Committee on Fisheries

Secretariat

INFORMATION KIT

July 2009

PECH Secretariat
June 2009
# TABLE OF CONTENT

1. **Fact Sheets (by IPOL B Policy Department)**
   - The Common Fisheries Policy: origins and development
   - Fisheries resources conservation
   - Fisheries structural assistance
   - International fisheries relations
   - Fisheries control and enforcement
   - The European fishing industry in figures

2. **The EP Committee on Fisheries (PECH)**
   - Competences
   - Secretariat
   - Organisation chart of the Directorate-General for Internal Policies (IPOL)

3. **The Policy Department (IPOL B)**
   - Organisation chart
   - Policy Department B and its support role for Parliament's work

4. **The European Commission services**
   - The EU Commissioner for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries and his Private Office
   - Organisation chart of the Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE)

5. **Useful contacts**
   - Other European Institutions and agencies
   - International and regional organisations
   - Marine research institutes
1. Fact Sheets

**The Common Fisheries Policy: Origins and development**

Fisheries policy has been inserted in the Treaty of Rome. Initially it was linked to agricultural policy, but over time it became increasingly independent of it. The CFP as reformed in 2002, has for primary goal to operate on a sustainable fisheries and to guarantee incomes and stable jobs to fishermen. The Treaty of Lisbon makes several amendments to the fisheries policy.

**LEGAL BASIS**

Articles 32 to 37 of the EC Treaty and Articles 38 to 43 of the Lisbon Treaty (not yet in force). The Lisbon Treaty provides some innovations concerning the involvement of the Parliament on legislation in the field of common fisheries policy (CFP) result from the new Article 37 and Article 188N.

The most important element is that legislation necessary for the pursuit of the objectives of the CFP shall be adopted with the legislative ordinary procedure (this is the codecision procedure from now on). Parliament then will become co-legislator. However, there is an exception for "measures on fixing prices, levies, aid and quantitative limitations and on the fixing and allocation of fishing opportunities" (Article 43.3 Lisbon Treaty) that will remain as in the EC Treaty, where they have to be adopted by the Council on a proposal from the Commission.

With regard to the ratification of international fisheries agreements, the Lisbon Treaty provides that they will be ratified by the Council after consent of the Parliament (Article 188N(10) of the Lisbon Treaty).

**OBJECTIVES**

Fisheries are a natural, renewable, movable and common property that are part of our common heritage. The Treaty of Rome made provisions for a common fisheries policy: Article 33 paragraph 1 sets out the objectives for the common agricultural policy, which are shared by the common fisheries policy, since Article 32 defines agricultural products as "the products of the soil, of stock-farming and of fisheries and products of first-stage processing directly related to these products". Fisheries are a common policy, meaning that common rules are adopted at EU level and applied to all Member States.

The CFP's original objectives were to preserve fish stocks, protect the marine environment, to ensure economic viability of European fleets and to provide consumers with quality food. The 2002 reform added to these objectives the sustainable use of living aquatic resources from an environmental, economic and social point of view in a balanced manner. Sustainability has to be based on sound scientific advice and on the precautionary principle (in line with Article 174 of the EC Treaty). The new CFP basic rules came into force on 1 January 2003.
ACHIEVEMENTS

A. Background

The common fisheries policy originally formed part of the common agricultural policy, but it gradually developed a separate identity as the Community evolved due to the adoption of exclusive economic zones (EEZ) by Member States since 1970 and the new membership of countries with substantial fleets. The Community had to tackle specific fisheries problems, such as access to common resources, conservation of stocks, structural measures for the fisheries fleet and international relations.

1. Beginnings

It was not until 1970 that the Council adopted legislation to establish a common organisation of the market for fisheries products and put in place a Community structural policy for fisheries.

2. First developments

Fisheries played a significant role in the negotiations leading to the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark joining the EC in 1972. This resulted in a move away from the fundamental principle of freedom of access; exclusive coastal fishing rights were extended from 12 up to 200 miles zone. Member States agreed to leave the management of their fisheries resources in the hands of the European Community.

3. Reforms of the CFP

a) 1983 Regulation

In 1983, after several years of negotiations, the Council adopted Regulation (EEC) No 170/83, establishing the new generation CFP, which enshrined commitment to EEZs, formulated the concept of relative stability and provided for conservatory management measures based on total allowable catches (TACs) and quotas. After 1983, the CFP also had to adapt to the withdrawal of Greenland from the Community in 1985, the accession of Spain and Portugal in 1986 and the reunification of Germany in 1990. These three events have had an impact on the size and structure of the Community fleet and its catch potential.

b) 1992 Regulation

In 1992, Regulation (EEC) No 3760/92, which contains provisions governing fisheries policy until 2002, endeavoured to remedy the serious imbalance between fleet capacity and catch potential. The remedy it advocated was to reduce the Community fleet and alleviate the social impact with structural measures. A new concept of ‘fishing effort’ was introduced, with a view to restoring and maintaining the balance between available resources and fishing activities. Access to resources should be regulated through and effective licensing system.

c) 2002 Reform

However, these measures were not effective to halting overfishing and the depletion of many fish stocks continued at an even faster rate. The major challenge of this reform was tackling simultaneously the risk of collapse of certain stocks, the impact on marine ecosystems, significant economic losses for the industry, the fish supply to EU markets and the loss of jobs. This critical situation resulted in a new reform being adopted at the end of 2002. This reform came into force on 1 January 2003.
B. The new common fisheries policy

1. The legislative dimension of the reform

This consists of three regulations which were adopted by the Council in December 2002 and entered into force on 1 January 2003:

- Framework Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 on the conservation and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources (repealing Regulations (EEC) No 3760/92 and (EEC) No 101/76);
- Regulation (EC) No 2369/2002 laying down the detailed rules and arrangements regarding Community structural assistance in the fisheries sector (amending Regulation (EC) No 2792/1999);

2. Reorientation of the objectives.

The primary objective of the new CFP is to ensure a sustainable future for the fisheries sector by guaranteeing stable incomes and jobs for fishermen while preserving the fragile balance of marine ecosystems and supplying consumers. The new CFP is an integral part of the Community's policy on sustainable development and gives equal priority to the environmental, economic and social aspects.

3. Details of the innovations of the reform

a) Long-term approach to fisheries management and emergency measures if necessary

The long term approach was set out in multiannual recovery plans for stocks outside safe biological limits and of multi-annual management plans for other stocks. In this way fishermen could also plan their activities better. Multiannual plans will take a precautionary approach and will be based on the recommendations of competent scientific bodies. If there is a serious threat to the conservation of resources, emergency measures may be taken by the Commission for a period of 6 months which may be renewed for a further 6 months. If a Member State disagrees with the measures, it may refer the matter to the Council. Member States can also establish, under certain conditions, conservation and management measures in their 12-mile zone for a period of 3 months.

b) Reorientation of public aid to the fleet

In order to avoid aggravating the imbalance between the overcapacity of the fleet and the actual fishing possibilities, from 2005 aid was to be used exclusively to improve safety and working conditions on board and product quality; or to switch to more selective fishing techniques; or to equip vessels with satellite vessel monitoring systems (VMS). This new system will gradually replace the old Multiannual Guidance Programmes (MAGPs), which have not solved the problem of the overcapacity of the Community fleet. A ‘scrapping fund’ was created to help the sector to achieve the reductions in fishing effort required under the stock recovery plans. It will allocate premiums that are 20% higher than those available for decommissioning under the FIFG. Financial aid is also available for the permanent transfer of EU vessels to third countries including through the creation of joint enterprises with third country partners. Member States will be entrusted with greater responsibilities in order to achieve a better balance between the fishing capacity of their fleet and the available resources.
c) Socio-economic measures to support the industry during the transition period:

