



Common Fisheries Policy

Policy Review



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Acknowledgments & Disclaimer

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Common Fisheries Policy

Policy Review
<p>Name/Type of the Legal Act or Policy</p> <p>REGULATION (EU) No 1380/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)</p> <p>Official documents according to CFP website.</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 2015/812 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 amending Council Regulations (EC) No 850/98, (EC) No 2187/2005, (EC) No 1967/2006, (EC) No 1098/2007, (EC) No 254/2002, (EC) No 2347/2002 and (EC) No 1224/2009, and Regulations (EU) No 1379/2013 and (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as regards the landing obligation, and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1434/98.</p> <p>REGULATION (EU) No 1380/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC.</p> <p>Green paper Reform of the Common fisheries Policy</p> <p>Synthesis of the Consultation on the Reform of the Common Fisheries Policy</p>
<p>Entry into force</p> <p>1 January 2014</p>
<p>Departments/Units in charge</p> <p>COM /DG MARE: Fisheries (and aquaculture) policy is divided across several units of DG MARE. This can be seen in the organisational chart.</p>
<p>Common Implementation strategy (CIS processes)</p> <p>The CFP has Advisory Councils (ACs) – which are stakeholder– led organizations that provide the Commission and EU countries with recommendations on fisheries management matters.</p> <p>There are seven ACs: Baltic Sea AC, Long Distance AC, Mediterranean AC, North Sea AC, North–western waters AC, Pelagic stocks AC, South–western waters AC. It also has the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) which provides scientific advice, particularly in the fields of marine biology, marine ecology, fisheries science, fishing gear technology and fishery economics.</p>
<p>Administrative body handling implementation in MS</p> <p>In Germany, the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) (acting through its “Fisheries, EU enlargement and International Trade Relations” Directorate) is the competent</p>

authority responsible for fisheries and aquaculture. The federal ministry drafts policies, guidelines and promotes actions especially at the EU level in this area. The fisheries laws are executed by the states (Länder), whose exclusive *legislative* power is limited to national inland water fisheries. [More information on how the CFP is implemented in Germany.](#)

In the Netherlands, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Directoraat-generaal Agro en Natuur is responsible for fisheries and aquaculture.

Main Objective

Provision 4: The CFP should ensure that fishing and aquaculture activities contribute to long-term environmental, economic, and social sustainability. It should include rules that aim to ensure the traceability, security and quality of products marketed in the Union. Furthermore, the CFP should contribute to increased productivity, to a fair standard of living for the fisheries sector including small-scale fisheries, and to stable markets, and it should ensure the availability of food supplies and that they reach consumers at reasonable prices. The CFP should contribute to the Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, and should help to achieve the objectives set out therein.

Principles included in the legal text

- ▶ Subsidiarity: Clear definition of responsibilities at the Union, regional, national and local levels
- ▶ Subsidiarity: Regionalisation through sea-basin/fisheries based recommendations for COM act on certain conservation measures by MS concerned
- ▶ EBA: Taking account of regional specificities, through a regionalised approach
- ▶ EBA: Measures in accordance with the best available scientific advice
- ▶ EBA: Long-term perspective
- ▶ Participation: Stakeholder involvement in particular Advisory Councils, at all stages
- ▶ Consistency with other Union policies
- ▶ Impact assessments as appropriate
- ▶ Transparency of data handling in accordance with existing legal requirements
- ▶ Cooperation and exchange of best practice among MS
- ▶ Precautionary approach
- ▶ principle of proportionality,

Others:

- ▶ Administrative cost efficiency
- ▶ Primary responsibility of the flag State
- ▶ Coherence between the internal and external dimension of the CFP

Other objectives/Key concepts/key elements of the legislation

- ▶ Make the best use of unwanted catches, without creating a market for such of those catches below the minimum conservation reference size
- ▶ Provide conditions for economically viable and competitive fishing capture and processing industry and land-based fishing related activity
- ▶ Provide for measures to adjust the fishing capacity of the fleets to levels of fishing opportunities with a view to having economically viable fleets without overexploiting marine biological resources
- ▶ Contribute to a fair standard of living for those who depend on fishing activities
- ▶ Contribute to an efficient and transparent internal market for fisheries and aquaculture products and contribute to ensuring a level-playing field for fisheries and aquaculture products marketed in the Union
- ▶ Take into account the interests of both consumers and producers
- ▶ Promote coastal fishing activities, taking into account socio-economic aspects

