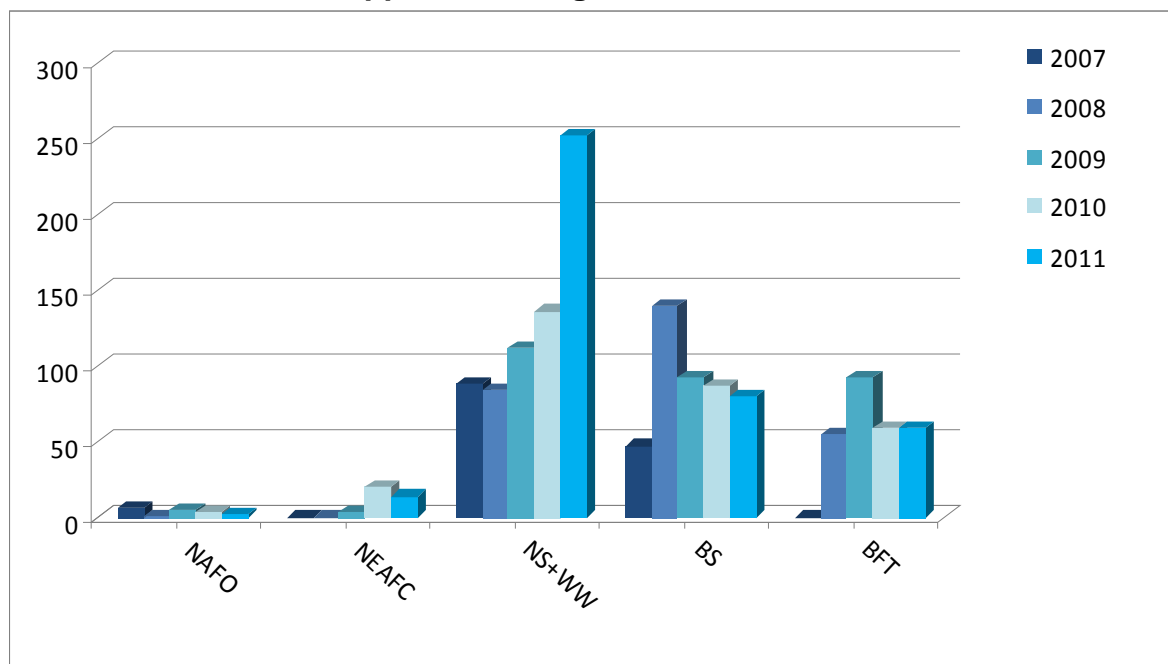
Source: EFCA¹²

Overall, the number of inspections throughout the recent years has increased in EU waters. In 2011, this number seems to be levelling for most of the JDPs, with the exception of the NS JDP, as a result of the southern North Sea permanent campaign.

In the NAFO & NEAFC areas, the total number of inspections remained stable, because of the reduction of fishing activity days and since inspections in NAFO were compensated with a more active presence in NEAFC. Currently there are no shore inspections in both areas covered by the JDP, but some mixed teams of inspectors from different Member States have been organized by EFCA to participate to shore inspections.

Regarding the Baltic Sea, there was an increase in the number of sea inspections compared to 2010, thanks to the introduction of some longer campaigns and optimization of inspections at sea. Inspections ashore have been more or less stable, with a slight decrease in 2011.

Figure 5: Total number of apparent infringements

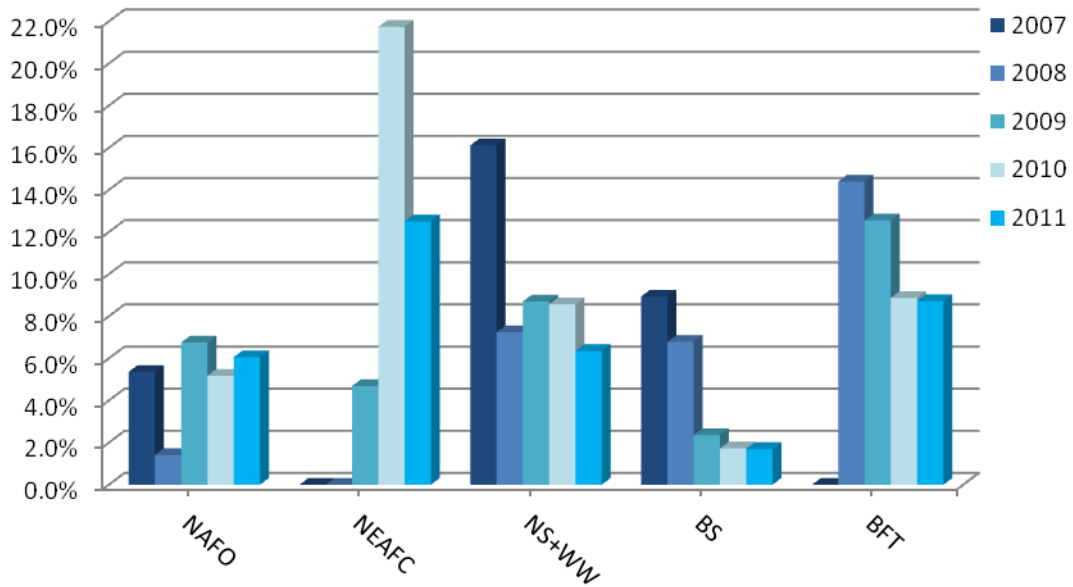


Source: EFCA

¹² In 2007 the BFT fishery was not covered by a JDP.

A general reduction in the number of apparent infringements detected can be observed in all the areas except in North Sea, where a significant increase in the number of inspections took place, which implied an increase in the number of apparent infringements discovered.

Figure 6: Ratio of apparent infringements per inspection

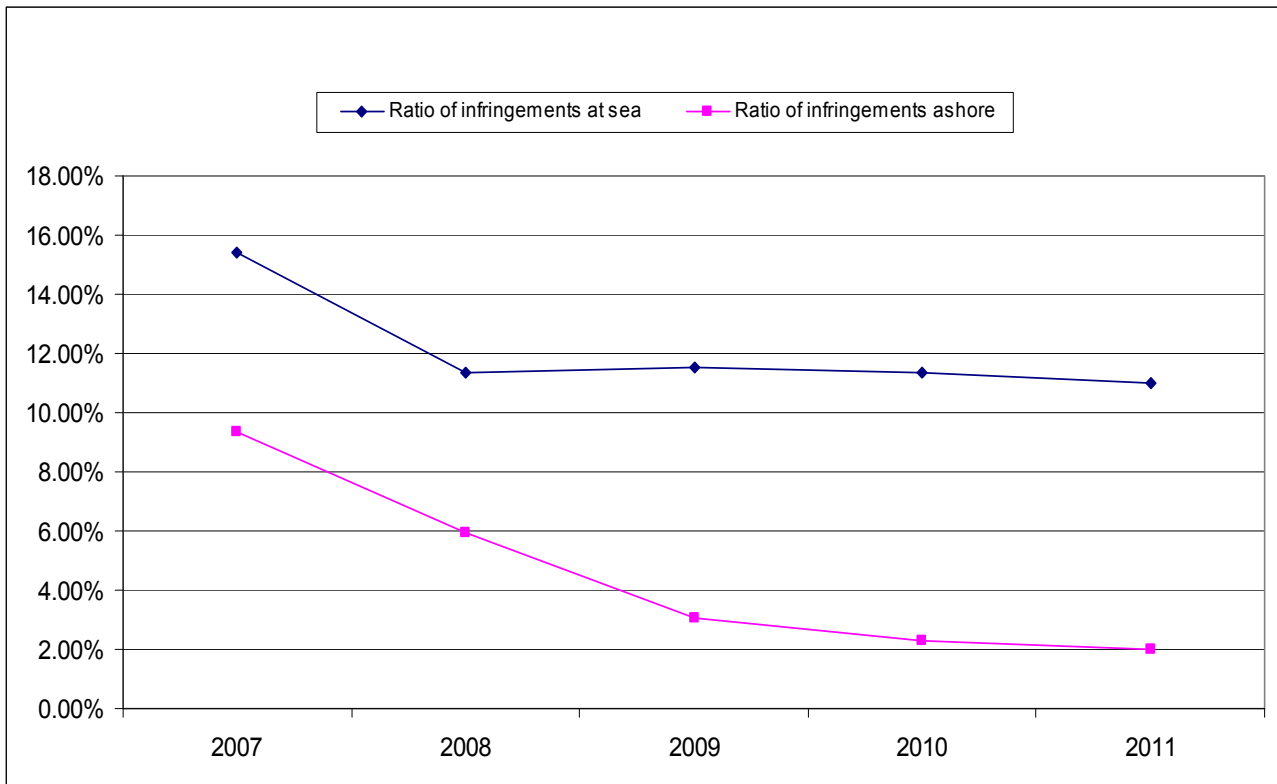


Source: EFCA

It is apparent that NEAFC infringement ratios have fallen from 21% during 2010 to a level of 12% in 2011. The main type of infringement discovered relates to labelling rules applicable in the area. As a result of control activities, compliance has improved in that respect.

There was a slight decrease in the ratio of infringements versus inspections in the last year for the Baltic Sea, North Sea and Western Waters (more pronounced decrease), and BFT. For NAFO there seems to be a quite stable picture in this ratio for the last 3 years.

Figure 7: Infringements ratio at sea vs. ashore



Overall, one can observe that the ratio of infringements at sea and ashore has been decreasing in the past years. This decrease can be observed against a scenario of increased number of inspections, and the progressive introduction of a risk assessment approach with an increased infringement detection rate for target vessels.

It is difficult to derive at any firm conclusion based on these figures or to determine if compliance levels are increasing, as many other factors could be involved in this complex issue (e.g. increased awareness of JDP activities). However, this trend is certainly encouraging, particularly considering that an increased control effort has been deployed and that targeting of inspections has been successfully introduced in some JDPs.

Table 3. Number of infringements detected by type in all JDPs

JDP	Inspections	Licensing & Pertaining Conditions	Technical Measures	Conservation Measures	Reporting	National Measures	TOTAL
North Sea	11	19	85	46	117	17	295
Baltic Sea	5	34	12	2	23	4	80
Pelagic				2	10		12
NAFO		1		1			2
NEAFC		2		8	4		14
BFT	5	8	4	13	76		106
TOTAL	21	64	101	72	230	21	509

Table 3 provides an overall estimation of the nature of infringements found in the different JDPs. Overall, it can be observed that most of the infringements are related to reporting issues (mostly entry/exit or notification of landing) and technical measures (gear related issues).

However, it should be outlined that it is difficult to conduct a valid cumulative analysis on the occurrence of the different type of apparent infringements, as these occur in areas with very different legislative and fisheries backgrounds. A more detailed analysis should be carried out in the context of the annual assessment of the effectiveness of the different JDPs.

4.1.3 Cooperation and best practices

The core objective of EFCA is to promote the uniform and effective application of the rules of the CFP, towards ensuring a level playing field. The operation of joint teams of inspectors and the training and workshop sessions organised during the year are an essential contribution to this objective:

- The cooperation between Member States through the creation of joint teams of inspectors of different nationalities is essential for operational coordination. Approximately 1600 man/days were deployed in joint teams during 2011 (same level of joint/mixed teams as in 2010). This practice is one of the main tools to foster cooperation, increasing transparency of activities, exchange of best practices and building confidence between the different national authorities. In some cases, EFCA participated as part of a joint team, mainly in international waters where its coordinators may act as Union inspectors (see below).
- The workshops linked to JDPs are also considered a major element towards ensuring a level playing field and a harmonised approach in the application of EU law by all Member States' inspectors. A total of nearly 300 staff from Member States received training for regional JDPs during 2011. Furthermore, the EFCA participated in national training courses organised by Member States for the BFT JDP.

4.1.4 JDP Seminar: Assessing effectiveness

The main conclusions of the Seminar of JDPs 2011 are presented in Annex II. In summary, they call for some actions to be developed gradually by the regional JDPs steering groups:

- To analyse and optimise **the methodology** and **associated performance indicators** proposed for the annual assessment of the effectiveness of JDPs, and broaden the objectives to make it clear that important values such as greater collaboration in the area of fisheries control are considered
- Consider the development of a regional system based on the cross check of electronic data to establish a **harmonised standard for risk analysis** and derive at the **evaluation of trends in compliance**.

- Following feedback from joint operations, the evaluation of JDPs should contribute to the analysis of the “**controllability**” of the relevant management measures in place.

4.1.5 Fight against IUU fishing

The EFCA has continued to support the Member States and the Commission in the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1005 / 2008 in the fight against IUU fishing. The support by the EFCA has been organised in three key areas:

- Fulfilment of tasks transferred to the EFCA under Commission Decision 2009/988/EU of 18 December 2009.
- Provision of training to national authorities.
- Preparation of a draft IUU Work Plan to provide a framework for the activities of the EFCA in fighting IUU fishing.

a) Activities concerning the tasks transferred to the EFCA under Commission Decision 2009/988/EU of 18 December 2009. Main progress in 2011:

Only one sighting report has been received. It was produced by French inspectors on board an Australian patrol vessel of an IUU listed fishing vessel in the CCMALR area. Under article 48(4) of the IUU Regulation and as disposed in article 1(d) the Commission Decision of 18 December 2009 the EFCA received and transmitted the specific sighting report immediately to the RFMO concerned (CCMALR) with copy to all Member States and to DG MARE for information and further action if appropriate.

In 2011, the EFCA has participated and supported the Commission in eleven evaluation and dialogue missions to third countries: Thailand, China (2), Guinea Conakry, Senegal, Mauritius, Korea, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Togo and Guatemala.

b) Training activities

- Training events for Member States, organised by the EFCA at its premises in Vigo

Four training workshops were organized by the EFCA for Member State officials. They were conducted following identification of training needs in cooperation with the Commission and the Member States. Member State representatives attending the

workshops were asked to disseminate the information and documents presented within the training as widely as possible within their own administrations.

Concerning the organisation of the workshops, Member States were split into groups in order to allow the participation of at least three representatives per Member State.

In 2011 the aim was to make the training more practical and operational focussed on real cases. Some of the main specific training topics delivered during 2011 were:

- Verification procedures and tools: Exchange of experiences and best practices
- Cooperation among authorities
- Validation of catch certificates by Member States
- Reporting obligations
- Practical application of the common risk management criteria
- Use of Mutual Assistance

The evaluation survey conducted during the 2011 workshops shows that Member States are quite satisfied with the organization and level of the training imparted by the EFCA.

- EFCA participation in training events organised by Member States at national level

The EFCA also supported Member States in courses organised at a national level for the implementation of the IUU Regulation. The EFCA attended one workshop organised by Malta to assist their officials to impart the training.

c) EFCA IUU Working Group

Only one meeting of the working Group for IUU was held in 2011:

- The primary aim of the meeting was to remind Member States the templates and procedures for the tasks designated to the EFCA under the Commission Decision 2009/988/EU, to discuss the training needs for Member States authorities on the implementation of the IUU Regulation during 2011 and to discuss the EFCA IUU Work Plan for 2012 and beyond. During this meeting, the EFCA proposed to undertake a series of visits to Member States in order to take stock of their national organisation, procedures and practices to tackle the IUU issue, and to research about their expectations regarding EFCA activities in this respect. The Commission and the Member States agreed with this initiative.

- As regards the role of the Agency in this field, the Commission concluded that the implementation of the IUU regulation is a great challenge for the EU, and that therefore the Commission would have to continue to play a strong role in coordinating the implementation of this regulation in general and in risk management in particular.
- There was a second working group meeting scheduled for 2011, whose purpose was to explore the future work of the EFCA and to discuss the envisaged EFCA IUU Work Plan for 2012-2016. The meeting was, however, cancelled due to the outcome of the Administrative Board meeting in October 2011 and resulting AWP 2012. No further meetings of the EFCA IUU Working Group have been scheduled.

d) EFCA IUU Work plan

- One of the main drivers of the cancelled second working group meeting was supposed to be the outcome of the meeting of Directors General "IUU-stock taking and way forward" celebrated in Sopot, Poland, in July 2011, which indicated that the EFCA should play a stronger role in some areas related to the fight against IUU fishing.
- To address this new scenario the EFCA developed an IUU Work Plan presenting a list of potential new activities. This Work Plan was composed by three main axes:
 - I. Operational coordination dealing with coordination and assistance to Member States in the application of the IUU Regulation.
 - II. Capacity building to assist Member States in establishing a global view through the setting up of networks and information tools in support to risk analysis,
 - III. International dimension dealing with assistance to the EC and Member States through the involvement in international fora and participation in evaluation missions.
- This draft Work Plan was distributed during the Administrative Board in October 2011, as an element for the future reflection of the Administrative Board.

Table 4: Summary of activities in the fight against IUU fishing during 2011

Activities performed	IUU	
	Budget: 231.000	Staff: 1 AD+ 3 AST+ 1 SNE
	Deliverables	
Meetings of the IUU Working Group	1	
Evaluation missions to Thirds Countries	11	
Training workshops for Member States	4 general + 1 national	
Coordination meetings with DG MARE	11	
Participation in IUU Expert group meetings	5	

4.1.6 Cooperation with Third Counties

The EFCA has been requested by the Commission to assist the EU in its relations regarding control and inspection with several Third Countries. The activities developed with each country are summarised below:

a) Canada

Following a technical meeting held on 18 and 19 January 2011 with the Canadian authorities, the cooperation has been based on exchange of inspectors during operations.

A pilot project organised by the Commission and Canada regarding the possibility to organise joint operations in the NAFO area has been implemented during 2011. As a part of it, an EFCA coordinator was invited to participate in a mission done by Canada in NAFO waters on the second half of March 2011. Also, a Canadian inspector was on board of the EFCA chartered vessel last November during an inspection campaign.

The experience has been positive, improving communication and enabling the identification of agreed points to guarantee that these joint operations are successful in the future. Points such as who is the leading inspector when inspectors of two parties participate jointly in an inspection, or a common agreement to organise the risk analysis during the campaign need to be discussed in this respect.

- Common seminar for EU and Canadian Inspectors: The EFCA organised last December a joint seminar for EU and Canadian inspectors. The objective of this Seminar was to share information and best practices applied in NAFO controls, and work towards a common

understanding of the NAFO rules, to guarantee a level playing field for the operators. Both parties presented their inspections system at sea and ashore and different points were discussed.

b) Russia

The EFCA participated to the 1st Meeting of the Joint Baltic Sea Fisheries Committee Working Group on Control, held in Brussels on 21-22 June 2011, between the EU and Russia. As a result of the meeting, several initiatives were agreed regarding the participation of Russian experts to workshops organised by the EFCA, in particular regarding Baltic Sea.

Russian experts participated to the annual workshop organised by the EFCA for Member States inspectors in the Baltic Sea (Vilnius, Lithuania, 29 September), in which experiences and information on control and inspection between the two parties was exchanged.

c) Turkey

The EFCA was invited by the Commission to participate in the first meeting of the Fisheries Dialogue Working Group between the EU and Turkey, on 4 and 5 May 2011. In the document of conclusions of that meeting, both parties agreed to implement several actions with a view to strengthening their cooperation in the Mediterranean as regards fisheries control policy.

A meeting focused on the inspection and control of the bluefin tuna campaign between the EU and Turkey was organised by the EFCA on 30 May 2011 on its premises in Vigo.

The objective of the meeting was to have an exchange of views on the inspection activities for BFT by both sides and to set up a pilot action to exchange inspectors of both sides during the 2011 campaign.

Regarding the pilot action to exchange inspectors, an EFCA coordinator participated in June with inspection activities onboard a Turkish vessel. Also a Turkish officer was present in June onboard the EFCA chartered FPV Tyr. It served for both parties to become acquainted the inspection activities undertaken in the framework of the ICCAT Scheme of Inspections.

A meeting to evaluate this cooperation was held on 6 October between the EU and Turkey with EFCA presence. The main conclusions were:

- A constructive dialogue has been put in place. Trust and frank discussions, have taken place which can pave the way to an enhanced cooperation.
- All the actions agreed during the Fisheries Dialogue meeting in May have been implemented.

4.2 Capacity building

4.2.1 Introduction and activity data

Capacity building activities are broadly divided into three main areas of cooperation for the uniform and effective application of the CFP rules by Member States: data monitoring and networks, training and pooled capacities (Title III – Capacity Building, Chapter 3.0). In addition, EFCA also provides supports to operational coordination activities in the field of acquisition of means (Title/Chapter 3.2 in the Budget 2011).

The responsibilities include supporting the development of EFCA's own capabilities for the coordination of joint deployment plan operations.

Activities are conducted within a context of cooperation in maritime affairs in order to contribute to the implementation of the EU Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP).

4.2.2 Data Monitoring and Networks

Several activities were performed under this area, mainly:

4.2.2.1 Study on EU Member States information system supporting fisheries controls

In 2011, an important study of EU Member States information systems of interest for the support of fisheries control was completed. After a first round of visits in the Baltic and North Sea area end of 2010, Member States of regions covering Western Waters in the Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea were visited (Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Ireland, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Romania and United Kingdom).

