

PHARE 2001
STANDARD SUMMARY PROJECT FICHE

1. Basic information

- 1.1 Desiree number:** RO-0107.09
- 1.2 Title:** Strengthening the Romanian fishery institution and identification of development opportunities
- 1.3 Sector:** Fisheries
- 1.4 Twinning Component:** RO/2001/IB-AG-02, To strengthen the management system and institutional structure in the fisheries sector in Romania, Budget: € 1.3 M, Duration: 18 months
- 1.5 Location:** Romania

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective

To strengthen the institutional structure in the Romania fisheries sector aiming at adjusting the administration (to deal with EU and national legislation in fisheries structures, conservation, licensing, management and enforcement), the role of fishing organisations and identifying development opportunities for fisheries, aquaculture and the market.

These objectives will focus specifically on proposals for the:

- ensuring the adoption of laws and ordinances that conform to EU policy
- the identification of the required administrative hierarchy and human resources to facilitate the introduction of the Common fishery policy and development of the coastal, inland fishery and aquaculture sectors. The areas of attention will focus on implementation of EU and national fisheries obligations in respect to fisheries management, conservation, licensing, fisheries structures, aquaculture and marketing.
- the identification of a statistical system which both conforms to EU requirements and enhances existing collection and collation requirements for marine and inland fisheries and aquaculture.
- the identification an implementation plan for monitoring, control and surveillance of offshore, coastal and inland fisheries and compliance with the EU's marketing standards
- implementation of the capacity to cater for managing EU structural funds with the objective of enabling Romania to take advantage of pre accession funds
- preparation of outline proposals for the creation of fish producer organisations which facilitate the management of resources and marketing specifically in relation to the EU's common marketing regulation
- examination of sector development requirements in respect to fleet evolution, aquaculture and the market

2.2 Project Purpose

- To contribute to the development of Romanian national legislation ensuring compliance with EU regulations
- To prepare and implement a detailed plan of an administrative structure which will have the capacity to manage the introduction of EU and national policy
- To determine terms of reference for the recruitment of fisheries administrators, statisticians and enforcement officers
- To identify procurement requirements which will support administrative requirements
- To identify the likely resources (human and capital) required to establish an integrated statistical system which will both compliment basic statistical requirements (catch and effort reporting, aquaculture and will compliment the fisheries enforcement activities).
- To identify an implementation plan to strengthen the institutional structure and operational structure of the Romania fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance sector aiming at ensuring compliance with community enforcement and marketing regulations
- To conduct training of administrators, statistics and inspectors
- To help in procurement of equipment which will support communication among the institutions in charge of fisheries administration and development of statistics.
- To identify subsequent procurement needs to support the functions of administrators, statisticians and inspectors
- To conduct training and exchanges of administrators, statisticians and inspectors
- To establish a model and hold workshops which will assist the creation of fish producer organisations in commercial fisheries (Black Sea, inland Danube Delta fisheries) and aquaculture
- To support the National Company for Fishery Fund Management by engaging technical, economic expertise to identify aquaculture development opportunities specifically in relation to exploration of appropriate systems, commercially exploitable species and identification of external joint venture partners
- To facilitate adherence to the implementation of the EU's common marketing regulation by designing a system which will facilitate competition and trade in all the fishery sectors and which will also facilitate the adherence to the EU's common marketing regulation

2.3 Accession Partnership and NPPA Priority

The National Programme for Preparation for Membership provides for the creation of a legal framework for the implementation of the *Common Fisheries Policy*. The goal of this PHARE Programme is included as a specific priority. The Accession Partnership provides for:

- continuing the implementation of the fisheries policy as well as the adjustments connected to this policy (especially concerning legal regulation within *Common Fisheries Policy*) ensuring that the administrative structure's human and capital resources are subsequently enhanced in order to comply with the PHARE recommendations;

- identification of development needs which will prepare the Romanian fishery sector to actively compete within the EU market

On the basis of the initial PHARE review into the requirements to enhance the statistical and enforcement capabilities of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry, it is recognised that this will require an expansion in institutional capacity (human resources and equipment) to facilitate control at central and regional level. Procurement of a limited number of basic IT and communication equipment is foreseen as part of this PHARE programme. It is however proposed that a further application for PHARE assistance will be prepared for 2003 specifically relating to procurement of equipment for fisheries inspection and other newly created institution based on the need analysis carried out by the twinning experts. Further funding for additional training and assistance will be included in a new proposal. The fiche will be prepared by the Ministry with the support of the PAA and other experts involved in the twinning.

