


EFCA 2017
A year in review





This publication summarises the main results of the European Fisheries Control Agency in 2017 as gathered in the Annual Report 2017, the full text of which can be found at <https://www.efca.europa.eu/en/content/annual-report-2017>

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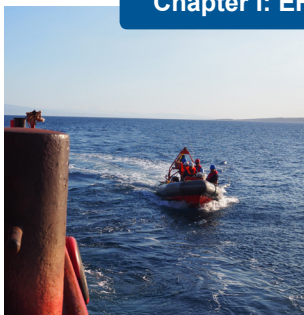
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More information on the European Union is available on the internet (<http://europa.eu>)

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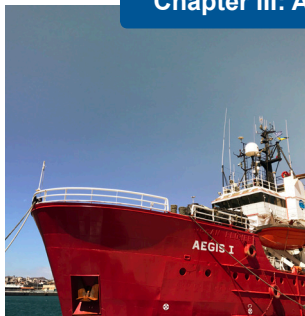
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Ensure that EFCA's target audiences: stakeholders, general public, institutions, local audience and EFCA staff understand the Agency's mission, positively perceive the Agency as a well-qualified operational and technical body which efficiently meets 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

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

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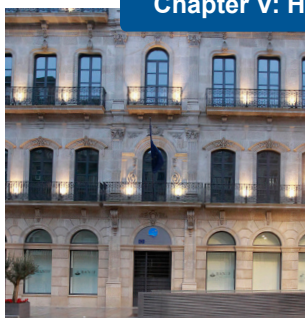
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Ensure the Agency representation, cooperation, dialogue and transparency with other institutional bodies, EU agencies and third parties

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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. Rationalisation, simplification, scalability and streamlining of EFCA's processes

List of acronyms

AC	Advisory Council
AD	Administrator (Staff)
AIS	Automatic Identification Systems
AR	Annual Report
AST	Assistant (Staff)
AWP	Annual work programme
CA	Contract Agent
CC	Core Curricula
CEG	Control Expert Group
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
EC	European Commission
EIR	Electronic Inspection Report
EFCA	European Fisheries Control Agency
ERS	Electronic Reporting System
EUCG	European Union Coast Guard
FIS	Fisheries Information System
FPA	Fisheries Partnership Agreement
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for Mediterranean
HR	Human Resources
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of the Atlantic Tuna
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICT (also IT)	Information and Communication Technologies
IMP	Integrated Maritime Policy
IMS	Integrated Maritime System
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (Fishing)
JDP	Joint Deployment Plan
LO	Landing Obligation
MOC	Maritime Operations Centre
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MS	Member States
NAFO	Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation
NEAFC	Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PACT	Partnership, Accountability, Cooperation and Transparency
RA	Regulatory Area
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
RSG	Regional Steering Group
SCIP	Specific Control and Inspection Programme
SFPA	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement
SG	Steering Group
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SNE	Seconded National Expert
SPD	Single Programming Document
TJDG	Technical Joint Deployment Group
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System



Foreword

Pascal Savouret, Executive Director

This publication has been designed to present a condensed version of the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) Annual Activity Report (AR) 2017 with the idea to bring the European Union closer to its citizens.

A Year in Review provides a comprehensive account of the delivery of the key objectives and tasks outlined in the Agency's Programming Document during the past year. The complete AR 2017, as adopted following the approval of EFCA's Administrative Board, is available on the EFCA's website.

2017 was an exceptional year for EFCA: for the first time, it was called upon to implement its core tasks of operational coordination fisheries control in the larger framework of the EU Coast Guard cooperation with EMSA and Frontex. Following the amendment of EFCA's founding regulation by the European Parliament and the Council in autumn 2016, a significant increase in activity, including the chartering of patrol vessels, was underpinned by an overall increase in the budget of 86%.

The added value of EFCA's work was underlined by the second Five Year Independent External Evaluation, which provided a very positive assessment of the Agency's role. It also provided useful recommendations for further improvements, including the development of communication actions to further reach out to stakeholders.

The present document is in line with the EFCA's communication strategy, ensuring that the public and any interested party are rapidly given objective, reliable and easily understandable information with regard to its work¹.

I am pleased to present the first issue of *A Year in Review*. I hope that, through this overview, 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 European Union, namely, the European Commission, the Member States Authorities and their citizens.



¹ Article 32 (3) of founding Council Regulation (EC) N° 768/2005 of 26 April 2005

GETTING TO KNOW THE EFCA



A YEAR IN REVIEW
MAIN RESULTS 2017



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 in order to ensure its effective and uniform application.



VISION AND VALUES

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

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.

WHAT IS THE AGENCY'S HISTORY?

EU governments agreed to establish the Agency in the 2002 reform as part of the drive to instil a culture of compliance within the fisheries sector across Europe. In April 2005, they adopted the necessary legislation with Council Regulation (EC) No 768/2005.

In 2016 EFCA's mandate was extended by Regulation (EU) No 2016/1626 of the European Parliament and of the Council strengthening the cooperation on coast guard functions with the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) and the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA).