All national (22), regional (5) and global (1) reports were successfully delivered by a consortium of 2 consulting companies contracted for this project. The study found examples of good practice occurring in all data domains used for fisheries controls. The final report also grouped the good practices that could be replicated across the Member States into five themes concerning; data collection, data management, data analysis, data access (i.e. provision of data to field teams) and data exchange.

4.2.2.2 Data Analysis

Data analysis services are provided on a regular basis to support the planning of the JDPs or on an ad-hoc basis. In general, these analyses include the spatio-temporal analysis of monthly catches and landings in a certain area and the calculation of effort statistics based on VMS data of a certain period. The data received from the Member States (MSs) were processed in a set of thematic maps. Ad-hoc data analysis requests could be providing support to coordinators with their risk analysis work, simple mapping requests or more detailed spatio-temporal analysis of catches or VMS tracks of specific vessels or a group of vessels.

4.2.2.3 VMS

The VMS system has been used in 2011 to assist in the coordination of all the Joint Deployment Plans: Cod in Baltic, Cod in North Sea, Small Pelagic in Western Waters, NAFO, NEAFC and Bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean Sea. During 2011, EFCA received VMS positions from all EU Member States participating to the different JDPs as well as from RFMOs (ICCAT, NEAFC and NAFO) for non EU Countries. In addition, EFCA forwarded VMS data to some EU Member States as part of the Bluefin Tuna JDP arrangements, and to different patrol vessels including the TYR chartered by EFCA and other Member States patrol vessels involved in NAFO campaigns.

A contract was established by EFCA to enhance the system including changes of the NAFO and NEAFC communication schemes, reinforcement of user access rights and security in data exchange.

4.2.2.4 FishNet

The objective of FishNet is to create a virtual coordination platform providing JDP stakeholders with collaboration tools (e.g. sharing data and documents, exchange information, teleconferencing) to support decision making, planning, operational coordination, and assessment of joint control operations, and to promote remote collaboration to support these coordination activities. The platform should provide its users with the necessary tools to allow them to perform JDP campaign coordination tasks as if they worked in a virtual coordination centre.

In 2011 a feasibility study for FishNet was finalized with the objective to analyze the requirements and to prepare the implementation phase of the platform. This study provided an overview of the current situation regarding the exchange of documents and information within

the context of JDPs, and an overview of what is necessary in order to enhance collaboration and ensure the secure exchange of information. It included a cost and benefit analysis and presented a roadmap estimating required resources, time and budget.

Due to the confidentiality of certain information to be transmitted across this platform security and access management are of utmost importance for its success. Therefore EFCA decided to initiate a targeted study, to identify necessary security and access management requirements to be taken into consideration when developing the FishNet platform.

This study provided EFCA with a comprehensive set of security and access management requirements, as well as practical security recommendations, tailored to the specific context of FishNet, presenting the applicable or relevant requirements from a technical, and EU legal and regulatory framework.

As the approach of this study was wider than the FishNet platform only, the final results will serve as a reference document for any system, developed or operated by EFCA, for storing or exchanging documents, data and information.

4.2.2.5 Electronic Reporting System – ERS

Another major task in 2011 was preparing for the implementation of an EFCA operational Electronic Reporting System (ERS) in line with the Control Regulation (2009/1224/EU), its Implementing Rules (2011/404/EC) and the NOR-ERS Agreed record for ERS data exchanges with Norway.

The objectives of the new system is to allow EFCA to receive and parse ERS messages, exchange them with the stakeholders involved in JDP operations, ensure data quality, integrity and reliability through validation operations, and to provide the user with a set of tools, accessible through a lightweight web user interface, to view, search, analyze and produce statistics and reports based on specific criteria. A procurement process was prepared and launched in 2011 for setting-up this environment and a contract was signed to develop this ERS system.

4.2.2.6 Electronic Inspection Reports – EIR

The new control regulation and its implementing rules require the Member States to register, store in electronic format and in some cases exchange information on inspections and sightings. Following a presentation of the preliminary results of the study providing an inventory

of the Member States' information systems for supporting the fisheries management and controls (see above), the Member States and EFCA identified a possible area of cooperation: joint development and exchange of Electronic Inspection Reports.

EFCA organized two workshops to come to a common understanding by all Member States of all items that need to be registered and in order to create a common exchange format to facilitate the exchange of this type information (listed in Annex XXVII and XXIII of 2011/404/EU).

The outcome of these two workshops was a working document containing a common understanding or definition for each item and a reference to existing elements in the ERS definition. It was recognised to bring added value to the Member States who encouraged the continuation of this collaboration work.

4.2.2.7 Inspection and control database

This application is used during at-sea patrols on board of vessels with no or limited remote access to internet. Tasks performed in 2011 included help desk, upgrades due to changes in the NAFO 2011 Scheme. A number of upgrades were tested and installed, thereby improving the performance and the usability of the application.

4.2.3 Training

In the field of training, EFCA continued with the development and harmonisation of training activities and of training core curricula (CC) for fisheries inspectors. To achieve this goal, the priority in the training development process focused on creating reference materials for the training of the trainers at the inspectorate and for the training of Union inspectors before their first deployment at sea.

To enhance the involvement of Member States authorities on the achievement of common training objectives, several forums for exchange of experience and best practice were organized, in particular two regional workshops. An important activity was initiated by preparing a first set of modules.

During these meetings a dual approach on the development was determined for the course model that will apply to all modules with a standard training manual for the instructor accompanied by a handbook for the trainee.

Finally, the EFCA concluded several contracts with external experts whose expertise covers pedagogy, control and inspection techniques and fisheries activities. These experts are in charge of drafting the contents according to guidelines developed by EFCA. Until now, 34 draft modules of the Sea Inspection have been developed, and most of them were reviewed and refined during the meeting with Member States representatives.

EFCA bilateral cooperation was pursued under the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the EFCA and the French national authorities. Its execution provided for a very valuable exchange of information and expertise that allowed concrete synergies and the sharing of know-how.

At the request of Member States, EFCA contributed to national training programmes in two Member States (Sweden and Greece). At these occasions the first developed draft training materials were successfully tested demonstrating high acceptance either by trainers or by the participating fishing inspectors.

During 2011, a number of upgrades were initiated for improving the performance and usability of the collaboration web-platform with the view to re-launch it in 2012.

4.2.4 Pooled capacities

As a major outcome in the area of pooled capacities, the EFCA operational coordination centre was further developed in order to provide for an adequate tool allowing Member States and the EFCA to coordinate JDP campaigns from the premises of the EFCA in Vigo. This centre is designed to offer a timely response capacity in the case an emergency unit was required.

In view of the EFCA's tasks related to the list of Community Inspectors, the list and several updates thereof were published on the official website of EFCA and Community Inspector identification documents were issued accordingly.

The provision of operational and personal safety equipment (i.e. boarding equipment and lifejackets...) and the follow up of the joint procurement framework contract for purchasing electronic mesh gauges was continued.

4.2.5 Acquisition of means

Following an open call for tenders, a framework contract was successfully concluded for the chartering of a fisheries patrol vessel. The selection procedure and the detailed technical specifications in the call for tender ensured 100% availability of a fishery patrol vessel achieving the highest standards.

In 2011 the vessel was deployed for 92 days in the ICCAT Convention Area (Mediterranean Sea), followed by 35 days in the NEAFC Regulatory Area and 47 days of fisheries surveillance in the NAFO Regulatory Area.

5. Governance and representation

5.1 Administrative and Advisory Boards

5.1.1 Administrative Board

The Administrative Board is the main governing and controlling body of the EFCA. It is composed of six members representing the Commission and one representative per Member State. Since October 2011, with terms of office of three years, the Chair is Mr Jörgen Holmquist and the Deputy Chair Mr Markku Aro.

In 2011, three meetings of the Administrative Board were held in Vigo; the 13th meeting of the Administrative Board was held on 15 March, the 14th extraordinary meeting on 8 July and the 15th meeting on 18 October.

At its 13th meeting, the Administrative Board adopted, amongst other, the Draft Budget for 2012 and took note of the first Provisional Multiannual Work Programme for years 2012-2016 and Work Programme for year 2012.

At its 14th extraordinary meeting Mr Pascal Savouret was appointed Executive Director of the EFCA, starting on 1 September 2011 with a term of office of five years.

At its 15th meeting the Administrative Board adopted the Multiannual Work Programme of the EFCA for years 2012-2016 and the Annual Work Programme for year 2012 together with the Budget of the EFCA for year 2012.

In the last quarter of 2010 the Administrative Board initiated the procedures for the commissioning of an independent external evaluation on the 5 year activity of the Agency. The aim of the evaluation is to assess the impact of the legislation, the utility, relevance and effectiveness of the Agency and its working practices and the extent to which it contributes to the achievement of a high level of compliance with rules made under the common fisheries policy.

At the beginning of 2011, following the procurement procedure the Evaluation contract was assigned to an external evaluator. The Evaluation is scheduled to be finished and adopted by the Administrative Board in 2012.

5.1.2 Advisory Board

The Advisory Board; composed of one representative of each Regional Advisory Council (RAC) met twice in 2011 in preparation of the meetings of the Administrative Board; in Brussels on 2 March and in Vigo on 28 September.

The Advisory Board representative in the EFCA Administrative Board is appointed in accordance with a yearly rotation system agreed by RAC representatives. From 2 March 2011 to March 2012 the SWWRAC was appointed representative of the Advisory Board in the Administrative Board, and the BSRAC alternate. The representative of the Advisory Board in the Administrative Board will rotate annually to the BSRAC and the alternate will be the representative of the PelagicRAC.

5.2 Communication

In 2011, EFCA was supported by its Communication strategy to ensure the overall operational goals and the Agency's mission and the work is well known by its target audiences, comprising stakeholders in the fisheries where the EFCA is involved.

The EFCA reached the general public in support of the European Commission strategy conveying the CFP message. Special support was given when the implementing rules of the Control regulation were adopted. EFCA echoed the Commission's message and communicated the information to interested journalists. In addition, EFCA participated in the Seafood Exposition in Brussels, including continuous EFCA staff presence and a promotional display.

Media work was developed around the main topics of the year. Besides the communication of main decisions taken at the Administrative Board, the appointment of the new Director was an aspect that drew much attention and was widely covered with both interviews and articles. Moreover, the new JDP for pelagics, the joint control operation in the North Sea and the bluefin tuna JDP were other issues that involved briefing journalists. Throughout the year and upon request, several articles were written for both specialized and general media and interviews were convened.

During 2011, the agency received a number of high level visitors, including the representatives of the German Parliament, the Director General of DG MARE and of regional and local authorities. Moreover, the EFCA participated in the EU agencies exhibition in the European Parliament. The objective of the exhibition was to present the work of EU agencies to institutions and stakeholders in Brussels, and namely to MEPs and European Parliament staff. The EFCA participated in the cluster for Safety, Environment and Health, contributed to the exhibition with a poster and a brochure and the EFCA Annual report, and general brochures were distributed at the stand.

Finally, the JDP seminar and the presentation of the new Executive Director were two occasions on which the EFCA hosted an institutional event at its premises.

With regards to online communication, the low fidelity prototype for a new intranet was developed so it can become the main access tool for information for EFCA staff with a view to having an easier, more user friendly interface that can streamline working processes. Finally, regarding the EFCA website, the number of visitors has increased from an average of 3000 visits to 5000 per month, with monthly peaks of more than 6000 visitors.

Other tools were produced to underpin EFCA communication, including the printed EFCA Annual Report and Multiannual Work Programme. In addition, during 2011 preparations were made for the change of name from CFCA to EFCA for which new visual identity guidelines and templates had to be developed as well as new material ordered so the change could be effective from January 2012 onwards.

5.3 Representation and networks

5.3.1 Regional Advisory Councils

The Regional Advisory Councils (RACs) represent marine stakeholders in relevant geographical areas or fisheries. There are seven Regional Advisory Councils which cover different fishing grounds; both in EU and international waters and those under fisheries agreements: North Sea RAC, Pelagic Stocks RAC, North Western Waters RAC, Baltic Sea RAC, Long Distance RAC, South Western Waters RAC and Mediterranean Sea RAC.

The RACs are an important target audience for the EFCA in its Communication policy, as they are partners and suppliers of information to a range of fisheries organisations and other stakeholders.

During 2011, the EFCA participated in meetings of the Executive Committees of the RACs, especially in those of the RACs affected by the Joint Deployment Plans adopted by the EFCA. The Agency also participated in the RAC Working Groups, but solely when issues referring to EFCA competences were included in the agendas of the relevant meetings.

5.3.2 Cooperation with other Agencies in the Maritime domain

Currently, data on fisheries activities and controls are collected separately. Under existing agreements with EMSA and Frontex, the EFCA explored the potential contribution it can make in providing global operational pictures.

EFCA actively participated in the preparatory work relating to the establishment of a Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE) by representing the fisheries user community at the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) meetings.

5.3.3 EU Agencies, networks and institutional representation

The EFCA attends the meetings convened by the Commission, the European Parliament and the Council where its presence is desirable, required or in the interest of the Agency.

Amongst the meetings attended during 2011 were the hearings in the Fisheries Committee in the EP and the presentations made on the occasion of the visits of the Director General of DG MARE to EFCA headquarters and the representatives of the German Bundestag. In addition, EFCA representatives also attended the Commission expert groups on control for fisheries and aquaculture.

The EFCA has participated in meetings of the RFMOs in which JDPs are executed: NAFO, NEAFC, and ICCAT, during 2011. The EFCA representatives supported the EU Delegation in these meetings.

In the field of horizontal matters, the inter-agency cooperation network coordinates the relations between Agencies, the Commission and the European Parliament. In this context, the Executive Director and the Head of Administration attended the various meetings held at managerial level. Likewise, Agency staff met their counterparts through specific technical networks: Procurement (NAPO), Communication, Data protection, Legal (IALN), IT and Accounting.

The Head of Unit A - Resources represented the EFCA on the Board of the Translation Centre during two meetings in 2011.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I. ASSESSMENT REPORTS OF BFT JDP and NAFO / NEAFC JDP

1. Assessment report of BFT

I - Introduction

Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean has been overfished for several years. Fishing mortality in 2009 still remained largely above the reference target fishing mortality, while the spawning stock biomass is only about 35% of that is expected under a maximum sustainable yield (MSY) strategy. In 2010, the ICCAT's Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) conducted a comprehensive assessment of bluefin tuna in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Even considering uncertainties in the analyses, the outlook derived from the 2010 assessment has improved in comparison to previous assessments. For instance, fishing mortality for older fish seems to have significantly declined during the last two years. However, estimates in the last years are known to be more uncertain and this decline (as well as the fishing mortalities for younger ages which remains more variable) needs to be confirmed in future analyses.

At its Annual Meeting in November 2010 (Paris, France), the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) amended the multiannual recovery plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean which was adopted in 2008 and slightly modified in 2009.

The new recovery plan (ICCAT Recommendation 10-04) includes, among others, the following measures:

- A new TAC for 2011 was set at 12.900 tons for Eastern Bluefin tuna, which has a high chance ($\geq 95\%$) that the condition of the stock will improve in the coming years and of about 67% chance that it will be fully recovered by 2022.
- Additional reductions in fishing capacity.
- Reinforced provisions regarding transfer and caging operations, such as for instance observer coverage extended to monitor all active towing vessels (in addition to the coverage made by ICCAT regional observers on purse seiners and farms) and additional measures to ensure more accurate data on the numbers and biomass of bluefin tuna.
- A limit on the number of joint fishing operations that could be carried out (only permitted when they involve a CPC with less than five authorized purse seiners).

- Enhanced VMS obligations.

According to the ICCAT Convention, measures enter into force six months after their notification. As some CPCs lodged objections to ICCAT 10-04, this recommendation did not enter into force until 13 August 2011, i.e. after the end of the 2011 purse seine fishing season. Lack of implementation until such date would have had a negative impact on the effectiveness of the recommendation. Therefore, during the Inter-seasonal Meeting of the Conservation and Management Measures Compliance Committee (Barcelona, Spain - February 21 to 25, 2011) there was consensus among CPCs to make every possible effort to ensure a voluntary early implementation of the recommendation.

A new Commission Decision (2011/207/EU) establishing a specific control and inspection programme related to the recovery of bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean was adopted on 29 March 2011¹³ and shall apply until 15 March 2014.

In 2011, the Community Fisheries Control Agency (CFCA) has again brokered cooperation between all national services involved in control, inspection and surveillance of the bluefin tuna fishery of the Member States concerned. A Joint Deployment Plan (JDP) covering 2011, 2012 and 2013 was adopted by the CFCA. In this regard, the Decision to establish a JDP for bluefin tuna fishing activities in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea by the Executive Director of the CFCA on 18 April 2011 together with the multiannual recovery plan and Commission Decision (2011/207/EU) constitutes the legal basis needed to organise the use of pooled national means of control and inspection in European Union waters and in international waters covered by ICCAT.

The present report describes the implementation of the JDP in 2011 and includes the results of coordinated joint control inspection and surveillance activities by Member States. This report does not contain information on the activities carried out by the Member States concerned outside the JDP and by the European Commission (EC).

II - Training under the 2011 Joint Deployment Plan for the bluefin tuna

A regional Seminar for national trainers of Member States concerned by the 2011 bluefin tuna JDP was held from 23 to 24 March 2011 in Vigo (Spain). 22 participants from Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal and Spain attended the training course.

The objective was to train Member States trainers and experts which were involved in the preparation, development and implementation of national training courses. The content of this type

¹³ OJ L 87 of 02.04.2011, p. 9

of trainings is intended to supplement the knowledge gained by national trainers during previous bluefin tuna training courses. Therefore it is important to ensure that there is a continuity concerning the participants attending these trainings/seminars.

For the first time in bluefin tuna trainings, Member States participated actively in the preparation of the training and in this regard presentations on the new bluefin tuna recovery plan (ICCAT Recommendation 10-04) and on the bluefin tuna catch documentation system were done by France and Malta respectively.

During the training, emphasis was made on the new provisions contained in Title II of ICCAT 10-04 related to Control Measures and in particular to the obligation to assess both the number and the weight of tuna at the point of capture and of caging. As well, presentations on the Commission Decision (2011/207/EU) establishing a specific control and inspection programme related to the recovery of bluefin tuna and on the new Joint Deployment Plan (JDP) adopted by the CFCA were made.

The knowledge acquired and the material disseminated during the regional training facilitated the preparation and implementation of the national trainings. CFCA coordinators supported the national trainings implemented by Cyprus and Malta.

III - The bluefin tuna fishery in 2011

III.1 – The fishing fleet

In 2011, the number of Member States vessels involved in the bluefin tuna fishery in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea were as follows:

	Gear Type	CY P	ES P	FR A	GB R	GR C	ITA	ML T	PR T	TOTAL
Atl	Bait/trolling/line		42	24						66
	Trawl			42						42
Med	Bait/trolling/line	9	68	74		113	29	39		332
	Purse seine		6	9		1	12	1		29
	Total Catching Vessels	9	116	149		114	41	40		469
	Auxiliary		90			1	16		4	111
	Support		14			3	27	25		69
	Towing		14	5			20			39
	Tug				1	2		27		30
	Total Other Vessels		118	5	1	6	63	52	4	249
	Total All Vessels	9	234	154	1	120	104	92	4	718

During the 2011 bluefin tuna campaign in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean, the number of ICCAT CPC's vessels involved in this fishery was as follows (Data obtained from the ICCAT list of bluefin tuna catching vessels and bluefin tuna other vessels as of 6 June 2011):

Catching vessels	DZ A	CH N	EG Y	HR V	ISL	JP N	KO R	MA R	SY R	TU N	TU R	TOTAL
Purse seine	10		1	18			1	1	1	23	17	72
Other catching vessels	2	2		15	1	22		415				457
TOTAL	12	2	1	33	1	22	1	416	1	23	17	529

Other vessels	HRV	HND	JPN	KOR	MAR	PAN	TUN	TUR	VUT	TOTAL
TOTAL	58	1	3	1	29	15	23	33	12	175

As far as traps are concerned, the number of active traps was as follows:

Traps	ESP	ITA	MAR	PRT	TOTAL

TOTAL	4	3	11	3	21
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It should be noted that:

- The number of EU purse seine vessels authorized to operate for bluefin tuna in 2011 was 29 compared to 24 in 2010 and 87 in 2009. In 2011, contrary to what happened in 2010, Italian purse seiners actively fished for bluefin tuna.
- The number of other ICCAT CPCs purse seine vessels authorized to operate for bluefin tuna in 2011 was 72, compared to 90 in 2010 and 217 in 2009. Apparently, Libyan purse seiners did not actively fish for bluefin tuna in 2011. In addition, according to Algeria its purse seiners have not operated in 2011 (no VMS received by the TJDG and no individual quota allocated to them in the ICCAT record of bluefin tuna catching vessels).

In total, 998 catching vessels were authorized to actively participate in bluefin tuna fishing in 2011. The number of other vessels amounted to 424.

III.2 – The 2011 bluefin tuna fishing pattern

The bluefin tuna fishing pattern was similar to that of last years.