It is also recognised that the Romanian fishery sector is undergoing a radical redevelopment. The EU proposes to further facilitate this development by specifically identifying development needs for marine fisheries (identifying further commercially viable development opportunities), aquaculture and the organisation of the markets.

Romania will ultimately develop and implement new legal regulations in compliance with Council Regulation No. 2847/93 on the control system applicable to the common fisheries policy, and with Council Regulation No. 104/2000 on common fish market organisation. Romania will also develop the document entitled *National Fisheries Strategy*, taking account of the technical advice provided by the Twinning Partner. This document will describe priorities concerning the restructuring of the fisheries sector, in line with Council Regulation No. 2792/99.

2.4 Contribution to National Development Plan

N/A

2.5 Cross Border Impact

N/A

3. Description

3.1 Background and Justification:

Romania's nominal production of fish (both farmed, inland, coastal, and deep sea) was at a level of 17,000 tonnes in 1999, compared with the highest level of 268,000 tonnes in 1988. Today, more than half of Romania's total fish supplies are derived from aquaculture, around 30 % from inland fisheries (The Danube Delta and Upstream Danube to the Yugoslavian border) and 15 % from marine fisheries.

There are about 14,000 people employed the fisheries sector. This includes the aquaculture (12 %), inland and coastal fisheries (40 %), processing, transport, wholesale and retail trading (48 %). The deep sea fleet is no longer operational.

Fish farming forms a significant economic element of Romania's fishery sector. There are presently 300 farms, of which 250 are primarily orientated to extensive carp production. The remainder are largely small intensive trout farms. Production from the carp units has progressively decreased to average 500 kg / ha. This represents only 10 % of the potential output from the total area of production. The fishing fleet is predominantly coastal.

Marine fishing activity is carried out mainly inside the 12 mile limit from the middle of March up to the end of October. There are 13 vessels in excess of 24 m and a further 12 vessels between 12 and 17 m. In addition to the 15 vessels, there is a coastal fleet of 247 inshore craft. Bottom trawling is banned on Romania's continental shelf. Fishing is therefore restricted to pelagic trawling for sprat and whiting and gill netting for other species (turbot). A significant element of illegal fishing activity takes place outside the 12 mile limit by Turkish Registered vessels. Romania's EEZ extends to 200 miles but Romanian fishing vessels seldom fish outside the 12 mile limit.

The fisheries in the Romanian EEZ are perceived to be significantly under-exploited since much of the nation's historical fishing activity has been in distant water grounds. As a consequence the development of opportunities in the Black Sea have been largely neglected.

Fishing activity is controlled by use of unilateral minimum mesh sizes, minimum landing sizes and prohibition periods and prohibition areas.

Fishing in the Danube Delta and up stream Danube is highly significant. There are 5,500 fishermen active in this sector. The fisheries are largely under significant pressure and access has been largely unregulated. Priority in regulating access has now been established in the Danube Delta, which has a highly sensitive ecosystem. Licences in the Danube Delta are allocated and administered by the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Authority, which has special powers (Law No 64/12.07.1996). This Organisation is responsible to the Ministry of Environment.

The ability to control access in up stream Danube has historically been weak because of a lack control by those responsible for licences (The Water Authorities). The responsibility for licensing has now passed to MAFF.

Romania has 4 coastal landing ports – Sulina, Cap Midia, Mangalia and Constanta. The first three of these ports have no dedicated handling and storage facilities, and there is no organised fish market. The ports are all run by the Ministry of Transport. MAFF propose to develop Cap Midia as a dedicated port. The fishing vessels are presently spread from Sulina in the North to Mangalia in the South and presently change location during the season in accordance with the shoals migration.

In addition to the above ports there are 15 landing stations. These are sites where the artisanal / inshore fish land. Sf Gheorghe, Zaton, Portita in the north are only accessible by sea. The other ports comprise Chituc, Vadu, Corbu, Mamaia, Agigea, Eforie, 23 August, Costinesti, Cap Aurora, 2 Mai and Vama Veche.

The Danube Delta has 40-50 landing stations. Some of these are simply points where buyers come to purchase fish, whilst other are landing stations with vats salt fish and outhouses to store ice gathered from the Delta in the winter. The sites vary in structure.

