

2019 A year in review



This publication summarises the main results as gathered in the Annual Report 2019, the full text of which can be found at <https://www.efca.europa.eu/en/content/annual-report-2019>

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Promotion of a risk management based approach and compliance evaluation.

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Support the EU in the implementation of the external dimension of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP).

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To strengthen compliance through the implementation of EU international projects (e.g. PESCAO, Improved Regional fisheries governance in Western Africa) as regards fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance.

32 Objective 6

Improve capacities to implement fisheries control and support other coast guard functions.

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37 **Objective 7**

Promote a culture of compliance of the Common Fisheries Policy and foster the European Union values.

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Provide the EFCA Administrative Board with the capacity of achieving its responsibilities in governance and expertise.

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Ensure an effective dialogue at the level of the Advisory Councils through the Advisory Board.

39 **Objective 10**

Ensure the Agency representation, cooperation, dialogue and transparency with other institutional bodies, EU agencies and third parties.

40 **Objective 11**

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. Ensure the rationalisation, simplification, scalability and streamlining of EFCA's processes.

List of acronyms

AB	Administrative Board.	IMS	Integrated Maritime System.
AC	Advisory Council.	IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (Fishing).
AR	Annual Report.	JAD	Joint Action Day.
BFT	Bluefin tuna.	JDP	Joint Deployment Plan.
CEG	Control Expert Group.	JISS	Joint Inspection and Surveillance Scheme.
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy.	MMO	Multipurpose Maritime Operations.
DG MARE	Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries.	MS	Member States.
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States.	NAFO	Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation.
EIR	Electronic Inspection Report.	NEAFC	Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Commission.
EMD	European Maritime Day.	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation.
EMPACT	European Multidisciplinary Platform against Criminal Threats.	OPV	Offshore Patrol Vessel.
EMSA	European Maritime Safety Agency.	PACT	Partnership, Accountability, Cooperation and Transparency.
ERS	Electronic Reporting System.	RA	Regulatory Area.
EUCG	European Union Coast Guard.	REM	Remote Electronic Monitoring.
EUMSS	European Union Maritime Security Strategy.	RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organisation.
FCWC	Fisheries Committee for the Western Central Gulf of Guinea.	RPAS	Remotely Piloted Aircraft System.
FISHNET	Fisheries Information System.	SCIP	Specific Control and Inspection Programme.
FMC	Fisheries Monitoring Centre.	SG	Steering Group.
FRONTEX	European Border and Coast Guard Agency.	SQF	Sectoral Qualification Framework.
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for Mediterranean.	SRFC	Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission.
ICAAAT	International Commission for the Conservation of the Atlantic Tuna.	TWA	Tripartite Working Agreement.
ICT (also IT)	Information and Communication Technologies.	WW	Western Waters.



Foreword



Pascal Savouret

Executive Director

The third issue of *A year in review* provides a summarised version of the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) Annual Report 2019. Throughout last year, EFCA combined its core tasks of operational coordination and fisheries control with its contribution to the EU Coast Guard cooperation.

In its primary role, organising operational coordination of fisheries control and inspection activities by the Member States and assisting them to comply with the CFP rules, EFCA has contributed to create a level playing field in the EU fisheries. In cooperation with the European Commission, through the promotion and development of standardised methodologies, EFCA has significantly contributed to a more uniform and efficient implementation of their obligations.

The Agency supported the Member States and the Commission in the implementation of the Control regime of the Common Fisheries Policy, the development of specific projects related to assessment of compliance with the landing obligation and new technologies such as Remote Electronic Monitoring (REM) and the implementation of capacity building operations in the framework of the international dimension.

The European cooperation on Coast Guard functions, formalised by a tripartite working arrangement with EMSA and Frontex, enhanced EFCA's capacity to contribute to an effective and uniform implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy.

All the achievements presented were possible due to the strong commitment of the EFCA staff, and highlight the value of the significant efficiency gains allowed by e-administration.

This publication was designed with the aim to ensure that the public and any interested party are rapidly given objective, reliable and easily understandable information with regard to the Agency's activity. I hope that the reader will achieve a better understanding of the EFCA's role in the fisheries domain and appreciate the dedication of the Agency to provide high level services to the EU institutions, —namely, the European Commission— and the Member States authorities as well as the EU citizens.

Getting to know the EFCA

What is the Agency's history?

EU governments agreed to establish the Agency in the 2002 reform of the CFP as part of the drive to instill a culture of compliance within the fisheries sector across Europe. In April 2005, they adopted the necessary legislation¹.

In 2016 EFCA's mandate was extended by Regulation (EU) 2016/1626, strengthening the cooperation on coast guard functions with the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) and the European

Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA). Therefore, in cooperation with Frontex and EMSA, each within its mandate, EFCA supports the national authorities carrying out coast guard functions by providing them with services, information, equipment and training, as well as by coordinating multipurpose operations.

In the interests of clarity and rationality, the Agency's Founding Regulation was codified in 2019 by Regulation (EU) 2019/473 of the European Parliament and of the Council, in force since 14 April 2019.

EFCA has its official seat in Vigo, Spain.



Mission

The objective of the Agency 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, helping to ensure its effective and uniform application.

Vision and values

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

The added value of the work of the agency lies in its contribution to a European-wide level playing field for the fishing industry so that European obligations are observed by everyone and everyone in the sector is treated equally, wherever they might be operating.

Secondly, it contributes towards sustainable fisheries by enhancing compliance with existing conservation and management measures to the benefit of present and future generations.

¹ www.efca.europa.eu/en/content/legal-basis



How does EFCA coordinate the EU Member States?

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 the coordination of their efforts and promotion of co-operation:

The Joint Deployment Plans

Referred to as EU or international waters, JDPs are the **principal instrument of coordination**.

The PACT approach

The PACT (Partnership, Accountability/Compliance, Cooperation & Transparency) approach is an additional option of assistance, when requested by one or more Member States in accordance with EFCA's Regulation.

What is a SCIP?

The Specific Control and Inspection Programme is a Commission Implementing Decision that has a legal basis in Article 95 of the Control Regulation, and that provides the legal basis for the Joint Deployment Plans. For the fisheries that are covered by the SCIP, according to the EFCA Founding Regulation, EFCA shall coordinate the joint inspection and surveillance activities by Member States concerned through a Joint Deployment Plan.

The SCIP and JDPs for 2019 applied to the areas identified in the Annexes of the Commission Implementing Decision 2018/1986 of 13 December 2018:

- Mediterranean and Eastern Atlantic²
- Black Sea
- Baltic Sea
- North Sea
- Western Waters of the Eastern Atlantic

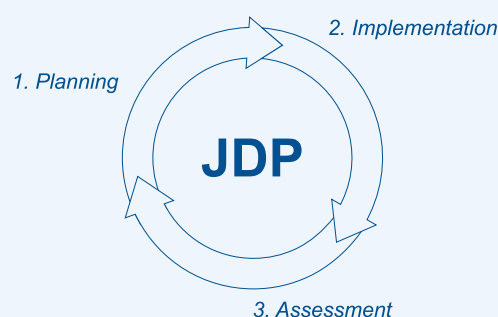
What is a JDP?

The Joint Deployment Plans are established for fisheries that are considered a priority by the European Commission and the concerned Member States.

They can refer to EU and adjacent waters to which a SCIP adopted by the Commission in concert with the Member States applies, or International waters under the competence of a RFMO, where EFCA is requested to coordinate the implementation of the European obligations under international control and inspection programmes.

The JDPs life cycle consist of three phases:

The JDP lifecycle



1. Planning

The planning of the deployment of fisheries control means at sea, in the air and ashore is based on the results of a regional risk assessment conducted in accordance with the methodology developed by the Member States and EFCA. The organisational framework of the cooperation and coordination of joint control operations and the procedures for operational information to be shared are discussed and agreed by a Steering Group, composed of Member States, the European Commission and EFCA.

2. Implementation

The JDP is implemented through a year-round continuous campaign. EFCA coordinates the deployment of control means in operational areas and the implementation of joint control operations through a Technical Joint Deployment Group. The coordination covers the implementation of specific actions, targeted inspections and collection of inspection data for further analysis. The coordination may be conducted directly by Member States experts appointed to a Joint Coordination Team deployed to the EFCA Coordination Centre in Vigo.