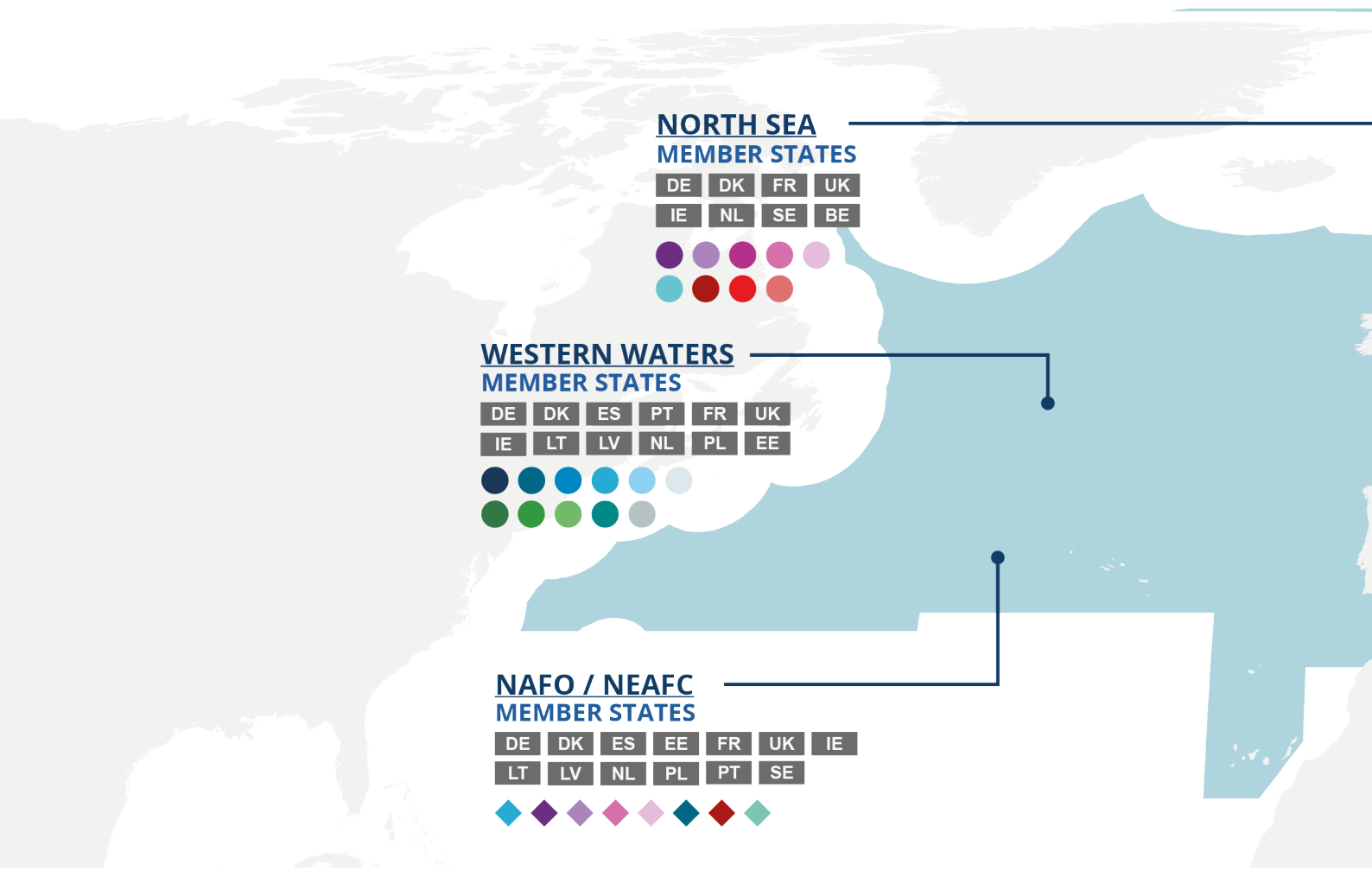
Therefore, in cooperation with Frontex and EMSA, each within its mandate, the EFCA supports the national authorities carrying out coast guard functions by providing them with services, information, equipment and training, as well as by coordinating multipurpose operations.

The EFCA has its official seat in Vigo, Spain.



WHAT ARE THE FISHERIES COVERED BY EFCA'S WORK?

Implementation of JDP and operational plans in EU and International Waters



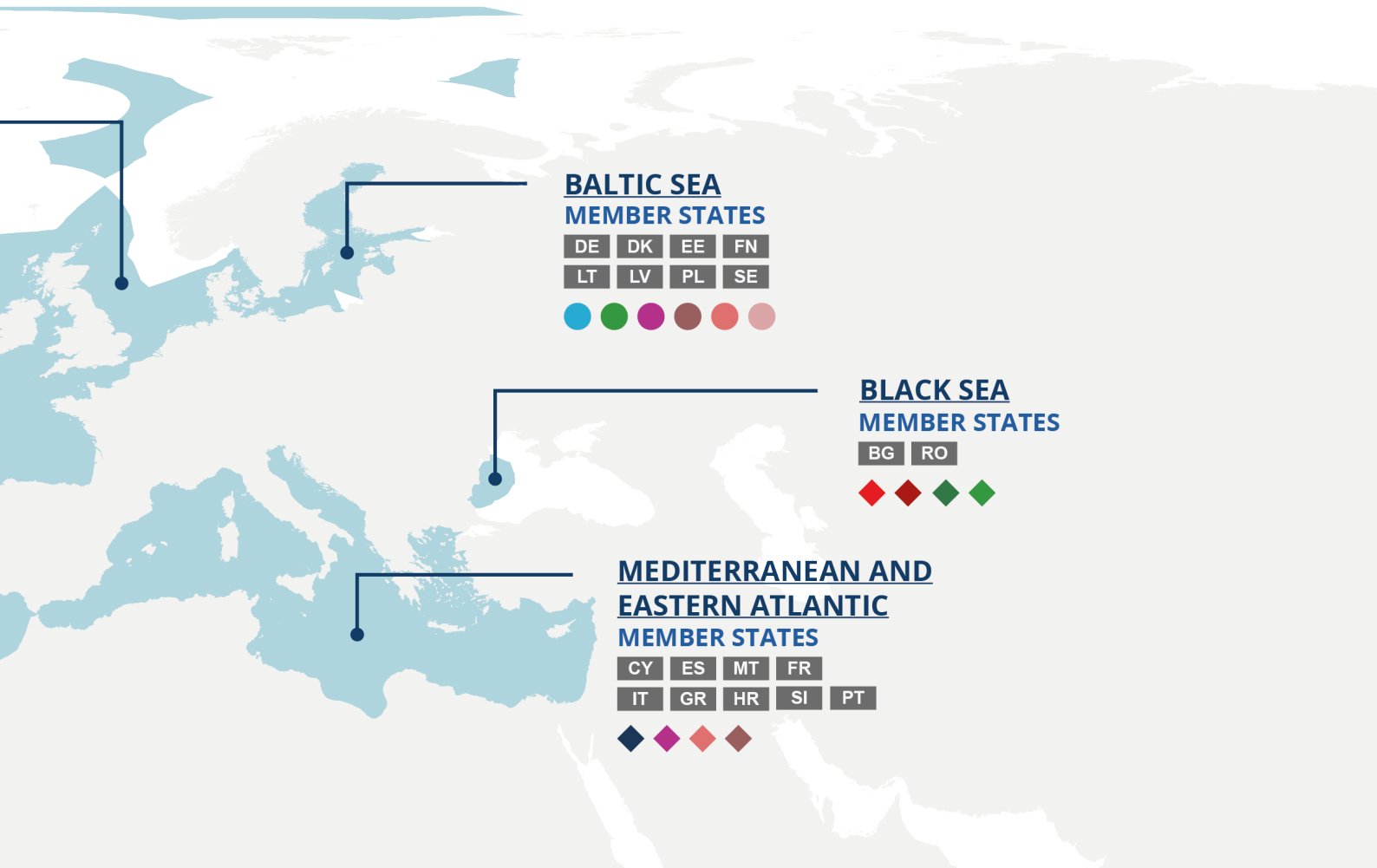
FISHERIES - EU WATERS

Pelagic species

- European anchovy
- Greater argentine
- Sandeels
- Blue whiting
- Atlantic horse mackerel
- Norway pout
- Boarfish
- Sardine
- Whiting
- Atlantic herring
- European sprat
- Mackerel

