



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EFCA FOR YEAR 2017



Legal basis:

Articles 14 and 23(2)(b) of Council Regulation (EC) No 768/2005¹ as last amended by Regulation (EU) 2016/1626², Article 47 of the Financial Regulation of the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA)³.

The Annual Report 2017 follows the Activity Based Management System under the Single Programming Document - Multiannual work programme 2017-2021 and Annual work programme 2017 adopted on 11 October 2016 and amended on 21 June 2017.

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Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication.

¹ OJ (Official Journal) of the European Union L 128 of 21.05.2005, p. 1.

² OJ of the European Union L 251 of 16.9.2016, p. 80.

³ AB Decision No 13-W-09 of 31 December 2013.



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FOREWORD BY THE CHAIR OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD

This Annual Report describes the various activities the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) has undertaken in 2017.

2017 was a year full of challenges for EFCA. For the first time, it was called to combine its core tasks of operational coordination and fisheries control with its contribution to the EU Coast Guard cooperation. Close cooperation with Member States and with the Commission has always been key to the success of the Agency in its contribution to a more effective and uniform implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy, and so this year. This cooperation has been extended to the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and the European Maritime Safety Agency in order to support national authorities in carrying out Coast Guard functions by providing information, equipment and training, as well as by coordinating multipurpose operations.

Compliance with the relevant EU legal framework is indispensable for achieving the objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy. Supporting national administrations is EFCA's daily work. It is crucial for strengthening strict observance of the rules and for promoting a culture of compliance. As a facilitator, EFCA will continue developing methods and strategies for further improving fisheries controls.

In carrying out the joint deployment plans, in working together with regional groups of Member States, and in cooperating with the Regional Fisheries Management Organisations, EFCA plays a central role for the successful implementation of fisheries control activities in the European Union. The added value of EFCA's work has been underlined by the second Five Year Independent External Evaluation, which provided an overall very positive assessment of EFCA's work and came forward with some useful suggestions for further improvements.

With regards to the international dimension of the Common Fisheries Policy, EFCA has assisted the European Union in cooperating with developing countries and with international fisheries organisations to help combat illegal fishing.

Following a recommendation the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean made in 2016, a Pilot Project intended to improve controls for the compliance with conservation measures in the Strait of Sicily as regards hake and deep water rose shrimp was successfully carried out. This Pilot Project focused on training, data exchange, the joint inspections at sea and the use of new technologies. It laid the ground for developing a joint international inspection scheme in the area.

Moreover, the award of the contract for chartering a patrol vessel will allow EFCA to have its own inspection platform. Taking into account the additional financial and human resources allocated to EFCA, this report gives details about its excellent execution of the budget during 2017.

As chair of the Administrative Board, in which Member States and the Commission are represented, I am confident we will continue working together to ensure a level playing field and a uniform and effective application of the Common Fisheries Policy.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

In this summary I would like to highlight the main activities and achievements of EFCA. 2017 has been an exceptional year for EFCA, marked by a significant increase in activity following the amendment of EFCA's founding regulation by the European Parliament and the Council on the European Coast Guard initiative. This increase in activity has been underpinned by an overall increase in the budget resources of 86%, including an increase in operational budget of 295%, and a net increase of 10 statutory staff (20%). There has been a high-level of implementation with 93% of activities completed on schedule.

The structure of the Annual Report is based upon that of the Programming Document for 2017.

- In the area of control, inspection and surveillance, implemented through the **Joint Deployment Plans** (JDPs – part 1.2.1 Operational activities) and **operational plans coordination**⁴:

Specific focus has been given to activities enhancing the potential of national enforcement services to apply the rules of the **Common Fisheries Policy** (CFP) in a uniform and effective manner. This has contributed to the optimal use of human and other resources by the Member States in a coordinated manner. In 2017 the cooperation has led to 20,074 coordinated inspections and 829 apparent infringements.

For the first time, all JDPs in EU waters implemented specific actions during joint operations. This helped to focus control activities of the participant Member States on specific risks and fleet segments identified in the relevant regional risk analysis.

Special attention was paid to the risks associated with non-compliance with the provisions of the landing obligation, misrecording of catches and technical measures.

- **Within the framework of their new competences, EMSA, EFCA and Frontex** signed a Tripartite Working Arrangement (TWA) which has set the basis for the framework of cooperation on coast guard functions, including the sharing of capacity and other capabilities. The TWA has led to a common annual strategic plan and the signature of Specific Service Level Agreements for the provision of control means.

As a practical measure in this cooperation, EMSA, EFCA and Frontex, completed the Pilot Project "Creation of a European Coast Guard Function". This has permitted to identify and test several services to Member States authorities in the framework of fisheries control.

In the Mediterranean Sea, within the framework of the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean JDP, and the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) Pilot Project, the focus has been on the joint provision of sea and aerial assets for operations. Two fisheries patrol vessels were contracted in cooperation with Frontex and EMSA, and aerial surveillance was also contracted in cooperation with Frontex.

Other examples of the added value of this cooperation were the collaboration with EMSA for the provision of EFCA's Integrated Maritime Service (IMS) and satellite imagery from

⁴ Areas of cooperation: the North Sea, the Baltic Sea, Western Waters, Mediterranean Sea and Eastern Atlantic, NAFO & NEAFC and Black Sea.



the Copernicus system, and the preparation for future use of Remoted Pilot Aircraft Systems (RPAS).

- For the **landing obligation**, EFCA cooperated with the Regional Control Expert Groups (CEG - part 1.2.1.2 Harmonisation and standardisation) of Scheveningen, BALTFISH, North Western Waters and South Western Waters in areas such as risk assessment, cooperation with the industry and compliance evaluation of the landing obligation. During the JDP campaigns, EFCA continued to promote the last haul inspections, which were used to derive a compliance indicator on estimated levels of illegal discards.
- To promote a **level playing field**, deployment of Union inspectors to multinational inspection teams continued to be an integral part of facilitating the standardisation of inspection procedures.

During 2017, EFCA supported Member States in designing a training programme for trainers and Union inspectors. Emphasis was placed on the continued evolution of the **e-learning platform** and the update of the **Core Curriculum**. By the end of 2017, 29 training sessions had been organised and 875 officials trained (369 through e-learning).

- In the **international arena**, EFCA assisted the EU in its relations with Regional Fisheries Management Organisations, namely the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation, the Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Commission, the International Commission for the Conservation of the Atlantic Tuna and the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean.

In line with the commitments taken in the Malta MedFish4Ever Ministerial Declaration, a Pilot Project for the implementation of the GFCM Recommendation for conservation of fishing resources in the Strait of Sicily was undertaken. EFCA delivered the Pilot Project in close cooperation with the European Commission and the Member States, with the participation of third countries fisheries control authorities. The positive outcome of this project made possible the subsequent adoption of an international inspection scheme by the GFCM applying to the Strait of Sicily.

Within the NAFO cooperation framework, EFCA organised an inspector's workshop between the EU and Canada, in order to improve cooperation and understanding between Contracting Parties with an inspection presence in the Regulatory Area.

In the framework of the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements, EFCA organised two capacity building actions, one with the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), which focused on risk management, and another one for São Tomé e Príncipe, which focused on fisheries surveillance systems.

In order to improve regional cooperation in the fight against **Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing** in Western Africa, EFCA participated in the European Commission Project "Improved Regional Fisheries Governance in Western Africa" (PESCAO). The implementation entailed providing technical assistance to Regional Fisheries Bodies, Sub regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC) and Fisheries Committee for the Western Central Gulf of Guinea (FCWC) and their member countries.

Throughout the year, in the fight against IUU fishing activities, EFCA supported the European Commission in evaluation missions to five third countries and analysed a total of 779 catch certificates and 303 processing statements (Annex IV of Regulation (EC) 1005/2008).



- In the framework of the Pilot Project 'Modernising fisheries controls and optimising vessel monitoring through the use of innovative European Systems'⁵, EFCA and EMSA cooperated during 2017 towards the provision of a specific **worldwide service** that will support Member States authorities and the Union in their fight against IUU fishing activities.

EFCA's IMS which includes a **real-time maritime awareness operational picture** fusing and correlating vessel monitoring system (VMS), terrestrial and satellite automatic identification systems (AIS) and long-range identification and tracking (LRIT) position reports, has now integrated Copernicus Maritime Surveillance Services, providing Satellite Imagery and vessel detection services.

- The functioning of the **Maritime Operations Centre (MOC)** was developed and was instrumental in the implementation of the GFCM Pilot Project and subsequent operations in the Mediterranean Sea.

EFCA's Fisheries Information System (FIS) enabled EFCA to collect data from each of the Member States on the location of their fishing vessels, catches etc. In total, EFCA received Electronic Reporting System-logbook data from 4,106 vessels in 18 Member States and VMS data from 8,043 vessels, throughout all Member States. The volume of VMS messages processed by the **EFCA VMS** increased by 32% with more than 30.5 million messages.

- In the **field of administration**, the Agency has benefited from the efficiency gains and improvements of the implementation of measures in previous years. In 2017 EFCA reached a level of 95% of financial transactions managed electronically and it handled a 15% increase in payments transactions due to the increase in activity, without using additional human resources.
- The **Five Year Independent External Evaluation of the EFCA** for the period 2012-2016 exercise was completed in 2017. The Evaluation confirmed EFCA's positive performance. With the aim to maintain an open discussion, to debate and analyse the work that has been done by the EFCA and the way forward, the results were presented in a seminar to which the stakeholders were invited to participate. The Evaluation report, and the conclusions and feedback from the seminar, brought valuable input to the Administrative Board in the issuing of recommendations to the European Commission.

All of the above activity achievements and the positive feedback received, could not have been accomplished without the hard work done by the staff in EFCA. I would like to take this opportunity to thank them sincerely for their commitment and dedication. I would also like to acknowledge and express my gratitude to the Member States, European Commission, European Parliament, EU agencies partners and stakeholders, who have supported and contributed to the success of the EFCA mission.

The present report is addressed to the EFCA Administrative Board, the different EU institutions, the EFCA stakeholders and to the general public.

⁵ Commission Decision C (2016)3675 on the adoption of the work programme for 2016 for the pilot project "Modernising fisheries controls and optimising vessel monitoring through the use of innovative European systems".



ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD'S ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT

The Administrative Board,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 768/2005 of 26 April 2005⁶ and subsequent amendments,

Having regard to the Financial Regulation of the European Fisheries Control Agency of 31 December 2013 and in particular Article 47 therein,

Having regard to the Multiannual work programme 2017-2021 and Annual work programme 2017 adopted by the Administrative Board on 11 October 2016⁷, and its amendment on 21 June 2017⁸,

Has analysed and assessed the Authorising Officer's (Executive Director's) Annual Report for the financial year 2017. The Administrative Board acknowledges the results achieved by EFCA and notes in particular the following:

1. The Annual Report 2017 provides a faithful and comprehensive account of the work undertaken by the Agency in 2017. It reflects the achievements of the Agency as set out in the Multiannual work programme 2017-2021 and in the Annual work programme 2017 adopted by the Administrative Board on 11 October 2016, and its subsequent amendment;
2. EFCA had a significant increase in its budget 2017, 86% over 2016 budget, and achieved a good budget implementation rate of 99% for commitment appropriations and 74% for payment appropriations;
3. EFCA was granted 13 posts for the associated new tasks in the establishment plan for 2017. Three of these posts automatically compensated for EFCA's contribution to the redeployment pool of Agencies, thus EFCA made its full contribution to the pool in 2017, and the net overall increase (+20%) in the establishment plan was 10 posts;
4. With reference to the operational activities, the following facts and figures were found specifically relevant:
 - the progress made and the work carried out within the framework of cooperation on coast guard functions, including, *inter alia*, the joint chartering of means with Frontex and EMSA for aerial and maritime capacities;
 - five Joint Deployment Plans and a Joint Operational Programme successfully implemented;
 - number of coordinated inspections⁹ (at sea and ashore): 20,074;
 - number of apparent infringements¹⁰ detected: 829;
 - EFCA collaborated with regional control groups (Baltfish, Scheveningen, NWW and SWW) in support of CFP and LO implementation in areas such as risk assessment, cooperation with industry and compliance evaluation;
 - the results of EFCA's implementation of the Pilot Project regarding the GFCM Recommendation for conservation of fishing resources in the Strait of Sicily had

⁶ OJ (Official Journal) of the European Union L 128 of 21.05.2005, p. 1.

⁷ Administrative Board Decision No 16-III-5 of the Administrative Board of the European Fisheries Control Agency of 11 October 2016 concerning the adoption of the ECFA Single Programming Document (SPD) containing the Multiannual work programme 2017 - 2021 and the Annual work programme for year 2017 and of the Final Budget and Establishment Plan of the European Fisheries Control Agency for year 2017

⁸ Administrative Board Decision No 17-II-4 of the Administrative Board of the European Fisheries Control Agency of 21 June 2017 amending AB Decision No 16-III-5 of 11 October 2016 concerning the adoption of the EFCA Single Programming Document (SPD) containing the Multiannual work programme 2017 - 2021 and the Annual work programme for year 2017 and of the Final Budget and Establishment Plan of the European Fisheries Control Agency for year 2017

⁹ 2017 Provisional data based on the information provided by Member States up to 25 January 2018.

¹⁰ 2017 Provisional data based on the information provided by Member States up to 25 January 2018.



- facilitated the adoption of a new international inspection scheme for this area and set the basis for a future cooperation with relevant Third Countries;
- 29 trainings were organised and 875 officials trained (369 through e-learning);
 - EFCA developed and published on its e-learning platform interactive modules for Union inspectors in different languages;
 - the enhancement of capacity building instruments towards the future provision of a specific worldwide service that will support Member States authorities and the Union in their fight against Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated fishing activities;
 - the availability of collaborative and data exchange tools (e.g. FISHNET).
5. The information provided in the Annual Report 2017 gives the Administrative Board reasonable assurance that the resources available to EFCA in 2017 were used for their intended purpose and in accordance with the principles of sound financial management.

Vigo, 14 March 2018

[Signed]

Reinhard Priebe
Chair of the Administrative Board



PART I. ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE YEAR

1.1 Main initiatives within the multiannual framework 2017-2021

According to its founding regulation¹¹, EFCA's 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”*.

In this regard, level playing field and coordination and assistance for better compliance are considered by the Administrative Board of EFCA wider objectives of the Agency¹².

EFCA's multiannual framework is guided, *inter alia*, by:

- the EU priorities, namely “A new boost for jobs, growth and investment” within the Common Fisheries Policy, and “Towards a new policy on Migration” through the improvement of co-operation and co-ordination between national bodies and agencies carrying out coastguard functions;
- the implementation of the features of the Common Fisheries Policy;
- the recommendations issued by the Administrative Board following the Five Year Independent External Evaluation of the European Fisheries Control Agency on 21 June 2017;
- the revised Framework Financial Regulation (FFR);
- the Roadmap on the follow-up to the Common Approach on EU decentralised agencies.

The table in the next page presents the strategic multiannual objectives of EFCA and its progress.

¹¹ Council Regulation (EC) No 768/2005 of 26 April 2005 establishing a European Fisheries Control Agency and amending Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 establishing a control system applicable to the common fisheries policy. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EU) 2016/1626 (OJ L 251, 16.9.2106, p. 80).

¹² The Administrative Board of EFCA considering EFCA's founding regulation and the Five Year Independent External Evaluation of EFCA (2011-2015) issued a recommendation setting up as wider objectives to the Agency “the level playing field and coordination and assistance for better compliance; Recommendation adopted by the Administrative Board of EFCA on 15 March 2012, http://www.efca.europa.eu/pages/home/docs_basicdocs.htm.



STRATEGIC MULTIANNUAL OBJECTIVES	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	STATE OF PLAY END 2017 ¹³		TARGET BY 2021
1. Support the MS in the monitoring of the Common Fisheries Policy and in particular the landing obligation	% of SCIPs ¹⁴ implemented by JDP adopted	100%		100%
	Number of inspections and inspections with at least 1 suspected infringement by JDP	NS	9754 (+4%); 246 (+1%)	Stable trend (Inter-annual change less than $\pm 15\%$)
		BS ¹⁵	4603 (-21%); 126 (-18%)	
		NAFO ¹⁶ & NEAFC ¹⁷	115 (+51%); 5 (-28%)	
		WW	2555 (-10%); 122 (-3%)	
		MED ¹⁸	2855 (+39%); 203 (+48%)	
		Ratios for inspection with at least 1 suspected infringement by JDP ¹⁹	NS	
	BS	+3%		
	NAFO&NEAFC	- 53%		
	WW	+8%		
MED	+3%			
Percentage of PACT projects organized following requests from MS	100 %		100%	
2. Cooperate with other European Agencies to support Member States national authorities carrying out coast guard functions	% of multipurpose operations implemented in line with the Tripartite Working Arrangement	100%		>90%
3. Support the Union in the international dimension of the CFP and the fight against IUU ²⁰ activities	Third countries mission number	5		20 missions (5 years term)
	IUU related documents analysed	1082		At least 7500 documents analysed (5 years term)
	% of assistance provided to EU in relations with the RFMOs ²¹ and SFPAs ²² / EU requests received	100%		100%

¹³ Data available on 25 January 2018.

¹⁴ Specific Control and Inspection Programme.

¹⁵ Baltic Sea (see section Evolution of Joint Deployment Plans, page 14).

¹⁶ Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (see section Evolution of Joint Deployment Plans, page 14).

¹⁷ Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Commission (see section Evolution of Joint Deployment Plans, page 14).

¹⁸ Mediterranean (see section Evolution of Joint Deployment Plans, page 14).

¹⁹ Infringement ratio is influenced by the risk management strategy.

²⁰ Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (Fishing).

²¹ Regional Fisheries Management Organisations.

²² Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements.



4. Contribute to achieve a Level Playing Field through Capacity Building tools	Use of the EFCA CC by coastal MS	14 (61%)	90% use of the CC by coastal MS
	Number of attendees to regional workshops and training sessions organised by EFCA (including through e-learning)	875	At least 2 500 participants (5 years term)
	Service available to stakeholders ²³	99.9%	95% on a yearly basis for five years
5. Ensure visibility of EFCA's mission and EU values	Implementation of the Annual Communication Strategy Plan	90%	90%
6. Ensure EFCA good governance, transparency and accountability	Preparation and notification of EFCA's Multiannual work programme & Annual work programme and Annual Report in due course	100%	100%
7. Ensure the efficient use of EFCA resources	Average vacancy rate (% of authorised posts of the annual establishment plan which are vacant at the end of the year, including job offers sent before 31 st December)	3% ²⁵	≤5%
	Degree of paperless transactions and procedures ²⁴	95%	90%

1.1.1 Assistance to the European Commission and to the Member States for the implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy, and related maritime strategies

A. Coordination and cooperation with Member States: methods

EFCA is the European body responsible for organising operational coordination of control activities and providing assistance in that area to the Member States and the Commission.

There are two main methods for EFCA to assist Member States in the implementation of the control measures linked with the Common Fisheries Policy, through coordination of their efforts and promotion of cooperation:

- The JDPs, established for fisheries/areas that are considered a priority by the European Commission and the Member States concerned. They can be referred to as:
 - EU waters to which a Specific Control and Inspection Programme (SCIP) adopted by the Commission in concert with the Member States applies, or
 - International waters under the competence of an RFMO, where EFCA is requested to coordinate the implementation of the European obligations under an International Control and Inspection Programme.

²³ The KPI does not include scheduled downtime.

²⁴ It refers to the financial transactions and procedures.

²⁵ Including job offers sent before 31st December.



- The PACT approach (Partnership, Accountability (compliance), Cooperation and Transparency) promotes EFCA assistance to the Member States in accordance with articles 7 and 15 of EFCA's founding regulation, after a request from one or more Member States. These provisions have been applied in areas or fisheries where the SCIP/JDPs were not applied, thus facilitating an integrated support from EFCA to Member States.

The main results of this cooperation are presented below.

❖ Evolution of Joint Deployment Plans

In accordance with the Multiannual work programme (MWP), the Five Year Independent External Evaluation of EFCA (2007-2011)²⁶ and the related recommendations issued by the Administrative Board, JDPs are implemented as year-round joint operations covering a wide range of species as defined in the relevant SCIP decisions. These operations include a permanent exchange of information and intelligence between the Member States (MS) concerned.

Currently, all JDPs are multiannual operations following the time framework defined in the SCIPs with control activities planned for each year on the basis of the results of regional risk assessment. MS assess the existing risks with regard to fish stocks, areas, periods and fleet segments exploiting these stocks, in accordance with the methodology established in cooperation with EFCA. The JDP strategic planning for 2017 addressed all the identified prominent risks by the introduction of the system of risk treatment measures in the form of specific actions.

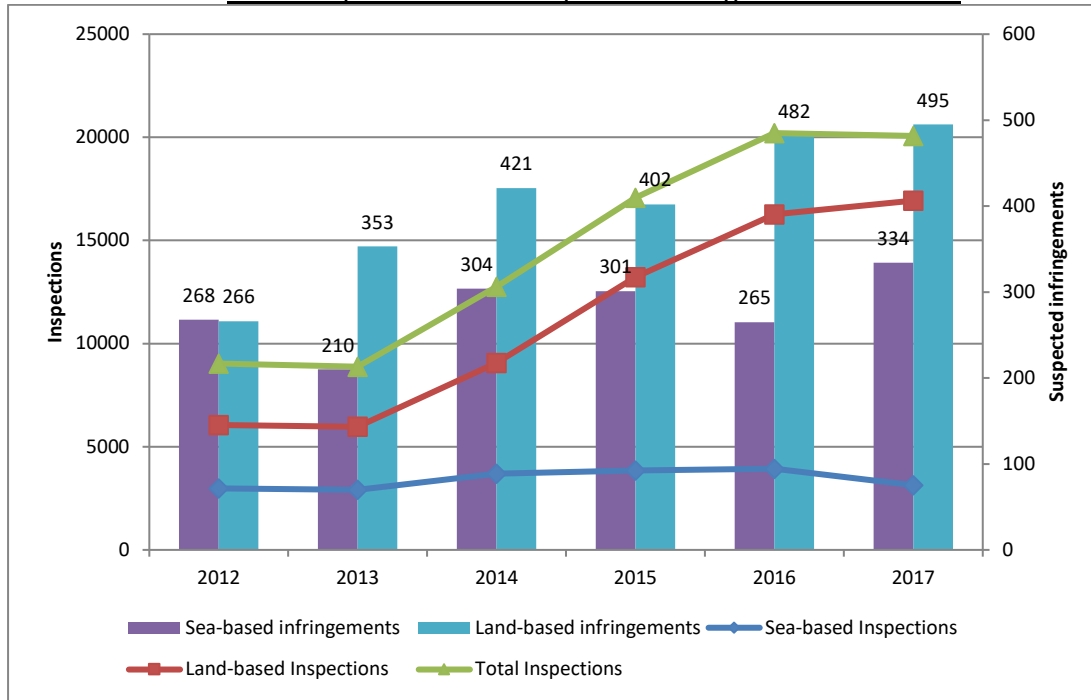
For some JDP areas there were deviations from the inter-annual forecasted trends (targeting 2021). Their progress is detailed in the table above on the strategic multiannual objectives of EFCA. In the Baltic Sea there was a reduction in inspections related to the fact that some MS defined in a more specific way SCIP related inspections and a more concentrated control effort on target vessels (100% increase) and last haul (LH) inspections (40% more). For NAFO and NEAFC JDP, there has been an increased number of inspections in NEAFC as there was one extra Fisheries Patrol Vessel (FPV) in 2017, and better weather conditions allowing for an increased number of boardings. However, it should be noted that the low rate of suspected infringements in this JDP (from 7 infringements in 2016 to 5 in 2017) implies that any minor variation in numbers has a considerable impact in the relative percentage used for the inter-annual analysis. As regards the Mediterranean, there was an increase in inspections and suspected infringements considered, as the increase in the scope and duration of the Mediterranean campaign was confirmed (swordfish, Strait of Sicily), though the increase of inspections and infringements was consistent and keep a similar ratio of those in previous years.

All in all, the total number of inspections carried out in 2017 in the framework of JDPs was similar to the inspection numbers reported in 2016 (see graph below).

²⁶ https://www.efca.europa.eu/en/library?f%5B0%5D=field_library_type%3A69



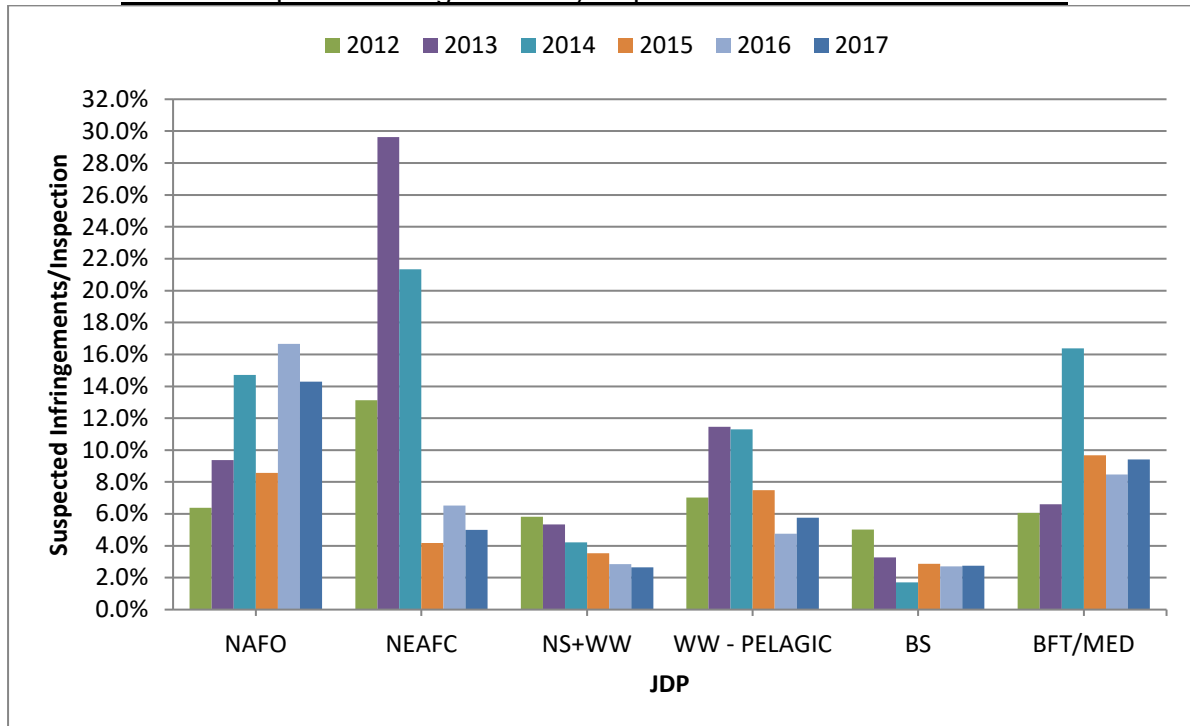
JDPs inspections and suspected infringements evolution*



* Data available on 25 January 2018. Additional data may be received later from Member States.

The ratio of suspected infringements by inspection in the different JDP areas as from 2012 is provided below.

Ratio of suspected infringements by inspection in the different JDP areas*



* Data available on 25 January 2018. Additional data may be received later from Member States.



A detailed analysis by type of the most significant suspected infringements found in 2017, provided in the table below, confirms that misreporting of catches and technical measures remain the most common non-compliance issues. Very few infringements were noted in relation with landing obligation indicating the difficulties of enforcing this provision using the classical MCS tools currently employed in fisheries. These type of suspected infringements are generally considered to be the main threats and were further analysed at fleet segment level.

SUSPECTED INFRINGEMENT	TOTAL	% TOTAL
Not fulfilling reporting obligations	466	55.4%
Use of prohibited or non-compliant gear	94	11.7%
Taking on board, transhipping or landing of undersized fish	25	3.1%
Fishing in RFMO area inconsistent/in contravention with conservation and management measures	44	5.5%
Fishing without a valid licence, authorisation or permit	21	2.4%
Fishing in closed area, closed season or without quota	19	2.4%
Other	160	19.5%
TOTAL	829	100%

* Data available on 25 January 2018. Additional data may be received later from Member States.

❖ Assistance for the implementation of the CFP

The PACT projects delivered by EFCA on request from Member States were as follows:

○ Cooperation with Regional Bodies

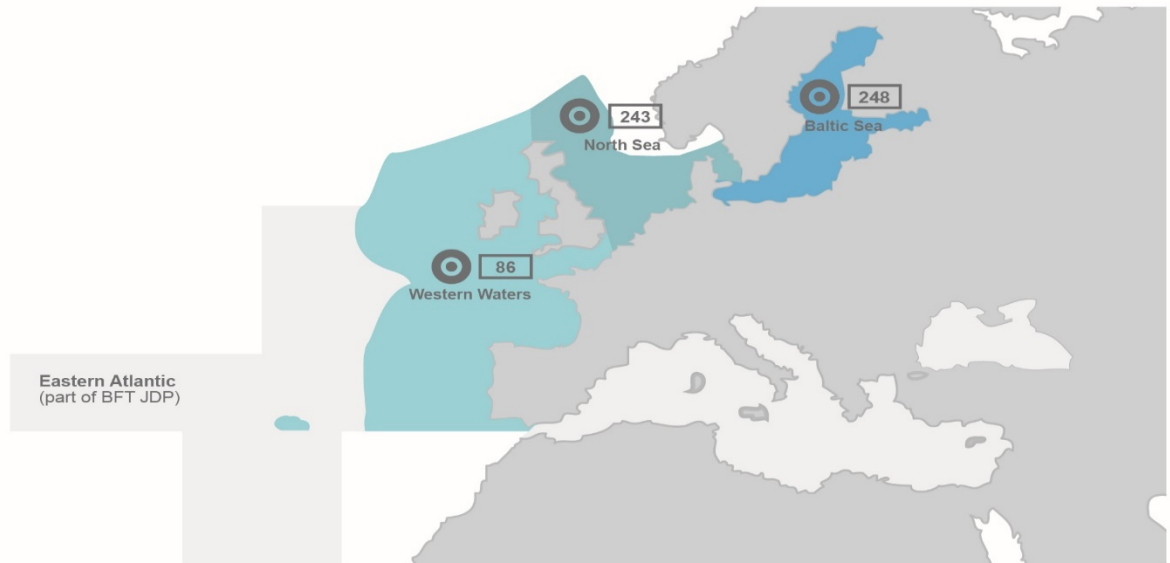
EFCA has cooperated with the Control Expert Groups (CEGs) of four regional bodies (Scheveningen, BALTFISH, NWW and SWW) created by Member States and active in the framework of the CFP regionalisation.

The main areas of cooperation for which these groups have requested EFCA assistance were:

- developing risk assessment regarding the implementation of the LO;
- assisting on the cooperation with industry;
- promoting and supporting standardisation;
- performing a compliance evaluation with the LO.

As regards support to the implementation of landing obligation, EFCA has complemented cooperation with the regional groups with the use of the JDP coordination tools where possible, including the regional risk assessment and the use of the “last haul” information obtained during the JDP campaigns as a compliance indicator. The map below shows some figures on the “last haul” inspections performed in the relevant JDPs in 2017.

Last haul inspections performed in the different JDPs during 2017



In the case of the Baltic Sea, an evaluation of compliance with the landing obligation over a reference period of 2015 – 2016 inclusive has been delivered in cooperation with BALTFISH CEG, following a specific methodology based on that endorsed by EFCA Administrative Board²⁷. The evaluation used five methods:

Firstly, official landings data was compared with estimates of unwanted catches gather during the so-called *last haul* inspections. Agreed benchmarking was used to assess the compliance level. The views of scientific bodies (the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea and the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries) were examined in terms of continued discarding (method 2). The third method looked at apparent infringements linked with the landing obligation. The fourth method canvassed the views of both the control community and industry stakeholders through face-to-face closed interviews. Finally, a detailed market study examined the utilisation of landings of unwanted catches over the reference period.

Results were reported²⁸ to the BALTFISH CEG in September 2017 and were duly transmitted by the CEG to the High Level Group (HLG).

- Black Sea Operational Plan

EFCA continued to support Bulgaria and Romania on their request to coordinate joint control and inspection activities related to the turbot fisheries in the Black Sea, including through training activities.

In cooperation with Frontex, two drills of multipurpose operations were organised in the Black Sea with participation of national authorities in charge of different coast guard activities including fisheries authorities.

²⁷ Administrative Board meeting on 17 October 2014.

²⁸ Detailed information provided in Part 1.2.1.3 Assistance and Expertise, objective 7.



B. Towards a European Coastguard Capacity

The cooperation between EFCA, the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) and the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) was strengthened in 2017.

The Pilot Project “Creation of a European Coast Guard Function”, started in 2016, was completed during 2017. It provided a test bed for the enhanced cooperation amongst the three Agencies and the Member States authorities. During 2017 different specific actions were continued, as the cooperation in exchange of information and in multipurpose operations guided by an implementation group composed by stakeholders of the three Agencies in the Mediterranean Sea. A new group has been established in the Baltic Sea to guide future cooperation foreseen in this area.

Following the legislative amendment to the founding regulations of EFCA and EMSA and the adoption of a new Regulation for Frontex²⁹, the three agencies signed a Tripartite Working Arrangement (TWA) on 17 March 2017. This established the framework of cooperation on coast guard functions, including the sharing of capacity and other capabilities.

EFCA has been the first Agency chairing the Steering Committee created by the TWA to manage the joint activities of the three Agencies. In the first meeting of this Committee on 21 June 2017, the first Annual strategic plan for the three Agencies was adopted. The creation of three Technical Subcommittees to implement the annual strategic plan was also agreed.

It is also noteworthy that EFCA, in cooperation with EMSA and Frontex, and under specific Service Level Agreements (SLAs) signed under the scope of the TWA, operated in the framework of the multipurpose operations several patrol means during 2017.

C. Support the Union in the international dimension of the CFP and the fight against IUU activities

EFCA assisted the EU in its relations with Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs), namely Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO), Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC), International Commission for the Conservation of the Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) and General Fisheries Commission for Mediterranean (GFCM) to:

- facilitate compliance of the EU with their commitments at international level (inspection effort deployment, training and notifications), through EFCA JDPs;
- support the EU delegation in the different meetings organised by each RFMO;
- facilitate cooperation with third countries (exchange of inspectors, training and workshops).

A Pilot Project for the implementation of the GFCM Recommendation for the conservation of fishing resources in the Strait of Sicily was prepared, agreed and implemented in close cooperation with the Commission and with the participation of fisheries control authorities of

²⁹ Regulation (EU) 2016/1626 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 768/2005 establishing a Community Fisheries Control Agency (OJ L 251, 16.9.2016, p. 80).

Regulation (EU) 2016/1625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 amending Regulation (EC) No 1406/2002 establishing a European Maritime Safety Agency (OJ L 251, 16.9.2016, p. 77).

Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 on the European Border and Coast Guard and amending Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Regulation (EC) No 863/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 and Council Decision 2005/267/EC (OJ L 251, 16.9.2016, p. 1).



Algeria, Egypt, Italy, Libya, Malta, Morocco and Tunisia. The Pilot Project was in line with the commitments in the Malta MedFish4Ever Ministerial Declaration and provided some useful results in assessing the fishing activities in the region, as well as facilitating the adoption of an international inspection scheme for this area in the 2017 annual meeting of the GFCM.

In October 2017 EFCA organised an inspector's workshop for NAFO between the EU and Canada, in order to improve cooperation and understanding between Contracting Parties with an inspection presence in the Regulatory Area.

On support to the Commission in the implementation of the Regulation (EC) 1005/2008 to fight IUU fishing³⁰, EFCA assisted the Commission in relation to evaluation missions in 5 third countries, by providing analysis of catch certificates and supporting documents provided by the Member States.

As regards assistance to the Commission with third countries under Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPAs), EFCA organised two capacity building actions, one with the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) focused on risk management, and another one for São Tomé e Príncipe focused on fisheries surveillance systems.

EFCA has prepared the signing of the contract with the EC for the implementation of the PESCAO project that will run between 2018 and 2022³¹. This project will permit to promote the fight against the IUU fishing in the area of West Africa through cooperation with thirteen countries and two Regional Fisheries bodies, namely the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC) and the Fisheries Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea (FCWC).

1.1.2 Enhancement of capacity building instruments

During 2017, EFCA continued to place emphasis on the continued evolution of the e-learning platform by developing multilingual functionalities, interactivity (quiz) and a user's feedback tool. The e-learning courses on "*Inspection at sea*" and "*Port inspection*" were made available on EFCA e-learning platform in languages other than English, namely French, German, Greek, Italian, Polish, Portuguese and Spanish. Member States, Commission and EFCA staff can have access to the platform by using their professional e-mail address and by generating their own password. They then have free access to these modules and to other training resources such as video tutorials, presentations and templates. For non-EU officials, the course "*Introduction to inspection at sea and in port for inspectors from non-EU countries*" was also made available on the EFCA e-learning platform, in English, French and Portuguese.

Formerly MARSURV, now renamed 'EFCA Integrated Maritime Service' (IMS) is an integrated maritime awareness service specifically developed for supporting the operational coordination of fisheries inspection and surveillance activities. EFCA and EMSA have been collaborating intensively to further improve the application and to develop specific functionalities for fisheries control. Currently EFCA IMS includes a real-time maritime awareness operational picture fusing and correlating vessel monitoring system (VMS),

³⁰ Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 of 29 September 2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, amending Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1936/2001 and (EC) No 601/2004 and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1093/94 and (EC) No 1447/1999 (OJ L 286, 29.10.2008, p.1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation OJ L 57, 2.3.2011, p. 10).

³¹ Commission Decision C(2017) 2951 of 28 April 2017 on the Annual Action Programme 2017 (Part 1) in favour of Western Africa to be financed from the 11th European Development Fund.



terrestrial and satellite automatic identification systems (AIS) and long-range identification and tracking (LRIT) position reports.

In 2017 Copernicus Maritime Surveillance Services, providing Satellite Imagery and vessel detection services were integrated in EFCA IMS. In addition, EMSA developed a new, more user friendly, graphical interface.