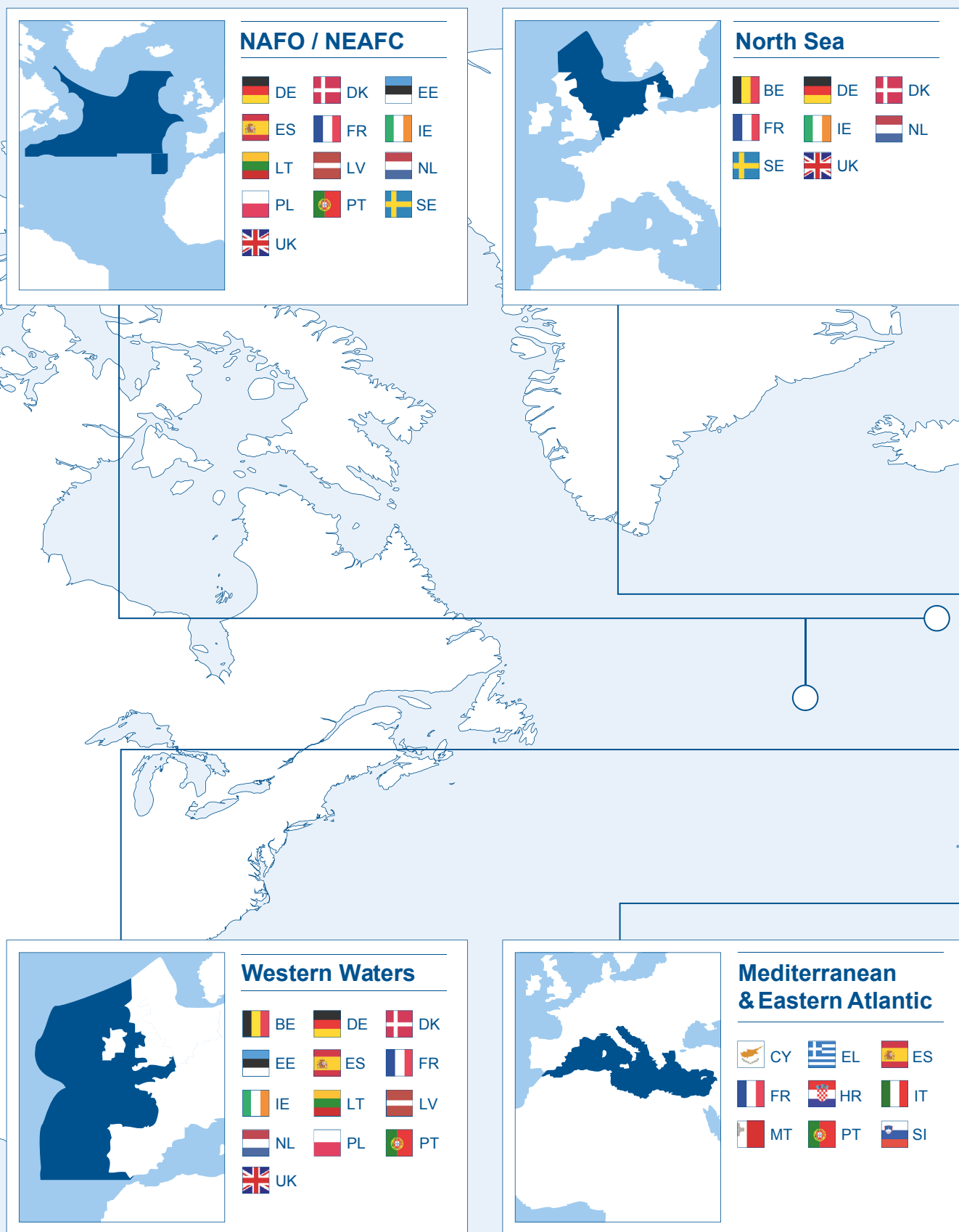
3. Assessment

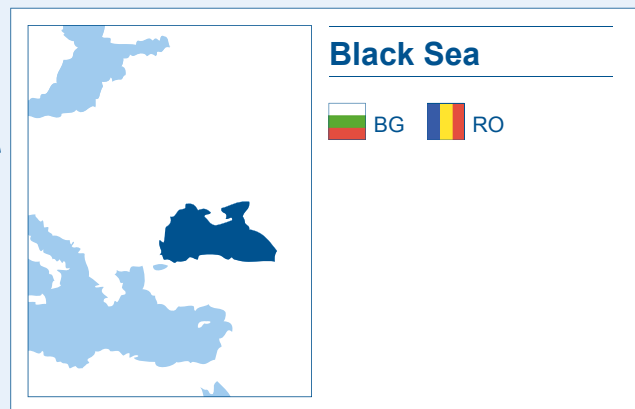
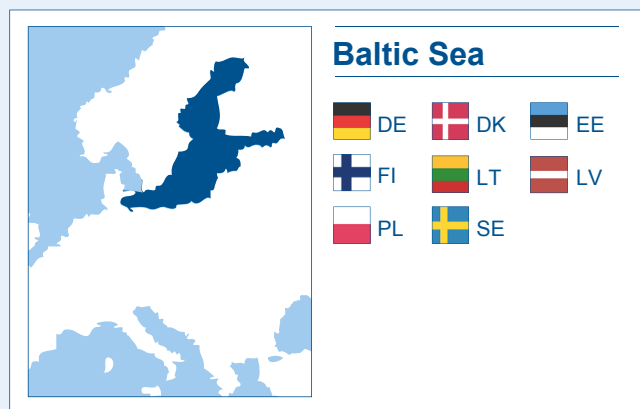
The JDP is assessed and evaluated yearly by EFCA with the collaboration of the Member States, with the aim to improve future JDP planning and implementation, for an efficient monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing related activities in the sea basins covered by the JDP.



² Only Bluefin tuna fisheries (BFT) in the Eastern Atlantic

Implementation of JDP in EU Waters and International Waters in 2019





Country codes

DE Germany	BE Belgium	CY Cyprus	DK Denmark	EE Estonia	EL Greece	ES Spain
FI Finland	HR Croatia	IE Ireland	IT Italy	LT Lithuania	LV Latvia	MT Malta
FR France	NL Netherlands	PL Poland	PT Portugal	SE Sweden	SI Slovenia	UK United Kingdom

How have JDPs evolved over the years?

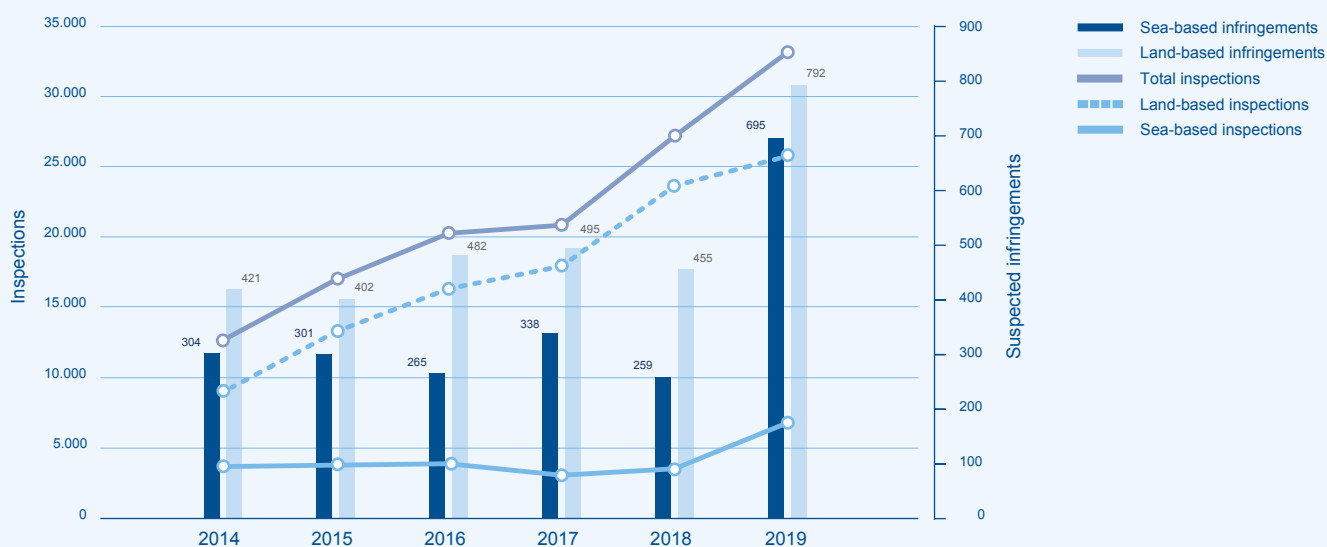
Currently, all JDPs are multiannual operations following the time framework defined in the SCIPs with control activities planned for each year on the basis of the results of regional risk assessment: Member States assess the existing risks with regard to fish stocks, areas, periods and fleet segments exploiting these stocks, in accordance with the methodology established in cooperation with EFCA.

The JDPs have continued to be a platform for information exchange and for collecting reference data on catch composition, which are key inputs for risk assessment and contribute to compliance evaluation.

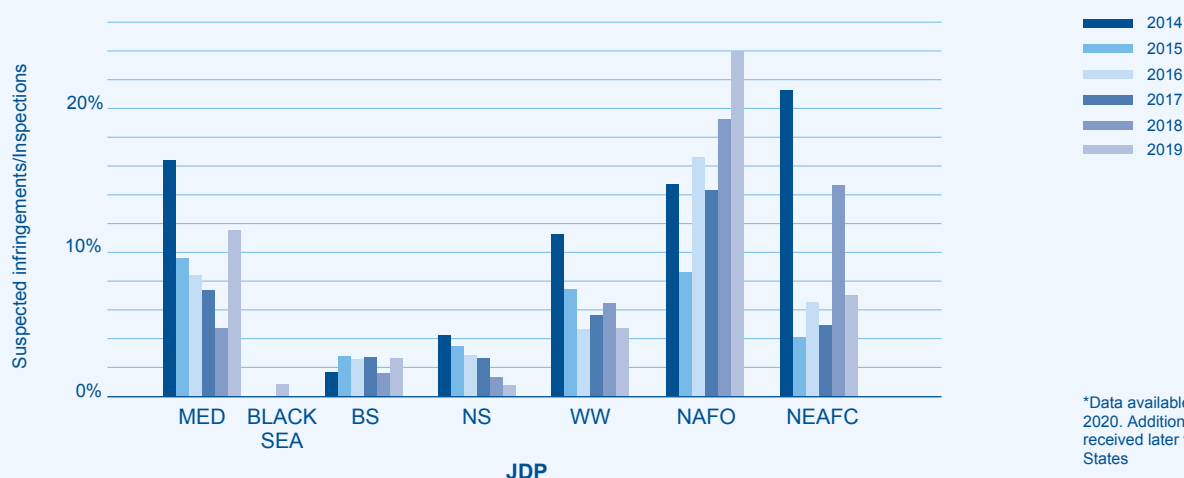
This joint coordination has contributed to Member States making optimal use of human and other resources, and enhanced the potential of national enforcement services in the application of CFP rules in a uniform and effective manner.