Art. 2 Objectives: 1. The CFP shall ensure that fishing and aquaculture activities are environmentally sustainable in the long-term and are managed in a way that is consistent with the objectives of achieving economic, social and employment benefits, and of contributing to the availability of food supplies. 2. The CFP shall apply the precautionary approach to fisheries management, and shall aim to ensure that exploitation of living marine biological resources restores and maintains populations of harvested species above levels which can produce the maximum sustainable yield. In order to reach the objective of progressively restoring and maintaining populations of fish stocks above biomass levels capable of producing maximum sustainable yield, the maximum sustainable yield exploitation rate shall be achieved by 2015 where possible and, on a progressive, incremental basis at the latest by 2020 for all stocks. 3. The CFP shall implement the ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management so as to ensure that negative impacts of fishing activities on the marine ecosystem are minimised, and shall endeavour to ensure that aquaculture and fisheries activities avoid the degradation of the marine environment. 4. The CFP shall contribute to the collection of scientific data. 5. The CFP shall, in particular: (a) gradually eliminate discards, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the best available scientific advice, by avoiding and reducing, as far as possible, unwanted catches, and by gradually ensuring that catches are landed; (b) where necessary, make the best use of unwanted catches, without creating a market for such of those catches that are below the minimum conservation reference size; (c) provide conditions for economically viable and competitive fishing capture and processing industry and land-based fishing related activity; (d) provide for measures to adjust the fishing capacity of the fleets to levels of fishing opportunities consistent with paragraph 2, with a view to having economically viable fleets without overexploiting marine biological resources; (e) promote the development of sustainable Union aquaculture activities to contribute to food supplies and security and employment; (f) contribute to a fair standard of living for those who depend on fishing activities, bearing in mind coastal fisheries and socio-economic aspects; (g) contribute to an efficient and transparent internal market for fisheries and aquaculture products and contribute to ensuring a level-playing field for fisheries and aquaculture products marketed in the Union; (h) take into account the interests of both consumers and producers; (i) promote

coastal fishing activities, taking into account socio– economic aspects; (j) be coherent with the Union environmental legislation, in particular with the objective of achieving a good environmental status by 2020 as set out in Art. 1(1) of Directive 2008/56/EC, as well as with other Union policies.

Terminology

Union waters: Waters under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the Member States, with the exception of the waters adjacent to the territories listed in Annex II to the Treaty.

Marine biological resources: Available and accessible living marine aquatic species, including anadromous and catadromous species during their marine life.

Fresh water biological resources: Available and accessible living fresh water aquatic species.

Fishing vessel: Any vessel equipped for commercial exploitation of marine biological resources or a blue fin tuna trap.

Union fishing vessel: Fishing vessel flying the flag of a Member State and registered in the Union.

Maximum sustainable yield (MSY): Highest theoretical equilibrium yield that can be continuously taken on average from a stock under existing average environmental conditions without significantly affecting the reproduction process.

Precautionary approach to fisheries management: As referred to in Art. 6 of the UN Fish Stocks Agreement, approach according to which the absence of adequate scientific information should not justify postponing or failing to take management measures to conserve target species, associated or dependent species and non–target species and their environment.

Ecosystem–based approach to fisheries management: Integrated approach to managing fisheries within ecologically meaningful boundaries which seeks to manage the use of natural resources, taking account of fishing and other human activities, while preserving both the biological wealth and the biological processes necessary to safeguard the composition, structure and functioning of the habitats of the ecosystem affected, by taking into account the knowledge and uncertainties regarding biotic, abiotic and human components of ecosystems.

Discards: Catches that are returned to the sea.

Low impact fishing: Utilising selective fishing techniques which have a low detrimental impact on marine ecosystems or which may result in low fuel emissions, or both.

Selective fishing: Fishing with fishing methods or fishing gears that target and capture organisms by size or species during the fishing operation, allowing non–target specimens to be avoided or released unharmed.

Fishing mortality rate: Rate at which biomass or individuals are removed from a stock by means of fishery activities over a given period.

Stock: Means a marine biological resource that occurs in a given management area.

Catch limit: Either a quantitative limit on catches of a fish stock or group of fish stocks over a given period where such fish stocks or group of fish stocks are subject to an obligation to land, or a quantitative limit on landings of a fish stock or group of fish stocks over a given period for which the obligation to land does not apply.

Conservation reference point: Values of fish stock population parameters (such as biomass or fishing mortality rate) used in fisheries management, for example in respect of an acceptable level of biological risk or a desired level of yield.

