



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Brussels, 20 May 2009

DS 329/09

**Interinstitutional File:
2008/0216 (CNS)**

LIMITE

MEETING DOCUMENT

from: General Secretariat of the Council

to: Working Party on Internal Fisheries Policy

No. Cion prop.: 15694/08 PECHE 312 - COM(2008) 721 final

Subject: Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy

Delegations will please find attached a working document on the above-mentioned proposal which will be discussed at the Working Party on Internal and External Fisheries Policy on 28 May 2009.

Proposal for a
COUNCIL REGULATION
establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the
Common Fisheries Policy

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

TITLE I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1
Subject matter

This Regulation establishes a Community system for control, ~~monitoring, surveillance,~~ inspection, and enforcement (hereinafter to be referred to as "Community control system") of the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy to ensure compliance with these rules.

Article 2
Scope

1. This Regulation shall apply to all activities covered by the Common Fisheries Policy carried out on the territory of Member States or in Community waters or by Community fishing vessels or, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the flag State, nationals of Member States, which relate in particular to:

- (a) the conservation, management and exploitation of living aquatic resources,
- (b) aquaculture
- (c) processing, transport and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products.
- (d) structural measures.

2. Activities within maritime waters of the overseas territories and countries referred to in Annex II of the Treaty shall be treated as taking place within maritime waters of third countries.

Article 3
Relationship with international and national provisions

1. This Regulation shall apply without prejudice to special provisions contained in fisheries agreements concluded between the Community and third countries or applicable in the framework of Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) or similar ~~arrangeagreements~~ to which the Community is a Contracting Party or a non-contracting Cooperating Party.
2. This Regulation shall apply without prejudice to any national control measures which go beyond its minimum requirements, provided that they comply with Community legislation and are in conformity with the Common Fisheries Policy. At the request of the Commission, Member States shall notify those control measures.

Article 4
Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the definitions set out in Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 shall apply. The following definitions shall also apply:

- (1) "*Fishing activity*" means 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 fisher~~ies~~ products;
- (2) "*Rules of the Common Fisheries Policy*" means Community legislation on the conservation, management and exploitation of living aquatic resources, on aquaculture and on processing, transport and marketing of fisher~~ies~~ and aquaculture products;
- ~~(3) "*Activities covered by the Common Fisheries Policy*" means conservation, management and exploitation of living aquatic resources, aquaculture and processing, transport and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products;~~
- (4) "*Control*" means monitoring ~~and~~ surveillance; ~~inspection and enforcement~~;
- (5) ~~"*Inspection*"~~ means any on the spot check carried out by ~~inspectors~~ ~~officials~~ of compliance with the applicable provisions of the Common Fisheries Policy which is noted in an inspection report;
- (6) "*Official*" means a person authorised by a national authority, the Commission or the Community Fisheries Control Agency to carry out an inspection;
- (7) "*Fishing licence*" means an official document conferring on its holder the right, as determined by national rules, to use a certain fishing capacity for the commercial

exploitation of living aquatic resources. It contains minimum requirements concerning the identification, technical characteristics and fitting out of a Community fishing vessel;

- (8) *"Fishing authorisation"* means a fishing authorisation issued in respect of a Community fishing vessel in addition to its fishing licence, entitling it to carry out ~~fishing activities in Community waters in general and/or~~ specific fishing activities in Community waters during a specified period, in a given area or for a given fishery under specific conditions;
- (9) *"Automatic Identification System"*, means an autonomous and continuous vessel identification and monitoring system which provides means for ships to electronically exchange with other nearby ships and authorities ashore ship data including identification, position, course and speed;
- (10) *"Fishing Restricted Area"* means any marine area in waters beyond 12 nautical miles from the baseline, which has been defined by the Council and where fishing activities are either limited or banned; *Marine Protected Area*, ~~means any area which has been reserved by law, an internationally agreed measure or any other effective measure to protect part or all of the enclosed environment;~~
- (11) *"Fisheries Monitoring Centre"* means an operational centre established by a flag Member State and having the technical capacity to monitor from a distance fishing vessels, to collect, store, validate and cross-check the data received via different communication systems and to make the information available, as appropriate, to the flag State inspection services or coastal State;
- (12) *"Transshipment"* means the unloading of all or any fisheries or aquaculture products on board a vessel to another vessel;
- (13) *"Risk"* means the likelihood of an event that may occur and would constitute a violation of the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy;
- (14) *"Risk management"* means the systematic identification of risks and the implementation of all measures necessary for limiting the realisation of these risks. This includes activities such as collecting data and information, analysing and assessing risks, preparing and taking action, and regular monitoring and review of the process and its outcomes, based on international, Community and national sources and strategies;
- (15) *"Operator"* means the 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;
- (16) *"Lot"* means a quantity of fisheries products of a given species which has been subjected to the same treatment and may have come from the same fishing grounds and the same vessel or the same aquaculture activities production unit;

- (17) "*Processing*" means the process by which the presentation was prepared. It includes cleaning, filleting, icing, packing, canning, freezing, smoking, salting, cooking, pickling, drying or preparing fish for market in any other manner;
- (18) "*Retail*" means the handling and/or processing of products of living aquatic resources and their storage at the point of sale or delivery to the final consumer, and includes distribution terminals, catering operations, factory canteens, institutional catering, restaurants and other similar food service operations, shops, supermarket distribution centres and wholesale outlets;
- ~~(19) "*Agency*" means the Community Fisheries Control Agency referred to in Council Regulation (EC) No 768/2005 of 26 April 2005;~~
- ~~(20) "*Integrated maritime surveillance network*" means a network of surveillance, monitoring, identification and tracking systems operated for the purposes of maritime security and safety, protection of the marine environment, fisheries control, border control, trade facilitation and general law enforcement;~~
- (21) "*Vessel Monitoring System data*" means data on the fishing vessel identification, geographical position, date, time, course and speed transmitted by satellite-tracking devices installed on-board fishing vessels to the Fisheries Monitoring Centre of the flag State;
- ~~(22) "*Vessel Detection System data*" means data derived from remotely sensed images and collected by Fisheries Monitoring Centres that provide an overview of the presence of vessels in a given sea area;~~
- (23) "*Multiannual plans*" means recovery plans as referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002, management plans as referred to in Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 as well as other Community provisions adopted on the basis of Article 37 of the EC Treaty and providing for specific management measures for particular fish stocks for several years;
- (24) "*Coastal state*" means the State in the waters under the sovereignty or jurisdiction or in the ports of which an activity takes place:-
- ~~(25) "*Enforcement*" means any actions taken to ensure compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy;~~
- ~~(26) "*Certified engine power*" means the maximum continuous engine power which can be obtained at the output flange of an engine according to the certificate issued by the Member State's authorities;~~

- (27) "Recreational fisheries" means non commercial fishing activities exploiting marine living aquatic resources for recreation, tourism or sport;
- (28) "Relocation" means fishing operations where the catch ,all or parts thereof, is moved from the fishing gear of one vessel to another vessel or from shared fishing gear to a vessel in which the catch is kept until landing;
- (29) "Transfer" means any transfer of fish from the fishing vessel to the end fattening farm, including for the fish dead or escaped during the transport, or from a farm or a trap to a processing vessel, transport vessel or to land;
- (30) "Community inspectors" means officials of a Member State, or of the Commission or of a body designated by it, as referred to in the list laid down in Article 70 of this Regulation:-
- (31) "Relevant geographical area" means a sea area that is considered as a unit for the purposes of geographical classification in fisheries expressed by reference to a FAO sub-area, division or sub-division, or where applicable ICES statistical rectangle, fishing effort zone, economic zone or area fenced by geographical coordinates;
- (32) "fishing operation" means all activities in connection with searching for fish, the shooting, setting and hauling of a fishing gear and the removal of any catch from the gear;
- (33) "Vessel Detection System" means a satellite based remote sensing technology which can identify vessels, detect their positions at sea or indicate the possible presence of fishing vessels from which no position reports have been received through other monitoring systems;

TITLE II

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Article 5 *General principles*

1. Member States shall control the activities carried out by any natural or legal person within the scope of the Common Fisheries Policy on their territory and within waters subject to their sovereignty or jurisdiction, in particular fishing, transshipments, transfer of fish to cages or aquaculture installations including fattening installations, landing, import, transport, processing, marketing and storage of fisheries products.

2. Member States shall also control access to waters and resources and control activities outside Community waters carried out by Community fishing vessels flying their flag and, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the flag Member State, by their nationals.
3. Member States shall adopt appropriate measures, allocate adequate financial, human and technical resources and set up all administrative and technical structures necessary for ensuring **control, inspection, monitoring, surveillance** and enforcement of activities carried out within the scope of the Common Fisheries Policy. They shall make available to their competent authorities and officials all adequate means to enable them to carry out their tasks.
4. Each Member State shall ensure that control, inspection, ~~monitoring, surveillance~~ and enforcement is carried out on a non-discriminatory basis as regards the sectors, vessels or persons chosen for inspection, and on the basis of risk management.
5. In each Member State, a single authority shall coordinate the control activities of all national control authorities. It shall also be responsible for coordinating the collection and verification of information on fishing activities and for reporting to, and cooperating with the Commission, other Member States and, where appropriate, third countries.
6. In accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 95, the payment of contributions from the European Fisheries Fund pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 1198/2006 and of Community financial contributions to measures referred to in Article 8, paragraph a, of Council Regulation (EC) No 861/2006 shall be conditional upon respect by the Member States of their obligation to ensure compliance with and enforcement of the rules ~~on conservation, control, inspection and enforcement underof~~ the Common Fisheries Policy related to, or having an impact on the effectiveness of, the measures being financed, and to operate and maintain an effective inspection, monitoring, surveillance and enforcement regime to this effect.
7. In accordance with their respective responsibilities, the Commission and the Member States shall ensure that the objectives of this Regulation are fulfilled in the management and control of Community financial assistance.

TITLE III

GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR ACCESS TO WATERS AND RESOURCES

Article 6 *Fishing licence*

1. A Community fishing vessel may be used for commercial exploitation of living aquatic resources only if it has a valid fishing licence.

2. ~~For Community fishing vessels the flag Member State shall issue and manage the fishing licences. If~~ ~~The flag Member State~~ shall ensure that the information contained in the fishing licence are accurate and consistent with those contained in the Community fishing fleet register referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002.
3. The flag Member State shall suspend temporarily the fishing licence of a vessel which is subject to temporary immobilisation decided by that Member State and which has had its fishing authorisation suspended in accordance with Article 45 ~~(4)paragraph 1 d)~~ of Regulation (EC) No1005/2008.
4. The flag Member State shall withdraw permanently the fishing licence-of a vessel which is the subject of a capacity adjustment measure referred to in Article 11 (3) of Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 or which has had its fishing authorisation withdrawn in accordance with article 45 ~~(4)(1) (d)~~ of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008.
5. The flag Member State shall issue, manage and withdraw the fishing license in accordance with the detailed rules adopted in accordance the procedure referred to in Article 111.

Article 7
Fishing authorisation

1. ~~A Community fishing vessel operating in Community waters shall only be authorised to carry out fishing activities insofar as it holds a valid fishing authorisation issued by the competent authorities of its flag Member State.~~ A Community fishing vessel operating in Community waters shall be authorised to carry out specific fishing activities only insofar as they are indicated in its a valid fishing authorisation when the fisheries or fishing zones where the activities are authorised are subject to:
 - a) a fishing effort regime;
 - b) a multiannual plan;
 - c) a ~~marine protected area~~ fishing restricted area;
 - d) a scheme of progressive reduction of discards;
 - e) experimental fishing;
 - f) fishing activities with bottom gears in areas not under the responsibility of a Regional Fisheries Management Organisation;
 - g) other cases laid down in Community legislation
2. Where a Member State has a specific national fishing authorisation scheme, it shall send the Commission at its request a summary of the information contained in the authorisation applications issued and the related aggregated overall figures on fishing effort.

3. Where the flag Member State has adopted national provisions in the form of a national fishing authorisation scheme for the allocation to individual vessels of the fishing opportunities available to it, it shall send to the Commission at its request information on the fishing vessels authorized to engage in a fishing activity in a given fishery.
4. A fishing authorisation shall not be issued if the fishing vessel concerned does not have a fishing licence obtained in accordance with Article 6 or if its fishing licence has been suspended or withdrawn. A fishing authorisation shall automatically become null where the fishing licence corresponding to the vessel has been withdrawn permanently. It shall be suspended where the fishing licence has been suspended temporarily.
5. ~~The format and the procedure for the issue of fishing licences and fishing authorisations~~Detailed rules shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.

Article 8
Marking of the fishing gear

1. The master of a fishing vessel shall respect conditions and restrictions relating to the marking and identification of vessels and their gear.
2. Detailed rules for the marking and identification of fishing vessels and their gear shall be determined in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.

Article 9
Vessel Monitoring System

1. Member States shall operate a satellite-based Vessel Monitoring System for effective monitoring of fishing activities of the fishing vessels flying their flag regardless where they are and of fishing activities in their waters. Member States shall ensure the regular monitoring of the accuracy of this data and shall act promptly whenever data are found to be inaccurate.
2. ~~The master of a fishing vessel of 12 meters length overall or more or a fishing vessel of 8 meters length overall or more using towed gears~~ A fishing vessel exceeding 10 meters length overall shall have installed on board a fully functioning device which allows that vessel to be automatically located and identified through the Vessel Monitoring System by transmitting position data at regular intervals. It shall also allow the Fisheries Monitoring Centre of the flag Member State to poll the fishing vessel. For fishing vessels exceeding 10 meters length of 12 meters length overall or more or fishing vessels of 8 meters length overall or more using towed gears and up to 15 meters length overall ~~this paragraph~~the provisions laid down in this Article shall apply as from 1 January 2012.
3. When a fishing vessel is in the waters of another Member State, the flag Member State shall make available the Vessel Monitoring System data of that vessel by automatic transmission to the Fisheries Monitoring Centre of the coastal Member States. The Vessel Monitoring System data shall also be made available upon request to the Member State in

whose ports a fishing vessel is likely to land its catches or in the waters of which the fishing vessel is likely to continue its fishing activities.

4. If a Community fishing vessel operates in the waters of a third country or in areas of the high sea where the fishing resources are managed by an international organisation and if the agreement with that third country or the applicable rules of that international organisation so provide, those data shall also be made available to that country or organisation.
- ~~5. Member States shall make detailed and aggregated data available to end-users as referred to in Article 2 (i) of Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008, in order to support scientific analysis under the conditions laid down in Article 18 of that Regulation.~~
- ~~6. Community vessels up to 15 meters length overall may be exempted from the requirement to be fitted with a Vessel Monitoring System if they:
 - ~~a) operate exclusively within the territorial seas of the flag Member State or~~
 - ~~b) never spend more than 24 hours at sea taken from the time of departure to the return to port.~~~~
7. Third country fishing vessels of 12 meters length overall or more or third country fishing vessels of 8 meters length overall or more using towed gears, and auxiliary fishing vessels engaged in activities ancillary to fishing activities operating in Community waters shall have installed on board a fully functioning device which allows automatically localising and identifying that vessel by Vessel Monitoring System by transmitting position data at regular intervals in the same way as masters of Community fishing vessels.
8. Member States shall establish and operate Fisheries Monitoring Centres, which shall monitor fishing activities and fishing effort. The Fisheries Monitoring Centres of a particular Member State shall monitor the fishing vessels flying its flag, regardless of the waters in which they are operating or the port they are in, as well as Community fishing vessels flying the flag of other Member States and fishing vessels of third countries to which a Vessel Monitoring System applies operating in the waters under the sovereignty or the jurisdiction of that particular Member State.
9. Each flag Member State shall appoint the competent authorities responsible for the Fisheries Monitoring Centres and shall take the appropriate measures to ensure that its Fisheries Monitoring Centres has the proper staffing resources and is equipped with computer hardware and software enabling automatic data processing and electronic data transmission. Member States shall provide for back-up and recovery procedures in case of system failure. Member States may operate a joint Fisheries Monitoring Centres.
10. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.

Article 10
Automatic Identification System

1. A fishing vessel exceeding 15 meters length overall shall be fitted with and maintain in operation an Automatic Identification System which meets the performance standards drawn up by the International Maritime Organisation according to chapter V, Regulation 19, section 2.4.5 of the 1974 SOLAS Convention in its up-to-date version.
2. Member States shall use the Automatic Identification System data for the purpose of cross-checking with other available data in accordance with Articles 102 and 103. For that purpose Member States shall ensure that data from the Automatic Identification System for fishing vessels flying their flag are available to their national fisheries control authorities. Member States shall ensure the regular monitoring of the accuracy of those data and shall act promptly whenever data are found to be inaccurate.

Article 11
Vessel Detection System

1. Where there is clear evidence of a cost benefit in relation to the traditional control means in the detection of fishing vessels, Member States shall use a Vessel Detection System allowing them to match the positions derived by remotely sensed images sent to earth by satellites or other equivalent systems with the data received by Vessel Monitoring System or Automatic Identification System, in order to assess the presence of fishing vessels in the area. Member States shall ensure that their Fisheries Monitoring Centres possess the technical capacity to use a Vessel Detection System.
2. Where appropriate, the Commission may determine cases, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111, where the use of Vessel Detection System shall be compulsory. ~~The Commission may require a Member State to use a Vessel Detection System for a given fishery and at a given time.~~

Article 12
Transmission of data for surveillance operations

Data from the Vessel Monitoring System, Automatic Identification System, ~~and~~ Vessel Detection System ~~and any other data~~ collected in the framework of this Regulation may be transmitted to ~~Commission~~ ~~Community~~ agencies and other ~~competent public~~ authorities of the Member States engaged in surveillance operations for the purpose of maritime safety and security, border control, protection of the marine environment and general law enforcement.