JDP evolution since 2014

JDPs inspections and suspected infringements*



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



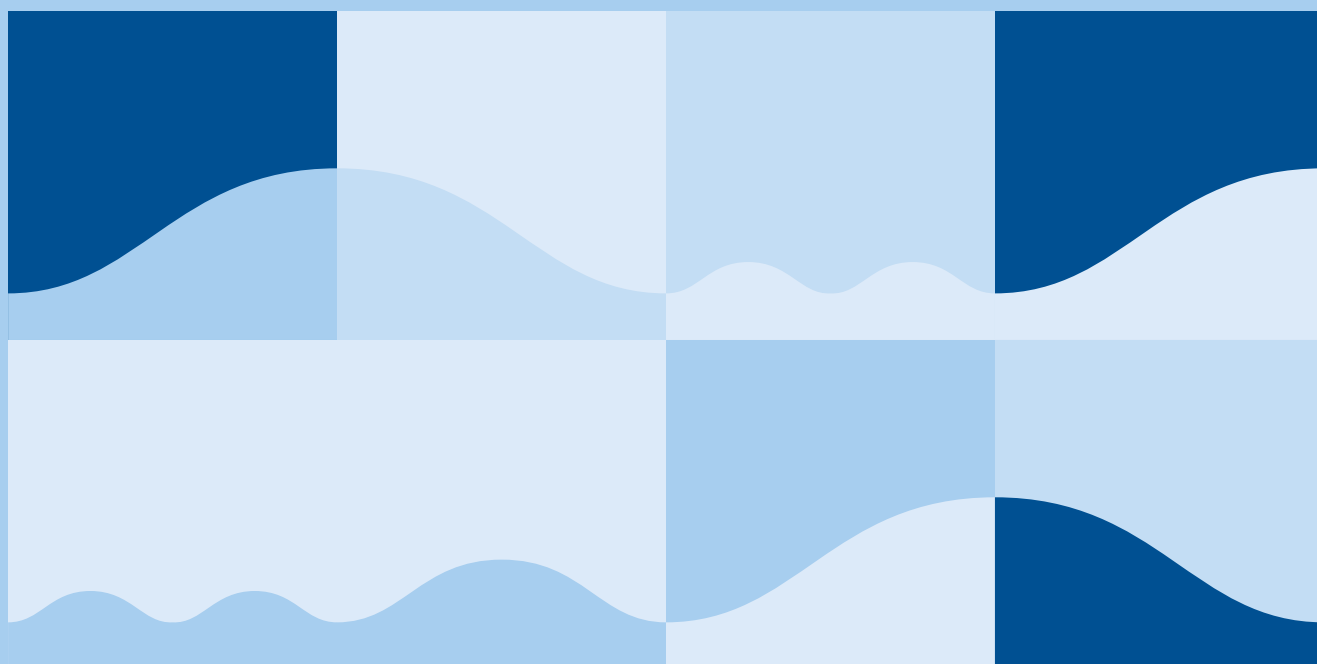
*Data available on 24 January 2020. Additional data may be received later from Member States



Part I

Achievements of the year

Main results 2019



JDP main results in 2019

Through the use of Joint Deployment Plans (JDPs) and Operational Plans coordination EFCA has provided assistance to Member States and the European Commission in the area of control, inspection and surveillance.

Specifically, the activity focused on joint coordination and enhancement of the potential of national enforcement services to apply the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy in a uniform and effective manner.

In 2019, the cooperative efforts led to 32 381 coordinated inspections, an increase in comparison to 2018 (26 922), and 1 487 suspected infringements detected, an increase in comparison to 2018 (714).

Specific attention was given to uplift JDP operational performance in the EU and international waters, in close cooperation with Member States, and in some cases with the support of other EU Agencies, third countries and Regional Fisheries Management Organisations. The Agency provided its capacity in a form of the Coordination Centre, chartered means (airborne and seaborne, e.g. OPV Lundy Sentinel), access to relevant systems (e.g. IMS, FISHNET, etc.), as well as coordinated planning of Member States means within the scope of JDP.

2019 was a year of intense activity: with the introduction of new areas and species by the Specific Control and Inspection Programme (SCIP) decision², it was necessary to widen the scope of the Joint Deployment Plans which apply to the fishing activities of the Mediterranean and Eastern Atlantic, the Black Sea, Baltic Sea, North Sea and Western Waters of the Eastern Atlantic. EFCA effectively implemented these wider scope JDPs with the same resources as the previous year.

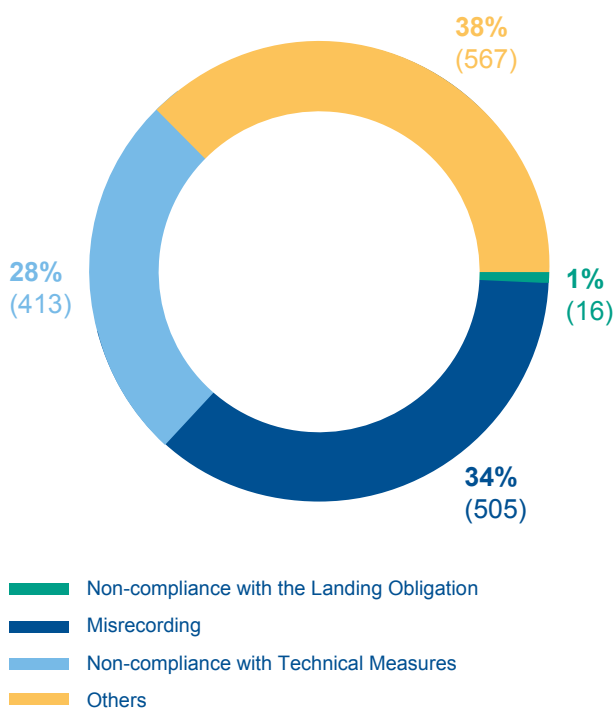
In 2019, EFCA conducted the assessment of JDP costs referred to the previous year. The overall cost evaluation for implementing JDPs in 2018 rose to EUR 78.2 million with an increase, compared to 2017, of +11%. In general, the increase in costs in 2018 was for the North Sea and the Mediterranean Sea.

² OJ L 317, 14.12.2018, p. 29–46

Suspected infringements by type and by JDP

In 2019 misreporting of catches and technical measures remained the most common non-compliance issues.

Overall classification of the suspected infringements

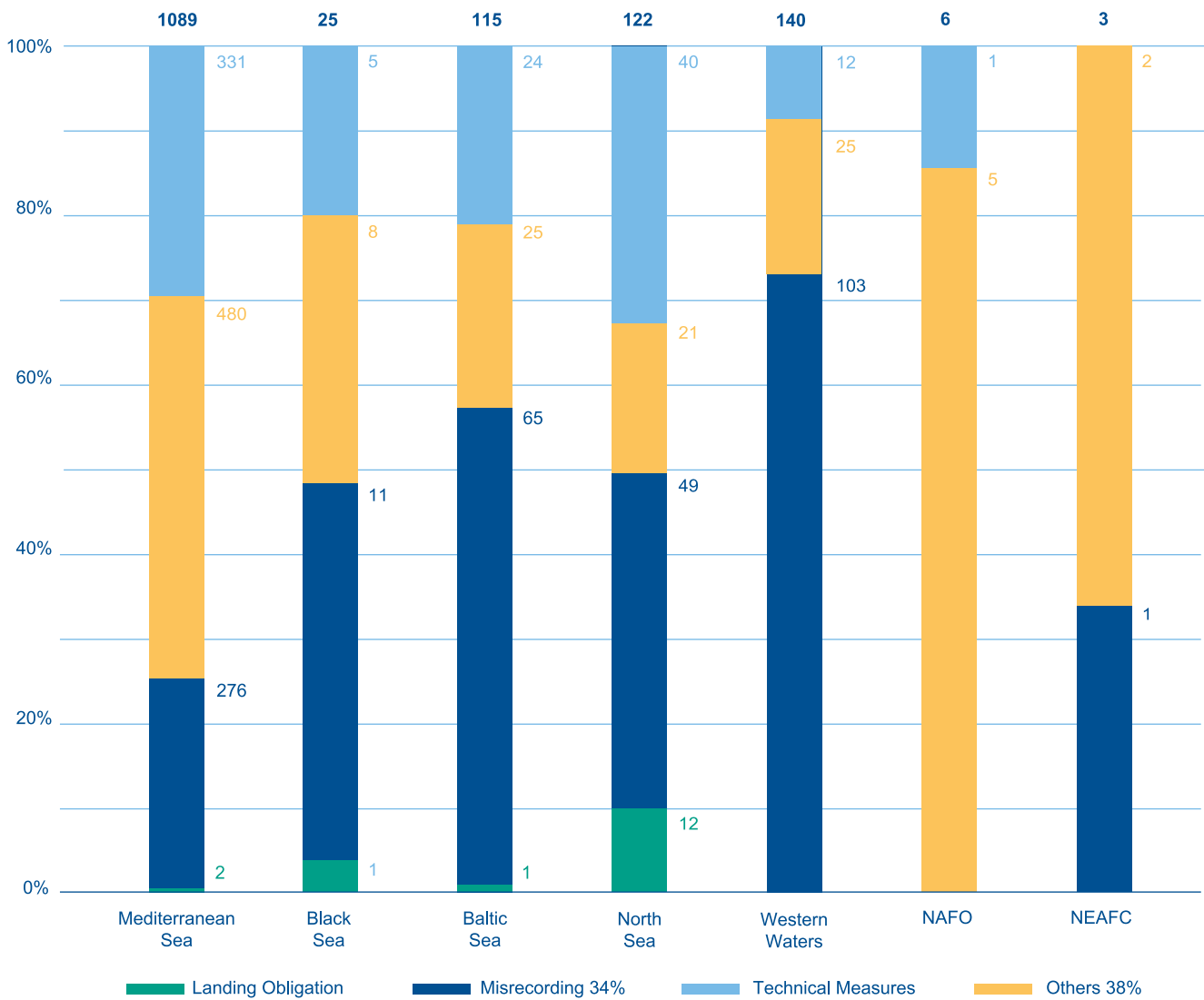


Data available on 24 January 2020. Additional data may be received later from Member States.





Overall classification of the suspected infringements



Objective 1

Implementation of JDPs and assistance to the Member States and the European Commission in EU Waters and North Atlantic.

Results

1. Improved compliance, level playing field and cost-effectiveness in the North Sea, Baltic Sea, Western Waters and NAFO / NEAFC areas.
2. Increased synergies and transparency between the participating Member States.
3. Support to the EU in relation to RFMOs and third countries in the North Atlantic.
4. Assistance to Member States, Regional Bodies and the European Commission in the implementation of the CFP, including the landing obligation.