Minimum conservation reference size: Size of a living marine aquatic species taking into account maturity, as established by Union law, below which restrictions or incentives apply that aim to avoid capture through fishing activity; such size replaces, where relevant, the minimum landing size.

Stock within safe biological limits: Stock with a high probability that its estimated spawning biomass at the end of the previous year is higher than the limit biomass reference point (Blim) and its estimated fishing mortality rate for the previous year is less than the limit fishing mortality rate reference point (Flim).

Safeguard: Precautionary measure designed to avoid something undesirable occurring.

Fishing effort: Product of the capacity and the activity of a fishing vessel; for a group of fishing vessels it is the sum of the fishing effort of all vessels in the group.

Member State having a direct management interest: Member State which has an interest consisting of either fishing opportunities or a fishery taking place in the exclusive economic zone of the Member State concerned, or, in the Mediterranean Sea, a traditional fishery on the high seas.

Aquaculture: Rearing or cultivation of aquatic organisms using techniques designed to increase the production of the organisms in question beyond the natural capacity of the environment, where the organisms remain the property of a natural or legal person throughout the rearing and culture stage, up to and including harvesting.

Entry to the fishing fleet: Registration of a fishing vessel in the fishing vessel register of a Member State.

Technical measure: Measure that regulates the composition of catches by species and size and the impacts on components of the ecosystems resulting from fishing activities by establishing conditions for the use and structure of fishing gear and restrictions on access to fishing areas.

Transferable fishing concession: Revocable user entitlement to a specific part of fishing opportunities allocated to a Member State or established in a management plan adopted by a Member State in accordance with Art. 19 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 which the holder may transfer.

Fishing capacity: Vessels tonnage in GT (Gross Tonnage) and its power in kW (Kilowatt) as defined in Art. 4 and 5 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2930/86.

Fishing licence: Licence as defined in point (9) of Art. 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009.

Fishing authorisation: Authorisation as defined in point (10) of Art. 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009.

Fishing activity: Searching for fish, shooting, setting, towing, hauling of a fishing gear, taking catch on board, transshipping, retaining on board, processing on board, transferring, caging, fattening and landing of fish and fishery products.

Fishery product: Aquatic organisms resulting from any fishing activity or products derived there from.

Operator: Natural or legal person who operates or holds any undertaking carrying out any of the activities related to any stage of production, processing, marketing, distribution and retail chains of fisheries and aquaculture products.

Serious infringement: Infringement that is defined as such in relevant Union law, including in Art. 42(1) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 and in Art. 90(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009

End-user of scientific data: Body with a research or management interest in the scientific analysis of data in the fisheries sector.

Surplus of allowable catch: Part of the allowable catch which a coastal State does not harvest, resulting in an overall exploitation rate for individual stocks that remains below levels at which stocks are capable of restoring themselves and maintaining populations of harvested species above desired levels based on the best available scientific advice.

Aquaculture products: Aquatic organisms at any stage of their life cycle resulting from any aquaculture activity or products derived there from.

Spawning stock biomass: Estimate of the mass of the fish of a particular stock that reproduces at a defined time, including both males and females and fish that reproduce viviparously

Mixed fisheries: Fisheries in which more than one species is present and where different species are likely to be caught in the same fishing operation.

Sustainable fisheries partnership agreement: International agreement concluded with a third state for the purpose of obtaining access to waters and resources in order to sustainably exploit a share of the surplus of marine biological resources, in exchange for financial compensation from the Union, which may include sectoral support.

Terms used but not defined (in the basic regulation but probably in secondary acts like management plans, however, some like the multi-annual plans could be considered as defined taken the specifications given in the regulation): Multi-annual plan, Fishing opportunity, Pilot project, Fish stock recovery area /Coherent networks, De minimis, Scientific body, Expert group, Advisory Council.

Derogations

Country specific, temporal derogations existed but have been abolished. There is a derogation specified regarding the urgent establishment of conservation measures, in Art. 11: In general, “Art. 11 of the CFP sets out [three possible scenarios](#):