Demersal species

- Common sole
- Norway lobster
- Salmon
- European hake
- Saithe
- Sea trout
- European plaice
- Haddock
- Northern prawn
- Atlantic cod



FISHERIES - INTERNATIONAL WATERS

- ◆ Greenland halibut
- ◆ Mackerel
- ◆ Mediterranean swordfish
- ◆ Cod
- ◆ Redfish
- ◆ Turbot
- ◆ European sprat
- ◆ Sardine
- ◆ Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna
- ◆ Herring
- ◆ European anchovy
- ◆ Blue whiting
- ◆ Haddock
- ◆ Deep sea species
- ◆ Picked dogfish
- ◆ Rapa welch

HOW DOES THE EFCA SUPPORT 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 (CFP), through the coordination of their efforts and promotion of cooperation:

The Joint Deployment Plans
Referred to as EU or international waters, JDPs are the principal instrument of coordination
EU waters to which a Specific Control and Inspection Programme (SCIP) adopted by the Commission in concert with the Member States applies
International waters under the competence of an Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (RFMO), where EFCA is requested to coordinate the implementation of the EU obligations under an International Control and Inspection Programme
The PACT approach
Partnership, Accountability / Compliance, Cooperation & Transparency
An additional option of assistance when requested by one or more Member States in accordance with articles 7 and 15 of EFCA's founding regulation

HOW HAVE JDPs EVOLVED OVER THE YEARS?

JDPs are implemented as year-round joint operations covering a wide range of species as defined in the relevant SCIP decisions. 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:

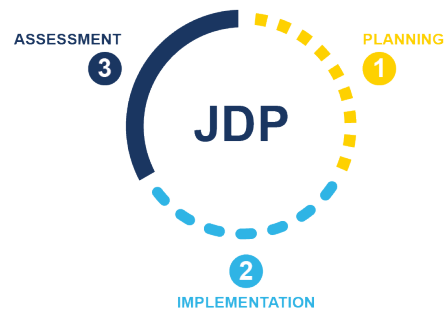
Member States assess the existing risks with regard to fish stocks, areas, periods and fleet segments exploiting these stocks, in accordance with the methodology established in cooperation with EFCA.

The 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.

WHAT IS A JDP?

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

JDP lifecycle



1 PLANNING

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 IMPLEMENTATION

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).

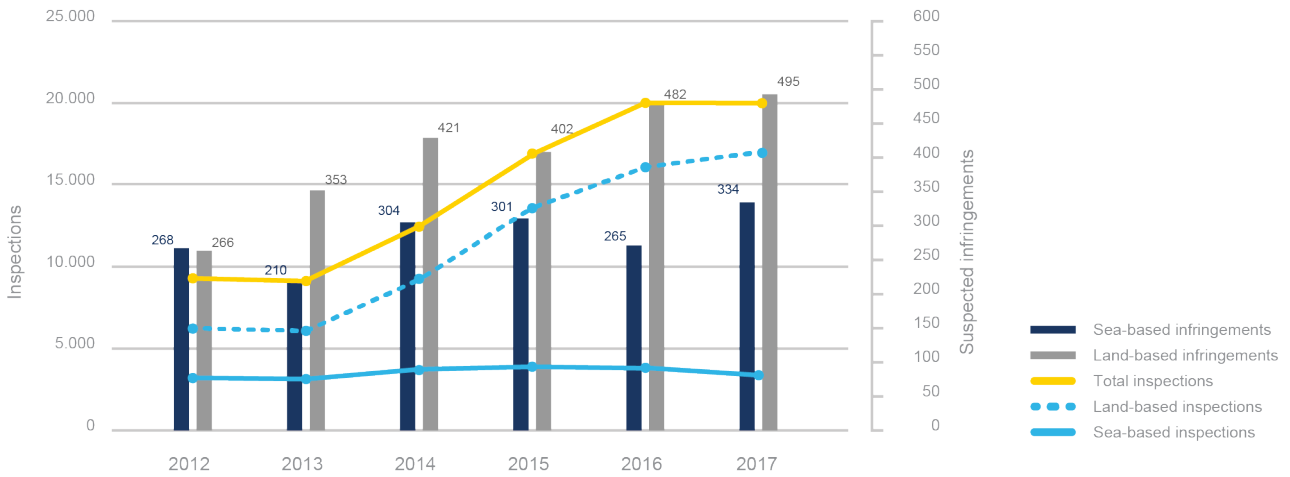
3 ASSESSMENT

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.



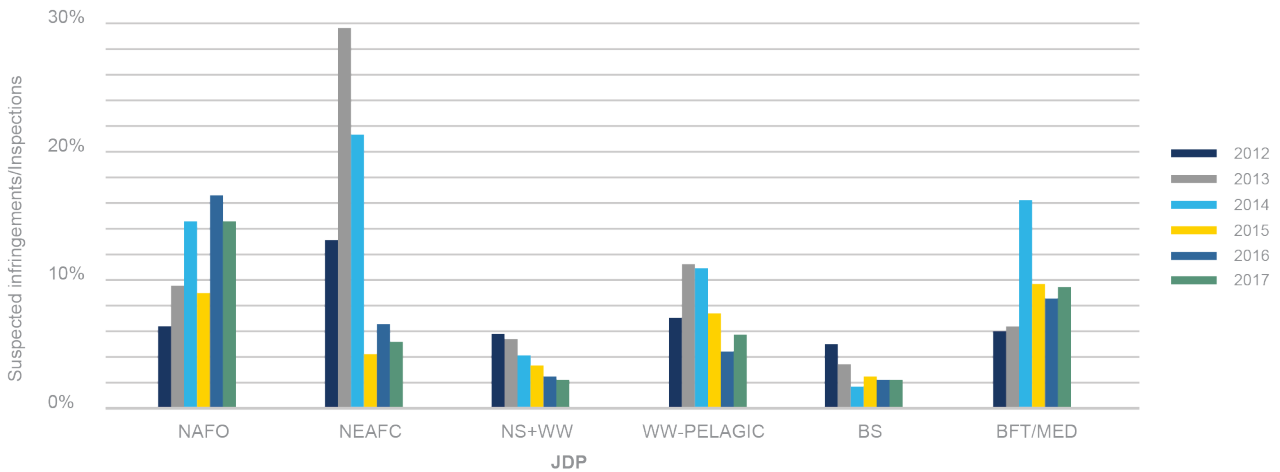
JDP FIGURES FROM 2012

JDPs inspections and suspected infringements evolution*



* Data available on 25 January 2018.