In 2019 EFCA continued coordinating three JDPs in EU waters, namely in the Baltic Sea, North Sea and Western Waters areas through joint campaigns in accordance with the plan adopted by the respective Steering Groups (SG).

A total 29 specific actions were implemented in the framework of the three JDPs. These are scheduled joint operations of limited duration to be carried out by the Member States concerned with a focus on specific risk, area and fleet segment. In accordance with the results of the regional risk analysis, priority was given to the control of fisheries with the highest risks, and joint control activities were regularly coordinated.

EFCA used the framework of the JDPs to enhance the standardisation of inspections, in particular, last haul observation procedures during inspection at

sea in all EU JDP areas. The publication of specific technical guidelines is another important milestone in EFCA's work for standardisation.

Particularly, in 2019 EFCA finalised and published guidelines on Remote Electronic Monitoring (REM) and, in collaboration with Member States, on risk assessment and compliance indicators.

In response to a joint request from the North Sea (Scheveningen) and North Western Waters Regional Control Expert Groups, EFCA finalised the compliance evaluation exercise focused on the landing obligation and certain key species. The evaluation was performed over the period 2015-2017 for mackerel fisheries and over 2016-2017 for North Sea fisheries targeting cod, plaice and sole and for North-western waters (NWW) fisheries targeting haddock, hake and whiting.

Similarly, in response to a request from the Baltic Sea Control Expert Group (BALTFISH), EFCA commenced a compliance evaluation exercise on the landing obligation in the Baltic Sea in 2017 and 2018. Moreover, during the second half of 2019, EFCA worked with CEGs (NS, NWW and SWW) on the development of a REM pilot project template.

During 2019 EFCA also prepared, in cooperation with the Commission and Member States, for the potential impact of a no-deal Brexit on the relevant JDPs.



What are the regional CEGs?

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 the implementation of the landing obligation (LO) in the context of a regionalised CFP.

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

Objective 2

Implementation of JDPs and assistance to the Member States and the European Commission in the Mediterranean and the Black Seas.

Results

1. Improved compliance, level playing field and cost-effectiveness in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea areas.
2. Increased synergies and transparency between the participating Member States.
3. Support to the EU in relation to RFMOs and third countries in the Mediterranean and the Black Seas.
4. Assistance to Member States, including to Regional Bodies, and the European Commission in the implementation of the CFP, including the landing obligation.

Since 2019, the Mediterranean Sea JDP has been extended to the new species added (e.g. European hake, deep sea shrimps) and species under landing obligation in the Mediterranean Sea. As regards Black Sea, EFCA established a JDP to implement the new SCIP where applicable to this area.

In accordance with the MEDFISH4EVER Declaration, EFCA continued to cooperate with third countries in the Mediterranean to effectively promote a level playing field in the area. The JDP control activities in the Strait of Sicily were implemented in cooperation with Algeria, Tunisia and Libya. In the Black Sea, EFCA led an initiative in the framework of the interagency cooperation, in order to support Bulgarian and Romanian authorities in their fisheries control activities.

The Mediterranean Member States operational effort for fisheries control inside the JDPs increased in 2019, as their seaborne and airborne means were deployed above the commitments agreed in the JDP decision, contributing to ensure a level playing field, a higher inspection rate as well as the coordination and assistance for better compliance.

The inspection activities were successfully coordinated from EFCA, with the presence of Member States and third country experts during the main

campaigns, such as the Bluefin tuna (BFT) and the Strait of Sicily ones.

Adaptability and flexibility of the Mediterranean JDP framework was proven to be critical and formed a solid basis for EFCA to coordinate the EU contribution to both JISS of ICCAT and GFCM that apply to the international waters in the Mediterranean Sea.

To increase a uniform level of inspection activities involving control means, EFCA further promoted and facilitated the cooperation between Member States by creating multinational inspection teams, and facilitating the exchange of inspectors. In 2019 Member States' deployment equated to 761 man/days of secondments (at sea and ashore), of which 526 were aboard the EFCA OPV Lundy Sentinel. Additionally, 123 man/days by third country inspectors were hosted aboard the EFCA OPV.

Specific attention was dedicated to the coordination of the Bluefin tuna campaign, during which two Special Mixed Teams (SMT) were deployed in the activities involving the use of stereoscopic cameras to establish the number and weight of the BFT being caged.



Objective 3

Promotion of a risk management based approach and compliance evaluation.

Results

1. Improved Risk Management Strategy and identification of possible minimum common standards for national risk assessment systems.
2. Support the implementation of alternative, compliance-based methodologies for evaluating the effectiveness of control and inspection activities.
3. Improvement of EFCA information systems in support of fisheries monitoring and control.
4. Improvement of data management in support of fisheries monitoring and control.

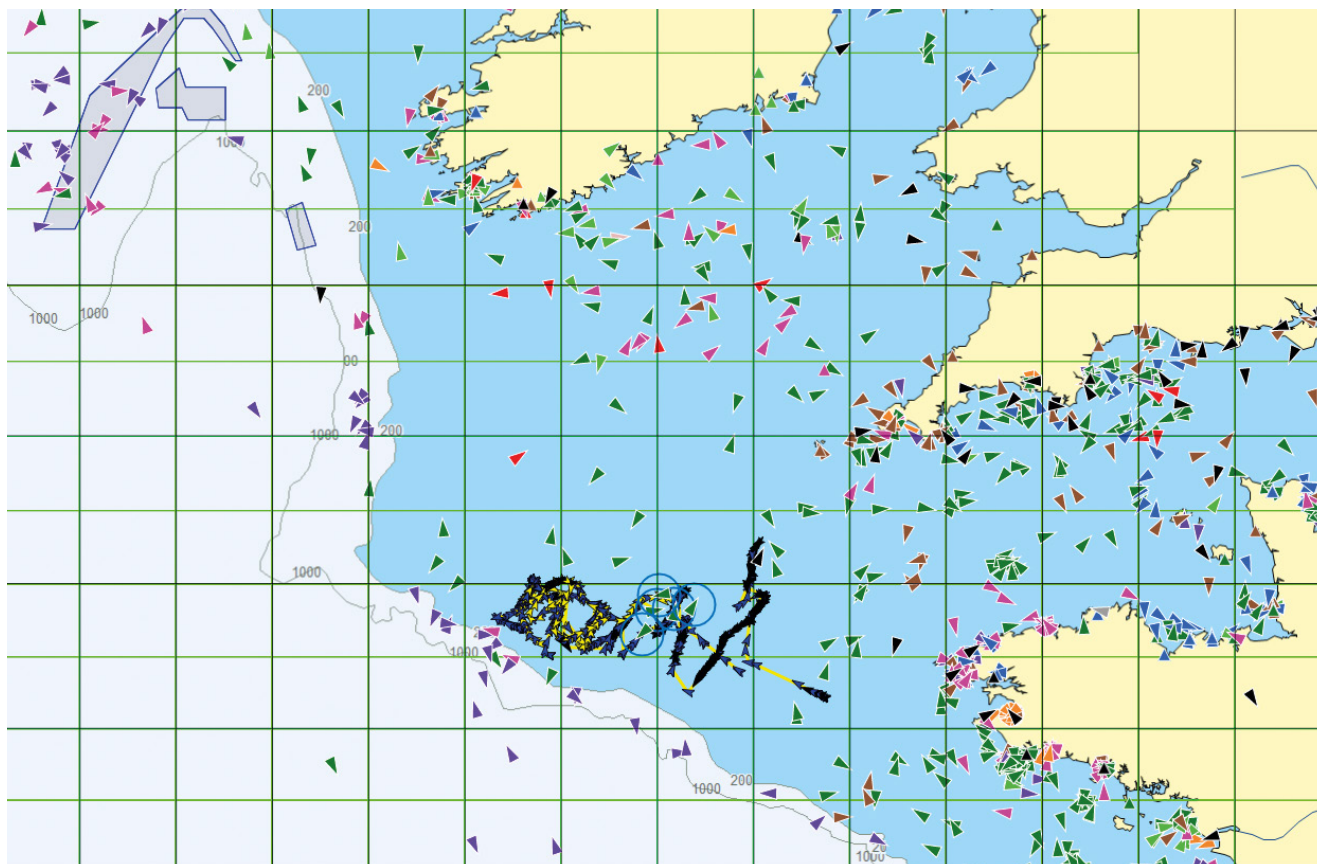
EFCA control and monitoring activities are based on tactical and strategic risk assessments to ensure a maximum efficiency of the planning and implementation of the control and monitoring operations and an adequate use of available resources. Appropriate data, information systems and analysis are key elements to support the risk assessment.

Risk management was conducted at fleet segment level of several JDP areas (Baltic Sea, North Sea, Western Waters, Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea).

Dedicated regional meetings took place with two main outcomes:

- the identification of the fleet segments with higher risk that should be addressed with priority and
- a set of recommendations on possible risk treatment measures to address the identified high risk threats.

On this basis, a series of specific actions/campaigns addressing priority threats in the most relevant segments and implementing some of the risk treatment measures, was agreed for the 2020 JDPs.