Article 13
New technologies

1. The Council may decide on the basis of Article 37 of the Treaty on the obligation to use electronic monitoring devices, and traceability tools, such as genetic analysis. In order to assess the technology to be used, Member States, ~~on their own initiative, or~~ in cooperation with the Commission, or the body designated by it, shall carry out pilot projects on traceability tools, such as genetic analysis before 1 June 2013.
2. The Council ~~shall~~ ~~may~~ decide on the basis of Article 37 of the Treaty on the introduction of other new fisheries control technologies when these technologies lead to improved compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy in a cost effective way.

TITLE IV MONITORING OF FISHERIES

Chapter I Monitoring Of The Use Of Fishing Opportunities

SECTION 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 14

Completion and transmission of the logbook

1. Without prejudice to specific ~~rules-provisions contained in multiannual plans~~, the masters of Community fishing vessels ~~exceeding of 10 meters or more~~ length overall shall keep a logbook of their operations, indicating specifically all quantities ~~of each species greater than 15 kg of live-weight equivalent of each species-caught and kept on board:~~

- a) ~~above 15 kg of live-weight equivalents for species subject to multiannual plans; and~~
b) ~~above 50 kg of live-weight equivalents for other species.~~

~~, the date and the relevant geographical area, expressed by reference to a sub-area and division or sub-division, or where applicable statistical rectangle in which catch limits apply pursuant to Community legislation, of these catches and the type of gear used. The quantities of each species discarded at sea shall also be recorded in the logbook. The accuracy of the data recorded in the logbook shall be the responsibility of the master.~~

- 1a. The logbook referred to in paragraph 1 shall contain in particular the following information:

- a) the external identification number and the name of the fishing vessel;
b) the relevant name or FAO alpha-3 code of each species and the relevant geographical area in which the catches were taken;
c) the date of catches;
d) the type of gear, mesh size and dimension;
e) the estimated quantities of each species in kilograms expressed in live-weight or, where appropriate, the number of individuals;
f) the number of fishing operations.

3. The permitted margin of tolerance in estimates recorded in the logbook of the quantities in kilograms of fish retained on board shall be ~~5 %~~ 8 % for species subject to multiannual plans and 10 % for other species.

3a. The masters of Community fishing vessels shall also record in their log book:-

a) all estimated discards above 15 kg of live weight equivalents in volume for species subject to multiannual plans; and

b) all estimated discards above 50 kg of live weight equivalents in volume for other species.

3b. Member States shall establish a scheme of progressive reduction of discards in accordance with Community legislation for fishing vessels flying their flag with a fishing authorisation.

2 In fisheries subject to a Community regime of fishing effort, masters of Community fishing vessels shall record and account in their logbooks for the time spent in an area as follows:

a) With regard to towed gear:

i) entry into, and exit from port;

ii) each entry into, and exit from maritime areas where specific rules on access to waters and resources apply;

iii) the catch retained on board by species in kilograms live weight at the time of exit from that area or ~~before~~ before entry into a port located in that area.

b) With regard to static gear:

i) entry into, and exit from port;

ii) each entry into, and exit from maritime areas where specific rules on access to waters and resources apply;

iii) the date and time of setting or re-setting of the static gear in these areas;

iv) the date and time of the completion of fishing operations using the static gear;

v) the catch retained on board by species in kilograms live weight at the time of exit from that area or ~~before~~ before entry into a port located in that area.

2a. The masters of Community fishing vessels shall submit the logbook information as soon as possible and not later than 24 hours after landing:

(a) to their flag Member State; or

(b) if the landing has taken place in a port of another Member State, to the competent authorities of the port Member State concerned.

4. To convert stored or processed fish weight into live fish weight the masters of Community fishing vessels shall apply the conversion factor established in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.
5. Masters of third country fishing vessels operating in Community waters shall record the information referred to in this Article in the same way as masters of Community fishing vessels.

5a. The accuracy of the data recorded in the logbook shall be the responsibility of the master.

6. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.

Article 15

Electronic ~~completion recording~~ and transmission of logbook data

1. The master of a Community fishing vessel ~~exceeding 10 meters length overall of 12 meters length overall or more or a fishing vessel of 8 meters length overall or more using towed gears~~ shall record by electronic means ~~fisheries logbook information~~ the information referred to in Article 14, ~~and shall send it by electronic means to the competent authority of the flag Member State after every fishing operation, and in any case at least once a day.~~ The provisions laid down in this paragraph shall apply as from 1 January 2012.
2. The master of a Community fishing vessel of exceeding 15 meters length overall and up to 24 meters length overall shall record by electronic means the information referred to in Article 14, and shall send it by electronic means to the competent authority of the flag Member State after every fishing operation, and in any case at least once a day. ~~The provisions laid down in this paragraph shall apply as from 1 July 2011. Paragraph 1 shall apply to Community fishing vessels exceeding of 15 meters length overall or more and up to 24 meters length overall or more as from 1 July 2011, and to Community fishing vessels exceeding exceeding 10 meters length and up to 15 meters length overall as from 1 January 2012. Community vessels up to 15 meters length overall may be exempted from paragraph 1 if they:~~
 - a) ~~operate exclusively within the territorial seas of the flag Member State, or~~
 - b) ~~never spend more than 24 hours at sea taken from the time of departure to the return to port.~~
3. Member State may oblige or authorise, masters of fishing vessels flying its flag as of the date of entry into force of this regulation to electronically record and transmit the data mentioned in Article 14.

4. The competent authorities of a coastal Member State shall accept electronic reports received from the flag Member State containing the data from fishing vessels referred to in paragraph 1 and 2.
5. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.

Article 16
Vessels exempted from logbook requirements

1. Each Member State shall monitor, on the basis of sampling, the activities of fishing vessels which are exempt from the requirements specified in Article 14 and 15 in order to ensure compliance by these vessels with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy.
2. To that end, each Member State shall establish a sampling plan based on the methodology adopted by the Commission in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111 and transmit it every year before 31 January to the Commission indicating the methods used for the establishment of this plan. The sampling plans shall be, as far as possible, stable over time and standardised within relevant geographical areas~~regions~~.
3. Member States requiring fishing vessels below 10 meters flying their flag to submit logbooks referred to in Article 14, in accordance with their national law, shall be exempted from the obligation laid down in paragraphs 1 and 2.
4. By derogation to paragraph 1 and 2, sales notes submitted in accordance with Article 54 shall be admitted as an alternative measure to sampling plans.

Article 17
Prior notification

1. Without prejudice to specific provisions contained in multiannual plans, masters or their representatives of Community fishing vessels of 12 meters length overall or more or of fishing vessels of 8 meters length overall or more using towed gears shall notify the competent authorities of the Member State whose port or landing facilities they wish to use at least 4 hours before the estimated time of arrival at the port, unless the competent authorities have given permission for an earlier entry, of the following information:
 - a) external identification number and the name of the fishing vessel~~vessel identification~~;
 - b) name of the ~~designated~~ port of destination and the purposes of the call, such as landing, transhipment, access to services;
 - c) fishing authorisation or, where appropriate, authorisation to support fishing operations or to tranship fisheries products;

- d) dates of the fishing trip and the relevant geographical areas in which the catches were taken;
 - e) estimated date and time of arrival at port;
 - f) the quantities of each species recorded in the logbook~~retained on board, including zero catches returns~~;
 - g) the quantities for of each species to be landed or transhipped.
2. A master of a Community fishing vessel, ~~or his representative~~, who records logbook information by electronic means according to Article 15 shall transmit the prior notification referred to in paragraph 1 by electronic means to the competent authority of the flag Member State. In this case, the logbook information ~~referred to in Article 14~~ and the prior notification ~~referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article~~ may be sent in one electronic transmission if this transmission contains the required information regarding each of them.
3. When a Community fishing vessel intends to enter a port in a Member State other than the flag Member State and has transmitted the prior notification referred to in paragraph 1 by electronic means, the competent authorities of the flag Member State shall immediately upon receipt forward the prior notification ~~referred to in paragraph 1~~ by electronic means to the competent authorities of the coastal Member State.
- 3a. The competent authorities of the Member State referred to in paragraph 1 shall acknowledge receipt of the prior notification.
- 3b. The accuracy of the data recorded in the prior notification shall be the responsibility of the master.
4. The Commission, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111, may exempt certain categories of fishing vessels from the obligation set out in paragraph 1 for a limited period, which may be renewed, or make provision for another notification period taking into account, inter alia, the type of fisheries products, the distance between the fishing grounds, landing places and ports where the vessels in question are registered.

Article 18
Transhipment operations

1. Transhipments at sea shall be prohibited in Community waters. They shall be allowed only subject to an authorisation and to the conditions laid down in this Regulation in ports or places close to the shore of Member States designated for this purpose, and in accordance with~~under~~ the conditions laid down in Article 34 paragraph 4 of this Regulation.
2. For the purpose of this Article, relocation, transfer and pair trawling activities shall not be considered as transhipment.

Article 19

Completion and transmission of the Transshipment declaration

New a. Without prejudice to specific provisions contained in multiannual plans, the masters of Community fishing vessels of 10 meters or more length overall involved in a transshipment operation shall complete a transshipment declaration, indicating specifically all quantities of each species transhipped or received:

- a) above 15 kg of live-weight equivalents for species subject to multiannual plans; and
- b) above 50 kg of live-weight equivalents for other species.

New b. The transshipment declaration referred to in paragraph 1 shall contain at least the following information:

- a) the external identification number and the name of both the transshipping and the receiving fishing vessels;
- b) the name or FAO alpha-3 code of each species and the relevant geographical area in which the catches were taken;
- c) the date of catches;
- d) the estimated quantities of each species in kilograms, broken down by type of product presentation or, where appropriate, the number of individuals;
- e) the destination of the products transhipped;
- f) the designated port of transshipment.

New c. The permitted margin of tolerance in estimates recorded in the transshipment declaration of the quantities in kilograms of fish transhipped or received shall be 8 % for species subject to multiannual plans and 10 % for other species.

1. The masters, ~~or their representatives,~~ of both the transshipping and the receiving fishing vessel shall submit ~~the~~ a transshipment declaration, as soon as possible and not later than 24 hours after transshipment,

- (a) to their flag Member State and
- (b) if the transshipment has taken place in a port of another Member State, to the competent authorities of the port Member State concerned.

- ~~1a. The accuracy of the data recorded in the transshipment declarations shall be the responsibility of both the masters of the transshipping and the receiving fishing vessels.~~
- ~~2. The transshipment declaration shall be submitted if possible by electronic means. If the submission is by electronic means, the transshipment declaration shall be submitted only to the flag Member State even where the transshipment shall take place in a port of another Member State. The flag Member State shall forward immediately upon receipt the transshipment declarations to the port Member State concerned.~~
- ~~3. The transshipment declaration shall indicate the quantity of fishery products by species that has been transhipped, the date and place of each catch, the names of the vessels involved and the ports of transshipment and destination. Masters of both the vessels involved shall be held responsible for the accuracy of such declarations.~~
4. The Commission, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111, may exempt certain categories of fishing vessels from the obligation laid down in paragraph 1 for a limited and renewable period, or make provision for another notification period taking into account, inter alia, the type of fishery products and the distance between the fishing grounds, landing places and ports where the vessels in question are registered.
5. Transshipment declaration procedures and forms shall be determined in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.

Article 19a

Electronic completion and transmission of transshipment declaration data

- ~~1. The master of a Community fishing vessel of 12 meters length overall or more or a fishing vessel of 8 meters length overall or more using towed gears shall record by electronic means the information referred to in Article 19, and shall send it by electronic means to the competent authority of the flag Member State within 6 hours after completion of the transshipment operation. The provisions laid down in this paragraph shall apply as from 1 January 2012.~~
- ~~2. The master of a Community fishing vessel of 15 meters length overall and up to 24 meters length overall shall record by electronic means the information referred to in Article 19, and shall send it by electronic means to the competent authority of the flag Member State within 6 hours after completion of the transshipment operation. The provisions laid down in this paragraph shall apply as from 1 July 2011.~~
- ~~3. When a Community fishing vessel tranships its catches in a Member State other than the flag Member State, the competent authorities of the flag Member State shall immediately upon receipt forward the transshipment declaration data by electronic means to the competent authorities of the Member State where the catch was transhipped and where the catch is destined.~~

4. A Member State may oblige or authorise masters of fishing vessels flying its flag as of the date of entry into force of this regulation to electronically record and transmit the data mentioned in Article 19.
5. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.

Article 20

Authorisation to access to port ~~land and to tranship~~

1. Where the master of a Community fishing vessel is under the obligation of information referred to in Article 17, ~~the fishing vessel~~ shall be granted authorization to land or to tranship ~~access to port~~ only if the information required is complete.
- ~~2. Landing shall not commence until it has been authorised by the competent authorities of the Member State concerned.~~
3. Authorisation to access to port ~~commence landing or transshipment operations in port~~ shall be subject to a check of the completeness of the submitted information as prescribed in Article 17 ~~paragraph 1~~ and, where appropriate, to the completion of an inspection before access to port.
4. When giving the authorisation to access to port for landing or transshipment operations ~~land~~, the competent authorities shall assign a Unique landing and transshipment number (ULTN) to the landing operation and inform the master of the fishing vessel thereof. If the landing or transshipment operation is interrupted, permission shall be required before the landing or transshipment recommences.

Article 21

Completion of the ~~l~~anding declaration

1. Without prejudice to specific provisions contained in multiannual plans, the masters of Community fishing vessels of 10 meters or more length overall shall complete a landing declaration, indicating specifically all quantities of each species landed:
 - a) above 15 kg of live-weight equivalents for species subject to multiannual plans; and
 - b) above 50 kg of live-weight equivalents for other species.

2. The landing declaration referred to in paragraph 1 shall contain at least the following information:

a)- the external identification number and the name of the fishing vessel;

b)- the name or FAO alpha-3 code of each species and the relevant geographical area in which the catches were taken;

c)- the date of catches;

d)- the quantities of each species in kilograms, broken down by type of product presentation or, where appropriate, the number of individuals;

e)- the port of landing.

3. The masters of Community fishing vessels shall submit the landing declaration, as soon as possible and not later than 24 hours after the completion of the landing.

(a) to their flag Member State and

(b) if the landing has taken place in a port of another Member State, to the competent authorities of the port Member State concerned.

4. The accuracy of the data recorded in the landing declaration shall be the responsibility of the master.

5. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.

~~1. The master shall be responsible for the accuracy of the landing declaration which shall indicate, as a minimum, the quantities landed of each species stipulated in Article 14 and the area where and the date when they were caught.~~

~~2. Without prejudice to specific provisions contained in multiannual plans, the master or his representative of a Community fishing vessel exceeding 10 meters length overall shall transmit landing declaration data by electronic means to the competent authorities of the flag Member State within 2 hours after completion of the landing.~~

~~3. When a Community fishing vessel lands its catches in a Member State other than the flag Member State, the competent authorities of the flag Member State shall immediately upon receipt forward the landing declaration data by electronic means to the competent authorities of the Member State where the catch was landed.~~

- ~~4. Paragraph 2 shall apply to Community fishing vessels exceeding 15 meters length and up to 24 meters length overall as from 1 July 2011, and to Community fishing vessels exceeding 10 meters length and up to 15 meters length overall as from 1 January 2012. Community vessels up to 15 meters length overall may be exempted from the application of paragraph 2 if they:
 - ~~a) operate exclusively within the territorial seas of the flag Member State, or~~
 - ~~b) never spend more than 24 hours at sea taken from the time of departure to the return to port.~~~~
- ~~5. For vessels exempted from the requirement set out in paragraph 2, the master, or his representative, shall record upon landing and submit as soon as possible and not later than 24 hours after landing, a landing declaration to the competent authorities of the Member State where the landing has taken place.~~
- ~~6. Landing declaration procedures and forms shall be determined in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.~~

Article 21a

Electronic completion and transmission of landing declaration data

- ~~1. The master of a Community fishing vessel of 12 meters length overall or more or a fishing vessel of 8 meters length overall or more using towed gears shall record by electronic means the information referred to in Article 21, and shall send it by electronic means to the competent authority of the flag Member State within 6 hours after completion of the transhipment operation. The provisions laid down in this paragraph shall apply as from 1 January 2012.~~
- ~~2. The master of a Community fishing vessel of 15 meters length overall and up to 24 meters length overall shall record by electronic means the information referred to in Article 21, and shall send it by electronic means to the competent authority of the flag Member State within 6 hours after completion of the transhipment operation. The provisions laid down in this paragraph shall apply as from 1 July 2011.~~
- ~~3. When a Community fishing vessel lands its catches in a Member State other than the flag Member State, the competent authorities of the flag Member State shall immediately upon receipt forward the landing declaration data by electronic means to the competent authorities of the Member State where the catch was landed.~~
- ~~4. A Member State may oblige or authorise masters of fishing vessels flying its flag as of the date of entry into force of this regulation to electronically record and transmit the data mentioned in Article 19.1.~~

6. Landing declaration procedures and forms shall be determined in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.

Article 22

Vessels exempted from landing declaration requirements

1. Each Member States shall monitor, on the basis of sampling, the activities of fishing vessels which are exempt from the landing declaration requirements specified in Article 21(4) and 21a(2) in order to ensure compliance by these vessels with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy.
2. To this end, each Member State shall establish a sampling plan based on the methodology adopted by the Commission in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111, and transmit it every year before 31 January to the Commission indicating the methods used for the establishment of this plan. The sampling plans shall be, as far as possible, stable over time and standardised within ~~regions~~ relevant geographical areas.
3. Member States requiring fishing vessels below 10 meters flying their flag to submit landing declarations referred to in Article 21, in accordance with their national law, shall be exempted from the obligation laid down in paragraphs 1 and 2.
4. By derogation to paragraphs 1 and 2, sales notes submitted in accordance with Article 54 shall be admitted as an alternative measure to sampling plans.

