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NOTE

From:	European Commission
To:	Delegations
Subject:	Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, and amending Council Regulations (EC) No 768/2005, (EC) No 1967/2006, (EC) No 1005/2008, and Regulation (EU) No 2016/1139 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards fisheries control - Legislative financial statement

Following the political agreement on the revision of the Control Regulation and in line with the “*Commission statement on the resource implications of the outcome of the inter-institutional negotiations on the revision of the EU fisheries control system*”, delegations will find attached a legislative financial statement reflecting the final outcome of the negotiation.

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1. FRAMEWORK OF THE PROPOSAL/INITIATIVE

1.1. Title of the proposal/initiative

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, and amending Council Regulations (EC) No 768/2005, (EC) No 1967/2006, (EC) No 1005/2008, and Regulation (EU) No 2016/1139 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards fisheries control

1.2. Policy area(s) concerned

Policy area: Fisheries and Maritime affairs

Activity: Fisheries Control

1.3. The proposal/initiative relates to:

- a new action
- a new action following a pilot project/preparatory action¹
- the extension of an existing action
- a merger or redirection of one or more actions towards another/a new action

1.4. Objective(s)

1.4.1. General objective(s)

The main objectives of this initiative are making the Union fisheries control system (FCS) more effective and efficient and ensuring full compliance with the reformed Common Fisheries Policy.

The Common Fishery Policy (CFP)² objectives are to ensure that fishing and aquaculture activities are environmentally sustainable in the long term and are managed in a way that is consistent to achieve economic, social and employment benefits. Its success depends very much on the implementation of an effective control and enforcement system.

A 2017 Commission REFIT evaluation³, a special report of the European Court of Auditors⁴ and a Resolution by the European Parliament⁵ have all shown that the FCS has deficiencies and is overall not fit for purpose.

¹ As referred to in Article 58(2)(a) or (b) of the Financial Regulation.

² Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Common Fisheries Policy, OJ L 354 28.12.2013 p.22.

³ COM(2017) 192 final

⁴ Special Report of the Court of Auditors 'EU fisheries controls: more efforts needed'.

⁵ European Parliament resolution of 25 October 2016 on how to make fisheries controls in Europe uniform - <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P8-TA-2016-0407+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN>

1.4.2. Specific objective(s)

1. Remove obstacles that hinder the development of a culture of compliance and the equitable treatment of operators within and across Member States;
2. Simplify the legislative framework and reduce administrative burden;
3. Improve availability, reliability and completeness of fisheries data and information, in particular of catch data, which are key to monitor and deliver on the CFP objectives and allow exchange and sharing of information;
4. Bridge the gaps with the CFP and with other EU policies

1.4.3. Expected result(s) and impact

Specify the effects which the proposal/initiative should have on the beneficiaries/groups targeted.

- Modernise and ensure a full compliant future-proof control system for the protection of the marine biological resources but also for the protection of those operators that abide by the rules;
- Full digitisation of control data will set the conditions for integrated EU information systems and databases, and the removal of paper-based reporting and the use of modern and user-friendly technologies will allow integrating all commercial operators- including small scale ones- and recreational fishers;
- Simplify the legislative framework and decrease unnecessary administrative burden;
- Increase the culture of compliance with the CFP and ensure equal treatment of operators;
- Improve quality, exchange and sharing of fisheries data; this will also benefit scientific assessment, and ultimately fisheries management decisions that rely on scientific advice;
- Reduction of overfishing, elimination of discards at sea, healthier fish stocks and proper control of marine protected areas;
- Improved transparency vis-à-vis the public.

Annex 3 of the impact assessment presents a summary of the practical implications for the directly affected stakeholders, together with the benefits associated to it.

1.4.4. Indicators of performance

Specify the indicators for monitoring progress and achievements.

The monitoring of the implementation of the proposal will be based on predefined core monitoring and enforcement indicators.

The Impact Assessment identified a set of monitoring indicators proposed to monitor the achievement of the policy objectives identified (see section 9 of the Impact Assessment).

The monitoring will be done mainly by the Commission, based on verifications and audits, information gathered through expert groups organised by the Commission, the results of the Joint deployment Plans under the coordination of the European Fisheries Control Agency, the future annual compilation of the control and enforcement actions by the Member states and the 5-years evaluation on the implementation of the Control Regulation.