Most have fairly basic handling and smoking facilities. The important issue is that these sites are focal points from which the boats work and subsequently discharge their catches. These sites are run by private stake-holders. The fishermen are either employees of these stake holders or are own their boats separately.

Upstream on the Danube, the vessels work from stations along the river bank. There are no processing facilities and fish is sold directly to individual buyers or by the fishermen themselves in some of the major towns along the River Danube.

Fisheries control in all of Romania's fisheries is perceived to be weak. There is no dedicated enforcement service. Responsibility for control in the Black Sea and upstream Danube currently falls under the jurisdiction of MAFF, and the marine (including the Danube River) activities are delegated to the Coastguard. However, MAFF officials (around 60 in number) currently only undertake enforcement duties as one of several tasks (others including hygiene inspection and collecting statistics from the agri-food and aquacultural sectors). The Coastguard is also perceived to be unable to adequately undertake its MCS functions. Responsibility for control in the Danube Delta falls under the responsibility of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reservation Administration. There are similar problems in enforcement in this fishery.

Romania has introduced a licensing scheme for marine fishing vessels. A similar system is proposed for the up stream Danube Delta fisheries. Licences specify the type of fishing, gears permitted and area of operation. Romania has replaced its old log book system with new one which complies with EU log book specifications. This log book was introduced in 2001 and is applied to all vessels over 10 m. A modified log book has been prepared to apply to smaller coastal and inshore vessels, and inland fishery. Romania also has a fishing vessel register. All vessels are required to comply with the London Convention by 2001.

It is estimated that current processed product throughput is around 23,000 tonnes/year. The fish processing sector has historically been orientated to fish canning and marinated products. It is estimated that the industry has a capacity of 35,000 tonnes/year for canned production and 20,000 tonnes/year for semi-processed production. There are presently six large canning factories, none of which are fully operational. The canned production in 1999 was 1,160 tonnes. Most factories process fish as well as other products. There are a further 18 units producing semi-processed products. The processing units are fully privatised and it is estimated that existing production capacity is more likely to be replaced by smaller units which are partly dependent on using imported supplies as well as absorbing supplies from within the country.

Supplies to the Romanian fish market have fallen. This has led to some producers' seeking to add value to their products by filleting, marinating, smoking and selling fish as portions as opposed to whole. Compared with the 1997, in 1999, the fresh or whole frozen fish sold reduced from 82% to about 56% and the difference transformed to different product presentations.

At present, the Directorate of Fishery consists of 8 persons, but in accordance with the objectives of the '*Position paper*', this is expected to rise to 17.

Romania's statistical system is rudimentary to the extent that it is reliant on the ability of its regional collection officers to gain access to catch data. It would appear that the

activities of the larger marine vessels are adequately recorded but statistical collection of catches by coastal fishermen and Danube River fishermen is weak. The data collected on fish farm production and processing output is perceived to be fairly accurate.

The strengthening of the fisheries administration and the training of staff is necessary, not only for the people involved in control functions resulting from *Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)*, but also to prepare administration to elaborate and implement market organisation, modernisation and restructuring plans in the fisheries sector. PHARE 2001 programme aims at establishing the requirements for the reinforcement of the fisheries administration, capable to manage the fisheries sector according to CFP rules and to manage marine resources in a responsible manner. According to the above issues, legal and institutional activities will be taken up, as well as investments and equipment purchasing.

It is also recognised that inherent in the institutional building requirements is the need to facilitate the development of the fishery sector. As such, it is important for the Institutions to develop appropriate management systems for fishing organisations (POs), marketing systems, exploitable fishery opportunities in marine and aquaculture production.

3.2 Linked Activities

There have been no fisheries specific PHARE Programmes initiated in Romania to date.

Romania has been the beneficiary of assistance from the UK Government's Know How Fund. The KHF was primarily orientated towards assisting with the privatisation of fish farms and training of personnel in Business management. The success of the KHF was largely hindered by the slow progress in Romania's privatisation process in fish farming sector.

Romania received support under the Phare multi-country Fishing Vessel Register (FVR) Database Project. Under this project Romania was classified as A category, i.e. a country ready to create a fleet register. Basic hardware, software and training was provided to the Romanian administration to set up the core element for developing the FVR.