Balearic area, Central Mediterranean (south of Malta, Gulf of Sirte and areas off the Tunisian coast), Tyrrhenian Sea, and in the Eastern Mediterranean the areas north and northeast of Cyprus are the traditional bluefin tuna fishing grounds for purse seiners. All of these fishing grounds were actively fished in 2011 except for the Gulf of Sirte. Even if no definitive information is available, intelligence information and information gathered by the inspection means deployed in the vicinity would suggest that there were no purse seine fishing operations in such area. However, the non existence of purse seiners activity within the Gulf of Sirte cannot be definitely excluded.

As it was already the case in 2010, the purse seine fishing period was of one month. In principle, information gathered by the TJDG through the deployed means and VMS information seems to confirm that the fishing period was respected by ICCAT CPCs.

The main highlights of the 2011 bluefin tuna fishing pattern could be summarized as follows:

- As it has been mentioned above, Italian purse seiners fished actively for bluefin tuna.

- A more intense fishing activity was observed in the Tyrrhenian Sea with respect to the 2010 one.
- EU purse seiners did not operate in the Eastern Mediterranean.
- The main fishing ground for the six Spanish purse seiners were the Balearic area.
- French purse seiners operated both in the Balearic area (five purse seiners) and in the Central Mediterranean (four purse seiners).
- The Maltese purse seiner actively fished for bluefin tuna in the Central Mediterranean.
- Two Italian purse seiners operated exclusively in the Central Mediterranean, four exclusively in the Tyrrhenian Sea while the other six started its activities in the Central Mediterranean and then moved to the Tyrrhenian Sea. The reason for changing zone was mainly the bad weather conditions which prevailed in the Central Mediterranean during the first three weeks of the campaign, preventing purse seiners from actively fishing.
- The Greek purse seiner started its activities in the Central Mediterranean and then moved to the Tyrrhenian Sea.
- Purse seiners from Egypt, Morocco, Turkey and Syria actively fished for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Mediterranean.
- Purse seiners from Tunisia fished both inside and outside Tunisian waters in the Central Mediterranean.
- The only Korean purse seiner operated exclusively in international waters south of Malta.
- The Croatian fleet area of operation was confined to the Adriatic Sea.

Despite the confusion over the decision taken by Libya to first voluntarily suspend bluefin tuna fishing activities and then, cancel such suspension and request 12 ICCAT Regional Observers to be deployed on board Libyan purse seiners, the ICCAT Secretariat confirmed to Libya that it was not possible to deploy ICCAT Regional Observers on Libyan purse seiners in 2011. Therefore, any fishing activity undertaken by Libyan vessels would have been considered in contravention to ICCAT conservation and management measures. No VMS data was received by Technical Joint Deployment Group (TJDG) from Libyan vessels in 2011. During the campaign the TJDG monitored the location of some of the Libyan purse seiners with assistance from Member States. According to information received from Member States, 14 Libyan purse seiners remained in Member States ports during the bluefin tuna purse seine season. The location and activities of several Libyan purse seiners that were included in former ICCAT lists of authorized bluefin tuna catching vessels was unknown.

Japanese longliners did not actively fish for bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean as in 2009 and 2010. As it happened in past years, the Japanese longline fleet started to move to Central North Atlantic

fishing grounds (outside the Icelandic EEZ) by the end of September. The fleet has been fishing in this zone until the end of October.

For the first time, bluefin tuna fished by traps was transferred into towing cages which were subsequently transported by tugs to the farms for fattening purposes.

IV – Implementation of the Joint Deployment Plan

IV.1 – Steering Group

Four meetings of the Steering Group (SG) were held in February, April, May and July 2011.

The objective of the first SG meeting was to finalise the new text of the JDP that was finally adopted in April 2011, including the bluefin tuna 2011 Joint Deployment Schedule.

The objectives of the other three meetings were mainly to define the strategy and the priorities of the JDP in terms of control and inspection activities, as well as to review the implementation of the JDP.

IV.2 – Operational coordination

France, Italy, Malta and Spain seconded national coordinators to the JDP's Technical Joint Deployment Group (TJDG). The TJDG was based at the premises of the CFCA in Vigo (Spain).

The CFCA provided four full-time and one part-time staff to support both the activities of the TJDG throughout the whole campaign and to participate to some of the sea missions implemented within the framework of the JDP. CFCA coordinators participated to 4 missions at sea and 3 land missions for a total of 105 and 14 days respectively.

The TJDG was operative 7 days a week on an office-hours basis, with staff available on-call during off hours.

The risk assessment implemented to prepare the campaign proved to be successful. The deployment of means in time and space was consistent with the 2011 fishing pattern and therefore monitoring and control can be considered as effective. All bluefin tuna fishing grounds where Member States actively fished were surveyed during the right time periods.

The TJDG was regularly provided with VMS data by Member States and the ICCAT Secretariat through https connection.

Regular and timely transmission of VMS information is essential for operational coordination. In general, it could be said that in 2011 most CPCs complied with ICCAT VMS provisions. However, VMS data from Algeria was never received by the TJDG; and VMS data from Croatia was not regularly and timely received by the TJDG throughout the campaign and therefore it was not useful for control purposes.

IV.3 – Deployment of pooled means

In 2011, Member States made available 234 ICCAT, Community and national inspectors for the implementation of the JDP.

Member States have made a substantial effort in terms of pooling of means to control and inspect bluefin tuna fishing activities, committing a significant amount of resources. In addition to the national means, a joint EU-inspection vessel (FPV *Tyr*) was chartered by the CFCA. The means deployed by Member States during the JDP campaign were as follows:

Type of Means	Aerial means				Total
	ESP	FRA	ITA	MLT	
Airplanes	-	2	2	2	6
Helicopters	3	-	-	-	3

Type of Means	Patrol vessels							Total
	CYP	ESP	FRA	GRC	ITA	EU	MLT	
Coastal Patrol Vessels	1	2	1	3	8	-	2	17
High Seas Patrol Vessels	-	1	3	-	4	1	-	9

IV.4 – Activities undertaken within the framework of the 2011 BFT JDP

The 2011 Joint Deployment Schedule was agreed by Member States within the SG and annexed to the JDP document as Annex II.

During the bluefin tuna campaign 163 days of ashore missions have been coordinated by the TJDG. Additionally the means committed to the JDP have been active during 247 days at sea and 68 surveillance flights have been also carried out for a total of 218 hours.

	Scheduled	Undertaken	Percentage
LAND ¹⁴	150	163	109%
SEA	232	247	106%
AIR (hours)	198	218	110%

In 2011, Member States have implemented more days of sea and ashore missions and more hours of aircraft surveillance than initially foreseen. In some cases, initial dates of the missions were rescheduled mainly due to bad weather conditions or inspection means technical problems.

The table below summarises by FAO Subarea the days of control activity deployed in 2011.

	WESTERN MED	CENTRAL MED	EASTERN MED	EASTER N ATL	TOTA L
LAND	59	47	20	37	163
SEA	88	125	16	18	247
AIR	30	37	0	1	68

As it was mentioned before, a joint EU-inspection vessel (FPV *Tyr*) was chartered by the CFCA from its own budget. Last year, the joint EU-inspection vessel was chartered on behalf of Member States, i.e. financed with Member States contributions. The mission was divided in fourth legs. A CFCA coordinator was present in each leg. Inspectors from Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta and Spain, plus one inspector from the EC participated to the *Tyr*'s 2011 Mediterranean campaign. The following table summarises the main results of the FPV *Tyr* mission.

	ICCAT Inspectors	Days at Sea	Inspecti ons	Vessels PNC(s)	Sightin gs
FPV <i>Tyr</i>	16	76	91	19	246

IV.5 – Evolution of the activities undertaken within the framework of the BFT JDP since 2008

The table below summarises the number of means deployed by the JDP since the first JDP was implemented in 2008, as well as the evolution of the level of control and surveillance activities scheduled by the JDP.

¹⁴ Please note that JDP ashore missions will continue to take place until the end of the year.

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Means deployed at sea	56	30	27	26
Means deployed for air surveillance	10	9	11	9
Scheduled days of sea mission	402	274	247	232
Scheduled hours of air surveillance	300	219	231	198
Scheduled days of ashore mission	167	238	184	150

It can be noted that since 2009, the level of scheduled sea and aerial control and surveillance activities has been slightly reduced. The deployment of patrol means and the effort dedicated by Member States for the control of the bluefin tuna fishery during the last years has been very substantial and Member States should be commended for such an effort.

Such an important effort dedicated to control and surveillance activities was justified due to the situation of the bluefin tuna fishery. It should be reminded that according to the ICCAT SCRS, substantial under-reporting of total catches was occurring, especially during the 1998-2007 period.

However since the first JDP started in 2008, the situation has positively evolved and nowadays it could be presumed that the degree of compliance with ICCAT management measures has improved. For instance, under-reporting in the bluefin tuna fishery is no longer a major problem according to ICCAT SCRS. As well, the initial TAC set by ICCAT was reduced from 28,500 in 2008 to 12,900 in 2011; the number of purse seiners has been reduced from 304 in 2009 to 101 in 2011; and the fishing period for purse seiners has been reduced from two months to one month.

Therefore, a further reduction of the control and surveillance activities could be envisaged for 2012, if considered appropriate by the Steering Group and following a careful assessment of the present situation.

IV.6 – Exchange of inspectors

The table below shows that so far, 82 days of ashore missions were carried out by mixed teams, while 134 days of sea missions were implemented by joint inspection teams.

	Scheduled	Undertaken	Percentage
LAND	72	82	114%
SEA	133	134	101%
TOTAL	205	216	105%

The table below shows that so far 50% of the total land activity days have been undertaken by mixed inspection teams, while 54% of the total sea activity days were implemented by joint inspection teams. If we compare these figures with the final ones in 2010, it can be concluded that the ratio of days of joint/mixed teams against total days of activity has been slightly reduced from 57% to 53%.

	Total days of activity	Days of joint/mixed teams	Percentage
LAND	163	82	50%
SEA	247	134	54%
TOTAL	410	216	53%

IV.7 – Cooperation between the EU and Turkey

Turkey has implemented in 2011 a bluefin tuna inspection scheme. Within the framework of the cooperation between the EU and Turkey, both parties agreed to implement a mutual exchange of inspectors, being the objective to have a better understanding on mutual inspection activities and the way rules are enforced on both sides. In this context, a CFCA coordinator went on mission to Turkey and participated to several inspections made by the Turkish Coast Guard. Likewise, a Turkish official was present during a campaign on board the FPV *Tyr*.

V – Results of control activity

V.1 – Inspections

A total of 677 inspections have been performed throughout 403 activity days in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean within the framework of the 2011 bluefin tuna JDP, of which 331 were ashore and 346 were at sea.

The table below summarises by FAO Subarea the number of inspections undertaken in 2011.

	WESTER N MED	CENTRAL MED	EASTERN MED	EASTERN ATL	TOTAL
LAN D	101	143	44	43	331
SEA	131	131	47	37	346

During the implementation of the JDP, both Member States and other ICCAT CPCs vessels/operators have been inspected. Land inspections done to Member States vessels/operators accounted for almost 96% of the total number of land inspections carried out, while sea inspections done to Member States vessels accounted for almost 91% of the total number of sea inspections undertaken. The percentage of Member States vessels inspected at sea increased from 78% in 2010 to 91% in 2011. The reason is that the deployment of the means of inspection in 2011 was very much based on the fishery pattern of the Community fleet in previous years, and only when Community fleet and third country fleets overlap across time and space there was the opportunity for JDP means to inspect third country vessels. As well, some fleets operated almost exclusively inside their territorial waters as it was the case for instance of the Croatian fleet.

	EU MS	ICCAT CPCs	TOTAL
LAND INSPECTIONS	318 (96%)	13 (4%)	331
SEA INSPECTIONS	314 (91%)	32 (9%)	346
TOTAL	632 (93%)	45 (7%)	677

Control of fishing vessels involved in the capture and transport of bluefin tuna for farming operations has been particularly effective. 29 Member States purse seiners have been actively fishing for bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean in 2011. 18 of them reported fishing operations and out of these, 13 were inspected by JDP deployed means. Concerning the tugs involved in these fishing operations, all 20 tugs receiving fish from purse seiners were inspected.

Unfortunately the same analysis cannot be done for non EU fishing vessels, since the information needed for such an analysis is not available to the TJDG.

A table showing the inspections undertaken within the framework of the 2011 bluefin tuna JDP disaggregated by country of the vessel/entity inspected and type of vessel/entity is attached as Annex 1.

V.2 – Vessels/operators committing one or more possible non-compliance(s)

When a possible non-compliance by a vessel/operator is detected by a fisheries inspector, section 11 of the ICCAT inspection report must be filled. It is important that possible non-compliances are accurately described and appropriate reference to articles of the legislation which have been contravened is made. In several occasions, the inspector determined the existence of several possible non-compliances in a single inspection report. However, in this section reference is made to the number of vessels/operators where **one or more possible non-compliance(s)** (henceforward PNC(s)) were detected.

In 2011, 59 vessels/operators committed PNC(s), i.e. 8.7% of the total inspections resulted in the drawing up of a specific report¹⁵. In 2010, the number of vessels/operators PNC(s) was 59 (8.9%) i.e. the percentage and the figures remained about the same. It should be noted that in 2009 the percentage was 12.5%.

	INSPECTIONS	VESSELS/OPERATORS PNC(s)
LAND	331	11
SEA	346	48
TOTAL	677	59

¹⁵ After receipt of inspection documents related to a possible non-compliance, the TJDG establishes a specific report and transmits it to the flag MS and to the European Commission.

Most of the vessels/operators PNC(s) have been detected at sea. Indeed, 48 out of the total number of 59 were the result of sea inspections, and out of these 48, 24 have been reported by the inspectors as being serious violations to ICCAT conservation management measures. The number of vessels/operators PNC(s) detected ashore is considerably lower; in fact only 11 were detected by land inspections.

Concerning the flag/nationality of the vessels/operators PNC(s), 46 were EU vessels/operators and 13 were from other ICCAT CPCs. Regarding the serious violations, 14 were from EU vessels/operators and 10 from other ICCAT CPCs vessels.

	EU MS	ICCAT CPCs	TOTAL
VESSELS/OPERATORS PNC(s)	46	13	59
%	78%	22%	

However when the number of vessels/operators PNC(s) is compared against the number of inspections, the result is that only 7% of the inspections made to EU vessels/operators resulted in the drawing up of a specific report, compared to 29% in other ICCAT CPCs vessels/operators. When compare to 2010 figures, in the case of the EU vessels/operators the percentage has slightly increased (6% in 2010) while for other ICCAT CPCs vessels/operators the percentage has slightly increased (27% in 2010).

	EU MS	ICCAT CPCs
INSPECTIONS	632	45
VESSELS/OPERATORS PNC(s)	46	13
%	7%	29%

V.3 – Inspections and possible non-compliance(s) by type of vessels/operators

Again, in this section reference is made to the number of vessels/operators where **one or more possible non-compliance(s)** were detected.

The tables below show, both for ashore and sea missions, the number of inspections done per type of vessels/operators and the number of vessels/operators where one or more possible non-

compliance(s) was reported. Tables below show that vessels involved in the capture and transport of bluefin tuna for farming operations (purse seiners, tugs and auxiliary vessels) and longliners have been the main objective of the JDP inspections (57% of the total number of inspections), which is consistent with the overall strategy set by the SG and with the relative importance in terms of catches of each segment of the fishery.

When only land inspections are considered, the percentage of inspections made to vessels involved in the capture and transport of bluefin tuna for farming operations and to longliners accounted for 8% and 22% respectively of total land inspections. Longliners accounted for 45% of the total vessels/operators PNC(s).

ASHORE MISSIONS	PS	TUG	AUX	LL	OTHER FV	FAR M	OTHER LAND	TOTAL
INSPECTIONS	17	4	8	72	57	23	150	331
%	5%	1%	2%	22%	17%	7%	45%	100%
VESSELS/OPERATORS PNC(s)	0	0	0	5	2	1	3	11
%	0%	0%	0%	45%	18%	9%	27%	100%

*Other land includes traps, markets/supermarkets, trucks and restaurants. Other fishing vessels include baitboats, pelagic trawlers, bottom trawlers, gillnetters, recreational boats and carriers.

If we consider sea inspections, the percentage of inspections made to vessels involved in the capture and transport of bluefin tuna for farming operations accounted for 44% of total sea inspections, which again is consistent with the strategy set by the SG during the implementation of the JDP and with the importance of the bluefin tuna caught for farming purposes. The percentage of longliners inspected at sea is also quite important (39%). Longliners are mainly inspected when the purse seine fishery had not yet started or when it is already over. Longliners accounted for 46% of the total number of vessels/operators PNC(s) detected at sea, while tugs accounted for 33%. For the first time since the bluefin tuna JDP started to operate, longliners have taken the place of tugs as the type of vessels accounting for the highest percentage of vessels/operators PNC(s) detected at sea.

SEA MISSIONS	PS	TUG	AUX	LL	OTHER FV	FARM	TOTAL
INSPECTIONS	55	89	6	135	59	2	346
%	16%	26%	2%	39%	17%	1%	100%
VESSELS/OPERATORS PNC(s)	6	16	1	22	3	0	48
%	13%	33%	2%	46%	6%	0%	100%

*Other fishing vessels include baitboats, pelagic trawlers, bottom trawlers, gillnetters, recreational boats and carriers.

When the ratio of vessels/operators PNC(s) against the number of inspections at sea for each category is considered, in 2011 the highest ratio occurred in tugs (18%), auxiliary vessels (17%) and longliners (16%). These results are quite different to those in 2010 (28%, 20% and 9% respectively).

SEA MISSIONS	PS	TUG	AUX	LL	OTHER FV	FARM
RATIO OF VESSELS/OPERATORS PNC(s) / INSPECTIONS AT SEA	11%	18%	17%	16%	5%	0%

V.4 – Typology of possible non-compliances

As already mentioned above, in several occasions the inspector determined the existence of several possible non-compliances (PNCs) in a single inspection report. If the typology of the possible non-compliances is to be analyzed, we should rather look at the total number of PNCs instead of the number of vessels/operators committing one or more possible non-compliance(s).

In order to implement the analysis, PNCs have been categorised into 4 groups:

- o Documentation¹⁶ (which includes logbooks, transfer declarations, BCDs, transfer pre-notification and authorizations, landing pre-notifications, catch declarations, video of transfers);

¹⁶ It should be noted that in order to do the analysis the following assumption has been made: when a single vessel has several deficiencies

- Technical measures (which includes catch limits, prohibited fishing gear, undersize catch, closed fishing seasons, quota exhaustion and failure to land species subjected to quota, ICCAT lists and transshipment at sea);
- VMS;
- Obstruction to the inspection including the absence of pilot ladder.

In 2011, the total amount of PNCs reported by the inspectors was 106 (89 at sea and 17 ashore). In 2010, the total amount of PNCs reported by the inspectors was 84 (70 at sea and 14 ashore).

Out of this 106, 71 (67%) refer to EU vessels/operators, and 35 (33%) to other ICCAT CPCs. These percentages are somewhat different from the percentages encountered in previous sections when the number of vessels/operators committing one or more possible non-compliance(s) was analyzed, 78% (EU) and 22% (ICCAT CPCs).

As it was the case last year, the highest percentage of PNCs refers to the documentation group, in fact out of the 106 PNCs, 76 refers to this group versus 24 related to the technical measures, 1 to VMS and 5 to the lack of the pilot ladder.

34 of the PNCs categorized as documentation were related to logbooks (both of the catching and other vessels). Transfer declarations accounted for 13, BCDs for 14, 9 for video provisions, 4 for landing pre-notifications, 1 was related to transfer pre-notification and 1 to transfer authorization.

Concerning the PNCs related to the technical measures, bluefin tuna as by catch exceeding more than 5% of the total catch accounted for 9, vessels fishing actively for bluefin tuna not included in ICCAT lists for 7, vessel operating with prohibited fishing gears for 4, catch of undersized individuals for 3, while failure to land species subjected to quota accounted for 1.

ICCAT recommendation 10-04 included for the first time in its Annex 8 an obligation for the master of the vessel to provide a boarding ladder to facilitate the boarding of the inspectors. Absence of pilot ladders can prevent a vessel from being inspected and sometimes put inspectors safety at risk. In 2011, 5 PNCs were related to the absence of pilot ladder.

Finally, the number of PNCs related to non functioning of VMS was 1.

regarding one type of document, only one PNC has been considered. For instance, if a vessel has three incomplete transfer declarations, only one PNC has been considered.

Annex 2 shows for each vessel, the PNCs reported by inspectors during the bluefin tuna 2011 JDP. Names of vessels have been removed from the list for confidentiality reasons.

It should be reminded that in their inspection reports, inspectors noted what they believe to be a suspected infringement. Inspection reports are then transmitted to the appropriate competent authorities, which should investigate and follow-up on those suspected infringements and undertake disciplinary actions if appropriate. The TJDG has no information on how many of those PNCs noted by the inspectors concluded in disciplinary actions taken by Member States or ICAT CPCs against vessels/operators.

V.5 – Spotting planes

No reports regarding spotting planes were received from deployed means. As in previous years, measures such as the one taken by Italy to close the air space during the 2011 campaign proved to be very effective to prevent the use of spotting planes.