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



* Data available on 25 January 2018.

CHAPTER I
EFCA OPERATIONS



A YEAR IN REVIEW
MAIN RESULTS 2017



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.

Main results

In the area of control, inspection and surveillance, implemented through the Joint Deployment Plans and operational plans coordination, 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. These 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.

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

Suspected infringements by type*

In 2017 misreporting of catches and technical measures remained the most common non-compliance issues.

	TOTAL	% TOTAL
Not fulfilling reporting obligations	466	55,4%
Use of prohibited or non-compliant gear	94	11,7%
Fishing in RFMO area inconsistent/in contravention with conservation and management measures	44	5,5%
Taking on board, transshipping or landing of undersized fish	25	3,1%
Fishing without a valid license, 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.

	Baltic Sea	North Sea	Western Waters
MS experts participation in joint coordination teams in EFCA premises			
• Number of specific actions coordinated from EFCA by MS experts	3	2	4
• Number of MS participating in the joint coordination of specific actions	6	3	2
• Number of MS experts appointed to joint coordination teams	13	3	19
• Number of man-days dedicated to joint coordination	77	16	191
Multiannual index to be used as a tendency for compliance evaluation purposes JDPs in EU waters⁴			
• 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

OBJECTIVE 2

Coordinate the implementation of the EU contribution to the International Control and Inspection Schemes in RFMOs and support to national authorities carrying out coast guard functions in International waters.

Main results

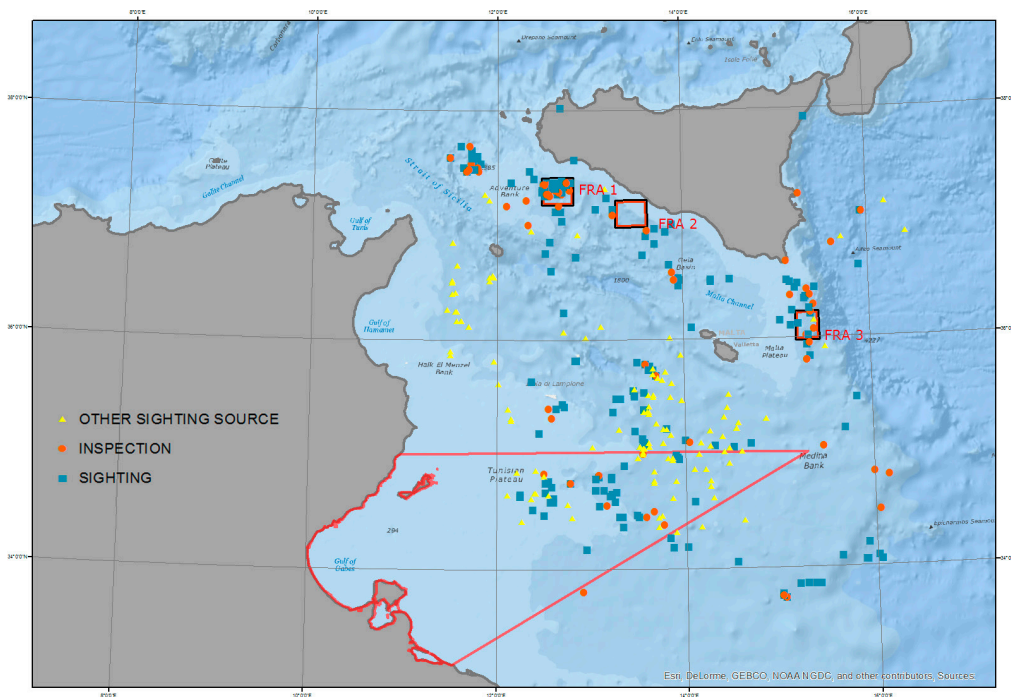
As in previous years, NAFO and NEAFC and Mediterranean and Eastern Atlantic JDPs were implemented on a year-round basis, permitting optimal coverage of the relevant fisheries with the available resources deployed by the Member States concerned. The organisational arrangements were based on the permanent exchange of information, 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.

As a matter of fact, EFCA coordinated the EU contribution to the Joint Inspection and Surveillance Schemes (JSIS)

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

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 the Copernicus system, and the preparation for future use of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS). During August and September, EFCA coordinated the implementation of operations in the framework of a pilot project in the Strait of Sicily. Further information on the project can be found under objective 5.



82 Days at Sea

169 Sightings

70 Inspections

41 Inspections with at least one suspected-infringement



OBJECTIVE 3

Running of the Maritime Operations Centre (MOC) 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.

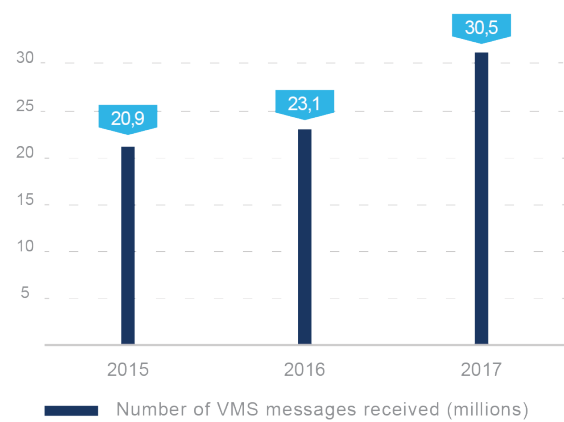
Main results

The MOC has been a tool to coordinate the joint deployment plans. 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 and IMS.





The functioning of the MOC was instrumental in the implementation of the GFCM Pilot Project and subsequent operations in the Mediterranean Sea. EFCA FIS enabled 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. The use of collaboration platform FIHSNET was hosting bi-weekly video conferences of the Technical Joint Deployment Group (TJDG) in all JDPs.