In the framework of the Pilot Project 'Modernising fisheries controls and optimising vessel monitoring through the use of innovative European Systems'³², EFCA and EMSA have cooperated during 2017 towards the provision of a specific worldwide service that will support Member States authorities and the Union in their fight against Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing activities. This Pilot Project has been extended until June 2018. Currently more than 350 users from Member States, DG MARE and EFCA have access to EFCA's IMS.

1.1.3 EFCA Rationalisation

The rationalisation and the efficiency of administrative procedures has been a key objective for EFCA in recent years. Particularly in 2017, EFCA has started to benefit from the efficiency gains and improvements of the implementation of measures in previous years. Through the use of a combination of different corporate Information Systems, and the replacement of a paper trail with electronic-only transactions, EFCA is minimising replication of data entry, and increasing the overall quality and traceability of the processes. EFCA has now reached a level of 95% of financial transactions managed electronically and it handled a 15% increase in payments last year, with the same resources. More details can be found in Part II, Horizontal Support.

³² Commission Decision C(2016)3675 on the adoption of the work programme for 2016 for the pilot project "Modernising fisheries controls and optimising vessel monitoring through the use of innovative European systems".



1.2 Annual work programme 2017

In line with the Financial Framework Regulation (FFR) and EFCA's financial regulation provisions on annual and multiannual programming, the Annual Work Programme (AWP) 2017 has been the first annual programming adopted following the EC guidelines and template for the Programming Document (PD).³³ The Annual Report (AR) 2017 mirrors the new structure of the PD and embeds the requirements laid down in the EC guidelines and template for the Consolidated Annual Activity Report.

In order to streamline EFCA activities, the Activity Based Management System (ABMS) was updated. The ABMS for 2017 was composed of three operational activities: Coordination, Harmonisation and standardisation, and Assistance and expertise. The activities previously under Communication, Governance and Representation were integrated under Horizontal tasks.

The reporting of each operational activity is composed of a summary, including the activity objectives, main results, financial and human resources, related performance indicators, targets and outputs, followed by a detailed reporting of the results by objective.

With the amendment of its founding regulation in 2016, a new mission was established for EFCA in cooperation with EMSA and Frontex to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the support provided by the three Agencies to the Member States' national authorities carrying out coast guard functions. To this aim a draft action plan on the EUCG (European Union Coast Guard) for 2017 was included in the AWP 2017, the results are reported in Part 1.2.1.2 Harmonisation and standardisation, under objective 6.

It is also noteworthy that in the international dimension, a part of the Project "Improved Regional Fisheries Governance in Western Africa" (PESCAO)³⁴ may be implemented in indirect management by EFCA. This implementation entails providing technical assistance to Regional Fisheries Bodies (Subregional Fisheries Commission (SRFC) and Fisheries Committee for the Western Central Gulf of Guinea (FCWC)) and their member countries in order to improve regional cooperation in the fight against IUU fishing. The Administrative Board (AB) of EFCA adopted an amendment to EFCA's PD 2017 on 21 June 2017 in order to support and prepare the grant agreement of EFCA, and to assist the EU Delegations to prepare the grant contracts with the SRFC and the FCWC.

1.2.1 Operational activities

EFCA activities are conducted mainly through regional JDPs but also include assistance to the European Commission on its relations with international fisheries organisation and training activities.

³³ <https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/3/2014/EN/3-2014-9641-EN-F1-1-ANNEX-1.PDF> and <https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/3/2014/EN/3-2014-9641-EN-F1-1.PDF>

³⁴ Commission Decision C(2017) 2951 of 28 April 2017 on the Annual Action Programme 2017 (Part 1) in favour of Western Africa to be financed from the 11th European Development Fund.



WHAT IS A JDP?

As already mentioned in Part 1.1.1, the JDPs are established for fisheries/areas that are considered a priority by the European Commission and the concerned Member States. They can refer to:

- EU waters to which a SCIP adopted by the Commission in concert with the Member States applies, or
- International waters under the competence of an RFMO, where EFCA is requested to coordinate the implementation of the European obligations under a Joint Inspection and Surveillance Scheme (JISS).

The JDPs life cycle consist of three phases: planning, implementation and assessment.

1. The JDPs establish the planning of the deployment of fisheries control means of the Member States at sea, in the air and ashore based on a regional risk analysis developed by the Member States and EFCA; the information to be shared; the communication details and common rules to ensure a cooperative deployment of the control means in the area.
2. The JDPs establish that the deployment of pooled national means is coordinated by EFCA through coordination centres in charge (CCIC) in a Member State or the presence of national coordinators in the EFCA Maritime Operation Centre (MOC). It is implemented through two common groups:
 - a) a Regional Steering Group (RSG) composed of Commission, Member States and EFCA representatives is in charge of ensuring the proper implementation of the JDP;
 - b) a Technical Joint Deployment Group (TJDG), composed of Member States and EFCA staff, is in charge of the follow-up of the daily control activities and adopts the decisions needed to guarantee an effective deployment of the control means.
3. The JDP is evaluated and assessed yearly by EFCA in cooperation with the Member States. Special attention is given to the risks for non-compliance which then are considered in the risk analysis of the following period.

The Operational activities are divided into the three areas detailed below:

- 1.2.1.1. Coordination
- 1.2.1.2. Harmonisation and standardisation
- 1.2.1.3. Assistance and expertise



1.2.1.1 Coordination (Operations) (ABMS CODE 1.1, Objectives 1-3)

❖ Activities

Objectives		
1. Coordinate the implementation of JDPs and Operational plans by the Member States in EU waters, including PACT regional projects, and to provide support to national authorities carrying out coast guard functions in EU waters 2. Coordinate the implementation of the EU contribution to the International Control and Inspection Schemes in RFMOs (NAFO, NEAFC, ICCAT and GFCM) and support to national authorities carrying out coast guard functions in International waters 3. Running of the Maritime Operation Centre using the applications and software services to promote transparency between Member States FMCs and for the effective cooperation between relevant EU Agencies and Member States in the context of the EUCG functions		
Main activity results in 2017		
All JDPs implemented according to the schedule		
Regional trainings for EU inspectors delivered with special attention paid to the monitoring of catch composition in last haul observations		
Planning of the deployment of control means for the purpose of joint operation executed in accordance with plans by the relevant Technical Joint Deployment Group		
Resources – Activity Based Management System (ABMS) Code 1.1 (Objectives 1, 2 and 3)		
	Planned	Consumed
Staff	4 AD ³⁵ , 14 AST ³⁶ 4 CA ³⁷ , 6 SNE ³⁸	3 AD, 13.1 AST 4.4 SNE
Standard Budget	775,000	519,235 (67%)
ABMS	4,983,562	4,652,575 (93%)

³⁵ Administrator.

³⁶ Assistant.

³⁷ Contract Agent.

³⁸ Seconded National Expert.



Objective 1				
Coordinate the implementation of JDPs and Operational plans by the Member States in EU waters, including PACT regional projects, and to provide support to national authorities carrying out coast guard functions in EU waters				
Performance Indicators JDPs in EU waters	Target	Achieved		
		Baltic Sea	North Sea	Western Waters
Number of campaigns days per JDP	> 300	> 300	> 300	> 300
Percentage of control and inspection means deployed in accordance with the JDP schedule (% of total planned)	90%	97%	83%	75%
Man/days in joint inspection teams	75	>75	>75	71
Availability of fishing vessels target list in joint campaigns in EU waters JDPs	80%	>80%	>80%	50%
Number of campaigns coordinated from EFCA	3	5		
By region/JDP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of workshops and best practice meeting delivered Union inspectors attending workshops attendees satisfaction 	At least 1 per region Attendees satisfaction (good or very good) >80%	1 90%	2 96%	1 100%
Number of Union inspectors and MS staff concerned attending the regional workshops and training sessions.	500	>500		
Percentage of days of EFCA chartered means carried out in multipurpose operations ³⁹	60%	100%		
EUCG drill with MS and/or agencies ⁴⁰	1	2		
Number of PACT operational plans implemented	1	1		
MAIN OUTPUTS				
Planned				Achieved
1.Quartely reports regarding Regional JDP's and operational plans for 2017 in North Sea, Baltic Sea and Western Waters				Yes
2.Drill report				Yes
3.Advanced workshop(s) and best practice meetings for Members States Union inspectors (regional level) delivered				Yes
4.Multipurpose cooperation with Frontex and EMSA, in support of national authorities carrying out coast guard functions				Yes
5.Operation of chartered control platforms(s)				Yes ⁴¹

³⁹ This indicator is common to objective 2, since multipurpose operations might be carried out in EU waters or International waters.

⁴⁰ This indicator is common to objective 2, since multipurpose operations might be carried out in EU waters or International waters.

⁴¹ Only in the Mediterranean Sea.



Multiannual index to be used as a tendency for compliance evaluation purposes JDPs in EU waters ⁴²	Baltic Sea	North Sea	Western Waters
Number of inspections with at least 1 suspected infringement	126	246	122
Ratios for inspections with at least 1 suspected infringement detected by JDP	2.7%	2.5%	4.7%
Number of attendees to regional workshops by EFCA	25	13	22

Results achieved by objective

1. Implementation of the control activities committed by the Member States in the Regional JDPs and operational plans for 2017 in North Sea, Baltic Sea and Western Waters

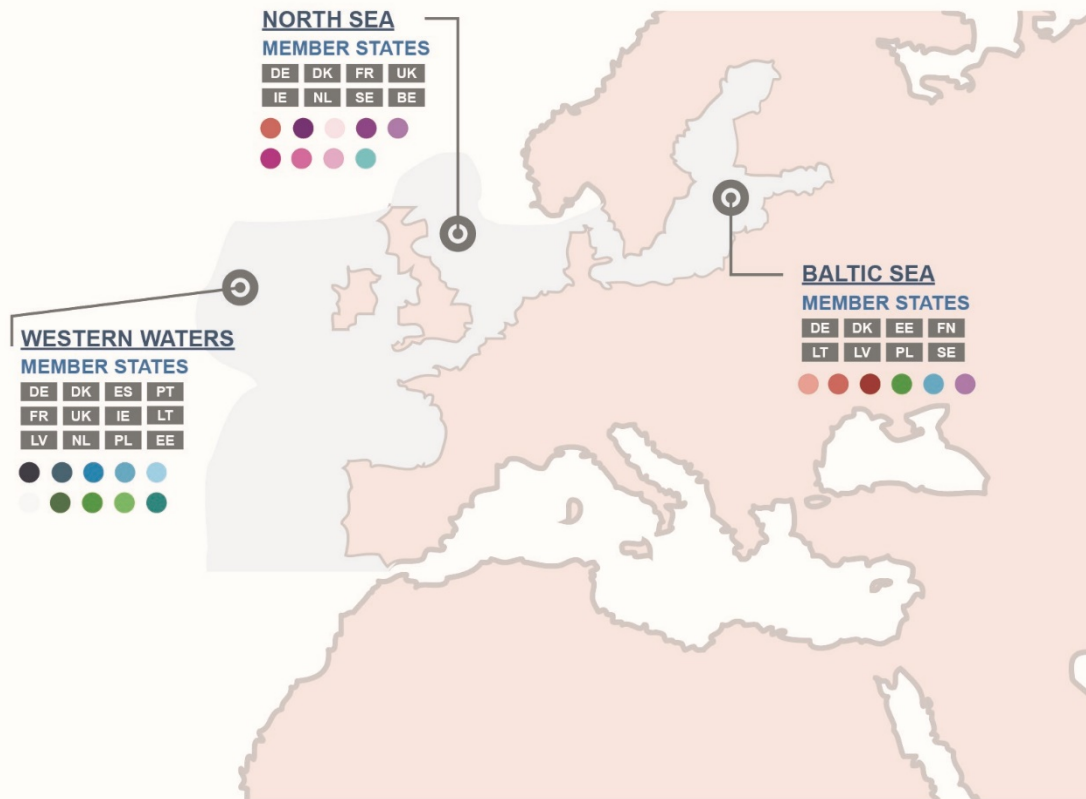
For 2017, the participating MS maintained their commitment of control assets to joint operations at very similar levels as in 2016. In all EU waters areas, MS deployed their control assets beyond the commitments agreed in the JDPs decisions, especially with regard to the air surveillance flights and sea days executed by FPV (Fisheries Patrol Vessel). In some areas the exchanges of inspectors were less than foreseen. For 2017, the participating MS maintained their commitment of control assets to joint operations at very similar levels as in 2016.

The increased number of FPV sea-days has been a stable trend over the past years and greatly contributes to the increased numbers of inspections reported in the framework of JDPs. During this reporting year, some MS decided to abandon the distinction between core (under direct JDP coordination) and associated patrol vessel (allocated to other MS activities, but that can support JDPs upon request) on the understanding that there were few situations when their means were not involved in SCIP related control activities. The BS JDP is the best example of this trend. The associated patrol vessels maintained their position as important assets participating in the joint operations in the NS and WW JDPs. The results of their control activities equalled in numbers these reported by the core patrol vessels.

The scope of the different EFCA JDPs and operational Plans in EU waters is presented below.

⁴² Data available on 25 January 2018. Additional data may be received later from Member States.

➤ IMPLEMENTATION OF JDP AND OPERATIONAL PLANS IN EU WATERS



FISHERIES

Pelagic species		Demersal species	
● European anchovy	● European pilchard	● Common sole	● Atlantic cod
● Blue whiting	● European sprat	● European hake	● Salmon
● Boarfish	● Sandeels	● European plaice	● Sea trout
● Atlantic herring	● Norway pout	● Northern prawn	
● Greater argentine	● Whiting	● Norway lobster	
● Atlantic horse mackerel		● Saithe	
		● Haddock	

Risk Analysis⁴³

In line with the protocols developed in the context of the regional risk management project, all activities were implemented in accordance with risk based planning. At the tactical level of coordination of JDP campaigns, there was a further development related to the implementation of specific actions as a risk treatment measures to address the risks identified in the results of the regional risk analysis. The agreed protocols for exchange of targets as identified by the flag MS were implemented in tight coordination with the TJDGs.

⁴³ Detailed information provided in Part 1.2.1.3 Assistance and Expertise, objective 7.



Overall, the targeted inspections gained more importance in the course of joint operations. In 2017 there was more than 800 targeted inspections carried out in the framework of the EU waters JDPs (53 in Pelagic Western waters, 558 in the North Sea and 215 in the Baltic Sea). The sharing of targets at regional level is duly considered as a priority when inspecting fishing vessels. The average ratio of detection of apparent infringements as a result of targeted inspection was of 6.6% in 2017 (not accounting for the absence of apparent infringements detected on targets in the Pelagic Western Waters), whereas a similar ration for inspections not driven by risk analysis was calculated at 3.9%.

The results of targeted inspections driven by a day-to-day risk analysis indicated that there is still margin for the improvement of the effectiveness of joint operations and the sharing of targets for inspection should be given a special attention by the participating MS.

Exchange of inspectors

In 2017, the participating MS continued with their cooperation through the establishment of the multinational inspection teams during the joint operations. These teams contributed to the promotion of standardised inspection procedures. There were in total 924 man/days of exchanges achieved in the EU waters JDPs. The total number of man/days in 2017 was slightly less than in 2016. This decrease was due to the fact that the limited availability of human resources in MS made it very difficult to execute all committed exchanges which is reflected in the JDP indicators for North Sea and Western Waters in 2017 deployment of control means (see the performance indicators table above).

Specific actions

The specific actions are scheduled joint operations of limited duration to be carried out by the MS concerned with a focus on a specific risk, area and fleet segment. This new organisational element required to fine-tune the operational planning at Technical Joint Deployment Group level to ensure the most effective deployment of control means in time and areas where the specific actions were scheduled.

In 2017 specific actions were implemented for the first time in all EU waters JDPs as a risk treatment measures to be applied during the joint operations. A summary of these specific actions is presented below:

- Baltic Sea JDP

Specific actions for demersal (COD/PLE)⁴⁴ fishery in January and November.

The demersal specific actions in the Baltic Sea area were focused on the monitoring of the catch composition at sea aboard of the fishing vessels (last haul observation), with special attention paid to the presence of COD below minimum conservation reference size.

The collected data during inspections at sea and ashore indicated that the compliance with the LO requirements is generally poor or very poor and should therefore be improved.

Specific action for pelagic fishery (HER/SPR)⁴⁵ in March and November

The pelagic specific actions were focused on possible misreporting of catches and the recording of catch composition in unsorted pelagic landings.

In total, there were 58 inspections carried out where unsorted pelagic catches were examined through different sampling methods. Though, only 26 of the collected sets of data were considered by data analysis experts as fully validated. Therefore, it was recommended to promote a standardised sampling procedure across all MS in the BS JDP area. During the specific actions 3 apparent infringements were reported, all related to misreporting the quantities of HER/SPR. These infringements were found as a result of the coordinated

⁴⁴ Cod/Plaice.

⁴⁵ Herring/European Sprat.



monitoring of fishing activities in the operational area. The results of control activities confirmed the existence of the risk of non-compliance with reporting requirements and proved the need for standardisation of sampling methodology to be implemented as tool to verify catch composition in unsorted landings of pelagic species.

Specific actions for salmon fishery (30-32/BS09-A & B) in May/June and August

The specific actions focused on the monitoring of the respect of seasonal closure in the salmon fishery in the Northern Part of the Baltic.

- **North Sea JDP**

The specific actions on the demersal fisheries focused on the compliance with the requirements of the landing obligation and misreporting of catches or fishing areas. As regards the pelagic fisheries, the focus was on verification of the occurrence of discarding associated with high grading in MAC⁴⁶ fishery and monitoring of the activities by fishing vessels from the third countries in WHB⁴⁷ and MAC fishery. A separate analysis of CCTV vs Non-CCTV vessels confirmed high grading of Cod as a wide spread practise in the North Sea (area 4A, Skagerrak and Kattegat).

- **Western Waters JDP**

In the framework of the WW pelagics JDP there were 7 specific actions implemented over the period of 52 weeks. These specific actions focused on compliance with the requirements of the landing obligation and with misrecording of catches, verification of the occurrence of discarding associated with high-grading, and monitoring of the activities by fishing vessels from the third countries on pelagic species.

In the North Western Waters, may be highlighted the blue whiting Specific Action, where the activities of third country fleets were monitored effectively. Activities were cross-referenced with systems and data bases available to EFCA. Together with Member states, EFCA coordinated all resources to successfully to build a day – to - day picture of catches and reporting activities. No issues regarding the misreporting of catches were identified.

In the Celtic Sea herring fishery focus was given to the control of landings in this fishery, which primarily involves the smaller Irish polyvalent fleets. Pre-authorisation to land requirements resulted in most landings being controlled.

As regards the South Western waters, it should be highlighted that ashore the majority of infringements (60%) were directly related to the specific action objectives in the mackerel and anchovy fisheries.

In general, and across the fisheries within the specific actions the highest levels of non-compliance appear to be in the purse seine segment. It is noteworthy that this segment is associated with infringements relating to Fishing Activity Report transmissions (FAR), Pre-Notifications Declaration (PNOs) and landing declaration issues.

2. Close collaboration and increased synergies between the participating Member States in the context of the JDPs

The collaboration between MS and EFCA was strengthened through the activities carried out in the framework of the specific actions, which were largely planned and implemented by joint coordination teams located in the EFCA premises in Vigo. Moreover, some Member States seconded experts for the first time to the joint coordination teams operating from the EFCA. In total, 35 experts (BE, DE, DK, IE, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, SE and UK) were seconded

⁴⁶ Mackerel.

⁴⁷Blue Whiting.



to 5 joint coordination teams. These were established to implement 9 specific actions in the framework of 4 joint campaigns in 3 EU waters JDPs. The experience was positively evaluated and the seconded experts encouraged EFCA to continue with this model of cooperation in JDPs.

MS experts participation in joint coordination teams in EFCA premises

JDP	Number of specific action coordinated from EFCA by MS experts	Number of MS participating in the joint coordination of specific actions	Number of MS experts appointed to joint coordination teams	Number of man-days dedicated to joint coordination
Baltic Sea	3	6	13	77
North Sea	2	3	3	16
Western Waters	4	2	19	191

In 2017, the geographical boundaries between the NS and WW SCIP were aligned following the regional based approach to SCIP. These changes required an amendment to the TJDGs working procedures to facilitate a cross-border cooperation between the NS and WW JDP. Following the NS and WW steering groups recommendations, the operational implementation of the pelagic joint campaigns in the framework of the NS and WW JDPs was organised jointly between the NS and WW by two TJDGs.

3. Regional workshops and best practice meetings for the Union Inspectors, MS inspectors and MS staff

During 2017, EFCA organised 3 regional workshops and 1 national training to which 69 inspectors from 14 MS participated (detailed list of trainings available in Annex 1).

4. Cooperation to support national authorities carrying out coast guard functions through sharing of information and planning of multipurpose operations

The efforts focused on the Mediterranean, detailed information is provided in Part 1.2.1.2 Harmonisation and standardisation, under objectives 5 and 6.

EFCA participated in the drill COASTEX 17, organised by the European Coastguard Function Forum and managed by the Portuguese Coastguard, southwest of Lisbon, in April. Being a multi-disciplinary exercise, EFCA participated with operational fisheries control experts in the command centre specially set up for the drill, as well as with a trainer to brief the participants on the fisheries control operations.



Objective 2			
Coordinate the implementation of the EU contribution to the International Control and Inspection Schemes in RFMOs (NAFO, NEAFC, ICCAT and GFCM) and support to national authorities carrying out coast guard functions in International waters			
Performance indicators	Target	Achieved	
		NAFO NEAFC	MED
Number of campaigns coordinated from EFCA	2	2	
Number of campaigns days per JDP	> 300	365	365
Percentage of control and inspection means deployed in accordance with the JDP schedule (% of total planned)	90%	100%	94%
Man/days in joint inspection teams	75	>75	>75
By region/JDP			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of workshops and best practice meeting delivered 	1 per region		5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Union inspectors attending workshops attendees satisfaction 	>80% good and very good		99%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of EU-NAFO/NEAFC inspectors at sea trained 	50%		96%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of EU-ICCAT inspectors at sea trained 	50%		80%
MAIN OUTPUTS			
Planned			Achieved
1. Quarterly reports regarding JDPs in the Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea and in International waters managed by NAFO, NEAFC ICCAT and GFCM			Yes
2. Mission reports for the participation in control activities in international waters delivered			Yes
3. Multipurpose cooperation with Frontex and EMSA, in the support of national authorities carrying out coast guard functions			Yes
4. Advanced workshop(s) and best practice meetings for Member States Union inspector (regional level) delivered			Yes
Multiannual index to be used as a tendency for compliance evaluation purposes ⁴⁸		NAFO NEAFC	MED
Number of inspections		115	2855
Number of inspections with at least 1 suspected infringement		5	203
Ratios for inspections with at least 1 suspected infringement detected per activity/day		4.3%	7.1%

⁴⁸ Data available on 25 January 2018. Additional data may be received later from Member States.



Results achieved by objective

1. Implementation of the control activities committed by the Member States in the JDPs covering the waters of Mediterranean Sea and the operational plan in the Black Sea and the waters managed by NAFO, NEAFC, ICCAT and GFCM

As in previous years, NAFO and NEAFC and Mediterranean and Eastern Atlantic JDPs were implemented on a year-round basis, permitting optimal coverage of the relevant fisheries with the available resources deployed by the MS concerned. The organisational arrangements were based on the permanent exchange of information with TJDGs, including information received from third countries operating in International waters and ensuring the efficient deployment of control means in the varying fisheries situations during the course of joint operations.

For 2017, the participating MS deployed their control assets above the commitments agreed in the JDPs decisions, especially with regard to air surveillance flights and to sea days executed by FPV.

EFCA coordinated the EU contribution to the Joint Inspection and Surveillance Schemes (JISS) of:

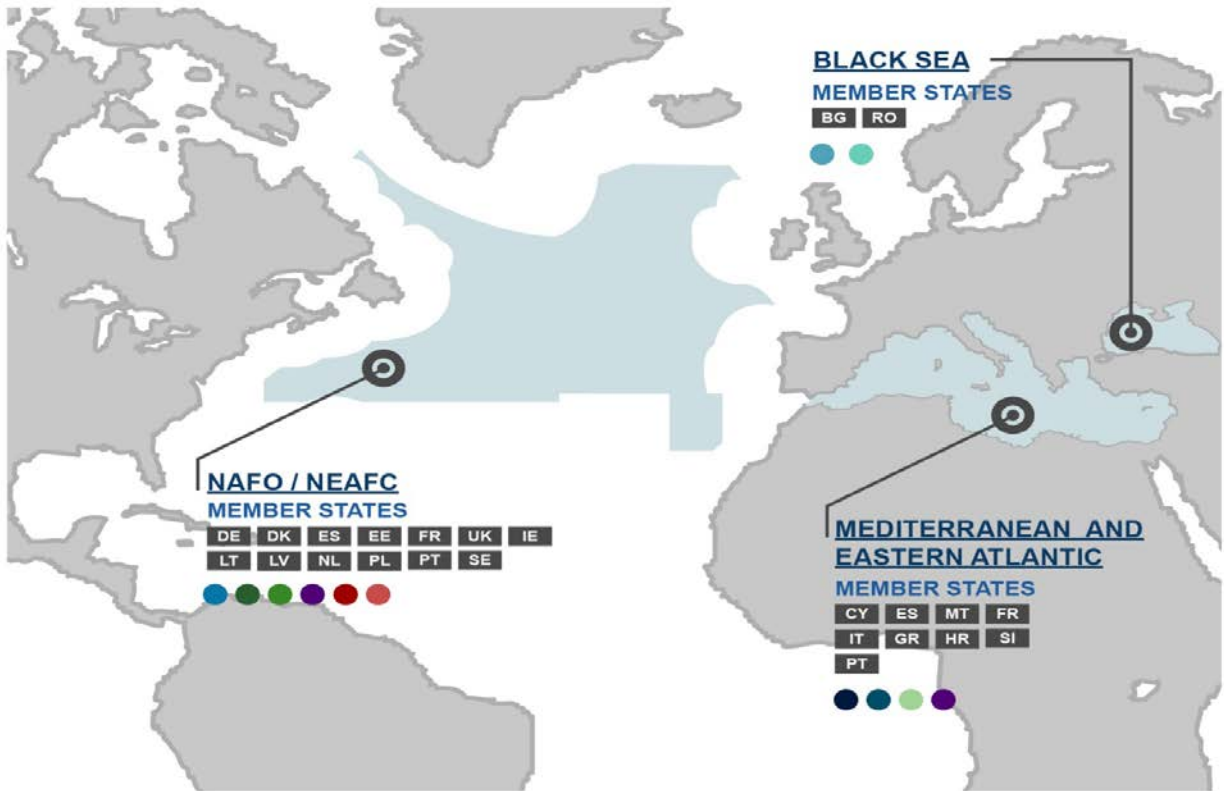
- NAFO and NEAFC through the NAFO/NEAFC JDP,
- ICCAT through Mediterranean and Eastern Atlantic JDPs, that also cover international waters.

The European Union has committed to an inspection presence based upon the number of EU fishing vessels in these areas. In the above mentioned areas, MS deployed control assets in accordance with the commitments agreed in the JDPs.

EFCA also coordinated the implementation of the Pilot Project for control of fisheries of hake and rose shrimp in the Strait of Sicily, under the GFCM (detailed information provided in Part 1.2.1.2 Harmonisation and standardisation, under objective 5).

The scope of the different EFCA JDPs in international waters is presented below.

IMPLEMENTATION OF JDPs IN INTERNATIONAL WATERS



FISHERIES

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| European anchovy | Mackerel | Mediterranean swordfish | Cod |
| Sardine | Herring | Blue whiting | Redfish |
| Greenland halibut | Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna | Picked Dogfish | Rapana |
| Turbot | Sprat | | |



Risk Analysis⁴⁹

EFCA continued to implement a standardised assessment of risk for NAFO vessels to be submitted by the flag Member State of the fishing vessel to the port of landing Member State in the context of the JDP. In respect of landings from a fishing vessel from another Contracting Party, EFCA prepared and sent the risk analysis to the port Member State.

With regard to the Eastern Atlantic/Mediterranean JDP, an analysis of the risks was provided by the TJDG placed in Vigo during the campaign for BFT (bluefin tuna) control. This was based on the analysis of available information and intelligence and provided recommendations to the control means during the campaign. The same applied to the activities linked with the GFCM Pilot project

Exchange of inspectors

A key element in the cooperation between Member States is the creation of multinational inspector teams through the exchange of inspectors on control means. Just as the previous year, close to 800 man/days of secondments were achieved in 2017, a value above the minimum established target. This number is largely due to the NAFO/NEAFC sea campaigns which are of a long duration and to a large extent involve joint teams of EU inspectors.

Mixed team inspections in the Member States' ports are not foreseen in the scope of the NAFO-NEAFC JDP scope. That notwithstanding, in accordance with the decision of the TJDG, EFCA coordinated the deployment of three mixed teams in Spanish ports for landing control.

The deployment of Special Mixed Teams (SMT)⁵⁰ was an important action in the BFT campaign. Two SMTs were deployed in 2017 during the caging activities involving the use of stereoscopic cameras to establish the number and weight of the BFT being caged. This took place in Maltese farms for a total of 22 days. EFCA participated in one of the two deployments.

Coordination of Campaigns

The NAFO, NEAFC and the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean JDP campaigns referred to GFCM and ICCAT inspection activities were coordinated from both EFCA and MS on a rotational basis.

EFCA hosted, just as in previous years the coordination of the BFT campaign, inviting the TJDG between 10 May and 30 June 2017 to Vigo. This particular campaign focused mainly on the purse seine activity, but also taking into account other kind of BFT catching vessels as well as traps, farms and other vessels (tug/towing vessels). During this period, experts from ES, FR, IT, EL, CY and HR, as well as EFCA staff, were present in EFCA's Maritime Operations Centre working together. The CCIC was working during office hours 7 days per week during this period and EFCA provided stand-by services out of office hours covering 24hrs.

During this campaign the activities of all catching vessels (EU and non EU), Joint Fishing Operations, farms and traps, were daily monitored focusing on the follow up of all catches and associated activities such as transfer operations, control transfers and caging. These activities included closely monitoring of the quota consumption. The result of the operational

⁴⁹ See detailed information provided in Part 1.2.1.3 Assistance and Expertise, objective 7.

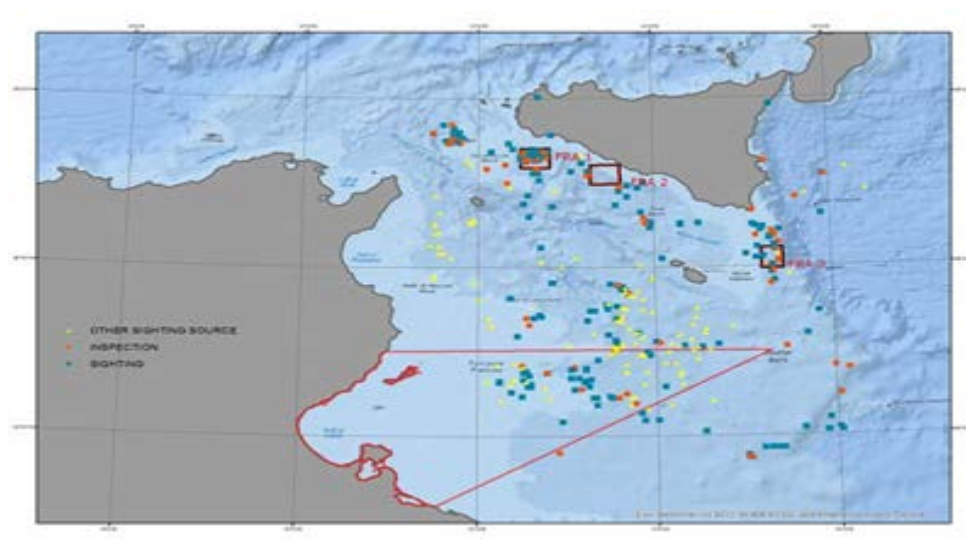
⁵⁰ Special mixed team" means a team composed of at least 1 ICCAT Inspector from each participant Member State and EFCA Officials.

analysis produced by the group resulted in daily recommendations, agreed by the TJDG, which were submitted to the relevant means in the area.

The TJDG also analysed all the information provided by Frontex assets (sighting forms) in order to detect information/intelligence relevant to the campaign. In order to enhance the collaboration and to increase knowledge in both agencies, EFCA welcomed a Frontex representative during one of the weeks of the campaign.

GFCM Pilot Project

During August and September, EFCA coordinated the implementation of operations in the framework of a Pilot Project in the Strait of Sicily⁵¹. The main results of the campaign are summarised below:



Days at Sea	82
Sightings	169
Inspections	70
Inspections with at least 1 infringement	41

Operational Plan in the Black Sea

In the Black Sea, joint control activities were undertaken on requests from Bulgaria and Romania under an established operational plan for the turbot fishery. In accordance with the plan, 16 missions of joint inspection teams with the participation of BG and RO inspectors were performed during 2017. In addition to these missions, 2 multipurpose operations were undertaken in cooperation with Frontex. EFCA coordinators participated in both multipurpose operations and in 1 deployment of a joint inspection team in Romania.

⁵¹ See detailed information in Part 1.2.1.2 Harmonisation and standardisation, objective 5.



2. EFCA' staff participation as inspectors in control missions in international waters

EFCA coordinators participated on board of 4 MS FPVs in the NAFO Regulatory Area, 2 patrols in NEAFC Regulatory Area and 1 patrol in Mediterranean Sea. During 3 of the 4 patrols in NAFO Regulatory Area EFCA coordinators also acted as NAFO inspectors and participated in 5 boardings. In the NEAFC Regulatory Area, the EFCA coordinators acted as NEAFC inspectors in both patrols and participated in all boardings.

Within the GFCM Pilot Project in the Strait of Sicily, EFCA's coordinators were deployed and present on board the two EFCA chartered OPVs "Aegis I" and "Bruno Gregoretti" during all their deployment and participated in multiple boardings.

After the completion of the GFCM Pilot Project, the OPV "Aegis I" carried on the MED JDP campaign in Eastern Mediterranean and Adriatic Sea during October-December with an EFCA coordinator together with at least two national inspectors in each patrol from Italy, Greece, Spain, Croatia and Cyprus.

3. Regional workshops and best practice meetings for the Union Inspectors, MS inspectors and MS staff

The figures related to workshops and best practice meetings are provide in the performance indicators table under Objective 2.

In addition, EFCA also contributed to Member States in 9 national trainings.

4. Support national authorities carrying out coast guard functions through sharing of information and planning of multipurpose operations, including continued input to the EUCG Pilot Project initiated 2016

EFCA cooperated with Frontex and EMSA in the implementation of the operations in the Mediterranean Sea, (detailed information provided under objectives 5 and 6).

In total, 1,023 sightings were sent by Frontex coordinated means and received and processed by EFCA during 2017.

In accordance with the deployment procedures and framework mentioned, EFCA officials were deployed on 3 Frontex aerial assets, in the framework of the Triton and Poseidon Frontex joint operations.

Within the framework of the MED JDP campaign and GFCM Pilot Project, an aircraft was deployed in the Central Mediterranean by EFCA and Frontex, under the framework of the inter agency collaboration. During the first multipurpose operation (MAS1) the aircraft was based in Malta and during the second operations (MAS2) the aircraft was based in Lampedusa, Italy. The operation was multipurpose, being its main activity fisheries surveillance, but also other coastguard related priorities.

As a major achievement of cooperation with Frontex in the context MED JDP activities, on June 2017 a group of fishing vessels were sighted by an OPV operating under the Triton operation. These vessels were potentially involved in IUU activities related to the catching and transshipping of BFT. EFCA forwarded the above mentioned information to the Commission for launching the applicable international procedures.



Objective 3		
Running of the Maritime Operation Centre using the applications and software services to promote transparency between Member States FMCs and for the effective cooperation between relevant EU Agencies and Member States in the context of the EUCG functions		
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2017	ACHIEVED 2017
FIS systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connected MS rate for VMS • Connected MS rate for ERS • Connected MS rate for FISHNET • Connected MS rate for EIR 	(per JDP) 100% (per JDP) 100% (per JDP) 100% As per agreement with MS	100% 100% 100% 1 MS
User evaluation of the ERS, EIR, FISHNET and MARSURV applications.	>90% satisfaction rate per JDP from participating MS	87%
Meetings and missions to promote the use of the FIS with the MS	4	7
Meetings and missions to other agencies MOC for interoperability	2	4
MAIN OUTPUTS		
Planned	Achieved	
1.High availability of a continuous service of providing data through its operational applications.	Yes	
2.Operational applications apt for their purpose	Yes	
3.Meetings and missions to promote the use of the operational applications for the benefit of the Member States' joint control activities performed.	Yes	
4.Management of data with other agencies	Yes	

Results achieved by objective

1. High use by the participating parties of the data provided in the operations

The Maritime Operations Centre is a tool to coordinate the JDPs. One of the primary objectives was the creation and maintenance of a common 'Operational Picture' which is complete, accurate and up-to-date, based on the EFCA Fisheries Information System (FIS) with its component parts of VMS, ERS, FISHNET, JADE, IMS and in the future the UN/CEFACT EIR. The FIS permits sharing of data from Member States, on the location of fishing vessels, catches and inspections carried out, and to then present in a fully transparent way, to full group of Member States in that JDP.





2. Increased transparency between the Member States in the JDPs

EFCA shared ERS-logbook data from 4,106 vessels from 18 MS and VMS data from 8,043 vessels, throughout all MS. The use of Copernicus pictures has added to MS possibility of

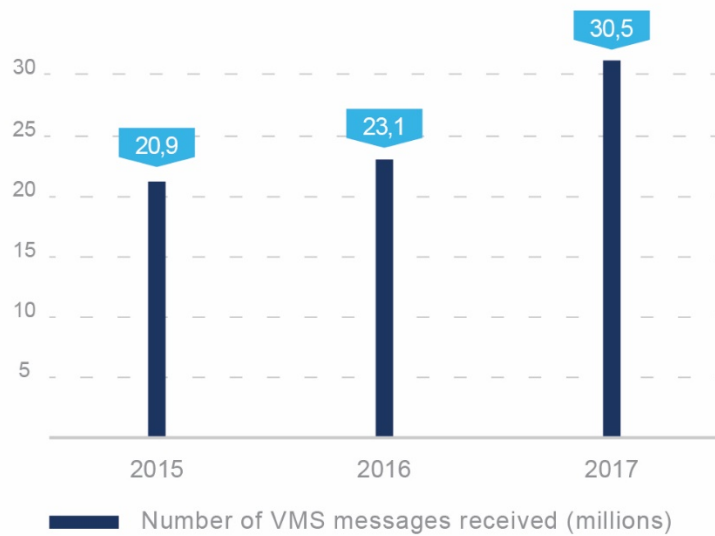


increasing its Maritime Surface Picture together with all other datasets provided by the EFCA IMS system and EMSA’s services.