1.5. Grounds for the proposal/initiative

1.5.1. Requirement(s) to be met in the short or long term including a detailed timeline for roll-out of the implementation of the initiative⁶

Development of smart tools

For vessels below 12m length, if one or more Member States so request within 4 months after the date of entry into force of the Regulation, the Commission will have to develop smart catch reporting and tracking systems. Those systems will become mandatory 4 years after the entry into force, which implies that they will have to be developed largely in advance, to be tested and deployed on a fleet of about 63.000 vessels, which account for more than 80% of the EU fishing fleet.

For recreational fisheries, if one or more Member States so request within 4 months from the date of entry into force, the Commission will have to develop a smart catch reporting tool for recreational fisheries. In this context a pilot web-based platform (Recfishing.eu) for catch reporting has already been developed with Commission funding, and could be used as a basis for developing the new smart catch reporting tool.

The IT web-based system CATCH for the EU IUU catch certification scheme will become compulsory 2 years from the entry into force of the Regulation. The future interconnection of CATCH with the EU customs will facilitate more effective controls of imports and speed up import related procedures for importers.

Phasing out of paper reporting

Member States' obligations concerning the validation of catch data and the reporting of aggregated data to the Commission will be considerably simplified by the fact that paper reporting will be completely phased out in four years from the entry into force and that catch data will be reported electronically by all operators. Further simplification will be achieved by strengthening the direct access of data by the Commission and the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA), which will start 2 years from the entry into force

In addition, the Commission, will receive by direct electronic exchange various sets of fisheries data and information, including those related to catch documentation, which will need to be properly managed and assessed by the competent Commission's services.

⁶ This section takes into account the final compromise text endorsed by COREPER and by the PECH Committee on 23 and 27 June 2023 respectively.

Transparency

Transparency on Member States controls and inspections activities will be improved with a yearly public report prepared according to a standard structure and with easily accessible information on lost gears. As from 2026 the Commission will have to publish a yearly compilation of those Member States' reports.

Traceability requirements

The co-legislators have mandated the Commission to perform a feasibility study on harmonised traceability requirements for prepared and preserved fishery and aquaculture products, including digital systems. This study will be the basis to then adopt a delegated act on traceability rules for those products, to become applicable 5 years from the entry into force of the Regulation. The results of the study should be available by the end of 2025 at the latest so that the delegated act can be adopted sufficiently the traceability requirements in time before the deadline of 5 years.

Implementing and delegated acts

The revision includes a number of empowerments for implementing and delegated acts. These acts will imply that the current implementing act, Commission Regulation (EU) No 404/2011- composed of 167 Articles and 37 Annexes will need to be replaced or amended.

The most urgent implementing acts to adopt will be the ones concerning the derogations to the margin of tolerance and notably: i) the conditions to be met for landing and weighing of unsorted landings of small pelagic, industrial and tropical tuna fisheries and ii) the list of ports that meet these conditions. The co-legislators have set a deadline of 6 months from the date of entry into force of the Regulation for the adoption of those two acts.

The adoption of other implementing/delegated acts will have to take place within 2 or 4 years from the entry into force (depending on the topic), and preferably earlier to be available sufficiently in advance for implementation by Member States and operators, in particular:

- o Technical requirements for remote electronic monitoring (REM)/CCTVs systems;
- o Determination of the fleet segments to which the REM/CCTVs obligation applies;
- o Adoption of new harmonised sampling plans, control plans and common control programmes for weighing;
- o Technical requirements for the systems for the continuous monitoring of the engine power;
- o identification of specific species for which catch reporting will be required for recreational fisheries;

- o Electronic reporting: format, requirements, frequency of transmission of data, master's responsibilities, and logbook requirements, including new requirements for small scale vessels.
- o Traceability requirements for prepared and preserved products and for algae.

1.5.2. Added value of Union involvement (it may result from different factors, e.g. coordination gains, legal certainty, greater effectiveness or complementarities). For the purposes of this point 'added value of Union involvement' is the value resulting from Union intervention which is additional to the value that would have been otherwise created by Member States alone.

The proposal is based on Article 43(2) TFEU on establishing provisions necessary for the pursuit of the objectives of the CFP, which is an area of exclusive EU competence pursuant to Article 3(d) TFEU.

The EU added value of the policy intervention is recognised by all stakeholders, as well as by the EU institutions and Member States, which strongly agreed that EU intervention is essential in adding value compared to possible diversified national approaches and in guaranteeing a proper control and management of shared resources. In prescribing a harmonised and common framework for the control of CFP rules, and in defining harmonised inspection, control and enforcement standards, the proposal contributes to create a level playing field across the EU and hence to improve the culture of compliance with CFP rules.