SECTION 2

RECORDING AND EXCHANGE OF DATA BY MEMBER STATES

Article 23

Recording of catches and fishing effort

1. Each Member State shall record, within 15 days after the landing took place, all relevant data, in particular data referred to in Articles 14, 19, 21, 54 of this Regulation, on fishing opportunities as referred to in this Chapter, expressed both in terms of catches and, where appropriate fishing effort, and shall keep the originals of that data for a period of three years or longer in accordance with national rules.
2. Before the 15th of each month, each Member State shall notify the Commission or the body designated by it, by computer transmission of all updated data referred to in paragraph 1 recorded during the preceding month.
3. All catches of a stock or a group of stocks subject to quota made by Community fishing vessels shall be charged against the quota applicable to the flag Member State for the stock or group of stocks in question, irrespective of the place of landing. Scientific catches taken in the framework of scientific research and which are marketed and sold shall be counted

against the quota applicable in the flag Member State. The provisions of Article 12(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No. 199/2008 shall not apply to those scientific research voyages during which such catches are taken.

4. Without prejudice to the provisions laid down in Title XII of this Regulation, Member States may carry out pilot projects with the Commission and body designated by it on the real time remote access to Member States data recorded and validated according to this Regulation. The data access format and procedures shall be considered and tested. Member States shall inform the Commission before 1 January 2012 if they plan to carry out pilot projects. After 1 January 2012 the Council may decide on a different ways and frequency of data transmission by Member States to the Commission.
5. Each Member State shall notify the Commission by computer transmission, before the end of the first month of each calendar quarter of the quantities of stocks other than those mentioned in paragraph 1 landed during the preceding quarter.

Article 24
Exchange of data

1. Without prejudice to Article 23, the Member States of landing shall provide, at the request of another Member State, by electronic means, data on landings, first sales, transhipments or transport of fisheries products carried out in its ports or waters under its sovereignty or jurisdiction by fishing vessels flying the flag of the requesting Member State.
2. This information shall at least consist of the name and the external identification mark of the vessel in question, the Unique Landing and Transhipment Number, the quantities of fish by stock or group of stocks landed, sold or transhipped by that vessel as well as the date and place of landing, first sale, transhipment or transport. This information shall be transmitted within four working days following the date of the request by the Member State unless otherwise agreed between the Member States concerned.
3. The Member State where the landing, first sale, transhipment or transport has taken place shall transmit to the Commission, at its request, by electronic means, this information at the same time as it is communicated to the flag Member State of the vessel.

Article 25
Data on the exhaustion of fishing opportunities

1. A Member State shall inform the Commission, without delay, when it establishes that:
 - a) the catches of a stock or group of stocks subject to a quota made by the fishing vessels flying its flag are deemed to have exhausted 80 % of that quota, or
 - b) 80 % of the maximum fishing effort level for a fishing area and applicable to all or part of the fishing vessels flying its flag is deemed to have been reached.

2. In such an eventuality, it shall provide the Commission, at the Commission's request, with more detailed and more frequent information than provided for in Article 23.

SECTION 3 CLOSURE OF FISHERIES

Article 26 Closure of fisheries by Member States

1. Each Member States shall establish the date from which:
 - a) the catches of a stock or group of stocks subject to a quota made by the fishing vessels flying its flag shall be deemed to have exhausted that quota;
 - b) the maximum fishing effort level for a fishing area and applicable to all or part of the fishing vessels flying its flag shall be deemed to have been reached.
2. As from the date referred to in paragraph 1, the Member State concerned shall prohibit fishing activities for that stock or group of stocks by vessels flying its flag as well and in particular ~~as~~ the retention on board, the transshipments, the transfers and the landings of fish taken after that date and shall decide on a date up to when transshipments, transfers and ~~and~~ landings or final declarations of catches are permitted.
3. The decision referred to in paragraph 2 shall be made public by the Member State concerned and immediately communicated to the Commission and other Member States. It shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union (C series) and on the public website of the Commission. As from the date that the decision has been made public by the Member State concerned, Member States shall ensure that no retention on board, ~~catchings or~~ transshipments, transfers and landings of the relevant fish by vessels flying the flag of the Member State concerned take place in their waters and on their territory.
4. The Commission shall keep available to Member States by electronic means the notifications received pursuant to this Article.

Article 27 Closure of fisheries by the Commission

1. Where the Commission finds that a Member State has not complied with the obligation to notify the monthly data on fishing opportunities as provided for in Article 23(2), it may set the date on which 80% of the fishing opportunities of that Member State are deemed to be exhausted and it may set the estimated date on which the fishing opportunities shall be deemed to be exhausted.
2. On the basis of the information under Article 26 or on its own initiative, where the Commission finds that fishing opportunities available to the Community or a Member

State are deemed to be exhausted, it shall inform the Member States concerned thereof and shall prohibit fishing activities for the respective area, gear, stock, group of stocks or fleet involved in those specific fishing activities.

Article 28
Corrective measures

1. When the Commission has halted fishing because of the alleged exhaustion of the fishing opportunities available to a Member State or group of Member States, or to the Community and it transpires that a Member State has not in fact exhausted its fishing opportunities, the following paragraphs shall apply.
2. If the prejudice suffered by the Member State for which fishing has been prohibited before its fishing opportunities were exhausted has not been removed, measures ~~shall~~may be adopted with the aim of remedying in an appropriate manner the prejudice caused, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111. These measures may involve making deductions from the fishing opportunities of any Member State which has overfished, the quantities so deducted to be allocated appropriately to the Member States whose fishing activities were halted before their fishing opportunities were exhausted.
3. These deductions and the consequent allocations shall be made taking into account as a matter of priority the species and ~~zones~~relevant geographical areas for which the fishing opportunities were fixed. They may be made during the year in which the prejudice occurred or in the succeeding year or years.
4. Detailed rules for the application of this Article, and in particular for determining the quantities concerned, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.

Chapter II
Monitoring Of Fleet Management

SECTION 1
FISHING CAPACITY

Article 29
Fishing capacity

1. Member States shall be responsible for carrying out the necessary checks in order to ensure that the total capacity corresponding to the fishing licences issued by a Member State, in GT and in kW, shall at any moment not be higher than the maximum capacity levels for that Member State established in accordance with:

- a) Article 13 of Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002, and
 - b) Council Regulation (EC) No 639/2004, of 30 March 2004, and
 - c) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1438/2003 of 12 August 2003, and
 - d) Commission Regulation (EC) No 2104/2004 of 9 December 2004.
2. Detailed rules for the application of this Article may be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111, and in particular regarding
- a) registration of fishing vessels;
 - b) verification of the [engine](#) power of fishing vessels;
 - c) verification of the tonnage of fishing vessels;
 - d) verification of the type, number and characteristics of the fishing gear.
3. Member States shall inform the Commission as part of the report referred to in Article 110 of the check methods used, together with the names and addresses of the bodies responsible for carrying out the verification referred to in paragraph 2.

SECTION 2: ENGINE POWER

Article 31 Certification of engine power

New. Member States shall be responsible for certifying engine power and issuing engine certificates.

1. New engines, replacement engines and engines that have been technically modified shall be officially ~~approved-certified~~ by the Member States' authorities for not being capable of ~~producing-developing~~ more [maximum continuous engine](#) power than stated in the ~~engine certificate~~[the fishing licence](#). Such approvals shall only be issued if the engine is not capable of ~~producing-developing~~ more than the stated [maximum continuous engine](#) power.
2. Member States' authorities may assign the certification of engine power to classification societies, manufacturers of motor engines or other operators having the necessary expertise for the technical examination of engine power. Those classification societies, manufacturers or other operators shall only certify engines as not being capable of exceeding the officially stated power if there is no possibility to increase the performance of the engine above the certified power.

Article 30
Monitoring of engine power

1. Fishing shall only be allowed with fishing vessels equipped with engines that do not have a maximum continuous engine power exceeding that stated in the engine certificate.
2. It shall be prohibited to manipulate an engine with the aim of increasing its power beyond the maximum continuous engine ~~maximum~~ power according to the engine certificate.
3. It shall be prohibited to use new or replacement engines that have not been officially approved by the Member State concerned.
4. Member States shall ensure that maximum continuous certified engine power is not exceeded. Member States shall inform the Commission as part of the report referred to in Article 110 on the control measures they have undertaken to ensure that the maximum continuous engine power is not exceeded.

Article 32
Cross checking of engine power

1. Member States shall undertake, following a risk analysis, data cross-checks established on a sampling plan based on the methodology adopted by the Commission in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111 to verify the consistency of engine power with all the information available to the administration concerning the vessel technical characteristics. In particular they shall verify the information contained in
 - a) Vessel Monitoring System records;
 - b) the logbook;
 - c) the Engine International Air Pollution Prevention (EIAPP) certificate issued for the engine in accordance with the provisions of Annex VI to the MARPOL 73/78 Convention;
 - d) class certificates issued by a recognized ship inspection and survey organisation within the meaning of Directive 94/57/EC;
 - e) the sea trial certificate;
 - f) the Community Fishing Fleet Register and
 - g) any other documents providing relevant information on vessel power or any related technical characteristics.
2. Following the analysis of the information referred to in paragraph 1, when there are indications that the power of the engine of a fishing vessel is greater than the power stated

on its fishing licence, Member States shall proceed to a physical verification of the engine power.

Chapter III Monitoring Of Multiannual Plans

Article 33

Unloading on board of another vessel~~Franshipments~~ in port

1. Community and third country fishing vessels engaged in fishing activities in ~~the~~ fisheries subject to a multiannual plan shall not ~~transfer-unload~~ their catches on board of any other vessel or vehicle without previously ~~landing their catches in order to be weighed~~ inged them on agreed scale in an auction centre or by registered buyers; or by other body authorised by Member States in a designated port.
2. Community fishing vessels may unload pelagic catches subject to a multiannual plan on board of another Community vessel in designated areas if an observer is present on board the receiving vessel. The observer shall be designated by the competent authorities of the flag Member State of the receiving vessel. If the receiving vessel engages in fishing activities before or after having received such catches it shall carry on board such an observer until the landing of the received catches. The receiving vessel shall land the received catches in a port of a Member State designated for this purpose in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 34, paragraph 4 of this Regulation where the catch shall be weighed in accordance with Articles 53, 53a and 53b.

Article 34

Designated ports

1. The Council may decide, when adopting a multiannual plan, on a threshold amount applicable to the live weight of species subject to a multiannual plan, above which a vessel shall be required to land or tranship its catches in a designated port.
2. Where more than the threshold quantity of fish as referred to in paragraph 1 is to be landed or transhiped, the master of a Community fishing vessel shall ensure that such landing or transhipment is only made in a designated port in the Community. When the multiannual plan is applied in the framework of a Regional Fisheries Management Organizations, the landings or transhipments may take place in the port of a contracting party of that organisation.
3. Each Member State shall designate ports or place close to the shore in which landings or transhipments referred to in paragraph 2 shall take place.
4. For a port or place close to the shore to be determined as designated port, the following conditions shall be met:

- a) ~~established~~ ~~restricted~~ landing or transshipment times;
- b) ~~restricted~~ ~~established~~ landing or transshipment places;
- c) ~~full inspection coverage during landing~~ or transshipment times and at all landing or transshipment places;
- d) the average landed quantity by weight of the species subject to a multiannual plan must represent at least 5% of the overall quantities landed in that port. The reference period to calculate such average shall be the three immediately preceding years.

5. Where a port or place close to the shore has been determined as a designated port for the landing of a given species subject to a multiannual plan, it may be used for the landing of any other species.

Article 35

Separate stowage of catches subject to multiannual plans ~~recovery species~~

- 1. All catches of stocks subject to multiannual plan ~~Boxes with species subject to multiannual plans shall be properly marked with a label indicating the FAO code of the species subject to a multiannual plan and shall be stowed in the hold~~ retained on board a Community fishing vessel shall be placed in boxes or containers in such way that they are kept separate from other boxes or containers.
- 2. The masters shall keep the catches of stocks subject to a multiannual plan according to a stowage plan that describes the location of the different species in the holds.
- 3. It shall be prohibited to retain on board a Community fishing vessel in any box or container any quantity of catches of stocks subject to a multiannual plan mixed with any other fisheries product.
- 4. The provisions laid down in this Article shall not apply to pelagic stocks or to Community fishing vessels under 12 meters length overall or under 8 meters length overall using towed gears.

Article 35 a

Real time consumption of quotas

- 1. When accumulated catches of stocks subject to a multiannual plan have reached a certain threshold of the national quota, those data shall be sent more frequently to the Commission.
- 2. The Council shall decide on the relevant threshold to apply and the frequency of the communication of those data.

Article 36
National control action programmes

1. Member States shall define a national control action programmes applicable to each multiannual plan. All national control action programmes shall be notified to the Commission.
2. Member States shall set out specific inspection benchmarks in accordance with Annex I. Such benchmarks shall be defined in accordance with risk management and shall be revised periodically after an analysis has been made of the results achieved. Inspection benchmarks shall evolve progressively until the target benchmarks defined in Annex I are reached.

Chapter IV **Monitoring Of Technical Measures**

SECTION 1 **USE OF FISHING GEAR**

Article 37
Fishing gear

1. Any fishing gear used in a fishery shall comply with the technical specifications laid down in the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy for this fishery.
2. In fisheries in which it is allowed to have two or more ~~more than two~~ types of gear on board, the gear which is not used shall be stowed so that it may not readily be used in accordance with the following conditions:
 - a) nets, weights and similar gear shall be disconnected from their trawl boards and towing and hauling wires and ropes;
 - b) nets which are on or above deck shall be securely lashed and stowed;
 - c) longlines shall be stowed in lower decks.

– Article 37a

– Retrieval of lost gear

1. Fishing gear that is left in the water shall be marked in accordance with Article 8 of this Regulation.
2. A Community fishing vessel that is fishing shall have the necessary equipment on board to retrieve lost gear.
3. In case of loss of gear, the master that has lost its gear or part of it shall attempt to retrieve it

as soon as possible.

4. In case of loss of gear, the master that has lost its gear or part of it shall inform the competent authority of its flag Member State within 24 hours of the following:

a) the external identification number and the name of the fishing vessel;

b) the type of lost gear;

c) the time when the gear was lost;

d) the position where the gear was lost;

e) the measures undertaken to retrieve the gear

5. If the gear that is retrieved by the authorities of the Member States has not been reported as lost, these authorities may recover the cost from the master of the vessel that lost the gear.

Article 38

Catch composition

1. If catches which have been retained on board any Community fishing vessel have been taken with nets with different minimum mesh sizes during the same voyage, the species composition shall be calculated for each part of the catch which has been taken under different conditions. To that end, all changes from the mesh size previously used as well as the catch composition on board at the moment of any such change shall be entered into the logbook and the landing declaration.
2. In specific cases detailed rules on the keeping on board of a stowage plan, by species, of processed products, indicating where they are located in the hold, may be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.

SECTION 2

MONITORING OF ~~FISHING RESTRICTED AREAS~~ ~~MARINE PROTECTED AREAS~~

Article 39

~~Monitoring of Fishing Restricted Areas~~ ~~Vessel monitoring system~~

1. ~~The Council may decide to establish Fishing Restricted Areas. When a Marine Protected Area is defined, the position limiting the geographical polygon and the correspondent rhomb lines and vessel positions shall be measured in accordance with the applicable standard.~~
2. Fishing activities of Community fishing vessels in fishing zones where a **Fishing Restricted Areas** ~~Marine Protected Area~~ has been defined shall be monitored by the Fisheries Monitoring Centre of the coastal State, which shall have a system to detect and record the

vessels' entry into, transit through and exit from the ~~Fishing Restricted Areas~~Marine Protected Area.

3. An alarm system shall be available in the Fisheries Monitoring Centre of the coastal State that can automatically detect vessels entering in the ~~Fishing Restricted Areas~~Marine Protected Area. The alarm system shall also be on board the vessel so as to alert the master of the vessel if he is about to enter the ~~Fishing Restricted Areas~~Marine Protected Area.
- ~~4. Member States shall establish an alarm system when the vessel enters the control safety zone around the areas to be protected.~~
5. By way of derogation from Article 8 (2) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2244/2003 of 18 December 2003 the frequency of data transmissions shall be of at least once every ~~15~~ 30 minutes when a vessel enters ~~the control safety zone and it shall be real-time transmission when the vessel enters in the~~ Fishing Restricted Areas~~Marine Protected Area~~.

Article 40

Transit through a Marine Protected Area

6. Transit through a Fishing Restricted Areas is allowed for all fishing vessels subject to the following conditions:
 - a) all gears carried on board are lashed and stowed during the transit; and
 - b) the speed during transit is not less than 6 knots except in case of force majeure.
7. The provisions laid down in this Article shall apply to Community fishing vessels and third country vessels of 12 meters length overall or more or a fishing vessel of 8 meters length overall or more using towed gears.