- aid for the temporary cessation of activities, designed to support fishermen and vessel owners who have to stop their fishing activity temporarily, has been extended;
- aid for early retirement and the retraining of fishermen in other professional activities allows them to continue fishing on a part-time basis if they wish to do so.

d) Access to waters and resources

In order to preserve the most sensitive areas under the traditional fisheries, there is a restricted 12 mile zone lasting until 2012 when the regime will be evaluated. Other access restrictions are for example the Shetland Box. The principle of relative stability, based on a defined share of the stocks for each Member State, has been maintained.

e) More effective, transparent and fair controls

These will be carried out by national and Community inspectors as part of the new Community control and enforcement system. Member States will continue to be responsible for the application of sanctions for infringements but cooperation among them will be strengthened. To this end, a Community Fisheries Control Agency (CFCA) has been created, and is based in Vigo (Spain).

f) More direct involvement of fishermen in the decisions that affect them

To this end, Regional Advisory Councils (RACs) consisting of fishermen, scientific experts, representatives of other sectors related to fisheries and aquaculture, regional and national authorities, environmental groups and consumers from the maritime or fishing zone in question were be set up. The RACs may be consulted by the Commission, submit recommendations and suggestions or inform the Commission or the Member State concerned about problems concerning the implementation of CFP rules in their area. Each RAC will cover sea areas under the jurisdiction of at least two Member States. It will establish its own procedures. Following the reform, seven Regional Advisory Councils were set up in 2004 to promote better governance within the CFP and closer involvement of the various interests in the sector in its development. Areas covered by the regional advisory councils include the Baltic Sea, the Mediterranean and the North Sea, Atlantic, high seas and pelagic stocks.

4. Accompanying measures

As part of the reform, the Commission also presented a series of Community action plans which aim to clarify some aspects of the CFP, in particular:

- Community Action Plan on fisheries in the Mediterranean
- Community Action Plan to integrate environmental protection requirements into the CFP
- Community Action Plan for the eradication of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing;
- Strategy for the sustainable development of European aquaculture
- Action Plan to counter the social, economic and regional consequences of the restructuring of the EU fishing industry;
- Community Action Plan to reduce discards of fish
• Creation of a single inspection structure, the European Control Fisheries Agency

In addition, two important Commission communications complement the new CFP:
• Communication on fisheries partnership agreements with third countries;
• Communication on improving scientific advice for fisheries management;
• Compliance work plan and scoreboard to comply with the rules of the CFP.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Competence in Fisheries legislation: consultative role; EU membership of international conventions and conclusion of agreements having significant financial implications: assent.

Role: The reports and opinions on Commission's proposals for new legislation and policies have given Parliament the opportunity to express its own model for the CFP.
Fisheries Resources Conservation

Conservation of fisheries resources involves the need to ensure sustainable exploitation of these resources, and a long-term viability for the sector. To achieve this objective, several European standards govern access to Community waters, the allocation and use of resources, the total allowable catches and effort limitations.

LEGAL BASIS
Articles 32 to 37 of the EC Treaty and Articles 38 to 43 of the Lisbon Treaty (not yet in force).

OBJECTIVES
The main objective is to guarantee the long-term viability of the sector through sustainable exploitation of resources.

ACHIEVEMENTS

A. Basic principles on access to waters and resources

1. Access to Community waters

a) The principle of equal access. The general rule is that Community fishing vessels have equal access to waters and resources in all Community waters.

b) Restrictions in the 12 nautical mile zone
This is an exception to the principle of equal access to Community waters that falls within 12 nautical miles from the baselines, where Member States may retain exclusive fishing rights. This derogation is based on preserving the most sensitive areas by limiting fishing effort and protecting traditional fishing activities on which the social and economic development of certain coastal communities depends. The measures establishing the conditions of access to waters and resources are adopted on the basis of the biological, socio-economic and technical information available. A review of the current provisions is due to take place in 2012 (Article 17 of Regulation (EC) 2371/2002).

c) Other access restrictions beyond the 12 nautical mile zone
The Commission issued a Communication in 2005 (COM(2005)422) on the review of certain access restrictions in the Common Fisheries Policy, referring to the Shetland Box and the Plaice Box. The Communication is a response to the obligation to assess the justification for restrictions on access to waters and resources outside of the 12 nautical mile zone.

The Shetland Box was set up to control access to species of special importance in the region and which are biologically sensitive while the Plaice Box was established to reduce the level of discards of flatfish, particularly plaice in the North Sea fisheries.

According to the above Communication, the Shetland Box will keep the restricted access measures for another three years, while for the Plaice Box, no date has been set as there is uncertainty over the length and extent of the study needed.
2. Allocation of resources and sustainable exploitation

a) The principle of relative stability
Fishing opportunities are allocated among the Member States in such a way as to ensure the relative stability of the fishing activities of each Member State for each stock concerned. This principle of 'relative stability', based in particular on historical catch levels and implies the maintenance of a fixed percentage of authorised fishing effort for the main commercial species for each Member State. Fishing effort should be generally stable in the long term, taking account of the preferences to be maintained for traditional fishing activities and regions that are most dependent on fishing.

b) Sustainable exploitation
Conserving resources by adjusting fishing capacity to catch possibilities is one of the priorities of the common fisheries policy (CFP). To achieve sustainable exploitation, fish stocks have to be managed applying the maximum sustainable yield (MSY). To this end, the CFP bases its decisions on the best scientific advice available and applies the precautionary approach, whereby the absence of sufficient scientific information should not be used as a reason for postponing or failing to take measures to conserve species on the brink of collapse. Sustainable exploitation also means to progressively implement the ecosystem based approach to fisheries management.

B. Fisheries resource conservation

1. Total Allowable Catches (TACs) and effort limitations

a) Limiting catches
The total allowable catches (TACs), based on the scientific opinions of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) and the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee on Fisheries (STECF), continue to be calculated annually so that they can be readjusted in accordance with the development of stocks. However, within the framework of the multi-annual management of resources, they will be more stable and will enable fishermen to plan their activities better.

b) Limiting the fishing effort
These measures may be applied as part of the plans for the recovery of stocks that are at risk. They will consist, for example, of an authorised number of fishing days per month. This number may vary according to the gear used, the fishing zone visited (according to the ICES divisions), the species targeted, the state of the stock and possibly the power of the vessel. With a view to ensuring greater flexibility, the Member State may transfer these days among the various units of their fleet.

c) Technical measures
In general terms, they aim to prevent catches of juveniles, non-commercial species and other marine animals. They are determined in relation to the target species and associated species (in the case of mixed fisheries), the operating zone and the type of gear used. The most current types of technical measures are related to:

- Fishing gear; the setting of minimum mesh size for nets, structure and number on board
- Composition and limit of accidental catches of by-catches on board
- Use of selective fishing gear to reduce the impact of fishing activities on marine ecosystems and non target species;
- Delimitations of zones and periods in which fishing activities are prohibited or restricted including for the protection of spawning and nursery areas;
- Setting of a minimum size for species that may be retained on board and/or landed

In the case of a serious threat to the conservation of living aquatic resources, or to the marine ecosystem resulting from fishing activities and requiring immediate action, the Commission and the Member States (or the later by their own initiative) may adopt emergency measures to protect fish stocks and to restore the balance of marine ecosystems that are in danger.

Alternatively, Member States may adopt conservation and management measures applicable to all fishing vessels within their 12-mile zone provided that these measures are not discriminatory and that consultations with the Commission, other concerned Member States and the relevant Regional Advisory Council (RAC) have taken place.

Also, and when these measures are no less stringent than Community legislation, Member States may apply them solely to fishing vessels flying their flag in waters under their sovereignty and jurisdiction.

Finally, is worth mentioning that experimental fishing projects serve to promote conservation and the investigation of selective fishing techniques to be implemented.