1.5.3. Lessons learned from similar experiences in the past

The evaluation confirmed that the Control Regulation is highly relevant for ensuring compliance with the CFP. The legal act adopted in 2009 tackled the main shortcomings of the previous system, contributing to step up the overall level of compliance with the CFP, to improve communication, exchange and data sharing among the various stakeholders, to generally improve the quality and quantity of fisheries data, and to foster the level playing field among operators. The evaluation however also showed that the current legislative framework is not entirely fit for purpose, thereby prompting the revision of the following weaknesses:

- Enforcement rules not deterrent enough;
- Inadequate provisions for fisheries data;
- Complexity of the legislative framework and ambiguity of legal provisions
- Lack of measures to control new provisions of the reformed CFP and lack of synergies with other policies.

1.5.4. Compatibility with the Multiannual Financial Framework and possible synergies with other appropriate instruments

Operational appropriation needs can be fully covered by redeployment of pre-existing appropriations for the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF).

Consistency with existing policy provisions in the policy area

The proposal is consistent with the overall legal framework established by the reformed CFP and it aims at bridging current gaps with it, mainly relating to the effective control of the landing obligation and to control of the fishing capacity. In addition, the proposal is also consistent with the Common Market Organisation regulation⁷, insofar as it lays down a series of provisions for controls in the supply chain, including traceability provisions that are essential for fulfilling consumer information requirements. Finally, the proposal aims at implementing commitments recently adopted by the Commission concerning in particular the fight against illegal fishing in the Joint Communication on Ocean Governance⁸.

Consistency with other Union policies

The proposal not only maintains consistency with other Union policies, but also enhances the synergies with them, by supporting the implementation of: 1) the European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy⁹, as far as fishing gears are concerned; 2) the Digital Single Market strategy¹⁰, through the promotion of digital solutions and interoperable systems; and 3) the stronger and renewed strategic partnership with the EU's outermost regions¹¹, through reinforced control measures. Furthermore, the proposal aims at improving synergies with the food and feed law, through better alignment of definitions, and with the environmental legislation (Habitat Directive), insofar as it empower Member States to effectively control fishing activities in fisheries restricted areas.

1.5.5. Assessment of the different available financing options, including scope for redeployment

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⁷ Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013, OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p.1.

⁸ JOIN(2016) 49 final.

⁹ [COM\(2018\) 28 final 16.01.2018](#)

¹⁰ SWD(2017) 155 final: Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social committee and the Committee of the Regions: A Digital Single Market Strategy for Europe.

¹¹ COM(2017) 623 final - http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/policy/themes/outermost-regions/pdf/rup_2017/com_rup_partner_en.pdf.

1.6. Duration and financial impact of the proposal/initiative

limited duration

in effect from [DD/MM]YYYY to [DD/MM]YYYY

Financial impact from YYYY to YYYY for commitment appropriations and from YYYY to YYYY for payment appropriations.

unlimited duration

Implementation with a start-up period from YYYY to YYYY,
followed by full-scale operation.

1.7. Management mode(s) planned¹²

Direct management by the Commission

by its departments, including by its staff in the Union delegations;

by the executive agencies

Shared management with the Member States

Indirect management by entrusting budget implementation tasks to:

third countries or the bodies they have designated;

international organisations and their agencies (to be specified);

the EIB and the European Investment Fund;

bodies referred to in Articles 70 and 71 of the Financial Regulation;¹³

public law bodies;

bodies governed by private law with a public service mission to the extent that they provide adequate financial guarantees;

bodies governed by the private law of a Member State that are entrusted with the implementation of a public-private partnership and that provide adequate financial guarantees;

persons entrusted with the implementation of specific actions in the CFSP pursuant to Title V of the TEU, and identified in the relevant basic act.