MAFF with the assistance of the Project Preparation Facility Advisor is currently in the process of preparing a sector plan for Romanian fisheries. This Plan will cover all fishery sectors within Romania and is based on the traditional structural evaluation approaches adopted by EU national administrations when preparing structural plan. Some of these structural proposals will be supported by SAPARD (Support Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development) funding to areas which have been identified for investment – aquaculture (Measure 3.4), fish processing (Measure 1.1), and financing of Producer Organisations (Measure 3.2).

It is expected that once the MAFF administrative system is identified, it will be operational by 2003/4. A second PHARE assistance programme is expected to compliment the administrative performance through procurement and training. MAFF (assisted by the National Company for the Fishery Fund Management and DDBRA) will subsequently seek to prepare a Special Preparatory Programme (SPP) that will focus on structural issues both by SAPARD and those presently outside the scheme (Marine

fisheries). The latter is expected to focus on fleet structures (modernisation, quality and safety) and port / landing station infrastructure.

It is also proposed to have an outline plan for the establishment of fish producer organisations by 2003 and the development of a marketing system by 2003.

3.3 Results

- Further harmonise the Romanian legislation with the EU fisheries acquis
- Strengthening administration at central and territorial level which can cater for the implementation of the EU's common marketing regulation, cater for the accessing pre-accession EU structures funds and can cater for implementing EC enforcement policy
- Identifying statistical requirements and design a system and an implementing action plan that comply with EU requirements for fisheries statistics collection.
- Creating specifications and conducting training to strengthen the administration and the national monitoring, surveillance and control capacity for fishing, fish marketing activities and maintenance of the fishing vessel register
- Draft a strategy for the development of the fisheries sector submitted for analysis to the Government.
- Providing a template for the creation of fish producer organisations
- Identification of development opportunities for the market system, aquaculture and the marine fleet

The project objectives are foreseen to be accomplished 18 months following Project approval.

3.4 Activities:

Transposition of the EU Fisheries acquis into Romanian legal acts

An analysis of the newly adopted Law n°192 from 19 April 2001 on fisheries resources and aquaculture and its secondary legislation will be performed to assess the compliance with EU fisheries acquis. Support will be provided for further transposition of the EU Regulation in Romanian legislation. The list of the acquis to be transposed will be agreed with the selected twinning partner.

Reinforcement of fisheries administration

Following the recommendations reinforcement of fisheries administration will be carried out by employing new staff in central and regional administration, by creating sections responsible for the fleet, aquaculture, conservation, processing and market structures, POs, fisheries management and licensing.

Statistics for fisheries sector

The present statistical data collection system is based on the reporting made by fishermen based on fishing records, and on the questionnaire system. In the absence of credible statistics regarding vessel movement and fishing activity results, the adoption of technical measures for the protection and preservation of the resources, as well as the correct evaluation of the exploitable stocks size, are difficult tasks to be accomplished. This PHARE Programme aims outline proposals to establish a system that will meet with EU requirements and complement other activities such as catch

reporting, fisheries enforcement, and fisheries management. Training, acquisition of basic computers and of adequate software will form part of present PHARE assistance. Based on the analysis carried out in the project, further investment needs may be addressed by a subsequent Phare project proposal.

Reinforcement of fisheries inspection

The strengthening of national capacity for monitoring and control of the compliance with the normative acts on the implementation of a sustainable fishery. It is proposed that this development be complimented by a concurrent review of enforcement requirements. The weaknesses in the existing regime therefore require assistance in respect to:

- An assessment of the distribution fleet capacity and on shore requirements (inspection of control of first sale and subsequent transport allied to monitoring compliance with EU marketing regulations);
- the identification of staffing, training and procurement requirements;
- training staff including conducting an exchange programme for work experience
- identification of performance indicators and completion of a code of conduct manual
- a review of the penalty system to establish the likelihood of applying fines or administrative penalties
- exploration of the MCS tasks in the context of setting specifications for a Fisheries Integrated Network

Reinforcement of the managing system for fisheries shall continue until Romania reaches standards required by the EU. The PHARE Programme is expected to support the development from the provision of advice to implementation of the required systems (including the legal framework for implementation and compliance) by the end of 2006. It is anticipated that the required administrative structure will be in place by 2004. It is expected that a statistical data base will be fully operational by the end of 2006.