2. Long-term strategy for fisheries resources management

a) Multi-annual stock management plans seek to maintain the volume of stocks within safe biological limits. These plans lay down maximum catches and a series of technical measures, taking into account the characteristics of each stock and fisheries (species targeted, gear used, state of stocks concerned) and the economic impact of the measures on the fisheries in question

b) Multi-annual stock recovery plans will be implemented for fish stocks that are in danger. They are based on scientific advice and provide for limits on the fishing effort (that is, the number of days vessels are at sea). They ensure ‘that the impact of fishing activities on marine ecosystems is kept at sustainable levels'.

3. Fleet management

Fleet management is a way of adjusting fishing capacity in order to bring about a stable and enduring balance between such fishing capacity and their fishing opportunities. Some ways to achieve this are:

- Fixing the number of vessels and type authorised to fish (e.g. by fishing licenses);
- Fleet register as a means to control and monitor fishing capacity
- Entry/exit schemes and overall capacity reduction
- Reduction of fishing effort
- Reference levels;
- Member States' obligation to report on their fleet capacity
- European Fisheries Fund (EFF) instruments to adjust fishing capacity.
Fisheries Structural Assistance

Initially funded by FIFG, the European fisheries policy will be funded by the EFF for the period 2007-2013. In fulfilling its objective, the EFF takes into account the environmental aspect and the necessity of diversifying the activities of fishermen. Other financial instruments, such as state aids are also used for the funding of this policy.

LEGAL BASIS

Articles 32 to 37 and 158 of the EC Treaty and Articles 38 to 43 of the Lisbon Treaty (not yet in force).

OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the fisheries structural policy is to adjust fleet capacity to potential catches in order to relieve the problem of overfishing so that the sector has a long-term future. To this end, efforts are being made to modernise the fleet and make it competitive by removing surplus capacity and orienting the industry towards support for, and full development of, coastal regions which are heavily dependent on fisheries.

ACHIEVEMENTS

A. Background

The fisheries structural policy originated in 1970 with the decision to apply to the European Agriculture Guidance Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) Guidance Section, for support for construction, modernisation, marketing and processing within the fisheries sector.

In 1992, the Edinburgh European Council decided to incorporate fisheries structural policy into the Structural Funds with its own objective, Objective 5a (adaptation of fisheries structures), and its own financial instrument, the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) by Council Regulation 2080/1993. As a response to the socio-economic implications of restructuring in the sector, additional measures were adopted in parallel with the FIFG. The PESCA Community initiative to provide financial support for fisheries-dependent areas was put in place for the period 1994-1999, together with accompanying measures such as early retirement, premiums for young fishermen, etc.

Agenda 2000 introduced new approaches, including bringing the structural problems of fisheries-dependent areas into the new Structural Funds Objective 2 (Council Regulation 1260/99 of 21 June 1999) and not renewing the PESCA initiative in 2000. Council Regulation 1263/1999 establishes the new FIFG framework for intervention for the period 2000-2006, with a view to achieving a sustainable balance between fisheries resources and their exploitation; strengthening the competitiveness of fisheries structures and the development of viable enterprises; promoting fisheries and aquaculture products, and revitalising areas dependent on these sectors.

As part of the CFP reform, Regulations 1263/1999 and 2792/1999 laying down the detailed rules and arrangements regarding Community structural assistance in the fisheries sector were amended by Regulations 2371/2002, 2369/2002, 179/2002, 1421/2004 and 485/2005. A simpler system to limit the fishing capacity of the Community fleet in order to match it with the available resources was adopted. Following the reform and approval of the Financial Perspective (2007-2013), the European Fisheries Fund (EFF) was set up and
replaced the FIFC. It is intended to facilitate implementation of sustainable fishing measures and diversification of economic activities in fishing areas.

B. Structural policy instruments

1. The multi-annual guidance programmes (MAGP), ran from 1983-2002 in four phases and was a key element of structural policy. It was intended to adjust the size of the fleet in the EU Member States and adapt fishing effort to available resources. To achieve this goal; each Member State had to calculate the reduction of capacity (tonnage and engine power) and later fishing effort (capacity times activity), for each segment of the fleet according to an established method of weighting targeted stocks. The Council approved the MAGP's reduction objectives and the Commission then approved the national programmes. However, the MAGP system to restructure the fleet proved to be ineffective mainly due to:

- The very low ambition of the objectives agreed by the Council
- The inconsistency with the parallelism of aid to exit and aid to construction
- The difficulties to measure engine power of vessels
- No account being taken of the impacts of technological progress
- The introduction of fishing effort reduction (the weighting of effort reduction objectives was overly complex and led to perverse effects. Further, reduction objectives were watered down since Member States could achieve their targets by either the permanent withdrawal of vessels or by the temporary cessation of fishing activities (vessel tie-ups).

2. Vessel scrapping accounted for 94% of total number of vessels withdrawn with assistance from the FIFG during the period (1994-1997), and around two thirds of the total tonnage and engine power withdrawn. The remainder has been withdrawn through assistance to joint enterprises or export of vessels to third countries.

3. The 2002 CFP reform spelled out and end to the MAGP and a simpler system was introduced for limiting the capacity of the European fleet. This system gave the Member States more responsibility for the management of their fleets. There are four main aspects:

- The capacity of the fleet of each Member State must comply with a reference level. (based on the final MAGP objectives of each fleet in 2002);
- The use of strict entry/exit ratios for capacity of fleets. The applicable ratio depends on whether public aid is involved or not and the size of the vessel
- The conditions for granting public aid to the fleet are reviewed
- Aid for construction of vessels, export to third countries and setting up of joint ventures was discontinued at the end of 2004.
- Aid for modernisation of vessels continues under certain conditions: vessels must be at least 5 years old and the aid must be used for specific purposes (use of more selective fishing methods; installation of satellite vessel monitoring systems (VMS); better product processing and quality on board and better working and safety conditions)
- Member States only receive indirect encouragement to adjust fleets (capacity or effort) in relation to effort management regimes under recovery plans or to reduction in fishing opportunities (TACs).
C. The European Fisheries Fund (EFF)

The EFF has replaced the FIFG and will run during 2007-13. However, many FIFG measures are included in the new Fund.

1. Objectives

The EFF provides financial support for social, economic and environmental objectives. The Fund supports the sector in efforts to adapt fleets whose competitiveness needs to be strengthened and encouraged by measures to protect and improve the environment. The EFF will also help the fishing communities most severely affected by these changes to diversify their economic activities.

The EFF has five priorities:

- Supporting the main objectives of the common fisheries policy (CFP), especially those established under the 2002 reform. This means ensuring sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources and a stable balance between these resources and the capacity of the EU fishing fleet;
- Increasing the competitiveness and economic viability of operators in the sector;
- Promoting environmentally-friendly fishing and production methods;
- Providing adequate support for those employed in the sector;
- Facilitating diversification of economic activity in areas dependent on fishing.

2. Types of action

To ensure the economic, environmental and social sustainability of fishing, the EFF concentrates on these five priority areas:

- Measures for the adaptation of the Community fishing fleet;
- Fishermen and the owners of vessels affected by the measures taken to combat overexploitation of resources may obtain aid for permanent or temporary withdrawal of fishing vessels or for training, reconversion or early retirement;
- Aquaculture, processing and marketing. The acquisition and use of gear and methods that reduce the impact of fishing on the environment will be promoted. The aid will be concentrated on small and micro enterprises;
- Measures of common interest. Projects that help sustainable development or the conservation of resources, the strengthening of markets in fishery products or the promotion of partnerships between scientists and operators in the fisheries sector will be eligible for aid;
- Sustainable development of fisheries areas. Measures and initiatives aimed at diversifying and strengthening economic development in areas affected by the decline in fishing activities will be supported;
- Technical assistance. Action relating to preparation, monitoring, administrative and technical support, evaluation, audit and control necessary for implementing the proposed Regulation.
The Member States are responsible for allocation of the financial resources between these five priorities.