EFCA ERS

MESSAGES	VESSELS	MEMBER STATES	JDP
 1.370.899 Total number of Messages pulled from Member States	 4.106 Total Number of Vessels pulled from Member States	 18 Total Number of Member States connected	 5 Number of JDPs configured

EFCA VMS



The use of the collaboration platform FISHNET was hosting bi-weekly video conferences of the TJDG in all JDPs. Moreover, the platform continued to be used for dissemination of JDP-related information such as planning documents, exchange of inspection information, sharing of targets and the ever increasing number of sightings.

EFCA FISHNET

MEMBER STATES	DOCUMENTS	USERS	VIDEO CONFERENCES
 28 Number of Member States connected	 16.347 Total Documents uploaded in the platform	 489 Active Users connected	 81 VC meetings done in 2017



3. Contribution to the EFCA user needs definition regarding the operational applications

Throughout the year, EFCA collected requests for new possible functionality in the operational systems in order to provide as useful service as possible to the Member States.

4. Sharing and analysing of available information for the implementation of the CFP and of the cooperation to support national authorities carrying out coast guard functions

The management of EFCA chartered means activities has been ensured by the provision of a EFCA Duty Officer permanently. The primary aim was to support the operation of the EFCA sea and air patrol means/assets, as well as to provide a single point of contact for Member State FMCs and the corresponding Operation Centres in other relevant EU agencies. Relevant procedures to manage the different aspects of the activities of the chartered means have been prepared and implemented by the EFCA staff concerned.

The MOC section includes in its functions the provision of a Duty Officer on-call service. A key element of this service is the Command and Control of EFCA's sea and air patrol means/assets. This service is supplemented with Duty Operators within the organisation. The primary aim of the on-call service is to support the operation of the EFCA sea and air patrol means/assets, as well as to provide a single point of contact for Member State FMCs and the corresponding Operation Centres in other relevant EU agencies.

The EFCA maritime operational Centre has hosted participants of ongoing Specific Actions of JDPs, as well as the coordination of campaigns from EFCA, such as BFT, or pilot projects such as the 2017 GFCM Pilot Project.

The information available in the centre include, apart the one provided by the FIS, the location, activities and planning of the EFCA controlled patrol vessel(s) and aircraft(s), relevant information on the activities of other Agency assets and the 'pooled assets' operating within the various JDPs. This information is used to plan the control activities and elaborate recommendations to the active means.

1.2.1.2 Harmonisation and standardisation (ABMS CODE 1.2, Objectives 4-6)

❖ Introduction

This activity delivers the strategic planning and assessment through harmonisation and standardisation in the performance of fisheries inspections by:

- Promoting cooperation with Member States authorities and the European Commission to implement the Common Fisheries Policy control regime through:
 - The planning, analysis and assessment of the implementation of the Joint Deployment Plans and Operational Plans.
 - The organisation of Regional Steering Groups in areas covered by a SCIP/JDP or an International Control Scheme.
 - Planning, analysis and assessment of EUCG multi-purpose operations including the elaboration of SOPs (Standard operational procedures) and specific mission orders.
 - The support to the implementation of regional projects in cooperation with the EU regional groups, under the PACT approach.



A specific attention is given to the harmonisation of the implementation of the landing obligation in the different EU regions.

- Assisting the European Commission and the Member States in their relations with RFMOs and third countries, promoting the implementation of the control standards of the EU at international level;
- Contribute to the implementation of the EU Integrated Maritime Policy through interagency cooperation on Coast Guard functions, especially with EMSA and FRONTEX in support of the Member States.
- Charter of control means by EFCA dedicated to fisheries control shall be organised, being available to cooperate with other objectives in the framework of multipurpose European operations including through the joint chartering with other agencies and/or the inter agency sharing of chartered assets.
- Promotion and facilitation of use of new control technologies for the Member States, based on the common use of information provided via cooperation with the other Agencies, in particular EFCA IMS worldwide system, Remoted Pilot Aircraft (RPAs) and satellite imagery.

Objectives		
4. Harmonising the implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy in EU waters, including through PACT regional projects		
5. Harmonisation of implementation of CFP in Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and external waters, and Cooperation with Third Countries and international organisations dealing with fisheries (RFMO's)		
6. Contribute to the implementation of the EU Integrated maritime Policy through interagency cooperation on coast guard functions		
Main activity results in 2017		
All JDPs planning for 2018 adopted based on risk assessment		
Assessment of the 2016 JDPs operations delivered and taken into account for 2018		
Cooperation with MS Regional Groups enhanced, especially for landing obligation		
Implementation of the Pilot Project for fisheries control in the Strait of Sicily		
Assistance delivered to the EU as regards cooperation with RFMOs and third countries		
Implementation of the cooperation with EMSA and Frontex as regards the EU coastguard initiative		
Operation of patrol means in support of MS in the framework of multipurpose operations		
Resources - Activity Based Management System (ABMS) Code 1.2 (Objectives 4, 5 and 6)		
	Planned	Consumed
Staff	7 AD, 4,5 AST 2 CA	4,6 AD ⁵² , 3 AST ⁵³ 1 SNE
Standard Budget	4,764,000	5,166,249 (108%)
ABMS	8,482,143	8,482,143

⁵² There were 17 man/months vacant for the AD posts which were recruited later in the year.

⁵³ There were updates of resources dedication for AST posts in this activity.



Objective 4		
Harmonising the implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy in EU waters, including through PACT regional projects		
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2017	ACHIEVED 2017
1.Planning of control operations delivered timely	Quarter 4	Yes
2.Assessment reports JDPs 2016 delivered before 1 July 2017	100%	100%
3.Risk management implemented for landing obligation	100%	100%
MAIN OUTPUTS		
Planned	Achieved	
1.Report on the Assistance from EFCA to Member States, including to Regional Bodies, and the European Commission in projects related to the implementation of the CFP, including PACT regional projects	Yes	
2.Reports on the regional steering group meetings	Yes	
3.Planning and assessment of the regional control operations, (JDP and operational plans) including PACT regional projects delivered	Yes	
4.Planning of EUCG multipurpose operations including drills	Yes	
5.Two workshops on landing obligation organised	Yes	
6.Report on the implementation of the landing obligation by region delivered	Yes	

Results achieved by objective

1. Improved harmonisation and standardisation at a regional level through the organisation of regional steering group meetings

During 2017 EFCA successfully conducted the different RSGs meetings as planned in in accordance to the table below:

RSG Meeting	Date	Place
North Sea/Baltic Sea/Western Waters	22-24 May 2017	Vigo
	12-14 September 2017	Riga
North Sea/Western Waters	24 January 2017	Vigo
NAFO/NEAFC	19 April 2017	Brussels
	28 November 2017	Vigo
Joint SG	28-29 November 2017	Vigo

The RSG provides a forum for the Commission and the Member States to discuss the implementation of the joint control activities in each region concerned, and to agree on the implementation and the assessment of the JDP activities.



2. Improved cost-effectiveness through the planning of the regional control operations (JDPs and operational plans)

The RSG successfully concluded the planning of the fisheries control means to be deployed in 2018 by the Member States at the air, sea and ashore. This planning was done on a risk-based approach, supported by a regional risk assessment workshop.

The table below shows details of the adoption date of the different JDPs and provides a short description of the common main features.

2018 JDPs	Adoption date	Main features
Baltic Sea	13 December 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year-round campaign with permanent exchange of VMS, ERS, inspection information and intelligence Risk management based approach for the long term planning and for tactical coordination (exchange of target vessels)
North Sea	15 December 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific actions foreseen on a risk-based approach aiming at specific segments for the main threats (non-compliance with LO, misrecording of catches and technical measures)
Western Waters	15 December 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational coordination at TJDG level Coordination centres both in Member States and EFCA Deployment of control means on the basis of the flexible, risk-based planning
NAFO and NEAFC	11 September 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint/mixed teams of inspectors which may also include EFCA coordinators Standardised information exchange workflow (FISHNET) Development and implementation of common inspection protocols

3. Assessment of the regional control operations (JDP and operational plans), including the definition of major risks for the control activities; Interoperability with other agencies and Member States Authorities

EFCA assesses the effectiveness of the JDPs on the basis of performance indicators and benchmarks in a common evaluation in cooperation with the Member States, including the common reporting of joint control activities at regional level.

The JDPs annual assessment reports regarding 2016 were discussed with the different RSG and sent to the European Parliament (EP), the European Commission and Member States on 30 June 2017.

The assessment reports reached the conclusion that the implementation of EFCA JDPs during 2017 was successful. It was recommended to further enhance the joint control operations through concerted specific actions aimed at priority threats and fisheries segments with the aim of putting into effect risk treatment measures. Each TJDG was given the task to coordinate the implementation of these risk treatment measures through the concerted specific actions.

The major risks in the different regional fisheries were also identified at fleet segment level. A detailed analysis is provided in Part 1.2.1.3, under Objective 7.

The first meeting of the Baltic Sea Implementation group for multipurpose operations was co-chaired by EFCA and Frontex on 23 August in Riga, Latvia. This first meeting served to review current cooperation in the different maritime sectors among the Baltic Sea MS



represented and to explore possible areas for extended and enhanced cooperation in the framework of the EU Coast Guard functions.

4. Assistance to Member States, including to Regional Bodies, and the European Commission in the implementation of projects related to the CFP, as the landing obligation

What are the Regional Control Expert Groups?

The Regional Control Expert Groups (CEGs) are constituted by representatives MS control authorities' which aim to strengthen cooperation in fisheries control and enforcement.

CEGs have been particularly involved in support of the implementation of the LO in the context of a regionalised CFP.

EFCA supports the CEGs in areas such as risk assessment, cooperation with industry and compliance evaluation.

This cooperation was organised upon request of the Member States groups directed to EFCA in accordance with the table below:

Regional Group	Cooperation timeframe under PACT
Scheveningen	Continuous assistance. Request received on 17 July 2017
BALTFISH	Continuous assistance. Request received on 30 September 2016
NWW	Continuous assistance. Request received on 21 August 2017
SWW	Continuous assistance. Request received on 3 September 2015

In addition to the main areas around which cooperation is organised, EFCA gives the CEGs support in their work on developing recommendations to the respective High Level Groups on control and monitoring of the landing obligation. EFCA also facilitates the interregional cooperation on horizontal issues to promote a uniform implementation and a level playing field across regions. Two such meetings were organised in 2017.



The table below summarises the dates when cooperation meetings for some of these areas have taken place in 2017:

Activities	Scheveningen	BALTFISH	NWW	SWW
CEG meetings	21 March	8 March 4 October	22 March 7 December	6 December
Risk Assessment workshops	8-9 June	6-7 June	27 June	6 December
Compliance evaluation workshops		8 March		
Workshops with industry		9 March		
Interregional meetings	21-22 March 4 July			

Interregional harmonisation has been an important topic in the CEG of the North Sea (Scheveningen) and the North Western Waters, since both groups agreed that the control measures to be implemented will need to be consistent between these regions and also with the South Western Waters. EFCA supported this process by organising interregional meetings and preparing documents to address common issues. These issues have been in particular, the development of a possible protocol for the use of Remote Electronic Monitoring (REM) systems in pelagic fisheries, the development of a compliance evaluation methodology for demersal fisheries and a concept note on the possible use of gramme-size analysis as an indicator for monitoring LO implementation for fisheries on mackerel.

While the South Western Waters CEG had not met for nearly two years, after producing its report with recommendations, EFCA facilitated the current chair in convening a meeting of the CEG, in order to connect the work of this group to what is done in the other regions.



Objective 5		
Harmonisation of implementation of CFP in Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and external waters, and Cooperation with Third Countries and international organisations dealing with fisheries (RFMO's)		
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2017	ACHIEVED 2017
1. Planning of control operations delivered timely	Quarter 4	Yes
2. Assessment reports JDPs 2016 delivered before 1 July 2017	100%	100%
3. % of RFMOs and Third Countries to which EFCA assisted in comparison with EC requests	100%	100%
4. % of Implementation of the tasks delegated by the EC in relation to RFMOs and Third Countries	100%	100%
MAIN OUTPUTS		
Planned	Achieved	
1. Report on the assistance from EFCA to Member States, including to Regional Bodies, and the European Commission in projects related to the implementation of the CFP, including PACT regional projects	Yes	
2. Reports on the regional steering group meetings	Yes	
3. Planning and assessment of the regional control operations, (JDP and operational plans) including PACT regional projects delivered	Yes	
4. Planning of EUCG multipurpose operations Including drills	Yes	
5. Report of cooperation with Third countries and RFMOs	Yes	
6. Report on the implementation of the tasks delegated to EFCA in relation to RFMOs and Third Countries	Yes	

Results achieved by objective

1. Improved harmonisation and standardisation at a regional level through the organisation of Regional Steering Group meetings

During 2017 EFCA successfully conducted Mediterranean RSG meetings as planned in accordance to the table below:

Actions	Date	Place
RSG Mediterranean Meetings	10 January 2017	Rome
	7-8 February 2017	Lisbon
	23-24 March 2017	Brussels
	06 July 2017	Brussels
	04 October 2017	Brussels
Joint SG	28-29 November 2017	Vigo

In the Mediterranean RSG, the practical implementation of the ICCAT and GFCM recommendations was discussed, in special the new rules for the swordfish in the Mediterranean and also the measures regarding the conservation of hake and rose shrimp in the Strait of Sicily.



EFCA continues to assist Bulgaria and Romania under the PACT concept approach, in the coordination of control activities as regards the turbot fishery in the Black Sea. The following coordination meetings with the Commission and the Member States concerned were:

Actions	Date	Place
Coordination meeting and Regional Risk Assessment (Preparation for the 2017 campaign)	17-18 January	Vigo
Coordination meeting and Regional Risk Assessment (Preparation for the 2018 campaign)	5-6 December	Vigo

2. Improved cost-effectiveness through the planning of the regional control operations (JDPs and operational plans)

The Mediterranean RSG successfully concluded:

- The update of the JDP planning for 2017 to take into account the control measures for swordfish in the Mediterranean adopted by ICCAT at the end of 2016.
- The planning of the fisheries control means to be deployed in 2018 by the Member States at the air, sea and ashore. This planning was done on a risk-based approach, supported by a regional risk assessment workshop (include cross reference).

The table below provides a short description of the main features of the Mediterranean and Eastern Atlantic JDP and the Black Sea Operational plan.

2018 JDPs/OP	Adoption date	Main features
Mediterranean and Eastern Atlantic JDP	15 December 2017	Year-round campaign with permanent exchange of VMS, ERS, inspection information and intelligence Risk management based approach for the long term planning and for tactical coordination (exchange of target vessels) Operational coordination at TJDG level Coordination centres both in Member States and EFCA Deployment of control means on the basis of the flexible, risk-based planning Joint/mixed teams of inspectors which may also include EFCA coordinators Standardised information exchange workflow (FISHNET) Development and implementation of common inspection protocols
Black Sea Operational plan	6 December 2017	Risk management based approach for the long term planning and for tactical coordination (exchange of target vessels) Deployment of control means on the basis of the flexible, risk-based planning Joint/mixed teams of inspectors which may also include EFCA coordinators Development and implementation of common inspection protocols



3. Assessment of the regional control operations (JDP and operational plans), including the definition of major risks for the control activities

EFCA assessed the effectiveness of the Mediterranean and Eastern Atlantic JDP on the basis of performance indicators and benchmarks in a common evaluation in cooperation with the Member States, including the common reporting of joint control activities at regional level.

The assessment report regarding the Mediterranean JDP for 2016 concluded that the execution of a full regional risk assessment for all fleet segments in the scope of the JDP represented a considerable advancement and avoided, as in previous years, basing the JDP strategic planning largely on historical fishing patterns and catch data.

The JDP annual assessment reports regarding 2016 were sent to the European Parliament, the European Commission and Member States on 30 June 2017.

As regards the Black Sea, in 2017 and according to the schedule planning of joint missions with exchanges of inspectors established during the annual Black Sea coordination meeting, 16 joint missions were performed. During these joint missions, 260 inspections were conducted. In cooperation with Frontex, two multipurpose operations at sea were organised, involving both national fisheries agencies of Bulgaria and Romania and border police services of both countries. These two multipurpose operations showed the necessity of inter-administration and inter-agency cooperation in order to patrol inside the Exclusive Economic Zones and contribute on the fight against IUU fishing activities.

In 2017, EFCA organised two Regional Risk Assessment workshops, one for the Mediterranean Sea and Eastern Atlantic and the other for the Black Sea, together with MS technical experts, with the objective to formulate recommendations for the Mediterranean and Eastern Atlantic Steering Group. A list of major risks identified by regional fisheries and by segment level is provided in Part 1.2.1.3 Assistance and Expertise, objective 7.

4. Promote compliance and level playing field in the fisheries control in third countries and RFMOs

EFCA is mandated to assist the European Union in the implementation of the external dimension of the CFP. Apart from the organisation of the JDPs to ensure the compliance by the EU of their obligations vis-à-vis some RFMOs (namely, NAFO, NEAFC, ICCAT and GFCM), EFCA has participated in and provided technical assistance to the EU Delegation in different meetings with RFMOs at international level:

RFMO	Type	Date
NAFO	STACTIC	9-11 May
	Annual meeting	18-22 September
NEAFC	PECMAC	25-26 April + 26-28 September
	Annual meeting	13-17 November
ICCAT	Annual meeting ⁵⁴	14-21 November
	e-BCD ⁵⁵ meeting	6-7 March

⁵⁴ One EFCA staff was elected chair of the Permanent Working for the Improvement of ICCAT Statistics and Conservation Measures (PWG).

⁵⁵ Electronic Bluefin Tuna Catch Document, working group chaired by one EFCA staff.



RFMO	Type	Date
GFCM	Annual meeting	16-20 October
	WG IUU and WG VMS	2-5 May
	Compliance committee meeting	29-30 June
	GFCM Pilot Project Strait of Sicily	Pilot Project development: January-September + 3 meetings

GFCM Pilot Project in Strait of Sicily

The General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM) Recommendation GFCM/40/2016/4 required by 2018 the establishment of an inspection and control programme to ensure compliance with the adopted conservation measures in the Strait of Sicily as regards hake and rose shrimp species.

On request of the European Commission, and to support/facilitate the work of GFCM Monitoring Control and Surveillance working group, a Pilot Project (GFCM PP) was designed and implemented by EFCA with the objective to promote regional cooperation and integrated control measures, test a number of the provisions in this recommendation and provide the tools and expertise to GFCM in order to support and enhance their conservation and management measures. The GFCM PP was implemented in full consultation with Member States through the Mediterranean RSG, and with the involvement of third countries authorities, namely Tunisia, Egypt, Algeria, Libya and Morocco. The involvement of the Italian Coast Guard and provision of resources during the whole project was remarkable.

EFCA, on behalf of the EU, first presented the GFCM PP to the GFCM Compliance Committee in January 2017 where it was endorsed, after a discussion with the participants concerned in a preparatory meeting 16-17 of December 2016 in Vigo (Spain).

The GFCM PP was developed throughout the period January to September 2017. The state of play was reported to the GFCM CPCs at a number of meetings, including the GFCM VMS/MCS⁵⁶ Working Groups and GFCM Compliance Committee.

In the framework of the EU Coastguard cooperation with EMSA and Frontex, the Pilot Project included in particular the implementation of multipurpose operations where the sharing of assets and information was undertaken in order to optimise and enhance their operations and make the best use of resources.

The GFCM PP combined a number of different activities:

1. exchange of best practice and common implementation of GFCM control rules,
2. inspector training and capacity building,
3. data/information exchange of information,
4. follow-up of inspections and aligned enforcement procedures,
5. joint inspection and regional at-sea controls based on a risk assessment approach,
6. testing/exploring new control technologies and their applicability in the region.

The different activities were implemented in the form of meetings, training sessions and, mainly, by the joint inspections at sea implemented by multinational teams on board of two

⁵⁶ MCS, Monitoring, Control and Surveillance



EFCA patrol vessel deployed between August and September 2017 and with the support of aerial surveillance⁵⁷.

EFCA invited representatives from Italy, Malta, Tunisia and Egypt to jointly coordinate and implement the control activities in the area. EFCA operated the FPVs “Aegis I” and “Bruno Gregoretti”, contracted in cooperation with EMSA and Frontex respectively with inspectors from EFCA, Italy, Malta, Tunisia and Egypt. In addition to that, EFCA also operated aerial surveillance in the area with liaison officers on board the aircraft from Italy, Greece and EFCA. Tools as Copernicus Maritime Surveillance Services, in cooperation with EMSA, providing Satellite Imagery and vessel detection services were integrated in EFCA IMS and fully used during the operations.

Three training sessions were delivered for 34 inspectors and trainers from third countries. These sessions covered all steps of an inspection at sea/in port, from the preparation to the finalisation. A specific module was dedicated to basic training methodologies and also to specific training for Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC) operators, in cooperation with one MS.

A series of meetings with participating third countries, Member States, the GFCM Secretariat and the Commission were organised by EFCA in order to prepare, steer and evaluate the activities of the GFCM PP:

MEETING	OBJECTIVES
Technical meeting 16-17 March 2017, EFCA	The objectives and intention of the meeting was to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Detailed discussion and consolidation of Pilot Project ○ Shaping/agreement on Operational Plan framework ○ Definition of the training activities ○ Next steps and reporting to GFCM
Technical meeting, 13 July 2017, EFCA	The objective and intention of the meeting was to prepare with all CPCs concerned the implementation phase of the Operational activities of the Pilot Project GFCM – Strait of Sicily, to be developed between 01 August-30 September 2017, with following specific points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Finalise Operational Plan ○ Explore Operational MoUs ○ Clarification/interpretation on GFCM Recommendation and common playing field ○ Availability and modalities for information exchange (VMS during Operational Plan, List of Authorised vessels in GSA 12-16)
Evaluation meeting, 26 September 2017, EFCA	Agreement on the report and discussion on the way forward

The Pilot Project was implemented in line with the commitments taken in the Malta MedFish4Ever Ministerial Declaration and provided useful results in assessing the fishing activities in the region. It also facilitated the adoption of a new international inspection scheme for this area in the 2017 annual meeting of the GFCM, creating the basis for a future cooperation in the area with the Third Countries concerned.

As a consequence of the results of this pilot project, the GFCM adopted in October 2017 a Recommendation for the establishment of an International Inspection Scheme in the Strait of Sicily, with a view to establishing a voluntary observation and inspection programme.

⁵⁷ See results under Objective 2.



NAFO

The NAFO Annual meeting 2017 was held in Montreal, Canada, from 18 – 22 September 2017, where EFCA provided technical support to the Commission. Three key issues are noteworthy, the intense ongoing discussion on the issue of dealing with repeated offenders, the increasing focus on the issue of discards and the review of the observer programme.

In October 2017, EFCA organised an inspector's workshop for NAFO between the EU and Canada, in order to improve cooperation and understanding between Contracting Parties with an inspection presence in the Regulatory Area. The workshop was held in Vigo from 24 to 26 October. Member State NAFO inspectors (DE, ES, PT, LT, LV, EE), European Commission / EFCA officials and a six-person delegation from Canada participated. A central theme running through sharing information on the continuity of evidence in apparent infringement cases discovered at sea.

Third countries

EFCA participated in the "Monitoring, control and surveillance working group" (MCSWG) meetings held in the context of the Coastal State (CS) agreement between the EU and Norway, as well as Iceland, the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

Each year the MCSWG are given a mandate from the CS agreement to continue their work. The group is focused on pelagic fisheries and the associated control issues in the fisheries. The group meet twice a year in the spring and autumn to carry on and review the work which is planned in January.

In 2017, EFCA attended both meetings, the first of which was held in Reykjavik in Iceland from 7 to 9 March and the second in Nuuk, Greenland from 5 to 7 September. Both meetings focused on the ongoing work to promote a harmonized approach to control in pelagic fisheries in the north Atlantic promoting the level playing field in that regard.

EFCA also sponsored and participated in a Joint Operational Seminar with CS which was held in Gothenburg, Sweden between the 13th and 15th of June, the focus of the seminar was the exchange of experiences regarding the control of the Landing Obligation. The seminar was attended by the CS and MS, three patrol vessels were also present, one from the Swedish Coast Guard, one from Germany and one from Marine Scotland, the boarding officers also attended the seminar.



5. Implementation of the tasks delegated to EFCA in relation to RFMOs and third countries

NAFO and NEAFC

EFCA has implemented different tasks, delegated by the European Commission, related to the notification to NAFO and NEAFC of different information resulting from the inspection activities of the Member States:

- Regarding NAFO, this information includes list of observers, inspectors and inspection means.
- Regarding NEAFC, EFCA is providing the NEAFC Secretariat with lists of inspectors and inspection means as well as compiled annual reports on EU inspection activities in the NEAFC Regulatory Area.

EFCA sends all originals of reports of inspections carried out by Member States' inspectors in both RFMO areas to the competent authorities of the flag states of the fishing vessels, with copies being sent to both RFMO Secretariats.

Missions in third countries under SFPAs

At the request of the European Commission,

- EFCA organised, in close collaboration with the Portuguese authorities, a training session held on 17 and 18 October 2017 in Lisbon and in Peniche (Portugal) in the framework of the SFPAs between the European Union and São Tomé e Príncipe. The training was delivered to three operators working in the São Tomé e Príncipe Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC).
- EFCA assistance was provided to the Indian Ocean States on risk assessment and new MCS methodologies. A technical meeting took place in Mauritius from 25 to 27 September. The meeting was attended by nine regional states (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, France (Reunion Islands), Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania, Kenya) and representatives from the EU and the IOC.

The three days of meeting confirmed the need to maintain cooperation namely on the:

- preparation of a first risk assessment exercise in the region,
- optimisation of the use of existing MCS tools and exchange of information,
- assistance with new control strategies for MSC, and,
- capacity building through training support.

Objective 6		
Contribute to the implementation of the EU Integrated Maritime Policy through interagency cooperation on coast guard functions		
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2017	ACHIEVED 2017
1. Number of regions with operations organised in cooperation with EMSA and FRONTEX	1	2
2. Percentage of EFCA chartered means operational days carried out in multipurpose operations	60%	100% ⁵⁸
3. EFCA contribution to Final report to the EUCG Pilot Project delivered before 1 July 2017	100%	100%
4. EFCA final report Pilot project "Modernising fisheries controls and optimising vessel monitoring through the use of innovative European Systems" (MARSURV) delivered before December 2017	100%	60% ⁵⁹
MAIN OUTPUTS		
Planned	Achieved	
1. Active participation and expert input in initiatives related with the implementation of the EU integrated maritime policy	Yes	
2. Fisheries control and multipurpose activities delivered by the EFCA chartered means	Yes	
3. Final report of EU Coast Guard Pilot project	Yes	
4. Final report of Pilot project "Modernising fisheries controls and optimising vessel monitoring through the use of innovative European Systems" (MARSURV)	NO ⁶⁰	

Results achieved by objective

1. Support to the EU regarding the implementation of the EU integrated Maritime Policy

A Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE) is currently being developed jointly by the European Commission and EU/EEA member states. CISE is a key element of the EU integrated Maritime Policy and the EU Maritime Security Strategy. It will integrate existing surveillance systems and networks interoperable so that data and other information can be exchanged easily through the use of modern technologies.

As a member of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) for the CISE, EFCA has been following up on the developments with regards to the EUCISE2020, a Security Research project of the European Seventh Framework Program aiming at pre-operational Information Sharing between the maritime authorities of the European States.

⁵⁸ Shared KPI with Objective 1.

⁵⁹ Project extended up to 30 June 2018.

⁶⁰ Project extended up to 30 June 2018.



As the 1st layer of the CISE, EFCA continues consolidating specific information received from Member States and other sources to enhance their common situational awareness at sea.

2. Cooperation on EU Coast Guard functions with EMSA and FRONTEX in benefit of MS coast guard authorities

The cooperation between EFCA, Frontex and EMSA is now reaching a fully developed stage and very important steps were taken in 2017 to consolidate this cooperation. The objective is to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the support to national authorities carrying out coast guard functions.

A Tripartite Working Arrangement (TWA) between EFCA, Frontex and EMSA was adopted by the governing bodies of the agencies and entered into force on the 17 March 2017 after the signature of the three Executive Directors. This TWA defines the modalities of the cooperation between the agencies.

The TWA is managed by a Steering Committee composed by the three Executive Directors and chaired by one of them on an annual rotation. The TWA foresees also the establishment of Technical Subcommittees (TSC) to manage the cooperation at technical level. EFCA chairs the Steering Committee between April 2017 and March 2018. In its first meeting, the Steering Committee:

- adopted its Terms of Reference (ToR) (Decision 1/2017),
- established three TSCs to cover the areas of *Sharing of information and surveillance services* (TSC1), *Capacity Building and risk assessment* (TSC2) and *Sharing capacities and legal issues* (TSC3) (Decision 2/2017) and,
- adopted the Annual Strategic Plan of the TWA for 2018 (Decision 3/2017).

The TSC2 is chaired by EFCA and had its first meeting in December 2017, a general table summarising the EFCA Action Plan on the operational activities in cooperation with the other two Agencies for 2017 was included in the AWP 2017.

The three agencies have been cooperating in the implementation of the different elements of the Action Plan. EFCA implemented it in accordance with its business model, in full cooperation with the Member States and the European Commission and integrating the Coast Guard perspective in its different activities.

The table below includes detailed information regarding the implementation of the different actions.

ACTIONS	RESULTS IN 2017
<p>Multipurpose operations (MPOs)</p>	<p>Frontex (FX) and EFCA cooperated for the implementation of multipurpose operations in the Mediterranean Sea in 2017. Each Agency participated to the operational planning meetings of the other Agency (EFCA RSGs, FX Joint Operations (JO) Planning meetings (January-May).</p> <p>The Mediterranean Implementation Group met twice in 2017 (April-October). It continued to be the joint forum between FX/EMSA/EFCA and Member States representatives for exchange information and to monitor and evaluate the cooperation.</p> <p>Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) covering data exchange and reporting procedures for the operational areas on the basis of the TRITON/POSEIDON (JO) and Mediterranean JDP were discussed in the Implementation Group.</p> <p>Deployment plan and implementation schedule finalised and exchanged by MED JDP/each MED FX JO area of implementation (TRITON/POSEIDON January 2017, INDALO April 2017).</p>



ACTIONS	RESULTS IN 2017
	<p>Exchange of information was established on real time between the coordinating bodies of each Agency regarding sightings, intelligence and planning of activities.</p> <p>The first Interagency cooperation group in the Black Sea was organised. Two drills organised with FX in the Black Sea in May and October 2017.</p> <p>The first interagency meeting in the Baltic Sea (FX/EFCA/EMSA and relevant MS competent authorities) was organised in August 2017.</p>
<p>Defining the common area of multipurpose missions</p>	<p>Western, Central and Eastern Mediterranean Sea (Med JDP, FX INDALO, TRITON, POSEIDON): In place</p> <p>Baltic Sea (JDP BALTIC, via BSRBCC or ad-hoc operational presence): In preparation</p> <p>Black Sea (EFCA OP, FX staff exchange programme and common patrols): Drills were organised</p> <p>Atlantic Area and Western Africa (Canary Islands) (BFT & WW JDP, FX HERA): In study</p>
<p>Defining the operational periods of multipurpose missions</p>	<p><u>Mediterranean Sea:</u> EFCA JDP all year FX TRITON, POSEIDON (all year) FX INDALO (May to October)</p> <p><u>Black sea</u> EFCA OP all year FX (cooperation ad-hoc)</p>
<p>Defining the type of the operational means to be used in multipurpose operations</p>	<p>Individual suitability/availability is to be agreed case by case and in accordance with competent authorities and in accordance with SOPs and each Agency deployment procedures</p> <p><u>JDP means:</u> MS and EFCA air/seaborne assets</p> <p><u>FX co-financed and rented means:</u> MS and FX air/seaborne assets</p>
<p>Setting up the modalities and sequence of operational briefings within multipurpose operations</p>	<p>Ten briefings were delivered by EFCA in FX Coordination Centres</p> <p>Several short term deployments of Frontex liaison officer to EFCA's operational centre and of EFCA's staff to Frontex operational structures and centres</p> <p>EFCA officials were deployed on 3 Frontex aerial assets and briefings were organised for Airborne and seaborne FX means crew</p> <p>Regular contacts between the agencies were maintained during 2017</p>
<p>Defining rented control means for inspection and surveillance service for the purpose of Agencies</p>	<p>MAS project: joint use of Frontex Fixed Wing aircraft (FWA) contract with aerial surveillance in the Mediterranean: March-April and June-September 2017.</p> <p>EFCA and FX agreed to participate in a joint procedure for contracting aerial surveillance services</p> <p>Cooperation was established by signature of Service level agreements between EFCA and EMSA/Frontex for the use of their contracts to rent two offshore patrol vessels for the Mediterranean operations, that were operational in the period August-December.</p>
<p>Defining Remoted pilot aircrafts (RPAS) surveillance service for the purpose of Agencies</p>	<p>EFCA and national authorities participated in a drill organised by EMSA for the use of RPAS in operational situation</p> <p>EFCA has prepared in cooperation with RSGs a request to EMSA for operational use of RPAS during 2018.</p> <p>EFCA cooperated with the other Agencies in the contracting of RPAs services</p>
<p>Capacity Building cooperation on the existing legislative framework</p>	<p>Cooperation started between the three Agencies with the European Commission to provide assistance for the preparation of the handbook manual in coastguard functions</p> <p>Final Report of Task 3 CGPP to be used as a basis</p>

3. Control means chartered and deployed following the agreed planning of operations

Under the cooperation with the other two Agencies, EFCA signed on 2 June 2017 a bilateral Service Level Agreement (SLA) with Frontex for the joint use of Frontex capacity in the area of aerial and maritime surveillance, while the existing SLA between EMSA and EFCA was amended on 22 June 2017 to include the provision by EMSA of vessel and RPAS based services in support of EFCA activities.

These two SLAs with both Agencies served to facilitate the deployment of means by EFCA in the Mediterranean Sea during 2017 in line with the planning agreed for the following operations:

Activities	Mean	Period
Pilot Project Strait of Sicily + JDP Mediterranean	OPV Bruno Gregoretti	August-September
	OPV Aegis I	August-December
	MAS flights	March-April/ August-September

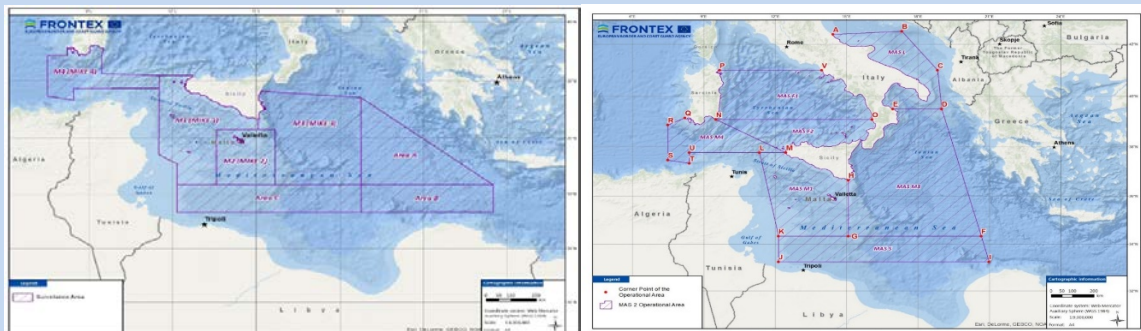
AERIAL MULTIPURPOSE OPERATIONS

Within the framework of the MED JDP campaign and GFCM Pilot Project, an aircraft was deployed in the Central Mediterranean by EFCA and Frontex, under the framework of the inter agency collaboration. During the first multipurpose operation (MAS1) the aircraft was based in MT and during the second operations (MAS2) the aircraft was based in Lampedusa, IT. The operation was multipurpose being its main activity fisheries surveillance, but also other coastguard related priorities.

In total, 53 flights were executed with a total of 425 sightings of interest reported

Map of MAS1 deployment

Map of MAS2 deployment



During 2017 a Framework contract for the chartering of a Fisheries Patrol Vessel by EFCA was launched and finalised before the end of the year. This contract will have a duration of 2 years with a possible extension of two additional years⁶¹.

EFCA has also participated together with Frontex in the preparation of an Interinstitutional Procurement for the acquisition of aerial surveillance services for control operations.

⁶¹ Additional information provided in Part 2.5, Procurement.



4. Coordinated implementation of the EU Coast Guard Pilot Project defining future interagency cooperation

The pilot project "Creation of a European coast guard function"⁶² was launched by the European Parliament as a first test bed to promote collaboration between the three agencies for establishing a European cooperation on coast guard functions. The implementation of the pilot project covered the period between 1 January 2016 and 30 June 2017. The final report was delivered to the European Commission at the start of October 2017 (<https://www.efca.europa.eu/en/library>).

As overall objectives, the pilot project aimed to:

- enhance coordination between national coastguards or entities and EU Agencies in order to create synergies,
- improve information flow to allow rapid response,
- test operational actions in practice, with particular focus on the Central Mediterranean,
- build this cooperation on the existing legislative framework.