Producer Organisations

The EU encourages industry participation in institutional development. The existing industry structure is associated with an evolutionary process that facilitates divergence between individuals. The creation of POs will prevent such a divergence and allow for greater industry participation in fishery management and will further create a co-operative environment which will enhance the activities and returns of producers in the market.

Development opportunities

Romania has a marine fleet that is in decline. It is proposed to examine the development opportunities in the existing and potentially new fisheries in the coastal and offshore areas.

It is also proposed to assist the National Company for the Fishery Fund Management by identifying realistic development opportunities for inland fisheries and aquaculture in the existing fisheries.

Twinning

The person responsible for implementing the programme will be the Project co-ordinator. A Pre-Accession Advisor (PAA) will be seconded alongside the Romanian

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries Department for a period of 18 months. The PAA will be appointed by the proposed twinning partner and will be required to have proven experience in one of the Member States Fisheries administration, having a good knowledge of the CFP, POs, statistics and enforcement. The twinning partner, with the co-operation of MAFF, will carry out the list of activities commonly agreed in the twinning covenant, which will include inter alia drawing up an organigram for the administrative structure, determining job descriptions for all new employees including for staff to be recruited, organizing training and exchanges with the twinning organisation, support the implementing agency for the procurement of the software, hardware and other equipment as well as supervising the purchasing and installation of the computer hardware.

The twinning arrangement will be established with one of the EU's national fisheries administrations to support these activities. Such an organisation will be required to show competence in administration, data collection and administration and the co-ordination of the latter with fisheries enforcement requirements. The organisation will undertake to provide experts for the specific areas of expertise as and when required (statistician, enforcement director, and individuals with other expertise is POs, structures issues, markets and aquaculture), assist in training and will provide equivalent work experience from its own national fisheries regime.

The twinning organisation will appoint a project leader who will be responsible for monitoring timetables and budgetary commitments and assisting in the organisation of training and exchanges in the Member State. The Project leader may also engage consultants in the event that specific requirements cannot be met internally from the national administration.

Candidates will be expected to produce an outline of their proposed expenditure (for PAA, provision of other experts. This should be divided into the following categories: administration, enforcement, statistics, PO structures, exploration of market systems and market development opportunities, aquaculture system development (including engineering and economic specialists), fleet development (including gear technologists and an economist), training for administrators, statisticians and inspectors.

The PAA will be responsible for:

- monitoring progress of the assigned specialists
- establishing the need for specific administration departments
- determine the Terms of Reference for each department
- with the assistance of MAFF, the PAA will be responsible for identifying staffing requirements
- organising training and exchanges
- ensuring that the evolution of Romanian legislation conforms to EU requirements
- drawing up a procurement plan in consultation with a statistical expert and enforcement advisor

The Romanian Government will be responsible for recruitment.

When determining the TORs, the PAA will be required to take account of all areas of fisheries which come under the scope of MAFF responsibility. This will include

aquaculture and inland fisheries. As such training exercises, including enforcement and PO evolution, will also be made available to officials of the DDBRA.

Commitment

The Romanian partner will provide:

- Adequate human resources to implement the twinning projects together with the twinning partner
- All the facilities which are necessary for the smooth implementation of the twinning (office, computer, printer, telephone, access to the internet)
- Funds to cover any travel costs of the appropriate Romanian personnel to conduct training exercises and work experience

Local experts (Romanian Input)

Co-operation with EU twinning partners or short – term experts (including running of training), dissemination of results including preparation of publications, manuals and other information materials for the recipient institution.

4. Institutional framework:

The recipient institutions are:

- Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Directorate of Fishery, Fish farming and Inspections
- Regional General Directorates for Agriculture and Food
- National Company for the Fishery Fund Management
- Ministry of Internal Affairs, Boundary Policy, Coast Guard
- DDBRA
- Fishermen Organisations from the Black Sea
- Fish Processors and Traders Organisation from Romania

The Project's outcome will result in the installation of a management structure, AND adequate training for all personnel (more specifically statisticians and inspectors).

5. Detailed Budget:

	Phare	Support				
	Investment Support	Institution Building TA	Institution Building Twinning	Total Phare (=I+IB)	National Cofinancing*	TOTAL
Twinning			1,300,000	1,300,000		1,300,000
Investment	200,000				50,000	
TOTAL	200,000	0	1,300,000	1,500,000	50,000	1,550,000

The budget makes provision for 1,300,000 for the twinning partner. The details of which will be set in the twinning covenant. It is expected however that the twinning submission will make reference to development within administration, statistics and enforcement, development of industry opportunities and training. The twinning partner will however retain the option to transfer monies between sub tasks.