Article 40

Transit through a Fishing Restricted Areas~~Marine Protected Area~~

- ~~2. Masters of Community fishing vessels intending to transit a Marine Protected Area shall communicate the following data in the form of a transit report, to the authorities of the flag Member State and to the coastal Member State:~~
 - ~~a) the name of the vessel, external identification mark, radio call sign and name of the master of the vessel;~~
 - ~~b) the coordinates of the geographical location of the vessel to which the communication refers;~~
 - ~~c) the date and time of each entry into a Marine Protected Area, and~~

d) ~~the date and time of each exit from a Marine Protected Area.~~

SECTION 3

MONITORING OF THE REDUCTION OF DISCARDS

Article 41

Registration of discards

- ~~1. The master of a fishing vessel shall record all discards above 15 kg of live weight equivalents in volume and shall communicate, where possible by electronic means, this information without delay to its competent authorities.~~
- ~~2. Member States shall establish a special scheme to monitor fishing vessels flying their flag with a fishing authorisation under a scheme of progressive reduction of discards.~~

Article 42

Logbook checks

~~For vessels fitted with Vessel Monitoring System, Member States shall verify systematically that the information received at the Fisheries Monitoring Centre corresponds to activities recorded in the logbook by using Vessel Monitoring System data and where available to the data from observers. Such cross-checks shall be recorded in computer-readable format and kept for a period of three years.~~

SECTION 4

REAL TIME CLOSURE OF FISHERIES

Article 43

General provisions

1. When a trigger by-catch level has been reached the area concerned shall~~may~~ be temporarily closed to fisheries in accordance with the provisions laid down in this Section. ~~Such a real time closure shall be established for a fixed time not exceeding 10 days.~~
2. The trigger by-catch level shall be calculated as the percentage of the live weight of each species of the total catch in a haul, or, when the objective of the real time closure is the protection of juveniles of a demersal species, the percentage of the number of juveniles undersized fish of a defined species compared to the total number of specimen of that particular species in that haul.

3 Detailed rules for the application of this Section may be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.

Article 43a

By-catch in one haul

Where the quantity of by-catches exceeds a trigger by-catch level in any one haul, the fishing vessel shall change the fishing area by at least five nautical miles from any position of the previous haul before continuing fishing and shall inform without delay the competent authorities of the coastal Member State.

Article 44

Real-time closure by Member States

1. When a trigger by-catch level has been detected by any fishery protection vessel of the coastal Member State or that is participating in a joint operation under a Joint Deployment Plan, the fishery protection vessel shall inform without delay the competent authorities of the coastal Member State.
- ~~2. Where the quantity of by-catches exceeds a trigger by-catch level in any one haul, the fishing vessel shall change the fishing area by at least five nautical miles from any position of the previous haul before continuing fishing and shall inform without delay the competent authorities of the coastal Member State. If at least three fishing vessels have had to leave a fishing area as a result of exceeding the trigger by-catch level, the information received from those vessels shall be used by the coastal Member State to establish a real time closure.~~
3. On the basis of the information received in accordance with paragraph 1 the coastal Member State ~~shall~~may decide the real-time closure of the area concerned. It may also use the information received in accordance with Article 43a, or any available information. The decision establishing the real-time closure shall define clearly the geographical extension of the affected fishing grounds. It shall inform without delay the Commission, all Member States and third countries whose vessels are authorised to operate in the concerned area that a real-time closure has been established. Fishing activities in such an area are prohibited as defined in the decision establishing the real-time closure.
- ~~4. The real time closure referred to in paragraph 3 shall be non-discriminatory and shall only apply to fishing vessels that are equipped to catch the species concerned and/or which have an authorisation to fish on the fishing grounds concerned.~~
- ~~5. The coastal Member State shall inform without delay the Commission, all Member States and third countries whose vessels are authorised to operate in the concerned area that a real-time closure has been established. The closure shall only be applicable if sufficient justification is provided in a explanatory memorandum showing that a trigger by-catch level has been reached in accordance with Article 43. In the absence of such justification or in case that such a justification is unsatisfactory the Commission may at any time request the Member State to cancel or amend the real time closure with immediate effect.~~
- ~~6. Fishing activities in the area referred to in paragraph 3 shall be prohibited as defined in the decision establishing the real-time closure.~~

Article 45
Real-time closure by the Commission

1. On the basis of the information demonstrating that a trigger by-catch level has been reached the Commission may determine an area to be temporarily closed if the coastal Member State has not itself established such a closure.
2. The Commission shall inform without delay all Member States and third countries whose vessels operate in this area and shall make available without delay on its official website a map with the coordinates of the area temporarily closed, specifying the duration of the closure and the conditions governing fisheries in that specific closed area.

~~*Article 46*~~
~~*Re-opening of a temporarily closed area*~~

- ~~1. After a minimum of 60 hours after the defined area has been closed, and under the control of the inspection services of the coastal Member State, a limited number of vessels carrying on board a scientific observer, shall undertake trial fishing operations to verify the level of by-catches.~~
- ~~2. If these operations referred to in paragraph 1 do not reach more than 60% of the trigger by-catch level the coastal Member State shall lift the real-time closures that it has established. The coastal Member State shall inform the Commission, all Member States concerned and third countries whose vessels are licensed to operate in the relative zone, that the real-time closure has been lifted.~~
- ~~3. If the real-time closure has been established by the Commission in accordance with Article 45 the Commission shall be informed without delay by the coastal Member State of the results of the trial fishing operations referred to in paragraph 1. The Commission shall, if appropriate after examination of the information by the Scientific Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries, lift the real-time closure if the operations referred to in paragraph 1 do not reach more than 60% of the trigger by-catch level. It shall inform all Member States concerned and third countries whose vessels are licensed to operate in the relative zone that the real-time closure has been lifted.~~

Chapter V
Monitoring of Recreational Fisheries

Article 47
Recreational fisheries

- ~~1. Member States shall ensure that recreational fisheries on their territory and in Community waters are conducted in a manner compatible with the objectives and rules of the Common Fisheries Policy.~~
- ~~2. The marketing of catches from recreational fisheries shall be prohibited except for charitable purposes.~~

3. Without prejudice to Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 of 25 February 2008 establishing a Community framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the Common Fisheries Policy, Member States shall monitor, on the basis of a sampling plan, the catches of stocks subject to recovery plans by recreational fisheries practised from vessels flying their flag and from third country vessels, in waters subject to their sovereignty or jurisdiction. Fishing from shore shall not be included.
4. The Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) shall evaluate the biological impact of recreational fisheries as referred to in paragraph 3. Where a recreational fishery is found to have a significant impact, the Commission may decide, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111 to submit recreational fisheries as referred to in paragraph 3 to specific management measures such as fishing authorisations and catching declarations.
5. Member States concerned by measures decided in accordance with paragraph 4 shall establish a share from their quotas to be used exclusively for the purpose of recreational fisheries. Catches shall be counted against the relevant quotas of the flag Member States.
6. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.
- ~~1. Recreational fisheries on a vessel in Community waters on a stock subject to a multiannual plan shall be subject to an authorisation for that vessel issued by the flag Member State.~~
- ~~2. Catches in recreational fisheries on stocks subject to a multiannual plan shall be registered by the flag Member State.~~
- ~~3. Catches of species subject to a multiannual plan by recreational fisheries shall be counted against the relevant quotas of the flag Member State. The Member States concerned shall establish a share from such quotas to be used exclusively for the purpose of recreational fisheries.~~
- ~~4. The marketing of catches from a recreational fishery shall be prohibited except for philanthropic purposes.~~

TITLE V

MONITORING OF MARKETING

Chapter I

General Provisions

Article 48

Principles for the monitoring of marketing

1. Each Member State shall be responsible for monitoring on its territory the application of the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy at all stages of the marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products, from the first sale to the retail sale, including transport.
- ~~2. All lots of fishery and aquaculture products shall be traceable and the operators shall be able to identify the origin and destination of lots from catching or harvesting to final consumer.~~
3. Where a minimum size has been fixed for a given species in Community legislation, operators responsible for selling, stocking or transporting must be able to prove the relevant geographical area of origin of the products. ~~geographical origin of the products expressed by reference to a sub-area and division or sub-division, or where applicable statistical rectangle in which catch limits apply pursuant to Community legislation~~
4. Member States shall ensure that all fisheries and aquaculture products from catching or harvesting are put into lots.

Article 49

Common marketing standards

1. Member States shall ensure that the products to which common marketing standards apply are displayed for sale, offered for sale, sold or otherwise marketed only if they comply with these standards.
2. Products withdrawn from the market, in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 of 17 December 1999, shall respect common marketing standards, in particular freshness categories.
3. Operators responsible for the selling, stocking or transporting of lots of fisheries products shall be able to prove that the products comply with the marketing standards at all stages.

Article 50
Traceability

New. All lots of fisheries and aquaculture products shall be traceable and the operators shall be able to identify the origin and destination of lots from catching or rearing to final consumer.

1. Without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 and to their national legislation, Member States shall ensure that their operators put in place systems and procedures which allow the information on the provenance origin and destination of the lots of fisheries and aquaculture products to be made available to the competent authority.
2. The minimum information requirements for ~~all each~~ lots of fisheries and aquaculture products in order to identify the origin and the destination to trace their provenance shall be:
 - a) the identification number of each lot;
 - aa) the external identification number and name of the fishing vessel or the name of the aquaculture site
 - b) the relevant name or FAO alpha-3 code of each species and the relevant geographical area in which the catches were taken;~~the commercial and scientific name of each species;~~
 - ba) the date of catches or the date of production;
 - bb) the type of gear, where applicable;
 - bc) the quantities of each species in kilograms expressed in live-weight or, where appropriate, the number of individuals;
 - ~~c) the live weight in kilograms;~~
 - ~~d) the date of catching and/or harvesting;~~
 - ~~e) the production unit (name of the fishing vessels, aquaculture site);~~
 - f) name and address of the suppliers;
 - ~~g) the gear;~~
 - h) the unique landing and transhipment number (ULTN) where applicable.
3. Each lot shall be submitted to a specific tagging and/or labelling system containing the information referred to in paragraph 2.

Article 51
Consumer information

Member States shall ensure that:

~~a) the information provided for in Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 2065/2001 of 22 October 2001 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council regulation (EC) No 104/2000 as regards informing consumer about fisheries and aquaculture products shall be~~ available at each stage of marketing of the species concerned:-

~~b) the information provided to consumers specifies whether fisheries products have been previously frozen.~~

~~c) the catch area referred to in Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 2065/2001 shall refer to the sub-area and division or sub-division or, where applicable, to the statistical rectangle in which catch limits apply pursuant to Community law relevant geographical area.~~

Chapter II **Post-landing activities**

Article 52
First sale ~~in auction centres of fisheries products~~

1. Member States shall ensure that ~~the first marketing of all quantities subject to catch or effort limits~~ fisheries products are ~~sold~~ first marketed and/or registered at an auction centre, ~~or~~ to registered buyers ~~or to producer organisations.~~
- ~~2. Other fisheries products shall only be sold at an auction centre or to bodies or persons authorised by Member States.~~
3. The buyer of fisheries products from a fishing vessel at first sale shall be registered with the authorities of the Member State where the first sale takes place. For the purpose of registration, each buyer shall be identified according to his VAT number ~~or tax identification number~~ in national databases.
- ~~4. A buyer acquiring products up to an amount of 15 kg which are not thereafter placed on the market but used only for private consumption shall be exempted from the provisions laid down in this Article.~~

Article 53

Weighing of fresh and frozen fisheries products

1. All registered buyers purchasing fresh and frozen fisheries and aquaculture products shall ensure that all lots-quantities received are weighed on sealessystems approved by the competent authorities. The weighing shall be carried out:
 - a) for pelagic species, on landing prior to the fisheries products being sorted, processed, held in storage and transported or resold;
 - b) for demersal species on landing prior to the fish being held in storage and transported or resold.
2. The figure resulting from weighing shall be used for the completion of landing declarations, sales notes and take-over declarations.

Article 53a

Weighing of fisheries products after transport from the place of landing

1. Member States may permit fresh and frozen fisheries products to be weighed after transport from the place of landing, provided that the products could not have been weighed on landing, and provided they are transported to a destination on the territory of the Member State that is no more than 20 kilometers from the place of landing.
2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, for bulk quantities of fresh pelagic species in excess of 10 tonnes, the destination shall be no more than 100 kilometers. The procedure for weighing of such quantities including in particular, provisions on prior notification, landing, weighing and transportation and record keeping, may be established in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.
3. Without prejudice to paragraph 2 above, weighing of fresh or frozen fisheries products after transport as referred to in paragraph 1, may only be permitted if:
 - a) the vehicle in which the fish is transported is accompanied by an officials from the place of landing to the place where the fish is to be weighed, or
 - b) approval is given by the competent authorities at the place of landing to transport the fish to the place of weighing.
4. The approval referred to in paragraph 3(b) shall be subject to the following conditions. Immediately prior to the vehicle leaving the place of landing, the buyer or his representative, must provide to the competent authorities, a declaration to be attached to any transport document, indicating:
 - a) the species of the fresh or frozen fisheries products;

- b) presentation;
- c) quantities (expressed in terms number of containers/packages/cartons or boxes of each species by presentation);
- d) name of the vessel from which it has been discharged;
- e) the unique landing or transshipment number (ULN) for the discharge;
- f) date, time and place of landing;
- g) date, time and place of loading;
- h) details of the transporting vehicle and trailer;
- i) details of the destination where the fish will be weighed;
- j) estimated time of arrival at weighing location;
- k) serial numbers of seals applied to container or trailer by the competent authorities

5. The buyer of the fisheries products shall be responsible for the accuracy of the weighing operations, and shall maintain records at the place of weighing in addition to the information as contained in the declaration set out in paragraph 4 above. The results of weighing shall be submitted, where applicable by electronic means, to the competent authorities of the Member State within 6 hours.

6. Records of weighing and consignment information shall be kept for six years.

Article 53b

Weighing of frozen fisheries products

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 53 and 53a, all buyers of frozen fisheries products shall ensure that all quantities are weighed on landing prior to being processed, held in storage, transported from the place of landing or resold. The weight of product per species and by presentation, landed in containers, packages, cartons or boxes shall be determined by multiplying the total number of boxes by a net average weight. The methodology for determining the net average weight shall be established in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.

Article 53

Weighing of fishery and aquaculture products

- ~~1. All registered buyers purchasing fishery and aquaculture products shall ensure that all lots received are weighed on scales approved by the competent authorities. The weighing shall be carried out prior to the fish being sorted, processed, held in storage and transported from the place of landing or resold.~~
- ~~2. The figure resulting from the weighing shall be used for the completion of landing declarations, sales notes and takeover declarations.~~
- ~~3. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, Member States may permit fresh fish to be weighed after transport from the place of landing provided that the fish could not have been weighed on landing and provided they are transported to a destination on the territory of the Member State that is no more than 20 kilometers from the place of landing.~~
- ~~4. The competent authorities of a Member State may require that any quantity of fish first landed in that Member State is weighed in the presence of officials before being transported elsewhere from the place landing.~~

Article 54

Sales notes

1. Registered buyers with an annual financial turnover in first sales of fisheries products in excess of EUR 200 000, registered auctions or other bodies or persons which are responsible for the first marketing of fisheries products landed in a Member State, shall submit electronically, within 2 6 hours after the first sale, a sales note to the competent authorities of the Member State in whose territory the first sale takes place. If this Member State is not the flag State of the vessel that landed the fish, it shall ensure that a copy of the sales note is submitted to the competent authorities of the flag Member State upon receipt of the relevant information. The accuracy of the sales note shall be the responsibility of these buyers, auctions, bodies or persons.
2. Where the first marketing of fisheries products does not take place in the Member State where the products have been landed, the Member State responsible for monitoring the first marketing shall ensure that a copy of the sales note is submitted to the authorities responsible for monitoring the landing of the products concerned and to the authorities of the flag Member State of the vessel within 2 hours after the receipt of the sales note.
 - 2a. When the landing takes place in the port of a third country the master shall send the sales note to the competent authorities of his flag Member State within 6 hours after the first sale if the fishing vessel is subject to the electronic completion and transmission of landing declaration data as referred to in Article 21a, and within five days in other cases.

3. Where a sales note does not correspond to the invoice or to a document replacing it, as referred to in Article 22(3) of the sixth Council Directive 77/388/EEC (1), the Member State shall adopt the necessary provisions to ensure that the information on the price excluding tax for deliveries of goods to the purchaser is identical to that indicated on the invoice. Member States shall adopt the necessary provisions to ensure that the information on the price excluding tax for deliveries of goods to the purchaser is identical to that indicated on the invoice.