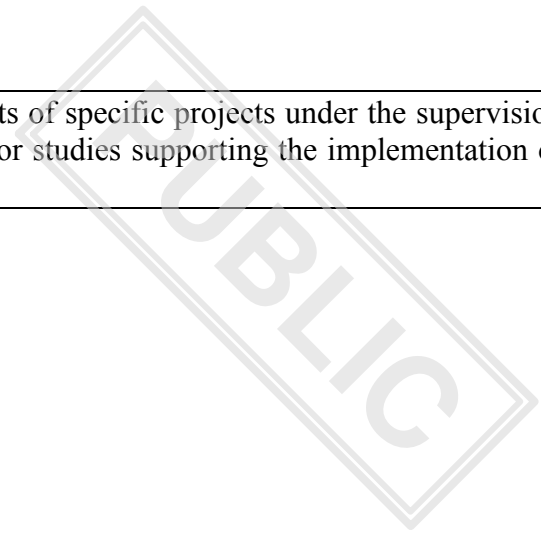
¹² Details of management modes and references to the Financial Regulation may be found on the BudgWeb site: <https://myintracomm.ec.europa.eu/budgweb/EN/man/budgmanag/Pages/budgmanag.aspx>

¹³ Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU, and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

If more than one management mode is indicated, please provide details in the 'Comments' section.

Comments

Executive agencies could manage the contractual aspects of specific projects under the supervision of the parent DG. This could for example be the case for studies supporting the implementation of the Regulation or its periodic evaluation.



2. MANAGEMENT MEASURES

2.1. Monitoring and reporting rules

Specify frequency and conditions.

Monitoring of the impacts of the control system will continue to be part of the routine work performed by Member States, by the Commission and by EFCA.

For the exchange of data, data collection and monitoring is guaranteed by the data management unit with DG MARE, which regularly oversees the implementation of IT and data systems by Member States also through ad-hoc expert meetings with Member States. Catch data will be regularly submitted by Member States to the Commission (monthly basis).

Member States will have to annually report on their controls and related sanctions. The Commission will compile this information and make it publicly available.

Every 5 years the Commission will assess the implementation of the Control regulation and adopt a report addressed to the Parliament and to the Council.

The Commission will continue to monitor the implementation by the Member States through ad-hoc meetings, audits and verifications.

2.2. Management and control system(s)

2.2.1. Justification of the management mode(s), the funding implementation mechanism(s), the payment modalities and the control strategy proposed

Direct management by the Commission will allow, primarily, to perform the necessary studies/projects to implement the new rules, to develop the necessary IT systems for data reporting, collection, analysis and exchange, to perform the audits and verifications, as required under the Control Regulation, and to harmonise the implementation of the rules at national level through direct contacts with the Member States authorities and the stakeholders engaged in the activities. Through direct management, the Commission can better adapt to the needs of the policy and re-adjust priorities in case of emerging needs.

2.2.2. Information concerning the risks identified and the internal control system(s) set up to mitigate them

Operational risks concern the smart tools to be developed and the IT data exchange systems: risk that the IT-system fail to effectively ensure the data exchange necessary for the control and cooperation of national control authorities (including third countries, where relevant), or risk that the Commission will not be able to properly develop IT smart tools for small scale vessels and recreational fisheries.

Operational risks also concern the level of resources dedicated to the implementation of the new rules at the level of Member States, but also at the level of the Commission. Such resources would need to be proportionally increased to effectively discharge the additional control-tasks set out under the new rules.

To mitigate them, effective IT-governance processes, which actively involve the systems' users, are implemented. It will also be necessary to carefully plan the implementation phase and to regularly review its progress.

2.2.3. Estimation and justification of the cost-effectiveness of the controls (ratio of "control costs ÷ value of the related funds managed"), and assessment of the expected levels of risk of error (at payment & at closure)

In general, DG MARE's cost of control for directly managed transactions are in the range of 6.8%. Similar costs are expected under the legislative proposal.

2.3.Measures to prevent fraud and irregularities

Specify existing or envisaged prevention and protection measures, e.g. from the Anti-Fraud Strategy.

The measures implemented by the Commission will be subject to the ex-ante and ex-post controls in accordance with the Financial Regulation. To this end, DG MARE, or any of the bodies listed above, will apply their established control systems. Contracts and agreements financing the implementation of the revised Control Regulation will entitle the Commission, including OLAF, EPPO (in respect of those Member States participating in enhanced cooperation pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2017/1939) and the Court of Auditors to conduct audits, on-the-spot checks and inspections.

3. ESTIMATED FINANCIAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSAL/INITIATIVE

3.1.Heading(s) of the multiannual financial framework and expenditure budget line(s) affected

Existing budget lines

In order of multiannual financial framework headings and budget lines.