The pilot project was implemented through close cooperation between the three agencies and also through cooperation with the National Authorities in Member States implementing coast guard functions. At EU level, the four Tasks defined by the pilot project were allocated to the agencies as follows:

TASK	TOPICS	ACTIVITIES	AGENCY COORDINATING
TASK 1	Sharing information	Fusing and analysing data	EMSA
TASK 2	Surveillance services	Remotely piloted aircraft systems Maritime Patrol Aircraft etc.	EMSA FRONTEX
TASK 3	Capacity building	Guidelines, recommendations & best practices	EFCA
TASK 4	Capacity sharing	Multipurpose operations	FRONTEX EFCA

The specific activities executed by EFCA in 2017 were defined as follows:

- Various capacity building exercise, including setting the outline of guidelines for inter-EU agencies cooperation (Task 3).
- Various project operations under the pilot project, in particular participation in multipurpose operational activities in the Central Mediterranean Sea together with Frontex under Task 4, and by using various support services under Task 1 and Task 2 provided by EMSA.
- Briefing for Member States and staff involved in multipurpose operations (Task 4).

The task coordinated by EFCA (task 3) provided an important contribution for the inter-EU agencies cooperation on capacity building and training, as regards the coastguard functions. Under this task, development workshops were held to discuss the framework of the inter-EU agencies cooperation and specific training sessions were organised for EU agencies and

⁶² Grant agreement number SI2.736021 signed in 2016 between the European Commission and EFCA



Member States staff on surveillance services. One of the most important outcomes of task 3 was the development of an outline of guidelines on inter-EU agencies cooperation that should serve as a reference document for future cooperation and capacity building activities in the EU coast guard cooperation, and also as the basis to start the preparation of a sectorial qualification framework for coast guard functions.

Overall, the pilot project demonstrated the relevance of the creation of an EU coast guard function built on the cooperation of the three agencies. This test bed underlined the benefit obtained when moving from silos to a horizontal approach. The best result of this pilot project is the ongoing cooperation that has been established formally through the TWA signed by the three Agencies in March 2017.

A closing Workshop of the Pilot Project was organised on 2 June 2017 in the premises of the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) in Lisbon where EFCA, Frontex and EMSA jointly presented the project results. Some 110 participants from various European and national entities participated in this closing workshop.

The Pilot Project results were presented to the European Parliament during a joint session of the Committees on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE), Transport and Tourism (TRAN) and Fisheries (PECH) by the Executive Directors of the three agencies on 20 November 2017.

5. Coordinated implementation of the Pilot project “Modernising fisheries controls and optimising vessel monitoring through the use of innovative European Systems” (MARSURV)

In the framework of the Pilot Project ‘modernising fisheries controls and optimising vessel monitoring through the use of innovative European systems’, the European Fisheries Control Agency has been rolling out a pilot project for the development of a worldwide EFCA Integrated Maritime Service (IMS).

The Pilot Project endeavours to set-up a worldwide IMS provided by EMSA to fight against the IUU (Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated) fishing. The IMS will be open to users at DG MARE, EFCA and relevant Member State authorities.

The Pilot Project is being implemented in close cooperation with the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA). The development a number of additional modules and specific functionalities in view of IUU Catch certificate verification have been externalised to EMSA.

In view of developing specific user requirements, EFCA has set-up a project user group involving relevant Member States authorities. The user group has been testing new functionalities and subsequent test releases of the new EFCA IMS application with a worldwide access to vessel position information.

The following pilot project user group meetings were organised:

- 11-12 May at EMSA (Lisbon);
Including a training session on the first test version of the new EFCA IMS.
- 7 September at EFCA (Vigo).

The primary objective of the project is to support relevant Member State authorities in their verification of catch certificates by providing access to integrated and correlated information of EU and third country vessels and consequently to contribute to combatting IUU fishing. In addition, the following specific objectives were defined:



- to improve and automate the existing fisheries reference data sources currently available at EFCA and used for the MARSURV application in order to coop with requisites of a Worldwide IMS;
- to develop, in cooperation with EMSA and Member States end-users, specific integrated tools and functionalities for IUU related behaviour monitoring and control tasks;
- to assess the potential and test the integration of external data sources available from other fisheries control legacy systems and from other EU bodies;
- to support the traceability of the catch from the vessel to the point of entry into the Union market, through the mapping of existing ship, cargo and IUU reporting data sources;
- to provide for a training scheme for Member States end-users.

Following a thorough mapping and prioritisation of all user requirements and given the complexity of some of the functionalities under development EFCA requested, and was granted, an extension of the project execution period with 6 months.

The project deadline is now set at 30 June 2018.

6. Exchange of information with EMSA and Frontex

EFCA's IMS (formerly MARSURV) delivers a real time maritime awareness operational picture to selected users at the European Commission, Member States fisheries control authorities and EFCA. One of the key components of this application developed by EMSA being data-exchange, the underlying data-exchange architecture was further refined.

Currently EMSA provides T-AIS, SAT-AIS, LRIT and Earth Observation data through the Copernicus programme.

EFCA transmits VMS provided by Member States and fisheries specific vessel and activity information to EMSA which is then integrated into the EFCA IMS.

Furthermore, the sharing of data benefits also other Agencies with the VMS information transmitted by EFCA to EMSA also being provided to Frontex in support of the EUROSUR Fusion Services and used by EMSA in support of the Enhanced SAR SURPIC (Search and Rescue Surface Picture) service. Conditions for this exchange are laid down in a service level agreement.

The data sharing between the Agencies proved to be exceptionally important for Frontex activities and EFCA's IMS. Frontex and EFCA benefited, from both operational and cost-efficiency perspectives, from utilising the Earth Observation capacity and expertise established at EMSA under the Copernicus Maritime Surveillance component.

1.2.1.3 Assistance and expertise (ABMS CODE 1.3, Objectives 7-10)

❖ Introduction

In order to promote level playing field and cost-effectiveness, this activity foresees EFCA to assist through its expertise to the common implementation of projects with Member States and the European Commission by:



- Fostering joint projects in cooperation with Member States to implement regional risk assessment, evaluation of compliance trends, cost of the control operations, harmonisation and standardisation of inspection methods. These projects may also be implemented in the international arena when requested by the EC.
- Assisting Member States authorities and the EC in the implementation of the control aspect of the EU IUU Catch Certification scheme through the organisation of workshops and exchange of experiences, and the assistance to the EC in their role to organise and deploy evaluation missions to third countries.
- Assisting Member States and the EC in the training of the Fisheries inspectors, through:
 - the organisation of training workshops and seminars at regional, MS level and international level, at their request,
 - the joint provision of a set of core curricula, training manuals and e-learning material,
 - in the context of the EUCG functions activities, contribute to a common Sectoral Qualification Framework for MS authorities implementing coast guard functions.
- Maintaining the integrated Fisheries Information System, to support the coordination and training activities.

Objectives		
7. Promoting effectiveness and efficiency of control operations		
8. Development and maintenance of the EU Data Node from the Fisheries Information System (FIS) for supporting the Maritime Operation Centre		
9. Provision of training activities and Sectoral Qualification Framework in support of the effective and uniform application of the CFP, including fisheries control expertise in the context of the EUCG functions and preparation of the programme PESCAO		
10. Provide assistance to the European Commission and the Member States in order to ensure uniform and effective application of the rules of Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008		
Main activity results in 2017		
Regional risk assessment delivered for JDPs and Regional groups, including for landing obligation		
Compliance evaluation regarding landing obligation delivered for Baltic Sea		
Project for standardisation of inspection practices started in all regions		
Project for procedures to be considered by Union Inspectors delivered for four regions		
EFCA training material updated and translated to additional languages		
Support to the EU as regards the IUU Regulation implementation delivered		
PESCAO project ready to be started in 2018		
Resources - Activity Based Management System (ABMS) Code 1.3 (Objectives 7, 8, 9 and 10)		
	Planned	Consumed
Staff	10 AD, 0,5 AST 1 CA, 1 SNE	6,7 ⁶³ AD, 1 AST ⁶⁴
Standard Budget	1,325,000	1,184,467 (89%)
ABMS	3,647,295	3,354,603 (92%)

⁶³ There were several man/months vacant for the AD posts which were recruited later in the year, as well as a few adjustments of the dedication of staff.



Objective 7		
Promoting effectiveness and efficiency of control operations		
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2017	ACHIEVED 2017
1.JDPs/operational plans with a full regional risk analysis system established	80%	80%
2.Methodology for compliance evaluation implemented in agreed specific fisheries	100%	100%
3.Implementation of cost estimation model in JDPs	100%	100%
4.Project on MS procedures and requirements delivered by some regions	4 regions	4 regions
5.Project on standardisation of inspection practices delivered by some regions	2 regions	5 regions
MAIN OUTPUTS		
Planned	Achieved	
1.Updated Regional risk analysis report by JDP/region delivered	Yes	
2.Report on compliance trends in JDP/region delivered	Yes	
3. Report on the support to the EU expert group on compliance delivered	Yes	
4.Report on the evaluation of the costs of JDPs and operational plans delivered	Yes	
5.Regional reports on MS procedures and requirements to be considered by Union inspectors when acting in waters of another Member State and follow-up delivered	Yes	
6.Report on Project on standardisation of inspection practices delivered	Yes	

Results achieved by objective

1. Major risk drivers and mitigation measures for priority risks identified by regional risk analysis developed in each JDP/operational plan area and in regional areas on request of the Member States

EFCA regional risk management based approach is used at three levels during the life cycle of JDPs:

- Strategic planning of JDPs: to facilitate the long-term (yearly) spatial and temporal planning for deployment of control resources and identify the specific objectives of JDPs campaigns;
- Priority risk management: to identify priority fisheries / fleet segments under a specific threat analysis (e.g. non-compliance with the landings obligation);
- Operational level: to facilitate the exchange of best-practices and targets between different MS at short-term tactical level.

Following previous year's methodology in 2017 risk management was conducted at fleet segment level, allowing a more accurate analysis of threat occurrence in different fisheries. A set of possible risk treatment measures has also been developed.

On this basis a series of “specific actions” addressing priority threats in the most relevant segments and implementing some of the risk treatment measures have been agreed. In the following graphics, the two most higher priority risks of non-compliance identified for the different areas and fisheries are presented. A more detailed overview of all priority risks is available in Annex I. The identified priority risks for anchovy and blue whiting, assessed under the Western Waters and North Sea pelagics JDP, were evaluated as low.

The tables below only refer to the highest risks. Complete information is provided at annex I.

Baltic Sea: fisheries with the highest risk of non-compliance



- 22
- 23
- 24
- 25
- 26
- 27
- 28
- 29
- 30
- 31
- 32

Gear - mesh size

- Otter trawls ≥ 105 mm
- Otter trawls ≥ 105 mm
- Otter trawls, pair trawls ≥ 16 and < 32 mm
- Otter trawls, pair trawls ≥ 32 and < 90 mm
- Otter trawls, pair trawls ≥ 16 and < 105 mm
- Gillnets ≥ 157 mm
- Longlines
- Traps
- Gillnets ≥ 110 mm, longlines

Area	Main target species	Non-compliance with the LO	Misrecording	Illegal Gear	Fishing in closed areas, closed seasons
22-24	cod	High	High	Medium	
25-27	cod	Medium	High	Medium	
22-27	sprat		High		
22-27	herring		High		
28-32	herring		High		
22-29	salmon		High		
22-29	salmon		High		
22-32	salmon		High		High
22-24	cod	High	High		

LEVEL OF RISK | Medium High

North Sea - Demersal: fisheries with the highest risk of non-compliance



- Ila
- Illa
- Iva
- IVb
- IVc

Gear - mesh size

- Otter trawls / Seines ≥ 100 mm
- Otter trawls / Seines ≥ 100 mm
- Otter trawls / Seines ≥ 70 and < 100 mm
- Otter trawls / Seines ≥ 32 and < 70 mm
- Otter trawls / Seines ≥ 90 mm
- Beam trawls ≥ 80 and < 120 mm

Area	Main target species	Non-compliance with the LO	Misrecording	Illegal Gear
IVa	cod	Very high	High	High
IVb	cod	High	High	High
IVb	Norway lobster	High	High	
Illa	Northern prawn	High	High	
Illa	cod	Very high	Very high	
IVc	sole	High		High

LEVEL OF RISK | High Very high

Western Waters and North Sea - Pelagic: fisheries with the highest risk of non-compliance

Herring



- IIa
- IIIa
- IV
- VI
- VIIId
- Rest of VII
- VIII
- IX
- 34.1.11

Gear	Area	Non-compliance with the LO	Misrecording
Polyvalent - Mid water pair trawl	VI		●
Polyvalent - Mid water pair trawl	Rest of VII	●	●
Polyvalent - Bottom trawl	VIIId	●	●
Polyvalent - Bottom trawl	Rest of VII	●	●

LEVEL OF RISK | ● Medium

Western Waters and North Sea - Pelagic: fisheries with the highest risk of non-compliance

Horse mackerel



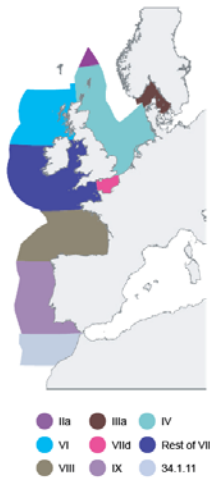
- IIa
- IIIa
- IV
- VI
- VIIId
- Rest of VII
- VIII
- IX
- 34.1.11

Gear	Area	Non-compliance with the LO	Misrecording
Polyvalent - Bottom trawl	VI	●	●
Polyvalent - Bottom trawl	Rest of VII	●	●
Polyvalent - Bottom pair trawl	VIIId	●	●
Polyvalent - Bottom pair trawl	Rest of VII	●	●

LEVEL OF RISK | ● Medium

Western Waters and North Sea - Pelagic: fisheries with the highest risk of non-compliance

Mackerel



Gear	Area	Non-compliance with the LO	Misrecording
Freezer trawler - Mid water trawl	Ila, IV	High	Medium
Freezer trawler - Mid water trawl	VI	Medium	Medium
RSW tank vessel - Mid water trawl	Ila, IV	High	High
RSW tank vessel - Mid water trawl	VI	High	High
RSW tank vessel - Mid water trawl	Rest of VII	Medium	Medium
RSW tank vessel - Mid water pair trawl	Ila, IV, VI	Medium	Medium
RSW tank vessel - Purse seine	Ila, IV	Medium	Medium
Polyvalent - Purse seine	VIII	Medium	Medium
Polyvalent - Bottom trawl	VIIId	Medium	Medium
Polyvalent - Bottom trawl	Rest of VII	Medium	Medium
Polyvalent - Bottom trawl	VIII	Medium	Medium
Polyvalent - Bottom pair trawl	VIIId	Medium	Medium
Polyvalent - Bottom pair trawl	Rest of VII	Medium	Medium
Polyvalent - Bottom pair trawl	VIII	Medium	Medium
Polyvalent - Lines	VIII	Medium	Medium
Gillnets anchored (set), and Gillnets (drift)	IV	Medium	Medium
Trammel nets	IV	Medium	Medium

LEVEL OF RISK | Medium High

The risk assessment for North-western and South-western waters was only conducted concerning the non-compliance with the landing obligation.

North Western Waters - Demersal: fisheries with the highest risk of non-compliance



Gear - mesh size	Area	Main target species	Non-compliance with the LO
Trammel nets	VIIId	sole	High
Generic bottom trawl <100mm	VIa	Norway lobster	Very high
Generic bottom trawl <100mm	VIIa	Norway lobster	Very high
Generic bottom trawl <100mm	Rest of VII	Norway lobster	High
Generic bottom trawl ≥100mm	VIa	cod, haddock, hake	Very high
Generic bottom trawl ≥100mm	VIIa	cod, haddock, hake	Very high
Generic bottom trawl ≥100mm	Rest of VII	cod, haddock, hake	Very high
Beam trawl ≥80 and >99mm	VIIa	plaice, sole	Very high
Beam trawl ≥80 and >99mm	Rest of VII	plaice, sole	Very high



LEVEL OF RISK | High Very high

South Western Waters - Demersal: fisheries with the highest risk of non-compliance



Gear - mesh size	Area	Main target species	Non-compliance with the LO
Bottom trawls and seine nets ≥100mm	VIIla, b, d and e	hake	Medium
Bottom trawls ≥70 and <100mm	VIII, IX	hake, Norway lobster	High
Bottom trawls ≥55 and <70mm	VIII, IX	hake	Medium
Beam trawls ≥70 and <100mm	VIIla, b, d and e	sole	Medium



LEVEL OF RISK | Medium Very high

Mediterranean Sea and Eastern Atlantic: fisheries with the highest risk of non-compliance



Gear	Area	Main target species	Misrecording of catches and non-compliance with compulsory recording	Non-compliance with temporal closures
Purse seine	Mediterranean Sea	bluefin tuna	●	
Line vessels	Mediterranean Sea and Eastern Atlantic	bluefin tuna, swordfish	●	
Sport and recreational	Mediterranean Sea and Eastern Atlantic	bluefin tuna swordfish	●	●

			Illegal landing under specific rules for BFT and SWO	Non-compliant video
Purse seine	Mediterranean Sea	bluefin tuna		●
Sport and recreational	Mediterranean Sea and Eastern Atlantic	bluefin tuna, swordfish	●	

			Landing of BFT and/or SWO not whole or gilled/gutted	Fishing after the segment quota is exhausted
Sport and recreational	Mediterranean Sea and Eastern Atlantic	bluefin tuna	●	
Others	Mediterranean Sea and Eastern Atlantic	bluefin tuna, swordfish		●

			Vessels fishing BFT and/or SWO without specific authorisation	By-catch over the 5% tolerance
Sport and recreational	Mediterranean Sea and Eastern Atlantic	bluefin tuna swordfish	●	
Others	Mediterranean Sea and Eastern Atlantic	bluefin tuna swordfish		●

LEVEL OF RISK | ● High ● Very high

Black sea: fisheries with the highest risk of non-compliance



Gear	Main target species	Non-compliance with the LO	Mis-recording	Non-compliance with spatial / temporal closures	Fishing without license and authorisation	Use of illegal gears	IUU fishing activities
Set gillnets	turbot	●	●	●	●	●	●
Other gears	turbot and picked dogfish			●			

LEVEL OF RISK | ● High ● Very high

2. Compliance trends identified in the different JDPs, and in regional areas on request of the Member States

During 2017, EFCA jointly with the BALTFISH CEG carried out a full compliance evaluation for the landing obligation. The results of this exercise are summarised in the table below.

Results of the landing obligation compliance evaluation exercise 2017

Evaluation Method		Results
1	Inspection data (LH) compared with official landings statistics	Towed gears targeting cod identified as having a medium ($\geq 5\%$ $>15\%$ discard rate) level of compliance with the landing obligation. Spatial differentiation between west and east Baltic, with the eastern Baltic showing more significance due to stock structure.
2	Considering the evaluation of scientific bodies (STECF, etc.)	General concordance with the results of method 1. Differences in approach (by segment with method 1 and by stock division in method 2) imply the need to compare the results with caution.
3	Trends of infringements.	Very few infringements noted (2 in 2015 and 0 in 2016) indicating the difficulties of enforcing the landing obligation using the classical MCS tools currently employed in fisheries.
4a	Interviews of control experts	<u>Main views noted:</u> Compliance considered to be very low; problems with cod are more prevalent in the eastern Baltic Sea; most compliance problems with vessels using towed gear of (105mm mesh size fitted with 120mm square mesh <i>BACOMA</i> window).
4b	Interviews of industry stakeholders	<u>Main views noted:</u> Compliance is considered low; Lack of incentives is believed the main non-compliance driver; lack of infrastructure is also a problem; the current regulatory framework (TCM) results in unwanted catches; compliance could be improved by incentivising fishermen; allowing the unwanted catches to be landed for human consumption and introducing gear flexibility.
5	Market analyses	<u>Main views:</u> Consistently low prices (5 – 20 eurocents per kilo) for the unwanted catches; utilisation - animal feed, with some bait for shrimp / crab fisheries; existing technology is utilised; risk identified that such catches could be minced and sold for 'direct human consumption'; lack of clarity on hygiene rules.

An analysis of suspected infringements detected in the framework of the JDPs across the different areas for 2017, indicates that misrecording of catches, non-respect of margin of tolerance, technical measures and non-respect of reporting obligations are the most common types of infringement. A detailed analysis by type of infringement, detection place (sea / ashore) and fisheries segments (species, area and gear), will be presented in 2018 in the context of the annual assessment of effectiveness of JDPs in 2017.

3. Contribution to the EFCA users` needs definition regarding the software for operational applications

In 2017, EFCA analysed the users requirements in term of information systems. One of the main outcomes has been the upgrade of the JDP management application (JADE) regarding



the management of targets for inspections provided by Member States in the framework of the JDPs.

In addition, a review of various reports used by coordinators for the management of operations, or for long term risk analysis (e.g. statistics on the inspections of targets/non target vessels) took place.

Finally, some requirements have been prepared for the future implementation of master vessel register, data warehouse and business analysis tool.

4. Identification of cost-effective monitoring through an evaluation of the costs of JDPs and operational plans

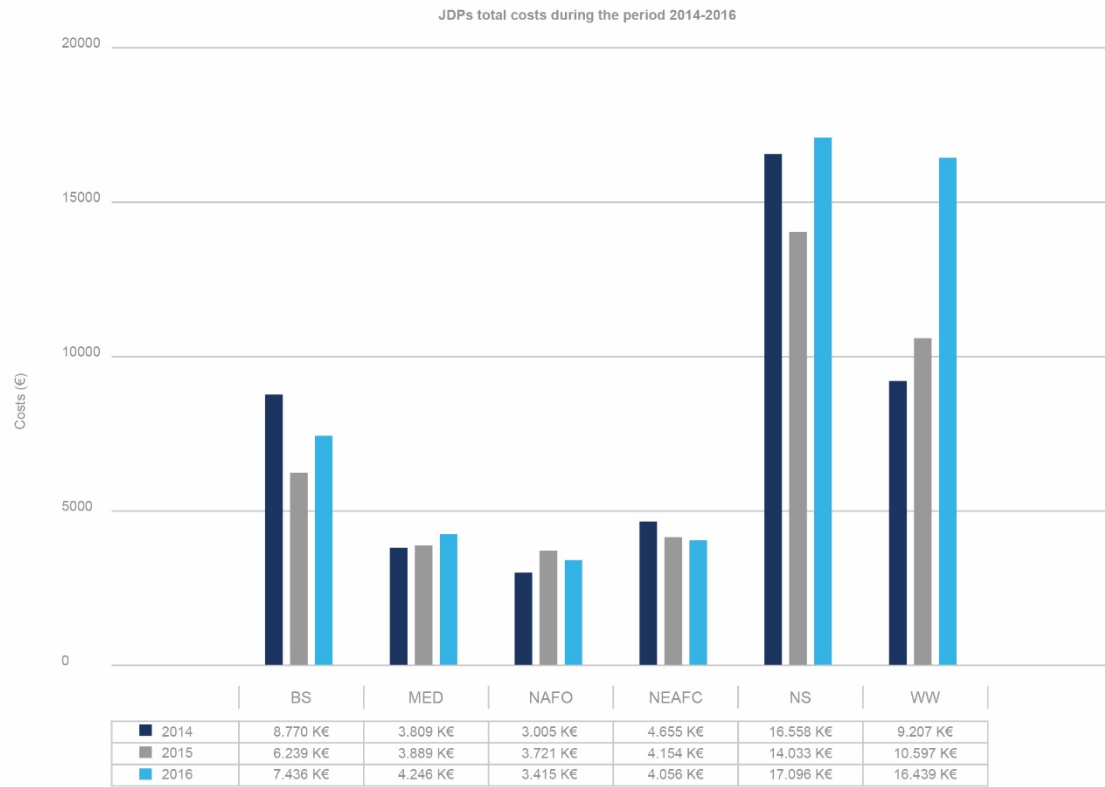
In 2017, EFCA conducted the 4th assessment of JDP costs. The same model developed in 2013 through the Administrative Board Focus Group has been used, with some modification introduced in 2014. The cost of control activity is estimated by unit of time for each type of asset (patrol vessel, aircraft or car) considering labour of inspectors and crew, fuel consumption, maintenance, depreciation and insurance. The model uses different sources for the estimation of standard costs like salaries (Eurostat) or fuel price. When not available for the year of the estimation, some average annual increment is used. Unit costs are then multiplied by the control effort reported by Member States.

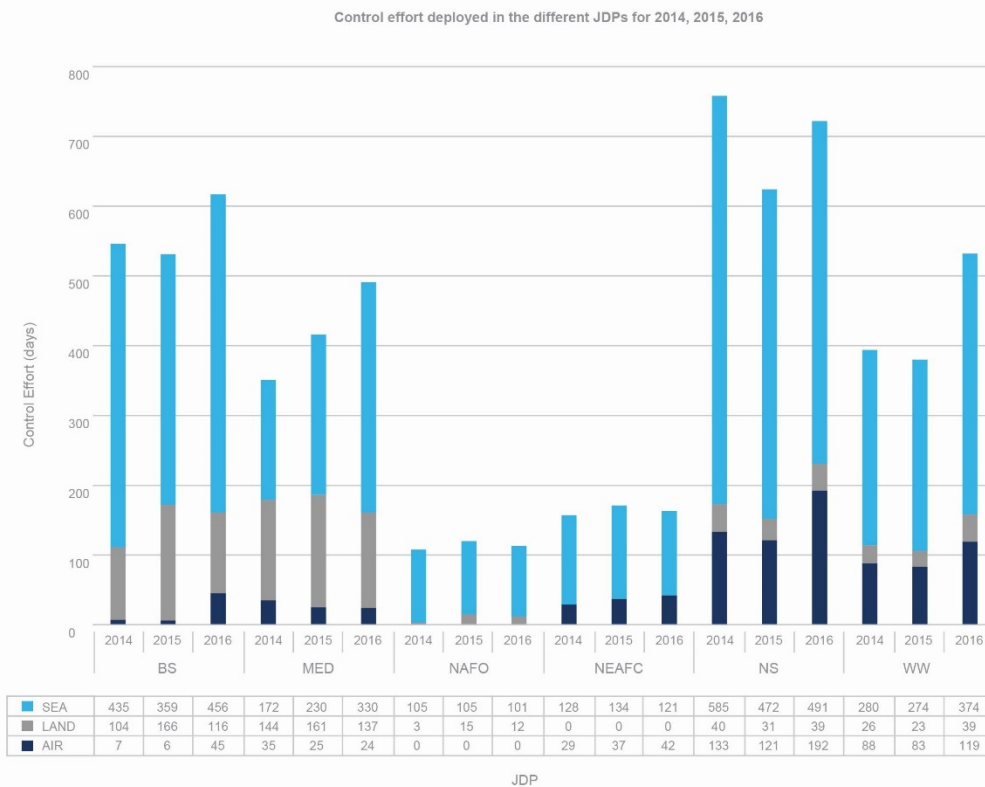
The main results of the JDP 2016 assessment are presented in the table below.

2016 JDPs – Estimated costs by deployment type

JDP	Coordination	Land	Sea	Air	Total
North Sea	€698,933	€31,853	€15,870,602	€494,771	€17,096,159
Baltic Sea	€12,597	€62,145	€6,263,968	€596,798	€7,435,508
Western Waters Pelagic	€661,161	€24,838	€15,331,052	€422,418	€16,439,469
Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea	€1,025,319	€78,301	€2,940,372	€201,951	€4,245,943
NAFO	€266,809	€13,710	€3,134,615	€0	€3,415,134
NEAFC	€266,809	€0	€3,183,560	€605,787	€4,056,156
Total	€3,431,628	€210,847	€46,724,169	€2,321,725	€52,688,369

The global cost of the JDPs has increased from 42,640k€ in 2015 to 52,688K€ in 2016 (see Figure 1). The main increase is for the Western Waters Pelagic (WW) and the North Sea (NS): around 6,000 k€ for the first and 3,000 k€ for the second. An increase of costs is also observed for the Baltic Sea (BS) and the Mediterranean Sea (MED). For NAFO and NEAFC there was a slight decrease. In general, the increase of costs in 2016 is linked to higher control effort at sea (all JDPs) and from air (WW, BS and NS).





5. Assistance to MS to facilitate successful enforcement of procedures (infringement guidelines project) and standardisation of inspection practices

The EFCA infringement guidelines project was undertaken from 2015 – 2017. Its purpose was to draw up guidance documents for inspectors operating in joint inspections without the presence of an inspector from the Member State which would be required to take the follow-up to reported infringements (coastal or flag State). The overall aim of the project was to ensure that procedural requirements are followed by Union Inspectors in accordance with the needs of the Member State processing the case through its legal or administrative systems.

In 2017, the production phase was completed. Infringement guidance documents were produced for fifteen Member States (BE, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, IE, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, SE, and UK). An optional information document based on a Danish model and focused on rights and obligations was also produced.

In the context of standardisation, and as part of its mandate, EFCA has a commitment to work towards a level playing field for the European fishing industry. To that end, harmonisation and standardisation emerge as key principles on which to build control and inspection methodologies.

Points (e), (f) and (g) of Article 3 and points (g), (i) and (j) of Article 7 of EFCA’s founding regulation provide a sound basis for the provision of EFCA services to Member States in this regard.



Consequent to EFCA Administrative Board deliberations, assistance to Member States in the implementation of the landing obligation has been adopted as a Multiannual work programme priority. The Programming Document for 2017 required the implementation of standardisation initiatives in two areas during 2017. For the landing obligation, several initiatives are in the process of being implemented in three areas. These include last haul inspections to collate reference data in the Baltic Sea, North Sea and South Western Waters, a dedicated 'gramme-size' project in North Western Waters and both implemented and planned compliance evaluation exercises.

In the wider context, standardisation initiatives towards an enhanced level playing field are ongoing; requiring collaborative efforts between EFCA and its Member State partners.

A needs-based standardisation initiative currently being implemented in the Baltic Sea is working towards drawing up a set of broad guidelines on the sampling of mixed catches of small pelagics (HER & SPR) in order to estimate catch composition. A first meeting was held in Sweden in October 2017 to look at current practice and discuss ways forward.

JDP / Areas	Current and planned Initiatives	Work Areas	Indicative Timeframe(s)
<i>BS</i>	Regional risk management; Last haul; Infringement guidelines; Compliance evaluation; Pelagic sampling protocol	Improvements in last haul inspection procedures (common practices); Sea and port inspection procedure; Infringement guidelines – training and implementation; Sampling plans – common standards; Approach to small vessel controls; MCS – Natura 2000 sites; Common approach to landing inspections; MCS – recreational fishing sector.	<i>Ongoing</i> 2017+
<i>NS</i>	Regional risk management; Last haul; Infringement guidelines; Compliance evaluation;	Improvements in last haul inspection procedures (common practices); Sea and port inspection procedure; Infringement guidelines – training and implementation; Sampling plans – common standards; Approach to small vessel controls; MCS – Natura 2000 sites; Common approach to landing inspections; MCS – recreational fishing sector.	<i>Ongoing</i> 2017+
<i>WW</i>	Regional risk management; Last haul; Infringement guidelines; Compliance evaluation; Gramme size analyses protocol;	Improvements in last haul inspection procedures (common practices); Sea and port inspection procedure; Infringement guidelines – training and implementation; Sampling plans – common standards; Approach to small vessel controls; MCS – Natura 2000 sites; Common approach to landing inspections; MCS – recreational fishing sector.	<i>Ongoing</i> 2018+
<i>MED</i>	Risk assessment; Transfer and caging videos – common approach;	Initiatives in the framework of the GFCM pilot project. Specific needs TBD; MCS – Natura 2000 sites; Common approach to landing inspections; MCS – recreational fishing sector.	<i>Ongoing</i> 2018+



6. Provide expertise on the control aspects in preparation of new or updating existing regulations upon EC request

EFCA participated in different meetings organised by the Commission in the context of the Commission initiative to revise the fisheries control system. The MS consultation was held on 6 November in Brussels and the stakeholder consultation, including the Advisory Councils, was held on 16 November in Brussels.

Objective 8		
Development and maintenance of the EU Data Node from the Fisheries Information System (FIS) for supporting the Maritime Operation Centre		
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2017	ACHIEVED 2017
1.Operational applications developed or updated according to established Data Node project plan, based on clearly identified requirements	90%	30%
2.Timely adaptation of internal and external system (i.e. Marsurv) in the pilot project on “Modernising fisheries controls and optimising vessel monitoring through the use of innovative European Systems”	100%	30%
3.Timely delivery of detailed study of the technical requirements for the creation of an EU Data Node for the fisheries related data, in support of the EUCG functions	100%	20%
MAIN OUTPUTS		
Planned	Achieved	
1.Detailed study of the technical requirements for the creation from the FIS of an EU data node of the Maritime Operation Centre for the fisheries related data, in support of the EUCG functions	No	
2.Access and interoperability with other agencies MOC and information systems	Yes	
3.Continuous service of operational and training environments for the EFCA suite of operational applications	Yes	
4.Yearly development and maintenance plans for each system	Partially	
5.Conclusion of Specific contracts	Yes	
6.Reports on the development of new operational functionalities or applications in accordance with agreed plan including the EIR Working Group	Yes	
7.Provision of supporting documents such as manuals for the use of the operational applications	Yes	
8.User-defined application IT tools for the provision of an integrated maritime awareness picture including the new Marsurv IUU service	No	
9.ID cards for Union inspectors issued	Yes	



Results achieved by objective

1. High availability and efficient exchange of fisheries control data for the uniform application of the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy and interoperability with other agencies MOC and information systems

Although several of the outputs were achieved further evolution of the FIS systems was not what was originally planned as laid out in the objective above. There were a number of reasons for this.

Firstly, EFCA's strategy in 2017 was to align and integrate its systems with those developed by EC and MS (new EU fleet register and Flux FMC). The delay in delivery of these systems (currently now planned for mid-2018) meant that this integration could not take place as planned.

Secondly, the organizational changes in EFCA prompted a reflection on all requirements related to FIS and management the process to meet those needs. This went hand in hand with an internal audit performed by the IAS in the first half of 2017. This clearly highlighted the need for the establishment of a Data Governance Policy as an important building block for future management and understanding the requirements. The first steps of establishing a Data Governance Policy in EFCA have been done.

Furthermore, the requirements, particularly in relation to interoperability with other agencies MOC are complex and given the above issues, EFCA was not in a position to launch a project in 2017.

Finally, there was a key change of personnel in the middle of the year. Under the new project manager, a mapping between business needs, requirements and applications has started in order to reveal potential ways to streamline the systems and their functionalities.

EFCA did enhance the access to systems to other agencies by strengthening the security and the ease of access to them. EFCA contributed in the development of the mobile version of EMSA's IMS mobile application, which has been deployed to EFCA's smartphones. Furthermore, a technical framework was created between EFCA-Frontex-EMSA for secure communications for voice and video calls.

EFCA also coordinated the EIR Working Group in 2017.



Objective 9		
Provision of training activities and Sectoral Qualification Framework in support of the effective and uniform application of the CFP, including fisheries control expertise in the context of the EUCG functions and preparation of the programme PESCAO		
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2017	ACHIEVED 2017
1.Final report regarding tasks 3 to the EUCG Pilot Project delivered before July 2017	100%	100%
2.Training steering group meeting organised	2	2
3.Updated CC courses published by December 2017	100%	100%
4.Number of e-learning courses (Available on e-learning platform)	6	>6
5.Number of MS using CC training material (Inspection at sea, Port inspection, and General principles & specific types of inspection)	>80% of coastal MS	No (61%) ⁶⁵
MAIN OUTPUTS		
Planned	Achieved	
1.Training manuals in collaboration with EMSA and Frontex in the context of the EUCG functions delivered	No ⁶⁶	
2.Report from training steering group meetings	Yes	
3.Core Curricula existing manuals updated according to plan	Yes	
4.Specialised e-learning courses delivered in accordance with the priorities set by the Training Steering Group	Yes	
5.EFCA support to Member State's national training services granted as agreed with the Member State	Yes	
6.Advanced workshop(s) and best practices meetings for Member States Union inspectors (national level) delivered	Yes	
7.Grant contracts for PESCAO project	Yes	

Results achieved by objective

1. Contribution to the preparation of a practical handbook on European cooperation on coastguard functions, containing guidelines, recommendations and best practices for the exchange of information in the context of the EUCG functions

The major outcome of the work carried out under Task 3 of the EU Coast Guard Pilot Project is the outline of Guidelines on inter-EU Agencies cooperation. It foresees that once developed the Guidelines will provide comprehensive information on the legal basis for the interagency cooperation, its scope and framework, the areas and modalities for the cooperation with regard to operational cooperation, training, situational awareness and research and development. It further foresees that the systematized background information collected during the Pilot Project is annexed to the Guidelines to serve as reference material.

⁶⁵ Based on 2016 figures. Next assessment to be carried out by EFCA in 2018 after delivery of the new linguistic version in e-learning.

⁶⁶ The outline of guidelines/handbook was finalised in 2017 in collaboration with EMSA and Frontex. The guidelines/handbook as such will be developed from 2018 on request of the European Commission.



In addition to identifying courses of mutual interest for the three Agencies concerned by the EU coastguard initiative, EFCA staff and EFCA Member States end-users participated in two training events organised at EMSA on using the Copernicus Maritime Surveillance Service and Integrated Maritime Services and on the development of a worldwide EFCA MARSURV Service. EFCA included EMSA and Frontex staff as possible beneficiaries of a selection of its courses and further made available its e-learning platform to staff of the other Agencies.

2. Harmonised methodology for training of inspectors

In 2017, in accordance with its training calendar, EFCA continued to provide training to Member States inspectors and to promote “exchanges” between Member States’ Union inspectors in the context of JDP operations, both at sea and on land (for more details see section 1.1.1 Implementation of JDPs). These training events took place throughout the year and mainly covered tasks carried out by Union inspectors deployed in the framework of JDPs, as well as specific training in relation to the IUU Regulation.

During 2017, regional workshops for inspectors in all JDPs have been organised and delivered by EFCA with focus on the standardisation of inspections and in an effort towards achieving a level playing field. EFCA has also participated in training sessions in support of MS for the uniform implementation of the landing obligation in the different regions. A summary table of training events organised in 2017 by EFCA or national training events to which EFCA participated is attached in Annex I to this report.