3. Resources: For the period 2007-2013 the total EFF budget amounts to Euro 3.849 million of which Euro 2.908 million will go to the convergence areas and Euro 941 million to the non-convergence areas. Funding will be available for all sectors of the industry — sea and inland fisheries, aquaculture businesses, producer organisations, and the processing and marketing sectors

D. Other financial aid to the fisheries sector

a) State aid - general state aid guidelines for all industries it is not a subsidy according to WTO rules. Include grants, tax exemptions.

b) De-minimis aid - Is a type of state aid implying 30,000 Euro per company over a three year period. It has no distortive effect on internal market or competition.

c) Fuel aid - It is a type of State aid addressed to alleviate fuel crisis.

d) Fisheries Partnership Agreements - EU to third country payment for access to fisheries. Some cost recovery from vessels owners. Main beneficiary: Spain.

e) Minimum fish price guarantee - It is a common market organization instrument meaning direct aid in case of government intervention, or self-financed when supported by producers' organizations
International Fisheries relations

To gain access to key fishing areas of the world or to combat illegal fishing, the EU has concluded 20 international fisheries agreements for 2007. European Community concludes bilateral agreements such as partnership or reciprocity agreements, or multilateral agreements such as international conventions or agreements with Regional Fisheries Organisations.

LEGAL BASIS
Articles 32 to 37 and 300 of the EC Treaty, and Articles 38 to 43 of the Lisbon Treaty (not yet in force). On the basis of Articles 37, 300 and 310 of the EC Treaty, Parliament's assent is required for the adoption of international fisheries agreements. In addition, the EP must be immediately and fully informed of any decision concerning the provisional application or the suspension of agreements. With regard to the ratification of international fisheries agreements, the Lisbon Treaty provides that they will be ratified by the Council after consent of the Parliament (Article 188N(10) of the Lisbon Treaty).

OBJECTIVES
- To ensure appropriate EU access to the world's main fishing zones and resources
- To enhance bilateral and regional cooperation
- To provide fish supply to European markets and employment
- To contribute to the sustainable development of world fisheries
- To tackle destructive fishing practices
- To improve scientific research and data collection;
- To combat illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing
- To strengthen control and inspections under the regional fisheries organisations

ACHIEVEMENTS

A. Role and importance

1. Raison d'être
Bilateral and multilateral fishing agreements became necessary after many non-member States established exclusive economic zones (EEZs) of 200 nautical miles in the mid-1970s. Later, the United Nations adopted the Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) in 1982, aimed at being a Constitution for the oceans, recognising coastal states' rights to control the fish harvest in adjacent waters. Although EEZs cover only 35% of the total area of the seas, they contain 90% of the world's fish stocks. Not only EEZs but the high seas are governed by the UNCLOS that encourages states to cooperate with each other in the conservation and management of living resources (including marine mammals) in the high seas by the establishment of regional fisheries organisations (RFOs). This implied that distant water fishing fleets (DWFF) needed to enter into international agreements and/or other arrangements in order to get access to fisheries resources in either third countries' EEZs or in the high seas covered by an RFO. The principle of the freedom of the seas was over.

2. Financial investment and benefits for the European fleet
The budget allocated to international fishing agreements increased from EUR 5 million in 1981 to almost 300 million in 1997 (0.31% of the total Community budget and nearly 30% of the resources allocated to the fisheries sector). The high level of investment was
maintained in 1998 and 1999, but slackened off when the agreement with Morocco (totalling about EUR 90 million) was not renewed. In 2003, the amount allocated for fishing agreements was less than EUR 200 million and no increase is planned in the 2004 budget. In 2002, catches under the international agreements accounted for 20% of all Community catches and were valued at approximately EUR 1 billion. They provide direct employment for about 30,000 people and generate considerable economic activity in sectors and regions heavily dependent on fishing. At the moment the most important agreement in terms of financial compensation and access rights is Mauritania with Euro 86 million /year giving access to about 200 European vessels. Spain is historically the biggest beneficiary of external fishing agreements.

3. Geographical extension
Since the first agreement was signed with the United States in 1977, 29 agreements have been signed in all, 26 of which were in force in the period 1993 to 1999, mainly with African and Indian Ocean countries (15) and countries in the North Atlantic (10); only one was signed with a Latin American country (Argentina). At the end of 2002, 21 fishing agreements were in force. In 2007, the EC had 20 fisheries agreements in force with coastal states in Africa (13), Pacific (3) and Northern countries: Norway, Iceland, Faroe Islands and Greenland. Regarding high seas fishing, the European fleet operates in the Atlantic, Mediterranean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Antarctic, through arrangements with RFOs covering these areas.

B. Types of fishing agreement

1. Bilateral Fisheries Agreements
a) Fisheries Partnership Agreements (FPAs)
FPAs are an outcome of the 2002 reform of the CFP and the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development. They were adopted by the Council Conclusions 11485/1/2004 on the Commission Communication on an integrated framework for fisheries partnership agreements with third countries. The underlying idea is to become a partner with the third country for the development of sustainable and responsible fisheries and for the enhancement of the value of fisheries products. The FPAs are also meant to underpin coherence with other policies such as development cooperation, environment, trade and health. All FPAs consist of a fisheries agreement and a protocol (e.g. defining the conditions of the agreement).

Under these agreements the European fleet gets access rights to the fisheries surplus in the EEZ of mostly ACP countries (also Greenland). In December 2007 the EU had 17 FPAs in force. The financial terms are based on a lump sum paid by the EC and fees from private ship-owners. In addition to the financial compensation, agreements can include access to the European market at lower customs tariffs. The Community's financial contribution is justified by a mutual interest of the two parties to invest in sustainable fisheries policy and not just as a payment for access rights. Under current WTO rules this arrangement is not considered a subsidy. The contribution mainly covers expenses linked to management costs, scientific assessment of fish stocks, fisheries management, control and monitoring of fishing activities, as well as expenses for the follow up and evaluation of a sustainable fishing policy. By the end of 2007, unilateral commercial preferences granted by the EU under the Cotonou Agreement to ACP countries (and authorised by the WTO) will end. A new scheme called Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) focusing on mainly commercial aspects (e.g. rules of origin, market access and sanitary and phytosanitary standards, will be introduced as from 1 January 2008.
FPAs are particularly important for tuna fisheries (Cape-Verde, Comoros, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Kiribati, Madagascar, Mauritius, Micronesia, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles and Solomon Islands). Other agreements for mixed fisheries are in force with Greenland, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania and Morocco. In general, the duration of the protocol varies from country to country, from 2-6 years.

b) Reciprocal agreements
These agreements involve an exchange of fishing opportunities between EU fleets and third countries. Norway, the Faroe Island and Iceland have had this type of agreement over the years. The reference base to guarantee an equal exchange is the "cod equivalent" (one tonne of cod represents x tonnes of another species in exchange).

For fishing agreements with countries in the North, catch landings by the Community fleet fluctuated over the period 1993-1997 between 300 and 370 000 tonnes per year. The main 'industrial' species (used primarily for the manufacture of fishmeal) made up more than 70% of catch landings; the main species in terms of value is cod. Denmark, with 82% of the catch, is the biggest producer. Germany, United Kingdom and Sweden share 15% of the volume. The agreement with Norway represents more than 60% by value, followed by Greenland (27% of the total).

2. Multilateral agreements
a) Agreements with Regional Fisheries Organisations (RFOs)
The aim of these agreements is to strengthen regional cooperation to guarantee conservation and sustainable exploitation of fish resources on high seas and straddling stocks. Importantly, they also aim to deter IUU fishing. RFOs are varied in nature; some were created under the FAO, others independently; some manage biological resources in a certain zone, while other focus on a stock or groups of stocks. Some apply only on the high seas, or in exclusive economic zones, or in both areas.