EFCA Vessel Monitoring System (EFCA VMS)



EFCA Electronic Reporting System (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

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

CHAPTER II

HARMONISATION & STANDARDISATION



A YEAR IN REVIEW
MAIN RESULTS 2017



OBJECTIVE 4

Harmonising the implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy in EU waters, including through PACT regional projects.

Main results

Through the organisation of Regional Steering Group meetings the EFCA has provided 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 in the implementation and the assessment of the Joint Deployment Plan activities.

Assistance was also provided to Member States, including to Regional Control Expert Groups (CEGs), and the European Commission in the implementation of projects related to the Common Fisheries Policy, as the landing obligation (LO). This cooperation was organised upon request of the Member States groups directed to EFCA. For

the Landing Obligation, EFCA cooperated with the Regional Control Expert Groups 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.

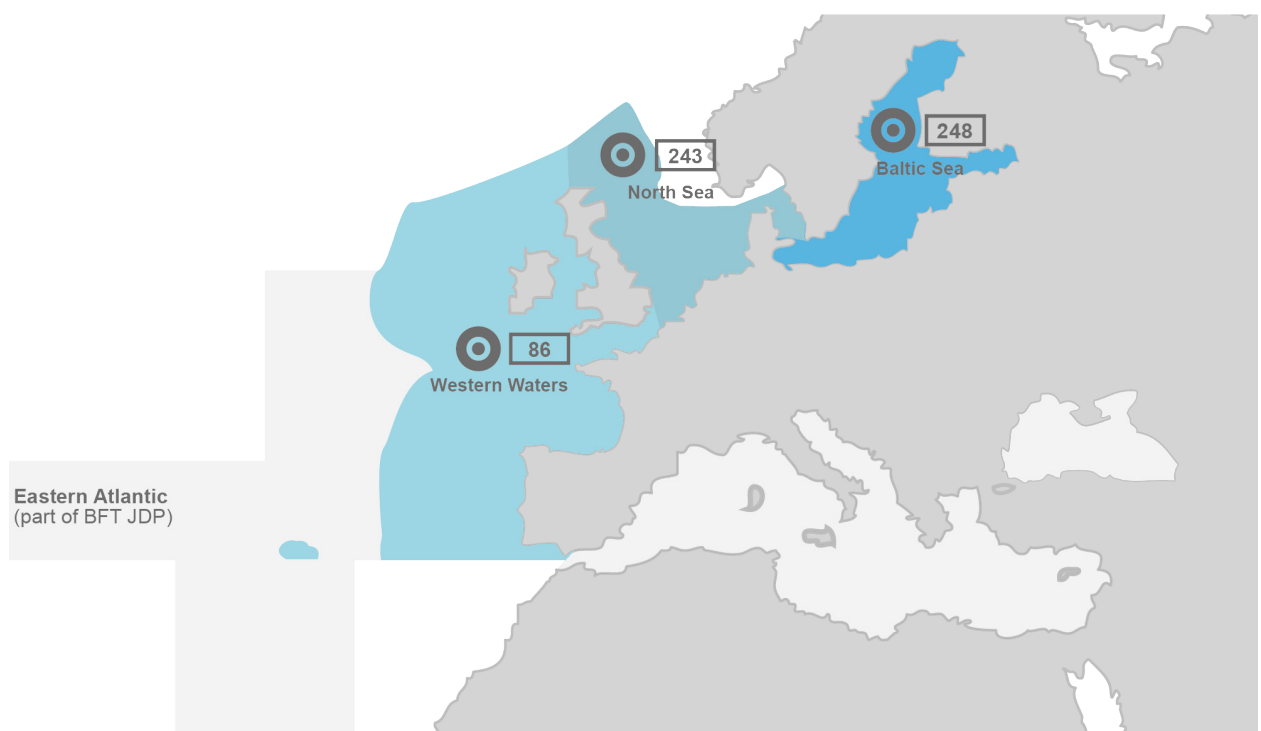
WHAT ARE THE REGIONAL CEGs?

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.

Number of last haul inspections performed in the different JDPs during 2017



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).

Main results

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.

regional cooperation and integrated control measures, tested a number of the provisions in this recommendation and provided the tools and expertise to GFCM in order to support and enhance their conservation and management measures.

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 inspectors 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 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, namely Tunisia, Egypt, Algeria, Libya and Morocco. The project promoted

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.

OBJECTIVE 6

Contribute to the implementation of the EU Integrated Maritime Policy through interagency cooperation on coast guard functions.

Main results

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.

The Service Level Agreements (SLAs) with the two agencies served to facilitate the deployment of means by EFCA in the Mediterranean Sea, namely the OPV Bruno Gregoretti, the OPV Aegis I and MAS flights. 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.



The pilot project aimed at enhancing 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, and 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

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.

EFCA and EMSA also cooperated during 2017 in the framework of the Pilot Project “Modernising fisheries controls and optimising vessel monitoring through the use of innovative European Systems”, 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 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.

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.



CHAPTER III

ASSISTANCE & EXPERTISE



A YEAR IN REVIEW
MAIN RESULTS 2017

OBJECTIVE 7

Promoting effectiveness and efficiency of control operations.

Main results

The EFCA regional risk management based approach is used at three levels during the life cycle of Joint Deployment Plans:

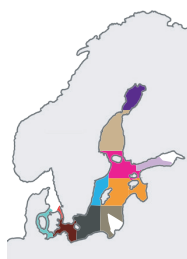
- Strategic planning of JDPs: to facilitate the long-term (yearly) spatial and temporal planning for deployment of control resources and identify the specific objectives of JDPs campaigns;
- Priority risk management: to identify priority fisheries / fleet segments under a specific threat analysis (e.g. 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, two highest 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 the full version of the Annual Report 2017.