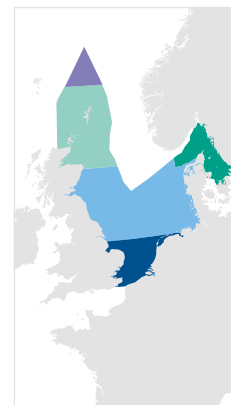


Screenshot from Integrated Maritime System (IMS)

Results of risk assessment of non-compliance

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

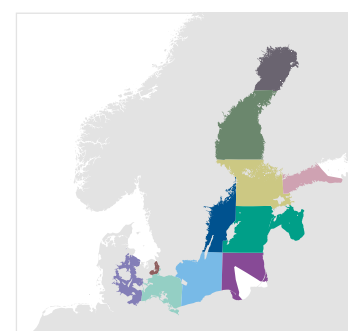
Gear – Mesh size – Fishery	Area	Main target species	Landing obligation	Mis-recording	Illegal gear	Fishing in closed areas	Unlicensed vessels
Otter trawls / Seines ≥ 120 mm	4.a	Cod	■	■	■		
Otter trawls / Seines ≥ 100 and < 120 mm	4.a	Cod	■	■	■		
Otter trawls / Seines ≥ 100 and < 120 mm	4.b	Cod	■	■			
Otter trawls / Seines ≥ 70 and < 100 mm	4.a	Norway lobster	■	■	■		
Otter trawls / Seines ≥ 70 and < 100 mm	4.b	Plaice, Norway lobster	■	■			
Otter trawls / Seines ≥ 120 mm	3.a	Cod	■	■			
Otter trawls / Seines ≥ 90 and < 120 mm	3.a	Cod	■	■	■	■	
Otter trawls / Seines ≥ 35 and < 70 mm	3.a	Northern prawn	■	■		■	
Beam trawls ≥ 80 and < 120 mm	4.c	Sole	■	■	■		
Eel Fishery	3.a, 4	Eel		■	■		■



2a 3a 4a
4b 4c

Baltic Sea - Fisheries with the highest risk of non-compliance

Gear – Mesh size – Fishery	Area	Landing obligation	Mis-recording	Other
Demersal otter trawls ≥ 105 mm	22-24	■	■	
Demersal otter trawls ≥ 105 mm	25-27	■	■	■
Pelagic trawls and pair trawls ≥ 16 and < 32 mm	22-27		■	
Pelagic trawls and pair trawls ≥ 16 and < 105 mm	28-32		■	
Salmon fixed gears	22-32		■	■
Demersal gillnets ≥ 110 mm and longlines	22-24	■	■	
Cod recreational fisheries	22-24			■
Eel fisheries	22-32			■



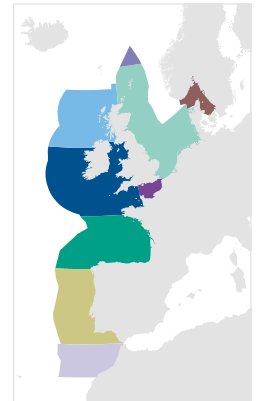
22 23 24
25 26 27
28 29 30
31 32

Level of risk: ■ High ■ Very High

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

Anchovy

Gear	Area	Misrecording
Polyvalent -Purse seines	8	Medium
Polyvalent -Purse seines	9	Medium



2a 3a 4
6 7d Rest of 7
8 9 34.1.11

Blue whiting

Gear	Area	Misrecording
Polyvalent -Bottom trawls and bottom pair trawls	8	Medium
Polyvalent -Bottom trawls and bottom pair trawls	9	Medium

Herring

Gear	Area	Non-compliance with the LO	Misrecording
Freezer trawlers -Midwater trawls and midwater pair trawls	6	Medium	Medium
Freezer trawlers -Midwater trawls and midwater pair trawls	Rest of 7	Medium	Medium
RSW tank vessels and Polyvalent -Midwater trawls and midwater pair trawls	3.a	Medium	Medium
RSW tank vessels and Polyvalent -Midwater trawls and midwater pair trawls	6	Medium	High
RSW tank vessels and Polyvalent -Midwater trawls and midwater pair trawls	Rest of 7	Medium	High

Level of risk: Medium High



Horse mackerel

Gear	Area	Non-compliance with the LO	Misrecording
Freezer trawlers -Midwater trawls and midwater pair trawls	7.d		
RSW tank vessels and Polyvalent -Midwater trawls and midwater pair trawls	6		
RSW tank vessels and Polyvalent -Midwater trawls and midwater pair trawls	7.d		
RSW tank vessels and Polyvalent -Midwater trawls and midwater pair trawls	Rest of 7		
Polyvalent -Purse seines	6		
Polyvalent -Purse seines	7.d		
Polyvalent -Purse seines	Rest of 7		

Mackerel

Gear	Area	Non-compliance with the LO	Misrecording
Freezer trawlers -Midwater trawls and midwater pair trawls	2.a, 4		
Freezer trawlers -Midwater trawls and midwater pair trawls	6		
Freezer trawlers -Midwater trawls and midwater pair trawls	Rest of 7		
RSW tank vessels and Polyvalent -Midwater trawls and midwater pair trawls	2.a, 4		
RSW tank vessels and Polyvalent -Midwater trawls and midwater pair trawls	6		
RSW tank vessels and Polyvalent -Midwater trawls and midwater pair trawls	Rest of 7		
Polyvalent -Bottom trawl and bottom pair trawls	7.d		
Polyvalent -Bottom trawl and bottom pair trawls	Rest of 7		
Polyvalent -Bottom trawl and bottom pair trawls	8		
Polyvalent -Bottom trawl and bottom pair trawls	9		
RSW tank vessel -Purse seines	2.a, 4		
Polyvalent -Purse seines	8		
Polyvalent -Purse seines	9		
Traps, pots and pound nets	8		

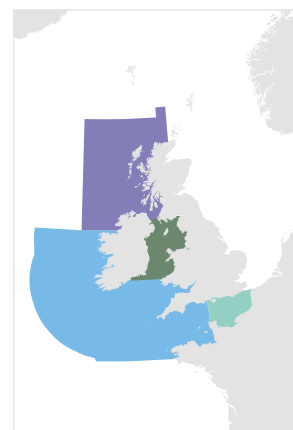
Industrial Fisheries

Gear	Area	Misrecording
Industrial trawls < 16 mm	3.a, 4	

Level of risk: Medium High

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

Gear – Mesh size – Fishery	Area	Main target species	Non-compliance with the LO	Mis-recording	Illegal gear	Technical measures
Trawls ≥ 120 mm	6	Cod, haddock, saithe, sole, plaice, hake	■	■		
	7.a	Cod, haddock, saithe, sole, plaice, hake	■	■		
Trawls < 120 mm	6	Norway lobster, sole, plaice	■	■	■	
	7.a	Norway lobster, sole, plaice	■	■		
	7.d	Norway lobster, sole, plaice	■	■		■
	rest of 7	Norway lobster, sole, plaice	■	■		
Beam trawls < 120 mm	7.a	Plaice, sole	■	■		
	7.d	Plaice, sole	■	■		
	rest of 7	Plaice, sole	■	■		
Seines	rest of 7	Hake, whiting	■	■		
Gillnets	7.d	Sole	■	■		
Trammel nets	7.d	Sole	■	■		
Eel Fishery	6, 7	Eel		■		



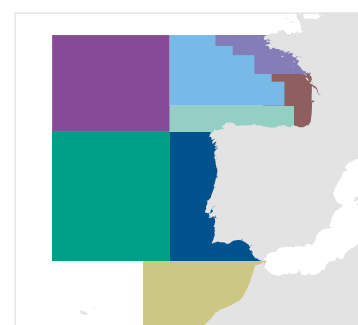
6a 7a 7d
Rest of 7

Level of risk: ■ High ■ Very High



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

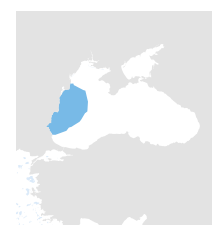
Gear – Mesh size – Fishery	Area	Main target species	Non-compliance with the LO	Mis-recording
Bottom trawls ≥100 mm	8.a, 8.b	Anglerfishes, hake	Medium	Medium
Bottom trawls ≥70 and <100 mm	8.a, 8.b	Hake, Norway lobster	Very High	Very High
Bottom trawls ≥55 and <70 mm	8.a, 8.b, 8.c, 9	Hake, Norway lobster	Very High	Very High
Midwater trawls	All 8	Hake	Medium	Medium
Beam trawl ≥70 and <100 mm	8, 9	Anglerfishes, sole	Medium	Medium
Seines	8, 9	Hake		Medium
Gill and trammel nets	8, 9	Anglerfishes, hake, sole		Medium
Longlines targeting demersal	8, 9	Hake		Medium
Longlines	8, 9	Black scabbardfish	Medium	Medium
Longlines	8, 9	Red seabream	Medium	Medium
Eel Fishery	All	Eel		Very High



8a 8b 8c
 8d 8e 9a
 9b 31.1.11

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
Bottom set gillnets (authorised)	Turbot	Very High	Very High	High	High	Very High	Very High



EU Waters of the Black Sea

Level of risk: Medium High Very High

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

Gear – Fishery	Area	Main target species	Misreporting and/or misrecording	Non-compliance with quota or bycatch limit
Midwater Trawlers	Adriatic Sea	Anchovy, sardine	High	
Purse seines	Adriatic Sea	Anchovy, sardine	High	
Purse seines (including auxiliary, support, towing vessels and farms)	Mediterranean Sea	Bluefin tuna	High	
Long Lines, hand-lines	Mediterranean Sea	Albacore, bluefin tuna, swordfish	High	Very High
Trammel nets and gill nets	Mediterranean Sea	Hake, mullus spp., seabreams	High	
Sport and Recreational fishery	Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea	Albacore, bluefin tuna, swordfish	Very High	High
Eel Fishery	Mediterranean Sea	Eel	Very High	Very High
			Non-compliance with temporal/spatial closures	Non-compliance with minimum size of BFT/SWO
Trawlers	Strait of Sicily	Deep-sea rose shrimp, hake	Very High	
	Ionian and Levant	Deep-sea rose shrimp, blue and red shrimp	Very High	
	Mediterranean without Strait of Sicily and Ionian/Levant	Deep-sea rose shrimp, hake, mullus spp.	High	
Purse seines	Adriatic Sea	Anchovy, sardine		
Long Lines, hand-lines	Mediterranean Sea	Albacore, bluefin tuna, swordfish	High	High
Sport and Recreational fishery	Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea	Albacore,	Very High	
Eel Fishery	Mediterranean Sea	Eel	Very High	
			Non-compliance with general technical and management rules	Non-compliance with the LO
Trawlers	Strait of Sicily	Deep-sea rose shrimp, hake	Very High	Very High
	Ionian and Levant	Deep-sea rose shrimp, blue and red shrimp		High
	Mediterranean without Strait of Sicily and Ionian/Levant	Deep-sea rose shrimp, hake, mullus spp.	High	Very High
Purse seines	Mediterranean Sea without Adriatic Sea	Anchovy, sardine		High
	Adriatic Sea	Anchovy, sardine	High	High
Long Lines, hand-lines	Mediterranean Sea	Albacore, bluefin tuna, swordfish	High	
Sport and Recreational fishery	Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea	Albacore, bluefin tuna, swordfish	Very High	
Eel Fishery	Mediterranean Sea	Eel	Very High	Very High



■ Mediterranean Sea
■ Eastern Atlantic

Level of risk: High Very High

EFCA also worked with the NAFO/NEAFC Steering Group on two workshops dedicated to risk assessment. A main outcome was to finalise the individual vessel post-activity risk assessment methodology for Member States to determine the appropriate strategy for landing inspections.