3. Updated Core curriculum (CC) available

To give effect to its coordination duties and legal obligations, EFCA supports Member States in designing a training programme for trainers and Union inspectors. A priority in the development of training programmes is to create and make available reference materials for the training of the trainers of the inspectorates and of Union inspectors before their first deployment, the CC.

In 2017, EFCA completed the dissemination in hard copies of the updated versions of CC volume 1 (*Inspection at sea*) and Volume 2 (*Port inspection - Landing module*) respectively published in 2013 and 2014.

4. Development of e-learning courses

EFCA developed and published on its e-learning platform interactive modules for Union inspectors based on the structure and content of the updated version of the CC Volume 1 (*Inspection at sea*) and Volume 2 (*Port inspection*). Other training material was made available on this platform, in particular video tutorials, templates and presentations used by EFCA during its training activities. At the end of 2017, more than 400 users from Member States, the European Commission, non-EU countries, EFCA and other EU Agencies staff were registered on the platform.

In line with previous developments, EFCA finalized at the end of 2017 the development of e-learning modules based on the CC Volume 3 (*General principles and specific types of inspection*).

EFCA also finalised the development of e-learning modules for inspectors from non-EU countries based on the training manual *Introduction to fisheries inspection at sea and in port. Course for non-EU inspectors*. This training material was made available in English, French and Portuguese. The manual was also translated in Arabic and Ukrainian.



5. Support to MS training activities on request

At the request of Belgium, Cyprus, Greece and Italy, EFCA participated to national training covering general and/or specific topics such as inspection methodologies, technical measures, market/premises inspection and verification/validation procedures under the IUU Regulation.

6. Preparation of the grant contracts for PESCAO project

The European Commission adopted the Project “Improved Regional Fisheries Governance in Western Africa” (PESCAO) by Decision C (2017) 2951 on 28 April 2017.

A part of this Project shall be implemented in indirect management by EFCA. This implementation entails providing technical assistance to Regional Fisheries Bodies (Subregional Fisheries Commission (SRFC) and Fisheries Committee for the Western Central Gulf of Guinea (FCWC)) and their member countries in order to improve regional cooperation in the fight against IUU fishing.

During the second semester of 2017, EFCA worked in the preparation of the grant contract of EFCA with the Commission, and also the support to the EU Delegations of Senegal and Ghana to prepare the grant contracts between the Commission and both SRFC and FCWC.

A draft grant contract between EFCA and the EU Delegation in Senegal (covering both SRFC and FCWC areas) has been prepared and is foreseen to be signed in the first quarter of 2018.

Objective 10		
Provide assistance to the European Commission and the Member States in order to ensure uniform and effective application of the rules of Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008		
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2017	ACHIEVED 2017
1.Number of evaluation missions in third countries	4	5
2.Number of catch certificates and processing statements analysed	1500	1082 ⁶⁷
3.IUU workshops and seminars satisfaction rate	Attendees satisfaction (good or very good) >80%	100% good or very good
MAIN OUTPUTS		
Planned	Achieved	
1.Reports on analysis and missions in Third Countries	Yes	
2.Organisation and reports on the IUU steering group meeting	Yes	
3.Workshop and seminars for Member States IUU competent authorities delivered	Yes	
Multianual index to be used as a trend for compliance evaluation purposes		
IUU training sessions and seminars number of participants, including by e-training	67 ⁶⁸	

⁶⁷ Figure based on documents received from MS through FISHNET.

⁶⁸ 23 participants to the “newcomer” training, 25 participants to the “advanced level” training and 19 participants to the annual plenary seminar.



Results achieved by objective

1. Implement the agreed programme of assistance to the European Commission in connection with the evaluation mission to third countries

Throughout the year, EFCA was requested to support the European Commission in evaluation missions under the framework of the IUU Regulation to five countries: Ecuador, Malaysia, Maldives, Thailand, and Vietnam.

EFCA's main role in relation to the evaluation missions is to prepare the visit by analysing the catch certificates and supporting documents from the country in question and provide the European Commission with a report of the findings. When EFCA is requested to participate to the mission, EFCA's representative assists with presentations and explanations of the mission findings to the third country authorities.

In summary, EFCA assisted the European Commission with the analysis of a total of 779 catch certificates and 303 processing statements (Annex IV of Regulation (EC) 1005/2008) for 7 third countries:

Third country	EFCA mission dates	EFCA participation to the mission
China	-	No
Ecuador	11-15 December 2017	Yes
Maldives	3-7 July 2017	Yes
Malaysia	17-21 July 2017	Yes
Philippines	-	No
Thailand	6-10 November 2017	Yes
Vietnam	15-19 May 2017	Yes

In addition, EFCA participated in three missions in Member States (Greece, Italy and Malta) and two working group meetings on the development of an EU IT system/database to support the implementation of the IUU Regulation and the catch certification scheme organised by the European Commission. EFCA provided particular technical input based on its experience of analysing catch certificates and supporting documents.

2. Increased collaboration between Member States IUU competent authorities in the verification process and risk analysis relating to the import of fisheries products to the EU

EFCA dedicated specific efforts and attention to training for MS as to assist them in the proper and uniform application of the IUU Regulation and to foster cooperation and networking. To this end, EFCA organised a training session for "newcomers" in Vigo and an "advanced" training session in Dublin on the implementation of the IUU Regulation.



In addition, EFCA organised on 6 December 2017 a plenary seminar and IUU Steering Group aiming at promoting the exchange of experience and best practices between MS. During the IUU Steering Group, at the request of the European Commission, EFCA presented an analysis of the MS questionnaires received for the 2014-15 period (cf. biennial reports under Article 55.1 of the IUU Regulation) in order to identify methodological issues and areas of possible clarification and improvement.

1.2.2 Communication, Governance and Representation (Objectives 11-14)

Objectives		
Communication		
11. Ensure that EFCA's target audiences: stakeholders, general public, institutions, local audience and EFCA staff understand the Agency's mission, positively perceive the Agency as a well-qualified operational and technical body which efficiently meets its objectives and have a direct flow of information with the EFCA. Through its communication strategy, the EFCA promotes a culture of compliance and fosters the European Union values.		
Governance and Representation		
12. Provide the EFCA Administrative Board with the capacity of achieving its responsibilities in governance and expertise		
13. Ensure an effective dialogue at the level of the Advisory Councils through the Advisory Board		
14. Ensure the Agency representation, cooperation, dialogue and transparency with other institutional bodies, EU agencies and third parties		
Resources – Objectives 11, 12, 13 and 14		
	Planned	Consumed
Staff	5 AD, 2 AST	5 AD, 2 AST, 1 CA
Standard Budget	229,000 ⁶⁹	256,927 (112%)
ABMS	N/A	N/A

1.2.2.1 Communication

❖ Introduction

The Communication Strategy Plan ensures that EFCA activities are well known for the target audiences and stakeholders. Its activities are aligned with EFCA's Annual work programme and takes on board the feedback and best practices of other EU agencies. In 2017, much focus has been placed on the roadmap for a balanced management of the fisheries control remit and EFCA's role in the new EUCG undertaking.

❖ Main activity results

Since the beginning of the year, several communication activities have been undertaken in support of EFCA's mission and operational activities, as foreseen in the Communication Strategy. Aligned to the evolution of its mission, as stated in the amendment to EFCA's founding regulation, besides the coordination and capacity building of the inspection and

⁶⁹ It includes expenditure related to communication, representation, administrative missions and the Administrative and Advisory board meetings.



control regime of the CFP in the MS, the cooperation in the framework of the EUCG project, has also been reflected in the Communication work.

Interagency cooperation in communication took place especially in the EUCG initiatives, issuing four press releases in this period:

- RPAs drill in Huelva;
- Coastex2017 Coast Guard exercise in Portugal;
- EUCG pilot project results;
- Deployment of Supply Ship AEGIS I in cooperation with EMSA.

Objective 11		
Ensure that EFCA's target audiences: stakeholders, general public, institutions, local audience and EFCA staff understand the Agency's mission, positively perceive the Agency as a well-qualified operational and technical body which efficiently meets its objectives and have a direct flow of information with the EFCA. Through its communication strategy, the EFCA promotes a culture of compliance and fosters the European Union values.		
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2017	ACHIEVED 2017
1.Number of visits to the EFCA by stakeholders	6	6
2.Participation in meetings of ACs or other stakeholders	6	7
3.Followers in Twitter	300	750
4.Number of page views to the EFCA website	5000	>5000
5.Publications produced	2	2
6.Followers in Facebook and LinkedIn	400	1330
7.Number of international events, fairs, information seminars or conferences on Fisheries that the EFCA attended	7	8
8.Number of meetings or events with a local public	4	9
9.Meeting with all staff when relevant	2	4
10.Satisfaction with EFCA's intranet	80%	80%
MAIN OUTPUTS		
Planned	Achieved	
1.Organisation of visits in EFCA premises	Yes	
2.Attendance to relevant meetings for the Agency	Yes	
3.Presentations and briefings delivered in the different meetings	Yes	
4.Ensuring the quality and timeliness of EFCA's website content and other online presence	Yes	
5.EFCA presence in the main EU fairs, events, information seminars or conferences related to Fisheries	Yes	
6.Layout and distribution of the main publications of the Agency	Yes	



7. Effective communication tools available for trainings, visits, fairs or presentations	Yes
8. Strong media relations on the topics covered by the EFCA	Yes
9. Cohesive visual identity respected in the Agency	Yes
10. Communication of the main results of the EFCA work on its website	Yes
11. Organisation of international and local events with vast local institutional presence and media coverage	Yes
12. Cooperation with the EC Representation Office and EU Communication relays	Yes
13. Organisation of visits to the EFCA	Yes
14. Presentations to institutional partners	Yes
15. Holding staff meetings after the Administrative Board meetings as well as when there are major developments within the EFCA	Yes
16. Keep updated a collaborative intranet which will boost communication	Yes
17. Organise social events that can favour cross-unit and informal communication	Yes

Results achieved by objective

1. Stakeholders are informed about fisheries sustainability, the CFP rules in general and control measures concretely

EFCA received in its premises, visits of different stakeholders, such as the New Zealand control authorities, the crew of French Naval Vessel Thetis, the European Union Satellite Centre (EU SatCen), the Long Distance Fleet Advisory Council (LDAC) with a delegation of the Ministerial Conference on Fisheries Cooperation among African States bordering the Atlantic Ocean (ATLAFCO-COMHAFAT) and several Turkish delegations as part of a EU twinning programme with Spanish authorities.

Moreover, in 2017 different groups of students visited EFCA, from the International Business department of the Danish school Slotshaven Gymnasium, the University of Vigo and secondary education from Cambados.

2. General public is aware of the work of the EFCA in the area of control of the Common Fisheries Policy

In view of supporting the Communication Strategy defined by the EC, EFCA participated in the Seafood exhibition in Brussels joining the stand of the EC having continuous EFCA staff present on the spot as well as new publications and material. In addition, the Agency promoted a beach clean-up action in support of the EC's campaign for the next "#OurOcean" conference.

EFCA communicated broadly on the results of the GFCM Pilot Project in the Mediterranean. Besides a press release, it also organised the mission on board of the AEGIS 1 for two journalists from the French-German TV broadcasting company ARTE and a camera operator hired by EFCA to shoot images for a reportage on the Mediterranean. Previously, in the



summer, specific communication materials were prepared in case of any situation occurred during the Pilot Project coordinated in the Strait of Sicily.

Regarding the online tools, the website as well as its social media channels Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn, have been kept updated regularly and a new profile has been created in Google Maps. When it comes to offline communication tools, the publications Annual Report and the Multiannual work programme 2017-2021 and Annual work programme 2017 were produced as well as other material such as crests, notebooks, stationery and pens. A new corporate video has been prepared.

Other external communication revolved around the External Evaluation of the Agency, the outcomes of EFCA Administrative Board meeting and the deployment of the AEGIS I in the Adriatic Sea to reinforce fisheries control.

3. Local public is familiar with the general values of the European Union

With the objective of promoting the European Union values locally, EFCA celebrated the Europe Day marking the anniversary of the Schuman Declaration at its premises. Prominent authorities attended as well as various stakeholders. The event got excellent media coverage.

Moreover, EFCA was represented at the most relevant local events such as the Conxemar fair, the ANFACO prize giving ceremony, the 100th anniversary of the Instituto Oceanográfico de Vigo or the celebration of the Spanish Constitution.

4. Institutional partners are well informed about the Agency's work and mission

Regarding institutional communication, a delegation of members of the European Parliament (EP), Committee on Fisheries (PECH), chaired by the Vice-Chair of the PECH Committee, visited the Agency for a two-day meeting, where the main activities carried out by the Agency were analysed and there was an exchange of views on present and future challenges. A press conference took place with excellent media coverage.

EFCA Executive Director presented together with Frontex and EMSA Executive Directors the results of the Pilot Project on the *Creation of a European coastguard function* at the European Parliament Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs on 20 November.

5. EFCA staff: keep staff informed and involved in EFCA's work

After every Administrative Board meeting, an information meeting was organised with the EFCA staff to keep them updated, and on 10 November, an Away day was organised visiting Vigo port and the Museo del Mar in the surroundings.

Moreover, the intranet has been updated with inputs from all the units and an Internal Communication Strategy is being prepared.

1.2.2.2 Governance and Representation

❖ Introduction

Governance and representation gathers the Administrative Board, Advisory Board and representation and networks horizontal tasks.



The Administrative Board is the governing and controlling body of EFCA. It is composed of six members representing the European Commission and one representative per Member State.

The Advisory Board is composed of one representative of each Advisory Council (AC) and was established by the Agency founding regulation to advise the Executive Director and to ensure close cooperation with stakeholders.

Representation and networks embeds EFCA's representation and participation to external meetings.

❖ Main activity results

Administrative Board

In 2017, three meetings of the Administrative Board were held in Vigo; the 27th meeting of the Administrative Board was held on 5 April, the 28th meeting on 21 June and the 29th meeting on 18 October.

In April, the Administrative Board adopted, amongst other, the Annual Report 2016 and the extension of the term of office of the Chair and Deputy Chair of the Administrative Board for a period of three years.

In June, following the Seminar on the Five Year Independent External Evaluation of EFCA (2012-2016), the Administrative Board issued its recommendations on the evaluation⁷⁰, voted for an amendment to the AB decision concerning the adoption of the MWP 2017-2021 and AWP 2017, adopted EFCA's Final Annual Accounts for 2016 and EFCA policy on protecting the dignity of the person and preventing psychological harassment and sexual harassment, and appointed the Reporting Officers for the annual appraisal of the Executive Director of EFCA.

In October, the Administrative Board moved forward with the adoption of the EFCA Programming Document (PD) containing the MWP 2018-2020 and the AWP for 2018, together with the Final Budget and Establishment Plan of EFCA for year 2018. Furthermore, the Administrative Board adopted the draft PD containing the MWP 2019-2020 and the AWP 2020, to be updated with the year-end information at the beginning of 2018; the Staff Regulation Implementing Rules on the telework in EFCA were also adopted and the mission charter of the Internal Audit Service was endorsed.

Last but not least, on 19 October 2017 the Administrative Board participated in the Seminar on "Exchange of views on the future of EFCA in the context of the Commission initiative to revise the Fisheries Control System".

Advisory Board

The Advisory Board, composed of one representative of each Advisory Council (AC), met twice in 2017. These meetings took place prior to two of the three Administrative Board meetings, in Brussels on 3 March and in Vigo on 20 September.

A representative of the Advisory Board took part in the deliberations of the Administrative Board meetings without the right to vote. The Advisory Board representative in the EFCA Administrative Board was appointed in accordance with the yearly rotation system agreed by the Advisory Board members. From 2 March 2017 to 1 March 2018 the representatives

⁷⁰ See Part III. 3.5.3 External evaluations.



of the Advisory Board were Ms Purificación del C. Fernández Álvarez / Mr Julien Lamothe, North Western Waters Advisory Council, and the alternate, Mr Aurelio Bilbao Barandica, South Western Waters Advisory Council.

The Advisory Councils are stakeholder organisations composed of representatives from the industry, NGOs and other groups of interest. In addition to the seven traditional existing ACs, all the new ACs were invited to participate in the EFCA's Advisory Board meetings in 2017⁷¹. Likewise, all the ACs were invited to the Seminar on the Five-Year independent external evaluation of EFCA (2012-2016). Moreover, the MEDAC and the LDAC participated as speakers in the panels on Governance (session 1) and International Dimension (session 3) respectively.

The Advisory Councils were embedded in EFCA's Communication strategy as key partners. They provide the European Commission and EU countries with recommendations on fisheries management matters.

Representation and Networks

EFCA attended the meetings convened by the European Commission, where its presence was desirable, required or in the interest of the Agency.

EFCA Executive Director participated on 26 January 2017 in a meeting of the Committee on Fisheries of the European Parliament, where he made a presentation of the EFCA's Annual work programme for 2017 followed by an exchange of views.

Throughout 2017, EFCA participated in meetings of the Executive Committees of the ACs, especially in those of the ACs affected by the Joint Deployment Plans adopted by EFCA. The Agency also participated in the ACs Working Groups, but solely when issues referring to EFCA competences were included in the agendas of the relevant meetings.

On 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 Unit Resources attended the various meetings held at managerial level. In the first quarter of 2017, the Head of Unit Resources continued participating in a network Task force on the strategy for Shared Services amongst agencies. Likewise, Agency staff met their counterparts through specific technical networks: Procurement (NAPO), Communication, Data protection, Legal (IALN), IT, the Performance Development Network (PDN) and Accounting (IAAN).

Noteworthy is the contribution of EFCA to the Roadmap proposed by the European Commission following the tripartite approach on EU decentralised agencies endorsed by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission in July 2012. EFCA has contributed to the roadmap implementation through the EU Agencies Performance Development Network (PDN) to find synergies and to optimise the available resources. The PDN has worked, among other areas, in finding efficiencies in the review of the template and procedure related to the Programming Document Guidelines issued by the EC.

The Agency was also represented on the Board of the Translation Centre in Luxembourg.

⁷¹ https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/partners/advisory-councils_en



Objective 12		
Provide the EFCA Administrative Board with the capacity of achieving its responsibilities in governance and expertise		
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2017	ACHIEVED 2017
1.Number of Administrative Board meetings	2	3
2.Preparation and notification of the Board decisions in due course	100%	100%
3.Preparation and notification of the Board Agency Multiannual work programme & Annual work programme and Annual Report in due course	100%	100%
4.Preparation, adoption and notification of Budget and the Accounts in due course	100%	100%
5.Monitoring the submission to EFCA of Annual written declarations of interest of Administrative Board members to ensure a proper control of those declarations of interest and compliance with legal obligations	100%	95% ⁷²
MAIN OUTPUTS		
Planned	Achieved	
1.Agency Administrative Board Decisions	Yes	
2.Adoption of the Agency Multiannual work programme and Annual work programme (Single Programming Document)	Yes	
3.Adoption of the Agency Annual report	Yes	
4.Adoption of the Agency Budget and establishment plan	Yes	
5.Adoption of the Agency Accounts	Yes	
6.Annual Declaration of interest of the Administrative Board members submitted before the year end	Yes	

⁷² All the annual written declarations of interests (DoI) have been carefully monitored by EFCA. However, it is noted that, by end 2017, two AB members had not yet submitted their DoI.



Results achieved by objective

1. EFCA Administrative Board was regularly and effectively informed of EFCA's work and developments.
2. EFCA's Administrative Board ensured the matching of tasks foreseen for the Agency in the multiannual and annual work programme and resources available to the Agency.

Objective 13		
Ensure an effective dialogue at the level of the Advisory Councils through the Advisory Board		
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2017	ACHIEVED 2017
1.Number of Advisory Board meetings	2	2
2.Advisory Board conclusions to be prepared, delivered and notified to the Advisory and Administrative Board in due course	100%	100%
MAIN OUTPUTS		
Planned	Achieved	
1.Advisory Board advice regarding the Multiannual and Annual work programme of the Agency, containing the main concerns, needs and priorities of the stakeholders to be considered in the Agency field of action	Yes	

Results achieved by objective

1. Close cooperation with the ACs was ensured through:
 - two Advisory Board meetings in 2017,
 - EFCA's participation in relevant ACs meetings,
 - the participation of one Advisory Board representative in EFCA's AB meetings.

Objective 14		
Ensure the Agency representation, cooperation, dialogue and transparency with other institutional bodies, EU agencies and third parties		
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2017	ACHIEVED 2017
1.Rate of participation on the Heads of Agencies and Heads of Administration	2 meetings	3 meetings
2.List of meetings where EFCA has participated to be communicated to the Administrative Board	Twice a year under the AB Information from the Executive Director	3 times
MAIN OUTPUTS		
Planned	ACHIEVED	
1.Attendance to relevant meetings for the Agency	Yes	
2.Contribution to the EU decentralised Agencies working groups	Yes	
3.Presentations and briefings delivered in the different meetings	Yes	
4.Briefings and documents issued to inform the institutional bodies and third parties	Yes	



Results achieved by objective

1. Synergies with other Institutions and bodies enhanced

EFCA shares services with EC and other agencies:

- 7 SLA's /MoU signed with agencies; e.g. EMSA, Frontex and EUIPO⁷³;
- 25 SLA's/MoU with the EC;
- in the last 5 years EFCA used/joined more than 60 Framework contracts with the EC and agencies;
- EFCA is amongst the first wave of agencies where Sysper2 (HR IT tool) is being implemented.

2. EU institutions and bodies and general stakeholders were informed on EFCA activities

PART II. HORIZONTAL SUPPORT

The Horizontal support provides the necessary assistance for the administrative, financial and physical functioning of the Agency as an independent body. It includes the support of Protocol issues under the Seat Agreement with Spain, ICT helpdesk, and security of people, premises, and properties.

Objectives		
15.1 Ensure the optimisation in the allocation and use of EFCA's resources in accordance with the principle of sound financial management and with the guarantee concerning the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions		
15.2 Ensure the rationalisation, simplification, scalability and streamlining of EFCA's processes		
Resources - Objectives 15.1 and 15.2		
	Planned	Consumed
Staff	5 AD, 9 AST, 4 CA	4.9 AD, 9 AST, 3.9 CA ⁷⁴
Standard Budget	N/A	N/A
ABMS	N/A	N/A

2.1 Major events (Objective 15)

In 2017, a large part of the work carried out in the administration was related to supporting the Agency in delivering on its enhanced mandate. There was a proportional increase in the administrative workload in line with this. The statutory staff increase was of 20% entailing a significant increase in recruitment management and integration of new staff into the organisation. There was also a 15% increase in financial transactions and a high increase in the procurement workload related to the chartering of a FPV.

⁷³ European Union Intellectual Property Office.

⁷⁴ Corresponds to the staff in Unit 3 Resources and IT.



Following the agreement of the Spanish Government, EFCA commenced the project for refurbishing and fitting out the 1st floor of the EFCA building, which for recent years has been empty. This also required a significant investment in time.

For rationalisation, simplification, scalability and streamlining of EFCA's processes the following initiatives were taken:

- Electronic reception of invoices and paperless payments. This measure has made it possible for EFCA to process 15% more payments without any additional resources.
- Electronic ordering. In addition to the efficiencies gained through the integration of the different applications, there's less duplication of data entry, EFCA has increased the quality and traceability of the process, and reduced certain risks such as consuming over the ceiling of a Framework contract (FWC).
- Mission Processing System (MIPS). Following the implementation in November 2016, the advantages of using a mission management system are starting to show. Mission data is no longer being entered into different forms and systems, and the lifecycle of missions is now clearly traced and followed up. Greater efficiency in the budget consumption is another clear advantage.
- Sysper2 (HR IT tool). EFCA is amongst the first wave of agencies where Sysper2 is being implemented. The preparatory phase for the implementation of Sysper2 was successfully concluded by 2017.
- EFCA has reached the level of 95% of its financial and contracts transactions being managed electronically. It will continue to streamline the current systems and finding solutions for the remaining set of transactions (such as reimbursement of experts).



Objectives 15		
15. 1. Ensure the optimisation in the allocation and use of EFCA's resources in accordance with the principle of sound financial management and with the guarantee concerning the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions		
15. 2. Ensure the rationalisation, simplification, scalability and streamlining of EFCA's processes		
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 2017	ACHIEVED 2017
1.Execution of payment appropriations	>70%	73.8%
2.Percentage of planned procurements launched	>80%	75%
3.Open remarks/ recommendations from ECA and IAS ⁷⁵	<2	0
4.Contracts concluded and managed for the provision of ICT services.	100%	100%
5.Hardware and software acquired, maintained and updated according to plan	100%	100%
6.Procedures for the running of the ICT services created, updated and agreed	5	5
7.Availability rate for all operational applications hosted by EFCA	95%	99.90%
MAIN OUTPUTS		
Planned	ACHIEVED	
1.Increase the extent to which the already existing modules of e-Prior and other systems related to administration (Sysper, MIPs...) are used	Yes	
2.Reporting to management on administrative implementation and forecasted information (budget, recruitment, procurement, training, etc.)	Yes	
3.Coordination with the operational units for a regular update of the programming information	Yes	
4.Ensure staff development, rights and obligations	Yes	
5.Organisation of financial, HR and procurement and other trainings to new staff and/or ad-hoc trainings to all staff when needed	Yes	
6.Follow up on the FR and RAP applicable, and advising staff on financial and budget issues	Yes	
7.Advising on and verifying contracts and procurement procedure	Yes	
8.Application of adequate security and safety measures	Yes	
9.Keep the assets management updated and proceed to regular checks (Assets registration, physical tracking, declassification, etc.)	Yes	
10.Monitor the impact of the Agency on the environment, assess and compare with standards, improve or limit where possible	Yes	
11.Providing legal advice to the Executive Director and the units	Yes	
12.Internal application of Data Protection Regulation	Yes	
13.Provision of adequate hardware and software solution for the highly available and secure running of the corporate and operational applications	Yes	
14.Development of IT synergies with other agencies	Yes	
15.Provision of Service Desk for the user of the corporate applications, equipment and services as well as for the first line of support for the operational applications	Yes	

⁷⁵ Recommendations rated Very Important or Critical.



Results achieved by objective

1. The efficiency in the administration, through further efforts in the area of e-administration, was increased.
2. High levels of budget implementation performance, through close budget programming, reporting and regular follow up of the information gathered from the financial systems and the input from the operational units, were maintained.
3. Compliance with all legal requirements in the operational and administrative fields was ensured.
4. Smooth functioning of EFCA's premises on a day to day basis, managing and coordinating ongoing services like reception, security, building maintenance, etc. was ensured.
5. Highly available, secure and cost effective ICT services to support the EFCA business processes and its internal / external operational activities, were ensured.

2.2 Budgetary and financial management

❖ Budget Implementation

EFCA received a total budget of €17.1 million as a contribution from the General EU Budget for 2017, representing an increase of 86% in respect of 2016. This step up has impacted mainly Title III (operational budget) with an increase of 295% aimed at further chartering of means by EFCA (new European Coast Guard function). Despite the difficulties encountered with the procurement process for the chartering of an offshore patrol vessel, EFCA managed to sign the related framework contract and achieved a 99% budget implementation in commitments and 74% in payments. The remaining budget (26%) has been carried forward to 2018, mainly from the operational budget.

The increase in the budget has also impacted in the overall workload in budget implementation, increasing the number of payment transactions by 11% and the commitment transactions by 18%.

Budget implementation for commitments and payments 2017

	Voted budget		Committed (€)		% exec	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Staff and administrative expenditure	7,479,000	10,249,000	7,551,880	10,055,933	101%	98%
Operational expenditure	1,738,000	6,864,000	1,631,017	6,869,950	94%	100%
TOTAL	9,217,000	17,113,000	9,182,897	16,925,883	100%	99%

	Voted budget		Executed		%	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Comparison total budget	9,217,000	17,113,000	9,182,897	16,925,883	100%	99%
% difference 2016 - 2017	86%					
Comparison operational budget	1,738,000	6,864,000	1,631,017	6,869,950	94%	100%
% difference 2016 - 2017	295%					

In terms of commitments carried forward from 2016, EFCA consumed 95% and cancelled the remaining 5%, and reached an implementation of 84% of all ad-hoc grants received in 2016.

EFCA cancelled €240,711 of appropriations (C1 & C8 fund sources) in 2017 (1.3%) out of all fund sources received or carried forward from previous years, as follows:

Description	PA 2017	Paid	CF 2017-2018	Cancelled	%
Subsidy 2017 (C1)	17,113,000	12,631,460	4,294,423	187,117	1.0%
Carry Forward 2016-2017 (C8)	1,025,873	972,278		53,594	0.3%
TOTALS	18,138,873	13,603,738	4,294,423	240,711	1.3%

The payment times in 2017 have decreased in respect of 2016 from an average of 22 to 19 days, mainly due to the automatised process. There was a 98% compliance with the Financial Regulation time limits, and no interest was charged to EFCA for any payment delay.

Performance Indicators	Target	Achieved
Execution rate commitments appropriations	As close as possible to 100%	98.9%
Percentage of payments done within the time limits	>98%	98%

❖ Activity Based Management information

EFCA continued to optimise the analysis of the data gathered through this exercise. The cost allocation and attribution system strives to be more and more specific, which gives a more realistic picture of the costs per activity. Some of the overhead and indirect costs (interim services, translation costs, etc.) are being analysed more in detail to allow for more precise



distribution of the cost. The staff dedication degree to each activity is also being weighted with the man months worked and salary levels.

The results of this exercise for 2017 has been the following for the cost allocation:

Code	Activity	AWP 2017	AR 2017	% execution vs. planned
1.1	Coordination	4,983,562	4,675,202	94%
1.2	Harmonisation and Standardisation	8,482,143	8,887,681	105%
1.3	Assistance and Expertise	3,647,295	3,363,000	92%
TOTAL		17,113,000	16,925,883	99%

It needs to be noted that the results above do not include the implementation of the revenues received from the grants provided to EFCA in 2016. These grants have an implementation phase over one year, and will be fully finalised in 2018. For implementation information on the grants, please refer to Annex II (R0 fund source implementation).

A small deviation always less than 8% can be seen between the three activities. These respond to the fact that the new distribution of activities was established in 2017 and there have been some small adaptations during the year to respond to the different demands of the workload, and also to some type of expenses (missions, meetings) that are very difficult to predict in advance. All these have the aim of complying with the Annual work programme priorities.

2.3 Human Resources (HR) management

❖ Personnel Selection and Recruitment

On 31 December 2017, the establishment plan was 97% filled⁷⁶, with 59 Temporary Agents. The number of Contract Agents (CA) was within the estimates, with 8 CA. This is similar to the situation at the end of 2016.

Following the amendment to the founding regulation of EFCA, the Agency had been granted 13 posts for the associated new tasks in the establishment plan for 2017. 3 of these posts were automatically used for EFCA's contribution to the redeployment pool of Agencies, so implying that EFCA made its full contribution to the pool in 2017, and the net overall increase in the establishment plan was 10 posts. On 31 December 2017, all of these new establishment posts were filled.

On 31 December 2017 the number of SNEs was 5⁷⁷. The SNE work volume in 2017 resulted in 5.4 man/years of usage sourced by the EFCA budget and 2 man/years due to funding for the IUU Marsurv Pilot Project.

External personnel were used for replacement with total of 2 Full-Time Equivalents (FTE). Furthermore, external service providers were used for delivering specified structural services within the EFCA premises, in the areas of ICT and Logistics. The total of this amounted to 9 FTE.

⁷⁶ Job offer sent before 31 December 2017 concerning 1 post is counted here as post filled.

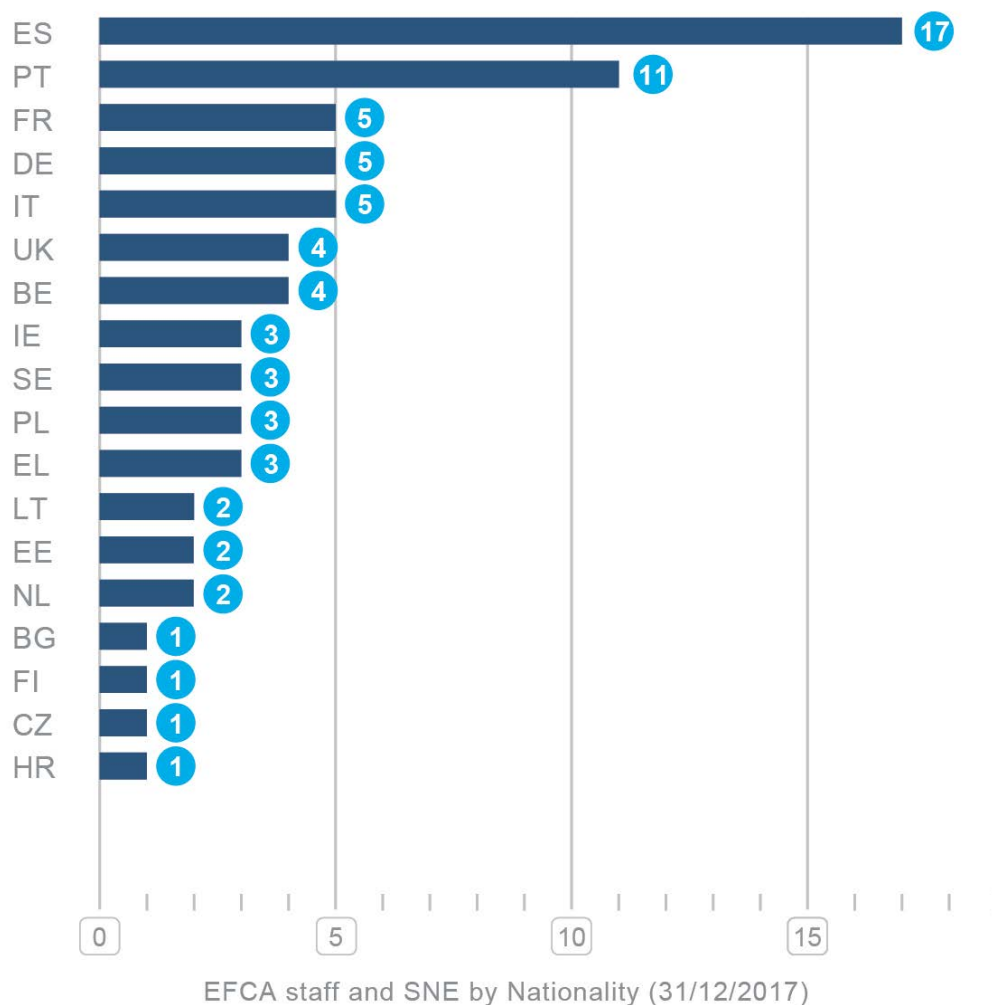
⁷⁷ This figure does not include SNEs covered by ad hoc grants.

❖ Organizational development and staff structure

EFCA has carried out a job screening exercise for 2017 following the methodology agreed with the EC. The jobs include all statutory staff as well as external service providers working *intra-muros*. The results are displayed in Annex VI allowing a comparative view on the allocation of human resources with the previous year. Operational staff accounts for 61.4% of the total workforce.

As in the previous years there is a wide composition of staff in regard to nationalities as analysed in the chart below.

Including SNEs, nationals of 18 EU Member States were working at EFCA as of 31 December 2017. This table by nature only includes posts filled.



On 31 December 2017, the overall average age of staff, including SNEs was 47.3 years. The average age of staff, not counting SNEs, was 47.6 years.

❖ Change management process

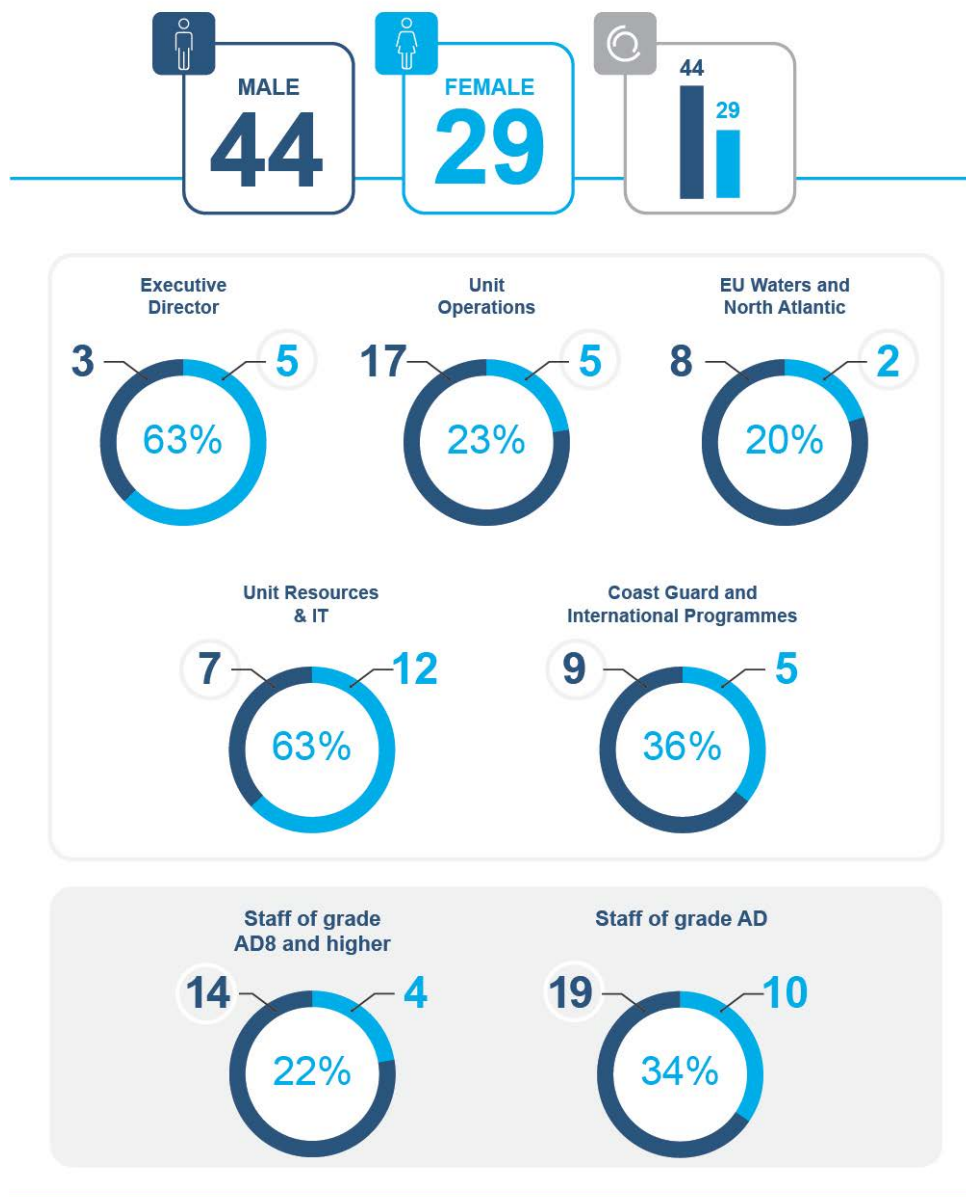
EFCA's internal organisation was prepared to adapt to the new changes and additional resources related to the PESCAO project. The reorganisation entered into force on 4 December 2017. The structure of the new organisation, which involved the creation of a

fourth unit, was also presented to the Administrative Board during the meeting on 18 October 2017. The organisational chart is reflected in Annex III.