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



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

Gear - mesh size

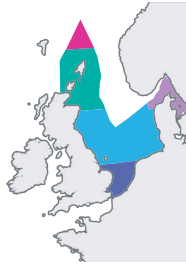
- 22-24 Otter trawls $\geq 105\text{mm}$
- 25-27 Otter trawls $\geq 105\text{mm}$
- 22-27 Otter trawls, pair trawls ≥ 16 and < 32 mm
- 22-27 Otter trawls, pair trawls ≥ 32 and < 90 mm
- 28-32 Otter trawls, pair trawls ≥ 16 and < 105 mm
- 22-29 Gillnets $\geq 157\text{mm}$
- 22-29 Longlines
- 22-32 Traps
- 22-24 Gillnets $\geq 110\text{mm}$, 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	Medium	Medium	
22-27	sprat		Medium		
22-27	herring		Medium		
28-32	herring		Medium		
22-29	salmon		Medium		
22-29	salmon		Medium		
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



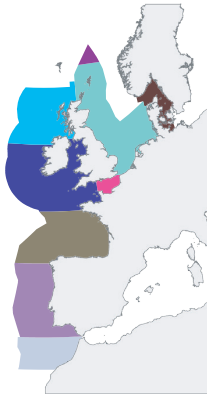
- IIa ● IIIa ● IVa
- IVb ● IVc

Gear - mesh size	Area	Main target species	Non-compliance with the LO	Misrecording	Illegal Gear
Otter trawls / Seines ≥100mm	IVa	cod	●	●	●
Otter trawls / Seines ≥100mm	IVb	cod	●	●	●
Otter trawls / Seines ≥70 and <100mm	IVb	Norway lobster	●	●	●
Otter trawls / Seines ≥32 and <70mm	IIIa	Northern prawn	●	●	●
Otter trawls / Seines ≥90mm	IIIa	cod	●	●	●
Beam trawls ≥80 and <120mm	IVc	sole	●	●	●

LEVEL OF RISK | ● High ● Very high

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

Herring



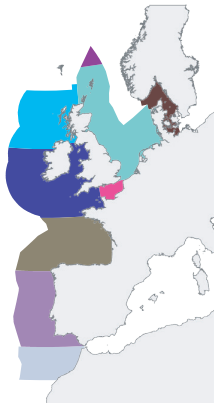
- IIa ● IIIa ● IV
- VI ● VIId ● Rest of VII
- VIII ● IX ● 34.1.11

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



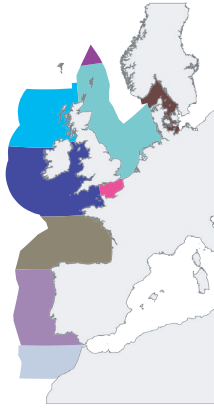
- IIa ● IIIa ● IV
- VI ● VIId ● Rest of VII
- VIII ● IX ● 34.1.11

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



- Ila ● IIIa ● IV
- VI ● VII d ● Rest of VII
- VIII ● IX ● 34.1.11

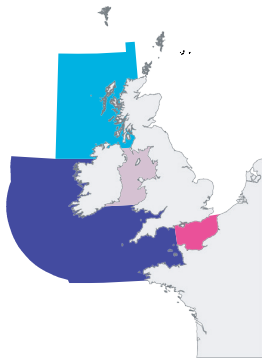
Gear	Area	Non-compliance with the LO	Misrecording
Freezer trawler - Mid water trawl	Ila, IV	●	●
Freezer trawler - Mid water trawl	VI	●	●
RSW tank vessel - Mid water trawl	Ila, IV	●	●
RSW tank vessel - Mid water trawl	VI	●	●
RSW tank vessel - Mid water trawl	Rest of VII	●	●
RSW tank vessel - Mid water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

LEVEL OF RISK | ● Medium ● High



As there was no SCIP in place for demersal Western Waters, the risk assessment for North-western and South-western waters was only conducted concerning the non-compliance with the landing obligation upon request of the relevant regional groups.

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



Gear - mesh size

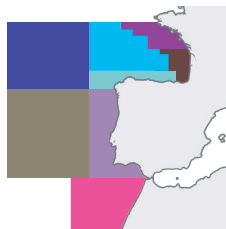
- Trammel nets
- Generic bottom trawl <100mm
- Generic bottom trawl <100mm
- Generic bottom trawl <100mm
- Generic bottom trawl ≥100mm
- Generic bottom trawl ≥100mm
- Generic bottom trawl ≥100mm
- Beam trawl ≥80 and >99mm
- Beam trawl ≥80 and >99mm

Area	Main target species	Non-compliance with the LO
V IId	sole	●
V Ia	Norway lobster	●
V Ia	Norway lobster	●
Rest of VII	Norway lobster	●
V Ia	cod, haddock, hake	●
V Ia	cod, haddock, hake	●
Rest of VII	cod, haddock, hake	●
V Ia	plaice, sole	●
Rest of VII	plaice, sole	●

- V Ia
- V Ia
- V IId
- Rest of VII

LEVEL OF RISK | ● High ● Very high

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



Gear - mesh size

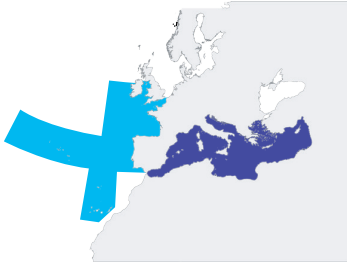
- Bottom trawls and seine nets ≥100mm
- Bottom trawls ≥70 and <100mm
- Bottom trawls ≥55 and <70mm
- Beam trawls ≥70 and <100mm

Area	Main target species	Non-compliance with the LO
VIIIa, b, d and e	hake	●
VIII, IX	hake, Norway lobster	●
VIII, IX	hake	●
VIIIa, b, d and e	sole	●