Article 55
Content of the sales notes

The sales notes referred to in Article 54 shall contain as a minimum the following data:

- a) the external identification number ~~Community fleet register number~~ and the name of the fishing vessel that has landed the products concerned;
- b) the port and date of landing;
- c) the name of the vessel's operator or master and, if different, the name of the seller;
- d) the name of the buyer and his VAT number or his tax identification number;
- e) the ~~relevant~~ name or FAO alpha-3 code of each species and the relevant ~~its geographical origin expressed by reference to a sub-area and division or sub-division in which catch limits apply pursuant to Community legislation~~ geographical area in which the catches were taken;
- ea) the quantities of each species in kilograms, broken down by type of product presentation or, where appropriate, the number of individuals;
- f) for all species-products subject to marketing standards, as appropriate, the individual size or weight, grade, presentation and freshness;
- g) where appropriate, the destination of products withdrawn from the market (carry-over, use for animal feed, for production of meal for animal feed, for bait or for non-food purposes);
- h) the place and the date of the sale;
- i) where possible, the reference number and date of invoice and where appropriate, the sales contract;
- j) where applicable, reference to the take over declaration referred to in Article 57, or the transport document referred to in Article 58:-
- k) the price:

~~the q of each species in kilograms~~ *Article 56*
Exemptions from sales notes requirements

1. The Commission, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111, may grant an

exemption from the obligation to submit the sales note to the competent authorities or other authorised bodies of the Member State for fisheries products landed from certain categories of Community fishing vessels having an overall length of up to 10 meters or for quantities landed of fisheries products not exceeding 50 kg of live weight equivalent by species. Such exemptions may be granted only in cases where the Member State in question has installed an acceptable sampling system, in accordance with Articles 16 and 22.

2. A buyer acquiring products up to an amount of 15 kg which are not thereafter placed on the market but used only for private consumption shall be exempt from the [provisions laid down in](#) Articles 54 and 55.

Article 57
Take-over declaration

1. Without prejudice to specific provisions contained in multiannual plans, when the products are intended for sale at a later stage [at the port of landing](#), a take-over declaration shall be submitted, [where applicable if possible](#) by electronic means, as soon as possible and not later than ~~2-6~~ hours after completion of landing, to the competent authorities or other authorised bodies of the Member State where the take-over takes place. The submission of the take-over declaration and its accuracy shall be the responsibility of the [owner of the fisheries products](#).
2. The take-over declaration referred to in paragraph 1 shall contain at least the following information:
 - a) the [external identification number and name](#) ~~Community fleet register number and the name~~ of the fishing vessel that has landed the products;
[aa\) the port and date of landing;](#)
 - b) the name of the vessel's [owner-operator](#) or master;
 - c) the ~~relevant~~ name or FAO alpha-~~3~~ code of each species and its [relevant](#) geographical area [in which the catches were taken](#) ~~of origin expressed by reference to a sub-area and division or sub-division, or where applicable statistical rectangle in which catch limits apply pursuant to Community legislation;~~
 - d) the [quantities](#) ~~weight~~ of each species [stored in kilograms](#), broken down by type of product presentation [or, where appropriate, the number of individuals;](#)
 - ~~e) the port and date of landing;~~
 - f) the name and address of the facilities where the products are stored;
 - g) where applicable, reference to the transport document specified to in Article 58.

Article 58
Transport document

1. Fisher~~ies~~^{ies} products landed into the Community, either unprocessed or after having been processed on board, and for which neither a sales note nor a take-over declaration has been submitted in accordance with Article 54 and 57, and which ~~that~~ are transported to a place other than that of landing, shall be accompanied by a document drawn up by the transporter until the first sale has taken place. The transporter shall submit within 24 hours after the loading, a transport document to the competent authorities of the Member State in whose territory the landing has taken place.
2. In the event that the products are transported to a Member State other than the Member State of landing, the transporter shall also transmit within 24 hours following the loading of the fisher~~ies~~^{ies} products a copy of the transport document to the competent authorities of the Member State in whose territory the first marketing is declared to take place. The Member State of first marketing may require further information in this regard from the Member State of landing.
3. The transporter shall be responsible for the accuracy of the document.
4. The transport document shall indicate:
 - a) the place of destination of the consignment(s) and the identification of the transport vehicle;
 - b) the external identification number and name~~Community fleet register~~ of the fishing vessel that has landed the products;
 - ba) the relevant name or FAO alpha-3 code of each species and the relevant geographical area in which the catches were taken;
 - c) the quantities of ~~fish for~~ each species transported in kilograms ~~of processed or unprocessed weight,~~ broken down by type of product presentation or, where appropriate, the number of individuals;
 - d) the name(s) and address(es) of the consignee(s);
 - e) the place and date of loading
and the geographical origin of each species, expressed by reference to a sub-area and division or sub-division in which catch limits apply pursuant to Community legislation.
5. The competent authorities of Member States may grant exemptions from the obligation set out in paragraph 1 if the fisheries products are transported within a port area or not more than 20 kilometers from the place of landing.

6. Where fisheries products that have been declared as sold in a sales note are transported to a location other than the place of landing, the transporter shall be able to prove with a document that a sales transaction has taken place.

Chapter III

Producer Organisations And Price And Intervention Arrangements

Article 59

Monitoring of producer organisations

1. In accordance with Article 6 (1) of Regulation (EC) No 104/2000, Member States shall carry out checks at regular intervals to ensure that
 - a) producer organisations comply with the terms and conditions for recognition;
 - b) recognition of a producer organisation may be withdrawn if the conditions set out in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 are no longer fulfilled or if recognition is based on wrong information;
 - c) recognition is immediately withdrawn retroactively if the organisation obtains or benefits from recognition by fraudulent means.
2. In order to ensure that the rules pertaining to producer organisation as laid down in Article 5 and Article 6 (1) (b) of Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 are complied with, the Commission shall carry out checks and in the light of such checks may, where appropriate, request that Member States withdraw recognition.
3. Each Member State shall carry out appropriate checks to ensure that each producer organisations fulfils the obligations laid down in the operational programme for the fishing year concerned, as referred to in Regulation (EC) No 2508/2000 and shall apply the penalties provided for in Article 9 (3) of Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 in the event that those obligations are not fulfilled.

Article 60

Monitoring of price and intervention arrangements

Member States shall carry out all the checks regarding the price and intervention arrangements, in particular:

- (a) the withdrawal of products from the market for purposes other than human consumption;
- (b) carry over operations for stabilising, storing and/or processing of products withdrawn from the market;
- (c) private storage of products frozen at sea;

- (d) compensatory allowance for tuna intended for processing.

TITLE VI SURVEILLANCE

Article 61

Sightings at sea and detection by Member States

1. Member States shall carry out surveillance in Community maritime-waters under their sovereignty or jurisdiction based on
 - (a) sightings of fishing vessels by inspection vessels or surveillance aircrafts,
 - (b) a Vessel Detection-Monitoring System as referred to in Article H9, or
 - (c)- any other detection and identification methods.
2. If the sighting or detection does not correspond to other information available to the Member State, it shall undertake any investigations that may be necessary to determine the appropriate follow-up.
3. If the sighting or detection refers to a fishing vessel of another Member State or a third country and the information does not correspond to any other information that is available to the coastal Member State and if that coastal Member State is not in a position to undertake further action, it shall record its findings in a surveillance report and shall transmit that report without delay, if possible by electronic means, to the flag Member State, or to the third countries concerned. In case of a third country vessel, the surveillance report shall also be sent to the Commission or to a body designated by it.
4. In the event that an official of a Member State sights or detects a fishing vessel engaged in activities that may be considered as an infringement to the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy, he shall without delay issue a surveillance report and send it to their competent authorities
5. The form-content of the surveillance report shall be determined in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.

Article 62

Action to be taken upon information on sightings and detection

1. Flag Member States shall, upon receipt of a surveillance report from another Member State, take prompt action on it and undertake such further investigation as is necessary to allow them to determine appropriate follow-up.
2. Member States other than the flag Member State concerned shall, where appropriate, verify whether the sighted vessel reported has carried out activities in the waters under their jurisdiction or sovereignty or if fisheries products stemming from that vessel have been landed or imported into their territory and shall investigate its record of compliance with relevant conservation and management measures.

3. ~~Flag Member States, other Member States and~~ The Commission or the body designated by it ~~or, where appropriate, the flag Member State and other Member States.~~ shall also examine suitably documented information regarding sighted vessels submitted by individual citizens, civil society organisations, including environmental organisations, as well as representatives of fisheries or fish trade stakeholder interests.

Article 63
Observers

1. ~~Where an observer scheme applies,~~ Observers on board vessels shall monitor the fishing vessel's compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy. They shall implement all the tasks of an observer scheme and in particular verify and record the vessel's fishing activities and relevant documents.
2. Observers shall be qualified ~~and experienced~~ for their tasks. They shall be independent of the owner, the master of the vessel and any crew member. They shall not be a member of the crew of the vessel.
3. As far as possible observers shall ensure that their presence on board fishing vessels does not hinder or interfere with the fishing activities and the normal operations of the vessel.
- ~~3a. In the event an observer notices a serious infringement, he shall inform the competent authorities of the flag State.~~
4. Observers shall draw up a surveillance report and forward it electronically, if possible, to their authorities and/or to the flag State authorities. Member States shall insert the report in the data base referred to in Article 69.
- ~~4a. In the event that the report indicates that the vessel observed has engaged in fishing activities contrary to the rule of the Common Fisheries Policy the authorities referred to in paragraph 4 shall take all appropriate action to investigate the matter.~~
5. Masters of Community fishing vessels shall provide adequate accommodation for assigned observers, facilitate their work and avoid interference with the discharge of their duties. Masters shall provide observers access to relevant parts of the vessel, including the catch, and to the vessel's documents including electronic files.
6. All costs arising from the operation of observers under this Article shall be borne by the flag Member States. Member States may charge those costs, in part or in full, to the operators of the vessels flying their flags involved in the relevant fishery.
7. Detailed rules for the application of this Article may be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.

Article 64
Admissibility of surveillance reports

Surveillance reports drawn up by persons authorised by national and Community authorities to carry out surveillance shall constitute admissible evidence in administrative or judicial proceedings of any Member State. For establishing facts they shall be treated equally to surveillance reports of officials of the Member State where the administrative or judicial proceedings take place. Appropriate ~~follow-up action~~measures shall be taken on the basis of those reports.

TITLE VII
INSPECTION AND PROCEEDINGS ~~INSPECTION AND~~
PROSECUTION

Chapter I
General provisions

Article 65
Conduct of inspections

1. Member States shall set up and keep up to date a list of officials responsible for carrying out inspections.
2. Officials shall carry out their duties in accordance with Community law. They shall conduct inspections in a non-discriminatory manner at sea, in ports, during transport, on processing premises and during the marketing of the fish.
- ~~3.~~ Officials shall check in particular
 - a) the legality of the catch kept on board, stored, transported, processed or marketed and the accuracy of the documentations or electronic transmissions relating to it;
 - b) the legality of the fishing gear used for the targeted species and for the catches kept on board;
 - c) if appropriate, the stowage plan and the separate stowage of species; ~~and~~
 - d) the marking of ~~passive-gears~~, and;
 - e) the information on the engine.
- ~~34.~~ Officials shall examine all relevant areas, decks and rooms ~~where fishery products are caught, stored, transported, processed or marketed~~. They shall also examine catches, processed or not, nets or other gear, equipment, containers and packages containing fish or ~~fishery~~fisheries products and any relevant documents or electronic transmissions which they deem necessary to verify compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy.

They may also question persons deemed to have information on the matter that is the subject of the inspection.

45. Officials shall conduct inspections in such manner as to cause the least disturbance or inconvenience to the vessel or transport vehicle and its activities, and to the storing, processing and marketing of the catch. They shall, as far as possible, prevent any degradation of the catch during the inspection.
56. Detailed rules for the application of this Article, in particular on the methodology and the conduct of an inspection, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.

Article 66
Duties of the operator

The operator shall facilitate the safe access to the vessel, transport vehicle or room where the fisheries products are stored, processed or marketed. He shall ensure the safety of the officials and shall not obstruct, intimidate or interfere with the officials in the performance of their duties.

Article 67
Inspection report

1. Officials shall draw up an inspection report after each inspection and shall forward it to their authorities. In case of the inspection of a fishing vessel flying the flag of another Member State or a third country, a copy of the inspection report shall be sent without delay to the flag Member State or the third country authorities concerned. In case of an inspection carried out in the waters under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of another Member State, a copy of the inspection report shall be sent without delay to that Member State.
2. The officials shall sign their report in the presence of the operator, who shall also sign it and have the right to add any comment to it. The officials shall indicate in the logbook that an inspection has been made.
3. A copy of the inspection report shall be handed over to the operator vessel master or his representative.
4. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.

Article 68
Admissibility of inspection reports

Inspection reports drawn up by persons authorised by national and Community authorities to carry

out inspections shall constitute admissible evidence in the administrative or judicial proceedings of any Member State. In the establishment of facts they shall be treated equally to inspection reports of officials of the Member State where the administrative or judicial proceedings take place and appropriate follow-up action may be taken on the basis of those reports.

Article 69
Electronic database

1. Member States shall set up and keep up to date an electronic database where they upload all inspection and surveillance reports drawn up by their officials.
2. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.

Article 70
Community inspectors

1. A list of Community inspectors shall be established by the Commission in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111. ~~Community inspectors shall be officials of a Member State or the Commission or the Agency.~~
2. Without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the coastal Member States, Community inspectors shall carry out inspections in accordance with this Regulation on the territory of Member States, in Community waters and on Community fishing vessels outside Community waters.
3. Community inspectors may be assigned for
 - a) the implementation of the ~~Specific Control and Inspection Programmes~~ ~~Community control and inspection programmes~~ adopted in accordance with Article 87;
 - b) international fisheries control programmes, where the Community is under an obligation to provide for controls.
4. Community inspectors shall have the same powers ~~of investigation and findings~~ as national ~~inspectors~~ ~~officials~~. While performing their tasks and exercising their powers, Community inspectors shall comply with Community law and the national law of the Member State where the inspection takes place.
5. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.

Chapter II

Inspections outside the waters or the territory of the inspecting Member State

Article 71

Inspections of vessels outside the waters of the inspecting Member State

1. Without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the coastal Member State, a Member State may inspect fishing vessels flying its flag in all Community waters.
2. A Member State may carry out inspections on fishing vessels of another Member State in accordance with this Regulation relating to fishing activities in all Community waters:
 - a) following authorisation by the coastal Member State concerned, or
 - b) where a ~~Specific Control and Inspection Programmes~~ ~~Specific Community control action programmes~~ has been adopted in accordance with Article 87.
3. A Member State may inspect Community fishing vessels flying the flag of another Member State in international waters.
4. A Member State may inspect Community fishing vessels flying its own flag or the flag of another Member State in waters of third countries in accordance with international agreements.
5. Member States shall designate the competent authority which shall act as the contact point for the purpose of this Article. The contact point of the Member States shall be available 24 hours a day.

Article 72

Requests for authorisation

1. Requests for authorisation of a Member State to carry out inspections on fishing vessels in Community waters outside waters under its sovereignty or jurisdiction, as referred to in Article 71(2)(a), shall be decided by the coastal Member State concerned within 12 hours of the time of the request or within an appropriate delay where the reason for the request is a hot pursuit commenced in the waters of the inspecting Member State.
2. The requesting Member State shall be informed of the decision without delay. Decisions shall also be communicated to the Commission or the body designated by it.
3. Requests for authorisations shall be denied in whole or in part only to the extent necessary for compelling reasons of national security. Denials and the reasons underlying them shall

be sent without delay to the requesting Member State and the Commission or to the body designated by it.

Article 73

Inspections outside the territory of the inspecting Member State

A Member State may carry out inspections in accordance with this Regulation on the territory of another Member State:

- a) following authorisation of the Member State concerned, or
- b) where a Specific Control and Inspection Programmes ~~Specific Community control action programmes~~ has been adopted in accordance with Article 87.

Chapter III

Infringements detected in the course of inspections

Article 74

Procedure in the event of an infringement

If the information collected during an inspection or any other relevant data leads the official to believe that an infringement of the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy has been committed, he shall:

- a) note the suspected infringement in the inspection report;
- b) take all necessary action to ensure safekeeping of the evidence pertaining to such suspected infringement;
- c) immediately forward the inspection report to his/her competent authority;
- d) inform the natural or legal person suspected of having committed the infringement or who was caught in the act while committing the infringement, that the infringement should entail assignment of appropriate penalty points in accordance with Article 84. It shall be noted in the inspection report.

Article 75

Infringements detected outside the waters of the inspecting Member State

If an infringement has been detected as a result of an inspection carried out in accordance with Article 71(2), the inspecting Member State shall immediately without delay submit a summary inspection report to the coastal Member State. A full inspection report shall be submitted to the coastal and to the flag State within seven days from the time of inspection.

Article 76

Enhanced follow-up with regard to certain serious infringements

1. The flag Member State or the coastal Member State in whose waters a vessel is suspected to have:
 - a) misrecorded catches of stocks subject to a multiannual plan of more than 500 kilograms or 10%, calculated as a percentage of the logbook figures, whichever is the higher, or to have
 - b) committed any of the serious infringements as referred to in Article 42 of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 within one year of committing the first serious infringement,shall require the vessel to proceed immediately to a port for a full investigation, in addition to the measures referred to in Chapter IX of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008.
2. The coastal Member State shall immediately and in compliance with its procedures under national law, notify the flag Member State of the investigation referred to in paragraph 1.
3. Inspectors-Officials may remain on board a fishing vessel until a full investigation as referred to in paragraph 1 has been undertaken.
4. The master of the fishing vessel referred to in paragraph 1 shall cease all fishing activities and proceed to port if he has been requested to do so as required.

Chapter IV

Prosecution-Proceedings of infringements detected in the course of inspections

Article 77

Prosecution-Proceedings

Where an infringement of the provisions of this Regulation is discovered by the competent authorities in the course of or after an inspection, the competent authorities of the inspecting Member State shall take appropriate action-measures in accordance with Title VIII against the master of the vessel involved or against any other legal or natural person responsible for the infringement.