EFCA developed documents to assist Member States on the application of the new guidelines, as well as to conduct the risk assessment and to improve the knowledge regarding the vessels and the expected catch profile.

The SCIP makes reference to the requirement for a harmonised methodology for risk assessment, and a methodology to define alternative benchmarks expressed in terms of improved levels of compliance. In 2019 the Guidelines for Risk Management on Fisheries Compliance and Guidelines on Indicators to Measure Compliance in Fisheries, which were prepared in 2018 in cooperation with Member States, to define alternative benchmarks expressed in terms of improved levels of compliance, were made available on the EFCA Website.

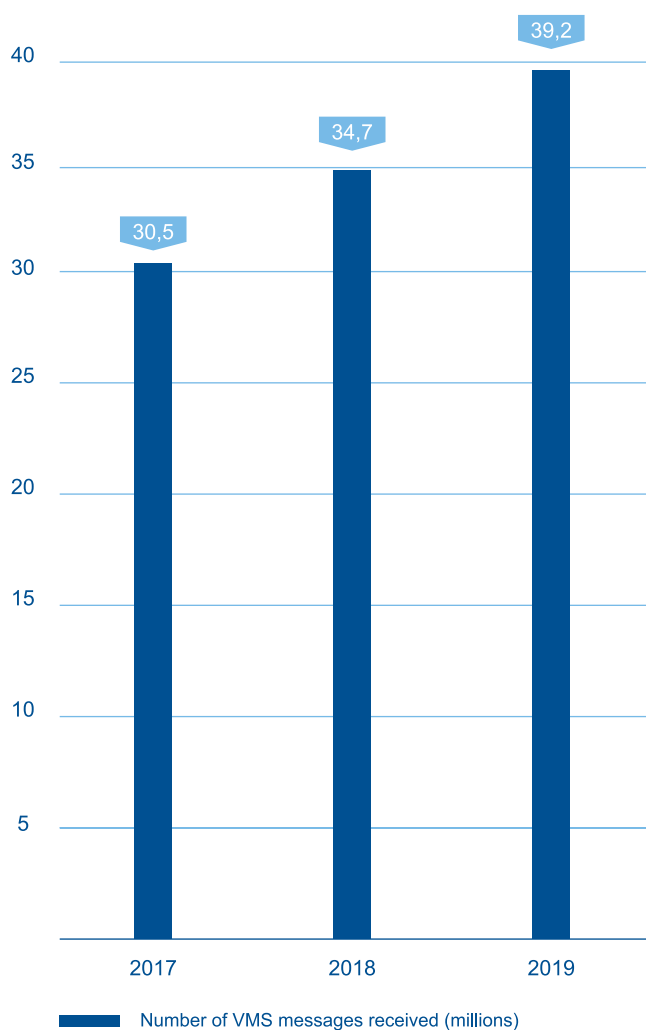
Compliance indicators were further developed in 2019, namely those to analyse misrecording indicators in the Baltic Sea on unsorted pelagics landings, and salmon catches reported as sea trout, based on data collected during dedicated specific actions.

In relation to EFCA's information systems, providing details of their fishing vessels, catches and other such information, the main data received by EFCA from Member States was: vessel positions (VMS); electronic logbooks (ERS); summary of inspection and surveillance reports (Activity Reports); and target vessels.

EFCA's information systems enabled the collection of data from each Member State providing details of their fishing vessels, catches and other such information. Overall, EFCA was sent Electronic Reporting System-logbook data from 4564 vessels in 15 Member States and Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) data from different vessels, throughout all Member States. The volume of VMS messages received by the EFCA VMS was 39.2 million messages.



EFCA Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)



EFCA is continuously collecting and analysing the needs of end users and improving its Information Systems accordingly. Two new versions of the system managing control activity reports (JaDE) have been published in 2019.





The intensive and long-lasting cooperation between EMSA and EFCA in integrated maritime awareness resulted in the development of the Integrated Maritime Service (IMS) application dedicated to fisheries control. By the end of 2019, there were 972 credentials issued by EFCA to IMS fisheries control users in Member States and the European Commission. In 2019 EFCA also acquired from EMSA information obtained from the Copernicus Maritime Surveillance (CMS) Service, to support fisheries control operations.

In 2019, EFCA continued the design of its Data Governance Framework, which will be progressively implemented.

EFCA is leading a project aiming for the automatic exchange of Inspection and Surveillance reports (Electronic Inspection Report system - EIR) between EU Member States, Commission and EFCA. A new standard was finalised for the automatic exchange of inspection and surveillance reports.

The Agency was also involved in the Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE), which aims to integrate existing surveillance systems and make networks interoperable so that data and other information can be exchanged easily through the use of modern technologies.

EFCA ERS data 2019

Messages	Vessels	Member States	JDP
 1 332 185 Total number of Messages pulled from Member States	 4 564 Total number of Vessels pulled from Member States	 15 Total Number of Member States connected	 5 Number of JDPs configured



Objective 4

Support the EU in the implementation of the external dimension of the CFP.

Results

1. Support to the EU delegation in RFMOs meetings.
2. Support to the EU as regards direct cooperation with third countries, without prejudice of PESCAO (under objective 5) and/or, in the context of ICCAT and GFCM and other RFMOs, including through JDPs.
3. Assistance to the European Commission in connection with the evaluation mission to third countries as regards IUU Regulation.
4. 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.

In the international dimension of the Common Fisheries Policy, EFCA provided very effective assistance to the Commission to cooperate with third countries, such as Norway mainly concerning shared stocks in the North Sea, and other Coastal States, within the framework of the Coastal States MCS working groups. EFCA also assisted the Commission in the cooperation with international organisations dealing with fisheries such as Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (namely, NAFO, NEAFC, ICCAT and GFCM), to strengthen operational coordination and compliance.

The scope of this assistance is included in a yearly strategy document presented by the Commission to the EFCA Administrative Board and is incorporated in EFCA's Programming Document considering the availability of resources.

In the fight against IUU fishing activities, EFCA supported the Commission by analysing a total of 378 catch certificates and 122 processing statements (Annex IV of Regulation (EC) 1005/2008) for six third countries. EFCA also participated in a working group meeting organised by the European Commission on the development of the software of the new CATCH database to support the implementation of the IUU Regulation and the catch certification scheme.



Objective 5

To strengthen compliance through the implementation of EU international projects (e.g. PESCAO, Improved Regional fisheries governance in Western Africa) as regards fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance.

Results

1. Strengthening of prevention and responses to IUU fishing in the areas concerned.
2. Harmonisation of third countries legal framework in accordance with international standards.
3. Increased capacity of third countries fisheries inspectors and other officials.
4. Improved compliance, level playing field and cost-effectiveness in the areas concerned.





EFCA has contributed to the achievement of the overall objective of the five-year EU funded PESCAO project for Improved regional fisheries governance in Western Africa, which is to enhance the contribution of fisheries resources to sustainable development, food security and poverty alleviation in that area.

In this context the Agency provided technical support to the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC), the Fisheries Committee for the Western Central Gulf of Guinea (FCWC) and their member countries in a coordinated manner, using its experience in the EU context.

In 2019 a report was drafted on the review of the SRFC and the FCWC member countries' national legal frameworks related to fisheries control and enforcement.

As part of PESCAO, EFCA organised three national trainings on fisheries control and inspection in the Republic of Guinea, Nigeria and The Gambia and two sub-regional courses for FMC operators were or-

ganised in Cabo Verde (for Cabo Verde and Guinea Bissau), and one in Abidjan, for Senegal, Guinea, Mauritania, Côte d'Ivoire, Benin and Togo. In addition, the SRFC organised three joint control campaigns during 2019, and EFCA supported all of them.

EFCA also supported EU Delegations on technical aspects. In 2019 the Agency organised with the EU Delegation in Senegal a Technical Committee meeting on behalf of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Presidency.

In the context of the IUU dialogue with Liberia, EFCA participated in a capacity building initiative led by the European Commission to train FMC operators in the control of the international fleet.

Moreover, experts from the Agency participated to three joint control campaigns. During 2019, EFCA continued to work with the FCWC, providing technical advice in the development of Specification of Requirements (SoR) for the Regional VMS.

PESCAO Joint Campaigns 2019	Alexandre Baptista 31 January to 4 February	KUTA 7 to 14 May	Tessito 22 to 27 September
Coordination	SRFC	SRFC	SRFC
Participant countries	Cabo Verde, Mauritania and Senegal	Guinea Conakry, Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone	Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and The Gambia
Coordination centre in charge	Dakar	Freetown	Banjul
Area covered	EEZ and territorial waters of Cabo Verde, Mauritania and Senegal	EEZ and territorial waters of Guinea Conakry, Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone	EEZ and territorial waters of Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and The Gambia
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Three patrol vessels deployed – 32 inspections – 7 instances of non-compliance detected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Four patrol vessels and 1 aircraft deployed – 56 inspections – 6 instances of non-compliance detected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Three patrol vessels and 1 aircraft deployed – 69 inspections – 8 instances of non-compliance detected

During the operations, the competent authorities of the participating SRFC member countries worked together in the coordination of joint patrols and inspections. The EFCA experts participated in the patrol missions conducted by the patrol vessels and were also deployed in the coordination centres in charge assisting to the joint control operations with EFCA Integrated Maritime Services (IMS) and Copernicus Maritime Surveillance (CMS). The detections from satellite-based systems were used for behaviour analysis and identification of possible non-compliance targets. Furthermore, an aircraft of the French Navy participated in two of the operations, which optimised the targeting of the areas and vessels. The joint operations continue to contribute to the development of a culture of cooperation amongst the countries in the sub-region, and to reinforce the cooperation between EFCA and SRFC.