When the EU Commission enters into negotiations with RFOs, its actions are two-fold: membership of the organisation (either as a contracting party or observer) and regulations implementing into Community law the conservation and management measures adopted by the organisations. RFOs generally set up commission responsible for scientific research, publication of the results and recommendations for managing stocks. These may remain as recommendations or become mandatory if no objections are made within a certain period.

They generally act in:
- Limiting catches by two methods: a global quota or national quotas
- Introducing prohibited zones of periods
- Banning or regulating fishing gear.

RFOs are also very active in establishing measures for the control and monitoring of fishing activities such as the adoption of joint inspection schemes in the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC), Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NAFO) and the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCMALR). The EU is contracting party in: NAFO (Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation); NEAFC (North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission); NASCO (North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation); ICCAT (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas); CECAF (Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic); WECAFC (Western-Central Atlantic Fishery Commission); SEAFO (South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation); IOTC (Indian Ocean Tuna Commission); GFCM (General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean); WCPFC (Commission for the Conservation and Management of...
Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean; CCAMLR (Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources).

The EU only has observer status in conventions agreed between individual Member States.

b) International Conventions
Conventions and other agreements are used to create a legal order for the seas and oceans and promote their peaceful use, the equitable and effective utilisation of their resources, the conservation of their living resources, and the protection and preservation of the marine environment. The EU is party to the UNCLOS and has also collaborated in the development of other instruments to further develop the UNCLOS, including:

- The FAO agreement to promote compliance with international conservation and management measures by fishing vessels on the high seas (1993);
- The FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (1995);
- The FAO New York Agreement on straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Basic position
Parliament has several times stressed the importance of international fisheries agreements for Community fish supplies, for the EU regions most dependent on fishing and for employment in the sector. Further, the Parliament has addressed the question of the consistency of the agreements with other EU external policies (environment and development cooperation). It has declared its support for the eradication of vessels flying flags of convenience and condemned the growing use of private agreements outside the control of the EU authorities.
Fisheries Control and Enforcement

Fisheries control and enforcement aims to ensure good application of regulations regarding fisheries and to impose compliance with these rules where necessary. In this respect, competences and responsibilities are shared among Member States, the Commission and the operators. Member States which do not comply with these rules can be prosecuted in accordance with the infringement procedure.

LEGAL BASIS

Article 32 to 37 of the EC Treaty, Articles 38 to 43 of the Lisbon Treaty (not yet in force).

OBJECTIVES

The control policy seeks to ensure fisheries regulations are observed and where necessary to enforce compliance. In short, adoption of the measures is the responsibility of the Community bodies while the Member States are responsible for implementing the measures and applying sanctions in cases of infringements in their area of jurisdiction.

ACHIEVEMENTS

A. Background

1. Control and enforcement systems before the 2002 CFP reform

The control and enforcement of fishing activities by Member States before the 2002 reform was hindered by poor enforcement of the rules, modest compliance and overfishing. This was the result of an ineffective control system, the main problem being the lack of uniformity in the way Member States were enforcing the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), e.g., different administrative services, legislation and judicial proceedings. At the EU level there were some bottlenecks as well; there was no list of sanctions to be applied by Member States in case of serious infringements of the CFP rules, nor did the Commission inspections have powers beyond the inspectors of the Member States. At the international level, there was a need to better define the competences of the Commission and the Member States within regional fisheries organizations (RFOs).

2. Control and enforcement systems after the 2002 CFP reform.

The reformed CFP (Regulation 2371/2002) brought new changes aiming at overcoming these deficiencies by the adoption of the following measures:

a) Greater cooperation in enforcement and creation of a Joint Inspection Structure (JIS)

This was provided in the Action Plan for the uniform and effective implementation of the CFP (COM(2003)130). The JIS was to ensure the pooling of Community and national inspection and monitoring resources through the Community Fisheries Control Agency (CFCA).

b) Clarification of competences of the players in the fisheries sector.

Member States are responsible for the implementation of CFP rules on their territory and in their waters and also by the vessels flying their flags operating outside these waters.
Member States are also responsible for placing observers on board and taking decisions, including the prohibition of fishing activities;

The Commission must ensure that the Member States meet their obligations equally in terms of equity and effectiveness. Every three years, it shall draw up an evaluation report to be submitted to the European Parliament and the Council on its action on the application of the CFP rules by the Member States;

The operators involved in all fisheries activities from catching to marketing, transporting and processing must comply with the specifications of domestic law in each stage of the production.

c) **More harmonized application of the rules.** Sanctions within Member States continue to vary and this acts as a constraint to the uniform achievement of common level of compliance. The Council shall draw up a list of sanctions to be applied by Member States for serious infringements.

d) **Ensuring commitment by Member States.** The reform has granted more autonomy to the Commission in the control of Member States’ fishing activities (e.g., Community inspectors can now undertake inspections on fishing vessels and premises of businesses or other bodies related to the CFP without being accompanied by an inspector of the Member State concerned. Also the Commission can deduct fishing quota when Member States have failed to cease overfishing). There is another measure, the CFP Compliance Scoreboard that by raising public awareness on the performance of Member States in their control and enforcement activities, aims at achieving better compliance.

B. **Cooperation, Control and Inspection**

EU fishing vessels operate in EU waters, in the waters of third countries and on the high seas. Member States are responsible to enforce CFP rules on all vessels fishing in their waters and to vessels flying their flag outside their waters. Member States shall cooperate with EU inspectors and with other Member States to ensure compliance with the rules of the CFP.

1. **Cooperation between Member States and the Commission.** Member States may collaborate with EU inspectors in the undertaking of their duties and shall report to the Commission on diverse aspects such as resources allocated to monitoring, breakdown of surveillance activities and number and types of violations and sanctions applied.

2. **Cooperation between Member States in inspection**

Member States shall be authorized to:

- Exchange inspectors
- Inspect vessels flying their flag in all Community waters except the 12-mile zone of another Member State
- Inspect vessels of another Member State in all Community waters, after authorization of the coastal Member State concerned or where a specific monitoring programme has been adopted (Article 34.c of Regulation 2847/93);
- Inspect vessels of another Member State in international waters
- In other cases, Member States must authorize each other to carry out inspections
3. Joint Inspection Structure

Access to Community waters and resources is limited to fishing vessels in possession of a fishing license and authorization to fish. They are also required to have tracking devices properly installed and functioning on board (such as VMS). Masters of fishing vessels shall report catches and landings.

They shall cooperate with inspectors on board their vessels and comply with conditions for landing, trans-shipment, marking and identification of vessels and fishing gear among others. Regarding the marketing of fisheries products, they can only be sold from fishing vessels to registered buyers or auctions. All these activities are to be controlled and inspected by Member States and Commission inspectors. The JIS aims at organizing a joint deployment of national means of control and inspection according to an EU strategy to tackle enforcement of fisheries rules.

a) The Community Fisheries Control Agency (CFCA)

It was set up in 2005 as a key element to improve compliance with the CFP rules. It will improve the uniform and effective enforcement by pooling EU and national means in the control, inspection and monitoring of fishing activities and coordinating them (joint deployment plans). This operational coordination will help tackle the shortcomings in enforcement resulting from the disparities in the means and priorities of the control systems in the Member States. The CFCA does not affect the distribution of competences of the Member States and the Commission, where Member States remain responsible for control and enforcement of the CFP rules.

C. Enforcement and Infringement Procedures

1. Harmonization of the rules

Setting up common obligations to be applied to all Member States is a step forward to better enforcement. These are some of the measures in place;

a) Traceability. In order to reduce infringements during fishing operations or after landing, it also provides consumers with extra information on the fisheries products at every stage of the distribution chain. There are some obligations related to traceability thus, a number of documents shall accompany fisheries products for their identification from the net to the plate. Fishing vessels, including third country vessels, operating in EU waters shall be equipped with satellite tracking devices such as VMS to facilitate stricter monitoring of their activities.

b) List of behaviours that seriously infringe the rules of the CFP. The breaking of fisheries rules is not only limited to fishing activities at sea, but also those involved in landing, selling, storing, transporting and importing fish. Behaviours that seriously infringe EU rules are listed in Regulation 1447/1999. In the NAFO area, there is an agreement between the contracting parties on what constitutes serious violations.