VI – Risks of non-compliance with applicable control measures

As it was mentioned before, ICCAT has introduced in 2011 new provisions concerning the monitoring and control of transfer operations. Provision for the video recording of transfer activities between the catching and the towing vessel were reinforced. One video record shall be produced and transmitted to both the regional observer aboard the purse seiner and to the CPC observer aboard the towing vessel. The video record shall accompany the transfer declaration and the associated catches to which it relates. At the beginning and/or end of each video, the ICCAT transfer declaration number must be displayed. The time and the date of the video shall be continuously displayed throughout each video record.

Despite these measures, several cases were reported both by ICCAT regional observers and ICCAT inspectors in which the video record started when the passage between the seine and the cage was already open and finished when the passage was not closed yet. In such cases it is impossible to ensure that no transfer of bluefin tuna occurred before or after the video record.

As well, ICCAT regional observers' tasks concerning the counting of bluefin tuna were better defined. Indeed, in cases where the estimation by the regional observer was at least 10% higher by number and/or average weight than declared by the master of the catching vessel, the observer was supposed to report both to ICCAT Secretariat and to CPCs and an investigation initiated by the flag State of the catching vessel and concluded prior to the time of caging at the farm. In the

case of EU purse seiners, the CFCA was also in copy of those potential non compliance observer reports.

In 2011, only one potential non compliance observer report was received by the CFCA. It was related to a purse seiner which started the recording of the transfers once the passage between the seine and the cage was already open. According to the purse seiner, it was due to a low duration of the camera batteries.

It should be also important to decide whether the inspectors should estimate the quantities transferred in number and weight, or their task should be limited to check the obligations established in paragraph 79 of the ICCAT Recommendation 10-04. Presently, Commission decision (2011/207/EU) calls inspectors to “verify the quantities transferred, as observed by video footage”. It should be noted that the estimation of the number of bluefin tuna from a video can last hours, and in some cases either purse seiners or tugs can have more than one video recording on board, making it almost impossible for inspectors to implement such a control while doing the inspection. Therefore, it could be preferable to ensure that inspectors make copies of the video transfers and they carry out the counting right after the inspection, on board the patrol vessel. In case of significant differences in the number of tunas reported on the transfer declaration and the estimation of the inspectors, both flag and farm state should be informed for possible follow-up at the time of the caging. However, the counting of the number of tuna by inspectors could be seen as a duplication of the regional observer tasks.

Even if these new provisions have improved the way transfers are monitored and controlled, it would be important to better define them in terms of duration of the video recording, camera characteristics, types of files in which recordings should be made, etc. This will also facilitate the tasks of the inspectors and the harmonization of inspections.

Another problem that was detected during the campaign was the absence of documents related to transfers on board the tugs for certain periods right after the transfer. In some cases, where two or three counting should be done before the observer and the captain reaches an agreement, the tug can stay for several hours without any documentation on board. In some cases, tugs without any documentation on board were already two or three miles away from the purse seine when they were inspected. In such cases, provisions should be more specific and compel tugs to stay in the vicinity of the purse seiners until they got the relevant transfer documentation.

Since 2008, it is quite evident that there has been an improvement in the compliance with ICCAT provisions related to the documentation by CPCs operators. ICCAT provisions related to

documentation and related forms have been improved in the successive recovery plans. Several CPCs have undertaken initiatives to familiarize operators concerning their documentation requirements and most CPCs operators are fully aware of their obligations. However, inspectors have still detected some problems in 2011. For instance, the obligation of producing one BCD for each catching vessel participating in a JFO has not been yet fully understood by some CPCs. During the 2011 campaign several possible non compliances related to this matter were issued by inspectors, which were informed by skippers that they were following the instructions given by their administrations.

Other issues that should be mentioned in this section are those related with the 5% tolerance of minimum size and bluefin tuna by-catch.

To avoid any perversion in the application of the 5% by-catch tolerance, in particular by small pelagic purse seiners, this tolerance might be calculated against the total weight or total number of only highly migratory species retained on board (or at landing). As well, provisions related to both by-catch and minimum size refers to 5% of fish retained on board. It should be considered the possibility to modify these provisions and refer only to 5% of fish landed, since very often this percentage will change throughout the fishing trip. Alternatively, a minimum number of bluefin tuna individuals during the first days of the fishing trip could be authorized to cover possible by-catch at the beginning of the fishing trip.

Finally, carry-over of bluefin tuna in farm cages from one campaign to the next one is difficult to control and to estimate. Therefore, similar provisions such as the ones already adopted for video recording of transfers and caging could be also adopted.

VII – Conclusions

The main objective of the bluefin tuna Joint Deployment Plan, i.e. to ensure operational coordination of joint control, inspection and surveillance activities by Member States engaged in bluefin tuna fishing, has been achieved. Missions have taken place according to the Joint Deployment Schedule agreed by the SG and consequently, bluefin tuna fishing grounds where Member States actively fished for bluefin tuna in 2011 were surveyed during the right time periods.

As in previous years, Member States have made a substantial effort in terms of pooling of means to control and monitor bluefin tuna fishing activities, committing to the JDP a significant amount of resources. Such an important effort dedicated to control and surveillance activities was justified due to the situation of the bluefin tuna fishery. For instance, according to the ICCAT SCRS bluefin tuna total catches were severely under-reported during the 1998-2007 period and there was a need to eliminate the overcapacity of the fishing fleet, especially in the purse seine fishery. Since the first JDP started in 2008, the situation has positively evolved.

The coordination by the TJDG of the deployment of inspection means (sea and air) and the exchange of inspectors between Member States during the implementation of the 2011 bluefin tuna JDP can be considered as very positive. The presence within the TJDG of National Coordinators from Member States has been decisive for a better operational coordination. In addition, timely information concerning the transfer authorizations issued by Member States were received by the TJDG, which proved very helpful at the time of issuing recommendations to patrol means deployed in the fishing grounds.

In 2011, the CFCA participated only in two national bluefin tuna trainings. It is highly advisable that Member States organize each year national bluefin tuna trainings, especially when, as it happened in 2011, the recovery plan was comprehensively amended. Inspectors participating to missions under the JDP should be trained in bluefin tuna provisions in force.

In 2011, the number (59) and percentage (8.7%) of vessels/operators committing one or more possible non-compliance(s) was very similar to the figures recorded in 2010. For the first time since the bluefin tuna JDP started to operate, longliners have taken the place of tugs as the type of vessels accounting for the highest percentage of vessels/operators committing one or more possible non-compliance(s).

As it always happened in previous JDPs, the analysis shows that EU vessels/operators might be more compliant with bluefin tuna regulations than other ICCAT CPCs vessels/operators. When the

number of vessels/operators committing one or more possible non-compliance(s) is compared against the number of inspections, the result is that only 7% of the inspections made to EU vessels/operators resulted in the drawing up of a possible non compliance, compared to 29% in other ICCAT CPCs vessels/operators.

The result of the analysis of the typology of the possible non-compliances shows that most of them are related to documentation deficiencies. Even if the knowledge of ICCAT rules by skippers has definitely improved, there are still some problems of interpretation. Therefore, Member States and ICCAT CPCs administrations should persevere in their efforts to improve the knowledge of ICCAT rules by skippers. In this regard, initiatives such as the ones undertaken by the EC to reinforce cooperation with other ICCAT CPCs, for instance the mutual exchange of inspectors with Turkey in 2011 and the training seminars for other ICCAT CPCs organized by the CFCA in 2010, should be pursued.

ANNEX 1 – INSPECTIONS BY FLAG STATE AND MÉTIER

	AUX	FAR M	PS	LL	GN	OT	BB	PT	REC	MKT/SUPM KT	TRA P	TU G	REST O	CARRIER S	TRUC K	TOTAL
CYP	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
ESP	7	6	11	15	0	2	16	0	3	0	3	21	0	0	0	84
FRA	0	0	15	10	4	1	9	6	7	31	0	2	2	0	0	87
GBR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRC	0	1	21	26	15	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
ITA	1	11	18	87	13	13	0	0	1	71	2	35	15	0	4	271
MLT	3	7	1	42	0	5	0	0	0	8	0	11	0	0	0	77
PRT	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	9	5	0	0	0	0	17
EGY	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HRV	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
VUT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
KOR	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	0	22
TUN	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	18
TUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	14	25	72	207	33	25	25	6	15	119	10	93	17	12	4	677

ANNEX 2 – TYPOLOGY OF POSSIBLE NON COMPLIANCES

NUMBER OF PNCs							106	24	25	9	13	9	1	1	4	14	0	7	9	4	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	5
Flag/Country	Date	Type of Vessel/Operator	FAO Division	Type of Mission	N. of PNCs	Serious Violations	LOGBOOK		DOCUMENTATION							TECHNICAL MEASURES												
							Catching Vessels	Other Vessels	Transfer Declaration	Transfer Video	Transfer pre-notification	Transfer Authorization	Landing Pre-Notification	BCD	Catch Declaration	Not in the ICCAT List	By-catch more than 5%	Prohibited fishing gear	Undersize Catch	Closed Fishing Season	Failure to land spp subject to quota	Exhausted Quota	Transshipment at Sea	VMS	Obstruction to an Inspection	Pilot Ladder		
1	ITA	16/05/2011	LL	37.2.2	SEA	1		1																				
2	CYP	17/05/2011	LL	37.3.2	SEA	1		1																				
3	CYP	18/05/2011	LL	37.3.2	SEA	1		1																				
4	ITA	18/05/2011	LL	37.2.2	SEA	1																						1
5	TUN	19/05/2011	TUG	37.2.2	SEA	1	Yes		1																			
6	ITA	19/05/2011	LL	37.2.2	SEA	2	Yes	1										1										
7	MLT	19/05/2011	LL	37.2.2	SEA	1		1																				
8	CYP	20/05/2011	LL	37.3.2	LAND	1													1									
9	CYP	20/05/2011	LL	37.3.2	LAND	2		1											1									
10	ITA	20/05/2011	GN	37.1.3	SEA	2	Yes											1		1								
11	ESP	20/05/2011	TUG	37.1.1	SEA	1				1																		
12	ITA	21/05/2011	GN	37.1.3	SEA	3	Yes	1												1	1							
13	ITA	21/05/2011	LL	37.1.3	SEA	2	Yes											1		1								
14	MLT	26/05/2011	LL	37.2.2	SEA	1		1																				
15	ITA	27/05/2011	TUG	37.2.2	SEA	1																						1
16	MLT	27/05/2011	TUG	37.2.2	SEA	1																				1		
17	ITA	27/05/2011	GN	37.1.3	SEA	3	Yes												1	1	1							
18	ITA	27/05/2011	LL	37.2.2	LAND	2		1																				
19	MLT	28/05/2011	LL	37.2.2	SEA	1		1																				
20	TUN	30/05/2011	TUG	37.2.2	SEA	1			1																			
21	ITA	30/05/2011	LL	37.1.3	SEA	1	Yes											1										
22	TUN	31/05/2011	TUG	37.2.2	SEA	4	Yes		1	1	1					1												
23	TUN	01/06/2011	TUG	37.2.2	SEA	3	Yes		1							2*												
24	TUN	05/06/2011	PS	37.2.2	SEA	2	Yes									1												
25	TUN	06/06/2011	PS	37.2.2	SEA	4	Yes	1			1	1				1												
26	GR C	08/06/2011	LL	37.3.2	SEA	1													1									
27	TUN	08/06/2011	TUG	37.2.2	SEA	6	Yes		1	1	1					2*												1
28	FRA	08/06/2011	PS	37.2.2	SEA	1																			1			
29	MLT	09/06/2011	TUG	37.2.2	SEA	3	Yes		1	1	1																	

	Flag/Country	Date	Type of Vessel/Operator	FAO Division	Type of Mission	N. of PNCs	Serious Violations	DOCUMENTATION										TECHNICAL MEASURES					VMS	Obstruction to an Inspection	Pilot Ladder				
								LOGBOOK		Transfer Declaration	Transfer Video	Transfer pre-notification	Transfer Authorization	Landing Pre-Notification	BCD	Catch Declaration	Not in the ICCAT List	By-catch more than 5%	Prohibited fishing gear	Undersize Catch	Closed Fishing Season	Failure to land spp subject to quota				Exhausted Quota	Transshipment at Sea		
								Catching Vessels	Other Vessels																				
30	TUN	11/06/2011	AUX	37.2.2	SEA	1	Yes			1																			
31	ITA	11/06/2011	PS	37.2.2	SEA	1		1																					
32	PAN	11/06/2011	TUG	37.1.1	SEA	1	Yes			1																			
33	FRA	11/06/2011	TUG	37.2.2	SEA	3				1	1																		1
34	ITA	12/06/2011	TUG	37.2.2	SEA	2				1						1													
35	KO R	14/06/2011	PS	37.2.2	SEA	1		1																					
36	FRA	14/06/2011	PS	37.2.2	SEA	1					1																		
37	ITA	16/06/2011	LL	37.2.2	SEA	1	Yes	1																					
38	MLT	16/06/2011	LL	37.2.2	SEA	2	Yes	1																					
39	MLT	16/06/2011	LL	37.2.2	SEA	1																							
40	ITA	16/06/2011	LL	37.2.2	SEA	1	Yes																						
41	ITA	16/06/2011	LL	37.2.2	SEA	1	Yes																						
42	TUR	17/06/2011	TUG	37.2.2	SEA	4	Yes		1	1	1					1													
43	TUN	18/06/2011	TUG	37.2.2	SEA	6	Yes		1	1	1	1	1			1													
44	ESP	20/06/2011	FARM	37.1.1	LAND	1				1																			
45	MLT	22/06/2011	LL	37.2.2	SEA	1		1																					
46	MLT	22/06/2011	LL	37.2.2	SEA	1																							
47	MLT	22/06/2011	LL	37.2.2	SEA	2		1																					
48	ITA	23/06/2011	LL	37.2.2	SEA	1	Yes	1																					
49	ITA	23/06/2011	LL	37.2.2	SEA	1	Yes	1																					
50	MLT	27/06/2011	LL	37.2.2	SEA	3		1																					
51	MLT	29/06/2011	TUG	37.2.2	SEA	4	Yes	1	1																				
52	ITA	01/07/2011	TRAP	37.1.3	LAND	1																							
53	PAN	03/07/2011	TUG	37.2.2	SEA	1				1																			
54	ITA	05/07/2011	LL	37.1.3	LAND	2		1																					
55	FRA	07/07/2011	BB	ICES VIII	LAND	3		2***																					
56	FRA	07/07/2011	BB	ICES VIII	LAND	2		1																					
57	ITA	19/09/2011	MKT	37.1.3	LAND	1																							
58	ITA	21/09/2011	MKT	37.1.3	LAND	1																							
59	ITA	24/09/2011	LL	37.1.3	LAND	1																							

* In this case two PNCs were considered, even if related to the same type of document. One refers to wrong completion of the BCDs and the second one to the presence of the BCD of only one vessel involved in the JFO.

** In this case two PNCs were considered, even if related to the same type of document. One refers to wrong completion of o one BCD and the second one to the discrepancy between the quantities reported in the BCDs and the JFO allocation key.

*** In this case two PNCs were considered, even if related to the same type of document. One refers to wrong completion of the logbook and the second one to a missing page in the logbook.

ANNEX 3 – ACRONYMS

FAO GEOGRAPHICAL SUBDIVISIONS:

Western Mediterranean (FAO Subarea 37.1)

- Balearic (Division 37.1.1)
- Gulf of Lions (Division 37.1.2)
- Sardinia (Division 37.1.3)

Central Mediterranean (FAO Subarea 37.2)

- Adriatic (Division 37.2.1)
- Ionian (Division 37.2.2)

Eastern Mediterranean (FAO Subarea 37.3)

- Aegean (Division 37.3.1)
- Levant (Division 37.3.2)

ICES GEOGRAPHICAL SUBDIVISION:

Eastern Atlantic (ICES Subarea VIII & IX)

COUNTRY ALPHA - 3 CODES:

CHN	China
CYP	Cyprus
DZA	Algeria
EGY	Egypt
ESP	Spain
FRA	France
GBR	United Kingdom
GRC	Greece
HND	Honduras
HRV	Croatia
ISL	Iceland
ITA	Italy
JPN	Japan
KOR	Korea
MAR	Morocco
MLT	Malta
PAN	Panama
PRT	Portugal
SYR	Syria
TUN	Tunisia
TUR	Turkey
VUT	Vanuatu



TYPE OF VESSELS:

AUX	Auxiliary vessel
BB	Baitboat
CARRIERS	Carrier/processing vessel
GN	Gillnetter
LL	Longliner
OT	Bottom Trawler
PS	Purse seiner
PT	Pelagic Trawler
REC	Recreational and Sport
TUG	Towing vessel

TYPE OF ENTITIES:

FARM	Farm
MKT/SUPMKT	Fish market/Cold store/Fish auction/Supermarket
RESTO	Restaurant
TRAP	Trap
TRUCK	Truck

European Fisheries Control Agency

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Postal Address: EFCA - Apartado de Correos 771 - E-36200 Vigo – Spain

2. Assessment report NAFO

JDP:	NAFO/NEAFC - NAFO
Reporting Period:	01.01. – 31.12.2011
Participating Member States:	DE, DK, EE, ES, FR, IE, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, SE, UK
Areas:	NAFO RA
Ports (with UNLOC codes):	Vigo (ES VGO), Cangas (ES CAG), Aveiro (PT AVE), Eemshaven (NL EEM), Hafnarfjörður (IS HAF), Reykjavík (IS REY), Bay Roberts (CA BYR), Harbour Grace (CA HRE)

Legal Basis

The legal basis for this JDP is defined in the following regulation(s):

Regulations:	Council Regulation (EC) No 1386/2007 of 22 October 2007 laying down conservation and enforcement measures applicable in the Regulatory Area of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation.
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Strategy and Objectives:

Strategy:	Inspection activities in NAFO Regulatory Area taking into account the risk analysis based on information available for fishing activities in the NAFO Area in order to define the specific objectives of the planned control.
General objective:	To ensure operational coordination of joint control, inspection and surveillance activities by Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom facilitated by the EFCA in order to fulfil the obligations of the European Community under the NAFO Scheme implemented by the Council by Regulation (EC) No 1386/2007
Risks:	Following main risk have been identified for the JDP and objectives to meet the legal requirements: Excess of by-catch of regulated species Mis-recording of catches of groundfish species Mis-recording of PRA catches in Divisions 3L and 3M Failure to meet the requirements of hail reporting system.
Specific Objectives:	Presence of an EU-inspection vessel during the sea campaign in the NAFO C.A. during the period July to November 2011 for 125 days. Employment of 7 joint teams during the sea campaigns in NAFO RA

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	<p>and mixed teams for landing inspections in EU ports.</p>
	<p>To conduct inspections at sea in order to assess compliance by EU and other Contracting Parties vessels fishing in the NAFO Regulatory Area with requirements of NAFO Control and Enforcement Measures and by EU fishing vessels for compliance with any other Community conservation and control measure applying to those vessels.</p>

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Generic Objectives	Coordination and cooperation achieved
	Information exchange developed
	Risk-based coordination and inspection conducted
	Cross-border inspection conducted
	Level playing field promoted
	Cost effectiveness promoted

Assessment of JDP:

General and Specific Objectives

#	Indicator	Score	Comments
1	To ensure operational coordination of joint control, inspection and surveillance activities by Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom facilitated by the EFCA in order to fulfil the obligations of the European Community under the NAFO Scheme implemented by the Council by Regulation (EC) No 1386/2007 in accordance with Article 23 (2) and Article 24 of Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002		Most of the objectives of the JDP for 2011 were achieved or partially achieved. The organisation of mixed teams for port inspection should be promoted during next years.

#	Level 2	Score	Comment	#	Level 3	Score	Comment
1.1	Presence of an EU-inspection vessel during the sea campaign in the NAFO C.A. during the period July to November 2011 for 125 days.	1.00	There were no deviations from the schedule agreed in the JDP.	1.1.1	Analysis patrol days	125	All campaigns were conducted in accordance with the JDP objectives.
1.2	Employment of 7 joint teams during the sea campaigns in	0.55	Joint teams were deployed	1.2.1	Analysis joint teams employed	7	Number of different joint teams deployed.

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#	Level 2	Score	Comment	#	Level 3	Score	Comment
	NAFO RA and mixed teams for landing inspections in EU ports.		according to schedule agreed in JDP; one mixed team was employed.	1.2.2	Analysis mixed teams employed	0.1	Despite of the 9 notifications by the EFCA, only 1 mixed team for landing inspection was conducted in 2011.
1.3	To conduct inspections at sea in order to assess compliance by EU and other Contracting Parties vessels fishing in the NAFO Regulatory Area with requirements of NAFO Control and Enforcement Measures and by EU fishing vessels for compliance with any other Community conservation and control measure applying to those vessels.	1.00	For EU vessels, both NAFO and EU measures apply while fishing in the NAFO area, for other CPs' vessels, only NAFO rules are applicable.	1.3.1	Analysis at sea inspections	32	Number of inspections conducted during sea-campaigns during 2011, includes both EU and other CP vessels fishing in the NAFO RA.