Objective 6

Improve capacities to implement fisheries control and support other coast guard functions.

Results

1. Harmonised training programmes for Member States officials including through the support to the development of a Sectoral Qualification Framework for fisheries.
2. Cooperation with EMSA and Frontex in the implementation of the EU Coast Guard initiative. Implementation of the annual strategic plan agreed with EMSA and Frontex under the TWA.
3. EFCA control means chartered and deployed following the agreed planning of operations.
4. Promotion of the use of new technologies for fisheries control purposes.

To level the playing field, the secondment of EU inspectors to multinational inspection teams continued to be a key approach in facilitating the standardisation of inspection procedures among Member States. In 2019, there were regional workshops for JDP inspectors delivered by EFCA to this effect.

In order to make EFCA's training programmes on the e-learning platform more accessible for Member States' inspectors, EFCA finalised the translation of the 3 Core Curricula e-learning courses on *inspection at sea*, *port inspections*, and *general principles and specific types of inspection* into French, German, Greek, Italian, Polish, Portuguese and Spanish.

For non-EU inspectors, the course *Introduction to inspection at sea/in port* has been translated in French and Portuguese and made available to Western African countries and organisations covered by the EU-funded project PESCAO.

Currently more than 1000 staff from EU and non-EU countries are now registered in the EFCA e-learning platform.

The European Coast Guard Functions Academic Network (ECGFA Net) project, financed by the European Commission, was concluded in 2019, and EFCA contributed to the fisheries control and inspection part in the Sectoral Qualification Framework (SQF) Working Group.

The Tripartite Working Agreement (TWA) between, EFCA, EMSA and Frontex sets the foundations for the

framework of cooperation, which aims to support national authorities carrying out Coast Guard Functions and to provide assistance and expertise on coordination and fisheries control using the means available in the agencies.

The cooperation with the two agencies further developed in the area of capacity building with EFCA coordinating the overall drafting process of the Practical Handbook on European Cooperation on Coast Guard Functions. Moreover, EFCA is leading the process to coordinate the follow up by the three agencies of the

EFCA operational capacity

is available for **Multipurpose Operations in cooperation with FRONTEX, EMSA and Member States** relevant authorities in its support to coast guard functions

Primary

 **Fisheries inspection and control**

Support role

-  Search and rescue
-  Border Control and Customs control
-  Law enforcement
-  Maritime environmental protection and response
-  Maritime monitoring and surveillance
-  Maritime safety
-  Maritime accident and disaster response



Five CG Cooperation Areas



Sharing of information

EFCA Integrated Maritime Services
Sightings / observations



Surveillance and Communication services

Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems Copernicus
Maritime Surveillance Fixed Wing Aircraft



Capacity Building and Training

Cross-functions training
Practical Handbook on European cooperation on coast guard functions



Risk Analysis

Data and Methods
Risk Analysis products



Capacity Sharing

Multipurpose Maritime Operations
Operational briefings

European Coast Guard Functions Academies Network. In the field of Risk Assessment, the three agencies developed their own risk analysis frameworks within their mandate.

Enhanced capacity sharing with EMSA enabled the EFCA chartered Offshore Patrol Vessel (OPV) Lundy Sentinel to be upgraded for multipurpose missions; to carry pollution response equipment as well as a Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (RPAS). The RPAS enables boarding assessments, surveillance during boarding and post boarding analysis to be carried out remotely, thereby benefiting fisheries inspections and control. This concept can apply to other coast guard functions.

In the framework of cooperation with the Coast Guard Fora, EFCA supported the third workshop of the European Coast Guard Functions Forum (ECGFF) on "Multipurpose Maritime Operations" (MMO) held in Catania, Sicily, Italy from 3 to 5 June 2019. The workshop welcomed around 90 delegates from 16 Member States, EMSA and Frontex. EFCA's Lundy Sentinel also participated in an exercise at sea called Coastex19, which tested the concept of MMO.



EFCA's chartered OPV was operational for 308 days and provided a robust platform for fisheries inspections leading to a total of 247 inspections and 136 suspected infringements detected. The vessel contributed to the implementation of JDPs in the EU sea basins by adding capacity to fisheries control operations outside the territorial waters of MS and providing a platform to deploy multinational Member State inspection teams.

This promoted transparency and a level playing field and fostered a good exchange of knowledge and expertise. It also provided a first-hand understanding of fisheries situations in terms of compliance, to enable the fine tuning of risk assessments. Besides fisheries control tasks, EFCA's OPV was made available for multipurpose tasks in the framework of European cooperation on coastguard functions, such as search and rescue, maritime border control and pollution response operations, in cooperation with Member State authorities, Frontex and EMSA.

EFCA contributed to the implementation of the European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) Action Plan through its normal activity and reported

regularly on the relevant activities performed for each action.

During 2019, the agency also extended operational cooperation with EUROPOL and EUROJUST in the framework of the European Multidisciplinary Platform against Criminal Threats (EMPACT), which include illegal fishing activities. On this context, European law enforcement and fisheries control authorities enhanced their cooperation in combating illegal fishing activities following the organisation of a Joint Action Day (JAD) on 25 September 2019. The leader of this particular JAD was Portugal with EFCA as co-leader, teaming up EU Agencies (Europol, Eurojust and Frontex) and Member States Cyprus, Croatia, Estonia, Latvia, Malta, Italy, Portugal, Spain, law enforcement and fisheries control communities. The main objective for EFCA was to ensure the involvement of fisheries authorities in cases related with fisheries control, followed by the Law enforcement authorities, and to promote cooperation and coordination between all the competent authorities.



Participation with chartered means in activities beyond JDPs

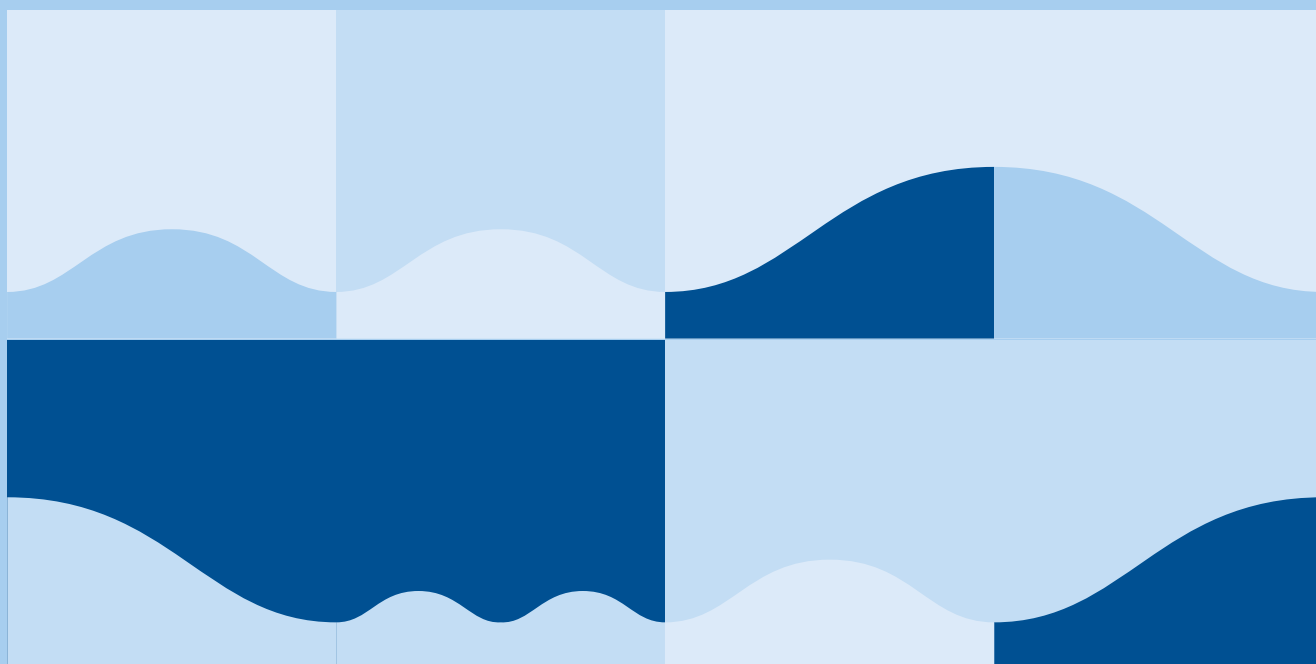
- **INDALO**
(Frontex)
- **THEMIS**
(Frontex)
- **POSEIDON**
(Frontex)
- **ENVICRIME JAD**
(EUROPOL)
- **30 DAYS AT SEA**
(EUROPOL and INTERPOL)
- **COASTEX19**
(ECGFF)



Part II

Horizontal Support

Main results 2019







Objective 7

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.

Results

1. General public is aware of the work of the EFCA in the area of control of the Common Fisheries Policy as well as its contribution to the European Border and Coast Guard and the cooperation programme PESCAO.
2. Stakeholders are informed about fisheries sustainability, the CFP rules in general and control measures concretely as well as its contribution to the European Border and Coast Guard and the cooperation programme PESCAO.
3. Local public is familiar with the general values of the European Union.
4. Institutional partners are well informed about the Agency's work and mission.
5. EFCA staff is kept informed and involved in EFCA's work.

Through its communication strategy, EFCA promotes a culture of compliance and fosters the European Union values. Its activities are aligned with EFCA's Annual work programme and takes on board the feedback and best practices of other EU agencies. In 2019 EFCA issued 13 press releases covering different areas of its work.