2. Enforcement by Member States

In line with their reporting obligations, enforcement achieved by Member States on fisheries rules is public via the CFP Compliance Scoreboard. The yearly reports submitted to the Commission by the Member States are related to:
• Catch reporting obligations
• Quota overruns
• Fishing effort declarations
• Fleet register, compliance with entry-exit regime framed by the reference levels and other obligations related to fishing vessels
• The use of structural aid
• Environmental issues (e.g. authorized vessels using driftnets, shark finning).

3. Infringement procedures

It is any procedure adopted by the Commission and formally initiated against a Member State for failure to comply with Community law. The most common are due to:

• Overfishing; quota overruns, unauthorized fishing
• Misreporting of data on catch and fishing effort;
• Lack of control of technical conservation measures (e.g. use of driftnet to catch tuna after the ban and the catch and marketing of undersized fish);
• Ineffective control and inspection of the fishing industry.
The European fishing industry in figures

In 2005 the EU was in third place in the world, after China and Peru, in terms of fishing production and aquaculture, with 4% of world production. However, the EU makes 6% of world catches. Five Member States (Denmark, Spain, France, the UK and the Netherlands) take 60% of EU catches but Denmark uses most of its production to manufacture fishmeal. The Community fleet is gradually declining in size. Aquaculture production seems to have levelled off although the production of new species may still grow. In spite of its own production level the European Union is a net importer of fisheries products.

CATCHES

Following a period of continuous growth, world catches seem to have reached a ceiling, at 145 million tonnes. Despite the European Union’s enlargement EU production has been gradually declining (by 21% between 1992 and 2006) and is now 5.3 million tonnes. At the start of the 1990s, EU catches represented 7% of world fisheries, which made the EU the third largest world producer after China and Peru. In 2005 Community production accounted for only 6% of world catches. In 2006, 75% of Community catches were caught in the North-East Atlantic, 11% in the Mediterranean and Black Sea, 8% in the mid-eastern Atlantic and 3% in the western Indian Ocean.

In 2006 five Member States (Denmark, Spain, France, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands) accounted for 60% of Community production. There are structural differences between these five countries. In Denmark, 69% of production is for industrial use, mainly the production of fish meal, whereas the corresponding figure in the United Kingdom is only 6%. In Spain, France and the Netherlands, all production is intended for human consumption. Catch values and employment in the fisheries sector are an accurate reflection of this situation. For example, the unit value of landings in Spain is seven times higher than that of Danish landings.

The enlargement of 2004 caused a 9% increase in EU catches. 97% of catches by the ten States which acceded to the European Union in 2004 are shared by the four countries which border the Baltic Sea. Of these four States, only in Lithuania had catches remained stable over the previous decade. By contrast, catches in Poland had fallen by 54%, those in Estonia by 34%, and those in Latvia by 21%.

THE FLEET

In spite of the 2004 enlargement, between 1997 and 2004, the EU’s fishing fleet has reduced by 15%, from 102,404 to 87,004 vessels. The reduction in the fleet’s tonnage was 3% and the reduction in its engine power was 12%.

The enlargement of 2004 caused an 8% increase in the number of vessels (bringing it to a total of 92,422), an 8% increase in the engine power of the fleet and a 12% increase in its tonnage. Of the number of vessels belonging to the new Member States, 53% belonged to the four countries bordering the Baltic, and those same four countries accounted for 85% of the tonnage and 66% of the engine power of the fleet of the new Member States.

In 2006 Greece owned 21% of the total number of fishing vessels, followed by Italy (16%), Spain (15%) and Portugal (10%). Those four countries plus France and the United
Kingdom represented 62% of the fishing vessels of the European Union of 27 Member States.

Spain represents 25% of the total tonnage of the Community fleet (481 000 tonnes), followed by the United Kingdom (216 000 tonnes or 11%), France (209 000 tonnes or 11%), Italy (206 000 tonnes or 10%), and the Netherlands (195 000 tonnes or 9%). Member States in the South represent 57% of the total tonnage but 74% of the number of vessels, owing to the predominance of smaller vessels.

With the exception of Belgium and the Netherlands, where large vessels predominate, all Member States’ fleets have relatively similar structures. In Greece, Ireland, France, Poland and the UK more than 50% of vessels are less than 12 metres in length, reflecting the importance of coastal fishing in those countries.

If we take vessels of less than 12 metres in length as being the coastal fishing fleet, after the 2004 enlargement the number of EU vessels was 16% and tonnage 21% of the figure for the fishing fleet as a whole. However, the total engine power for vessels less than 12 metres long increased by 3%.

AQUACULTURE

Between 1993 and 2005 Community aquaculture production increased by 27%, though at the end of the 1980s it seemed to have reached a ceiling of 1.4 million tonnes. During the same period, the value of production increased by 48%. In 2005 aquaculture represented 24% of the volume of catches. Community aquaculture is mostly concentrated on four species: mussels, trout, salmon and oysters. However, the production of species such as sea bass, sea bream and turbot is growing. Five countries (France: 20%, Spain: 17%, Italy: 14%, UK: 14% and Greece: 8%) account for 74% of Community aquaculture production by volume. Bivalve molluscs (mussels, oysters and clams) predominate in Spain, France and Italy, but species vary from one State to another. The United Kingdom, for its part, produces largely salmon and trout, whereas Greece processes mainly other sea fish species. Differences in species distribution explain the different production values for aquaculture. France represents 19% of the value of aquaculture production, while Italy and the United Kingdom each represent 17%, Greece 12% and Spain 10%.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The European Union is a net importer of fishery products, with a negative trading balance which in 2006 amounted to 3.9 million tonnes, with a value of €13.8 thousand million. Both imports and exports are showing a tendency to rise, though this is more pronounced in the case of imports. In 2006 the European Union imported 6 236 330 tonnes with a value of €17.298 thousand million. In the same year, the EU exported 1 328 390 tonnes with a value of €2.525 thousand million. The average unit price of exports was €1.5/kg, while that of imports was €2.8/kg.

EMPLOYMENT

At present, Member States submit data on employment in the fisheries sector to Eurostat on a voluntary basis, without being subject to any restrictive legislation. However, this information is not harmonised and therefore does not allow any coherent analysis of employment figures.
2. The EP Committee on Fisheries (PECH)


Competences

Annex VII of the EP Rules of Procedure\(^1\) defines the powers and responsibilities of standing committees. According to point XIV, the Committee on Fisheries is responsible for:

1. The operation and development of the common fisheries policy and its management;
2. The conservation of fisheries resources;
3. The common organisation of the market in fisheries products;
4. Structural policy in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, including the financial instruments for fisheries guidance;
5. International fisheries agreements.