- VIIIa
- VIIIb
- VIIIc
- VIIIId
- VIIIe
- IXa
- IXb
- 31.1.11

LEVEL OF RISK | ● Medium ● Very high

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

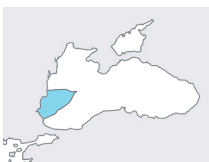


● Mediterranean Sea ● Eastern Atlantic

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



● EU Waters of the Black Sea

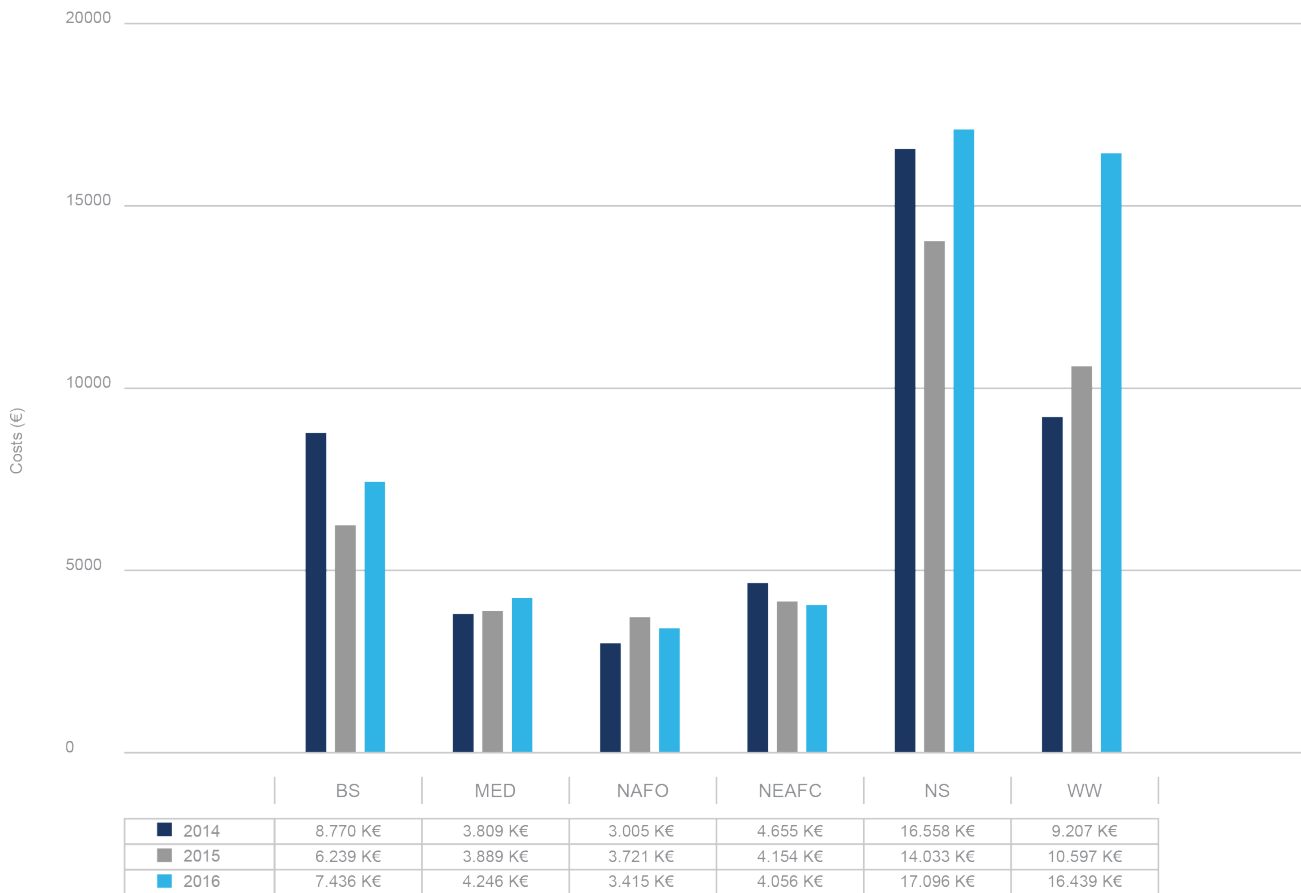
Gear	Main target species	Non-compliance with the LO	Mis-recording	Non-compliance with spatial / temporal closures	Fishing without license and authorisation	Use of illegal gears	IUU fishing activities
Set gillnets	turbot	●	●	●	●	●	●
Other gears	turbot and pickled dogfish			●			

LEVEL OF RISK | ● High ● Very high

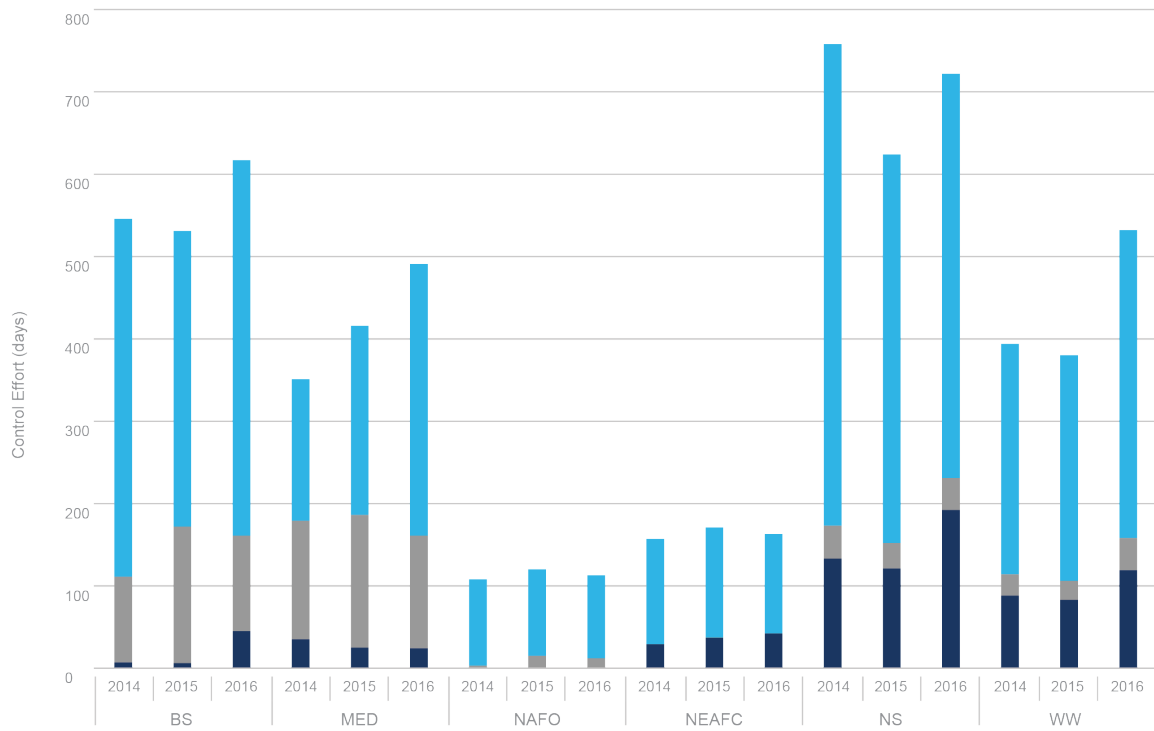


In 2017, EFCA conducted the 4th assessment of JDP costs. The cost of control activity is estimated by unit of time for each type of asset (patrol vessel, aircraft or car) considering labour of inspectors and crew, fuel consumption, maintenance, depreciation and insurance. The model uses different sources 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.