Generic Objectives

#	Indicator	Score	Comments
2	Achievement of Generic objectives		Good level except the evaluation of costs.

#	Level 2	Score	Comment	#	Level 3	Score	Comment
2.1	Coordination and targets achieved		Joint operations were carried out as planned in the joint campaign schedule for	2.1.1	Coordination and cooperation achieved	Yes	All sea campaigns were coordinated by EFCA coordinators.
				2.1.2	Different MS	Yes	In total 8 different

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			2011.		involved		MS participated.
2.2	Information exchange developed		Information exchange is well developed for NAFO sea-campaigns.	2.2.1	VMS information exchanged	Yes	VMS data was received by EFCA and forwarded to FPV regularly.
				2.2.2	Inspection activity exchanged	Yes	Regular exchange of information between inspectors in the NAFO RA, EFCA, DG MARE, other CPs inspectors and NAFO Secretariat.
				2.2.3	Aerial sightings exchanged	NA	No aerial surveillance foreseen in JDP for NAFO RA.
2.3	Risk-based coordination and inspection		Risks specified for the JDP were used for coordination and inspections	2.3.1	Risk analysis developed	Yes	Areas and periods of main fisheries identified and considered in campaigns schedule.
				2.3.2	MS providing target lists	Yes	Specific objectives were proposed by EFCA for certain areas and fisheries.
				2.3.3	Identified targets inspected	Yes	Patrols and inspections were conducted on vessels fishing in the target areas and periods.
2.4	Cross-border inspection conducted		Most of the sea and port inspections were conducted by teams of inspectors from at least 2 different MS.	2.4.1	Joint teams deployed at sea	Yes	Joint teams were deployed during most sea campaigns. Last sea-campaign consisted of only 1 MS inspector, accompanied by 1 CAN inspector and EFCA coordinator who also participated in boardings.
				2.4.2	Mixed teams deployed in port	Yes	One mixed team deployed in Vigo, ES.
				2.4.3	Union	Yes	MS and EFCA

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					inspectors deployed		deployed NAFO inspectors.
2.5	Level playing field promoted		Joint inspection teams deployed, continuous training and exchange of operational information contributed greatly to the concept of the level playing field.	2.5.1	Exchange of inspectors	Yes	See comment for 2.4.
				2.5.2	Harmonisation of inspection procedures	Yes	Annual training of MS NAFO inspectors, briefings/debriefings before and after each mission and inspection.
				2.5.3	Exchange of timely intelligence between MS	Yes	Intelligence was exchanged mainly with other CPs (CAN) patrolling in NAFO RA.
2.6	Cost-effectiveness promoted		The issue of cost-effectiveness was taken into consideration during the 2011 JDP activities. However, no methodology was available in order to confirm that the concept of cost-effectiveness was promoted.	2.6.1	Total cost of control activity means estimated	No	System needs to be developed for future estimation.
				2.6.2	Permanent exchange of information achieved	Yes	Permanent exchange of information with MS, EC, other NAFO CPs and NAFO secretariat.
				2.6.3	Flexibility of operations achieved	No	Principally, MS are not able to change schedule set in the JDP for their FPVs.
				2.6.4	Mutual assistance provided	NA	

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Indicators of Task

#	Indicator	Score	Comments
3	Total Control task committed	1	

	Level 2	Score	Comment		Level 3	Score	Comment
3.1	At-sea patrol tasks committed	1	Tasks committed in accordance to the accordance of JDP.	3.1.1	Number of joint teams in patrol vessels committed	7	Number of different joint teams deployed.
				3.1.2	Number patrol time units committed	125	Number of patrol days in the NAFO RA.
3.2	Aerial actions committed	N/A	No aerial surveillance planned for NAFO RA	3.2.1	Number aircraft committed	N/A	No aerial means committed
				3.2.2	Number air surveillance units committed	N/A	No aerial means committed
3.3	Port inspections activity committed	0.55	No benchmarks were set in JDP regarding to the number of port inspectors and/or time commitment, however the necessity of conducting port inspections by mixed teams coordinated by EFCA was pointed out by both SG and TJDG.	3.3.1	Number port/shore-based units committed	0.1	Despite of 9 mixed teams proposed by the EFCA, only 1 was employed.
				3.3.2	Number port inspections time units committed	1	As participation of MS on voluntary bases, no targets set in the JDP.
3.4	Other activity committed	1		3.4.1	Vessel monitoring coverage committed	98%	The information was

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							received by EFCA with a few interruptions because of the breakdown of the national FMCs.
				3.4.2	Number of time units for transport inspections committed	N/A	

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Indicators of Activity

#	Indicator	Score	Comments
4	Total Control activity	1	

	Level 2	Score	Comment		Level 3	Score	Comment
4.1	At Sea Patrol Actions	1		4.1.1	Number of joint teams in patrol vessels committed	7	Number of different joint teams employed.
				4.1.2	Number Patrol time units provided	125	Total number of patrol days at sea.
				4.1.3	Number of sightings	83	Total number of sightings of fishing vessels (both EU and other CP) during sea-campaigns.
				4.1.4	Number of inspections	32	Total number of sea-inspections on both EU and other CP vessels.
				4.1.5	Number of infringements	1	Total number of infringements detected on both EU and other CP vessels during sea campaigns.
4.2	Aerial surveillance conducted	N/A	No aerial surveillance planned in NAFO RA.	4.2.1	Number Aircraft provided	N/A	No aerial means committed
				4.2.2	Number air surveillance activity units	N/A	No aerial means committed
				4.2.3	Number of aerial sightings	N/A	No aerial means committed
4.3	Port inspections conducted	1		4.3.1	Number port/shore-based units provided	6	Total number of inspectors (flag + port MS) participating in the mixed team inspection.
				4.3.2	Number port time units	5	Days of inspection.
				4.3.3	Number port inspections conducted	1	

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		1		4.3.4	Number of infringements detected during port inspections	1	Excess of by-catch limits set in NAFO CEM was detected during inspection.
4.4	Other activity conducted	1		4.4.1	Vessel monitoring coverage	98%	
				4.4.2	Number transport inspections time units provided	N/A	
				4.4.3	Number of infringement detected via VMS	N/A	
				4.4.4	Number of infringement detected via transport inspections	N/A	

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Indicators of Analysis

#	Indicator	Score	Comments
5	Analysis control task	0.99	The control activities have met the required levels

	Level 2	Score	Comment		Level 3	Score	Comment
5.1	Analysis of at Sea Patrol Activity vs Tasks	1	Benchmarks set in the JDP were achieved.	5.1.1	Analysis joint teams in Patrol Vessels provided vs committed	1	All PVs and joint teams committed were provided.
				5.1.2	Analysis Patrol time units provided vs committed	1	All time committed was provided.
				5.1.3	At sea infringement rate	0.03	
				5.1.4	Proportion of inspections at sea on non-target vessels resulting in one or more infringements	1	All vessels operating in NAFO RA and inspected at sea were in the target list.
				5.1.5	Proportion of inspections at sea on target vessels resulting in one or more infringements	1	All vessels operating in NAFO RA and inspected at sea were in the target list.
5.2	Analysis Aerial actions committed	N/A	No aerial surveillance planned in NAFO RA	5.2.1	Analysis Aircraft number provided vs committed	N/A	No aerial means committed.
				5.2.2	Analysis air surveillance units provided vs committed	N/A	No aerial means committed.
				5.2.3	Rate of Aerial sightings	N/A	No aerial means committed.
5.3	Analysis Port inspections committed	0.55	No benchmarks were set in JDP regarding to the number of	5.3.1	Analysis port/shore-based units provided vs committed	0.1	1 mixed team was employed by MS of total 9 proposed by the EFCA during 2011.

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			port inspectors and/or time commitment, however the necessity of conducting port inspections by mixed teams coordinated by EFCA was pointed out by both SG and TJDG.	5.3.2	Analysis port time units provided vs committed	1	
				5.3.3	Port based infringement rate	1	Excess of by-catch limits set in NAFO CEM was detected during inspection.
				5.3.4	Proportion of inspections in port on target vessels resulting in one or more infringements	1	Vessel inspected in port was in a target list.
				5.3.5	Proportion of inspections in port on non target vessels resulting in one or more infringements	NA	
5.4	Analysis Other activity committed	1		5.4.1	Analysis vessel monitoring coverage	0.98	
				5.4.2	Analysis transport inspection time units provided vs committed	N/A	

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Indicator of Risk to Compliance

#	Indicator	Score	Comments
6	Risk to Compliance – “An assessment of the risk to compliance in the next assessment period based on current compliance and anticipated changes to the fishery”		Mis-recording and mis-reporting of catches remains the main risk to the compliance in NAFO.

#	Indicator	Score	Comments
6.1	Excess of by-catch of regulated species.	M	By-catch rate for some regulated species (YEL, PLA, WIT, COD) is continually high in some Divisions (mainly 3N).
6.2	Mis-recording of catches of groundfish species.	M	Special attention shall be paid to GHL and COD (3M) catches.
6.3	Mis-recording of PRA catches in Divisions 3L and 3M.	L	PRA fishery in 3M is closed for 2011; all catches of PRA shall be taken in 3L.
6.4	Failure to meet the requirements of hail reporting system.	M	Attention should be paid to the frequency and format of the hail messages forwarded by the fishing vessels in NAFO RA.

Indicator of Risk to Stock Status

#	Indicator	Score	Comments
7	Risk to Stock Status –		

#	Indicator	Score	Comments
7.1	Greenland halibut in Sub-area 2 and Divisions 3KLMNO		Biomass increased over 2004-2008 with decreases in fishing mortality. However, it has shown decreases over 2008-2010, as weaker year-classes have recruited to the biomass. The 10+ biomass peaked in 1991 and although it remains well below that peak, it has tripled over 2006-2010. Average fishing mortality (over ages 5-10) has been decreasing since 2003. Recent recruitment has been far below average.
7.2	American plaice in Division 3M		SSB is at a very low level, due to consistent year-to-year recruitment failure from the 1991 to 2005 year classes. Stock biomass increased in recent years due to the improved recruitment since 2006 (mainly due to the 2006 year class). Recent <i>F</i> is at a very low level. This stock continues to be in a very poor condition. Recruitment improved recently and these year classes will be recruiting to SSB over the next few years. Although the level of catches since 1996 is low, all the analysis indicates that this

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#	Indicator	Score	Comments
			stock is kept at a very low level.
7.3	American plaice in Divisions 3LNO		<p>Despite the increase in biomass since 1995, the biomass is very low compared to historic levels. SSB declined to the lowest estimated level in 1994 and 1995. SSB has been increasing since then and is currently at 33 000 t. <i>Blim</i> for this stock is 50 000 t. Estimated recruitment at age 5 indicates that the 2003 year class is comparable to the 1987-1990 year classes but well below the long-term average.</p> <p>The stock remains low compared to historic levels and, although SSB is increasing, it is still estimated to be below <i>Blim</i>. The stock is currently below <i>Blim</i> and current fishing mortality is below <i>Flim</i>.</p>
7.4	Yellowtail flounder in Divisions 3LNO		<p>Biomass estimates in all surveys have been relatively high since 2000. Relative biomass from the production model has been increasing since 1994, is estimated to be above the level of <i>Bmsy</i> after 1999, and is 1.7 times <i>Bmsy</i> in 2011. From 2007-2010 fishing mortality averaged about 25% of <i>Fmsy</i>. Based on a comparison of small fish (<22 cm) in research surveys, recent recruitment appears to be about average. The stock is above <i>Bmsy</i> and <i>F</i> is less than 1/3 <i>Fmsy</i>. Stock size has steadily increased since 1994 and is currently estimated to be 1.7 times <i>Bmsy</i>.</p>
7.5	Cod in Division 3M		<p>Spawning stock biomass increases from 2004, with the biggest increase taking place during 2008-2011. The big increase in the last four years is largely due to five reasonably abundant year classes, those of 2005-2009, as well as to the larger weight at age and the younger age of maturity observed in recent years. Fishing mortality is very low from 2001 to 2009. In 2010 the <i>Fbar</i> level increased because of the reopening of the fishery. <i>F2010</i> (0.28) exceed <i>Fmax</i> (0.21). A spawning biomass of 14 000 t has been identified as <i>Blim</i> for this stock. SSB is well above <i>Blim</i> in 2011. There has been a significant spawning biomass increase, with levels much above <i>Blim</i>, although abundance remains still lower than in the beginning of the time series. As a result of changes noted in weight and maturity, it is unclear whether the meaning of spawning biomass as an indicator of stock status is the same as in the earlier period. Whereas recruitment has been better during 2005-2010, it is below levels in the beginning of the assessment period.</p>
7.6	Cod in Divisions 3NO		<p>State of stock remains relatively low but has improved in recent years to levels just prior to the</p>

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#	Indicator	Score	Comments
			moratorium. Nevertheless, SSB is still well below <i>Blim</i> . The 2010 total biomass and spawning biomass remain low but are estimated to be at their highest levels since 1992.
7.7	Redfish in Division 3M		There are 3 species of redfish, which are commercially fished on Flemish Cap: deep-water redfish (<i>Sebastes mentella</i>), golden redfish (<i>Sebastes marinus</i>) and Acadian redfish (<i>Sebastes fasciatus</i>). The present assessment evaluates the status of the Div. 3M beaked redfish stock, regarded as a management unit composed of two populations from two very similar species (<i>Sebastes mentella</i> and <i>Sebastes fasciatus</i>) which is the dominant redfish group on Flemish Cap. Biomass experienced a steep decline from the 1989 until 1996. The exploitable stock was kept at a low level until the early 2000's, basically dependent on the survival and growth of the existing cohorts. Above average year classes coupled with high survival rates allowed a rapid growth of biomass and abundance since 2003 and sustained the stock at a high level on 2007-2008. However the stock decreased on the last couple of years for causes other than fishing and, despite the stock size being still above average level, there are no signs that the present decline rate is slowing down. The continuous increase of SSB observed since 2000 was halted at 2008. Female spawning biomass drop from 2009 to 2010, but is still well above average. A marginal increase is expected in 2011 due to the individual growth of the female survivors from the abundant 2000-2002 year classes, now dominating the spawning biomass.
7.8	Redfish in Divisions 3LN		The biomass of redfish in Div. 3LN is above <i>Bmsy</i> , while fishing mortality is below <i>Fmsy</i> .
7.9	Redfish in Division 3O		The 2001 year class appeared as a relatively large pulse at 17cm in the 2007 surveys and remains dominant at 19 cm in 2009. This represents the best sign of recruitment in the population since the 1988 year-class. Surveys indicate the stock has increased since the early 2000s.
7.10	Thorny skates in Divisions 3LNO		Thorny skate represents about 95% of the skates taken in the catches. Although the state of the stock is unclear, the survey biomass has been relatively stable from 1996 to 2009 at low levels.
7.11	Witch flounder in Divisions 2J3KL		Recruitment was above the 1996- 2009 average from 2000-2002. There has been an increase in the survey biomass index since 2003.

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#	Indicator	Score	Comments
			Nevertheless, the overall stock remains at a very low level.
7.12	Witch flounder in Divisions 3NO		Recruitment, based on Canadian surveys, (defined as fish less than 21cm) has generally been poor since 2002. The ratio of catch to survey index, a proxy for <i>F</i> , suggests fishing mortality has been low since a moratorium on directed fishing was imposed in 1994. There are signs of improvement in stock status, notably the increases in Canadian autumn survey indices in 2008-2010, but there is considerable uncertainty. A comparison of the three survey series shows inconsistent trends in recent years, and the increased estimates from the survey series generally have wide confidence limits. Increases in some indices in 2008-2010 could not be explained from available data from length frequencies. Catch/biomass ratio remains relatively low, increasing slightly in recent years with the increased catch.
7.13	Shrimp in Division 3M		All year-classes after the 2002 cohort (i.e. age 2 in 2004) have been weak. The survey index of female biomass increased from 1997 to 1998 and fluctuated without trend between 1998 and 2007. Since 2007 the survey index decreased and in 2011 it was the lowest in the survey series, well below <i>Blim</i> . In 2009 the female biomass was below <i>Blim</i> , increasing slightly above <i>Blim</i> in 2010 and it was again well below <i>Blim</i> in 2011. Due to the continued poor recruitment, there are serious concerns that the stock will remain at low levels.
7.14	Shrimp in Divisions 3LNO		Recruitment indices from 2006 – 2008 were among the highest in the spring and autumn time series. The spring index decreased to near the mean in 2009 remaining near that level in 2010. The autumn recruitment index also declined in 2009. Spring and autumn biomass indices generally increased, to record levels by 2007, but decreased substantially by 2010. The spring biomass indices declined further in 2011. Biomass levels peaked in 2007, but have since decreased substantially through to spring 2011. The female biomass index is estimated to be above <i>Blim</i> .
7.15	White hake in Divisions 3NO		The biomass increased in 2000 with the large 1999 year-class. Subsequently, the biomass index has decreased and remains at levels comparable to the period 1996-1999.

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Campaign Activity Statistics

The following tables detail particular indicators of control activity used to describe JDP activities within the assessment period. The indicators have been broken down by campaign, area and port as described.

JDP Statistics

Indicator		Campaign							
		11/01		11/02		11/03		11/04	
		T	NT	T	NT	T	NT	T	NT
Days of activity		125							
Sightings	Aerial	-							
	At-sea	83							
Total Sightings		83							
Inspections	Shore based	1							
	At-sea	32							
Total inspections		33							
Infringements	Shore based	1							
	At-sea	1							
Total infringements		2							
Ratio of infringements per inspection	Shore based	1							
	At-sea	0,03							

Legs of sea campaigns

No	Period	Vessels	Inspectors
1	10/07-21/07	German, Seefalke	1 DE + 1 ES
2	28/07-13/08	Portuguese, Jacinto Candido	1 PT + 1 UK
3	13/08-31/08	Portuguese, Jacinto Candido	1 PT + 1 EE
4	31/08-22/09	Spanish, Tarifa	1 ES + 1 FR
5	22/09-13/10	Spanish, Tarifa	1 ES + 1 LT
6	10/10-31/10	chartered, Tyr	1 ES + 1 LV + 1 FR (SPM)
7	31/10-18/11	chartered, Tyr	1 EFCA + 1 EE + 1 CAN

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Detailed Inspection activity table (sea + port inspections)

DETAILED SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS PER FLAG STATE	NO. OF INSPECTIONS	NO. OF APPARENT INFRINGEMENTS
ESP	9	-
PRT	15	1
EST	5	-
LTU	1	-
ISL	1	-
DEU	1	1
RUS	1	-
TOTAL	33	2

General Comments

The European Union fleet has been the biggest player in NAFO fisheries for many years.

The presence of EU fishing vessels in NAFO RA has increased since 2009 after a drastic decline in 2008: in 2007 the number of EU fishing vessels operating in the NAFO RA was over 15 during 141 days; in 2008 for 39 days, in 2009 for 35 days, in 2010 for 61 days and in 2011 for 123 days.

The main species targeted in the area are Greenland halibut in Divisions 3LMN, redfish in Divisions 3LMNO, cod in Division 3M, skates in Division 3N and shrimp in Division 3L.

With an average of almost 5 sea inspections per leg the overall result of the inspection activity during the 2011 in NAFO RA adds up to 32 sea inspections. One suspected infringement on violation of requirements for documentation on board (updating capacity plan) was detected by the inspection teams in 2011.

One mixed team was deployed in 2011, in the port of Vigo, Spain with participation of 1 Portuguese and 5 Spanish inspectors. During this inspection an apparent infringement was detected on excess of by-catch limits for COD set in the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures.

3. Assessment report of NEAFC

JDP:	NAFO/NEAFC NEAFC
Reporting Period:	01.01. – 31.12.2011
Participating Member States:	DE, DK, EE, ES, FR, IE, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, SE, UK
Areas:	NEAFC RA
Ports (with UNLOC codes):	

Legal Basis

The legal basis for this JDP is defined in the following regulation(s):

Regulations:	<p>Regulation (EU) No 1236/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2010 laying down a scheme of control and enforcement applicable in the area covered by the Convention on future multilateral cooperation in the North-East Atlantic fisheries and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 2791/1999;</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EC) No 1085/2000 of 15 May 2000 laying down detailed rules for the application of control measures applicable in the area covered by the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the North-East Atlantic Fisheries.</p>
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Strategy and Objectives:

Strategy:	Inspection activities in NEAFC Regulatory Area taking into account the risk analysis based on information available for fishing activities in the NEAFC Area in order to define the specific objectives of the planned control.
General Objective	To ensure operational coordination of joint control, inspection and surveillance activities by Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom facilitated by the EFCA in order to fulfil the obligations of the European Community under the NEAFC Scheme implemented by Council Regulation (EC) No 1236/2010 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1085/2000
Risks:	<p>Following main risk have been identified for the JDP and objectives to meet the requirements of the legal basis:</p> <p>Mis-recording of catches</p> <p>IUU fisheries</p>

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Objectives:	Presence of an EU-inspection vessel or aircraft during the sea campaigns in the NEAFC RA for 243 days (for some Member States and EFCA including days from port to port and aerial surveillance).
	Employment of 9 joint teams during the sea campaigns in NEAFC RA.
	To conduct inspections at sea in order to assess compliance by vessels fishing in the NEAFC Regulatory Area with requirements of NEAFC Scheme of Control and Enforcement and other NEAFC Recommendations and by EU fishing vessels for compliance with any other Community conservation and control measure applying to those vessels.