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The first deals with Member State conservation measures that will not affect other Member States' fishing vessels (Art. 11(1)). ▶ The second scenario relates to when the conservation measures will affect other Member States' fishing vessels. In this case, the European Commission may produce delegated acts (or proposals for EU legislation) based on the initiating Member State's proposal and, possibly, joint recommendations developed with the Member States whose fishing interests are affected (Art. 11(2)–(3)). ▶ The third scenario deals with cases of urgency where the achievement of the relevant conservation objective is at risk (Art. 11(4)–(5)).” <p>Art 11 §4: Commission may in case of absence of a joined proposal by MS and in case of urgency adopt management measures, if the goals of as specified in Art. 13(4) of Directive 2008/56/EC, Art. 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC, or Art. 6 of Directive 92/43/EC are threatened to be jeopardized.</p> <p>Art. 15 “Landing Obligation”: several derogations i.e. de minimis exemption</p>
<p>Types of management measures</p> <p>Conservation measures (multi–annual plans, fishing opportunities, technical measures, fish stock recovery areas, landing obligation); Fleet/Capacity measures; Control measures; Financial measures (EMFF); Incentives for low impact fishing methods; Regionalisation</p> <p>Types of management approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Ecosystem–based management to fisheries (see definitions) through MSY, discard ban, multi–annual plans, stock recovery areas, technical measures, promotion of selective/low impact fishing; Ecosystem–based approach through seabasin–based approach and link to MSFD; Decentralisation through Regionalisation (option for Member States concerned to provide recommendations on Commission act on conservation measures); Science–based through DCF and advisory bodies; Participatory through Advisory Councils
<p>Spatial coverage</p> <p>Sectoral: Conservation of marine biological resources and the management of fisheries and fleets exploiting such Resources; Fresh water biological resources, aquaculture, processing and marketing in relation to markets and financial measures</p> <p>Spatial: Activities as specified above: on the territory of Member States, in Union waters, including by fishing vessels flying the flag of, and registered in, third countries, by Union fishing vessels outside Union waters, by nationals of Member States, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Flag State.</p>
<p>Reporting units – what are the specific transposition requirements</p> <p>Reporting specifically mentioned in the CFP:</p>

Member States (MS) should take specific measures to align the number of Union fishing vessels with available resources, based on their assessments of the balance between the fishing capacity of their fleets and the fishing opportunities available to them. The assessments should be made in accordance with Commission (COM) guidelines and be presented in an annual report to be transmitted to the COM. Those reports should be made public. Each MS should be able to choose the measures and instruments which it wishes to adopt in order to reduce excessive fishing capacity

Art. 8, 3: The COM may be empowered in a multiannual plan to establish such biologically sensitive protected areas. Art. 18(1) to (6) shall apply. The COM shall report regularly to the European Parliament and to the Council on protected areas.

Art. 26, 3: Every year, MS shall submit to the COM a report on the execution of their national data collection programmes and shall make it publicly available.

Art. 49 Review: The COM shall report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the functioning of the CFP by 31 December 2022.

Art. 50 Annual Report: The COM shall report annually to the European Parliament and to the Council on the progress on achieving MSY and on the situation of fish stocks, as early as possible following the adoption of the yearly Council Regulation fixing the fishing opportunities available in Union waters and, in certain non-Union waters, to Union vessels.

Management unit

- ▶ North Sea ICES zones IIIa and IV
- ▶ Baltic Sea ICES zones IIIb, IIIc and IIId
- ▶ North Western waters ICES zones V (excluding Va and only Union waters of Vb), VI and VII
- ▶ South Western waters ICES zones VIII, IX and X (waters around Azores), and CECAF zones 34.1.1, 34.1.2 and 34.2.0 (waters around Madeira and the Canary Islands)
- ▶ Mediterranean Sea Maritime Waters of the Mediterranean to the East of line 5°36'West
- ▶ Black Sea GFCM geographical sub-area as defined in Resolution GFCM/33/2009/2

Key planning steps

Reporting:

- ▶ Evaluation by the COM of Fleet Entry/Exit Regime by 30 December 2018
- ▶ Report by MS annually on the balance between fishing capacity and opportunity
- ▶ Report by the COM to EP & Council annually on the balance between fishing capacity and opportunity
- ▶ Report by the COM to EP & Council annually on MSY implementation and stock status
- ▶ Report by the COM to EP & Council by 31 December 2022 on CFP performance

Timelines

- ▶ MSY 2015–2020 The current policy stipulates that between 2015 and 2020 catch limits should be set that are sustainable and maintain fish stocks in the long term. A ban on discarding in pelagic fisheries (such as mackerel and herring) started on 1 January 2015, with a further ban on discards in all other fisheries to start between 1 January 2016 and 2019.
- ▶ Regional recommendation to COM by MS concerned for measures as provided in the CFP against deadline as stipulated in the relevant secondary act
- ▶ Emergency measures by COM/MS with immediate effects (15 days) for 6months/3months
- ▶ Landing obligation for all stocks by 2015 for pelagic and salmon and stepwise for all other stocks per sea basin 2015–2019
- ▶ MS strategic plans on aquaculture by 30 June 2014, By 30 June 2014, Member States shall establish a multiannual national strategic plan for the development of aquaculture activities on their territory.
- ▶ MS/COM to reply to advice by Advisory Councils within 2 months The Commission shall report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the functioning of the CFP by 31 December 2022.