Article 78

Transfer of prosecutionproceedings

The inspecting Member State may also transfer proceedingsprosecution of the infringement to the competent authorities of the flag Member State or coastal Member State or the Member State of registration so long as this is done, of the latter Member State or the Member State of which the

offender is a citizen, with their agreement, and on condition that the transfer is more likely to achieve the result referred to in Article 81(2).

Article 79

Infringement detected by Community inspectors

Member States shall undertake all appropriate necessary measures~~actions to prosecute in respect of~~ any infringement that a Community inspector has discovered on their territory, in the waters under their sovereignty or jurisdiction, or on a vessel flying their flag.

Article 80

Corrective measures in the absence of proceedingsprosecution by the Member State of landing or transhipment

1. If the Member State of landing or transhipment is not the flag Member State and its competent authorities do not take appropriate measures against the natural or legal persons responsible, or do not transfer proceedingsprosecution in accordance with Article 78, the quantities illegally landed or transhipped may be set against the quota allocated to the Member State of landing or transhipment.
2. The quantities of fish to be set against the quota of the Member State of landing or transhipment shall be fixed in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111 after the Commission has consulted the two Member States concerned.
3. If the Member State of landing or transhipment no longer has a corresponding quota at its disposal, Article 28 shall apply. To that end the quantities of fish illegally landed or transhipped shall be deemed equivalent to the amount of the prejudice suffered, as mentioned in that Article, by the flag Member State.

TITLE VIII ENFORCEMENT

Article 81

Measures to ensure compliance

1. Member States shall ensure that appropriate measures are systematically taken, including administrative action or criminal proceedings in conformity with their national law, against the natural or legal persons suspected of a breach of any of the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy.
2. The overall level of sanctions and accompanying sanctions shall be calculated, in accordance with the relevant provisions of national law, in such way as to make sure that they effectively deprive those responsible of the economic benefit derived from their infringement without prejudice to the legitimate right to exercise their profession. Those ~~sanctions~~proceedings initiated pursuant to paragraph 1 shall also be capable of the

~~infringements~~ and of producing results proportionate to the seriousness of such infringements, thereby effectively discouraging further offences of the same kind.

3. Member States may apply a system whereby a fine is proportionate to the turnover of the legal person, or to the financial advantage achieved or envisaged by ~~the commission~~ committing of the serious infringement.
4. The competent authorities of the Member State having jurisdiction in the event of an infringement shall, without delay and in compliance with their procedures under national law, notify the flag Member States, the Member State of which the offender holds the citizenship, or any other Member State with an interest in the follow up of the infringement of the criminal or administrative proceedings or other measures taken and of any definitive ruling relating to such infringement, including the number of points assigned.

Article 82
Sanctions for serious infringements

New. Without prejudice to Article 42 of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008, shall also be considered as serious infringements:

- a) the non transmission of a landing declaration or a sales note when the landing of the catch has taken place in the port of a third country, and
- b) the manipulation of an engine with the aim of increasing its power beyond the maximum continuous engine power according to the engine certificate.

1. Member States shall ensure that a natural person having committed or a legal person held liable for a serious infringement is punishable by effective, proportionate and dissuasive administrative sanctions, in accordance with the range of sanctions and measures provided for in Chapter IX of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008.
2. In addition, for all serious infringements which level cannot be linked to the value of the fisheries products obtained by committing the serious infringement, Member States shall ensure that a natural person having committed or a legal person held liable for a serious infringement is punishable by an administrative fine of a minimum of at least 5.000 EUR and a maximum of at least 300.000 EUR for each serious infringement. The flag Member State shall be immediately notified of the sanction imposed.
3. In case of a repeated serious infringement within a 5 year period, a Member State shall impose an administrative fine of a minimum of at least 10.000 EUR and a maximum of at least 600.000 EUR.

4. In fixing the amount of the fines the Member States shall also take into account the value of the prejudice to the fishing resources and the marine environment concerned.
 5. Member States in which the Euro has not been adopted shall apply the market exchange rate between the Euro and their currency of the last but one day of the month proceeding the one when the administrative fine is imposed, as published in the C series of the Official Journal of the European Union .
- 5a The provisions laid down in paragraph 1 shall be considered as serious infringements in accordance with Article 42 paragraph 1 (a) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 depending on the gravity of the infringement in question which shall be determined by the competent authority of the Member State, taking into account the criteria such as the nature of the damage, its value, the economic situation of the offender and the extent of the infringement or its repetition.
6. Member States may also, or alternatively, use effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal sanctions.
 7. The sanctions provided for in this Chapter may be accompanied by other sanctions or measures, in particular those described in Article 45 of the (EC) Regulation No 1005/2008.

Article 83

Immediate enforcement measures

Member States shall take immediate measures to prevent vessels, natural or legal persons **found caught in the act in flagrante delicto** while committing a serious infringement, as defined in Article 42 of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 from continuing to do so.

Article 84

Penalty point system

1. Member States shall apply a penalty point system **for serious infringements as referred to in Article 42 paragraph 1 (a) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008** on the basis of which the holder of a fishing **authorisation licence** receives appropriate penalty points as a result of an infringement against the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy.
2. When a natural person has committed or a legal person is held liable for a **serious** infringement of the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy, the appropriate number of points shall be assigned to the holder of the fishing **licence authorisation** as a result of the infringement. The holder of the fishing **licence authorisation** shall be entitled to review proceedings in accordance with national law.
3. When the total number of penalty points equals or exceeds a specified number of points, the fishing **licence authorisation** shall be automatically suspended for a period of at least six months. That period shall be one year if the fishing **licence authorisation** is suspended a

second time as a consequence of a ~~licence~~~~permit~~ holder being assigned the specified number of points. In case of the holder being assigned the specified number of points for a third time, the fishing ~~licence~~~~authorisation~~ shall be permanently withdrawn.

- ~~4. In the event of a serious infringement, the penalty points assigned shall be at least, equal to half of the points referred to in paragraph 3.~~
5. If the holder of a suspended fishing ~~licence~~~~authorisation~~ does not commit, within three years from the date of the last ~~serious~~ infringement, another ~~serious~~ infringement, all points on the fishing ~~licence~~~~authorisation~~ shall be deleted.
6. Provisions for the application of this Article may be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.
7. Member States shall also establish a penalty point system under which the master ~~and the officers~~ of a vessel receives appropriate penalty points as a result of an infringement against the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy committed by them.

Article 85

National registers of infringements

1. Member States shall register in a national data base all infringements against rules of the Common Fisheries Policy, committed by vessels flying their flag or by their nationals, including the sanctions they incurred and the number of points assigned. Infringements of vessels flying their flag or by their nationals prosecuted in other Member States shall also be entered by Member States in their national data base on infringements, upon notification of the definitive ruling by the Member State having jurisdiction, pursuant to Article 82.
2. When ~~following up~~~~prosecuting~~ an infringement against rules of the Common Fisheries Policy, Member States shall systematically request other Member States to provide information in their national data bases, on the fishing vessels and persons suspected of having committed the infringement in question or caught in the act while committing the infringement in question.
3. Where a Member State requests information from another Member State in relation to the ~~measures taken on~~~~prosecution of~~ an infringement, that other Member State shall provide the relevant information on the fishing vessels and persons in question.

TITLE IX

CONTROL PROGRAMMES

Article 86

Common control programmes

Member States may carry out, among themselves and on their initiative, monitoring, inspecting and surveillance programmes concerning fisheries activities.

Article 87

Specific ~~Community~~ Control and ~~action~~ Inspection Programmes

1. The Commission in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111 and in concert with the Member State concerned, may determine which fisheries shall be subject to Specific Control and Inspection Programmes.
2. The Specific Control and Inspection Programmes ~~Specific Community control action programmes~~ referred to in paragraph 1 shall state the objectives, priorities and procedures as well as benchmarks ~~for~~ inspection activities. Such benchmarks shall be established based on risk management and ~~revised~~ periodically after an analysis has been made of the results achieved.
3. When a multiannual plan has entered into force and before a Specific Control and Inspection Programmes ~~Specific Community control action programme~~ has become applicable, each Member State shall establish risk management based target benchmarks for inspection activities.
4. The Member States concerned shall adopt the necessary measures to ensure the implementation of the Specific Control and Inspection Programmes ~~Specific Community control action programmes~~, particularly as regards required human and material resources and the periods and zones where these are to be deployed.

Title X

Evaluation, management and control by the Commission

Article 88

Responsibilities of the Commission

1. The Commission shall control and evaluate the application of the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy by the Member States by means of the examination of information and documents and by conducting on-the-spot visits and inspections and shall facilitate coordination and cooperation between them. For this purpose the Commission may, on its own accord and by its own means, initiate and carry out inquiries, audits and inspections. It may in particular verify:

- a) the implementation and application of the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy by Member States and their competent authorities;
- b) the implementation and application of the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy in the waters of a third country in accordance with an international agreement with that country;
- c) the conformity of national administrative practices and inspection and surveillance activities with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy;
- d) the existence of the required documents and their compatibility with the applicable rules;
- e) the circumstances in which control activities are carried out by Member States;
- f) the detection and ~~proceedings~~~~prosecution~~ of infringements;
- g) the cooperation between Member States.

1a. For the purpose of verification of permits delivered in accordance with Article 6 of Council Regulation (EC) No 708/2007 of 11 June 2007¹ concerning use of alien and locally absent species in aquaculture, the Commission shall have direct real time access to aquaculture facilities and related documentation and data.

2. The Commission shall issue written instructions to its ~~inspectors~~~~officials~~ indicating their authority and the objectives of their mission.

Article 89
Programmed verifications

1. Wherever it is deemed necessary by the Commission, its officials may be present during control activities carried out by national control authorities. In the framework of these missions, the Commission shall establish appropriate contacts with Member States with a view, wherever possible, to establish a mutually acceptable control programme.
2. If the control and inspection operations envisaged in the framework of the initial control and inspection programme cannot be carried out for factual reasons, the Commission officials, in liaison and agreement with the competent authorities of the Member State concerned, shall modify the initial control and inspection programme.
3. Wherever the Commission officials encounter difficulties in the execution of their duties, the Member States concerned shall provide the Commission with the means to accomplish its task and give the officials the opportunity to evaluate the specific control and inspection operations. Member States shall in particular take all necessary steps to ensure that the

¹ [OJ L 168, 28.6.2007, p. 1-17](#)

control and inspection missions are not subject to publicity that is harmful to the control and inspection operations.

4. In case of sea or air controls and inspections, the commander of the vessel or aircraft shall be in sole charge of the operations. In exercising his command he shall take due account of the control and inspection programme referred to in paragraph 1.
5. The Commission may arrange for its officials visiting a Member State to be accompanied by one or more officials from another Member State as observers. Upon request from the Commission the sending Member State shall nominate, albeit at short notice, the national officials selected as observers. Member States may also draw up a list of national officials whom the Commission may invite to be present at such controls and inspections. The Commission can invite national officials included in that list or those notified to the Commission at its discretion. The Commission shall, where appropriate, place the list at the disposal of all the Member States.

Article 90
Autonomous verifications

1. Commission ~~officials~~ ~~inspectors~~ may, in the context of verification without prior notice, conduct observations on the implementation of this Regulation.
2. During their observations, Commission officials, without prejudice to applicable Community law, and complying with the rules of procedure provided for in the laws of the Member State concerned, shall have access to the relevant files and documents and to the public premises and places, vessels and private premises, land and means of transport where the activities covered by this Regulation take place, in order to collect data (not containing named references) necessary for the accomplishment of their tasks.

Article 91
Autonomous inspections

1. When there is reason to believe that irregularities occur in the application of the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy, in particular in the implementation of multiannual plans, the Commission may carry out autonomous inspections. The Member State concerned shall accept the autonomous inspections and shall ensure that the bodies or persons concerned accept to be submitted to such inspections. The national authorities of the Member States concerned shall facilitate the work of Commission officials.
2. Commission officials may carry out inspections on fishing vessels, transport vehicles as well as on the premises of businesses and other bodies with activities relating to the Common Fisheries Policy. They shall have access to all information and documents needed to exercise their responsibilities. They may in particular request the presentation of the logbook, landing declarations, catch certificate, transshipment declaration, sales notes,

business records and other relevant documents from fishermen, fishing companies and companies transporting, processing or trading in fisheries products.

3. Commission officials shall have the same powers of investigation and findings as national inspectorsofficials. They shall present a written authority stating their identity and capacity. In the exercise of their duties on the territory or in waters under the jurisdiction of a Member State, the procedural rules of that Member State shall apply.
4. Officials of the Member State concerned shall be given the possibility to be present during the inspection and shall, at the request of the Commission officials, assist them to carry out their duties.
5. All operators may be subject to autonomous inspections where these are considered necessary. Where undertakings oppose an inspection, the Member State concerned shall afford Commission officials the necessary assistance including by the police authorities, to enable them to carry out the inspection.

Article 92
Audit

The Commission may carry out audits of the control systems of Member States. The audits may include in particular the evaluation of:

- a) the quota and the effort management system;
- b) data validation systems, including systems of cross-checks of Vessel Monitoring Systems, catch, effort and marketing data and data related to the Community fishing fleet register as well as the verification of licences, and fishing authorisations;
- c) the administrative organisation, including the adequacy of the available staff and the available means, the training of staff, the delimitation of functions of all authorities involved in control as well as the mechanisms in place to coordinate the work and the joint evaluation of the results of those authorities;
- d) the operational systems, including procedures for control of designated ports;
- e) national control programmes including the establishment of inspection levels and their implementation;
- f) the national system of sanctions, including the adequacy of the sanctions imposed, duration of proceedings, economic benefits forfeited by offenders and the deterrent nature of such system of sanctions;
- ~~g) designated ports.~~

Article 93
Inspection and audit reports

1. The Commission shall inform the Member States concerned of the findings of autonomous verifications and of autonomous inspections within one day after they have taken place.
2. Commission ~~inspectors~~ ~~officials~~ shall draw up an inspection report after each inspection. The report shall be made available to the Member State concerned within one month after the conclusion of the inspection. Member States shall have the possibility to comment on the findings of the report ~~within ten working days~~.
3. The Commission shall draw up an audit report after each audit. The report shall be made available to the Member State concerned within one month after the audit. Member States shall have the possibility to comment on the findings of the report.
4. Member States shall take the necessary action on the basis of the report referred to in paragraph 2 and 3.
5. The Commission ~~may~~ ~~shall~~ publish the inspection and audit reports, together with the comments of the Member State concerned, on the secure part of its official website.

Article 94
Follow-up of inspection and audit reports

1. Member States shall provide the Commission with ~~such~~ ~~any~~ ~~relevant~~ information as it may request on the implementation of this Regulation. In submitting a request for information, the Commission shall specify a reasonable time limit within which the information is to be supplied.
2. If the Commission considers that irregularities have occurred in the implementation of the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy or that the existing control provisions and methods in particular Member States are not effective it shall inform the Member States concerned, which shall then conduct an administrative inquiry in which Commission ~~inspectors~~ ~~officials~~ may participate.
3. The Member States concerned shall inform the Commission of the results of the inquiry and forward a report to the Commission drawn up not more than three months after the Commission's request. This period may be extended by the Commission, on a duly reasoned request from the Member State, for a reasonable delay.
4. If the administrative inquiry referred to in paragraph 2 does not lead to the removal of the irregularities or if the Commission identifies shortcomings in the control system of a Member State during the inspections referred to in Articles 89, 90 and 91 or in the audit

referred to in Article 92, the Commission shall establish an action plan with that Member State. The Member State shall take all necessary measures to implement this action plan.

TITLE XI

MEASURES TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE BY MEMBER STATES Of COMMON FISHERIES POLICY OBJECTIVES

Chapter I

Financial Measures

Article 95

Suspension and cancellation of Community financial assistance

1. The Commission may decide to suspend for a maximum period of eighteen months all or part of the payments of the Community financial assistance under Council Regulation (EC) No 1198/2006 and Article 8, paragraph a, of Council Regulation (EC) No 861/2006 where there is evidence that:
 - a) the provisions of this Regulation have not been complied with as a result of an action or omission directly attributable to the Member State concerned, and that
 - b) this may lead to a serious threat to the conservation of living aquatic resources or the effective operation of the Community control and enforcement system;and where the Commission concludes, on the basis of the information available and, as appropriate, after examination of the Member State's explanations, that the Member State concerned has not taken adequate measures to remedy the situation and is not in a position to do so in the immediate future.
2. Where, during the period of suspension, the Member State concerned still fails to demonstrate that it has taken remedial action to ensure compliance with and the enforcement of applicable rules in the future or that there is no serious risk that the future effective operation of the Community control and enforcement system will be impaired, the Commission may cancel all or part of the Community financial assistance the payment of which was suspended pursuant to paragraph 1. Such cancellation shall only be made after the corresponding payment has been suspended for 12 months.
3. Before taking the measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the Commission shall inform in writing the Member State concerned of its findings relating to failures in the control system of the Member State and its intention to adopt the decision referred to paragraph 1 or 2, and shall request it to take remedial action within a period to be determined by the Commission according to the gravity of the infringement, which shall not be less than one month.