200,000 Euros is set aside for procurement. It is expected that in Phase 1 (as supported by this fiche), 50,000 Euros will be made available through Romanian co-financing. The remaining 200,000 Euros will cover provision for computers for administrators, statisticians and territorial support staff. Communication equipment may be provided for fisheries inspection and the fisheries department within the Ministry of Agriculture. The computer network is expected to cover the supply of data and is also expected to form part of the functions of a Fisheries Integrated Network. Supporting software design (less than 50,000 Euros) will form part of the total investment amounts. The computer equipment will be networked and will include provision for a pilot network between HQ in Bucharest and some territorial offices. This later element will be linked to collection of the supply of catch and market data.

6. Implementation Arrangements:

The project Implementing Authority is the Directorate of Fishery, Fish Farming and Inspections (DFFI) within the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (MAFF). The General Directorate for European Integration and International Co-operation, within the Ministry of Agriculture and Food will keep the overall co-ordination and implementing responsibility of Phare assistance, at the Ministry level.

The DFFI will have the main responsibility for the technical implementation of different project components.

6.1 Implementing Agency & Implementing Authority

Implementing Agency:	Central Financing and Contracts Unit (CFCU), Ministry of Finance
Address:	No. 36-38 Mendeleev St., sector 1 – Bucharest
Tel:	+ 40 1 313 66 30
Fax:	+ 40 1 315 3536
Implementing Authority:	Ministry of Agriculture, Alimentation and Forests
Contact person:	Constantin Maxim, Head Directorate for Fishery, Fish Farming and Trout
Address:	24; Carol I Blvd.; sector 3; Bucharest; Romania
Tel:	+ 40 1 134 46 94
Fax:	+ 40 1 315 08 08
e-mail:	constantin.maxim@maa.ro

6.2 Twinning

One contract will be implemented under twinning agreement. The MAFF will be the beneficiary. The Pre-accession adviser for one and half years will be based in the MAFF as a Twinning Project Leader from the Member State side and co-ordinate work of short term experts.

Contact person:

6.3 Non-standard Aspects

not applicable

6.4 Contracts

Within the frame of the realisation of the Project the following contracts are envisaged:

- 1 The twinning covenant (including training) signed with one Member State – Euro 1.300.000
- 2 A supply contract for procurement of equipment will be signed following the Practical Guide's Procedures.

7. Implementation Schedule

It is considered that the financial resources of the Project will be made available in a flexible manner, and that the bureaucratic mechanisms, so that the implementation effect could be fully used.

- Preparation of the Twinning Covenant : 1 st quarter of 2002
- Signature of the Covenant : 2 nd quarter of 2002
- Start of project activities: 2 nd quarter of 2002
- Accomplishment of the project 2 nd quarter of 2003

8. Equal Opportunity

The participation of female experts will be measured in %-wise of number of persons performing training, running seminars and taking part in study trips.

9. Environment

N/A

10. Rates of Return

N/A

11. Investment Criteria

N/A

12. Conditionality and Sequencing

To ensure the efficient Project realisation, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and the County Directions for Agriculture and Food will provide for the proper work organisation by nominating and employing the relevant in-site personnel to co-operate with the

project. These persons will be in charge of co-ordination of the works within the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, as well as for the co-operation with the relevant institutions. It will be necessary to elaborate and implement the following documents and normative acts:

- National Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture Development in Romania
- Necessary legal regulations, according to the Work Plan, for the harmonisation of fisheries legislation.