The PECH secretariat:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BRUSSELS</th>
<th>STRASBOURG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office ATR</td>
<td>TEL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippe MUSQUAR</td>
<td>01K081</td>
<td>32078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of unit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claudine DELEU</td>
<td>01K083</td>
<td>43671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary to the Head of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marilia CRESPO</td>
<td>01K087</td>
<td>43702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesús PARDO</td>
<td>01K082</td>
<td>43675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Einars PUNKSTINS</td>
<td>01K085</td>
<td>31048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claudio QUARANTA</td>
<td>01K089</td>
<td>32281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine DE HAENE</td>
<td>01K080</td>
<td>44599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwénaëlle DEPIERRAZ</td>
<td>01K008</td>
<td>41323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anabela PEREIRA</td>
<td>01K010</td>
<td>43462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Els VANHOVEN</td>
<td>01 K010</td>
<td>43240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAX</td>
<td>32 2 28 44909</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Rules of procedure, 7th parliamentary term, July 2009
DG Internal Policies (IPOL) Organisation Chart (as of 22.06.09)

DIRECTORATE GENERAL INTERNAL POLICIES
Mr. Riccardo RIBERA D’ALCALA, Director-General

General Coordination unit: Ms. Christina RUPP, Head of Unit
Private Office of the Director-General: Ms. Raquel DE VICENTE, Advisor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directorate A</th>
<th>Directorate B</th>
<th>Directorate C</th>
<th>Directorate D</th>
<th>Directorate E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic and Scientific Policy</td>
<td>Structural and Cohesion Policy</td>
<td>Citizens’ rights and Constitutional Affairs</td>
<td>Budgetary Affairs</td>
<td>Legislative Coordination and Conciliation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms T. LEPOUTRE-DUMOULIN</td>
<td>Mr I. OLIVARES MARTINEZ</td>
<td>Ms G. LAPRAT</td>
<td>Ms A. VITREY</td>
<td>Ms E. VANDENBOSCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director Lisbon Strategy</td>
<td>Director AGORA Citoyenne Editorial Committee</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Acting Director</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy Department A</th>
<th>Policy Department B</th>
<th>Policy Department C</th>
<th>Policy Department Budgetary Affairs</th>
<th>Legislative Coordination &amp; Calendar Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr T. KARAPIPERIS</td>
<td>Ms B. OLIVEIRA-GOUMAS</td>
<td>Ms D. RECHARD</td>
<td>Mr C. EHLERS</td>
<td>Ms E. VANDENBOSCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of Unit</td>
<td>Head of Unit</td>
<td>Head of Unit</td>
<td>Acting Head of Unit</td>
<td>Head of Unit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENVI</th>
<th>AGRI</th>
<th>LIBE</th>
<th>BUDG</th>
<th>CONC</th>
<th>ITRE</th>
<th>PECH</th>
<th>JURI</th>
<th>CONT</th>
<th>ECON</th>
<th>REGI</th>
<th>AFCO</th>
<th>EMPL</th>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>FEMM</th>
<th>IMCO</th>
<th>CULT</th>
<th>PETI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr A. HUBER</td>
<td>Mr G. KALB</td>
<td>Mr E. DE CAPITANI</td>
<td>Ms A. VITREY</td>
<td>Ms E. VANDENBOSCH</td>
<td>Mr L. MARTIN OAR</td>
<td>Mr Ph. MUSQUAR</td>
<td>Ms M.J. MARTINEZ IGLESIAS</td>
<td>Mr R. BRAWN</td>
<td>Mr K. REPPLINGER</td>
<td>Mr M. TELL CREMADES</td>
<td>Mr P. SCHIFFAUER</td>
<td>Mr P. KONSTANTOPOULOS</td>
<td>Ms U. KASSNITZ</td>
<td>Ms S. MAGNANO</td>
<td>Mr J. DUNNE</td>
<td>Mr S. SALTER</td>
<td>Mr D. LOWE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of Unit</td>
<td>Head of Unit</td>
<td>Head of Unit</td>
<td>Head of Unit</td>
<td>Head of Unit</td>
<td>Head of Unit</td>
<td>Head of Unit</td>
<td>Head of Unit</td>
<td>Acting Head of Unit</td>
<td>Head of Unit</td>
<td>Head of Unit</td>
<td>Head of Unit</td>
<td>Head of Unit</td>
<td>Head of Unit</td>
<td>Head of Unit</td>
<td>Head of Unit</td>
<td>Head of Unit</td>
<td>Head of Unit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. The Policy Department (DG IPOL B)

Organisation chart (01.06.09)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BRUSSELS</th>
<th>STRASBOURG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tel.</td>
<td>Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of unit:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLIVEIRA-GOUMas Beatriz</td>
<td>42936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LORENC Katarzyna</td>
<td>31072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrators:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DANKLEFSEN Nils (TRAN)</td>
<td>32681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBORRA MARTIN Jesus (PECH)</td>
<td>44566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOUKOVSKAIA Victoria (CT/CULT)</td>
<td>32645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KATSAROVA Ivana (REGI)</td>
<td>32528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACEDO Gonçalo (CULT)</td>
<td>41361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASSOT MARTI Albert (AGRI)</td>
<td>43616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOGUEIRA Ana Maria (CULT/REGI)</td>
<td>32979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOAVE Piero (TRAN)</td>
<td>43378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAVRIDI Catherine (AGRI)</td>
<td>32768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretaries:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DYMIEK Arkadiusz</td>
<td>44169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KELMELYTE Virginija</td>
<td>32041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOURDELLE Angélique</td>
<td>34076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORVAN-TAINTENIER Catherine</td>
<td>44485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PART Lyna</td>
<td>44502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>46929</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POLICY DEPARTMENT 'B' AND ITS SUPPORT ROLE FOR PARLIAMENT’S WORK

The role of Policy Department B

The Policy Departments were created in 2004 to provide the committees and the other political bodies with expertise and research work in line with the European Parliament’s legislative and political priorities. Policy Department B is responsible for supporting Parliament’s work in the specific field of fisheries. This support task takes concrete form in a number of ways:

- The commissioning, follow-up and evaluation of external documents produced by experts (leading academics and consultants in a specific field) on specific subjects, exclusively at the request of coordinators of the Committee on Fisheries. These documents take the form of studies (of more than 30 pages), briefing notes (of fewer than 30 pages) and impact assessments. The consultants are selected through competitive tendering. The deadline for delivery of an external study or briefing note depends on the contractual procedure chosen, the scope of the subject and, if applicable, the languages requested. However, the average time to delivery is six to nine months. The budget for expertise in the field of fisheries was €337,191 in 2008. The sum allocated for 2009 was reduced to €244,924, owing to the elections in 2009.

- Internal briefing notes or studies, produced by officials in Policy Department B, at the request of the coordinators, Chair or secretariat of the Committee on Fisheries or other political bodies. Internal briefing notes may relate to major topics in the development of the CFP. They may also provide support, in the form of reference documents, to delegations of the Committee on Fisheries and Parliament representatives at either internal or external events. Internal briefing notes may also serve as a basis for European Parliament publications and/or brochures. The average time for provision of an internal briefing note depends on the subject matter and the complexity of the analysis required. In addition, a minimum of 45 days is required to perform translation, editing and printing tasks.

- Organisation of expert workshops on topics chosen by coordinators of the Committee on Fisheries. If necessary, joint workshops of the Committee on Fisheries and other committees can be organised. The participants (usually two to four) are covered by the expertise budget of Policy Department B in exchange for a briefing note and its presentation to a meeting of the Committee on Fisheries.

- Organisation of panels of external experts to provide ongoing support for Members of the Committee on Fisheries on a dossier at the coordinators’ request. The experts are covered by the expertise budget of the Policy Department.

---

1 Text written by Policy Department IPOL B
The staff of the Policy Department may also take part in project teams created by one or more parliamentary committees to provide reference material for the needs of the rapporteurs, coordinators and chairs. They may also provide rapporteurs with specialised advice on particularly important legislative proposals.

Editing and updating of the Fact Sheets on the European Union, a European Parliament publication that offers, in the form of briefing papers, an overview of Community policies and of the European Parliament’s contribution to the evolution of European integration. The Common Fisheries Policy is specifically covered in six fact sheets (Fact Sheets → Themes → Common Policies → The Common Fisheries Policy). The online version of the Fact Sheets¹ is available in three languages: French, English and German. It is updated regularly. This year, a revised version of the Fact Sheets has also been launched on CD in all the Community languages, as well as a paper version in six languages (EN, FR, DE, IT, ES, PL).

The studies, external briefing notes and workshop documents produced in the field of fisheries are included in the European Parliament’s publications catalogue².