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Generic Objectives	Coordination and cooperation achieved
	Information exchange developed
	Risk-based coordination and inspection conducted
	Cross-border inspection conducted
	Level playing field promoted
	Cost effectiveness promoted

Assessment of JDP:

General and Specific Objectives

#	Indicator	Score	Comments
1	To ensure operational coordination of joint control, inspection and surveillance activities by Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom facilitated by the EFCA in order to fulfil the obligations of the European Community under the NAFO Scheme implemented by the Council by Regulation (EC) No 1386/2007 and under the NEAFC Scheme implemented by European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No 1236/2010 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1085/2000 in accordance with Article 23 (2) and Article 24 of Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002		All objectives of the JDP for 2011 were fully or nearly achieved. The concept of the mixed teams should, however be promoted next years.

#	Level 2	Score	Comment	#	Level 3	Score	Comment
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#	Level 2	Score	Comment	#	Level 3	Score	Comment
1.1	Presence of an EU-inspection vessel or aircraft during the sea campaigns in the NEAFC RA for 243 days.	0.98	The total number of at sea patrol days was less than scheduled in the JDP.	1.1.1	Analysis patrol days	238	For some Member States and EFCA including days from port to port and aerial surveillance.
1.2	Deployment of 9 joint teams during the sea campaigns in NEAFC RA.	1.00	Joint teams were deployed according to schedule agreed in JDP.	1.2.1	Analysis joint teams employed	9	Number of different joint teams deployed. During 2 sea-campaigns, the joint teams consisted of only 1 MS inspector and a EFCA coordinator who acted as NEAFC inspector.
1.3	To conduct inspections at sea in order to assess compliance by vessels fishing in the NEAFC Regulatory Area with requirements of NEAFC Scheme of Control and Enforcement and other NEAFC Recommendations and by EU fishing vessels for compliance with any other Community conservation and control measure applying to those vessels.	1.00	For EU vessels, both NEAFC and EU measures apply while fishing in the NEAFC area, for other CPs' vessels, only NEAFC rules are applicable.	1.3.1	Analysis at sea inspections	112	Number of inspections conducted during sea-campaigns during 2011, includes both EU and other CP vessels fishing in the NEAFC RA.

Generic Objectives

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#	Indicator	Score	Comments
2	Generic objectives		Good level except the evaluation of costs.

#	Level 2	Score	Comment	#	Level 3	Score	Comment
2.1	Coordination and cooperation achieved		Joint operations were carried out as planned in the joint campaign schedule for 2011.	2.1.1	Coordination and cooperation achieved	Yes	Majority of the sea campaigns were coordinated by EFCA coordinators.
				2.1.2	Different MS involved	Yes	In total 13 different MS and EFCA participated.
2.2	Information exchange developed		Information exchange has been promoted for NEAFC sea-campaigns but needs some additional improvement and fine-tuning	2.2.1	VMS information exchanged	Yes	VMS data has been received by MS and EFCA having inspection vessel in area during sea campaigns.
				2.2.2	Inspection activity exchanged	Yes	Regular exchange of information between inspectors in the NEAFC RA, MS FMCs, EFCA, DG MARE, other CPs inspectors and NEAFC Secretariat.
				2.2.3	Aerial sightings exchanged	Yes	Information on aerial sightings transmitted to all FPVs involved in sea campaigns.
2.3	Risk-based coordination and inspection		Risks specified for the JDP were used for coordination and inspections, however specification of target lists shall be promoted for next years	2.3.1	Risk analysis developed	Yes	However, it is necessary to have more data in order to develop risk analysis
				2.3.2	MS providing target list	Yes	Specific objectives were proposed to EFCA for certain areas and fisheries.

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				2.3.3	Identified targets inspected	Yes	Patrols and inspections were conducted on vessels fishing in the target areas and periods.
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2.4	Cross-border inspection conducted		Most sea inspections were conducted by teams of inspectors from at least 2 different MS.	2.4.1	Joint teams deployed at sea	Yes	Joint teams were deployed during most sea campaigns. During 2 sea-campaigns, the joint teams consisted of only 1 MS inspector and a EFCA coordinator who acted as NEAFC inspector.
				2.4.2	Mixed teams deployed in port	NA	
				2.4.3	Union inspectors deployed	N/A	MS and EFCA (for 2 campaigns) deployed NEAFC inspectors.
2.5	Level playing field promoted		Joint inspection teams deployed, continuous training and exchange of operational information contributed greatly to the concept of the level playing field.	2.5.1	Exchange of inspectors	Yes	See comment for 2.4.
				2.5.2	Harmonisation of inspection procedures	Yes	Annual training, briefings/debriefings before and after each mission and inspection. In addition, a specific training was organised for Irish NEAFC inspectors.
				2.5.3	Exchange of timely intelligence between MS	Yes	Intelligence was exchanged as it became available between MS as well as with other CP patrolling in NEAFC RA.
2.6	Cost effectiveness promoted		The issue of cost-effectiveness was taken into consideration during the 2011 JDP activities. However, no methodology was available in order to confirm that the concept of cost-effectiveness was	2.6.1	Total cost of control activity means estimated	No	System needs to be developed for future estimation
				2.6.2	Permanent exchange of information achieved	Yes	Permanent exchange of information during the campaigns was achieved between MS, EC and NEAFC.

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		promoted.	2.6.3	Flexibility of operations achieved	NA	
			2.6.4	Mutual assistance provided	NA	

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Indicators of Task

#	Indicator	Score	Comments
3	Total Control task committed	1	

	Level 2	Score	Comment		Level 3	Score	Comment
3.1	At-sea patrol tasks committed	1	Benchmarks set in the JDP include sea campaigns days and days for aerial surveillance in the case of some MS	3.1.1	Number of joint teams in patrol vessels committed	9	Number of different joint teams deployed.
				3.1.2	Number patrol time units committed	243	For some MS and EFCA including days from port to port and aerial surveillance.
3.2	Aerial surveillance committed	1	Benchmarks set in the JDP include sea campaigns days and days for aerial surveillance in the case of some MS	3.2.1	Number aircraft committed	3	For some MS aerial surveillance is mixed with at sea-campaigns.
				3.2.2	Number air surveillance units committed	NA	No benchmarks for number of units set
3.3	Port inspections committed	N/A		3.3.1	Number port/shore-based units committed	NA	
				3.3.2	Number port inspections time units committed	NA	
3.4	Other activity committed	1		3.4.1	Vessel monitoring coverage committed	100 %	Information was received by MS and EFCA patrol vessels during sea-campaigns.
				3.4.2	Number of time units for transport inspections committed	NA	

Indicators of Activity

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#	Indicator	Score	Comments
4	Total Control activity	1	

	Level 2	Score	Comment		Level 3	Score	Comment
4.1	At Sea Patrol Actions	1		4.1.1	Number of joint teams in patrol vessels committed	9	Number of joint teams from different MS and EFCA deployed. During 2 sea-campaigns, the joint teams consisted of only 1 MS inspector and a EFCA coordinator who acted as NEAFC inspector.
				4.1.2	Number Patrol time units provided	238	Number of patrol days at sea.
				4.1.3	Number of sightings	843	Total number of sightings of fishing vessels (both EU and other CP) during sea-campaigns.
				4.1.4	Number of inspections	112	Total number of sea-inspections on both EU and other CP vessels.
				4.1.5	Number of infringements	14	Total number of infringements detected on both EU and other CP vessels during sea campaigns.
4.2	Aerial actions conducted	1		4.2.1	Number Aircraft provided	3	Total number of aircraft from different MS deployed.
				4.2.2	Number air surveillance activity units provided	56 hours (32 flights)	Number of flight hours (number of flights).
				4.2.3	Number of Aerial sightings	100	Total number of fishing vessels (both EU and other CP) sighted.
4.3	Port inspections conducted	N/A		4.3.1	Number port/shore-based units provided	N/A	
				4.3.2	Number port time units provided	N/A	

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				4.3.3	Number port inspections conducted	N/A	
				4.3.4	Number of infringements detected during port inspections	N/A	
4.4	Other activity conducted	0.9		4.4.1	Vessel monitoring coverage	90%	Information was received by MS and EFCA during sea-campaigns.
				4.4.2	Number transport inspections time units provided	N/A	
				4.4.3	Number of infringement detected via VMS	N/A	
				4.4.4	Number of infringement detected via transport inspections	N/A	

Indicators of Analysis

#	Indicator	Score	Comments
5	Analysis control activity	0.99	

	Level 2	Score	Comment		Level 3	Score	Comment
5.1	Analysis At Sea Patrol Activity vs Tasks	0.99	Benchmarks set in the JDP were achieved or exceeded	5.1.1	Analysis joint teams in Patrol Vessels provided vs committed	1	All PVs and joint teams committed were provided.
5.1.2				Analysis Patrol time units provided vs committed	0.98	Most time committed was provided.	
5.1.3				At sea infringement rate	0.13		

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				5.1.4	Proportion of inspections at sea on non-target vessels resulting in one or more infringements	N/A	
				5.1.5	Proportion of inspections at sea on target vessels resulting in one or more infringements	NA	
				5.1.6	Proportion of infringements found at sea on non-targeted vessels	NA	
5.2	Analysis Aerial surveillance vs task	1	Benchm arks set in the JDP were achieve d or exceed ed	5.2.1	Analysis Aircraft number provided vs committed	1	
				5.2.2	Analysis air surveillance units provided vs committed	1	No time targets were set in JDP for all MS who provided air surveillance.
				5.2.3	Rate of Aerial sightings	1.8	Sightings per flight hour.
5.3	Analysis Port inspections vs Task	N/A	No land inspecti ons were foresee n in JDP	5.3.1	Analysis port/shore-based units provided vs committed	N/A	
				5.3.2	Analysis port time units provided vs committed	N/A	
				5.3.3	Port based infringement rate	N/A	
				5.3.4	Proportion of inspections in port on target vessels resulting in one or more infringements	N/A	
				5.3.5	Proportion of inspections in port on non target vessels resulting in one or more infringements	N/A	
5.4	Analysis Other activity committed	0.9		5.4.1	Analysis vessel monitoring coverage	0.9	Information was received by MS and EFCA during campaigns.

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			5.4. 2	Analysis transport inspection time units provided vs committed	N/A	
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Indicator of Risk to Compliance

#	Indicator	Score	Comments
6	Risk to Compliance – “An assessment of the risk to compliance in the next assessment period based on current compliance and anticipated changes to the fishery”		Mis-recording of catches remains the main risk to the compliance in NEAFC

#	Indicator	Score	Comments
6.1	Mis-recording of catches	M	Because of the decrease of the quotas the risk for mis-recording of catches of regulated species may increase in coming years (see also stock status).
6.2	IUU fisheries	L	IUU fisheries has not been a problem in NEAFC RA in recent years but was a big issue in the past.
6.3	Labelling of frozen fish	M	Based on the last year’s inspections, more attention has to be paid to fulfilment of labelling requirements.

Indicator of Risk to Stock Status

#	Indicator	Score	Comments
7	Risk to Stock Status –		

#	Indicator	Score	Comments
7.1	Herring (Norwegian spring-spawning herring)		Historically, stock abundance has shown large variations and a dependency on the irregular occurrence of very strong year classes. Between 1998 and 2004, the stock has produced five strong year classes which led to a large increase in SSB. The SSB in 2009 was the highest in the last 20 years. However, recruitment has been poor since 2004 and SSB consequently declined in 2010 and 2011 and is expected to decline further in the near future, even when fishing according to the management plan. Catches in recent years have been consistent with ICES advice according to the management plan, but the realised F has been higher than FMP and closer to FMSY due to a small underestimation of F in the assessment. The decline in SSB over the past two years reflects that recruitment from 2005 onward has been poor. There is no uncertainty that the stock is declining.
7.2	Beaked redfish (<i>Sebastes</i>)		Trawl survey estimates in 2009 and 2011 are

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#	Indicator	Score	Comments
	<p><i>mentella</i>) in Sub-areas V, XII, XIV and NAFO Sub-areas 1 + 2 (deep pelagic stock)</p>		<p>lower than the average for 1999–2003 and near the lowest observed. These indices in combination with a marked decrease in landings since 2004 suggest that the stock has been reduced in the past decade. The exploitation rate for this stock is unknown. <i>S. mentella</i> is a species characterized by slow growth, late maturation (matures between 10 and 14 years old), a long lifespan (> 50 years), and a schooling behaviour; these characteristics make the species vulnerable to overexploitation. It can therefore only sustain low exploitation rates and management should be based on that consideration. ICES advises on the basis of the precautionary considerations that catches should be reduced to less than 20 000 t and a management plan should be developed and implemented. The stock is considered to have decreased over the last decade while the exploitation status is unknown. The stock is considered to be vulnerable to overexploitation because of its biological characteristics (slow-growing, late-maturing, and aggregating behaviour). It is not known to what extent CPUE reflect changes in the stock status of deep pelagic <i>S. mentella</i> stock. The fishery targets pelagic aggregating fish. Therefore, stable or increasing CPUEs are not considered to reflect the stock status reliably, but decreasing CPUEs likely indicate a decreasing stock.</p>
7.3	<p>Beaked redfish (<i>Sebastes mentella</i>) in Sub-areas V, XII, XIV and NAFO Sub-areas 1 + 2 (shallow pelagic stock)</p>		<p>The biomass index from the acoustic survey in 2011 indicates that the stock has declined to less than 5% of the estimates at the beginning of the survey time-series in the early 1990s. The exploitation rate for this stock is unknown. No reliable assessment can be presented for this stock due to the insufficient commercial dataset and short time-series of suitable survey data. Therefore, fishing possibilities cannot be projected. ICES has previously advised that most deep-water species like redfish can only sustain low rates of exploitation, since slow-growing, long-lived species that are depleted have a long recovery period. Fisheries should only be allowed to expand when indicators have been identified and a management strategy including appropriate monitoring requirements has been decided and is implemented. ICES</p>

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			<p>therefore, stresses the need to develop and implement a recovery plan which takes into account the uncertainties in science and the properties of the fisheries. Commercial CPUE series were previously used to determine stock sizes for pelagic <i>S. mentella</i>. However, the fishery targets pelagic aggregating fish and therefore stable or increasing CPUEs are not considered to reflect the stock status reliably, although declining CPUEs likely indicate a decreasing stock. Overall CPUEs declined between 1994 and 1999 and have since then fluctuated without a clear trend until 2010, when it increased.</p>
7.4	Beaked redfish (<i>Sebastes mentella</i>) in Sub-areas I and II		<p>Due to recruitment failure in the year classes 1991–2005, ICES considers it necessary to protect the spawning biomass since very few new mature individuals will enter the stock for at least the next 12–15 years. An 0-group survey indicates improved recruitment of the 0-group from 2007 to 2010, except for a low value of the 2008 year class. In order to assess the state of the stock, it is necessary to survey the whole distribution area of <i>S. mentella</i> in Subareas I and II, both the pelagic and the demersal components. A reliable assessment of the stock and proper understanding of the fisheries dynamics are dependent on complete and detailed catch and landings data from all nations fishing on the resource, as well as accompanying biological data, being provided to ICES.</p>
7.5	Haddock in Division VIb (Rockall)		<p>Spawning biomass has increased in recent years as a result of the 2001 and 2005 year classes. SSB has been above Bpa since 2003. Fishing mortality has declined over time and is now below FMSY. Recruitments since 2007 are estimated to be extremely weak and there is a high probability that SSB will decrease to levels below Bpa in 2013. In 2012 SSB is at Bpa but the incoming recruitment for the last five years has been low. There is a high probability that the SSB will decrease to levels below Bpa. A main uncertainty in the assessment and forecast is the estimates of discards in the EU fleets. In 2010 there was no discard sampling or survey, and average discard rates were applied. The survey covers only part of the currently known distribution area of haddock that raises uncertainty of an assessment. The survey area coverage has been reviewed and will be extended into deeper waters in 2011. Fishing mortality in</p>

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			2009 has been revised upward by 4%, and SSB in 2010 has been revised downward by 23%, when compared with last year's assessment.
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7.6	Blue whiting in Sub-areas I-IX, XII and XIV		<p>Year classes since 2005 are estimated to be among the lowest. Due to recent poor recruitment, SSB declined from a peak of 6.8 million tonnes in 2003 to 1.3 million tonnes (below Blim) at the beginning of 2010. In the last three years, there have been significant changes in the perception ($\pm 40\%$) of the magnitude of the SSB and F. Although the absolute estimates are uncertain, there is a consistent trend of a declining stock, in both the assessment and in the surveys. All available information confirms that recruitment has been at a very low level since 2006. All available information shows that the recruitment (age 1 fish) has been at a historical low level since 2006 and that spawning stock biomass has declined sharply since 2003. The remaining stock consist mainly of older fish, so there is no immediate sources for rebuilding the stock in short-term and the decline is expected to continue if recruitment remains at the recent low level, even with small catches.</p>
7.7	Atlantic mackerel (combined Southern, Western and North Sea spawning components)		<p>Fishing mortality in 2010 is estimated to be 0.26, above FMSY and Fpa. Fishing mortality was high during the early 2000s, then declined strongly and has been at a relatively stable level since 2006. SSB increased considerably from 2002 onwards and currently remains high, above Bpa and MSY Btrigger. The 2005 and 2006 year classes are the highest on record. The 2007 and 2008 year classes are about average. There is insufficient information to confirm the sizes of the 2009 and 2010 year classes.</p>
7.8	Deep-sea species		<p>The information on the state of most deep-water fish stocks is limited or poor despite recent initiatives to expand sampling and data analyses. It will take a long term commitment to ultimately improve assessments of deep-water fisheries. The information on stock status of deep-water species derives from several sources. In many cases the main source of information is catch rates from the commercial fisheries, although in some cases there is also information from research surveys. In general, population size estimates are unavailable for deepwater stocks. Many deepwater species have low productivity and are only able to sustain very low exploitation rates. Also, when these resources are depleted, recovery is expected to be long and</p>

			<p>is not assured. The great depths at which these species are caught pose scientific and technical challenges in providing scientific support for management. Together these factors mean that assessment and management of some deepwater species may be costly and subject to greater uncertainty. These practical challenges should be considered further in the future evolution of fisheries advice and management. This year's assessments of deep-water stocks do not indicate any substantial differences from previous assessments (which is not surprising for so many long-lived species), and therefore, the advice is similar. However, this advice should be taken as an upper bound on ICES advice. Catches should be reduced from recent levels even for stocks that are stable, unless it can be determined that the stock is being fished according to an MSY approach (such evidence rarely exists). For declining stocks, the catch should be reduced at a greater rate than the rate of decline. Recognizing the vulnerable nature of some deep-water stocks, further reductions in catch may be merited, and as ICES has advised in the past, some species should not be fished unless there is a sound scientific basis to determine that the fishery can be sustained.</p>
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Campaign Activity Statistics

The following tables detail particular indicators of control activity used to describe JDP activities within the assessment period. The indicators have been broken down by campaign, area and port as described.

JDP Statistics

Indicator		Campaign
Days of activity		238* (162**)
Sightings	Aerial	100
	At-sea	843
Total Sightings		943
Inspections	Shore based	-
	At-sea	112
Total inspections		112
Infringements	Shore based	-
	At-sea	14
Total infringements		14
Ratio of infringements per inspection	Shore based	-
	At-sea	0,13

* Including for some MS days from port to port

** Days in NEAFC RA + number of flights

Legs of sea campaigns and Member States inspector deployed

No	Period	Vessels and aircraft	Inspectors
1	14/04-30/04	FPV Alboran (ES)	1 ES + 1 EE
2	01/05-23/05	FPV Alboran (ES)	1 ES + 1 PL
3	20/05-10/06	FPV Seefalke (DE)	1 DE + 1 LV
4	11/06-03/07	FPV Seefalke (DE)	1 DE + 1 ES
5	27/06-15/07	FPV Barend Biesheuvel (NL)	1 NL + 1 EE
6	21/07-16/07	FPV Tenace (FR)	1 FR + 1 PT
7	18/07-01/08	FPV Vestkysten (DK)	1 DK + 1 LT
8	22/08-08/09	FPV Tyr (EFCA)	1 ES + 1 EFCA
9	09/09-25/09	FPV Tyr (EFCA)	1 DE + 1 EFCA
10	38 days	IE (national FPV and FPA)	IE
11	15 days	UK (national FPV and FPA)	UK
12	5 days	SE (national FPA)	SE

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Detailed Inspection activity table

DETAILED SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS PER FLAG STATE	NO. OF INSPECTIONS	NO. OF INFRINGEMENTS
ESP	15	3
PRT	5	-
LTU	2	-
DEU	6	2
GBR	3	-
LVA	3	-
RUS	64	4
ISL	6	3
FRO	6	2
NOR	2	-
TOTAL	112	14

Overview of detected infringements

NATURE OF APPARENT INFRINGEMENTS	NO. OF CASES.
Recording of catches and fishing effort	1
Requirements for production logbook	1
Stowage plan	2
Product labelling requirements	8
Communication of catches	2

General Comments

The participation of the individual Member States during the 2011 NEAFC JDP campaigns was based on mutual agreement. Participation of Member States inspectors was satisfactory and according to plan.