Detailed commitments of the Romanian party:

- To nominate and employ relevant personnel to work for the project
- To ensure co-ordination among the institutions involved in the project
- To ensure legal assistance
- To ensure legal framework for the implementation of project results
- To provide all necessary information and documents for the performance of the project
- Co-financing of the project

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project: Strengthening the Romanian fishery institution and identification of development opportunities		Programme name and number	
Project number: RO 0107.09		Contracting period expires: 30.11.2003	Disbursement period expires: 30.11.2004
		Total budget: MEURO 1.55	Phare contribution: MEURO 1.50
Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Strengthening the management and institutional structure of the fisheries sector in Romania with particular attention to: fishery administration (structures, licensing, implementation of conservation regulations), aquaculture production, marine exploitation, POs, inspection ,and fishery statistics	Establish of an organisation capable of satisfying the requirements of the EU	MAFF documents Documentation from regional Directorates of Agriculture and Food EU expert's analysis, reports and evaluations	Deep understanding and involvement of Romanian Administration in preparation of the sector to EU accession Identification of EU partner with the capacity to undertake these tasks
Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing and introducing framework for effective fisheries administration (central and regional) capable of implementing Common Fishery Policy; Recruitment and training of personnel; Identification of an appropriate statistical system for catch reporting, landing records, prices, processing throughput and trade and generation of data on sector value added (costs and earnings); Establishing a framework for fishery inspection institution as one of the basic element of fisheries control; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concluding cooperation agreements between Romanian and EU fisheries administrations; Interaction between EU and Romanian Administration familiarising each organisation with operational strengths and weaknesses Fishery inspection system design with most appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MAFF documents. EU expertise (analysis and assessments). Reports from current statutory works of the Directorate of Fishery, Fish farming and Inspections (DFFI). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the EU standards and adjusting them to Romanian needs. Legislation which will compliment the introduction of the systems eg market organisation, compliance with log book obligations

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a model and conducting workshops for establishing POs • Providing technical assistance towards aquaculture production; • Provision of advice in the establishment of a market network; • Provision of advice for exploiting existing and new marine fisheries (focussing where appropriate on passive gears) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and ideal scenarios; • Operational fisheries statistics; • Creation of Producer Organisations • Template for design of a market system • Fish farms seeking to adopt recommendations and establishment of joint ventures • Changing / adjustments to existing fishing techniques 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readiness to financial commitments and relevant procedures of Romanian institutions. • Romanian Government's willingness to introduce proposed solutions.
Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of a fisheries administration (central and regional) which can cope with the demands of the CFP. • Fishery inspection institution established. • Training on EU fisheries inspection and statistics organized. • More active involvement sector involvement in marketing and fisheries management • Adoption of technical recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFFI in MAFF functioning properly. • Equipment for fishery administration including statistics procured (purchased). • Initial purchase of computer hardware and software. • Training in fisheries statistics organised. • POs becoming operational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAFF documents. • Reports and evaluations of a long-term expert. • Reports of visits to national administrations covering experiences gained • Project monitoring reports. 	<p>Profound knowledge of EU legislative and organisational structures. Proper exploitation of EU standards.</p> <p>Adjustment of EU standards to Romanian conditions.</p> <p>Trained personnel adequately deployed within administration structure.</p> <p>Relevant time period allocated to the personnel to participate in training activities.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaires of participants 	
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Activities	Means	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Shared work experience	Twinning agreements effective. Twinning programmes implemented. TA contracted and in place.	Reports and assessments of EU experts. Analysis and assessments of DFFI of MAFF. Project reports.	Adequate and quality exchanges Twinning agreement. Twinning partner's professionalism. Romanian governmental institutions' readiness for bearing financial inputs.

Strengthening the Romanian fishery institution and identification of development opportunities

	2001						2002												2003												2004														
Calendar months activities	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D			
Contract					D	D	C	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I																								
Outline of administrative structure and definition of TORs									I	I	I	I																																	
Recruitment									I	I	I																																		
Training and exchanges										I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I																								
Technical specialists in markets, aquaculture, POs and marine fisheries									I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I																										
	D = Design C = Contracting I = Implementation																																												

Annex 3 –Cumulative contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for project :RO0107.09

Annex 3 Cumulative contracting and disbursement Schedule for the project
Strengthening the Romanian fishery institution and identification of development opportunities
(Meuro 1.5)

A. Contracting.

	1 Q 2002	2 Q 2002	3 Q 2002	4 Q 2002	1 Q 2003	2 Q 2003	3 Q 2003	4 Q 2003	1 Q 2004	2 Q 2004	3 Q 2004	4 Q 2004
Total	1.30	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50				

B. Disbursements

	1 Q 2002	2 Q 2002	3 Q 2002	4 Q 2002	1Q 2003	2Q 2003	3 Q 2004	4 Q 2003	1 Q 2004	2 Q 2004	3 Q 2004	4 Q 2004
Total			0.52	0.80	1.00	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50