Heading of multiannual financial framework	Budget line	Type of expenditure	Contribution			
	Number	Diff./Non-diff. ¹⁴	from EFTA countries ¹⁵	from candidate countries ¹⁶	from third countries	within the meaning of Article 21(2)(b) of the Financial Regulation
1	08.0402	Diff.	NO	NO	NO	NO

New budget lines requested : N/A

¹⁴ Diff. = Differentiated appropriations / Non-diff. = Non-differentiated appropriations.

¹⁵ EFTA: European Free Trade Association.

¹⁶ Candidate countries and, where applicable, potential candidates from the Western Balkans.

3.2. Estimated financial impact of the proposal on appropriations

3.2.1. Summary of estimated impact on operational appropriations

- The proposal/initiative does not require the use of operational appropriations
- The proposal/initiative requires the use of operational appropriations, as explained below:

EUR million (to three decimal places)

Heading of multiannual financial framework	3	Natural Resources and Environment
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DG: MARE			Year 2024 ¹⁷	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL
Operational appropriations							
Budget line ¹⁸ 08.0402	Commitments	(1a)	7,400	10,000	10,000	10,000	37,400
	Payments	(2a)	7,400	10,000	10,000	10,000	37,400
Appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope of specific programmes ¹⁹							
TOTAL appropriations for DG MARE	Commitments	=1a+1b +3	7,400	10,000	10,000	10,000	37,400
	Payments	=2a+2b +3	7,400	10,000	10,000	10,000	37,400

¹⁷ Year N is the year in which implementation of the proposal/initiative starts. Please replace "N" by the expected first year of implementation (for instance: 2021). The same for the following years.

¹⁸ According to the official budget nomenclature.

¹⁹ Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.

Heading of multiannual financial framework	7	‘Administrative expenditure’
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This section should be filled in using the 'budget data of an administrative nature' to be firstly introduced in the Annex to the Legislative Financial Statement (Annex V to the internal rules), which is uploaded to DECIDE for interservice consultation purposes.

EUR million (to three decimal places)

		Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL
DG: MARE						
• Human resources		1,71	1,71	1,71	1,71	6,84
TOTAL DG MARE	Appropriations	1,71	1,71	1,71	1,71	6,84

TOTAL appropriations under HEADING 7 of the multiannual financial framework	(Total commitments = Total payments)	1,71	1,71	1,71	1,71	6,84
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EUR million (to three decimal places)

3.2.2. Summary of estimated impact on administrative appropriations

- The proposal/initiative does not require the use of appropriations of an administrative nature
- The proposal/initiative requires the use of appropriations of an administrative nature, as explained below:

EUR million (to three decimal places)

	Year 2024 ²⁰	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	Enter as many years as necessary to show the duration of the impact (see point 1.6)				TOTAL
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HEADING 7 of the multiannual financial framework									
Human resources	1,71	1,71	1,71	1,71					6,84
TOTAL	1,71	1,71	1,71	1,71					6,84

The appropriations required for human resources and other expenditure of an administrative nature will be met by appropriations from the DG that are already assigned to management of the action and/or have been redeployed within the DG, together if necessary with any additional allocation which may be granted to the managing DG under the annual allocation procedure and in the light of budgetary constraints.

²⁰ Year N is the year in which implementation of the proposal/initiative starts. Please replace "N" by the expected first year of implementation (for instance: 2021). The same for the following years.

3.2.2.1. Estimated requirements of human resources

- The proposal/initiative does not require the use of human resources.
- The proposal/initiative requires the use of human resources, as explained below:

Estimate to be expressed in full time equivalent units

	Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027			
• Establishment plan posts (officials and temporary staff)							
20 01 02 01 (Headquarters and Commission’s Representation Offices)	10	10	10	10			
20 01 02 03 (Delegations)							
01 01 01 01 (Indirect research)							
01 01 01 11 (Direct research)							
Other budget lines (specify)							
• External staff (in Full Time Equivalent unit: FTE)²¹							
20 02 01 (AC, END, INT from the ‘global envelope’)							
20 02 03 (AC, AL, END, INT and JPD in the delegations)							
XX 01 xx yy zz ²²	- at Headquarters						
	- in Delegations						
01 01 01 02 (AC, END, INT - Indirect research)							
01 01 01 12 (AC, END, INT - Direct research)							
Other budget lines (specify)							
TOTAL	10	10	10	10			

XX is the policy area or budget title concerned.