Integration/coordination issues with other related pieces of legislation

Conflict with Biodiversity Strategy

- ▶ MSY objective not 2015 but 2015–2020
- ▶ No clear MSY definition in the Biodiversity Strategy
- ▶ Conservation reference size (link to landing obligation plus gear specifications) conflicts with aim of population age and size structure indicative for a healthy stock
- ▶ No concrete targets or timelines to ensure fisheries management with no significant adverse impacts on species and ecosystems

Conflicts with Birds and Habitat Directive: I see a conflict between the CFP and the successful implementation of the Natura 2000 legislation, as MS can only decide on fisheries management measures for their own fleet and not for the fleets of other MS. Concerning the fact that fishing is one of the main marine drivers, this implies that the management plans for marine SACs can only be effective if the measures have been issued/approved by the EC. This process is complex and lengthy and may be one of the reasons why the management plans for marine SACs in the EEZ (outside territorial seas) are so delayed in Europe. In urgent cases the Commission can make use of an exemption specified in Art. 4 (see also 3.5). This was used successfully for the Darwin mounts.

Conflicts with MSFD: Fisheries management is crucial for the achievement of the targets of the MSFD. However, while the first is managed on the level of the European Union, the latter is managed on MS level. Hence there is some potential for conflict

Martime Spatial Planning Directive (MSPD): Through their maritime spatial plans, Member States contribute to the sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture sectors. The

CFP is also linked with the Water Framework Directive through the need for good quality water for commercially exploitable fish to grow/proliferate. The CFP is also closely linked with the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (Descriptor 3 on commercially exploited fish and shellfish)

Coordination issues with the EU Biodiversity Strategy

The CFP is directly related to target 4 of the Biodiversity strategy. The reformed CFP has the vision to achieve sustainable fisheries, which is, at least theoretically, in line with target 4 of the Biodiversity Strategy. The reformed CFP has not been in force long enough to have sufficient evidence for judging on whether implementation is in conformity with this vision, and thus to assess its impact on target 4 of the biodiversity strategy.

The TAC agreed on a political level in the past has, however, oftentimes not followed the suggestions according to scientific advice. Furthermore, MS have failed to respect their allocated quota (e.g. regarding deep sea fish).

Some key issues related to the CFP's objective to progressively restore and maintain populations of fish stocks above biomass levels capable of producing MSY are the availability of data on the biomass levels capable of producing MSY, exceptions for a delay in setting the TACs, the issue of timelines to achieve MSY exploitation rates. Furthermore, the way how the precautionary principle is interpreted in the CFP is contested.