EFCA Coordinators were present on board the fishery patrol vessel in the NEAFC RA during all sea-campaigns except those made by UK and IE.

The inspection and surveillance activities concentrated on vessels fishing redfish in the Irmin Sea, deep-sea species in ICES Sub-areas VI and XII and other regulated species in Norwegian Sea.

The overall results of the inspection activity during the 2011 in NEAFC RA ad up to 112 sea inspections. 14 suspected infringements were detected in 2011 during the inspections of fishing vessels, most of them related to the application of the labelling rules of NEAFC Scheme.

ANNEX II. CONCLUSIONS OF THE JDP SEMINAR

Reiterating that:

The progressive implementation of Regional Control Areas at EU level should be explored in order to trigger a more cost-effective, rational and complementary joint deployment of human and material resources.

Such an approach should be based on:

- a more responsive and continuous JDP system based on a pre-agreed clear set of priorities, objectives and benchmarks
- extended and permanent sharing of timely intelligence and data, facilitating common risk management.
- common evaluation and reporting of control activities at regional level

Recognising that:

- The evaluation of JDPs and their impact, notably on compliance, is of prime importance for accountability of the joint control operations and identification of possible improvements in cooperation and coordination
- Cooperation, transparency and consensus are core principles of JDP coordination which should be incorporated in its evaluation
- Substantial progress has been made with respect to the methodology for evaluation of JDP activity, including Member States cooperation
- Timely collection and sharing of data amongst participants in JDPs is essential to facilitate and automate the processing of data supporting the evaluation of JDPs
- The assessment of the effectiveness of JDPs should encompass an evaluation of activity in respect of plans made and their objectives, including a culture of compliance, as well as their impact

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- JDPs are a tool in the implementation of multiannual / recovery plans agreed at EU level within the framework of the CFP. The evaluation model of JDPs should be fully compatible with the evaluation and impact assessment of these management measures.
- A full assessment of effectiveness of control activities needs to take into account both national and joint control activities carried out at regional EU level
- While acknowledging the difficulty to derive an absolute value for the estimation of compliance, impact on stock status and cost-effectiveness of control operations, which are dependent on different factors such as management measures in place as well as environmental and economic conditions, should be evaluated qualitatively and where possible quantitatively

To move the JDP concept forward, the seminar:

- The JDP assessment process should be supported by a dialogue between science and control experts
- Calls on the Steering Groups to:
 - o To analyze and optimize **the methodology** and **associated performance indicators** proposed for the annual assessment of the effectiveness of JDPs, and broaden the objectives to make it clear that important values such as greater collaboration in the area of fisheries control are considered
 - o Consider the development of a regional system based on the cross check of electronic data to establish a **harmonized standard for risk analysis** and derive at the **evaluation of trends in compliance**
 - o Following feedback from joint operations, the evaluation of JDPs should contribute to the analysis of the “**controllability**” of the relevant management measures in place
- Explore the possibility of including **benchmarks** in specific control and inspection programs with regard to the progressive introduction of **measures of impact analysis**

These conclusions, that close a 3 year analysis of the JDP cycle, shall be addressed to the EFCA Administrative Board in the framework of the multiannual WP.

ANNEX III. Horizontal support activities

1. Human Resources

Recruitment has been carried out in line with the EFCA's objectives and budgetary considerations. The main points are:

- The selection procedure for the new Executive Director was performed by DG MARE. EFCA supported the selection (publications and logistics) which was finalized by the Administrative Board in July 2011 and recruited the new Executive Director who took up office on 01/09/2011.
- There were 4 staff selection procedures finalized and one further has been started. Additionally staff selections from EPSO lists of candidates have been completed which resulted in the recruitment of 2 contract agents in 2011 (and further 1 CA in 2012)
- In total, 4 TA and 3 CA have been recruited, while 4 TA and 1 CA left the agency. With view to the establishment plan, the occupancy rate by end of 2011 was 97%.
- 4 SNE have been recruited (3 of them short term SNE), while in the same period 2 long term and the three short term secondments finished. At the end of year there were 2 SNE on a long term basis in the Agency.
- Interim staff has been used for temporary support in Unit A and Unit B.
- 5 traineeships have been completed.

The training agenda for 2011 for staff has been set up based on an analysis of needs and has been implemented. Members of HR Section participated in specific training sessions organized by PMO concerning the cooperation with agencies under the new SLA reformed in December 2010.

New general implementation rules following the Staff Regulations for appraisal and reclassification were adopted in accordance with Article 110 of the Staff Regulations. The appraisal exercise for

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the reporting period of 2010 and the first reclassification exercise has been implemented. Also adopted were the general implementing provisions on classification in grade and step, and on new rules on leave.

Human Resources applies external services under 15 Service level agreements (SLA) with EU institutions and agencies, other agreements and contracts with service providers for training/schooling, insurances, interim workers. Additionally, in 2011 EFCA acceded to:

- the agreement on the creation and implementation of an Inter-Agency Job Market (IAJM) between the European Regulatory Agencies
- the Service Level Agreement with the European Personnel Selection Office.
- A Service level agreement with ESMA from 01/01/2011 until 30/09/2011 for provision of accounting services.

The HR Section established an inventory of procedures. Around forty standards procedures which the HR Section is regularly processing have been grouped into 11 main areas of activities.

Areas of HR activities (2011)

Planning	Recruitment	Contract Management	Documents	Entitlements/Obligations	Training
Organisation	Career	Certificates	Rules and Frameworks	Medical and Services	

Procedural descriptions have been set up and the workflows more precisely defined. Subsequent documents, such as circulation sheets for internal processing, forms and report templates have been revised and structured.

2. Finance and procurement developments

As a result to the financial procedures revision exercise carried out in 2010, new circulation sheets, templates and forms were implemented. During 2011, the agency has noted the improvements in

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making procedures more efficient, transparent and accessible to all users. On the other hand, the second phase of the initial project, related to the documentation of procedures, was carried out successfully.

The monitoring and follow up of the budgetary and financial transactions has been further improved, having put in place a monthly programming exercise starting in May 2011. This exercise allows the analysis of planned vs. real expenditure at monthly basis.

In May 2010, the Internal Audit Service of the Commission visited the EFCA for a specific audit on the budget planning and execution capabilities of the EFCA. Recommendations were made for further improvement in the areas of ABAC access rights controls, internal budgetary report, and following up on reporting exceptions. During 2011, all recommendations related to this audit exercise were resolved and closed by the Internal Audit Service.

The procurement activities of 2011 have been organised in accordance with the planning, mainly focusing on the maintenance and replacement of existing contracts and on upcoming operational needs. Several needs have been addressed with the use of existing contracts, thus requiring an increased attention on the side of contract management.

In addition to this, the Agency has been closely following the procurement activities of the Commission as to be able to provide timely feedback and therefore to be included in all relevant Inter-institutional procedures thus reducing the overall procurement workload. In this regard, it is worth mentioning the positive outcome of a dedicated training on procurement delivered by DG BUDGET to staff with project management responsibilities and, cooperation with the Publication Office on the use of one of their Call for Expression of Interest and their procurement services.

Further details of the Agency's contractual procedures and contractors, which have been finalised and / or launched in 2011 are shown in Annex VII.

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3. Budget Execution EFCA 2011

There were €12.85 million set as 2011 contribution to the EFCA from the total subsidy of the European Union. This subsidy included €4 million for the chartering of a vessel, service that was covered by separate contributions from Member States in previous years.

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Implemented Commitments	88%	98%	98%	99%
Implemented Payments	74%	88%	85%	89%

By the end of the financial year 2011 the Agency had committed 99% of the subsidy granted, which is slightly higher than in 2010 (98.3%). The Agency also paid 89% (in 2010, 85.6%) of the available payment appropriations for 2011.

TITLE	BUDGET 2011	COMMITMENTS		PAYMENTS		CARRY OVER	
		Committed (€)	% exec	Paid (€)	% exec	RAL	% in respect of committed
Title I	6,047,000	5,882,812	98.4%	5,798,282	96.9%	84,530	1.4%
Title II	1,233,000	1,296,987	99.9%	772,981	59.5%	524,006	40.4%
TOTAL TITLE I AND II	7,280,000	7,179,799	98.6%	6,571,263	90.3%	608,536	8.5%
TITLE III	5,570,000	5,539,864	99.5%	3,987,227	87.2%	1,552,636	28.0%
Capacity Building	644,000	629,288	98.3%	214,245	33.5%	415,043	66.0%
Operational Coordination	926,000	907,033	98.0%	770,439	83.2%	136,594	15.1%
Acquisition of Means	4,000,000	4,003,542	100.0%	3,002,542	100.0%	1,001,000	25.0%
TOTAL	12,850,000	12,719,663	99.0%	10,558,490	89.1%	2,161,172	17.0%

See Annex IV for additional detailed on budget implementation 2011

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In terms of the share of payments in compliance with the FR time limits, 87% of all payments were made within the legal targets. For commercial invoices, 79% were paid within the 30 legal days, and around 91% of cost claims (reimbursements to staff and experts) were paid within the 45 legal days.

	30	45	Total
Within Time Limit	355	1045	1400
Late Payment	94	107	201
Sum:	449	1152	1601

During 2011, there were 6 non material exceptions registered and documented regarding a posteriori commitments. Additional risk mitigating measures have been implemented to avoid further recurrency.

4. ICT and Facilities

ICT

As follow-up of the 2010 projects, in accordance with the approved ICT Master Plan and in line with the EFCA strategic objectives, 2011 has been dedicated to further development of ICT solutions and applications aimed to support the EFCA operational activities and the internal process.

In accordance with the plan the following activities have been accomplished:

- Implementation of the JADE database application to support JDP activities carried out by Unit C
- Support to unit B in the analysis and development of the new systems: Fishnet, ERS platform, Training platform
- As proof of concept activity for the Unit B - prerequisite to the ERS project - a secure infrastructure for the data exchange between EFCA, DG-Mare and the Member States has been implemented and tested.

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- Completion of the Document Management System analysis & prototyping phase and start of the Proof of Concept phase
- Implementation of the ICT implications deriving from the Agency name change (CFCA -> EFCA). The email server infrastructure has been update and upgraded, as well as the Agency Website
- Completion of the new Intranet analysis & prototyping phase and start of the development phase. The project will be completed in 2012.
- Conclusion of the pilot project with EMSA for the external hosting (at EMSA premises) of the HR application. The project has been temporarily stopped.
- IT Governance improvement: in line with the IAS recommendations, the ICT Business Continuity Plan has been detailed and the IT Security Plan issued in its first version.
- ICT infrastructure upgrade: network security improvement, virtual server environment improvement, new HW and SW procurement and upgrade, in line with the International ICT Security standards and the EU Green IT standards.

The ICT KPI measured at the end of 2012 (percentage of projects implementation ad average response time for the helpdesk) are both above the target objective value.

FACILITIES

As regards logistics and facilities management, the activities carried out in 2011 focused on improving health and safety aspects at work. This was in addition ongoing support to the operations, and to the general improvement of the Agency's premises.

Particular attention was paid to Fire safety. One fire evacuation drill was carried out at the end of the summer. The required Fire fighting and first aid training was provided and will be maintained in the next years through a Framework Contract with a specialised company and an specific agreement with the local Red Cross.

In addition to this, the Agency purchased and installed a semi-automatic defibrillator and training to first aiders has been provided.

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Access security has been improved, with the acquisition and installation of additional security equipment.

A draft security policy and a code of good conduct were drafted and will be reviewed early 2012. Contacts with Vigo Fire brigade and with municipal engineer as to confirm the compliance of the internal policy with regional/ national legislation have been planned in early 2012.

The electrical network and the power supply system has been further improved and upgraded to ensure reliance. Back up measures are in place to avoid disruption of activities.

Areas of improvements in the measures taken regarding inventory, goods reception and stocktaking have been identified and will be further analysed and implemented in 2012.

5. Data protection and access to documents

The EFCA continued to implement the applicable legislation on the protection of personal data processed by the EFCA (Regulation 45/2001). The Executive Director warranted compliance of the Agency with the rules, in cooperation with the Data Protection Officer, by raising awareness and organising training sessions addressed to all EFCA staff and to the management on the importance of data protection and the notification procedure. Staff has been alerted and proactive in bringing forward data protection issues to the management and the Data Protection Officer and has thus further contributed to the existing culture of respect of the data protection rules.

In addition, the EFCA has dealt with the notification and follow up of several procedures subject to prior checking by the European Data Protection Supervisor. The close collaboration with the European Data Protection Supervisor has been key in this area.

As regards the implementation of the applicable legislation on access to documents (Regulation 1049/2001), in 2010, the EFCA granted the requested access to documents in all cases.

6. Internal Control systems and audits

Since the start of its activities, and in line with its growth, EFCA has progressively developed and implemented a series of internal measures to ensure that its activities are sufficiently monitored, controlled and evaluated to provide reasonable assurance to management of the achievement of the Agency's objectives. These measures are in line with the set of "Internal Control Standards for

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Effective Management and Requirements" (ICS) that was adopted by the EFCA Administrative Board in its 7th meeting on 13 March 2008.

The existing internal control measures help to ensure that EFCA's operational activities are effective and efficient whilst also certifying that all legal and regulatory requirements are met, that financial and management reporting is reliable, and that assets and information are safeguarded. Examples of measures already in place are: implementation of organisational structures; development of numerous staff policies and operational procedures; provision of training in various areas; setting of clear objectives and their monitoring through well-developed management reporting and monitoring tools including performance indicators. Taken together, these measures constitute the internal control system of the Agency. To further enhance this system, the EFCA took the necessary measures in accordance with the action plan agreed with the auditors.

In 2011, the Agency did not record any exception of material value which deviated from established policies and practices or where internal controls were overridden.

In line with the Strategic Audit Plan 2010-2012, the Internal Audit Service of the Commission carried out an audit on Capacity building, training and development at EFCA. The objective of the audit was to provide the Executive Director and the Administrative Board with an independent assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control system as regards Capacity Building – Training and development at EFCA. The IAS also performed a follow up audit on open recommendations of past audits. Following this audit all very important recommendations were closed by the IAS. Following these two audit exercises, where necessary, the necessary actions to improve internal controls in the EFCA have been planned and are on-going.

The Agency shares the services of an Internal Audit function (Internal Audit Capability-IAC) with the European Maritime Safety Agency in Lisbon via a Service Level Agreement between the Agency and EMSA signed on 17 June 2008. The IAC is dedicated to providing support and advice to the Agency's Executive Director and management on internal control, risk assessment and internal audit. As in previous years, in 2011 the Agency made use of this service, in line with Article 38 of EFCA's Financial Rules (FR) and Article 34 of the Implementing Rules of the FR.

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ANNEX IV. Budget Execution 2011

BUDGET EXECUTION – FUND SOURCE C1

Budget Line Position	Budget Line	Commitment Appropriations ABAC	Committed (€)	Committed (%)	Payment Appropriations ABAC	Paid (€)	Paid (%)
A-1100	Basic salaries	3,509,500	3,508,917	100 %	3,509,500	3,508,917	100 %
A-1101	Family allowances	551,130	544,118	99 %	551,130	543,518	99 %
A-1102	Expatriation and foreign-residence allowances	519,500	517,527	100 %	519,500	517,527	100 %
A-1111	Contract staff	146,259	133,382	91 %	146,259	133,382	91 %
A-1112	Interim Staff	113,041	112,440	99 %	113,041	104,787	93 %
A-1116	Seconded national experts	198,500	194,577	98 %	198,500	194,577	98 %
A-1130	Insurance against sickness	121,300	121,300	100 %	121,300	121,300	100 %
A-1131	Insurance against accidents and occupational disease	25,900	24,620	95 %	25,900	24,484	95 %
A-1132	Insurance against unemployment	48,300	46,668	97 %	48,300	46,668	97 %
A-1141	Annual Travel expenses	173,869	169,539	98 %	173,869	169,539	98 %
A-1200	Candidates recruitment and other related costs	155,700	138,853	89 %	155,700	138,853	89 %
A-1210	Travel expenses on entering/leaving and transfer	6,000	2,811	47 %	6,000	2,811	47 %
A-1220	Installation, resettlement and transfer allowances	58,800	58,463	99 %	58,800	58,463	99 %

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A-1230	Removal expenses	27,500	17,101	62 %	27,500	10,644	39 %
A-1240	Daily subsistence allowances	27,000	26,708	99 %	27,000	26,708	99 %
A-1300	Administrative Missions	152,200	151,900	100 %	152,200	136,234	90 %
A-1410	Medical service	20,000	11,375	57 %	20,000	5,179	26 %
A-1420	Training of Staff	105,000	92,663	88 %	105,000	49,851	47 %
A-1430	Social Welfare of Staff	10,000	5,514	55 %	10,000	551	6 %
A-1700	Representation and events expenses	12,000	4,336	36 %	12,000	4,288	36 %
TOTAL TITLE I		5,981,499	5,882,812	98 %	5,981,499	5,798,282	97 %

Budget Line Position	Budget Line	Commitment Appropriations ABAC	Committed (€)	Committed (%)	Payment Appropriations ABAC	Paid (€)	Paid (%)
A-2000	Rent	76,800	76,800	100 %	76,800	18,000	23 %
A-2010	Utilities and Services	204,400	204,335	100 %	204,400	126,415	62 %
A-2050	Security and Surveillance	77,039	77,039	100 %	77,039	66,705	87 %
A-2051	Other Building Expenditure	39,939	39,860	100 %	39,939	37,220	93 %
A-2100	ICT hardware and software	63,221	63,220	100 %	63,221	26,487	42 %
A-2101	ICT External Services	219,826	219,826	100 %	219,826	68,995	31 %
A-2200	Technical and electrical eq	13,700	13,700	100 %	13,700	12,735	93 %
A-2210	Furniture and related equipment	968	967	100 %	968		
A-2252	Subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals	8,559	8,559	100 %	8,559		
A-2300	Stationery and office supplies	15,899	15,898	100 %	15,899	15,066	95 %
A-2330	Legal expenses	0			0		
A-2350	Other current administrative expenditure	2,068	2,068	100 %	2,068	2,048	99 %
A-2400	Telecommunication and Postage charges	45,900	44,537	97 %	45,900	28,160	61 %
A-2411	Telecommunications equipment	1,106	1,105	100 %	1,106	458	41 %

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A-2500	Administrative Board Meetings	72,739	72,738	100 %	72,739	67,278	92 %
A-2501	Advisory Board Meetings	6,512	6,512	100 %	6,512	6,012	92 %
A-2502	Other Meetings with Experts	0			0		
A-2600	Translation and interpretation services	138,000	138,000	100 %	138,000	104,127	75 %
A-2620	External Services Commission	53,000	53,000	100 %	53,000	37,191	70 %
A-2630	External Services Other Bodies	81,733	81,733	100 %	81,733	59,236	72 %
A-2670	Other External Services	101,064	101,063	100 %	101,064	58,563	58 %
A-2700	Communication expenses	76,028	76,028	100 %	76,028	38,284	50 %
TOTAL TITLE II		1,298,501	1,296,987	100%	1,298,501	772,981	60%

Budget Line Position	Budget Line	Commitment Appropriations ABAC	Committed (€)	Committed (%)	Payment Appropriations ABAC	Paid (€)	Paid (%)
B3-010	Data Monitoring and networks	318,000	316,661	100%	318,000	101,433	32%
B3-020	Capacity Building Training	290,000	282,299	97%	290,000	90,038	31%
B3-030	Pooled Capacities	32,400	30,328	94%	32,400	22,775	70%
B3-100	North Sea and adjacent areas, western waters	204,800	200,966	98%	204,800	168,957	82%
B3-110	Baltic Sea	153,200	152,062	99%	153,200	106,171	69%
B3-120	NAFO and NEAFC	200,000	196,693	98%	200,000	179,807	90%
B3-130	Mediterranean Sea	152,900	149,210	98%	152,900	125,024	82%
B3-140	IUU	215,100	208,102	97%	215,100	190,480	89%
B3-210	A.M. NAFO and NEAFC	2,401,000	2,401,000	100%	1,401,000	1,400,000	100 %
B3-220	A.M. ICCAT	1,602,600	1,602,542	100%	1,602,600	1,602,542	100 %
TOTAL TITLE III		5,570,000	5,539,864	99%	4,570,000	3,987,227	87%

Budget Line Position	Budget Line	Commitment Appropriations ABAC	Committed (€)	Committed (%)	Payment Appropriations ABAC	Paid (€)	Paid (%)
TOTAL FUND SOURCE C1		12,850,000	12,719,663	99%	11,850,000	10,558,490	89%

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BUDGET EXECUTION – FUND SOURCE C8

Budget Line Position	Budget Line	Commitment Appropriations ABAC	Committed (€)	Committed (%)	Payment Appropriations ABAC	Paid (€)	Paid (%)
A-1101	Family allowances	2,600	2,110	81%	2,600	2,110	81%
A-1112	Interim Staff	9,339	9,084	97%	9,339	9,084	97%
A-1131	Insurance against accidents and occupational disease	341	340	100%	341	340	100%
A-1200	Candidates recruitment and other related costs	17,433	10,379	60%	17,433	10,379	60%
A-1230	Removal expenses	7,152	5,809	81%	7,152	5,809	81%
A-1300	Administrative Missions	26,205	26,205	100%	26,205	26,205	100%
A-1410	Medical service	9,107	2,551	28%	9,107	2,551	28%
A-1420	Training of Staff	60,124	54,683	91%	60,124	54,683	91%
A-1430	Social Welfare of Staff	6,298	5,370	85%	6,298	5,370	85%
A-1700	Representation and events expenses	300	0	0%	300		
TOTAL TITLE I		138,898	116,532	84%	138,898	116,532	84%