❖ **Gender distribution among EFCA staff**

EFCA promotes a policy of equal treatment and aims to have an optimal gender balance among its staff. The Agency has an equal treatment statement included in each vacancy notice published.

There is a majority of male staff employed in operational coordination, among experts coming from a traditionally male domain. In addition, a majority of staff of grade AD8 and higher are males. On the other hand, there is a majority of female staff under the Executive Director and in Unit Resources and IT. On 31 December 2017, the overall percentage of female staff members was 40%. The percentage of female staff members excluding SNEs was 44%.





❖ Personnel policies and procedures

The EFCA intranet platform provides HR-related information with webpages including documents, templates and forms. Several new General Implementing Provisions (GIP) of the Staff Regulations were adopted by the Administrative Board, inter alia on Anti-harassment and Telework.

❖ Appraisal and Reclassification

The annual appraisal exercise was performed for all staff members. Following the reclassification exercise, 14 staff members were reclassified.

❖ Traineeship

In cooperation with the Traineeship Office of the European Commission, 2 cycles of 5-months traineeships were implemented. Each cycle included four traineeship opportunities which were allocated in all units.

❖ Training and Tuition

In-house language courses and training sessions on Information Security, Finance and Procurement, and Ethics and Integrity were provided throughout the year. Figures related to the staff training activities in 2017 are as follows:

- number of collective courses organised in the EFCA premises: 9;
- number of external training courses followed: 24;
- number of persons following language courses: 31;
- average number of training days per staff member: 2.77.

The scheme concerning tuition provided to staff members' children in the Vigo area in their mother tongue, and support for English and Spanish was continued in 2017 with an increase of requests after the summer period. Spouses continue to participate in Spanish language classes organised in the Agency.

Since November 2017, regular language courses have been provided via an e-learning tool, making the organisation of courses more efficient and giving more flexibility to staff to obtain their individual learning goals.

2.4 Budget implementation tasks entrusted to other services and entities

Based on a service level agreement (SLA) with the PMO, EFCA delegated the powers of determination of entitlements related to the remuneration of its staff to PMO. In cooperation with the PMO services, EFCA prepares and controls the processing and implements the final payments of the monthly payroll.

2.5 Procurement

The main procurement activity in 2017 was focused on launching the open call for Chartering an Offshore Fisheries Patrol Vessel (20 MEURO), which finalised in the last quarter of 2017 and resulted in the signature of a FWC on 13 December 2017.

Following the objective of EU agencies of sharing, among other resources, procurement efforts, EFCA launched its first inter-institutional open call for tender in 2017. Two other



agencies seated in Spain joined this market procedure which successfully resulted in the signature of FWC for outsourced services (security, auxiliary and facilities management).

As a result of previous procurement efforts, a framework contract for the purchase of office material and stationary has been signed.

Further to that, several negotiated procedures were launched in 2017, such as the one for the additional services with the fisheries patrol vessel contracted through a service level agreement with EMSA, the purchase of sea boarding equipment, language courses for staff, security equipment, and the services of a surveyor during the evaluation phase of the open call for tender for the Chartering of the patrol vessel.

2.6 IT

In the beginning of the year, ICT set up five major goals. Those were Application Consolidation, Digital Workplace Enhancement with emphasis to mobility, increased Business Intelligence, working with frameworks and best practices such as ISO 27000, PM2, COBIT and increased the synergies with other EU Institutions in the area of IT. The goals have been satisfactorily achieved in all areas.

Application consolidation started by merging the functionalities of the Core Curriculum Development platform (CCDP) to the E-learning platform thus reducing by one system. In addition, a project for mapping the applications with business needs started in order to identify overlapping functionalities.

On the Digital Workplace enhancement, ICT purchased and deployed hybrid tablets/laptops with the latest Operating System and office automation solution installed. Voice over IP telephony and mobile phones with enhanced security were deployed. This increased the mobility and the concept of “take the office with you” was introduced. In the beginning of the year, the drafting of Information Security Policies has concluded as the first step of adopting an Information Security management system according to ISO 27000 series. Later in the year, an Information Security Officer was appointed in order to continue the project.

On project management EFCA recruited a project manager in order to reinforce the selected project management methodology of EFCA. In the area of synergies with other EU Agencies, EFCA concluded the setup of a disaster recovery site by using EUIPO’s data centre. Furthermore discussions on how to use EUIPO as primary site has started. In the Business Intelligence area the foundation of building a data warehouse capability has been established.

In addition to the above, ICT has organised Information Security awareness sessions that were attended by all staff. By the end of the year ICT introduced a new tool to create and use electronic workflows as part of Unit’s initiative of E-Administration. Finally exploring ways to be more efficient in the mid and long term ICT started using more extensively the cloud technologies. The backup of the Agency is done on a private cloud.

2.7 Facilities

Through negotiations with the Host Member State, it was confirmed that the 1st floor of the building would be available for occupation as of 1 February 2018. In order to have this new working surface of about 500m² ready as soon as possible in 2018, the Agency has worked on the project with its contractors for workplace improvement and maintenance of technical installations. The planning for the refurbishment of the 1st floor for electricity, data and voice

cabling, air conditioning and ventilation, partitioning, furniture and audio-visual equipment has been developed.

During 2017, security has been reinforced on the main entrance of the Agency and on the back access by installing stronger automatic security doors permitting instant locking by the security guards.

A negotiated call for tender procedure has been launched in order to upgrade the security systems and have those integrated for better management of the security. The same call for tender includes a mail and parcels scanner that will be installed and operated in early 2018. EFCA has initiated the EMAS (Environmental Management and Auditing Scheme) project by completing the 1st phase “environmental review”. Phase 2 “environmental programme” has been launched in October.

Outsourced services for security, reception and logistics auxiliary, were tendered in an interagency procedure led by EFCA and successfully concluded by the signature of a new framework contract.

A Business Continuity Plan (BCP) exercise was organised in the spring in order to test the capacity of the Agency to react to the unavailability of the premises and to work from an external alternative location. In the meantime, BCP procedures and documentation have been assessed in order to be adapted to the reorganisation of the Agency.

2.8 Data protection and access to documents

❖ Data protection

EFCA complies with the applicable legislation on the protection of personal data processed by the Agency (Regulation (EC) No 45/2001).

A proposal for a new Regulation on this matter was presented by the European Commission in January 2017. The preparation for the upcoming changes in the legal framework has already started, following the recommendations of the European Data Protection Supervisor.

A new DPO was appointed following the end of the term of office of EFCA’s Data Protection Officer after ten years in the function.

Furthermore, the Agency continued to submit new and updated notifications to its internal register of operations that involve processing of personal data in the area of HR.

Finally, EFCA’s DPO organised internal training sessions for newcomers, in particular on the importance of data protection and the notification procedure. Thus, the existing culture of respect of the data protection rules was further strengthened.

❖ Access to Documents

Access to documents is an essential component of the policy of transparency being implemented by the European institutions.



Under the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU, all EU citizens and all residents of the Union enjoy this right of access, which is governed by Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 (referred to as “PAD Regulation”)⁷⁸.

The EFCA tries to ensure that its work has a high level of visibility. In order to facilitate access to documents, the Library section in EFCA’s Website provides direct access to the majority of documents via a search form. The documents are directly accessible in electronic format.

The main publications (i.e. annual reports and work programmes) are also available in EU Bookshop catalogue, managed by the Publications Office of the European Union.

Documents which cannot be consulted directly on the Library may be supplied on request via a specific mailbox (efca-documents@efca.europa.eu). After considering each request, the service responsible will send a reasoned reply within 15 working days. During 2017 there were two requests of access, which were both declined in application of the exception to disclosure in Article 4(1)(b) of the PAD Regulation.

PART III. BLOCKS OF ASSURANCE

3.1 Assessment by management

❖ Management supervision

EFCA has a system of management supervision and internal control in place to assure the Agency is managed effectively and efficiently. The main elements of the system are described below.

At the end of 2017 EFCA had four Units and an Executive Director Office. The Heads of Unit are responsible for the activities of their Unit. EFCA Management Team consists of the Executive Director and all the Heads of Unit, playing a key role in the strategic and day to day management of the Agency. The Accounting Officer and the Policy Officer are also attending the management meetings.

EFCA Administrative Board adopted in October 2017 the EFCA Programming Document (PD) containing the Multiannual work programme 2018-2020 and the Annual work programme for 2018. The PD is monitored internally on a quarterly basis and updates on its implementation are reported to the Administrative Board at each meeting and in the Annual Report of the Executive Director. During the year, discrepancies are discussed with the Units, and corrective actions are taken as necessary.

In 2017 the Executive Director of EFCA, as Authorising Officer (AO), delegated financial responsibilities to the Heads of Unit (Authorising Officers by Delegation (AOD)). Should one Head of Unit be unavailable, the authority returns to the Executive Director. Thus, a very limited number of persons act as AO/AODs in EFCA. The AODs can enter into budgetary and legal commitments and authorise payments. However, all commitments above 60.000 € require the signature of the Executive Director.

⁷⁸ Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents, OJ L 145, 31.5.2001, p. 43, applicable to EFCA.

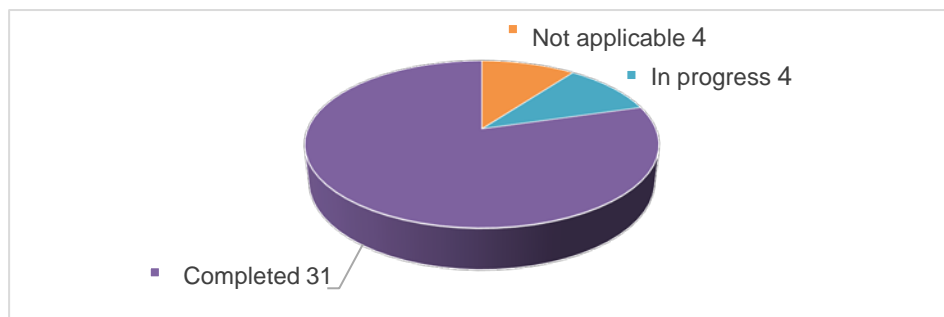


As in 2016 for the expenditures of 2017, the AODs signed a Declaration of Assurance to the AO, similar to the one signed by the AO himself, for the area for which they have been delegated responsibility. No reservations were raised by the AODs.

❖ **Roadmap on the follow-up to the Common Approach on EU decentralised agencies**

In line with the Common Approach endorsed by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission in July 2012, the Commission prepared a Roadmap on the follow-up to the Common Approach with concrete timetables for the planned initiatives. EFCA is actively committed to put in place the actions to be performed as defined by the Commission.

The progress of each action is closely followed-up and the state of play as of 31 December 2017 is as follows:



3.2 Internal Control System

Since the start of its activities, the Agency has been developing and implementing a broad range of internal measures to ensure that its work is subject to control and to provide reasonable assurance to management on the achievement of the Agency’s objectives.

Thanks to these internal control measures, it is ensured that the Agency’s operational activities are effective and efficient as well as compliant with all legal and regulatory requirements, that financial and management reporting is reliable and that assets and information are safeguarded.

In order to formalise these arrangements, firstly in 2008 and later in 2015, the Administrative Board of the Agency adopted a set of Internal Control Standards (ICS), based on the Commission’s and international good practice, aiming to ensure the achievement of the policy and operational objectives. As a result, the Agency established its own organisational structure and the internal control system to be in line with these standards and with the risk environment in which it operates.

EFCA’s efforts in the ICS implementation in 2017

ICS4	General Implementing Provisions adopted: - AB Decision 17-II-5 EFCA policy anti-harassment - AB Decision 17-III-7 implementation of telework in EFCA
ICS6	Information Security risks assessed
ICS10	Business continuity tested
ICS12	Information Security Management System (ISMS) is under implementation.
ICS14	The external evaluation (2012-2016) was concluded



For 2017, the Internal Control Coordinator (ICC) conducted the annual assessment of the Internal Control Standards which was based on a desk review of each standard in relation with the actions performed during the year, the analysis of the nonconformities reported and interviews of key people responsible for the implementation of the 16 ICS.

This has led to the assessment of the Agency's status at the end of the reporting year with respect to the level of implementation of the adopted internal control standards.

All of the above had enabled the ICC to report on the state of internal control system in place and to present his recommendations to the Executive Director (including his suggestions for any ICS to be prioritised during the next year and the related action plans).

Concerning the overall state of the internal control system, generally the Agency complies with the three assessment criteria for effectiveness:

- a) Staff having the required knowledge and skills;
- b) Systems and procedures designed and implemented to manage the key risks effectively;
- c) No instances of ineffective controls that have exposed the Agency to its key risks.

Further enhancing the effectiveness of the Agency's control activities in place, by inter alia taking into account any control weaknesses reported and nonconformities recorded, is an on-going effort in line with the principles of continuous improvement of management procedures and of sound financial management.

ICS implementation state of play and expected developments for 2018

Internal Control standard (ICS)	Degree of implementation	Main developments expected for 2018 (Prioritised ICS)
ICS1 – Mission	HIGH	
ICS2 - Ethical and organisational Values	HIGH	
ICS 3- Staff Allocation and Mobility	HIGH	
ICS 4- Staff Evaluation and Development	HIGH	
ICS 5 - Objectives and Performance Indicators	HIGH	
ICS 6 - Risk Management Process	HIGH	
ICS 7 - Operational Structure	MEDIUM	Continue the implementation of the project management methodology (PM ²) and consolidation of the IT governance with the definition of a Data Governance Framework.
ICS 8 - Processes and Procedures	HIGH	
ICS 9 - Management Supervision	HIGH	
ICS 10 - Business Continuity	MEDIUM	Policy and plan to be updated taking into account the new organisational structure
ICS 11 - Document Management	MEDIUM	Implementation of a document recording system (ARES)
ICS 12 - Information and Communication	MEDIUM	Continue the implementation of an Information Security Management System
ICS 13- Accounting and Financial Reporting	HIGH	Periodic validation of the financial and accounting system to be performed
ICS 14 - Evaluation of Activities	HIGH	
ICS 15- Assessment of Internal Control Systems	HIGH	
ICS 16 - Internal Audit Capability	HIGH	



Every year EFCA assesses the implementation of its internal control system, relying on a number of monitoring measures and other relevant sources of information. In conclusion for 2017, the internal control system in EFCA can be considered as being robust and stable with most of the ICS having a high level of implementation. The efforts deployed in 2017 contributed to the improvement of the general level of implementation of the Internal Control System. EFCA management is fully committed to tackle the areas where further developments are needed.

3.3 Legality and Regularity of transactions

3.3.1 Ex-ante and ex-post controls

EFCA continues to carry out ex-ante verification over a subset of financial transactions in its financial circuits based on a risk assessment methodology established in 2013. To compensate this, internal ex-post verification on a sample of transactions is carried out quarterly by EFCA financial staff. From the total payments in 2017, around 67% were carried out without an ex ante verification, in respect of the 39% in 2016. The quarterly ex-post verification exercises have shown an error rate even lower than in 2016 exercise with an error rate of 0.2%.

3.3.2 Nonconformity management procedure

In accordance with ICS 8, EFCA has a procedure in place to ensure that where overrides of controls or deviations from established processes and procedures are identified, documented and logged centrally. During 2017 EFCA has registered 1 nonconformity events whereas the amount concerned remained below 2.500 €, thus not material for further disclosure.

3.4 Risk Management

EFCA has identified risks in different areas (financial and non-financial); for each risk action plans are established and closely followed-up. The Agency is aware that risk management is a continuous exercise. Therefore, risks are updated and assessed if major changes occur.

For 2017 the annual risk assessment exercise took place no critical risks were identified. Nevertheless, 6 risks of medium magnitude and 10 information security risks were identified to be followed-up closely. For the information security domain an implementation plan was designed to mitigate the risks.

Main events that occur in 2017 linked with the identified risks:

Risk: "The new tasks/activities entrusted to EFCA imply its contribution to the implementation of the European Coastguard initiative. Unavailability of inspection platforms will endanger the achievement of EFCA's objectives and its cooperation with other Agencies"

During 2017 the Agency faced delays regarding the availability of inspection platforms due to two unsuccessful procurement procedures. The mitigation actions pre-established allowed EFCA to ensure the achievement of the objectives using available alternatives in other agencies. Finally, in December a contract was awarded and since then EFCA is managing an inspection platform the contract is valid for 2 years with 1+1 year of possible renewable.



No other risks materialised during 2017.

❖ Fraud prevention and detection

In principle, the controls aimed at preventing and detecting fraud are not unlike those intended to ensure the legality and regularity of the transactions (the unintentional errors) e.g.:

- The 'four eyes' principle applied at each level gives reasonable assurance of compliance with the legal framework;
- The automated controls embedded over the workflows of the financial and accounting systems (ABAC, Accrual Based Accounting suite);
- The salaries calculation and upload of individual payments is done by PMO;
- A declaration of absence of conflict of interests is always signed by panel members.

In 2014, the Agency adopted a comprehensive policy on the prevention and management of conflict of interests and an anti-fraud strategy. Those two documents, which mainly aim for prevention measures, are important instruments in discouraging actions and behaviours that could harm the Agency's reputation.

Since the creation of the Agency no fraud events have occurred.

3.5 Assessment of audit results during the reporting year

3.5.1 Internal Audit Service (IAS)

In line with the IAS Strategic Audit Plan 2017-2019, EFCA has been audited by the IAS in June 2017. The scope of the audit engagement was to assess the adequacy of the design and efficiency and effectiveness of the management and control systems put in place by EFCA for its IT governance and project management activities.

The final report was received on 13 November 2017 IAS has issued 5 recommendations all rated "important".

For each recommendation EFCA drafted a comprehensive action plan that was considered by IAS as adequate to mitigate the risks identified. The recommendations will be addressed throughout 2018 and finalised in 2019.

In line with the International Standards for the Professional Practise of Internal Auditing, the internal auditor confirmed the organisational independence of the internal audit activity.

3.5.2 European Court of Auditors (ECA) and External Auditor

EFCA is audited every year by the European Court of Auditors (ECA). The audit provides a Statement of Assurance as to the reliability of the accounts of the Agency and the legality and regularity of the transactions underlying them. Furthermore, in preparing the specific annual report on the Agency, ECA shall consider the audit work performed by an independent external auditor on the Annual Accounts of the Agency.



In 2017, EFCA received a Statement of Assurance certifying an unqualified opinion⁷⁹ for 2016 Annual Accounts and indicating that the accounts are reliable and the transactions underlying the accounts are legal and regular.

With regards to the 2017 Financial Year, ECA concluded a desk review in September 2017 and will conduct its on-site audit in March 2018. At the same time, the 2017 Annual Accounts will be audited by an external audit firm. The final report of the Court, comprising its own observations as well as the results of the external auditor's work, is expected in late 2018.

3.5.3 External Evaluations

In line with article 39 of the founding regulation of the Agency, "Within five years from the date of the Agency having taken up its responsibilities, and every five years thereafter, the Administrative Board shall commission an independent external evaluation of the implementation of this Regulation."

Each evaluation shall assess the impact of this Regulation, 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.

The second Five Year Independent External Evaluation of EFCA was commissioned by the Administrative Board for the period 2012-2016.

The evaluation results for the Five Year Independent External Evaluation of EFCA 2012-2016 were presented on 20 June 2017 during a seminar to which the stakeholders and the Administrative and Advisory Boards representatives were invited.

The evaluation reviewed the implementation of EFCA's founding regulation during 2012-2016 against the evaluation criteria of follow-up on the last evaluation, relevance, coherence, utility, added value, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability and gender balance. The report indicated that "Data collected with the help of extensive desk research, interviews with some 60 stakeholders, five case studies (focusing on specific EFCA activities) and five surveys of key stakeholders confirm EFCA's positive performance across all evaluation criteria. This is mostly explained with EFCA successfully operationalising a role of 'honest broker' between the MS, EC and industry, allowing EFCA to achieve objectives in terms of MS cooperation and compliance, thus contributing to the level-playing field and the sustainable exploitation of living aquatic resources. EFCA's strong performance was supported by adequate governance arrangements and working practices, with commendable efficiency efforts, e.g. use of e-administration."

The Administrative Board issued recommendations to the European Commission regarding changes to the Founding Regulation, the Agency and its working practices. The evaluation findings and recommendations were forwarded by the European Commission to the European Parliament and the Council, and were made public (<https://www.efca.europa.eu/en/content/external-evaluation-2017>).

The recommendations issued by the Administrative Board are being taken into consideration in the programming document of the Agency.

The implementation of these recommendations is ongoing and is a recurrent agenda point of the EFCA Administrative Board meetings.

⁷⁹ Unqualified audit opinion - The auditor's report contains a clearly written expression of opinion on the financial statements or the legality and regularity of underlying transactions as a whole. An unqualified opinion is expressed when the auditor concludes that, on the whole, the underlying transactions are legal and regular and the supervisory and control systems are adequate to manage the risk.



3.6 Follow up of audit plans, audits and recommendations

The Agency has developed and implemented a centralised monitoring of all audit recommendations in order to improve the follow-up of corresponding action plans.

Therefore, all the recommendations issued by the IAS and the European Court of Auditors (ECA) were consolidated and are regularly monitored.

At the current time, 5 recommendations are open and being currently addressed. None of the open recommendations is considered critical or very important.

3.7 Follow up of observations from the Discharge authority

For the financial year 2015 the European Parliament (EP) granted the Executive Director of the European Fisheries Control Agency the discharge in respect of the implementation of the Agency's budget.

On its resolution, the EP acknowledges the important contribution to the implementation of the objectives of the reformed CFP and highlights the very good results achieved by Agency. The EP resolution contained a number of recommendations addressed to the EU agencies collectively; EFCA is actively committed to follow-up and implement the EP observations of horizontal nature, where applicable to the Agency.

PART IV. MANAGEMENT ASSURANCE

This chapter reviews the assessment of the elements contained in this report and draws conclusions supporting the Declaration of Assurance of the Executive Director and whether or not it should be qualified with reservations.

For the expenditures of 2017, the Authorising Officers by Delegation signed a Declaration of Assurance to the Authorising Officer, similar to the one signed by the AO himself, for the area for which they have been delegated responsibility. No reservations were raised by the Authorising Officers by Delegation.

Taking into account all the elements reviewed below, it can be positively concluded that the Executive Director has reasonable assurance and has no reasons to introduce any reservation for the year 2017.

4.1 Review of the elements supporting assurance

The Executive Director has relied on the following elements of assurance:

- the declarations of assurance from the Authorising Officers by Delegation;
- the positive assessment of the EFCA's Internal Control system and the satisfactory implementation of the Internal Control Standards;
- the statement of the Internal Control Coordinator;
- the management of risks which are being appropriately monitored and mitigated;
- the absence of overdue or long standing audit recommendations;
- the absence of vital observations from the European Parliament;



- the positive Statement of Assurance issued by ECA in 2017 for the financial year 2016 on the true and fair view of the EFCA 2016 Annual Accounts and on the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions;
- the low impact of quantitative and qualitative nature of the identified nonconformities;
- the materiality framework (Annex IX);
- the progress made during the year in regularly monitoring performance and overseeing the on-going action plans for all necessary improvements and reinforcements;
- the resources allocated to trainings in relation to the implementation of the Financial Regulation, Ethics and Integrity and Fraud prevention;
- the EFCA anti-fraud strategy and Conflict of Interests policy as adopted by the EFCA AB.

4.2 Reservations and overall conclusion on assurance

The content of this report stems from the results of management monitoring controls and the systematic analysis by the internal and external auditors and other assurance providers of the evidence available. This approach provides sufficient guarantees of the exhaustiveness and reliability of the reported information and results in a complete coverage of the budget and resources delegated to the Executive Director and assigned to the activities described herein, including those within the framework of the Annual Work Programme and approved by the Administrative Board.

In conclusion, for 2017 nothing opposes to the signing the Declaration of Assurance.



4.2.1 Statement of the Internal Control Coordinator

Statement of the Internal Control Coordinator

I hereby declare that in accordance with my responsibilities as Internal Control Coordinator I have reported my assessment, advice and recommendations to the Executive Director on the overall state of internal control in EFCA.

I certify that the information provided in the relevant sections of the Annual Report and its annexes is, to the best of my knowledge, accurate and exhaustive.

Done at Vigo on 16 February 2018

[Signed]

Paulo Castro
Internal Control Coordinator



4.2.2 Declaration of Assurance

DECLARATION OF ASSURANCE

I, the undersigned, Executive Director of the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA),

In my capacity as authorising officer,

Declare that the information contained in this report gives a true and fair view⁸⁰.

State that I have reasonable assurance that the resources assigned to the activities described in this report have been used for their intended purpose and 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 judgement and on the information at my disposal, inter alia:

- *the declarations of assurance from the Authorizing Officers by Delegation;*
- *the results of the annual review of the internal control system;*
- *the statement issued by the Internal Control Coordinator;*
- *the results and follow-up of ex-post audits, evaluations and controls;*
- *the recommendations of the Internal Audit Service, the accompanying action plans and their follow up;*
- *the lessons learnt from the reports of the Court of Auditors and the accompanying action plans and their follow up;*
- *the lessons learnt from the discharge reports of the Discharge authority for years 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.

Done at Vigo on 19 February 2018

[Signed]

Pascal SAVOURET
Executive Director

⁸⁰ True and fair in this context means a reliable, complete and correct view on the state of affairs in the service.



ANNEXES

Annex I. Operational activities: detailed information

North Sea JDP

(Report based on data registered in EFCA JDP information system on 25/01/2018)

Joint Deployment Plan	North Sea JDP 2017
Reporting period	2 January to 31 December 2017
Participation	BE, DE, DK, FR, IE, NL, SE, UK.
Operational area	ICES Divisions.III.a, IV, VIa ⁸¹

	Campaign	MS	Number of weeks	Location	From Date	To Date
Coordination Centre in Charge (CCIC)	North Sea	DK	1	EFCA	02/01/2017	08/01/2017
		DK	3	DK	09/01/2017	29/01/2017
		SE	5	SE	30/01/2017	05/03/2017
		UK	8	UK	06/03/2017	30/04/2017
		NL	1	EFCA	01/05/2017	07/05/2017
		BE	2	EFCA	08/05/2017	21/05/2017
		NL	2	EFCA	22/05/2017	04/06/2017
		UK	1	EFCA	05/06/2017	11/06/2017
		UK	3	UK	12/06/2017	02/07/2017
		UK	2	EFCA	03/07/2017	16/07/2017
		NL	10	EFCA	17/07/2017	24/09/2017
		DE	5	DE	25/09/2017	29/10/2017
		DE	2	EFCA	30/10/2017	12/11/2017
		SE	2	SE	13/11/2017	26/11/2017
		DK	3	DK	27/11/2017	17/12/2017
DK	2	EFCA	18/12/2017	30/12/2017		

⁸¹ JDP amendment adopted in April 2017, removed Va area from the NS JDP scope.



A – SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY			
Deployment Type	Species	Quantity reported (Tons)	% ⁸² of Total
Land	Atlantic Cod (COD)	17,006	6.4%
	Atlantic Herring (HER)	51,889	19.4%
	Atlantic Mackerel (MAC)	70,564	26.4%
	Blue Whiting (WHB)	4,297	1.6%
	European Sprat (SPR)	29,339	11.0%
	Greater argentine (ARU)	8	0.0%
	Haddock (HAD)	2,675	1.0%
	Hake (HKE)	819	0.3%
	Horse Mackerel (JAX)	303	0.1%
	Nephrops (NEP)	640	0.2%
	Northern Prawn (PRA)	122	0.0%
	Norway pout (NOP)	10,212	3.8%
	Plaice (PLE)	3,760	1.4%
	Pollock (=Saithe) (POK)	1,592	0.6%
	Sandeel (SAN)	2,154	0.8%
	Sole (SOL)	431	0.2%
	Whiting (WHG)	1,023	0.4%
	Other (OTH)	70,945	26.5%
	Total	267,779	100%
	Sea	Atlantic Cod (COD)	254
Atlantic Herring (HER)		25,340	57.8%
Atlantic Mackerel (MAC)		9,096	20.7%
Blue Whiting (WHB)		430	1.0%
European Sprat (SPR)		468	1.1%
Greater argentine (ARU)		1	0.0%
Haddock (HAD)		8	0.0%
Hake (HKE)		8	0.0%
Horse Mackerel (JAX)		1,785	4.1%
Nephrops (NEP)		28	0.1%
Northern Prawn (PRA)		1	0.0%
Plaice (PLE)		1,517	3.5%
Pollock (=Saithe) (POK)		18	0.0%
Sole (SOL)		362	0.8%
Whiting (WHG)		10	0.0%
Other (OTH)		4,519	10.3%
Total		43,846	100%

⁸² Rounded to decimal figures.



B – DEPLOYED CONTROL MEANS							
Member State	Patrol Vessel		Aircraft	Exchange of Inspectors			
	Days at sea			Joint Teams at Sea		Mixed Teams ashore	
	Core	Associated	No of Flights	Man-days Deployed	Man-days Hosted	Man-days Deployed	Man-days Hosted
BE	15	15	25	5		1	
DE	369	39			24	14	
DK	92	113		15	9	14	10
FR	7	166					
UK	365	172	139	13			10
NL	66	61	23	4	9		5
SE	20	3	140	5		5	9
Total	934	569	327	42	42	34	34

C – ACTIVITY CARRIED-OUT											
Type of Activity	Type of Deployment	Indicator	Country registration object								
			BE	DE	DK	FR	UK	IE	NL	SE	Total
Surveillance	Air	Sightings reported	165				1,334		385	1,224	3,108
	Sea	Sightings reported		1130	363		663		2	33	2,191
Inspections	Vessels on Land	No of inspections	57	153	1,089	226	6,445	59	182	371	8,582
		No of targeted inspections	2	3	147		270		44	11	477
	Transport on Land	No of inspections					4				4
		No of targeted inspections									0
	Vessels at sea	No of inspections	36	247	163	258	208		249	7	1,168
		No of targeted inspections	7	13	33	5	7		16		81



D - RESULTS CONTROL																	
Type of Deployment	Object	Indicators	Country in which the Object is registered													Total	
			BE	DE	DK	ES	FR	FO	UK	IE	LT	LV	NL	NO	SE		
Land	Transport	Number of Inspections								4						4	
		Number of inspections with suspected infringement															0
		% of inspections with infringements								0.00							0.00
		Total number of suspected infringements															0
		Total number of inspections of targets															0
		Inspections of targets with infringements															0
Land	Vessel	Number of Inspections	94	152	1050	1	204	1	6252	66	1	1	196	192	372	8582	
		Number of inspections with suspected infringement	7	3	30		8		45				16	4	31	144	
		% of inspections with infringements	7.45	1.97	2.86	0.00	3.92	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.16	2.08	8.33	1.68	
		Total number of suspected infringements	7	3	30		8		47				16	4	34	149	
		Total number of inspections of targets	2	5	146				193				51	76	4	477	
		Inspections of targets with infringements			5				2				5	1	1	14	
Sea	Vessel	Number of Inspections	91	70	153		249		170	9			408	4	14	1168	
		Number of inspections with suspected infringement	12	6	10		17		19	1			37			102	
		% of inspections with infringements	13.19	8.57	6.54		6.83		11.18	11.11			9.07	0.00	0.00	8.73	
		Total number of suspected infringements	13	6	10		17		20	1			43			110	
		Total number of inspections of targets		5	29				3				44			81	
		Inspections of targets with infringements		1	2								13			16	



E - TYPE OF SUSPECTED INFRINGEMENTS DETECTED DURING THE JDP	
Suspected Infringement Category	Total
01 - Not fulfilling reporting obligations	146
02 - Use of prohibited or non-compliant gear	50
05 - Taking on board, transshipping or landing of undersized fish	15
07 - Fishing without a valid licence, authorisation or permit	5
08 - Fishing in closed area, closed season or without quota	3
09 - Directed fishing for a stock which is subject to a moratorium or for which fishing is prohibited	1
10 - Obstruction of work of inspectors	4
15 – Failure to land any species subject to a quota caught during a fishing operation	4
16 – Other	31
Total	259

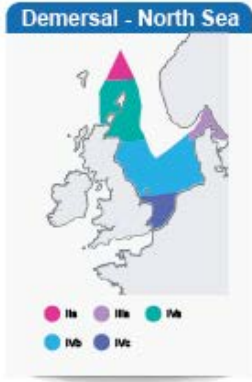
Results of risk assessment of non-compliance



Gear / Mesh size	Non-compliance with LO	Misrecording	Illegal gear
Otter trawl / Seines $\geq 100\text{mm}$ COD hake haddock plaice saithe whiting			
Otter trawls / Seines ≥ 70 and $< 100\text{mm}$ NORWAY LOBSTER plaice cod haddock hake sole whiting			
Otter trawls / Seines ≥ 32 and $< 70\text{mm}$ NORTHERN PRAWN cod saithe			
Otter trawls / Seines $\geq 90\text{mm}$ COD plaice sole hake haddock whiting Norway lobster			
Otter trawls / Seines ≥ 70 and $< 90\text{mm}$ COD plaice sole hake haddock whiting Norway lobster			
Beam trawls $\geq 120\text{mm}$ PLAICE cod sole			
Beam trawls ≥ 80 and $< 120\text{mm}$ SOLE plaice			

Target species in UPPERCASES

LEVEL OF RISK | ● Low ● Medium ● High ● Very high



Gear / Mesh size	Non-compliance with LO	Misrecording	Illegal gear	Unlicensed Vessels
Gillnets ≥120mm COD plaice hake sole				
Gillnets ≥90 and <120mm SOLE plaice				
Gillnets <90mm COD plaice sole				
Trammel nets SOLE cod plaice				
Longlines HAKE cod				

Target species in UPPERCASES

LEVEL OF RISK | ● Low ● Medium



Baltic Sea JDP

(Report based on data registered in EFCA JDP information system on 25/01/2018)

Joint Deployment Plan	Baltic Sea JDP 2017
Reporting period	2 January to 31 December 2017
Participation	DE, DK, EE, FI, LT, LV, PL, SE
Operational area	ICES Subdivisions 22-32

Coordination Centre in Charge (CCIC)	MS	Number of weeks	Location	From Date	To Date
	LT	2	LT	02/01/2017	15/01/2017
	LT	4	EFCA	16/01/2017	12/02/2017
	PL	3	PL	13/02/2017	05/03/2017
	PL	4	EFCA	06/03/2017	02/04/2017
	SE	3	SE	03/04/2017	23/04/2017
	DK	3	DK	24/04/2017	14/05/2017
	FI	6	FI	15/05/2017	25/06/2017
	LV	5	EFCA	26/06/2017	30/07/2017
	SE	2	SE	31/07/2017	13/08/2017
	PL	3	PL	14/08/2017	03/09/2017
	PL	1	EFCA	04/09/2017	10/09/2017
	EE	2	EE	11/09/2017	24/09/2017
	DE	2	EFCA	25/09/2017	08/10/2017
	DE	3	DE	09/10/2017	29/10/2017
	DE	2	EFCA	30/10/2017	12/11/2017
	EE	2	EFCA	13/11/2017	26/11/2017
DK	3	DK	27/11/2017	17/12/2017	
EE	2	EE	18/12/2017	30/12/2017	



A - SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY					
Deployment Type	JDP species	Quantity reported			
		Weight (Tons)	% of Total	Individuals	% of Total
Land	Atlantic Cod (COD)	3,469	4.4%		
	Atlantic Herring (HER)	29,338	37.6%		
	European Flounder (FLE)	86	0.1%		
	European Sprat (SPR)	43,620	55.9%		
	Other (OTH)	1,446	1.9%		
	Plaice (PLE)	29	0.0% ⁸³		
	Salmon (SAL)	-	-	3,116	100%
	Total	77,988	100%	3,116	100%
Sea	Atlantic Cod (COD)	570	5.7%		
	Atlantic Herring (HER)	2,765	27.4%		
	European Flounder (FLE)	8	0.1%		
	European Sprat (SPR)	6,410	63.6%		
	Other (OTH)	310	3.1%		
	Plaice (PLE)	7	0.1%		
	Salmon (SAL)	-	-	1,138	100%
	Total	10,070	100%	1,138	100%

⁸³ % is given as a number with value after comma, 0,0% value for 122 tons of fish.



