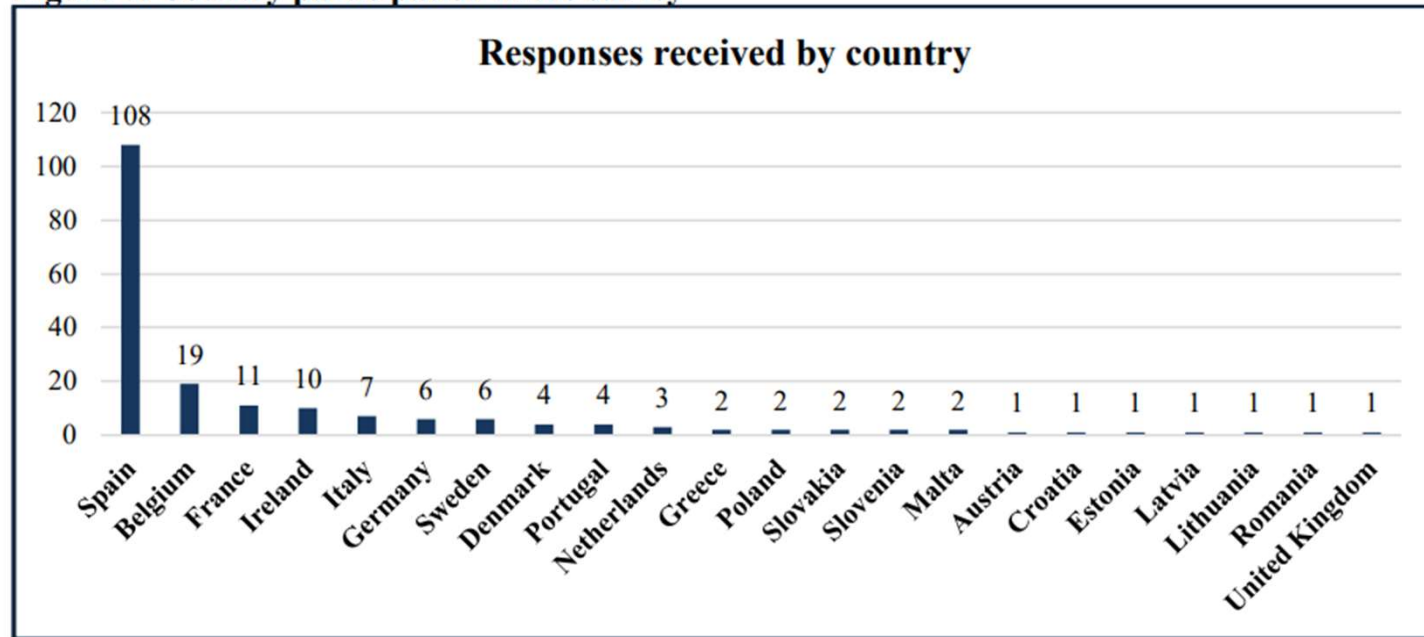# CFP report

Outcomes of the online consultation and next steps

Fleur Breuillin, MARE.D3
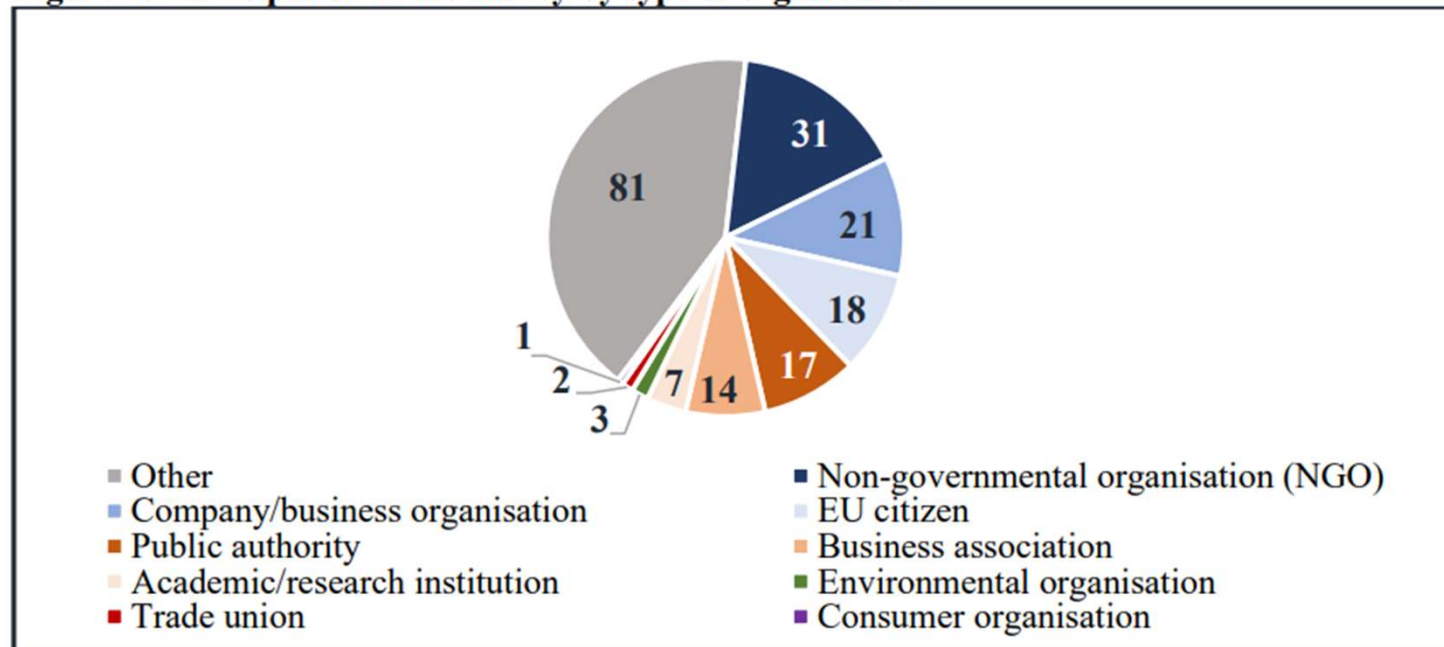
Online consultation

- December 2021 – February 2022

- Objective: gather info on what works well / what could be improved, supporting evidence and good practices / innovative tools

- 195 responses received from 22 MS

Figure 1: Country participation in the survey

Responses received by country

Country	Responses
Spain	108
Belgium	19
France	11
Ireland	10
Italy	7
Germany	6
Sweden	6
Denmark	4
Portugal	4
Netherlands	3
Greece	2
Poland	2
Slovakia	2
Slovenia	2
Malta	2
Austria	1
Croatia	1
Estonia	1
Latvia	1
Lithuania	1
Romania	1
United Kingdom	1

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Participation in the survey

Figure 2: Participation in the survey by type of organisation

Topics that were addressed in priority by each stakeholder category

- NGOs : bycatch and discards, conservation of sensitive species and habitats, the need for increased transparency, the importance of electronic monitoring, and issues related to MPAs

- Fisheries sector and public authorities : quotas, the landing obligation, and the need to promote seafood consumption in the EU + transparency (SSCF and trade associations)

- Academic / research institutions: bycatches and discards, MSY, and the need for improved leadership

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General feedback

- The CFP Regulation remains a good framework for fisheries management

- Improvements needed:

  - implementation, control and enforcement

  - proper inclusion of an ecosystem-based, precautionary approach

- Importance of the CFP contribution to wider EU policy objectives (Green Deal, Farm to Fork, UN SDGs (food security, livelihoods of the coastal communities, environmental sustainability)

- Improvements brought by the 2013 reform: MSY leading to TACs and quotas set closer to the scientific advice (though more is needed to completely eliminate overfishing)