The Agency was present at the the stand of the European Commission in the Seafood exhibition in Brussels, to present its activities. The cooperation with the Commission's Directorate-General for Maritime

Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE) on social media has been constant throughout the year, through the sharing of posts and content.

One video was produced illustrating EFCA's participation in the multipurpose exercise Coastex 2019 in Catania and the support of the Agency to the European Coast Guard Functions Forum workshop. Also under the interagency cooperation, EFCA joined the European Maritime Day in Lisbon, at the common stand with Frontex and EMSA and was part of an interagency workshop on the added value of the European Coast Guard cooperation.

EFCA received several prominent visits ranging from authorities such as the Irish and Dutch fisheries control authorities, and Mr Rob van Lint, Inspector General at the Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority, to EMSA Executive Director, Ms Maja Markovčić Kostelac. Also, participants of the 3rd International Forum for Maritime Spatial Planning held in Vigo, and university professors from Sweden, as well as several groups of students from both secondary education and university.

With regards to local public and with the objective of promoting the European Union values, EFCA celebrated Europe Day, marking the anniversary of the Schuman Declaration at its premises. Moreover, local authorities were received such as the directors of the main Galician newspapers, and the dean of Vigo University. The Agency also participated in the summer event Vigo Seafest, supporting the workshops for children on environmental education.



Objective 8

Provide the EFCA Administrative Board with the capacity of achieving its responsibilities in governance and expertise.

Results

1. EFCA Administrative Board was regularly and effectively informed of the EFCA's work and developments.
2. EFCA Administrative Board ensured the matching of tasks foreseen for the Agency in the programming document and resources available to the Agency.
3. Increased Administrative Board involvement and output legitimacy.

In 2019, two meetings of the Administrative Board were held in Vigo; the 32nd meeting of the Administrative Board meeting was held on 10 April 2019, preceded by an Administrative Board seminar on Future Control Challenges and the 33rd meeting on 22 October 2019.

EFCA continued the implementation of the recommendations issued by the Administrative Board following the Five-Year Independent External Evaluation of EFCA (period 2012-2016).



Objective 9

Ensure an effective dialogue at the level of the Advisory Councils through the Advisory Board.

Results

1. Close cooperation with the Advisory Councils ensured.
2. Facilitate the interaction between the Administrative Board and Advisory Board of EFCA.

The Advisory Councils are stakeholder organisations composed of representatives from the industry, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other groups of interest.

The Advisory Board, composed of one representative of each Advisory Council (AC), met twice in 2019 prior to the Administrative Board meetings, in Brussels on 27 February and in Vigo on 21 October.

Throughout 2019, EFCA participated in meetings of the Executive Committees and Working Groups of the Advisory Councils (ACs), especially in those of the ACs affected by the Joint Deployment Plans adopted by EFCA, and when items related to EFCA competences were included in the agendas. The knowledge gained during the meetings supported the coordination function of the Agency by keeping EFCA staff informed of the discussions taking place and the main issues of concern for the AC members.

To promote the participation of the Administrative Board members in the Advisory Board, thus to boost interaction among the two bodies, in October 2019 the Advisory Board meeting was organised on the eve of the Administrative Board meeting. One Member State attended the Advisory Board meeting. A representative of the Advisory Board took part in the deliberations of the Administrative Board meetings without the right to vote.



Objective 10

Ensure the Agency representation, cooperation, dialogue and transparency with other institutional bodies, EU agencies and third parties

Results

1. Synergies with other Institutions and bodies were enhanced and
2. EU institutions and bodies and general stakeholders were informed on EFCA activities.

In 2019 EFCA attended the meetings convened by the European Commission, where its presence was desirable, required or in the interest of the Agency and also those convened by the different EU Agencies networks.

EFCA shared services with the Commission and other agencies, particular:

- 10 SLA's /MoU signed with agencies; e.g. EMSA, FRONTEX and the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO);
- The EC has carried out a merging exercise of the different SLAs and services offered to agencies, gathering all services of each DG into more global agreements. EFCA has now 15-20 SLA's/ MoU with the Commission;
- There are around 50 Framework Contracts (FWC) signed with the Commission and agencies and currently in use.
- EFCA is amongst the first wave of agencies where Sysper2 (HR IT tool) is being implemented;
- EFCA currently uses the main corporate systems shared by the Commission for the financial and procurement procedures: e.g. Accrual Based Accounting (ABAC), Missions Integrated Processing System (MIPS), e-Invoicing.

Objective 11

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. Ensure the rationalisation, simplification, scalability and streamlining of EFCA's processes.

Results

1. Increase of efficiency in the administration through further efforts in the area of e-administration and maintain the levels already achieved in this respect.
2. Maintaining 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.
3. Compliance with all legal requirements in the operational and administrative fields ensured.
4. Smooth functioning of the EFCA premises on a day to day basis, managing and coordinating ongoing services like reception, security, building maintenance etc. ensured.
5. Highly available, secure and cost-effective ICT services to support the EFCA business processes and its internal/ external operational activities ensured.

From an administrative standpoint, EFCA has continued to benefit from efficiency-saving measures taken in the past.

In 2019, additional e-administration applications enhanced agency efficiency: EFCA implemented the first set of basic Sysper modules for Human Resources management, and started using the AGM system for expert's meeting reimbursements. Furthermore, EFCA explored the different alternatives applied in other EU Agencies and the Commission for a budget programming tool that would fulfil its needs.

Budget implementation for commitments and payments

EFCA's budget has been successfully implemented in 2019 with a 99.9% execution for commitments and 86% for payments. EFCA received a total budget of EUR 16.7 million, as a contribution from the General EU Budget for 2019, representing a decrease of 0.4% in respect of 2018. In addition, it received an ad-hoc grant for the Improved Regional Fisheries Governance in Western Africa (PESCAO) for a total of EUR 2.5 million in 5 years, which granted EFCA with additional EUR 0.5 million in 2019.

Title	Budget (EUR)	Committed (EUR)	Paid (EUR)
TITLE I	8 120 000	7 958 796	7 869 311
TITLE II	1 634 000	1 536 015	1 155 886
TITLE III	6 993 000	7 232 564	5 325 318
Coordination	600 000	509 303	437 445
Assistance and Expertise	1 185 000	1 326 719	755 611
Harmonisation and Standardisation	5 208 000	5 396 543	4 132 262
TOTAL	16 747 000	16 727 375	14 350 516



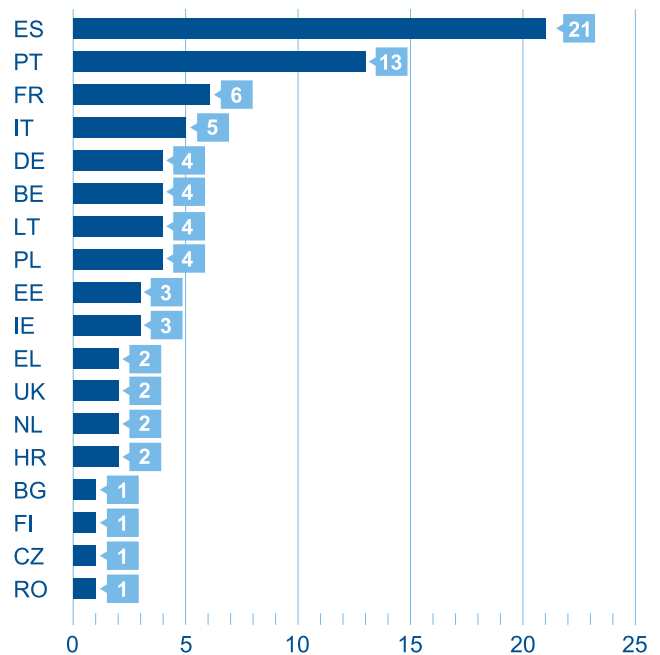
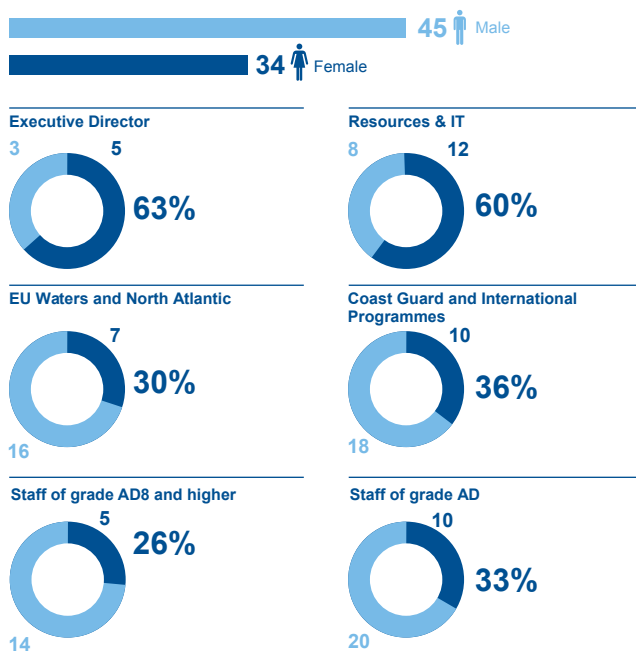
EFCA Staff

On 31 December 2019, the establishment plan was 100% filled, with 61 Temporary Agents (TA). The number of Contract Agents (CA) was within the estimates, with 10 CA. This is similar to the situation at the end of 2018. Additionally, 2 CA were covered by ad hoc grants, under the PESCAO project. On 31 December 2019 the number of SNEs was 6.

EFCA promotes a policy of equal treatment aiming to have an optimal gender balance among its staff. On

31 December 2019, the overall percentage of female staff members was 46%. The percentage of female staff members excluding Seconded National Experts (SNEs) was 43%. The percentage of female staff grade AD8 (administrator's function group, grade 8) or higher was 26%.

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



Gender and nationalities of EFCA staff members (31/12/2019)



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www.efca.europa.eu



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