Detailed list of targets of the EU Biodiversity Strategy

Target 1: Fully implement the Birds and Habitats Directives	100% more habitat assessments and 50% more species assessments under the Habitats Directive show an improved conservation status; 50% more species assessments under the Birds Directive show a secure or improved status
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Target 2: Maintain and restore Ecosystems and their services	Establishing green infrastructure, restoring at least 15% of degraded ecosystems
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Target 3: Increase the contribution of agriculture and forestry to maintaining and enhancing biodiversity	<p>3A) Agriculture: Maximise areas under agriculture covered by biodiversity-related measures under the CAP; bring about a measurable improvement in the conservation status of species and habitats and in ecosystem services as compared to the EU2010 Baseline</p> <p>3B) Forests: Forest Management Plans or equivalent instruments in place for all forests publicly owned and for holdings above a certain size that receive funding under the EU Rural Development Policy, a measurable improvement in the conservation status of species and habitats in ecosystem services as compared to the EU 2010 Baseline.</p>
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<p>Target 4: Ensure the sustainable use of fisheries resources</p>	<p>MSY by 2015; Achieve a population age and size distribution indicative of a healthy stock through fisheries management with no significant adverse impacts on other stocks, species and ecosystems, in support of achieving Good Environmental Status by 2020, as required under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive.</p>
<p>Target 5: Combat invasive alien species</p>	<p>Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and their pathways are identified and prioritised, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and pathways are managed to prevent the introduction and establishment of new IAS.</p>
<p>Target 6: Help avert global biodiversity loss</p>	<p>EU has stepped up its contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.</p>
<p>Relevance to ecosystems/habitats?</p>	
<p>The CFP addresses the conservation of marine and freshwater fisheries resources and aquaculture activities, which are dependent on the functioning of marine and freshwater ecosystems. The CFP does state that impacts on ‘marine biodiversity and marine ecosystems’ should be minimized.</p>	
<p>Drivers</p>	
<p>Definition of drivers used in the implementation process of this policy : Fishing and aquaculture</p>	
<p>Pressures</p>	
<p>There is no single definition of <i>pressures</i> used in the implementation process. Intense fishing pressure on sensitive stocks (fishing pressure on habitats due to destructive fishing methods, bycatch) is addressed by the legal text. The CFP introduces fishing fleet capacity ceilings, measured in kilowatts (kW) and gross tonnage (GT) ; TACs and Quota, assigned per species, zone, country and year in tonnage ; Furthermore the CFP states that multiannual plans should contain quantifiable indicators of progress, as well as indicators for environmental, economic and social sustainability.</p>	
<p>Assessment of Environmental State</p>	
<p>The policy does not explicitly target environmental state, rather status of fish stocks. Related terms: Fish stock (Baltic, North Sea, Black Sea, Atlantic), GFCM management unit (Mediterranean) for stock advice; Sea basin for ecosystem assessments; Fisheries for fleet assessments; Variable for policy performance.</p>	

<p>For describing the desired state of the fish stocks the CFP uses the concept of biomass levels capable of producing MSY, and introduces spawning stock biomass biomass reference point (Blim) and fishing mortality rate reference point (Flim).</p>
<p>Data</p>
<p>MS to collect data on fisheries and fish stocks according to DCF (Council Regulation (EC) No 1543/2000 establishing a Community framework for the collection and management of the data needed to conduct the common fisheries policy). Scientific bodies (STECF, JRC & ICES) to analyse the data and provide scientific advice. Report by the COM to EP & Council annually on the balance between fishing capacity and opportunity. MS to compile control data from logbooks, sales notes and satellite data according to Control Regulation (Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy) European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) to assist MS to comply with the rules of the CFP. COM EU Market Observatory for Fisheries and Aquaculture products (EUMOFA)</p>
<p>Funding</p>
<p>European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) (REGULATION (EU) No 508/2014)</p>
<p>Other issues to be aware of relevant for AQUACROSS?</p>
<p>The policy might conflict with legislation outside EU waters.</p>

About AQUACROSS

Knowledge, Assessment, and Management for AQUATIC Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services across EU policies (AQUACROSS) aims to support EU efforts to protect aquatic biodiversity and ensure the provision of aquatic ecosystem services. Funded by Europe's Horizon 2020 research programme, AQUACROSS seeks to advance knowledge and application of ecosystem-based management (EBM) for aquatic ecosystems to support the timely achievement of the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy targets.

Aquatic ecosystems are rich in biodiversity and home to a diverse array of species and habitats, providing numerous economic and societal benefits to Europe. Many of these valuable ecosystems are at risk of being irreversibly damaged by human activities and pressures, including pollution, contamination, invasive species, overfishing and climate change. These pressures threaten the sustainability of these ecosystems, their provision of ecosystem services and ultimately human well-being.

AQUACROSS responds to pressing societal and economic needs, tackling policy challenges from an integrated perspective and adding value to the use of available knowledge. Through advancing science and knowledge; connecting science, policy and business; and supporting the achievement of EU and international biodiversity targets, AQUACROSS aims to improve ecosystem-based management of aquatic ecosystems across Europe.

The project consortium is made up of sixteen partners from across Europe and led by Ecologic Institute in Berlin, Germany.

AQUACROSS PARTNERS

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Leibniz Institute of Freshwater Ecology and Inland Fisheries (FVB-IGB) | Germany

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (IOC-UNESCO) | France

Wageningen Marine Research (WMR) | Netherlands

University of Natural Resources & Life Sciences, Institute of Hydrobiology and Aquatic Ecosystem Management Austria

Fundación IMDEA Agua (IMDEA) | Spain

Universidade de Aveiro (UAVER) | Portugal

ACTeon – Innovation, Policy, Environment (ACTeon) | France

University of Liverpool (ULIV) | United Kingdom

University College Cork, National University of Ireland (UCC) | Ireland

Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (RBINS) | Belgium

Stockholm University, Stockholm Resilience Centre (SU-SRC) | Sweden

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