Remaining challenges

- Fishing opportunities / compliance with the landing obligation

Figure 9: Percentage of respondents who experience the following challenges in the implementation and control of the landing obligation:
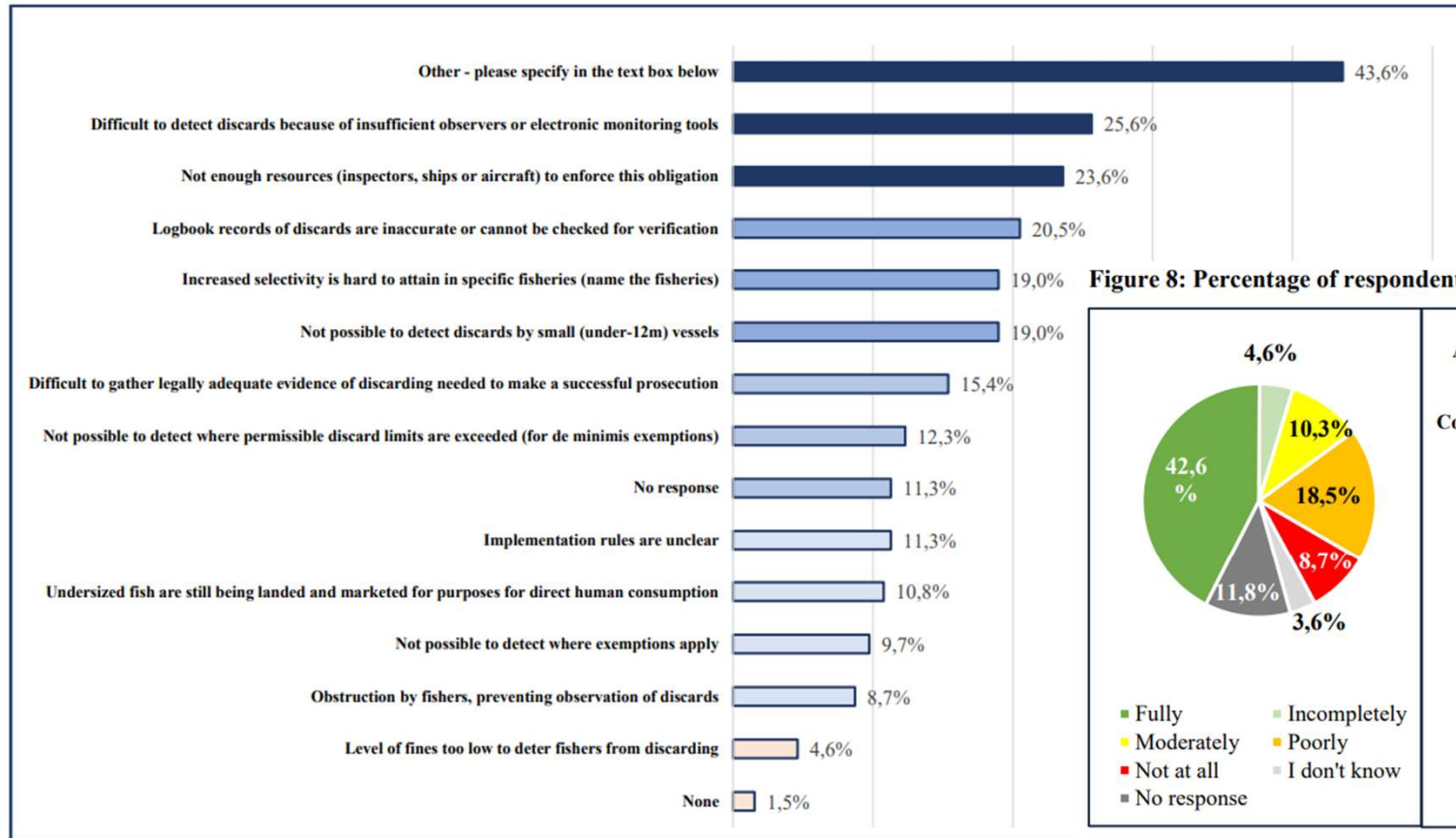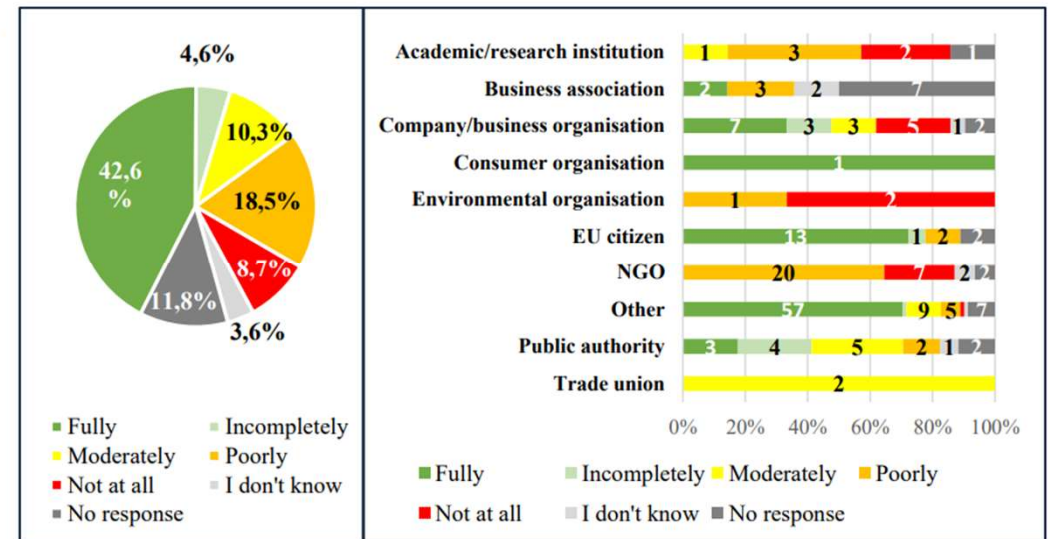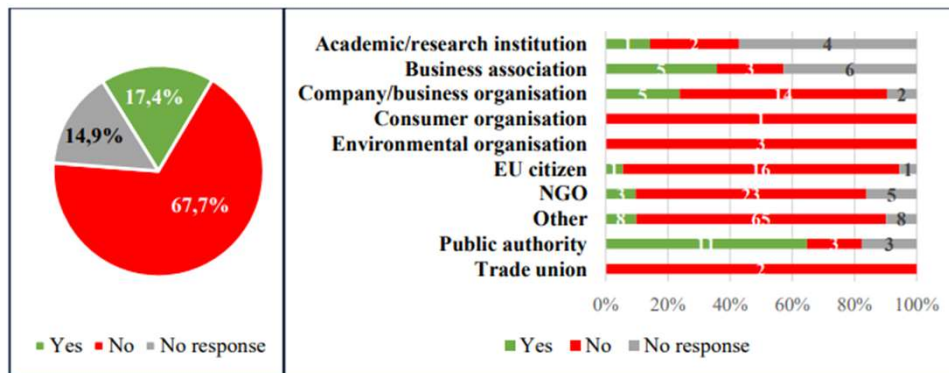
Figure 8: Percentage of respondents who feel that the objective of eliminating discards was met:
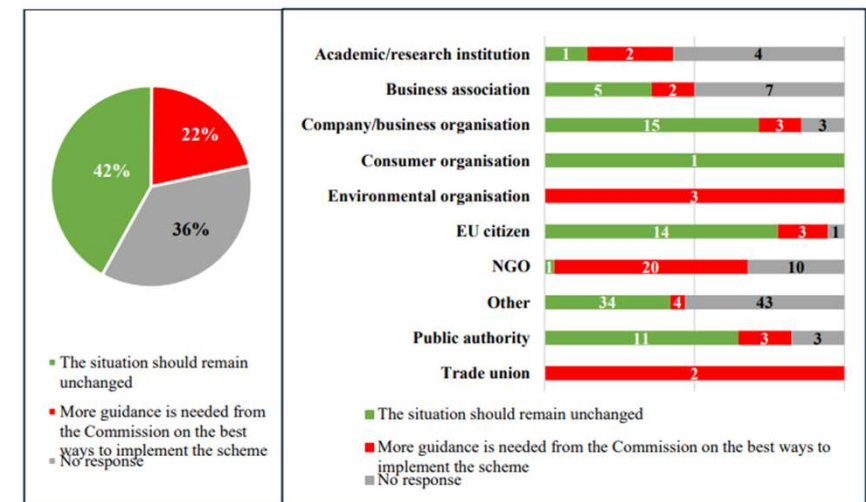
Remaining challenges