4. If the Member State fails to reply to the letter referred to in paragraph 3 within the period to be determined in accordance with that paragraph, the Commission may take the decision referred to in paragraph 1 or 2 on the basis of the information available at that time.
5. The percentage by which payments may be suspended or cancelled shall be proportionate to the nature and importance of the Member State's non-compliance with applicable rules on conservation, control, inspection or enforcement and the gravity of the threat to the conservation of living aquatic resources or the effective operation of the Community control and enforcement system. It shall take into account, and be limited by, the relative share of the fishery and fishery-related activities, to which non-compliance relates, within the measures financed by the financial assistance referred to in paragraph 1.
6. Decisions under this Article shall be taken with due regard to all relevant circumstances and in such a way that a real economic link exists between the subject matter of the compliance failure and the measure to which the suspended payment or cancelled Community financial assistance relates.
7. A suspension shall be discontinued if the conditions laid down in paragraph 1 are no longer met.
8. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.

Chapter II

Closure of fisheries

Article 96

Closure of fisheries for failure to comply with the objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy

1. Where a Member State does not respect its obligations for the implementation of a multiannual plan, and where the Commission has reasons to believe that the non respect of those obligations is particularly detrimental to the stock concerned, the Commission may provisionally close the fisheries affected by those shortcomings, [for the Member State concerned](#).
2. The Commission shall inform in writing the Member State concerned of its findings and [the relevant documentation and](#) set a deadline of no more than 10 working days for the Member State to demonstrate that the fisheries can be safely exploited.
3. The measures referred to in paragraph 1 shall only apply if the Member State fails to respond to this request of the Commission within the deadline given in paragraph 2 or if the response is considered unsatisfactory or is clearly indicative of the fact that the necessary measures have not been implemented.

54. The Commission shall lift the closure after the Member State has demonstrated in writing, to the satisfaction of the Commission that the fisheries can be safely exploited.

Chapter III

Deduction and transfers of quotas

Article 97

Deduction of ~~fishing opportunities~~ quotas

1. When the Commission has established that a Member State has exceeded the fishing opportunities which have been allocated to it, the Commission shall operate deductions from future fishing opportunities of that Member State. In the case of an overfishing of a ~~overfished its~~ quota, allocation or share of a stock or a group of stocks available to ~~it a~~ Member State the Commission shall operate deductions in the following year or years from the annual quota, allocation or share of the Member State which has overfished by applying a multiplying factor according to the following table:

Extent of overfishing relative to the permitted landings	Multiplying factor
Up to 5%	Overfishing * 1.0
Over 5% up to 10 %	Overfishing * 1.1
Over 10% up to 20%	Overfishing * 1.2
Over 20% up to 40%	Overfishing * 1.4
Over 40% up to 50%	Overfishing * 1.8
Any further overfishing greater than 50%	Overfishing * 2.0

2. If a Member State has repeatedly overfished its quota, allocation or share of the stock or group of stocks over the previous two years, if the overfishing is particularly detrimental to the stock concerned or if the stock is subject to a multiannual plan, the multiplying factor referred to in paragraph 1 shall be doubled.

- ~~3. If a Member State takes catches from a stock subject to a quota for which it has no quota, allocation or share of a stock or a group of stocks available to it, the Commission may deduct in the following year or years quotas for other stocks or groups of stocks available to that Member State in accordance with paragraph 1. If a deduction according to paragraphs 1 and 2 cannot be operated on the quota, allocation or share of a stock or group of stocks that was overfished as such and if a quota, allocation or share of a stock or group of stocks is not or not sufficiently available to the Member State concerned, the Commission may deduct in the following year or years quotas for other stocks or groups of stocks available to that Member State in the same geographical area in accordance with paragraph 1.~~

Article 98

Deduction of quotas for failure to comply with the objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy

1. Where there is evidence that rules on stocks subject to multiannual plans conservation, control, inspection or enforcement under the Common Fisheries Policy are not being complied with by a Member State and that this may lead to a serious threat to the conservation of living aquatic resources or the effective operation of the Community control and enforcement system, the Commission may operate deductions from the annual quotas, allocations or shares of a stock or group of stocks available to that Member State.
2. The Commission shall inform in writing the Member State concerned of its findings and set a deadline of no more than 15 working days for the Member State to demonstrate that the fisheries can be safely exploited.
3. The measures referred to in paragraph 1 shall only apply if the Member State fails to respond to this request of the Commission within the deadline given in paragraph 2 or if the response is considered unsatisfactory or is clearly indicative of the fact that the necessary measures have not been implemented.
4. Detailed rules for the application of this article, and in particular for determining the quantities concerned, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.

Article 99

Refusal of quota transfers

~~The Commission may deny~~ The transfer of quotas of stocks subject to multiannual plans for stocks of a Member State to the following year in accordance with Article 3-4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 847/96 of 6 May 1996 introducing additional conditions for year-to-year management of TACs and quotas may be denied if:

- a) the quota to be transferred has been overfished by at least 5 % by the Member State concerned in any one of the immediately preceding two years or
- b) the quota refers to stock that ~~is under a multiannual plan or~~ is caught in association with a stock under a multiannual plan and there has been an overfishing of that quota or of quotas for stocks under a multiannual plan in association with which that stock is caught, by at least 5 % by the fleet of that Member State in one of the immediately preceding five years or
- e) ~~the Member State concerned does not take appropriate measures to ensure a proper management of the fishing opportunities of the stocks concerned, in particular by not operating a computerized validation system as referred to in Article 102 or by insufficiently operating the systems providing the data for this validation system.~~

Article 100
Refusal of quota exchanges

The Commission may exclude the possibility to exchange quotas [of stocks subject to multiannual plans](#) according to Article 20 paragraph 5 of Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 for quotas for which there was an overfishing of more than 10% of the quotas available to one of the Member State concerned in one of the immediately preceding two years [if the overfishing is more than 100 tonnes.](#)
or

- b) ~~if the Member State concerned does not take appropriate measures to ensure a proper management of the fishing opportunities of the stocks concerned, in particular by not operating a computerized validation system as referred to in Article 102 or by insufficiently operating the systems providing the data for this validation system.~~

Chapter IV Emergency measures

Article 101
Emergency measures

1. If there is evidence, including based on the results of the sampling carried out by the Commission, that fishing activities and/or measures adopted by a Member State or Member States undermine the [Common Fisheries Policy conservation and management measures adopted in the framework of multiannual plans](#) or threaten the marine eco-system and this requires immediate action, the Commission, at the substantiated request of any Member State or on its own initiative, may decide on emergency measures which shall last not more than ~~one year~~[six months](#). The Commission may take a new decision to extend the emergency measures for no more than six months.
2. The emergency measures provided for in paragraph 1 shall be proportionate to the threat and may include, inter alia:
 - a) suspension of fishing activities of vessels flying the flag of the Member States concerned;
 - b) closure of fisheries;
 - c) prohibition for Community operators to accept landings, placing in cages for fattening or farming, or transshipments of fish and fisheries products caught by the vessels flying the flag of the Member States concerned;
 - d) prohibition to place on the market or use for other commercial purposes fish and fisheries products caught by the vessels flying the flag of the Member States concerned;

- e) prohibition of provision of live fish for fish farming in the waters under the jurisdiction of the Member States concerned;
 - f) prohibition to accept live fish caught by vessels flying the flag of the Member State concerned for the purposes of fish farming in waters under the jurisdiction of the other Member States;
 - g) prohibition for fishing vessels flying the flag of the Member State concerned to fish in waters under the jurisdiction of other Member States;
 - h) modification of the fishing data submitted by Member States in an appropriate way.
3. A Member State shall communicate the request referred to in paragraph 1 simultaneously to the Commission and to the Member States concerned. The other Member States may submit their written comments to the Commission within five working days of receipt of the request. The Commission shall take a decision within 15 working days of receipt of the request.
4. The emergency measures shall have immediate effect. They shall be notified to the Member States concerned and published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
5. The Member States concerned may refer the Commission decision to the Council within 10 working days of receipt of the notification.
6. The Council, acting by qualified majority, may take a different decision within one month of the date of receipt of the referral.

TITLE XII DATA AND INFORMATION

Chapter I Analysis And Audit Of Data

Article 102 General principles for the analysis of data

1. Member States shall check the accuracy of all data recorded in accordance with this Regulation, and the respect of deadlines for the submission of data in order to ensure compliance with obligations laid down in the field of the Common Fisheries Policy. For that purpose Member States shall establish a computerised validation system that includes in particular:
- a) procedures for checking the quality [and compliance with deadlines for the submission](#) of all [relevant](#) data recorded in accordance with this Regulation;

b) cross-checks, analysis and verification of at least the following data recorded in accordance with this Regulation:

- Vessel Monitoring System data;
- logbook data, including catch, landing, transhipment (and transfers) data;
- data on prior notifications;
- data from take-over declarations and sales notes;
- data from transport documents;
- data on marketing of fisheries products;
- data on caging, or immersion in aquaculture facilities;
- data from fishing licences and fishing authorisations;
- data from inspection activities;
- data on sightings;
- dates of data receipt, of data entry and of data validation;

c) the following data shall be also cross-checked, analysed and verified if appropriate:

- data from the Vessel Detection System;
- dates for the submission of data;
- in case of an inconsistency, data linked to the follow-up of that inconsistency.
- data relating to international fisheries agreements;
- data on entries into and exits from fishing areas, maritime areas where specific rules, on access to waters and resources apply, regulatory areas of Regional Fisheries Management Organisations and similar organisations and waters of a third country;
- Automatic Identification System data.

~~e) procedures for checking compliance with deadlines for the submission of all data recorded in accordance with this Regulation.~~

2. The validation system shall allow the immediate identification of inconsistencies of related data and their consequent follow-up.
3. Member States shall set up a computerized database for the purpose of the validation system referred to in paragraph 1, having regard to the data quality principle is applicable to computerized databases.

4. Member States shall ensure that the database provides information on the follow-up of inconsistencies, allows the identification of fishing vessels or operators for which inconsistencies of data were repeatedly found, and permits the correction of wrong data entries. In such a case, Member States shall clearly identify the data that were corrected and the reason for such a correction.
5. If data referred to in paragraph 1 are not transmitted by electronic means Member States shall ensure that they are entered manually into the database without delay.
6. Member States shall continuously, systematically and thoroughly validate all data referred to in paragraph 1 on the basis of automated computerised algorithms and mechanisms, in particular by means of data cross-checking.
7. If an inconsistency of related data has been identified the Member State shall undertake the necessary investigations and, if there are reasons to suspect that an infringement has been committed, take the necessary action.
8. The databases established and data collected by Member States referred to in this Regulation shall be deemed authentic under conditions established under national law.

Article 103
Communication of data

1. For the purpose of the verification of the completeness and the quality of the data referred to in Article 102, Member States shall ensure that the Commission has direct real time access at any time without prior notice, to the computerised database referred to in Article 102. The Commission shall be given the possibility to download manually and automatically these data for any period or for any number of vessels.
2. Inconsistencies detected by the validation system and the follow-up of such inconsistencies shall be connected to the relevant data in such a way that, when the information on the secure part of the official website provided for in Article 106 is queried, such detected inconsistencies and the follow-up can be traced. Dates for data receipt, data entry and data validation, as well as follow-up data, shall be clearly visible.
3. The data of the validation system made available on the official website provided for in Article 106 shall be updated in real-time.
4. If the Commission has identified inconsistencies in the data entered in the validation system of the Member State as a result of its own investigations, it may require the Member State to correct these data, and shall inform the other Member States.

5. Detailed rules for the application of this Chapter, in particular for establishing a standardised format for the download of data referred to in Article 102, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.

Chapter II

Confidentiality of data

Article 104

Protection of personal data

1. Member States and the Commission shall ensure that all applicable provisions laid down in Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Directive 95/46/EC are respected.
2. Personal data, including the ~~The~~ names of natural and legal persons, shall not be communicated to the Commission or to another Member State except in the case where such communication is expressly provided for in this Regulation or if it is necessary for the purposes of preventing or pursuing infringements or the verification of apparent infringements. The data referred to in this article paragraph 1 shall not be transmitted unless they are aggregated with other data in a form, which does not permit the direct or indirect identification of natural persons.

Article 105

Confidentiality and professional and commercial secrecy

1. Member States and the Commission shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the data collected and received within the framework of this Regulation shall be treated in a confidential manner and shall respect all rules on professional and commercial secrecy of data.
2. The data exchanged between Member States and the Commission shall not be transmitted to persons other than those in Member States or Community institutions whose functions require them to have such access unless the Member States transmitting the data give their express consent.
3. The data referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be used for any purpose other than that provided for in this Regulation unless the authorities providing the data give their express consent for the use of the data for other purposes and on condition that the provisions in force in the Member State of the authority receiving the data do not prohibit such use or communication.

4. Data communicated in the framework of this Regulation to persons working for competent authorities, courts, other public authorities and the Commission or the body designated by it, the disclosure of which would undermine:
 - a) the protection of the privacy and the integrity of the individual, in accordance with Community legislation regarding the protection of personal data,
 - b) the commercial interests of a natural or legal person, including intellectual property,
 - c) court proceedings and legal advice or
 - d) the scope of inspections or investigations,shall be permitted only if it is necessary to bring about the cessation or prohibition of an infringement of the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy and the authority communicating the information consents to its disclosure.
5. Such data shall benefit from the same protection accorded to similar data by the national legislation of Member State receiving them and by the corresponding provisions applicable to Community institutions.
6. Paragraphs 1 to 6 shall not be construed as obstacles to the use of the data, obtained by virtue of this Regulation, in the framework of legal actions or proceedings subsequently undertaken for failure to respect the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy. The competent authorities of the Member State transmitting the data shall be informed of all the instances where the said data are utilised for these purposes.
7. This Article shall not prejudice the obligations pursuant to international conventions concerning mutual assistance in criminal matters.

Chapter III

Official websites

Article 106 *Official websites*

1. For the purpose of this Regulation each Member State shall set up by 1 June 2010 at the latest an official website accessible via Internet and containing the information listed in Articles 107 and 108. ~~The website shall follow the guidelines of the 'Web Accessibility Initiative'~~. Member States shall communicate the Internet address of their official website to the Commission. The Commission may decide to develop common standards and procedures to ensure transparent communication between the Member States themselves as well as between the Member States, the Agency and the Commission, including transmission of regular snapshots on records of fishing activities in relation to fishing possibilities.

2. Each Member State's official website shall be composed of a public accessible part and a secure part. On that website each Member State shall establish, maintain and keep up to date the data necessary for control purposes in accordance with this Regulation.

Article 107

The public accessible part of the website

1. On the public accessible part of their website Member States shall publish without delay or provide direct link to:
 - a) the names and addresses of the competent authorities responsible for issuing fishing licences, and fishing authorisations referred to in Article 7;
 - b) the list of designated ports for the purpose of transshipment specifying their operating hours, as referred to in Article 18;
 - c) one month after entry into force of a multiannual plan, and after approval by the Commission, the list of designated ports, specifies their operating hours as referred to in Article 34, and within 30 days thereafter, the associated conditions for recording and reporting the quantities of the species under the multiannual plan for each landing;
 - d) the contact point details for the transmission or submission of logbooks, prior notifications, transshipment declarations, landing declarations, sales notes, take over declarations and transport documents as referred to in Articles 14, 17, 18, 21, 54, 57 and 58;
 - e) a map with the coordinates of the area of temporary real time closures as referred to in Article 45, specifying the duration of the closure and the conditions governing fisheries in that specific closed area;
 - f) the decision to close a fishery under Articles 26 and all necessary details.

Article 108

The secure part of the website

1. On the secure part of the website each Member State shall establish, maintain and keep up to date access to the following lists and data bases:
 - a) the lists of officials in charge of inspections as referred to in Article 65;
 - b) the electronic data base for the treatment of inspection and surveillance reports established by the officials as referred to in Article 69;
 - c) the Vessel Monitoring System computer files recorded by its Fisheries Monitoring Centre as referred to in Article 9;

- d) the electronic data base containing the list of all fishing licences, and fishing authorisations issued and managed in accordance with this Regulation, with a clear indication of the conditions set out and the information on all suspensions and withdrawals;
- e) the electronic data base containing all relevant data on fishing opportunities as referred to in Article 23;
- ~~f) the electronic data base containing all infringements of rules of the Common Fisheries Policy including the sanctions they incurred, relating to vessels flying its flag and to its nationals as referred to in Article 85;~~
- g) the electronic data base for the purpose of the verification of the completeness and the quality of the data collected as referred to in Article 102.

1a. Each Member State shall ensure:

- a) the remote access for the Commission or the body designated by it to all data referred to in Article 108 by secure Internet connection on a 24-hour, seven-days-a-week basis;
 - b) the direct electronic exchange of information with other Member States, the Commission or the body designated by it.
2. On the secure part of its website each Member State shall establish or provide a link to its a national fisheries related information system, which allows for the direct electronic exchange of information with other Member States, the Commission or the body designated by it as referred to in Article 109.
 3. For the secure part of its website, each Member State shall provide remote access to the Commission and the body designated by it. The Member State shall grant access to Commission officials based on electronic certificates generated by the Commission or the body designated by it.
 4. The data contained in the secure parts of the websites shall be made available only for specific users authorised to that effect by either the Member States or the Commission or the body designated by it. The data accessible to these persons shall be limited to the data they need in order to carry out their tasks and activities of ensuring compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy and thus shall be bound by the rules governing the confidentiality of the use of such data.
 5. The data contained in the secure parts of the website shall only be stored for as long as necessary for the purpose of this Regulation, but always for a minimum of three calendar years, starting from the year following that in which the information is recorded. Personal data which are to be stored for longer periods for historical, statistical or scientific use should be kept either in anonymous form only or, if that is not possible, only with the identity of the data subjects encrypted.