The human resources required will be met by staff from the DG who are already assigned to management of the action and/or have been redeployed within the DG, together if necessary with any additional allocation which may be granted to the managing DG under the annual allocation procedure and in the light of budgetary constraints.

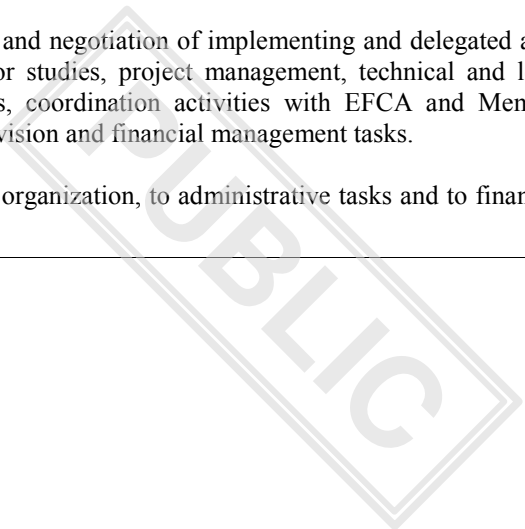
Description of tasks to be carried out:

Officials and temporary staff	Preparation of implementing and delegated acts (e.g. traceability rules and digital systems for traceability of prepared and preserved products and algae, weighing provisions for certain pelagic stocks, amendment of annexes, new derogations), and implementing acts (e.g. on margin of tolerance, list of vessels to be subject to REM/CCTVs and relevant technical requirements, technical requirements on engine power, new harmonized sampling plans, control plans and common control programmes, electronic reporting format, including for small scale vessels and fishing without a vessel), development of a feasibility study on the traceability of prepared and preserved products, development of IT CATCH and interconnection with EU customs environment. Development, testing, assistance to deployment, maintenance and upgrade to specific IT tools for tracking and catch reporting of fishing vessels < 12 meters and for registration and catch reporting for recreational fishers. Annual compilation of national reports on controls and inspections and on lost gears. Verification of implementation by means of audits and verifications, including of new
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²¹ AC= Contract Staff; AL = Local Staff; END= Seconded National Expert; INT = agency staff; JPD= Junior Professionals in Delegations.

²² Sub-ceiling for external staff covered by operational appropriations (former ‘BA’ lines).

	<p>derogations on margin of tolerance.</p> <p>AD staff for conception, drafting and negotiation of implementing and delegated acts, drafting of terms of reference for studies, project management, technical and legal analysis, audits and verifications, coordination activities with EFCA and Member States, IT and data-systems supervision and financial management tasks.</p> <p>AST staff for support to meeting organization, to administrative tasks and to financial management tasks.</p>
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3.2.3. Compatibility with the current multiannual financial framework

The proposal/initiative:

can be fully financed through redeployment within the relevant heading of the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF).

No reprogramming is required. Operational appropriation needs will be fully covered by redeployment of pre-existing appropriations for the EMFAF.

requires use of the unallocated margin under the relevant heading of the MFF and/or use of the special instruments as defined in the MFF Regulation.

requires a revision of the MFF.

3.2.4. Third-party contributions

The proposal/initiative:

does not provide for co-financing by third parties

provides for the co-financing by third parties estimated below:

Appropriations in EUR million (to three decimal places)

	Year N ²³	Year N+1	Year N+2	Year N+3	Enter as many years as necessary to show the duration of the impact (see point 1.6)			Total
Specify the co-financing body								
TOTAL appropriations co-financed								

²³ Year N is the year in which implementation of the proposal/initiative starts. Please replace "N" by the expected first year of implementation (for instance: 2021). The same for the following years.

3.3. Estimated impact on revenue

The proposal/initiative has no financial impact on revenue.

The proposal/initiative has the following financial impact:

on own resources

on other revenue

please indicate, if the revenue is assigned to expenditure lines

EUR million (to three decimal places)

Budget revenue line:	Appropriations available for the current financial year	Impact of the proposal/initiative ²⁴				
		Year N	Year N+1	Year N+2	Year N+3	Enter as many years as necessary to show the duration of the impact (see point 1.6)
Article						

For assigned revenue, specify the budget expenditure line(s) affected.

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Other remarks (e.g. method/formula used for calculating the impact on revenue or any other information).

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²⁴ As regards traditional own resources (customs duties, sugar levies), the amounts indicated must be net amounts, i.e. gross amounts after deduction of 20 % for collection costs.