Budget Line Position	Budget Line	Commitment Appropriations ABAC	Committed (€)	Committed (%)	Payment Appropriations ABAC	Paid (€)	Paid (%)
A-2000	Rent	40,800	40,563	99%	40,800	40,563	99%
A-2010	Utilities and Services	116,431	59,220	51%	116,431	59,220	51%
A-2050	Security and Surveillance	12,672	12,295	97%	12,672	12,295	97%
A-2051	Other Building Expenditure	5,637	5,637	100%	5,637	5,637	100%
A-2100	ICT hardware and software	78,729	78,729	100%	78,729	78,729	100%
A-2101	ICT External Services	57,600	57,600	100%	57,600	57,600	100%
A-2200	Technical and electrical equipment	30,392	30,392	100%	30,392	30,392	100%
A-2210	Furniture and related equipment	8,762	8,762	100%	8,762	8,762	100%
A-2252	Subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals	7,579	7,579	100%	7,579	7,579	100%
A-2300	Stationery and office supplies	11,403	11,403	100%	11,403	11,403	100%
A-2350	Other current administrative	13	12	92%	13	12	92%

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	expenditure						
A-2400	Telecommunication and Postage charges	23,925	19,433	81%	23,925	19,433	81%
A-2500	Administrative Board Meetings	648	349	54%	648	349	54%
A-2600	Translation and interpretation services	65,980	60,182	91%	65,980	60,182	91%
A-2620	External Services Commission	9,093	9,093	100%	9,093	9,093	100%
A-2630	External Services Other Bodies	9,000	7,361	82%	9,000	7,361	82%
A-2700	Communication expenses	11,956	11,696	98%	11,956	11,696	98%
TOTAL TITLE II		490,619	420,305	86%	490,619	420,305	86%

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Budget Line Position	Budget Line	Commitment Appropriations ABAC	Committed (€)	Committed (%)	Payment Appropriations ABAC	Paid (€)	Paid (%)
B3-000	Software and Hardware	21,916	21,916	100%	0	0	0%
B3-001	IT external services	184,097	184,087	100%	0	0	0%
B3-011	Meetings	19,046	9,702	51%	0	0	0%
B3-012	External services	23,600	23,600	100%	0	0	0%
B3-022	Training and Seminars	30,884	9,663	31%	0	0	0%
B3-031	Missions Unit B	38,858	28,722	74%	0	0	0%
B3-041	Communication and other Capacity Building	13,061	11,486	88%	0	0	0%
B3-111	Equipment North Sea	3,280	3,280	100%	0	0	0%
B3-131	Missions North Sea	17,575	16,067	91%	0	0	0%
B3-160	Training & Assessment North Sea	5,379	4,459	83%	0	0	0%
B3-190	Other Expenditure North Sea and Adjacent Areas	14,247	14,135	99%	0	0	0%
B3-211	Uniforms and equipment Baltic Sea	3,150	3,150	100%	0	0	0%
B3-231	Missions Baltic Sea	9,414	9,163	97%	0	0	0%
B3-240	Meetings Baltic Sea	4,562	4,246	93%	0	0	0%
B3-260	Training and Assessment Baltic Sea	8,497	8,495	100%	0	0	0%
B3-290	Other Expenditure Baltic Sea	10,000	10,000	100%	0	0	0%
B3-310	Uniforms and equipment NAFO and NEAFC	1,570	1,570	100%	0	0	0%
B3-330	Missions NAFO and NEAFC	12,365	10,708	87%	0	0	0%
B3-340	Meetings NAFO and NEAFC	9,698	4,949	51%	0	0	0%
B3-360	Training and Assessment NAFO and NEAFC	14,000	12,835	92%	0	0	0%

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B3-390	Other Expenditure NAFO and NEAFC	9,000	9,000	100%	0	0	0%
B3-530	Missions Mediterranean Sea	8,499	7,569	89%	0	0	0%
B3-540	Meeting Mediterranean Sea	15,841	10,710	68%	0	0	0%
B3-590	Other Expenditures Mediterranean Sea	7,000	7,000	100%	0	0	0%
B3-730	Missions IUU	18,862	18,862	100%	0	0	0%
B3-740	Meetings IUU	10,961	10,961	100%	0	0	0%
B3-760	Training & Assessment IUU	14,817	14,817	100%	0	0	0%
B3-790	Other expenditure IUU	697	697	100%	0	0	0%
TOTAL TITLE III		530,876	471,848	89%	0	0	

Budget Line Position	Budget Line	Commitment Appropriations ABAC	Committed (€)	Committed (%)	Payment Appropriations ABAC	Paid (€)	Paid (%)
TOTAL FUND SOURCE C8		1,160,393	1,008,685	87%	629,517	536,837	85%

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BUDGET EXECUTION – FUND SOURCE C2 - Payment Appropriations carried over

Budget Line Position	Budget Line	Commitment Appropriations ABAC	Committed (€)	Committed (%)	Payment Appropriations ABAC	Paid (€)	Paid (%)
B3-000	Software and Hardware	0			21,916	21,916	100%
B3-001	IT external services	0			184,087	184,087	100%
B3-011	Meetings	0			9,702	9,702	100%
B3-012	External services	0			23,600	23,600	100%
B3-022	Training and Seminars	0			9,663	9,663	100%
B3-031	Missions Unit B	0			28,722	28,722	100%
B3-041	Communication and other Capacity Building	0			11,486	11,486	100%
B3-111	Equipment North Sea	0			3,280	3,280	100%
B3-131	Missions North Sea	0			16,067	16,067	100%
B3-160	Training & Assessment North Sea	0			4,459	4,459	100%
B3-190	Other Expenditure North Sea and Adjacent Areas	0			14,135	14,135	100%
B3-211	Uniforms and equipment Baltic Sea	0			3,150	3,150	100%
B3-231	Missions Baltic Sea	0			9,163	9,163	100%
B3-240	Meetings Baltic Sea	0			4,246	4,246	100%
B3-260	Training and Assessment Baltic Sea	0			8,495	8,495	100%
B3-290	Other Expenditure Baltic Sea	0			10,000	10,000	100%
B3-310	Uniforms and equipment NAFO and NEAFC	0			1,570	1,570	100%
B3-330	Missions NAFO and NEAFC	0			10,708	10,708	100%
B3-340	Meetings NAFO and NEAFC	0			4,949	4,949	100%
B3-360	Training and Assessment	0			12,835	12,835	100%

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	NAFO and NEAFC						
B3-390	Other Expenditure NAFO and NEAFC	0			9,000	9,000	100%
B3-530	Missions Mediterranean Sea	0			7,569	7,569	100%
B3-540	Meeting Mediterranean Sea	0			10,710	10,710	100%
B3-590	Other Expenditures Mediterranean Sea	0			7,000	7,000	100%
B3-730	Missions IUU	0			18,862	18,862	100%
B3-740	Meetings IUU	0			10,961	10,961	100%
B3-760	Training & Assessment IUU	0			14,817	14,817	100%
B3-790	Other expenditure IUU	0			697	697	100%
TOTAL FUND SOURCE C2					471,848	471,848	100 %

ANNEX V. Economic outturn account¹⁷

1	2	3	4	5
Consolidation account		Annexe n°	2011	2010
706199	Funds transferred from the Commission to other Institutions		0,00	0,00
740100	Contributions of EFTA countries belonging to the EEA		0,00	0,00
743000	Recovery of expenses		0,00	0,00
744000	Revenues from administrative operations		1.677,00	12.325,00
745000	Other operating revenue		11.566.828,90	10.219.485,88
777777	TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	E1	11.568.505,90	10.231.810,88
610000	Administrative expenses	E2, E3	-7.732.302,04	-7.315.105,28
6201,,	All Staff expenses		-5.420.976,00	-5.451.799,70
630100	Fixed asset related expenses		-170.790,01	-130.290,61
611000	Other administrative expenses		-2.140.536,03	-1.733.014,97
600000	Operational expenses	E2	-3.772.950,09	-2.438.271,20
606000	Other operational expenses		-3.772.950,09	-2.438.271,20
666666	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		-11.505.252,13	-9.753.376,48
	SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		63.253,77	478.434,40
750000	Financial revenues	E4	0,00	0,00
650000	Financial expenses	E5	-3.090,97	-271,20
680000	Movement in pensions (- expense, + revenue)			

¹⁷ Provisional annual accounts

European Fisheries Control Agency

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750530	Share of net surpluses or deficits of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method			
	SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT) FROM NON OPERATING ACTIVITIES		-3.090,97	-271,20
	SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES		60.162,80	478.163,20
800008	Minority interest			
790000	Extraordinary gains (+)			
690000	Extraordinary losses (-)			
	SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FROM EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS		0,00	0,00
	ECONOMIC OUTTURN FOR THE YEAR		60.162,80	478.163,20

ANNEX VI. Balance sheet - assets¹⁸

1	2	3	4	5
Consolidation account		Annexe n°	31.12.2011	31.12.2010
	ASSETS			
	A. NON CURRENT ASSETS			
210000	Intangible assets	A1	84.342,00	41.668,00
200000	Property, plant and equipment	A2	372.265,50	401.559,00
221000	Land and buildings		0,00	0,00
230000	Plant and equipment		15.879,00	12.895,00
241000	Computer hardware		159.094,24	165.089,00
240000	Furniture and vehicles		118.375,26	131.701,00
242000	Other fixtures and fittings		78.917,00	91.874,00
250000	assets under Finance lease	A3	0,00	0,00
244000	Property, plant and equipment under construction		0,00	0,00
280000	Investments		0,00	0,00
290000	Loans		0,00	0,00
299000	Long-term pre-financing	A4	0,00	0,00
range	Long-term pre-financing		0,00	0,00
range	<i>LT pre-financing with consolidated EU entities</i>	R	0,00	0,00
292000	Long-term receivables	A5	0,00	0,00
range	Long-term receivables		0,00	0,00
292009	<i>LT receivables with consolidated EU entities</i>	R	0,00	0,00
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS			456.607,50	443.227,00

¹⁸ Provisional annual accounts

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	B. CURRENT ASSETS				
310000	Inventories		A6	0,00	0,00
405000	Short-term pre-financing		A7	0,00	17.009,10
range		Short-term pre-financing		0,00	17.009,10
range		<i>ST pre-financing with consolidated EU entities</i>	R	0,00	0,00
400000	Short-term receivables			98.918,56	85.140,37
401000		Current receivables	A8, A9	0,00	0,00
420300		Term Deposits between 3 months & 1 year			
420900		LT receivables falling due within a year	Ceca 3, 4		
410900		Sundry receivables	A8	23.401,44	512,57
490000		Other		42.462,62	84.627,80
490010		Accrued income		0,00	8.687,20
490011		Deferred charges		42.462,62	75.940,60
490090		<i>Accrued income with consolidated EU entities</i>	N1	0,00	0,00
490091		<i>Deferred charges with consolidated EU entities</i>	N1	0,00	0,00
400009		<i>Short-term receivables with consolidated EU entities</i>	R	33.054,50	0,00
501000	Short-term Investments		Ceca 2, 5	0,00	0,00
500000	Cash and cash equivalents		A10	1.452.572,42	1.392.388,43
	TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS			1.551.490,98	1.494.537,90
	TOTAL			2.008.098,48	1.937.764,90

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EFCA BALANCE SHEET – LIABILITIES

1	2	3	4	5
Consolidation account		Annexe n°	31.12.2011	31.12.2010
	LIABILITIES			
	A. Net Assets	4	982.180,97	922.018,17
100000	Reserves		0,00	0,00
140000	Accumulated surplus/deficit		922.018,17	443.854,97
141000	Economic outturn for the year - profit+/loss-		60.162,80	478.163,20
	B. Minority interest			
	C. NON CURRENT LIABILITIES		2.457,61	0,00
161000	Employee benefits	L1	0,00	0,00
163000	Provisions for risks and charges	L2	0,00	0,00
170000	Financial liabilities		0,00	0,00
170200	Borrowings	Ceca 6	0,00	0,00
170300	Held-for-trading liabilities	Ceca 2	0,00	0,00
172000	Other long-term liabilities	L3	2.457,61	0,00
172100	Other long-term liabilities		2.457,61	0,00
172009	Other LT liabilities with consolidated EU entities	R	0,00	0,00
	Pre-financing received from consolidated EU entities		0,00	0,00
172019			0,00	0,00
172029	Other LT liabilities from consolidated EU entities		0,00	0,00
	TOTAL A+B+C		984.638,58	922.018,17
	D. CURRENT LIABILITIES		1.023.459,90	1.015.746,73
483000	Provisions for risks and charges	L4	42.703,77	0,00
430000	Financial liabilities		0,00	0,00
431000	Borrowings falling due within the year	Ceca 6	0,00	0,00
432000	Held-for-trading liabilities due within the year	Ceca 2	0,00	0,00
433000	Other current financial liabilities			
440000	Accounts payable		980.756,13	1.015.746,73
441000	Current payables	L5	18.025,66	-8.270,51
442000	Long-term liabilities falling due within the year	L6	0,00	0,00
443000	Sundry payables	L5	90.514,69	90.094,31
491000	Other		566.304,93	706.773,91

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491010		Accrued charges	L7	536.877,37	700.632,72
491011		Deferred income	L7	0,00	0,00
491090		<i>Accrued charges with consolidated EU entities</i>	N1	29.427,56	6.141,19
491091		<i>Deferred income with consolidated EU entities</i>	N1	0,00	0,00
440009		<i>Accounts payable with consolidated EU entities</i>	R	305.910,85	227.149,02
440019		<i>Pre-financing received from consolidated EU entities</i>		283.647,13	186.495,23
440029		<i>Other accounts payable against consolidated EU entities</i>		22.263,72	40.653,79
	TOTAL D. CURRENT LIABILITIES			1.023.459,90	1.015.746,73
	TOTAL			2.008.098,48	1.937.764,90

ANNEX VII. Procurement 2011

Contracts signed in 2011 (figures only)

Framework Contracts awarded	10
Of which from an Open Call for Tenders	6
Contracts implementing Framework Contract	141
Of which Order Forms	111
Of which Specific Contracts	30
Direct Contracts	64
Of which Purchase Orders	39
Of which Contracts	25
TOTAL Legal commitments awarded	215

List of Open procedures (above 60.000 €)

Reference	Volume (as per Contract Notice)	Title
CFCA/2011/A/03	200,000	Cleaning Services
CFCA/2011/A/10	300,000	Office Stationery and Materials
CFCA/2011/A/12	500,000	IT Equipment
CFCA/2011/A/13	500,000	Software Acquisition Channel
CFCA/2011/B/01	280,000	Electronic Reporting System

List of Negotiated procedures (between 5.000 € and 60.000 €)

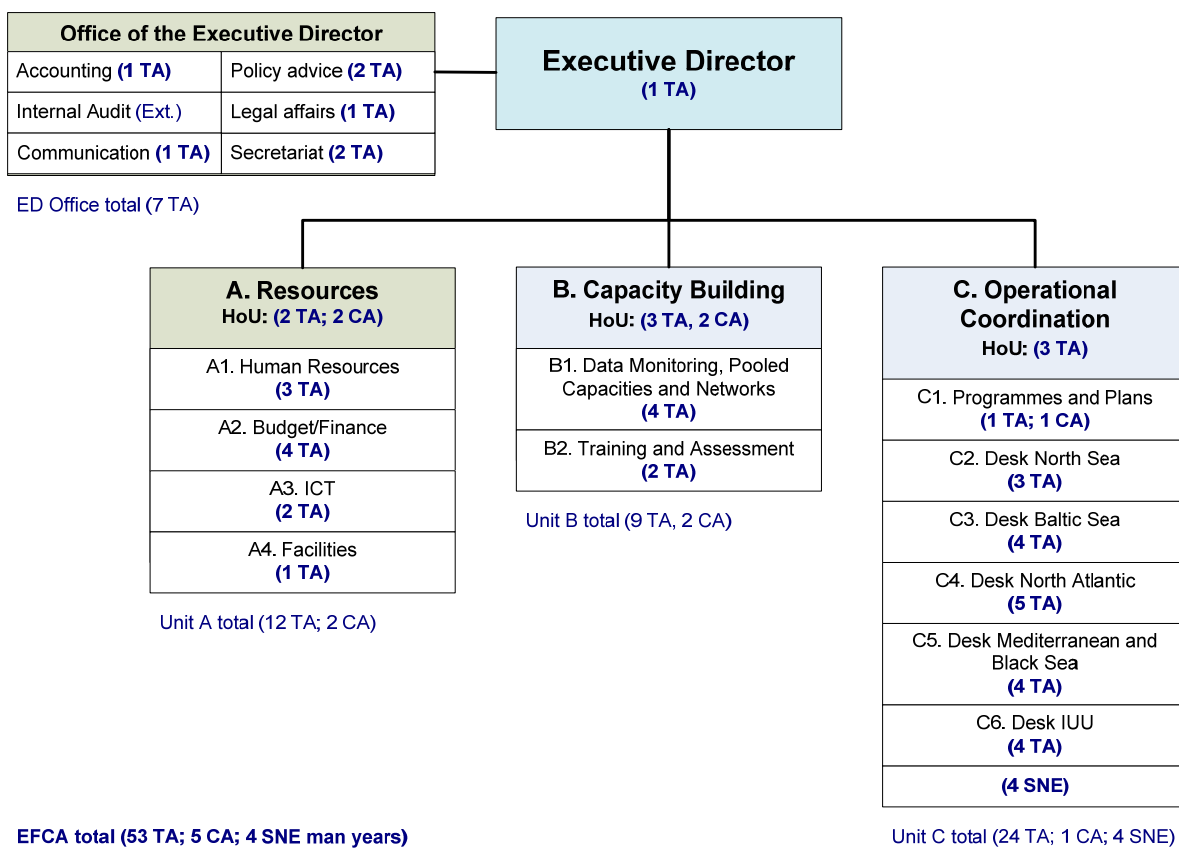
Reference	Volume	Title
CFCA/2011/A/05	25,000	Software Acquisition
CFCA/2011/A/06	60,000	Auxiliary Services
CFCA/2011/A/07	25,000	Fire fighting training
CFCA/2011/A/09	25,000	Contract Management

List of Negotiated procedures with or without publication of a contract notice

Reference	Volume	Title	IR
CFCA/2011/A/15	6,064.51	Oracle Licenses	Art.126.1.b
CFCA/2011/C/01	8,000	Technical assistance under BFT JDP Pilot Project	Art.126.1.b
//	58,584.99	Travel Agency services	Art.126.1.f

ANNEX VIII. Organisation Chart as last adopted in 2011

EFCA Organizational chart 2011 (sector level)



ANNEX IX. Declaration of the Executive Director



EUROPEAN FISHERIES CONTROL AGENCY

Executive Director

Vigo, 15th March 2012

Declaration of the Executive Director

I, the undersigned, Pascal Savouret, Executive Director of the European Fisheries Control Agency,

In my capacity as Authorizing Officer,

Declare that the information contained in this report gives a true and fair view.

State that I have reasonable assurance that the resources assigned to the activities described in this report have been used for their intended purpose in accordance with the principles of sound financial management, and that the control procedures put in place give the necessary guarantees concerning the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions.

This reasonable assurance is based on my own judgment and on the information at my disposal, such as the results of the ex-ante controls, the ex-post controls, the recommendations from the European Parliament's Committee for Budgets and the lessons learned from the reports of the Court of Auditors for the year prior to the year of this declaration.

Confirm that I am not aware of anything not reported here which could harm the interests of the Agency and the institutions in general.

Pascal SAVOURET

ANNEX X. List of Acronyms and abbreviations

AWP	Annual Work Programme
BFT	Bluefin Tuna
BCD	Bluefin Tuna Catch Document
CA	Conventional Area
CC	Core Curriculum
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
CPC	Contracting Party, Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity
EAV	European Added Value
ECA	European Court of Auditors
EFCA	European Fisheries Control Agency
EP	European Parliament
EU	European Union
FDMC	Fisheries Data Monitoring Centre
IAS	Internal Audit Service
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of the Atlantic Tuna
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea

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ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing
JDP	Joint Deployment Plan
JISS	Joint Inspection and Surveillance Scheme
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
MWP	Multiannual Work Programme
MS	Member States
MCS	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
NAFO	Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation
NAFO CEM	NAFO Control and Enforcement Measures
NEAFC	Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Commission
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NWWRAC	North Western Waters Regional Advisory Council
RA	Regulatory Area
RAC	Regional Advisory Council
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

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SG	Steering Group
SCRS	Standing Committee on Research and Statistics
SWWRAC	South Western Waters regional Advisory Council
TJDG	Technical Joint Deployment Group
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WP	Work Programme