JDPs total costs during the period 2014-2016



Control effort deployed in the different JDPs for 2014, 2015, 2016



	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
SEA	435	359	456	172	230	330	105	105	101	128	134	121	585	472	491	280	274	374
LAND	104	166	116	144	161	137	3	15	12	0	0	0	40	31	39	26	23	39
AIR	7	6	45	35	25	24	0	0	0	29	37	42	133	121	192	88	83	119

JDP

OBJECTIVE 8

Development and maintenance of the EU Data Node from the Fisheries Information System (FIS) for supporting the Maritime Operation Centre.

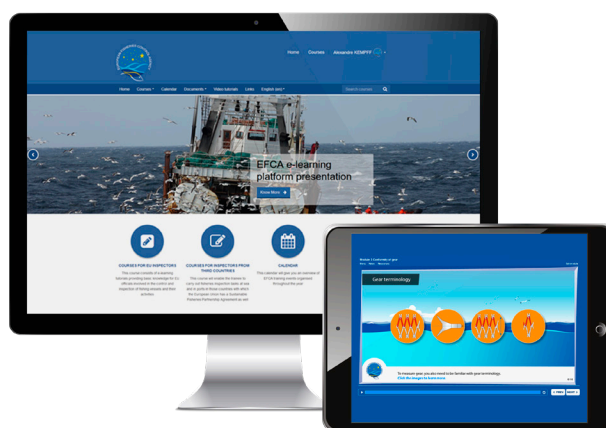
Main results

EFCA continued to work for reaching 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 Maritime Operations Centres and information systems.



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 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.



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.

Main results

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.

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.

Main results

Throughout the year, in the fight against IUU fishing activities, EFCA supported the European Commission in evaluation missions to five third countries. In particular 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. Moreover, it analysed a total of 779 catch certificates and 303 processing statements.

CHAPTER IV

GOVERNANCE



A YEAR IN REVIEW
MAIN RESULTS 2017



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.

Main results

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.



Since the beginning of the year, several communication activities have been undertaken in support of EFCA's mission and operational activities. 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 control regime of the CFP in the MS, the cooperation in the framework of the European Union Coast Guard project, has also been reflected in the Communication work.

OBJECTIVE 12

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

Main results

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.

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.



OBJECTIVE 13

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

Main results

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 2017⁵. Likewise, all the ACs were invited to the Seminar on the Five-Year independent external evaluation of EFCA (2012-2016). Moreover, the Mediterranean Advisory Council (MEDAC) and the Long Distance Fleet Advisory Council (LDAC) participated as speakers.

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 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.

OBJECTIVE 14

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

Main results

Synergies with other institutions and bodies have been enhanced. EFCA shares services with the European Commission and other agencies:

- 7 Service Level Agreements (SLA) / Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) signed with agencies; e.g. EMSA, Frontex and EUIPO⁶.
- 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.



⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/partners/advisory-councils_en
⁶ European Union Intellectual Property Office.

CHAPTER V
HORIZONTAL SUPPORT



A YEAR IN REVIEW
MAIN RESULTS 2017

OBJECTIVE 15

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.

Main results

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.

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%					

On 31 December 2017, the establishment plan was 97% filled⁷, with 59 Temporary Agents (TA). The number of Contract Agents (CA) was within the estimates, with 8 CA. 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. On 31 December 2017, all of these new establishment posts were filled.

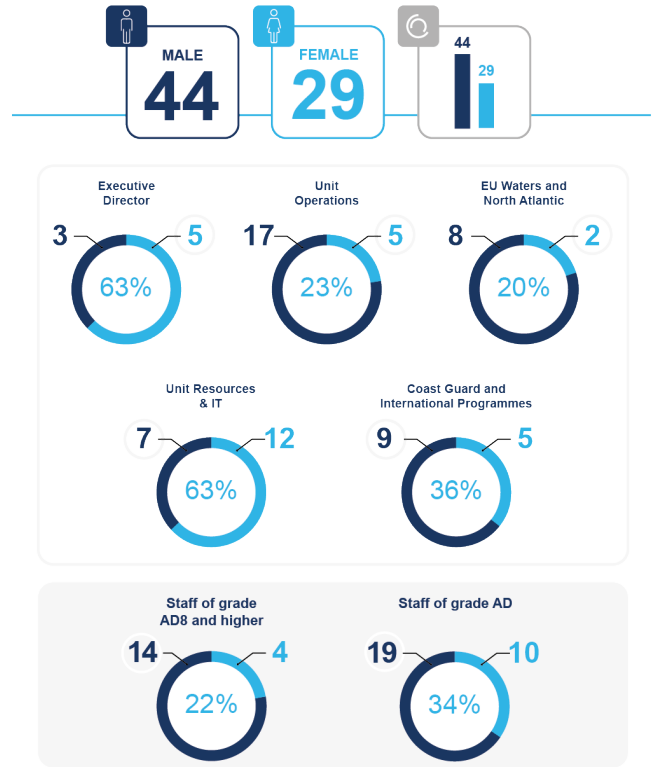
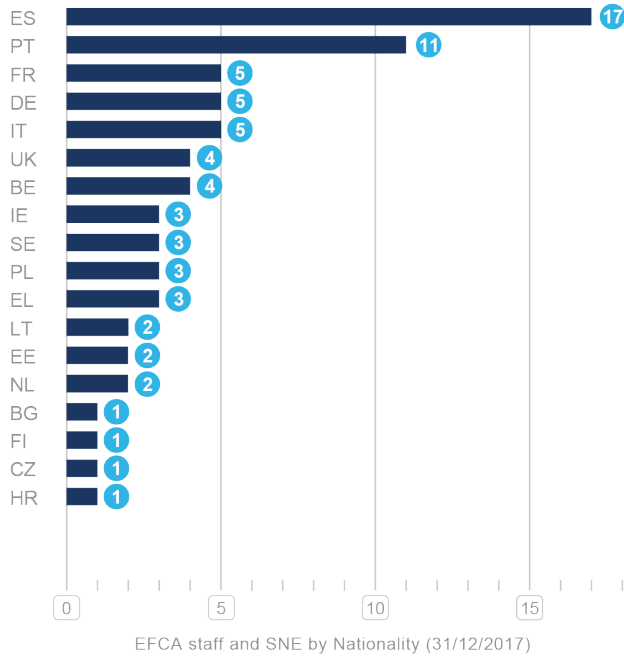
As in the previous years there is a wide composition of staff in regard to nationalities as analysed in the chart below. EFCA promotes a policy of equal treatment and aims to have an optimal gender balance among its staff.



⁷ Job offer sent before 31 December 2017, concerning 1 post is counted here as post filled.



EFCA staff figures





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