A monthly Policy Department B Newsletter is sent to the Members and bodies of the European Parliament with the latest information (studies published, workshops organised, etc.)³. From time to time, e-mails may also be sent, with documents of interest (studies, articles, statistics etc.).

For further information, please contact Policy Department B at: ipoldepb@europarl.europa.eu.

### 4. The European Commission services

#### MR. JOE BORG
COMMISSIONER FOR MARITIME AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES

#### Cabinet: (as of 01.05.09)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position and Responsibilities</th>
<th>Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michael Koehler (MKO)</td>
<td>Head of Cabinet, Direction of Cabinet, Relations with DG MARE, Relations with the Spokesperson’s Service, Personnel and Administration, External Relations and European Neighbourhood Policy, Institutional Affairs, BEPA</td>
<td>JD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant: Andrea Schmid</td>
<td><strong>90753</strong> BERL 11/18</td>
<td>JD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joanna Darmanin (JD)</td>
<td>Deputy Head of Cabinet, MARE F 1 – 3, Inter-institutional matters (GRI), Budget, Administrative Affairs, Audit and Anti-Fraud, Communication Policy</td>
<td>PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary: Chris Cassar</td>
<td><strong>88689</strong> BERL 11/31</td>
<td>RS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary: Fotini Dontsiou</td>
<td><strong>69987</strong> BERL 11/5</td>
<td>ES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maja Kirchner (MKI)</td>
<td>Member, MARE C – Atlantic, Outermost Regions and Arctic, MARE A2 – 4 Common Fisheries Policy incl. aquaculture policy, control policy, structural policy and economic analyses, MARE F4 – State Aids, Competition and State Aids</td>
<td>TC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary: Suzanne Maher-Tastenhoye</td>
<td><strong>80508</strong> BERL 11/79</td>
<td>MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ella Strickland (ES)</td>
<td>Member, MARE E – Baltic Sea, North Sea and landlocked Member States, MARE F4 – Infringements</td>
<td>MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MKI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

32/38
| Secretary: | Economic and Monetary Affairs  
|           | Taxation and Customs Union  
|           | Internal Market and Services  
| Suzanne Maher-Tastenhoye | TC  
| 96540 | IF  
|       | MKi  

| Mireille Thom (MT) | MARE B – International Affairs and Markets  
|                   | Enlargement  
|                   | Trade  
|                   | Development and Humanitarian Aid  
| Member | MKo  
| 91630 | RS  
| BERL 11/74 | MKo  
| Secretary: | 88686  
| Joan Ghigo | MKo  

| Roderick Sant (RS) | MARE D – Mediterranean and Black Sea  
|                   | Justice, Freedom and Security  
|                   | Employment, Social Affairs, Equal Opportunities  
|                   | Information Society and Media  
| Member | IF  
| 96810 | IF  
| BERL 11/36 | IF  
| Secretary: | 63228  
| Fotini Dontsiou | IF  

| Ilaria Flores Martin (IF) | Agriculture and Rural Development  
|                          | Regional Policy and Cohesion  
|                          | Science and Research  
|                          | Education, Training and Culture  
|                          | Multilingualism  
| Personal assistant to Commissioner | RS  
| 59621 | RS  
| BERL 11/8 | TC  
| Secretary: | TC  
| Fotini Dontsiou | PM  

| Patricia Meaney (PM) | Health  
| Assistant to Cabinet | IF  
| 69171 | IF  
| BERL 11/11 | IF  
| Secretary: | 59621  
| Fotini Dontsiou | IF  

(DG MARE organisation chart on next page as of 1.5.09)
5. Useful contacts

Other European Institutions and agencies

- Community Fisheries Control Agency (CFCA)
  www.cfca.europa.eu
- Advisory Committee on Fisheries and Aquaculture (ACFA)
- FIDES (Fisheries Data Exchange System)
  www.circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/ida/Home/main
- EUROSTAT (Fisheries)
  www.epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu
- DG Development (Fisheries)
  www.ec.europa.eu/development/policiesgen_en.cfm
- DG Environment (Fisheries)
- DG Trade (Trade in agricultural goods and fishery products)
  www.ec.europa.eu/trade/issues/sectoral/agri_fish

International and regional organisations

- CCR.S (South Western Waters Regional Advisory Council)
  www.ccr-s.eu
- Baltic Sea (operational since March 2006)
  www.bsrac.org
- North Sea RAC
  www.nsrac.org
- North Western Waters
  www.nwwrac.org
- South Western Waters
  www.ccr-s.eu
- Pelagic stocks (blue whiting, mackerel, horse mackerel and herring) in all areas
  www.pelagic-rac.org
- Distant water fisheries
  www.ldrac.eu
- Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
  www.ccamlr.org
- Commission for the Conservation of Southern Blue fin Tuna (CCSBT)
  www.ccsbt.org
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations
  www.fao.org
- FAO Fisheries Department
  www.fao.org/fishery/en
- FAOSTAT - Fisheries Data
  http://faostat.fao.org
- Commission générale des pêches pour la Méditerranée (CGPM)
  www.gfcm.org
- International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)
  www.ices.dk
- Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)
  www.iotc.org
- Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)
  www.iatc.org
- International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)
  www.iccat.int
- North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO)
  www.nasco.int
- North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC)
  www.neafc.org
- Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organzation (NAFO)
  www.nafo.int
- South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (SEAFO)
  www.seafo.org
- OECD Food (Fisheries)
  www.oecd.org/fisheries
- UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
  www.unesco.org
Marine Research Institutes

- Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research (Germany)
  www.awi.de/en
- AZTI-Tecnalia (Spain)
  www.azti.es/ingles/Index.htm
- BSH (Bundesamt für Seeschifffahrt und Hydrographie, Germany)
  www.bsh.de
- Coastal Guide Europe
  www.coastalguide.org
- DTU Aqua (National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Denmark)
  www.aqua.dtu.dk/English.aspx
- European Union for Coastal Conservation (EUCC)
  www.eucc.nl
- Hokkaido National Fisheries Research Institute (Japan)
  http://hnf.fra.affrc.go.jp/english.html
- Huntsman Marine Science Center (Canada)
  www.huntsmanmarine.ca
- IFREMER (France)
  www.ifremer.fr/anglais
- Institute of Aquaculture, University of Stirling (UK)
  www.aqua.stir.ac.uk
- Institute of marine biology of Crete (Greece)
  www.hcmr.gr
- Instituto Español de Oceanografía (Spain)
  www.ieo.es
- IPIMAR (Portugal)
  http://ipimar-iniap.ipimar.pt
- Irish Marine Institute
  www.marine.ie
- Istituto Ricerche Economiche per la Pesca e l'Acquacoltura
  www.irepa.org
- Institute of Antarctic and Ocean Studies (IASOS, Australia)
  www.utas.edu.au/iasos
- Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology
  www.jamstec.go.jp/e
- Kristineberg Marine Research Station (Sweden)
  www.kmf.gu.se/en
- Leibniz-Institut für Meereswissenschaften (Germany)
  www.ifm-geomar.de
- Marine Law Institute (USA)
  www.mainelaw.maine.edu/mli
- Marine Research Institute (Iceland)
  www.hafro.is
- Matis - Icelandic food research
  www.matis.is
- Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute (USA)
  www.mbari.org
- Mote Marine Laboratory (MML, USA)
  www.mote.org
- Netherlands Institute of Ecology
  www.nioo.knaw.nl
- Netherlands Institute for Sea Research (NIOZ)
  www.nioz.nl
- Norwegian Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture
  http://en.fiskforsk.norut.no   www.nofima.no/en
- North Atlantic Fisheries College (NAFC, Scotland, UK)
  www.nafc.ac.uk
- University of Gothenburg Marine Research Centre (Sweden)
  www.gmf.gu.se/english/
- Wageningen IMARES (Netherlands)
  www.wageningenimares.wur.nl/UK