TITLE XIII IMPLEMENTATION

Article 109

Administrative cooperation ~~of Member States~~

1. The authorities responsible for the implementation of this Regulation in the Member States shall cooperate with each other, with authorities of third countries, with the Commission and the body designated by it in order to ensure compliance with this Regulation.
2. To this end, a system of mutual assistance shall be established, which shall include rules on the exchange of information upon prior request or on a spontaneous basis. An automated information system via national databases, shall also be established.
3. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.

Article 110

Reporting obligations

1. Every ~~four~~five-years, Member States shall transmit a report to the Commission on the application of this Regulation.
2. On the basis of the reports submitted by the Member States and its own observations, the Commission shall draw up a report every five years to be submitted to the Council and the European Parliament.
3. An evaluation of the impact of this Regulation on the Common Fisheries Policy shall be undertaken by the Commission ~~5~~five years after the entry into force of this Regulation.
4. Member States shall transmit to the Commission a report stating the rules that have been used from the basic data for producing reports.
5. Detailed rules on the content and format of the reports by Member States for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 111.

Article 111
Committee procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Committee set up under Article 30 of Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002.
2. Where reference is made to this Article, Articles 4 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply.
3. The period laid down in Article 4(3) of Decision 1999/468/EC shall be set at one month.

Article 112
Amendments to Council Regulation (EC) No 768/2005

Council Regulation (EC) No 768/2005 is hereby amended as follows:

1. In Article 3, the following point is added:

'(i) to assist in the uniform implementation of the control system of the Common Fisheries Policy, including in particular:
 - organisation of operational coordination of control activities by Member States for the implementation of specific control programmes, IUU control programmes and international control programmes;
 - the carrying out of audits of national control systems and cooperation between Member States related to their control systems, being assisted by ~~high~~-national authorities or independent qualified entities;
 - inspections as necessary to fulfil its tasks.'
2. In Article 5
 - a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

'1. Operational coordination by the Agency shall cover control of all activities covered by the Common Fisheries Policy:
 - (b) the following paragraph is added:

'3. For the purpose of enhanced operational coordination between Member States, the Agency may establish operational plans with the Member States concerned and coordinate their implementation.'
3. Article 7 is replaced by the following:

'Article 7

Assistance to the Commission and the Member States

The Agency shall assist the Commission and the Member States for the purpose of ensuring a high, uniform and effective fulfilment of their obligations under the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy including the fight against IUU fishing and in their relations with third countries. The Agency shall in particular:

- a) establish and develop a core curriculum for the training of the instructors of the fisheries inspectorate of the Member States and provide additional training courses and seminars to those ~~inspectors~~officials and other personnel involved in control activities;
- b) establish and develop a core curriculum for the training of Community inspectors before their first deployment and provide updated additional training and seminars on a regular basis to those ~~inspectors~~officials;
- c) at the request of Member States, undertake the joint procurement of goods and services relating to control activities by Member States as well as preparation for and the coordination of the implementation by Member States of joint pilot projects;
- d) draw up joint operational procedures in relation to joint control activities undertaken by two or more Member States;
- e) elaborate criteria for the exchange of means of control and inspection between Member States and between Member States and third countries and for the provision of such means by the Member States.
- f) conduct risk analysis on the basis of the fisheries data on catches, landings and fisheries effort, as well as risk analysis of unreported landings including inter alia comparing data on catches and imports with data on exports and on national consumption;
- g) on request from the Commission or of Member States develop common inspection methodologies and procedures;
- h) assist Member States to comply with their and the Community's and their other international obligations including the fight against IUU fishing and those arising in the framework of Regional Fisheries Management Organisations;
- i) promote and coordinate the development of uniform risk management methodologies in the field of its competence;
- j) coordinate and promote cooperation between Member States and common standards for the development of sampling plans defined in Community legislation.'

4. Article 9 is replaced by the following:

'Article 9

Implementation of Specific Control and Inspection Programmes

1. The Agency shall coordinate the implementation of Specific Control and Inspection Programmes established in accordance with Article 87 through joint deployment plans.
2. The Agency may acquire, rent or charter the equipment that is necessary for the implementation of the joint deployment plans referred to in paragraph 1.

The In Council Regulation (EC) No 768/2005, the following chapter shall be inserted:

‘Chapter IIIa Competences of the Agency

Article 17a

Inspections of Member States

1. Without prejudice to the enforcement powers conferred by the Treaty on the Commission, the Agency shall assist the Commission for the purpose of evaluating and controlling the application of the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy by the Member States. ~~The Agency may undertake inspections of public authorities and private operators in the Member States. For this purpose it may, in compliance with the legal provisions of the Member State concerned,~~
 - a) ~~examine relevant records, data, procedures and any other relevant material;~~
 - b) ~~take copies of or extracts from such records, data, procedures and other material;~~
 - e) ~~ask for an on the spot explanation ;~~
 - d) ~~enter any relevant premises or means of transport.~~
2. ~~The officials of the Agency shall produce written authority stating their identity and capacity. The Commission Agency shall inform the Member State concerned of the planned verification inspection and the names of the officials of the Agency assisting the Commission officials within a reasonable time before the verification inspection carried out in accordance with Title X.~~
3. The officials of the Agency shall have the same powers as those of the Commission officials.
4. The Member State concerned shall accept such verifications inspections and shall ensure that any bodies or person concerned shall also accept such verifications inspections.

- ~~34. Where an operator opposes such inspection, the Member State concerned shall afford the necessary assistance to officials authorised by the Agency to enable them to make their inspection.~~
5. Reports drawn up in fulfilment of this Article shall be sent to the Member State concerned and to the Commission.

Article 17a bis

Assignment of Agency officials as Community inspectors

Officials of the Agency may be assigned as a Community inspector in accordance with Article 70 of Regulation (EC) No xx./yy/2009 (new control regulation).

Article 17b *Agency measures*

The Agency shall, where appropriate:

- a) issue manuals on harmonised standards of inspections;
- b) develop guidance material reflecting the best practices in the field of control of the Common Fisheries Policy, including on the training of control officials, and update this on a regular basis;
- ~~c) monitor the overall functioning of the control of the Common Fisheries Policy control, including in individual Member States. This may include visits to Member States;~~
- d) provide the Commission with the necessary technical and administrative support to carry out its tasks;
- ~~e) monitor the level and quality of training of national officials and national means of control.~~

Article 17c *Cooperation*

1. The Member States and the Commission shall cooperate with and afford the necessary assistance to the Agency for the accomplishment of its mission.
2. With due regard to the different legal systems in the individual Member States the Agency shall facilitate cooperation between Member States and between them and the Commission in the development of harmonised standards for control in accordance with Community legislation and taking into account best practices in Member States and agreed international standards.

Article 17d
Emergency unit

1. Where the Commission, on its own initiative or at the request of a number of Member States, identifies a situation involving a direct, indirect or potential serious risk to the Common Fisheries Policy, and the risk cannot be prevented, eliminated or reduced by existing means or cannot adequately be managed, the Agency shall be immediately notified.
2. The Agency acting upon such notification or on its own initiative shall immediately set up an emergency unit and inform the Commission thereof.

Article 17e
Tasks of the emergency unit

1. The emergency unit formed by the Agency shall be responsible for collecting and evaluating all relevant information and identifying the options available to prevent, eliminate or reduce the risk to the Common Fisheries Policy as effectively and rapidly as possible.
2. The emergency unit may request the assistance of any public authority or private person whose expertise it deems necessary to respond to the emergency effectively.
3. The Agency shall make the necessary coordination for undertaking an adequate and timely response to the emergency.
4. The emergency unit shall, where appropriate, keep the public informed of the risks involved and the measures taken.

Article 17f
Multiannual work programme

1. The multiannual work programme of the Agency shall establish its overall objectives, mandate, tasks, performance indicators and the priorities for each action of the Agency over a 5 year period. It shall include a presentation of the staff policy plan and an estimation of budget appropriations to be made available for the achievement of the objectives for that 5 year period.
2. The multiannual work programme shall be presented according to the Activity-Based Management system and methodology developed by the Commission. It shall be adopted by the Administrative Board.

3. The annual work programme mentioned in Article 23 (2) c shall refer to the multiannual work programme. It shall clearly indicate the additions, changes or deletions in comparison with the previous year's work programme, and the progress made in the achievement of the overall objectives and priorities of the multiannual work programme.

Article 17g
Cooperation in Maritime Affairs

- ~~1.~~ The Agency shall contribute to the implementation of the ~~integrated~~ EU maritime policy, and in particular ~~conclude to the achievement of the integrated EU maritime surveillance network, by making available its operational systems as well its data on fisheries monitoring and compliance to the EU Institutions, bodies and the Member States.~~
- ~~2.~~ ~~On behalf of the Agency, the Executive Director may conclude~~ administrative agreements with other bodies in matters covered by this Regulation after ~~approval of having informed~~ the Administrative Board. The Executive Director shall inform the Commission thereof at an early stage of such negotiations.'

Article 17h
Detailed rules

1. Detailed rules for the implementation of this Chapter shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 30 (2) of Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002.
2. These rules may cover in particular the formulation of plans for response to an emergency the establishment of the emergency unit and the practical procedures to be applied.

Article 113
Amendments to other Regulations

1. Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 is amended as follows:
 - a) Article 21 is replaced by the following:

'Access to waters and resources and the pursuit of activities as set out in Article 1 shall be controlled and compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy enforced. For this purpose a Community system for monitoring, surveillance, inspection, and enforcement of the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy shall be established.'
 - b) Articles 22 to 28 are deleted.

2. In Council Regulation (EC) No [1342/2008¹](#), [Articles 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28 and 29 are deleted](#)~~423/2004, Chapter V is deleted.~~
3. In Council Regulation (EC) No 811/2004², Articles 7, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13 are deleted.
4. In Council Regulation (EC) No 2166/2005³, [Chapter IV is deleted.](#)~~Articles 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 are deleted.~~
5. In Council Regulation (EC) No ~~2~~ 2115/2005, Article 7 is deleted.
6. In Council Regulation (EC) No 388/2006, [Chapter IV is deleted](#)~~Articles 7, 8, 10 and 11 are deleted.~~
7. In Council Regulation (EC) No 509/2007 [5](#), [Chapter IV is deleted.](#)~~1, Articles 6, 8, 9, and 10 are deleted~~
8. In Council Regulation (EC) No 676/2007 [6](#) [Chapter IV is deleted](#)~~Articles 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15 are deleted~~
9. In Council Regulation (EC) No 1098/2007⁷, [Article 10 paragraphs 3 and 4, Article 11 paragraphs 2 and 3, Articles 12, 13, 15, 18 paragraphs 2 and 3, Articles 20, 22 paragraph 2, Articles 23, 24 and 25 are deleted.](#)~~Articles 15 and 25 are deleted~~
10. In Council Regulation (EC) No 847/96, Article 5 is deleted.
- [11. In Council Regulation \(EC\) No 1300/2008, Articles 5 and 6 are deleted.](#)

Article 114
Repeals

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 and Council Regulation (EC) No 1627/94 of 27 June 1994 laying down general provisions concerning special fishing permits shall be repealed.

¹ O.J. L 70, 9.3.2004, p. 8.

² [OJ L 185; 27.5.2004, p. 1.](#)

³ OJ L 345; 28.12.2005, p. 5.

⁴ OJ. L 65; 7.3.2006, p. 1.

⁵ OJ. L 122, 11.5.2007, p. 7.

⁶ OJ L157, 19.06.2007, p. 1.

⁷ OJ L 248, 22.9.2007, p. 1.

Article 115
References

References to provisions deleted in accordance with Article 113 and to Regulations repealed in accordance with Article 114 shall be construed as references to the present Regulation and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table in Annex II.

TITLE XIV
FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 116
Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 1 January 2010.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council
The President

• ANNEX I

SPECIFIC INSPECTION BENCHMARKS FOR MULTIANNUAL PLANS

Objective

1. Each Member State shall set specific inspection benchmarks in accordance with this Annex.

Strategy

2. Inspection and surveillance of fishing activities shall concentrate on vessels likely to catch species subject to a multiannual plan. Random inspections of transport and marketing of species subject to a multiannual plan shall be used as a complementary cross-checking mechanism to test the effectiveness of inspection and surveillance.

Priorities

3. Different gear types shall be subject to different levels of prioritisation, depending on the extent to which the fleets are affected by fishing opportunity limits. For that reason, each Member State shall set specific priorities.

Target benchmarks

4. Not later than one month from the date of entry into force of a Regulation establishing a multiannual plan, Member States shall implement their inspection schedules taking account of the targets set out below.

Member States shall specify and describe which sampling strategy will be applied.

The Commission can have access on request to the sampling plan used by the Member State.

(a) Level of inspection in ports

As a general rule, the accuracy to be achieved should be at least equivalent to what would be obtained by a simple random sampling method, where inspections shall cover 20 % of all landings of species subject to a multiannual plan by weight in a Member State.

(b) Level of inspection of marketing

Inspection of 5 % of the quantities of species subject to a multiannual plan offered for sale at auction.

(c) Level of inspection at sea

Flexible benchmark: to be set after a detailed analysis of the fishing activity in each area. Benchmarks at sea shall refer the number of patrol days at sea in the

management areas, possibly with a separate benchmark for days patrolling specific areas.

(d) Level of aerial surveillance

Flexible benchmark: to be set after a detailed analysis of the fishing activity conducted in each area and taking the available resources at the Member State's disposal into consideration.

• **ANNEX II**

CORRELATION TABLE

Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93	Present regulation
Article 1(1)	Articles 1 and 2
Article 1(2)	Article 5 (3)
Article 1(3)	Article 2
Article 2	Article 5
Article 3	Article 9
Article 4	Article 5
Article 5 (a), (b)	Article 65
Article 5(c)	Article 8
Article 6	Articles 14, 15, 16
Article 7	Article 17
Article 8	Article 21
Article 9 (1); (2), (3), (4)	Article 54, 55
Article 9(4b)	Article 57
Article 11	Article 18, 19
Article 12	
Article 13	Article 58
Article 14	Article 52
Article 15	Articles 23, 25
Article 16	Article 24
Article 17	Articles 5, 65
Article 19	Articles 102, 103
Article 19a	
Article 19b	
Article 19c	
Article 19d	
Article 19e	Article 14
Article 19f	
Article 19g	

Article 19h	
Article 19i	
Article 19j	
Article 20	Articles 37, 38
Article 20a	
Article 21(1), (2), (3)	Articles 26, 27
Article 21 (4)	Article 28
Article 21a	Articles 26, 27
Article 21b	Articles 23, 25
Article 21c	Article 27
Article 22	
Article 23	Articles 97, 98
Title V	Title IV, Chapter II
Article 28(1)	Article 48
Article 28(2)	Article 60
Article 28 (2a)	Article 48
Article 28c	Articles 9, 14
Article 28a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h	
Article 29	Articles 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93
Article 30	Article 94
Article 31(1), (2)	Article 81
Article 31(3)	Article 82
Article 31(4)	Article 78
Article 32	Article 80
Article 33	Article 81
Article 34	
Article 34 a	Article 109
Article 34b	Article 89
Article 34c	Article 87
Article 35	Article 110
Article 36	Article 111

Article 37	104, 105
Article 38	Article 3
Article 39	Article 114
Article 40	Article 116
Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002	Present regulation
Article 21	Articles 1, 2
Article 22 (1)	Articles 6, 7, 9, 14, 66
Article 22 (2)	Articles 50, 52, 54, 58, 66
Article 23 (3)	Articles 5 (3), 5 (5), 11
Article 23 (4)	Article , 28 (2), 97
Article 24	Article 5, Title VII, articles 61, 83
Article 25	chapter III, IV of Title VII
Article 26 (1)	Article 88
Article 26 (2)	Article 101
Article 26 (4)	Article 27
Article 27 (1)	Articles 88 – 91
Article 27 (2)	Articles 93, 94
Article 28 (1)	Article 109
Article 28 (3)	Articles 71-73
Article 28 (4)	Article 70
Article 28 (5)	Article 64
Regulation (EC) No 1627/94	Present regulation
The entire regulation	Article 7
Regulation (EC) No 423/2004	Present regulation
Article 9	Article 14 (2)
Article 11	Article 17
Article 12	Article 34
Article 13	Article 14 (3)
Article 14	Article 36
Article 15 (1)	Article 53 (4)
Regulation (EC) No 811/2004	Present regulation

Article 7	Article 14 (2)
Article 8	Article 17
Article 10	Article 14 (3)
Article 11	Article 35
Article 12	Article 53 (4)
Regulation (EC) No 2166/2005	Present regulation
Article 9	Article 14(3)
Article 10	Article 53 (1)
Article 12	Article 35
Article 13	Article 53 (4)
Regulation (EC) No 2115/2005	Present regulation
Article 7	14 (3)
Regulation (EC) No 388/2006	Present regulation
Article 7	Article 14 (3)
Article 8	Article 53 (1)
Article 10	Article 35
Article 11	Article 53 (4)
Regulation (EC) No 509/2007	Present regulation
Article 6	Article 14 (3)
Article 8	Article 35
Article 9	Article 53 (4)
Regulation (EC) No 676/2007	Present regulation
Article 10	Article 14 (2)
Article 11	Article 14 (3)
Article 12	Article 53 (1)
Article 14	Article 35
Article 15	Article 53 (4)
Regulation (EC) No 1098/2007	Present regulation
Article 15	Article 14 (3)
Regulation (EC) No 847/96	Present regulation
Article 5	Article 97