- Fishing opportunities:

    - Better integration of social and economic dimensions to the CFP and the decision-making processes, and SSF's fishing opportunities

    - Management of shared fish stocks

    - Management at national level

Figure 12: Percentage of respondents who feel that their MS implemented the requirements set out in Articles 16 and 17 in a satisfactory manner:
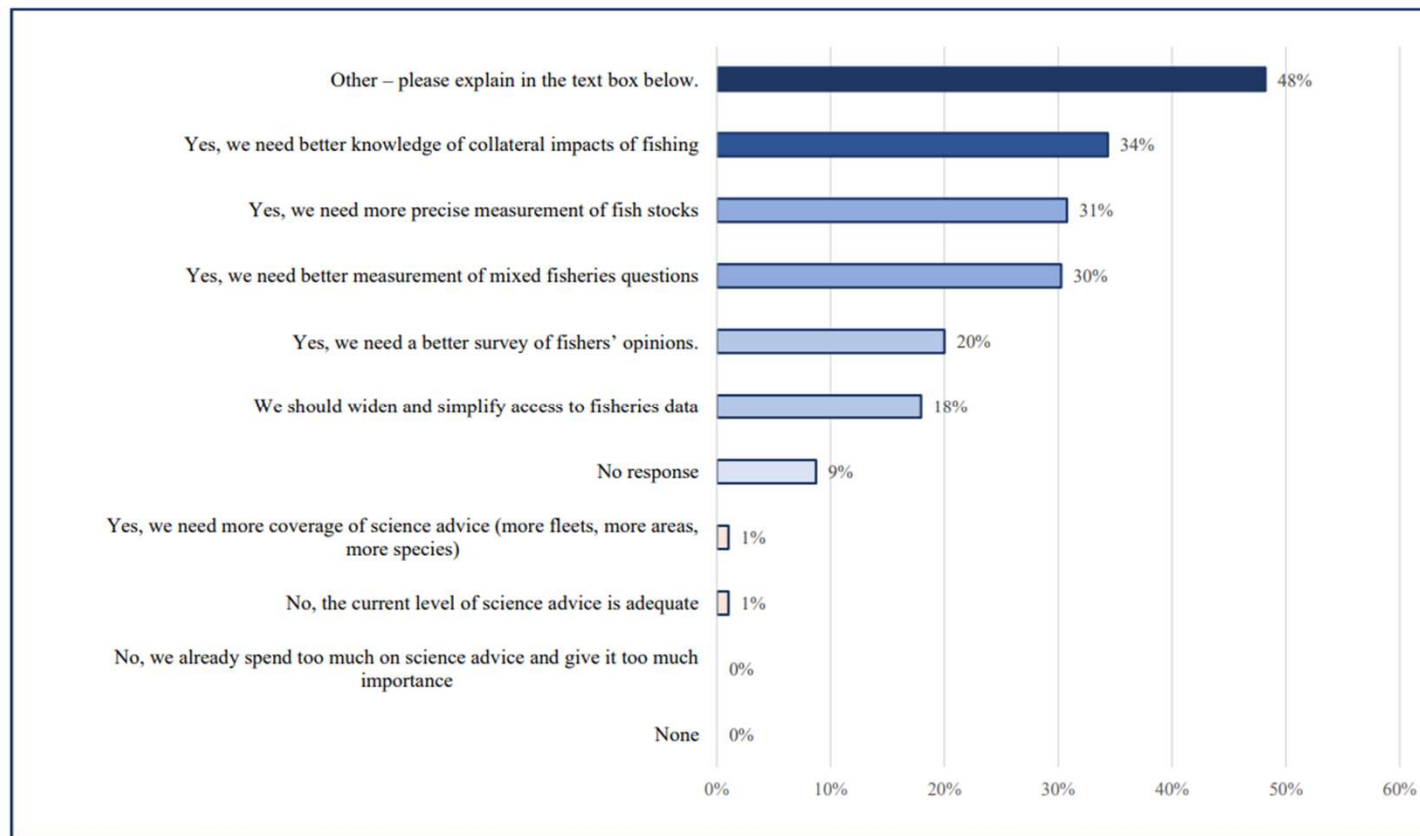

Q15. MS can decide themselves on how to design the entry/exit scheme at national level. Please indicate whether the situation should remain unchanged, or if more guidance is needed from the Commission on the best ways to implement the scheme.

Remaining challenges

- Data collection and quality of scientific advice

Figure 10: Percentage of respondents who see a need to further strengthen the scientific basis for fisheries management in the following areas:

Category	Percentage
Other – please explain in the text box below.	48%
Yes, we need better knowledge of collateral impacts of fishing	34%
Yes, we need more precise measurement of fish stocks	31%
Yes, we need better measurement of mixed fisheries questions	30%
Yes, we need a better survey of fishers' opinions.	20%
We should widen and simplify access to fisheries data	18%
No response	9%
Yes, we need more coverage of science advice (more fleets, more areas, more species)	1%
No, the current level of science advice is adequate	1%
No, we already spend too much on science advice and give it too much importance	0%
None	0%

Remaining challenges

- Innovation:

  - Promote "fully documented fisheries"

  - EMFAF: importance of correctly implementing the new measures to promote the modernization of the EU fleet, and to boost the transformation towards carbon neutrality. Mixed views on the support to generational renewal / marine protection and ecosystem restoration

Figure 11: Percentage of respondents who see an opportunity to use new technologies or know any good practices or innovations that could help improve data collection and help deliver best available scientific advice:

Remaining challenges

- Governance: make the decision-making processes fully transparent, continuously involving all stakeholders incl. Advisory Councils

Q19. Would you see the need for further improving the decision-making process? (yes/no)

Remaining challenges

- Climate change

- Better inclusion of aquaculture into the CFP framework

- Improvement of seafood traceability rules and control of imports

- Improve the integration and coherence of the CFP with other EU policies

For more details: https://ec.europa.eu/oceans-and-fisheries/news/register-now-stakeholder-event-common-fisheries-policy-10-june-2022-2022-04-20_en

Next steps

- May: regional events

- 10 June: stakeholders event: https://cfpreportevent2022.b2match.io

- End 2022: adoption of the report

European Commission

Thank you

European Commission