B – DEPLOYED CONTROL MEANS							
Member State	Patrol Vessel		Aircraft	Exchange of Inspectors			
	Days at sea			Joint Teams at Sea		Mixed Teams ashore	
	Core	Associated	No of Flights	Man-days Deployed	Man-days Hosted	Man-days Deployed	Man-days Hosted
DE	233	19		12	75	10	10
DK	58	176		10	17	30	26
EE	3	1		5		24	15
FI	28		1		21	5	10
LT	20	1	7	10	2	28	40
LV	42	5				19	39
PL	123	3		81		69	35
SE	61		156	7	10	5	15
Total	568	205	164	125	125	190	190

C – ACTIVITY CARRIED-OUT												
Type of Activity	Type of Deployment	Type of object	Indicator	Country registration object								
				DE	DK	EE	FI	LT	LV	PL	SE	Total
Surveillance	Air		Sightings reported				27	6			593	626
	Sea		Sightings reported	462	288		6		24	4	2	786
Inspections	Land	Vessel	No of inspections	851	456	224	54	223	972	598	250	3,628
			No of targeted inspections	26	29	3	1		18	28	50	155
		Transport	No of inspections					2				
	Business	No of inspections					1					1
	Sea	Vessel	No of inspections	141	207	12	134	77	115	221	68	975
			No of targeted inspections	18	25		4		1	9	3	60
Other Trap		No of inspections								3	3	

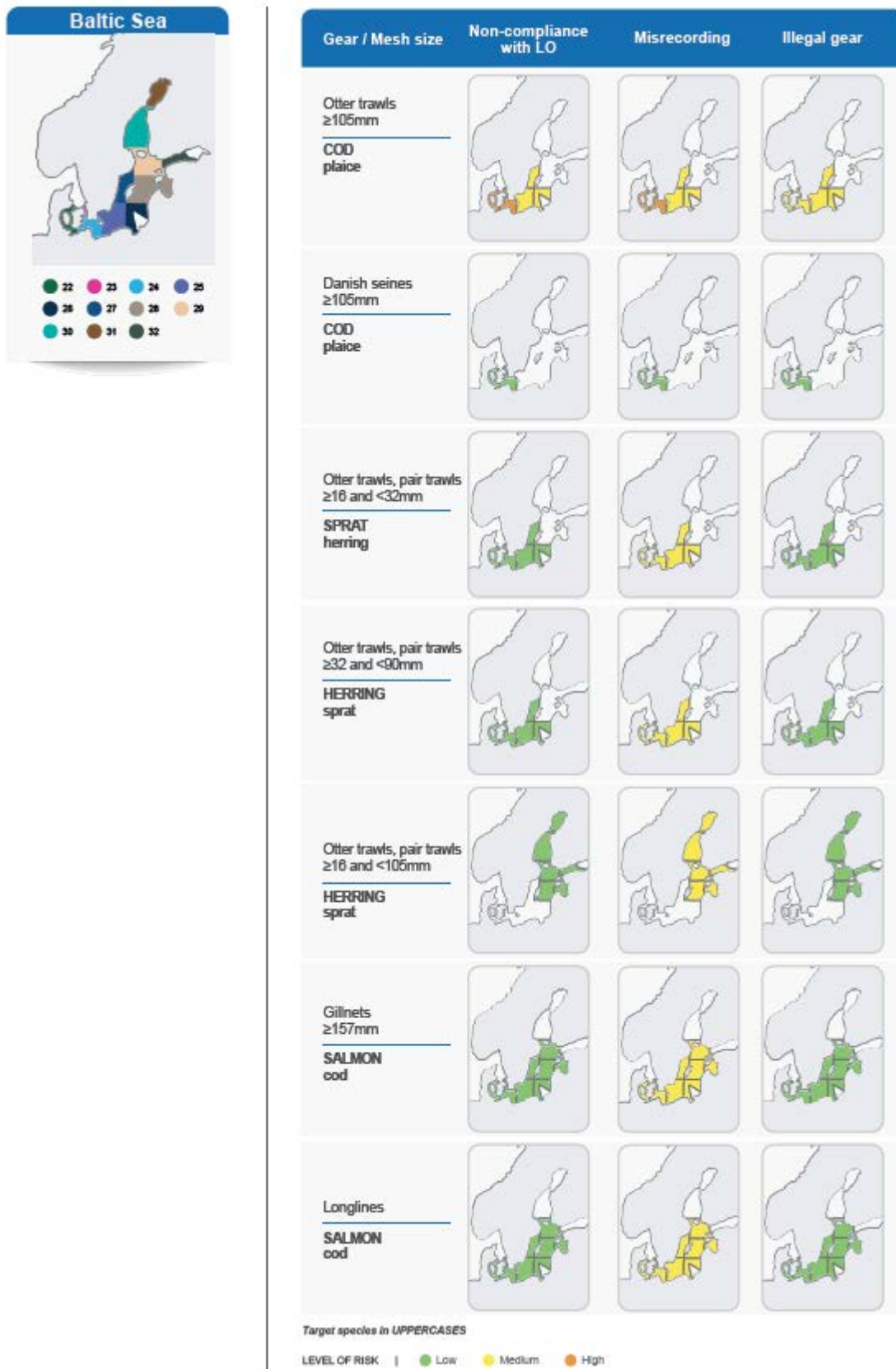


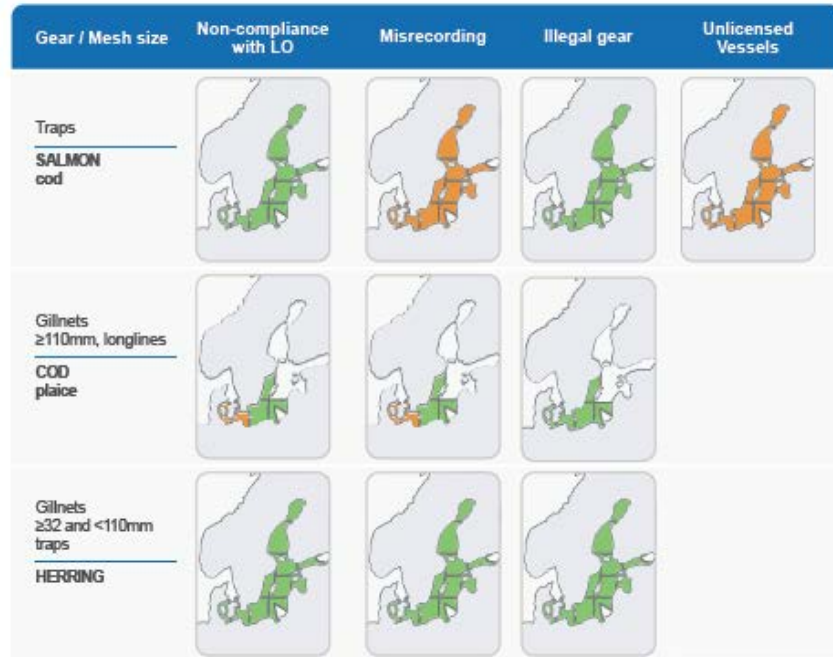
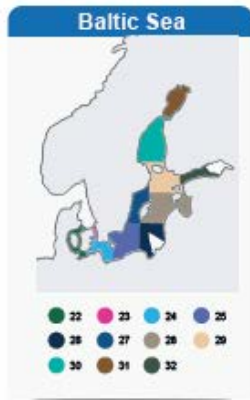
D - RESULTS OF CONTROL ACTIVITIES											
Type of Deployment	Object	Indicators	Country in which the Object is registered								
			DE	DK	EE	FI	LT	LV	PL	SE	Total
Land	Business	No. of Inspections					1				1
		No. of inspections with suspected infringements									0
	Transport	No. of Inspections					2				2
		No. of inspections with suspected infringements									0
	Vessel	No. of Inspections	857	387	231	62	266	985	555	285	3628
		No. of inspections with suspected infringements	15	21	1	6	4	6	13	28	94
		% of inspections with suspected infringements	1.75	5.43	0.43	9.68	1.50	0.61	2.34	9.82	2.59
		Total no. of suspected infringements	15	21	1	6	4	6	13	28	94
		Total no. of inspections of targets	26	18	5			18	27	61	155
		Inspections of targets with infringements	1	3					2	3	9
	Sea	Other (fish traps)	No. of Inspections								3
No. of inspections with suspected infringements											
Vessel		No. of Inspections	67	202	13	122	73	138	275	85	975
		No. of inspections with suspected infringements	3	14		2	2	2	5	4	32
		% of inspections with suspected infringements	4.48	6.93	0.00	1.64	2.74	1.45	1.82	4.71	3.28
		Total no. of suspected infringements	3	14		2	2	2	5	5	33
		Total no. of inspections of targets	12	23		1		2	9	13	60
		Inspections of targets with infringements	2	3					1	1	7



E - TYPE OF SUSPECTED INFRINGEMENTS DETECTED DURING THE JDP	
Suspected Infringement Category	Total
01 - Not fulfilling reporting obligations	76
02 - Use of prohibited or non-compliant gear	8
03 – Falsification or concealing of markings, identity or registration	2
05 - Taking on board, transshipping or landing of undersized fish	4
07 - Fishing without a valid licence, authorisation or permit	3
08 - Fishing in closed area, closed season or without quota	8
10 - Obstruction of work of inspectors	2
15 – Failure to land any species subject to a quota caught during a fishing operation	3
16 – Other	21
Total	127

Results of risk assessment of non-compliance





Target species in UPPERCASES

LEVEL OF RISK | ● Low ● High



Western waters JDP

(Report based on data registered in EFCA JDP information system on 25/01/2018)

Joint Deployment Plan	Western Waters JDP 2017
Reporting period	2 January to 31 December 2017
Participation	DE, DK, EE, ES, FR, UK, IE, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT
Operational area	EU waters of ICES Subareas IVa ⁸⁴ , V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and CECAF 34.1.1

	Campaign	MS	Number of weeks	Location	From Date	To Date
Coordination Centre in Charge (CCIC)	01 North Western Waters	UK	2	UK	02/01/2017	15/01/2017
		UK	6	EFCA	16/01/2017	26/02/2017
		IE	4	EFCA	27/02/2017	26/03/2017
		NL	5	EFCA	27/03/2017	30/04/2017
		IE	9	IE	01/05/2017	02/07/2017
		NL	13	EFCA	03/07/2017	01/10/2017
		DE	4	EFCA	02/10/2017	29/10/2017
		UK	7	EFCA	30/10/2017	17/12/2017
		UK	2	UK	18/12/2017	30/12/2017
	02 South Western Waters	ES	8	ES	02/01/2017	26/02/2017
		FR	5	FR	27/02/2017	02/04/2017
		ES	9	ES	03/04/2017	04/06/2017
		PT	4	EFCA	05/06/2017	02/07/2017
		FR	19	FR	03/07/2017	12/11/2017
PT		7	PT	13/11/2017	30/12/2017	

⁸⁴ JDP amendment during April 2017, moved from the WW to the NS JDP



A – SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY			
Deployment Type	JDP Species	Quantity reported (Tons)	% of Total
Land	Atlantic Herring (HER)	48,385	12.1%
	Atlantic Horse Mackerel (HOM)	2,588	0.6%
	Atlantic Mackerel (MAC)	97,167	24.3%
	Blue Whiting (WHB)	208,745	52.1%
	Boarfish (BOR)	6,514	1.6%
	European Anchovy (ANE)	712	0.2%
	European Pilchard (=Sardine) (PIL)	2,978	0.7%
	European Sprat (SPR)	161	0.0%
	Greater argentine (ARU)	1,689	0.4%
	Horse Mackerel (JAX)	29,293	7.3%
	Other (OTH)	2,214	0.6%
	Total	400,446	100%
	Sea	Atlantic Herring (HER)	14,628
Atlantic Mackerel (MAC)		18,768	24.5%
Blue Whiting (WHB)		25,488	33.2%
Boarfish (BOR)		142	0.2%
European Anchovy (ANE)		65	0.1%
European Pilchard (=Sardine) (PIL)		310	0.4%
European Sprat (SPR)		2	0.0%
Greater argentine (ARU)		94	0.1%
Horse Mackerel (JAX)		16,919	22.1%
Other (OTH)		244	0.3%
Total		76,660	100%



B – DEPLOYED CONTROL MEANS							
Member State	Patrol Vessel		Aircraft	Exchange of Inspectors			
	Days at sea		No of Flights	Joint Teams at Sea		Mixed Teams ashore	
	Core	Associated		Man-days Deployed	Man-days Hosted	Man-days Deployed	Man-days Hosted
DE				10			
DK						5	
ES	30	22	9	11	18	5	9
FR	45	72	26		5	4	5
UK	102	22	41		10		
IE	40	5	8				15
LT						3	
NL						10	3
PT	13		3	18	6	5	
Total	230	121	87	39	39	32	32

C – ACTIVITY CARRIED-OUT												
Type of Activity	Type of Deployment	Type of Object	Indicator	Country registration object								
				DK	ES	FR	UK	IE	NL	PT	Total	
Surveillance	Air		Sightings reported		143	378	315	43		33	912	
	Sea		Sightings reported			1	52	1			54	
Inspections	Land	Vessel	No of inspections	50	1425	122	64	495	16	22	2194	
			No of targeted inspections	1	4		38	1			44	
		Transport	No of inspections		59							59
			No of targeted inspections									-
	Business	No of inspections		13							13	
		No of targeted inspections									-	
	Sea	Vessels	No of inspections		90	135	31	23		10	289	
			No of targeted inspections				7	2			9	

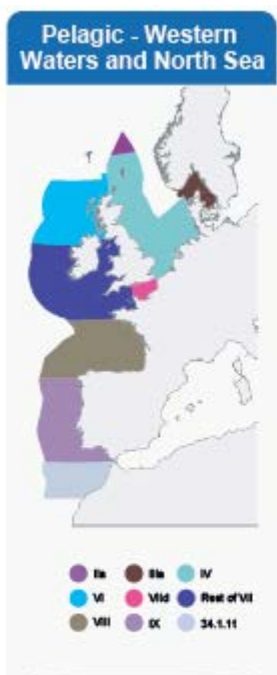
D - RESULTS OF CONTROL ACTIVITIES

Type of Deployment	Object	Indicators	Country in which the Object is registered													
			DE	DK	ES	FR	FO	UK	IE	LT	NL	NO	PL	PT	Total	
Land	Business	No of Inspections			13										13	
		No of inspections with suspected infringements			2										2	
		% of inspections with suspected infringements			15.38										15.38	
		Total no of suspected infringements			3										3	
	Transport	No of Inspections			59										59	
		No of inspections with suspected infringements			8										8	
		% of inspections with suspected infringements			13.56										13.56	
		Total no. of suspected infringements			8										8	
	Vessel	No of Inspections	1	48	1295	133	3	95	430	2	10	37	1	139	2194	
		No of inspections with suspected infringements		2	85	6					1			11	105	
		% of inspections with suspected infringements	0.00	4.17	6.56	4.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	7.91	4.79	
		Total no. of suspected infringements		2	105	6					1			15	129	
		Total no. of inspections of targets		1	4		1	38							44	
	Sea	Vessel	No of Inspections	9		98	109	13	2	15		15	7	1	20	289
			No of inspections with suspected infringements				4								3	7
% of inspections with suspected infringements			0.00		0.00	3.67	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	2.42	
Total no. of suspected infringements						4								3	7	
Total no. of inspections of targets			2				7								9	
Inspections of targets with infringements															0	

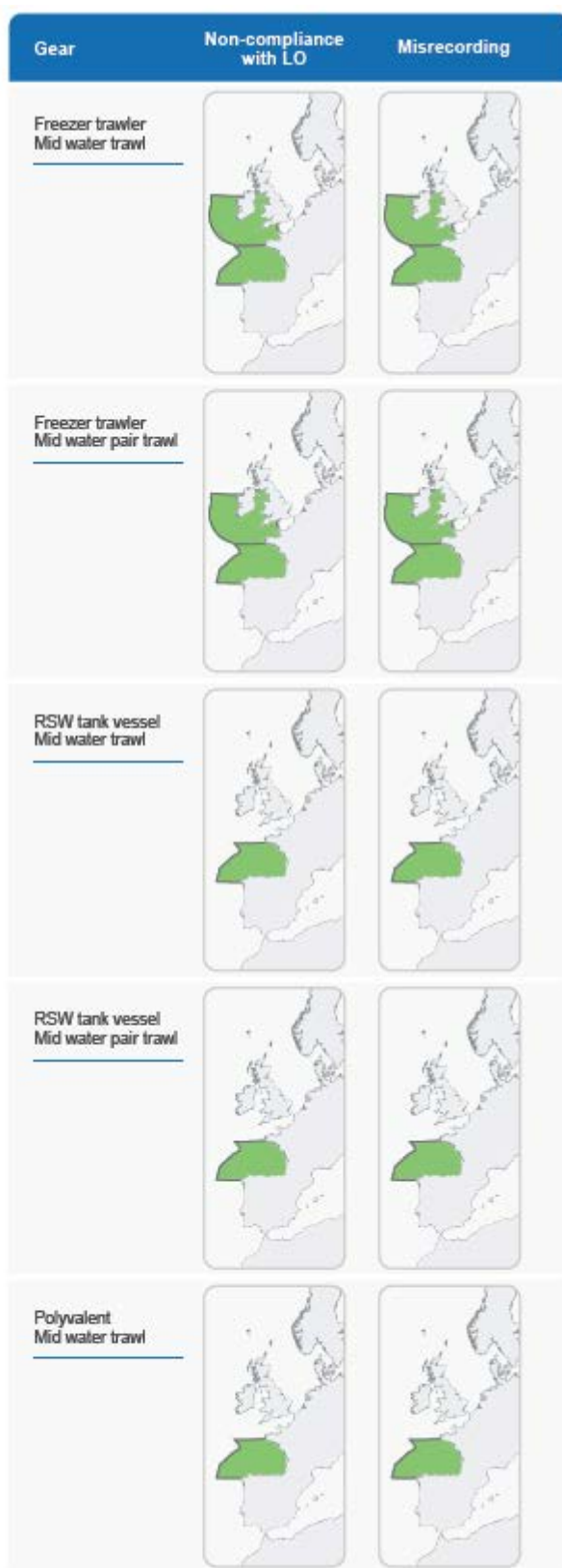


E - TYPE OF SUSPECTED INFRINGEMENTS DETECTED DURING THE JDP	
Suspected Infringement Category	Total
01 - Not fulfilling reporting obligations	118
02 - Use of prohibited or non-compliant gear	8
07 - Fishing without a valid licence, authorisation or permit	1
10 - Obstruction of work of inspectors	2
16 - Other	18
Total	147

Results of risk assessment of non-compliance



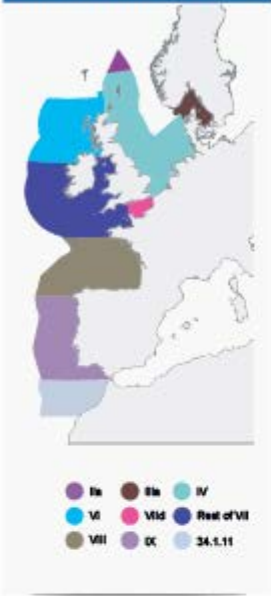
Anchovy



LEVEL OF RISK | ● Low



Pelagic - Western Waters and North Sea



Anchovy

Gear	Non-compliance with LO	Misrecording
Polyvalent Mid water pair trawl		
Polyvalent Purse seine		
Polyvalent Bottom trawl		
Polyvalent Bottom pair trawl		

LEVEL OF RISK | ● Low

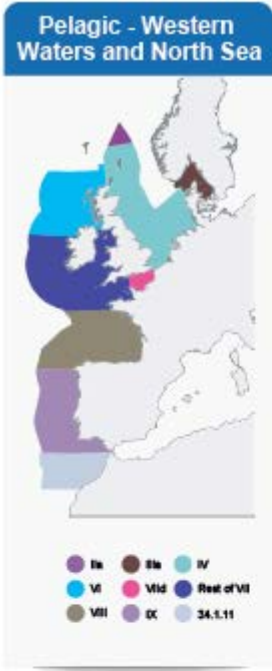
Pelagic - Western Waters and North Sea



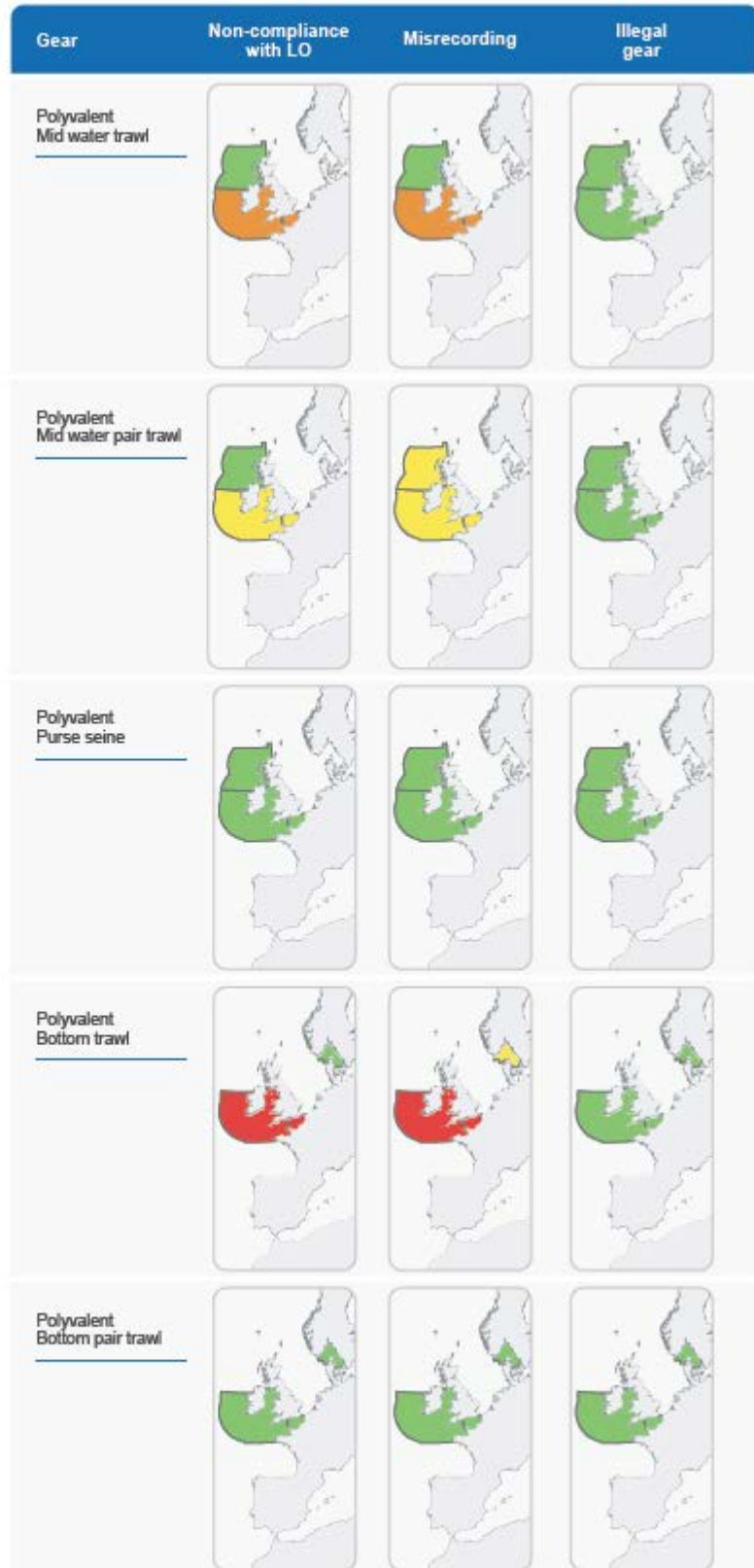
Herring

Gear	Non-compliance with LO	Misrecording	Illegal gear
Freezer trawler Mid water trawl			
Freezer trawler Mid water pair trawl			
RSW tank vessel Mid water trawl			
RSW tank vessel Mid water pair trawl			
RSW tank vessel Purse seine			

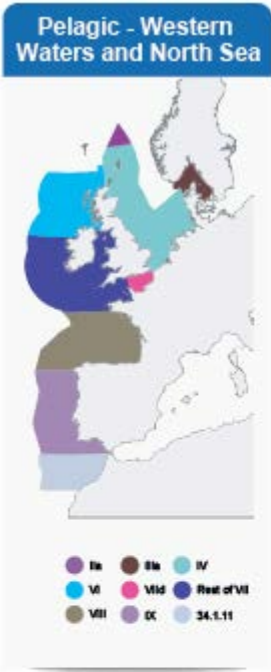
LEVEL OF RISK | ● Low



Herring



LEVEL OF RISK | ● Low ● Medium ● High ● Very High



Herring

Gear	Non-compliance with LO	Misrecording	Illegal gear
Miscellaneous gear, including traps, pots and pounds nets			
Gillnets anchored (set) and gillnets (drift)			
Trammel nets			

LEVEL OF RISK | ● Low ● Medium



Horse mackerel

Gear	Non-compliance with LO	Misrecording	Illegal gear
Freezer trawler Mid water trawl			
Freezer trawler Mid water pair trawl			
RSW tank vessel Mid water trawl			
RSW tank vessel Mid water pair trawl			
RSW tank vessel Purse seine			

LEVEL OF RISK | ● Low

Pelagic - Western Waters and North Sea



Horse mackerel

Gear	Non-compliance with LO	Misrecording	Illegal gear
Polyvalent Mid water trawl			
Polyvalent Mid water pair trawl			
Polyvalent Purse seine			
Polyvalent Bottom trawl			
Polyvalent Bottom pair trawl			

LEVEL OF RISK | ● Low ● Medium



Horse mackerel

Gear	Non-compliance with LO	Misrecording	Illegal gear
<u>Polyvalent Lines</u>			
<u>Miscellaneous gear, including traps, pots and pund nets</u>			
<u>Gillnets anchored (set) and Gillnets (drift)</u>			
<u>Trammel nets</u>			

LEVEL OF RISK | ● Low



Blue whiting

Gear	Non-compliance with LO	Misrecording	Illegal gear
Freezer trawler Mid water trawl			
Freezer trawler Mid water pair trawl			
RSW tank vessel Mid water trawl			
RSW tank vessel Mid water pair trawl			
RSW tank vessel Purse seine			

LEVEL OF RISK | ● Low



Blue whiting

Gear	Non-compliance with LO	Misrecording	Illegal gear
Polyvalent Mid water trawl			
Polyvalent Mid water pair trawl			
Polyvalent Bottom trawl			
Polyvalent Bottom pair trawl			

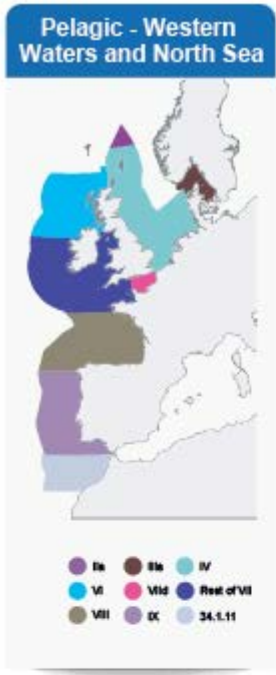
LEVEL OF RISK | ● Low



Mackerel

Gear	Non-compliance with LO	Misrecording
Freezer trawler Mid water trawl		
Freezer trawler Mid water pair trawl		
RSW tank vessel Mid water trawl		
RSW tank vessel Mid water pair trawl		
RSW tank vessel Purse seine		

LEVEL OF RISK | ● Low ● Medium ● High

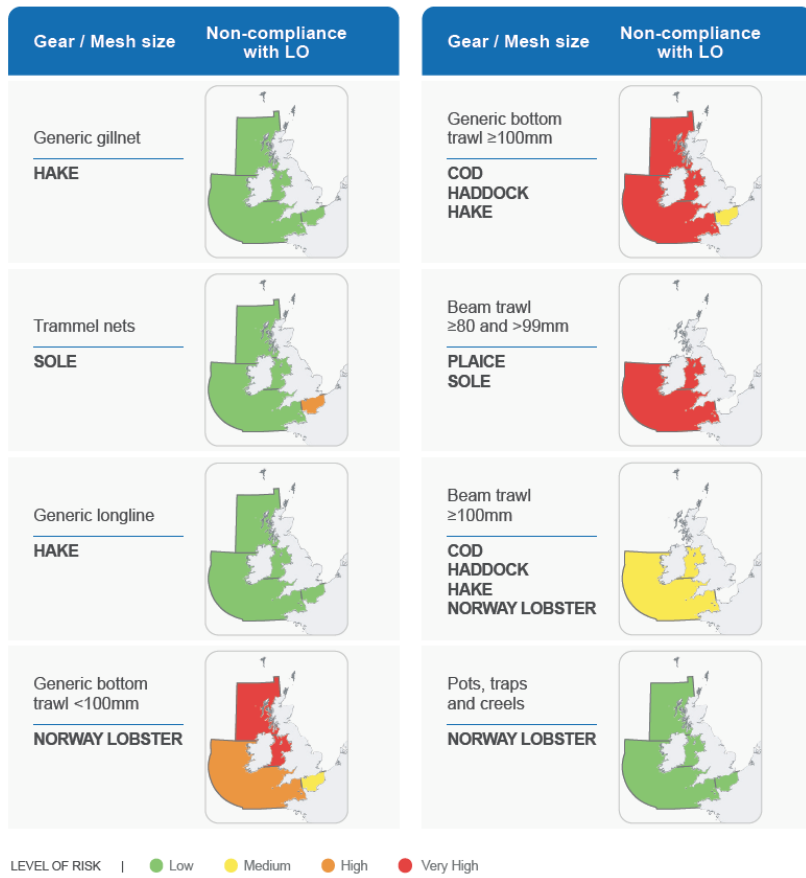
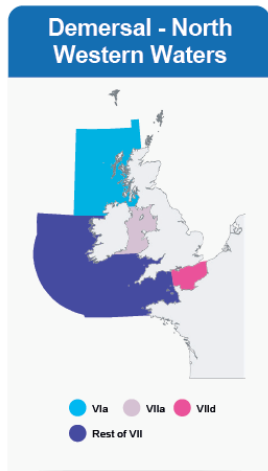


Mackerel

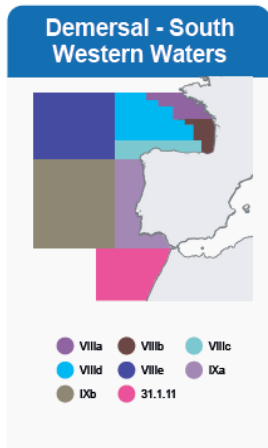
Gear	Non-compliance with LO	Misrecording
Polyvalent Mid water trawl		
Polyvalent Mid water pair trawl		
Polyvalent Purse seine		
Polyvalent Bottom trawl		
Polyvalent Bottom pair trawl		

LEVEL OF RISK | ● Low ● Medium

Results of risk assessment of non-compliance



Results of risk assessment of non-compliance



Gear / Mesh size	Non-compliance with LO	Gear / Mesh size	Non-compliance with LO
Bottom trawls and seine nets $\geq 100\text{mm}$ HAKE		Mid-water trawls HAKE ALBACORE	
Bottom trawls ≥ 70 and $< 100\text{mm}$ HAKE NORWAY LOBSTER		Handlines, pole-lines and trolling lines ALBACORE	
Bottom trawls ≥ 55 and $< 70\text{mm}$ HAKE		Drifting longlines ALBACORE	
Beam trawls ≥ 70 and $< 100\text{mm}$ SOLE		Set gillnets SOLE	
Gillnets HAKE		Deepwater longlines BLACK SCABBARD FISH RED SEABREAM	
Set longlines HAKE			

LEVEL OF RISK | ● Low ● Medium ● High



NAFO and NEAFC JDPs

(Report based on data registered in EFCA JDP information system on 25/01/2018)

Joint Deployment Plan	NAFO & NEAFC JDP 2017
Reporting period	1 January to 31 December 2017
Participation	DE, DK, ES, EE, FR, IE, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, SE, UK
Operational area	NAFO Regulatory Area

A – DEPLOYED CONTROL MEANS						
Member State	Patrol Vessel		Exchange of Inspectors			
	Days at sea		Joint Teams at Sea		Mixed Teams ashore	
	Core	Associated	Man-days Deployed	Man-days Hosted	Man-days Deployed	Man-days Hosted
DE	11			11		
ES	41			61		24
EE			51		6	
LT			21			
LV			30			
PT	30			30	18	
Total	82	0	102	102	24	24

B – ACTIVITY CARRIED-OUT							
Type of Activity	Type of Deployment	Type of Object	Indicator	Country registration object			
				DE	ES	PT	Total
Surveillance	Sea		Sightings reported	15	46	7	68
Inspections	Land	Vessel	No of inspections		3		3
	Sea	Vessel	No of inspections	9	17	6	32

C - RESULTS OF CONTROL ACTIVITIES										
Type Deployment	Object	Indicators	Country in which the Object is registered							Total
			CA	ES	EE	JP	PT	RU	US	
Land	Vessel	Number of Inspections			1		2			3
		Number of inspections with suspected infringements					2			2
		% of inspections with suspected infringements			0.00		100.00			66.67
		Total number of suspected infringements					2			2
Sea	Vessel	Number of Inspections	1	9	3	2	12	2	3	32
		Number of inspections with suspected infringements		1						1
		% of inspections with infringements	0.00	11.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.13
		Total number of suspected infringements		3						3

D - TYPE OF SUSPECTED INFRINGEMENTS DETECTED DURING THE JDP	
Suspected Infringement Category	Total
01 - Not fulfilling reporting obligations	2
02 – Use of prohibited or non-compliant gear	1
06 – Fishing in RFMO area inconsistent/in contravention with conservation and management measures	2
Total	5



(Report based on data registered in EFCA JDP information system on 25/01/2018)

Joint Deployment Plan	NAFO & NEAFC JDP 2017
Reporting period	1 January to 31 December 2017
Participation	DE, DK, ES, EE, FR, IR, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, SE, UK
Operational area	NEAFC Regulatory Area

A – DEPLOYED CONTROL MEANS							
Member State	Patrol Vessel		Aircraft	Exchange of Inspectors			
	Days at sea		No of Flights	Joint Teams at Sea		Mixed Teams ashore	
	Core	Associated		Man-days Deployed	Man-days Hosted	Man-days Deployed	Man-days Hosted
DE	50				50		
DK	15				15		
ES	40				20		
EE				24			
UK			10				
IE	9		18				
LT				15			
LV				20			
NL	19				19		
PL				19			
PT				26			
SE			4				
Total	133	0	32	104	104	0	0



B – ACTIVITY CARRIED-OUT											
Type of Activity	Type of Deployment	Type of Object	Indicator	Country registration object							
				DE	DK	ES	UK	IE	NL	SE	Total
Surveillance	Air		Sightings reported				12	29		40	81
	Sea		Sightings reported	153	18	188		18	28		405
Inspections	Sea	Vessel	No of inspections	21	18	17		14	10		80

C - RESULTS OF CONTROL ACTIVITIES												
Type of Deployment	Object	Indicators	Country in which the Object is registered									
			DE	ES	FO	UK	IS	LT	NO	PT	RU	Total
Sea	Vessel	Number of Inspections	2	5	3	1	3	2	2	1	61	80
		Number of inspections with suspected infringements			1					1		2
		% of inspections with suspected infringements	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	2.50
		Total number of suspected infringements			1					3		4

D- TYPE OF SUSPECTED INFRINGEMENTS DETECTED DURING THE JDP	
Suspected Infringement Category	Total
01 - Not fulfilling reporting obligations	2
06 - Fishing in RFMO area inconsistent/in contravention with conservation and management measures	2
Total	4



Mediterranean Sea and Eastern Atlantic JDP

(Report based on data registered in EFCA JDP information system on 25/01/2018)

Joint Deployment Plan	Mediterranean Sea and Eastern Atlantic JDP 2017
Reporting period	1 January to 31 December 2017
Participation	CY, ES, FR, EL, HR, IT, MT, PT, SI, XFA ⁸⁵ , XFX ⁸⁶
Operational area	ICES Subareas VIII, IX, X, CECAF Subarea 34.1.2 and FAO area 37

	Campaign	MS	Location	From Date	To Date
Coordination Centre in Charge (CCIC)	Campaign Mediterranean Eastern Atlantic	HR	EFCA	02/01/2017	31/01/2017
		IT	EFCA	01/02/2017	28/02/2017
		ES	EFCA	01/03/2017	31/05/2017
		MT	EFCA	01/06/2017	30/06/2017
		FR	FR	01/07/2017	31/07/2017
		HR	EFCA	01/08/2017	31/08/2017
		IT	IT	01/09/2017	30/11/2017
		HR	EFCA	01/12/2017	31/12/2017

A – DEPLOYED CONTROL MEANS							
Member State	Patrol Vessel		Aircraft	Exchange of Inspectors			
	Days at sea		No of Flights	Joint Teams at Sea ⁸⁷		Mixed Teams ashore	
	Core	Associated		Man-days Deployed	Man-days Hosted	Man-days Deployed	Man-days Hosted
CY	28			23		7	
ES	46	76	26	10	23	10	9
FR	58			23	7	19	
EL	22		6	86	3	8	7
HR	36			39	14	24	34
IT	74		8	124	19	46	24
MT	8		10	17	5		45
PT		25					
SI	18			4	4	11	6
XFA	150		53		251		
XFX		68	237				
Total	440	169	340	326	326	125	125

⁸⁵ EFCA.

⁸⁶ Frontex.

⁸⁷ Including exchanges on board EFCA operated OPVs.



B – ACTIVITY CARRIED-OUT															
Type of Activity	Type of Deployment	Type of object	Indicator	Country registration control mean											
				CY	ES	FR	EL	HR	IT	MT	PT	SI	XFA	AFX	Total
Surveillance	Air		Sightings reported		95		16		25	29			462	636	1263
	Sea		Sightings reported	71	171	84	14	63	67	11		11	245	387	1124
Inspections	Air	Vessel	No of inspections		1										1
	Land	Vessel	No of inspections	134	603	347	13	171	21	116	86	11			1502
		Transport	No of inspections	28	7			19	13			30			97
		Business	No of inspections	117				82	41			144			384
		Fish Farm	No of inspections		46			33		50					129
		Other	No of inspections					2		46		5			53
		Other Trap	No of inspections		64										64
	Sea	Vessel	No of inspections	19	163	59	24	41	82	25	21	19	104		557
		Fish Farm	No of inspections		55			1			1				57
		Other Trap	No of inspections		2						10				12

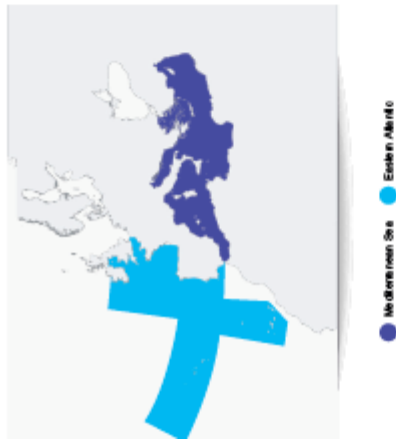
C - RESULTS OF CONTROL ACTIVITIES																											
Type Deployment	Object	Indicators	Country in which the Object is registered																								
			AL	BG	CY	DE	DZ	EG	ES	FR	EL	HR	IE	IL	IT	JP	LY	MT	PA	PL	PT	RO	SI	TN	TR	Total	
Air	Vessel	No of Inspections							1																	1	
		No of inspections w/suspected infringements							1																		1
		% of inspections w/suspected infringements							100																		100
		Total no of suspected infringements							2																		2
Land	Business	No of Inspections			117																					384	
		No of inspections w/suspected infringements			1																						15
		% of inspections w/suspected infringements			0.9																						3.91
		Total no of suspected infringements			1																						18
	Fish Farm	No of Inspections								46																	129
		No of inspections w/suspected infringements								1																	1
		% of inspections w/suspected infringements								2.2																	0.78
		Total no. of suspected infringements								1																	1
	Other	No of Inspections																									53
		No of inspections w/suspected infringements																									64
	Transport	No of Inspections		2	28					7																	97
		No of inspections w/suspected infringements			1					6																	11
		% of inspections w/suspected infringements		0	3.6					86																	11.3
		Total no. of suspected infringements			1					6																	11
	Vessel	No of Inspections			131					419	368	12	163	15													1502
		No of inspections w/suspected infringements			4					26	4		10														58
		% of inspections w/suspected infringements			3.1					6.2	1.1	0	6.1	0													3.86
		Total no. of suspected infringements			4					34	4		12														76
	Sea	Fish Farm	No of Inspections							55																	57
			No of inspections w/suspected infringements								2																
Vessel		No of Inspections	1		18	1	4	6	112	63	38	46	2	1	147	8	3	30	26		16		19	16	1	558	
		No of inspections w/suspected infringements				1	2	6	19	17	2	1				49		1	9				1	9		117	
		% of inspections w/suspected infringements	0		0	100	50	100	17	27	5.3	2.2	0	0	33	0	33	30	0		0		5.3	56	0	21	
Total no. of suspected infringements				1	2	13	35	31	4	1				61		1	10				1	16		176			



D - TYPE OF SUSPECTED INFRINGEMENTS DETECTED DURING THE JDP	
Suspected Infringement Category	Total
01 - Not fulfilling reporting obligations	122
02 - Use of prohibited or non-compliant gear	27
03 - Falsification or concealing of markings, identity or registration	1
04 - Concealing, tampering or disposal of evidence	4
05 - Taking on board, transshipping or landing of undersized fish	5
06 - Fishing in RFMO area inconsistent/in contravention with conservation and management measures	40
07 - Fishing without a valid licence, authorisation or permit	11
08 - Fishing in closed area, closed season or without quota	8
10 - Obstruction of work of inspectors	9
15 - Failure to land any species subject to a quota caught during a fishing operation	2
16 – Other	55
Total	284

Results of risk assessment of non-compliance

Mediterranean and Eastern Atlantic: risk of non-compliance



*Mediterranean Sea only

Mediterranean and Eastern Atlantic: risk of non-compliance



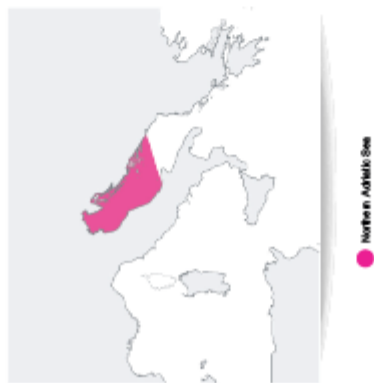
● Mediterranean Sea ● Eastern Atlantic

Gear	Main target species	Illegal harvesting by vessels operating in the farm area	Fishing after the segment quota is exhausted	By-catch over the 5% tolerance	Use of illegal gear	Incidental catch percentage of undersize fish over the 5% tolerance	Discard of unmarked or undersize fish	Misreporting of discards (ie minimis or landed)
Purse seine* Traps Line vessels Bait boats Pelagic trawlers Sport and recreational Other	BLUEFIN TUNA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	BLUEFIN TUNA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	BLUEFIN TUNA, SWORDFISH	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	BLUEFIN TUNA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	BLUEFIN TUNA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	BLUEFIN TUNA, SWORDFISH	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	BLUEFIN TUNA, SWORDFISH	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	BLUEFIN TUNA, SWORDFISH	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	BLUEFIN TUNA, SWORDFISH	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	BLUEFIN TUNA, SWORDFISH	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
BLUEFIN TUNA, SWORDFISH	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	

*Mediterranean Sea only

LEVEL OF RISK | Low | Medium | High | Very High

Northern Adriatic Sea - Small pelagics: risk of non-compliance



Gear	Main target species	Misrecording of catches and non-compliance with compulsory recording	Non-compliance with VMS requirements	Discard of unmarketable (low value) or undersize fish	Use of illegal gear	Discard of unmarketable (low value) or undersize fish	Misreporting of discards (de minimis or landed)	Non-compliance with spatial closures	Transshipment at sea	Fishing after the segment quota is exhausted
Pelagic trawls Purse seine	ANCHOVY, SARDINE ANCHOVY, SARDINE	●	●		●		●	●	●	●
		●	●		●		●	●	●	●
Pelagic trawls Purse seine	ANCHOVY, SARDINE ANCHOVY, SARDINE				●		●			
					●		●			

LEVEL OF RISK | Low | Medium

Black Sea

Results of risk assessment of non-compliance





Training activities carried out in 2017

Area	Type of action	Action	Date(s)	Place	No of participants	Outcome (% of good or very good)
MED/ Black Sea	Assistance to MS	Participation to national training (IUU Regulation)	08/03	Limassol (CY)	11	-
	Assistance to MS	National training on markets	20-21/02	Athens (EL)	29	-
	Assistance to MS	Mediterranean JDP-ICCAT (BFT, SWO) training for trainers	21-23/02	Vigo (ES)	10	100%
	Assistance to MS	National training	20-22/03	Livorno (IT)	15	-
	Assistance to MS	Mediterranean JDP-Adriatic small pelagic training	07-08/03	Zadar (HV)	22	96%
	Assistance to MS	National training	21-22/03	Nantes (FR)	12	-
	Assistance to MS	Mediterranean JDP-ICCAT seagoing Training for Inspectors	04-05/04	Athens (EL)	23	100%
	Assistance to MS	National Training	11-12/04	Nicosia (CY)	17	-
	Assistance to MS	National Training	12-14/04	Zadar (HV)	11	-
	Assistance to MS	National Training	17-18/10	Thessaloniki (GR)	25	-
	Assistance to MS	National Training	24-25/10	Zadar (HV)	29	-
	Assistance to MS	National Training	23-24/11	Livorno (IT)	16	-
NAFO/ NEAFC/ WW	Assistance to MS	National NEAFC training for trainers	26/01	Cork (IE)	4	-
	Assistance to MS	NEAFC training	14-15/03	Vigo (ES)	26	100%
	Assistance to MS	WW JDP Training for EU Inspectors	28-29/03	Vigo (ES)	22	100%
	Assistance to MS	NAFO training	22-24/11	Vigo (ES)	25	100%
North Sea/ Baltic Sea	Assistance to MS	National training for inspectors	6-8/02	Ostend (BE)	9	100%
	Assistance to MS	NS JDP Training for EU Inspectors	14-15/03	Ostend (BE)	13	92%
	Assistance to MS	BS JDP Training for EU Inspectors	18-19/10	Riga (LV)	25	90%
All MS	Assistance to MS	"Newcomers" IUU Regulation training session	22-23/03	Vigo (ES)	23	100%
	Assistance to MS	Introductory training on SEG for EFCA-IMS IUU Pilot project user group	12/05	Lisbon (PT)	13	-
	Assistance to MS	"Advanced level" IUU Regulation training session	03-04/10	Dublin (IE)	25	100%
	Assistance to MS	Port inspection/sea inspection on line courses for fisheries officials/Union inspectors	-	-	334	-
COM (DG MARE)	Support to COM	EFCA IMS Introduction Course	06-12 (2 sessions)	Brussels (BE)	13	-
Third countries	Support to COM/GFCM	Training for trainers from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia (session 1)	10-12/05	Vigo (ES)	13	100%



	Support to COM/GFCM	Training for FMC operators from Morocco and Tunisia	09-10/05	Nantes-Etel (FR)	4	100%
	Support to COM/GFCM	Training for trainers from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia (session 2)	19-21/09	Vigo (ES)	17	100%
	Support to COM/SFPAs	Technical meeting on risk assessment and new MCS methodologies	25-27/09	Flic-en-Flac (MU)	32	-
	Support to COM/SFPAs	Training for FMC operators from Sao Tome and Principe	17-18/10	Lisbon-Peniche (PT)	3	100%
	Support to COM/GFCM	Training for Ukraine inspectors (session 1)	12-14/12	Odesa (UA)	19	100%
	Support to COM	Port inspection/sea inspection on line courses for fisheries inspectors from third countries	-	-	35	-
TOTAL		No of events: 29	-	-	No of participant: 875 (incl. 369 through e-learning)	-



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Annex II. Statistics on financial management

Description	Result/ Figures of the period	
	Current year	Previous year
Budget implementation % of commitment appropriations (C1)	98.9%	99.6%
Budget implementation % of payment appropriations (C1)	73.8%	88.5%
Budget implementation % of commitment appropriations excluding salaries (chapters 11 and 12) (C1)	98.9%	99.6%
Implementation of carried over appropriations (C8)	94.8%	95.3%
Budget implementation % of EU Coast Guard Pilot Project (R0 to implement in 2016 & 2017)	93.4%	90.9%
Budget implementation % of MARSURV Pilot project (R0 to implement in 2016, 2017 & 2018)	78%	4.8%
Budget implementation % of commitment appropriations (C1, C8, R0)	98%	95.3%
Budget implementation % of payment appropriations (C1, C8,R0)	75%	85.2%
Payment delay	2%	0.7%

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Budget Implementation (C1)

STAFF EXPENDITURE				Commitments (€)			Payments (€)			Carried Forward	
Chapter	Description	Budget 2017	Transfers	CA (€)	Committed	%	PA (€)	Paid	%	€	%
1.1	Staff in active employment	7,375,000	-540,346	6,834,654	6,782,542	99%	6,834,654	6,761,240	99%	21,302	0%
1.2	Expenditure related to recruitment	307,000	-28,000	279,000	258,391	93%	279,000	256,141	92%	2,250	1%
1.3	Administrative missions and duty travel	100,000	-10,000	90,000	61,516	68%	90,000	58,850	65%	2,666	3%
1.4	Socio-medical infrastructure, training	165,000	-15,330	149,670	125,351	84%	149,670	94,471	63%	30,880	21%
1.7	Reception and representation expenses	2,000	-	2,000	292	15%	2,000	292	15%	-	0%
	TOTAL TITLE I	7,949,000	-593,676	7,355,324	7,228,092	98%	7,355,324	7,170,993	97%	57,099	1%

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ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE				Commitments (€)			Payments (€)			Carried Forward	
Chapter	Description	Budget 2017	Transfers	CA (€)	Committed	%	PA (€)	Paid	%	€	%
2.0	Rental of building and associated costs	480,000	-60,978	419,022	413,944	99%	419,022	289,795	69%	124,149	30%
2.1	Data processing expenditure and associated costs	1,075,000	239,598	1,314,598	1,313,938	100%	1,314,598	1,094,323	83%	219,615	17%
2.2	Movable property and associated costs	165,000	268,280	433,280	430,092	99%	433,280	43,648	10%	386,444	89%
2.3	Current administrative expenditure	53,000	47,788	100,788	100,680	100%	100,788	83,447	83%	17,233	17%
2.5	Meeting expenses	72,000	52,000	124,000	124,000	100%	124,000	124,000	100%		0%
2.6	Supplementary Services	400,000	-25,931	374,069	374,068	100%	374,069	263,644	70%	110,424	30%
2.7	General Info/Communications	55,000	16,119	71,119	71,119	100%	71,119	54,279	76%	16,840	24%
	TOTAL TITLE II	2,300,000	536,876	2,836,876	2,827,841	100%	2,836,876	1,953,136	69%	874,706	31%

OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE				Commitments (€)			Payments (€)			Carried Forward	
Chapter	Description	Budget 2017	Transfers	CA (€)	Committed	%	PA (€)	Paid	%	€	%
3.3	Coordination	775,000	- 255,700	519,300	519,235	100%	519,300	386,409	74%	132,825	26%
3.4	Assistance and Expertise	1,325,000	- 135,100	1,189,900	1,184,467	100%	1,189,900	751,633	63%	432,833	36%
3.5	Harmonisation and Standardisation	4,764,000	447,600	5,211,600	5,166,249	99%	5,211,600	2,369,288	45%	2,796,960	54%
	TOTAL TITLE III	6,864,000	56,800	6,920,800	6,869,950	99%	6,920,800	3,507,331	51%	3,362,619	49%

	TOTAL BUDGET	17,113,000	-	17,113,000	16,925,883	99%	17,113,000	12,631,460	74%	4,294,423	25%
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Budget Implementation (C8)

STAFF EXPENDITURE					
Chapter	Description	Carried Forward from 2016	Paid	Cancelled	% cancelled/ carry forward
1.1	Staff in active employment	29,857	27,705	2,152	7%
1.2	Expenditure related to recruitment	12,518	10,817	1,701	14%
1.3	Administrative missions and duty travel	6,613	6,125	488	7%
1.4	Socio-medical infrastructure, training	17,297	14,342	2,955	17%
	TOTAL TITLE I	66,285	58,989	7,296	11%

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE					
Chapter	Description	Carried Forward from 2016	Paid	Cancelled	% cancelled/ carry forward
2.0	Rental of building and associated costs	25,677	24,470	94	0%
2.1	Data processing expenditure and associated costs	233,612	231,404	2,209	1%
2.2	Movable property and associated costs	16,108	16,108	-	0%
2.3	Current administrative expenditure	9,815	9,433	382	4%
2.6	Supplementary Services	247,265	237,703	9,562	4%
2.7	General Info/Communications	8,680	7,959	720	8%
	TOTAL TITLE II	541,156	527,077	12,966	2%

OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE					
Chapter	Description	Carried Forward from 2016	Paid	Cancelled	% cancelled/ carry forward
3.4	Assistance and Expertise	364,955	338,041	26,913	7%
3.5	Harmonisation and Standardisation	53,477	48,171	5,306	10%
	TOTAL TITLE III	418,431	386,212	32,219	8%

	TOTAL BUDGET C8	1,025,873	972,278	52,481	5%
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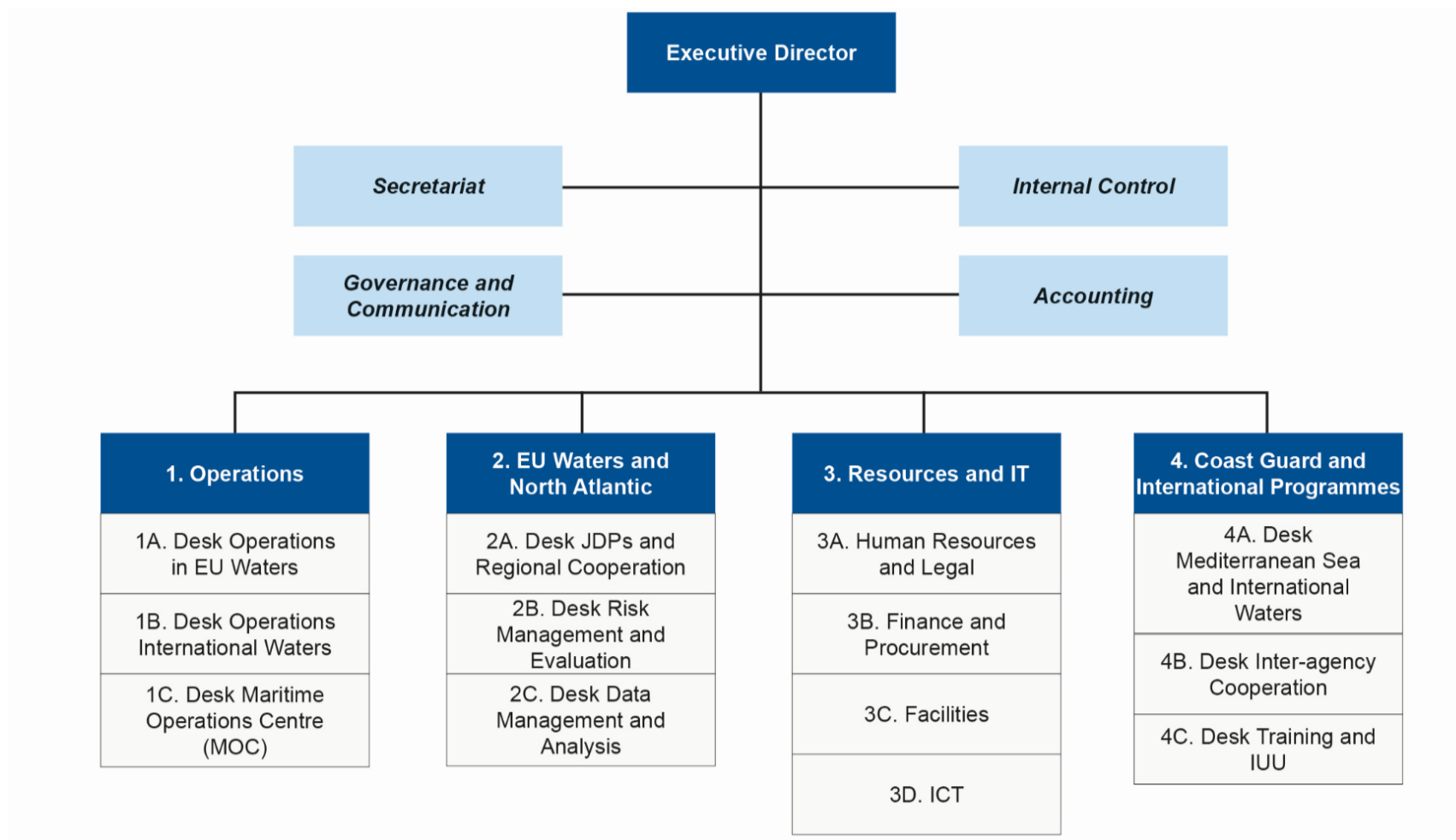


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Budget Implementation (R0 to implement in 2016 - 2018)

TITLE	R0 carried forward	Committed	Paid
TITLE I	140,131	95,263	95,263
TITLE II			
TOTAL TITLE I AND II	140,131	95,263	95,263
TITLE III	341,227	269,365	266,375
Coordination			
Assistance and Expertise	290,847	228,736	225,745
Harmonisation and Standardisation	50,380	40,630	40,630
TOTAL	481,359	364,628	361,638
% implemented		76%	75%

Annex III. Organisational chart





Annex IV. Establishment plan

Category	2017			
	Authorised under the EU Budget		Filled as of 31/12/2017 ⁸⁸	
	Officials	TA	Officials	TA
AD 16				
AD 15		1		1
AD 14				
AD 13		2		2
AD 12		3		2
AD 11				
AD 10		3		3
AD 9		6		6
AD 8		14		14
AD 7		2		1
AD 6				
AD 5				
TOTAL AD	0	31	0	29
AST 11				
AST 10		7		7
AST 9		3		3
AST 8		3		3
AST 7		8		8
AST 6		2		2
AST 5		6		6
AST 4		1		1
AST 3				
AST 2				
AST 1				
TOTAL AST	0	30	0	30
TOTAL AST/SC	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	61		59	

⁸⁸ Job offer sent before 31 December 2017 concerning 1 post is counted here as post filled.



Annex V. Information on entry levels for each type of post

Key functions (examples)	Type of contract (official, TA or CA)	Function group, grade of recruitment (or bottom of the brackets if published in brackets)	Indication whether the function is dedicated to administrative support or operational or neutral
Operational			
Head of Department, Deputy Director, etc.	Not applicable		
Head of Unit (level 2)	TA	AD9	Operational
Head of Section (level 3)	TA	AD7	Operational
Senior Officer	TA	AD7	Operational
Officer, Specialist	TA	AD6	Operational
Officer	TA	AD5	Operational
Senior Assistant	TA, CA	AST10-11, FG III	Operational
Assistant	TA, CA	AST1, FG II	Operational
Assistant to the Director	TA	AST4	Operational
Support			
Head of Administration (level 2)	TA	AD11	Support
Head of Section (level 3)	TA	AD7	Support
Senior Officer	TA	AD7	Support
Officer, Specialist	TA	AD6	Support
Officer	TA	AD5	Support
Senior Assistant	TA, CA	AST10-11, FG III	Support
Assistant	TA, CA	AST1, FG II	Support
Head of Human Resources	Not applicable		
Head of Finance	Not applicable		
Head of Communication	Not applicable		
Head of IT	Not applicable		
Webmaster- Editor	Not applicable		
Secretary	CA	FG II	Support
Mail Clerk	Not applicable		
Data Protection Officer	TA, CA	AD6, FG IV	Support
Accounting Officer	TA	AD9	Neutral
Internal Auditor	Not applicable		



Annex VI. Human resources by job type

Human resources by job type 2016 and 2017

EFCA carried out a benchmarking exercise following the *Methodology for agencies job screening*. The analysis was made for the situation of 2016 and 2017. The results are displayed in the table below and allow a comparative view on the allocation of human resources (measured by working time) into predefined types of activities.

Job Type (sub) category	2016	2017
Administrative support and Coordination	31 %	30,2%
Administrative Support	29 %	27%
Coordination	2 %	3,2%
Operational	59 %	61,4%
Top level Operational Coordination	2.5 %	2,50%
Programme management & Implementation	45 %	47,9%
Evaluation & Impact assessment	2.5 %	2,2
General Operational	9 %	8,8
Neutral	10 %	8,4%
Finance/Control	10 %	8,4%
Linguistics	0 %	0%
Total	100%	100%



Annex VII. Procurement

Table 1. Contracts signed in 2017

Framework Contracts awarded	6
Of which from an Open Call for Tenders	2
Of which negotiated procedures	4
Contracts implementing Framework Contract	240
Of which Order Forms	201
Of which Specific Contracts ⁸⁹	39
Contracts (not framework contracts) awarded	30
Of which Purchase Orders	26
Of which Direct Contracts	4
Total legal commitments awarded	276

Open calls were 15% of all procedures 2017

Table 2. List of Open procedures (above €135.000) launched in 2017

Reference	Volume € (Contract Notice)	Title
EFCA/2017/OP/01	1.250.000	Outsourced services in the field of security, auxiliary and facilities management
EFCA/2017/OP/02	20.000.000	Chartering of an offshore fisheries patrol vessel

Table 3. List of Negotiated procedures (above €15.0000) launched in 2017

Reference	Volume €	Title
EFCA/2017/NP/03	80.000	Provision of language courses to EFCA
EFCA/2017/NP/09	50.000	Provision of legal services in the field of maritime law and public procurement
EFCA/2017/NP/13	55.000	Sea boarding equipment for EFCA
EFCA/2017/NP/14	19.440	Provision of services in the field of marine surveying
EFCA/2017/NP/11	132.500	Acquisition of security equipment

⁸⁹ Including SC signed under CEI lists



Table 4. List of Negotiated procedures without prior publication of a contract notice based on Article 134(1)(b)(ii) or Article 135(1)(a)(4) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012

Reference	Volume €	Title
EFCA/2017/NP/10	1.337.000	Negotiated Tender Procedure without prior publication of a contract notice as per Article 134(1)(b)(ii) of the Rules of Application of the General Financial Regulation: Provision of services related to fisheries patrol.
EFCA/2017/CPN/01	225.000	Competitive procedure with negotiation as per Article 135(1)(a), (4) of the Rules of Application of the General Financial Regulation: Provision of Office Stationery.



Annex VIII. Administrative Board decisions

Date	Decision	Subject
5 April	No 17-I-4	Adoption of the EFCA Annual Report for the year 2016
5 April	AB minutes 5 April	Term of office of the Chair and Deputy Chair
21 June	No 17-II-3	Recommendations regarding the Five-Year Independent External Evaluation of EFCA (2012-2016)
21 June	No 17-II-4	Amendment to the Single Programming Document (SPD) containing MWP 2017-2021 and AWP for year 2017 and Final Budget for 2017
21 June	No 17-II-5	EFCA Policy on protecting the dignity of the person and preventing psychological harassment and sexual harassment
21 June	No 17-II-6	Adoption of the EFCA Final Annual Accounts for the financial year 2016
21 June	No 17-II-7	Appointment of reporting officers for the annual appraisal of the Executive Director of EFCA
18 October	No 17-III-4	Adoption of the Programming Document (PD) containing the MWP 2018-2020 and the AWP for year 2018 and Budget and Establishment plan for year 2018
18 October	No 17-III-5	Adoption of the Draft Programming Document (PD) containing MWP 2019-2020 and AWP for year 2019
18 October	No 17-III-7	Implementation of telework in EFCA
18 October	AB minutes 18 October	Endorsement of the mission charter of the Internal Audit Service



Annex IX. Materiality criteria

According to current EC guidelines and reporting instructions as well as best practices, a reservation should be included in the annual declaration of assurance in the context of the annual activity reporting on the basis of the materiality criteria.

Even if no reservation has been issued, the Agency should explain the materiality criteria that are applicable in its operations.

On the basis of the materiality criteria, the Authorizing Officer is enabled to determine significant deficiencies that would lead to a formal reservation in the declaration of assurance.

Types of possible weaknesses that are considered include:

- Significant occurrence of errors in the underlying transactions (legality and regularity) detected during the controls or supervision exercises;
- Significant control system weaknesses;
- Insufficient audit coverage and/or inadequate information from internal control systems;
- Critical issues outlined by the European Court of Auditors, the Internal Audit Service and the OLAF;
- Significant reputational events.

Materiality includes qualitative and quantitative criteria.

From a qualitative point of view, significance of a weakness is judged on the basis of:

- Nature and scope of the weakness;
- Duration of the weakness;
- Existence of satisfactory compensatory measures (mitigating controls);
- Existence of probably effective corrective actions (action plans).

From a quantitative point of view, a weakness is considered material and could lead to reservation if the financial impact or risk of loss is greater than 30.000 EUR which represents 0.3% of the total budget (excepting salaries) or if it implies a significant reputational risk.

Based on statistical information derived from the magnitude of Agency's financial transactions, EFCA has also defined a practical threshold for disclosing the weaknesses and exceptions in the Annual Report if the financial impact or loss is estimated of being more than 2.500 EUR.

Both the materiality level and the threshold for disclosure are subject for yearly review.

Annex X. Annual accounts⁹⁰

BALANCE SHEET @ 31 December 2017 (€)	31.12.2017 (provisional)	31.12.2016 (final)	Variation
ASSETS			
NON- CURRENT ASSETS	611.489	813.338	-201.849
Intangible assets	183.950	317.124	-133.174
Property, plant and equipment	427.539	496.214	-68.675
CURRENT ASSETS	6.710.429	1.951.144	4.759.285
Short-term pre-financing	1.026.000	0	1.026.000
Short-term receivables	1.068.631	420.202	648.429
Cash and cash equivalents	4.615.798	1.530.942	3.084.856
TOTAL ASSETS	7.321.918	2.764.482	4.557.436
LIABILITIES			0
NON- CURRENT LIABILITIES	0	0	0
CURRENT LIABILITIES	3.501.731	1.385.682	2.116.049
Provisions for risks and charges	0	5.000	-5.000
Accounts payable	2.511.032	563.148	1.947.884
Accounts payable with EC	990.700	817.534	173.166
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3.501.731	1.385.682	2.116.049
TOTAL NET ASSETS	3.820.186	1.378.800	2.441.386
Accumulated surplus/deficit	1.378.800	1.638.406	-259.606
Result of the Year	2.441.386	-259.606	2.700.992

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (SFP)	2017 (provisional)	2016 (final)	Variation
REVENUES			
Revenues from EU subsidy	17.207.869	9.444.176	7.763.693
Other exchange operating revenue	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	17.207.869	9.444.176	7.763.693
EXPENSES			0
<u>Operational expenses</u>	<u>-4.387.240</u>	<u>-1.143.466</u>	<u>-3.243.774</u>
<u>Administrative expenses</u>	<u>-10.381.316</u>	<u>-8.560.794</u>	<u>-1.820.523</u>
All Staff expenses	-7.010.670	-5.738.091	-1.272.580
Fixed assets related expenses	-421.352	-529.655	108.303
Other administrative expenses	-2.948.409	-2.293.633	-654.777
Net foreign exchange result	-885	584	-1.469
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	-14.768.557	-9.704.260	-5.064.297
Interest Income	2.548	814	1.734
Other Financial expenses	-474	-336	-138
TOTAL FINANCIAL RESULT	2.074	477	1.596
SFP – Result of the Year	2.441.386	-259.606	2.700.993

⁹⁰ The information presented above is an extract of the EFCA 2017 Provisional Annual Accounts which are still subject to audit by the External auditors. It is thus possible that amounts included in these tables may have to be adjusted.



Annex XI. Executive Director KPIs

Executive Director KPI's		
KPIs in Relation to Operational Objectives		
Objective		
To provide evidence of the Agency performance		
KPI	Target 2017	Achieved 2017
Timely submission of the draft AWP (SPD)	100%	100%
Percentage of completion of the activities of the AWP	> 80%	93%
Timely achievement of objectives of the AWP	> 80%	93%
KPIs in Relation to Management of Financial and Human Resources		
Objectives		
a) To provide evidence of the swift, timely and full use of the financial resources allocated by the budgetary authorities		
KPI	Target 2017	Achieved 2017
Rate (%) of implementation of Commitment Appropriations	> 95%	98.9%
Rate (%) of cancellation of Payment Appropriations	<5%	1.3%
Rate (%) of outturn (Total payments in year N and carry-forwards to Year N+1, as a % of the total EU funding and fee income, where applicable, received in Year N)	<5%	1.3%
Rate (%) of payments executed within the legal/contractual deadlines	> 98%	98%
b) To provide evidence of timely improvements in the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control systems		
KPI	Target 2017	Achieved 2017
Rate (%) of external and accepted internal audit recommendations implemented within agreed deadlines (excluding 'desirable')	100%	100%
c) To provide evidence of the level of staff wellbeing		
KPI	Target 2017	Achieved 2017
Average vacancy rate (% of authorised posts of the annual establishment plan which are vacant at the end of the year, including job offers sent before 31 st December)	≤ 5%	3%
Annual average days of short term sick leave per staff member	<6	3.3
Number of complaints under Article 90 (2) SR with a positive outcome per 100 staff members	≤ 5	0



Annex XII. List of the most relevant acronyms and abbreviations

AIS	Automatic Identification Systems
AB	Administrative Board
ABAC	Accrual Based Accounting
ABB	Activity Based Budgeting
ABC	Activity Based Costing
ABMS	Activity Based Management System
AC	Advisory Council
ACC	Associated Coordination Centre
AD	Administrator (Staff)
AST	Assistant (Staff)
AWP	Annual Work Programme
BALTFISH	Baltic Sea Fisheries Forum
BSRBCC	Baltic Sea Region Border Control Cooperation
BCD	Bluefin Tuna Catch Document
BFT	Bluefin Tuna
CA	Contract Agent
CC	Core Curricula
CCIC	Coordination Centre in Charge
CCDP	Core Curriculum Development platform
CCTV	Closed-circuit television
CEG	Control Expert Group
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
CISE	Common Information Sharing Environment
DeSIRE	Demonstration of Satellites enabling the Insertion of RPAS in Europe (H2020 project)
DoI	Declarations of interests
DPO	Data Protection Officer
EC	European Commission
ECA	European Court of Auditors
ECGF	European Coast Guard Function
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIR	Electronic Inspection Report system
EFCA	European Fisheries Control Agency
EMAS	Environmental Management and Auditing Scheme
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
EMFF	European Maritime and Fisheries Fund
EMSA	European Maritime Safety Agency
EP	European Parliament
EPN	European Patrol Network



ERS	Electronic Reporting System
ESA	European Space Agency
EU	European Union
EUCG	European Union Coast Guard
EUIPO	European Union Intellectual Property Office
FAR	Fishing Activity Report
FFR	Framework Financial Regulation
FIS	Fisheries Information System
FLUX	Fisheries Language for Universal Exchange
FMC	Fisheries Monitoring Centre
FPV	Fishing Patrol Vessel
FTE	FTE (unit to measure the use of human resources)
FX	Frontex (European Border and Coast Guard Agency)
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for Mediterranean
IAS	Internal Audit Service
ICC	Internal Control Coordinator
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of the Atlantic Tuna
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICS	Internal Control Standards
ICT (also IT)	Information and Communication Technologies
IMDatE	Integrated Maritime Data Environment
IMP	Integrated Maritime Policy
IMS	Integrated Information System
ISMS	Information Security Management System
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing
JRC	Joint Research Centre
JDP	Joint Deployment Plan
JISS	Joint Inspection and Surveillance Scheme
KPI(s)	Key Performance Indicator(s)
LE	Long Éireannach (Irish Ship)
LH	Last haul
LRIT	Long Range Identification and Tracking
MARSURV	Maritime Surveillance Information System
MAS	Multipurpose Aerial Surveillance
MCS	Monitoring, control and surveillance
MED	Mediterranean
MOC	Maritime Operations Centre
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MS	Member States
MWP	Multiannual work programme
NAFO	Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation
NEAFC	Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Commission
OJ	Official Journal



OPV	Offshore Patrol Vessel
PACT	Partnership, Accountability, Cooperation and Transparency
PMO	Paymaster's Office
PNO	Pre -Notification Declaration
PoC	Proof of Concept
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
RPA	Remoted Pilot Aircraft
RSG	Regional Steering Group
SATCEN	European Union Satellite Centre
SCIP	Specific Control and Inspection Programme
SFPA	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement
SG	Steering Group
SGTEE	Steering Group on training and exchange of experience
SMT	Special Mixed Team
SNE	Seconded National Expert
SOP	Standard operational procedures
STATIC	Standing Committee on International Control
STECF	Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries
TA	Temporary Agent
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
TJDG	Technical Joint Deployment Group
ToR	Terms of Reference
TWA	Tripartite Working Arrangement
UN/CEFACT	The United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business
VDS	Vessel Detection System
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WGTEE	Working Group on training and exchange of experience



Annex XIII. List of terms and projects

Capacity Building (operational activity)

Assistance to the Member States and the European Commission 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, arranging the accessibility of those data to the Coordination Centre in Charge (CCIC) and Associated Coordination Centres (ACCs), developing and coordinating training programmes, fighting against IUU and the possible acquisition of equipment necessary for the implementation of JDPs or on the request of Member States.

EFCA Corporate systems

They include EFCA website, intranet, e-mail services, file servers and any application developed or used internally in support to internal EFCA activities.

EFCA Electronic Reporting System (ERS)

This system will allow EFCA to receive and parse ERS messages, exchange them with the stakeholders involved in JDP operations (CCIC), ensure data quality, integrity and reliability through validation operations, and to provide the user with a set of tools, accessible through a web user interface, to view, search, analyse and produce statistics and reports based on specific criteria.

EFCA Electronic Inspection Report System (EIR)

This system will allow EFCA to receive and parse EIR messages, exchange them with the stakeholders involved in JDP operations (CCIC), ensure data quality, integrity and reliability through validation operations, and to provide the user with a set of tools, accessible through a web user interface, to view, search, analyse and produce statistics and reports based on specific criteria.

EFCA E-Learning platform

The EFCA e-learning platform makes available interactive courses and modules, video tutorials and other training resources to EU and non-EU officials involved in fisheries control and inspection activities.

The “experts’ corner” in the platform supports the collaboration of external experts, Member States (MS), the European Commission and EFCA for the development of training materials. Authorised users are able to exchange, to track comments of the different versions of the documents, and to manage meetings, discussion groups, calendar, news, or announcements.

EFCA Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

This system allows EFCA to receive and to exchange VMS data (identity, position and speed of fishing vessels larger than 12 m) to support JDP operations, hence providing a complete EU picture within the geographical areas covered by the relevant SCIPs.

FISHNET

It is the portal to most of EFCA applications (ERS, VMS, EIR, DMS, CCDP⁹¹, E-training, JADE) and the portal to provide EFCA stakeholders with collaboration tools (e.g. sharing data and documents, exchange information, teleconferencing). This system is designed to support decision making, planning, operational coordination, and assessment of joint control operations, and to promote remote collaboration in support to EFCA activities.

⁹¹ Core Curriculum Development platform.

**Governance and Representation** (functional activity)

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

Grade size

Fish size category by individual weight as defined in Annex II in Council Regulation (EC) No 2406/96 of 26 November 1996 laying down common marketing standards for certain fishery products.

Gramme size

Average weight in grams of the individual fishes determined through sample weighing of individuals in a catch or fishing operation in pelagic fisheries.

Inspection

EFCA understand as an "inspection" a critical appraisal of fishing vessels, in ports or at sea, by competent inspectors for the purpose of determining that the vessel carried out fishing activities in accordance with conservation and management measures. It should imply detailed examination, measurement, testing, gauging, and comparison of all the items identified as compulsory by the Annex XXVII of the Regulation (EU) 414/2011. The same applies to other types of inspections as markets, vehicles and premises.

JADE

JADE is a web application internally used by the EFCA coordinators to record, manage and report activity on JDPs. JADE stands for Joint deployment plan Activity Database.

Last haul

Last observed haul during a sea inspection where catch composition is recorded (sampled) by the inspector on board.

Landing Obligation

Obligation to land all catches of applicable species, according to article 15 of the Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 and associated discard plans.

Maritime Surveillance Information Systems Information systems developed in cooperation with external stakeholders to integrate available information sources and data sets within the framework of Integrated Maritime Policy, inter-agency cooperation and the CISE (Common Information Sharing Environment).

Operational Coordination (operational activity)

Organisation of the operational coordination of control activities by Member States for the implementation of specific control and inspection programmes, international control and inspection schemes adopted by Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs), and Operational Plans upon request of two or more Member States.